Printed and published at the Guardian Steam Printing Works Front Street, Consett in the County of Durham, May 29th, 1869 by
Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 442. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 29TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

For Sale.

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

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE, at Kyo Sand Quarry. Single Horse Cart, 1s.; Double Horse Cart, 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to Mr. Robert Henderson, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

TO FARMERS.

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

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, &c.,
Harperley Mills,
And 5, Rye Hill Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company," Langdale's Manures, &c. 837

To Let.

TO LET, with Immediate Possession, the Commercial Inn, Leadgate.—Apply to Chester-le-Street Brewery, or to Mr. Samuel Mace. 973

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

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, TWO COTTAGES, in Benfieldside Lane. Rates and Water Free; Rent Low. Apply to Wilson Bros., Shotley Bridge. 766

TO LET, and may be entered Immediately, a HOUSE containing THREE ROOMS with every convenience attached, situate in Delves Terrace, Consett. For particulars apply to Mr. Edward Taylor, Raglan Street, Consett. 983

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

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

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAY'S DEPARTMENT.

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

LIMESTONE.

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

SLAG.

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

STONE.

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

A PUBLIC TEA PARTY and ENTERTAINMENT will be given in Iveston, on Saturday Evening, June 12th, 1869, on behalf of the Iveston School. Particulars in Bills. 995

TO DAIRY FARMERS.

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

THE "HOME WASHER."

J. LAX, Shotley Bridge, Agent for the "Home Washer," a new and successful Washing and and Wringing Machine, will give a second PUBLIC TRIAL, on Tuesday, June 1st, 1869, between the hours of Ten o'clock and One o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wilson, Merchant, Shotley Bridge.

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

TO BUILDERS.

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

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.
Shotley Bridge, May 19th, 1869. 981

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for the several works required in the Erection of FARM BUILDINGS, and REPAIRS at Hole House and Dill Acres Farms, near Haltwhistle, may see the Drawings and Specifications on application to Mr. John Drydon, Haltwhistle.

Tenders will be received until May 31st, 1869, by John Dixon, Esq., Broad Oak, near Ebchester, via Burnopfield.

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.
Shotley Bridge, May 12th, 1869. 967

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, General Salesman, and Valuer, Newmarket Street, Consett. Good Prices realised for every description of Merchandise. Cash advanced.

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

MISS M. PATON,
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER,
2, Cornwall Terrace, Benfieldside.
Machine Work Neatly and Expeditiously Executed.

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
OPPOSITE MR. W. J. SCOTT, GROCER.

Clocks and Watches of every description, Repaired by a First-class Workman. 977

WILLIAM CHEESMAN.

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public generally of Leadgate and surrounding district for the patronage accorded to him during the 30 years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that the Leadgate business will in future be conducted by his Son, Joseph Cheesman, whom he confidently recommends. 988

JOSEPH CHEESMAN,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

BEGS to announce that he has succeeded to the business carried on for so many years by his father, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

☞ The Grocery business at Iveston will be carried on as heretofore by William Cheesman.

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

J. MILLER & SON, Middle Street, Consett, the Largest and Best Fresh Fish, to be had at the above Address. During the Fresh Herring Season, a Large Supply of Kippered Herring and Bloaters —Wholesale and Retail—at the Cheap Fish Establishment for the Million, Middle Street, Consett. 992

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

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

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

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

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

Trafalgar Street, Consett, April 9, 1869. 904

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

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

CHARGES.

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 390

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

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

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
Fountain House, Charlotte Square.
813 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

J. S. MURRAY begs to inform the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has opened the Old SHOP at the top of Front Street, Consett, with a choice Selection of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of the very Best Quality, which will be Sold at the lowest remunerative Prices.—A trial solicited.

J. S. MURRAY,
GROCER, BUTCHER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 839

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

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

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

"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
Red or White Catalan, 15s. per dozen, or 1s. 3d. per bottle.

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

Agent for Newcastle-on-Tyne—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
116, GREY STREET. 989

Business Announcements.

WHITSUNTIDE.

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

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Newest Designs in Fancy Dresses from 3s. 11d.
All Colours in French Twills and Merinoes.
Brown and Grey Alpacas 3½d., worth 6d.
Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Splendid Prints at 2½d., worth 4½d.
Long Muslin Shades (six yards) for 2s. 3d.
Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Serviceable Kid Gloves, 1s. 3d, worth 1s. 9d.
Scarlet and Drab Corsets from 1s. 11d.
Strong Drab Jean Stays, 1s. 1½d. to 3s. 6d.
Dress Trimmings in great variety.
Calicoes, Sheets, Flannels, Rugs, &c.
Hosiery of every description.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

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

R. W. SHAW,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND A-YEAR.

104,606 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART the TEA-DEALER during 1868. This growing demand proves beyond a doubt that the people like them. Our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland are open to all who may choose to honour us with a call. To meet the wants of the People who live at a distance, we are prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address—

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

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

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Or at the New Branch, Corner of Frederick Road, High Street, Sunderland. 736

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

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.

TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

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

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

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

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

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

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

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
251	Boys' Tweed Suits	3	11	worth	6	6
179	Fancy Doeskin Suits	4	6	„	7	0
140	Heavy do.	4	11	„	7	6
219	Grey Tweed Suit	5	11	„	8	6
90	Printed Pilot Suits	6	6	„	9	0
117	Melton Suits	6	11	„	9	6
240	Dark Grey Doeskin Suits	7	6	„	10	0
116	Hair Line Suits	7	11	„	10	6
95	Steel Grey Doeskin Suits	8	6	„	11	6
72	Fancy Melton Suits	8	11	„	12	0
396	Heavy Ribbed Pilot Suits	9	11	„	13	6
214	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	9	3	„	13	0
102	Oxford Doeskin Suits	9	6	„	13	6
109	Striped Doeskin Suits	9	9	„	14	0
104	Fancy Doeskin Suits	9	11	„	14	6
74	Diagonal Pilot Suits	10	3	„	15	0
97	Fancy Tweed Suits	10	6	„	15	6
114	Black and Gold Mixed Suits	10	9	„	15	6
104	Fancy Melton Suits	10	11	„	15	9
95	Black and White Mixed Tweed Suits	11	6	„	16	0
81	Everlasting Suits	11	9	„	16	6
65	Hair Line Suits	11	11	„	16	9
105	Fancy Pilot Suits	12	3	„	16	11
79	West of England Suits	12	6	„	17	0
101	Scotch Tweed Suits	12	9	worth	17	6
49	Fancy do.	13	0	„	17	9
91	Heavy Black Cloth Suits	13	6	„	18	0
119	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	13	9	„	18	6
94	West of England Suits	14	6	„	19	6

KNICKERBOCKER SUIT DEPARTMENT.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
215	Fancy Tweed Suits	5	11	worth	8	6
109	Dark do.	6	9	„	9	6
96	Mixed Doeskin Suits	6	11	„	9	9
117	Oxford Grey Suits	7	6	„	10	6
114	Black and Gold Mixed	7	9	„	10	9
216	Black and White Mixed	7	11	„	11	6
84	Heavy Tweed Suits	8	6	„	11	9
119	Fancy Braided Suits	8	11	„	12	6
75	Oxford Mixed Suits	9	6	„	12	9
113	Fancy Tweed Suits	9	11	„	13	6
92	Heavy Melton Suits	10	6	„	13	9
102	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	10	9	„	14	6
42	Everlasting Suits	11	0	„	15	6
29	Hair Line Doeskin Suits	11	3	„	15	9
42	West of England Suits	11	6	„	16	0
109	Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	11	9	„	16	0
114	Fancy Braided	12	0	„	16	6
111	Dark Fancy Tweed	14	6	„	19	6
22	Velvet to Fancy Braided	18	6	„	25	0

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

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

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

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

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

J. LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

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

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

ROBERT JACKSON

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

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

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

Established 51 Years.

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 334

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling
Very Strong Useful Teas, at........ 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
Address—18, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

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

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

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

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

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

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

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

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

"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

Garden Seeds.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE, Front Street, Consett, has just received a fresh supply of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. 812

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill,
near Annfield Plain.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, Master,
Who is aided by a Junior Assistant.

Mathematics, Grammar, Classics.
Terms, 7s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.

MATTHEW IRWIN,
TANFIELD,

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

Licensed to Let Post Horses. 781

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

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from	£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from	£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from	£4 to £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

CHEAP AND GOOD STATIONERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of good Note Paper, 24 Envelopes to suit, 4 Steel Pen and Penholder, 1 Pencil, and Blotter, may be obtained AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

EPPS'S COCOA.

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

Sold by the Trade in all Parts.
Prepared by James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, having a connection, may hear of an Agency that will add to their income from £3 to £5 per month. Address (enclosing stamped-directed envelope), James Jefferson, Esq., Forest Hill, London, S.E. 901

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

Public Notices.

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

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION will commence Practice, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1st, in the BRITISH SCHOOLS, Consett. Those desirous of becoming members, will learn all particulars on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. STEPHENSON. 998

POSITIVELY FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
MONDAY, May, 31st.

MR. J. J. STOREY'S Grand Moving Canvass PANORAMA of a Great Journey ROUND THE WORLD, over 32,000 miles of the Earth's Surface.

Special Exhibitions for Children at Three and Half-past Five o'clock.

Admission to the Evening Exhibition—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Second do., 6d.; Back do., 3d.

For further particulars see programmes. 1a

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

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

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

CLASS 3.—£2 10s. for the best crop of SWEDE TURNIPS of not less than one acre, by parties unable to compete in Class 1. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.

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

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

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

Sales by Auction.

PONY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1869, at the POLICE STATION, Consett, a Bay Horse PONY, aged, which was found straying in the neighbourhood of Consett. Sale to commence at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order,
999 GEORGE THOMPSON.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

DRAPERY SALE AT INGO.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, has been instructed by Miss. BRODIE, of Ingo, who is Clearing out her Stock, to SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, June 8th, 1869, the whole of her Excellent Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY. The Stock, which is of First-class Quality, is well worthy the attention of the Public.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 994

PROPERTY SALE AT CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, early in JUNE, at the house of Mr. PHILIP BENNISON, Innkeeper, Consett.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

All that desirable Property know as the NEWMARKET SALE ROOMS, with Excellent Dwelling HOUSE, Large GARDEN, and Building Ground attached, situate in NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. The premises are well adapted for carrying on any business where a large amount of space is required. Date in future advertisement and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. THOMAS WILSON, 4, Liverpool Road, Burslem, or to the AUCTIONEER, Newmarket Street, Consett. 993

By Mr. Henry Brown.

IMPORTANT TO INNKEEPERS AND PARTIES FURNISHING.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 7 and 8, 1869, at the DUKE OF WELLINGTON INN, Consett, belonging to Mrs. FEATONBY, who is declining business.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

COMPRISING:

IN SNUG—1 Eight-days' Clock; 6 Chairs; 8 Pictures; Fender and Fireirons.

BACK PARLOUR—6 Windsor Chairs; 1 Couch; 1 Mirror; 9 Pictures; Fenders; 1 large Dining Table; Fender and Fireirons; Ornaments.

IN TAP ROOM—Tables; Forms; Pictures; Fireirons; Chairs.

IN KITCHEN—2 Tables; Forms; 6 Chairs; Metal Pots and Pans; Kettles; Frying Pans; Plate Warmer; Crockery Ware.

No. 1 BED ROOM—1 French Bed and Hangings; 1 Hair Mattress; 1 Straw Do.; 2 excellent Feather Beds; Bolsters and Pillows; 6 Bed Room Chairs; 1 Night Commode; Washstand and Dressing Table; 1 Carpet; Towel Rail; Looking Glass; Chamber Ware, &c., &c.

No. 2 BED ROOM—1 Iron Bedstead and Hangings; 1 Mattress; 1 Feather Bed; Bolster and Pillows; 1 French Bedstead; Mattress; Blankets; Sheets; Rugs and Quilts; Chairs; Dressing Tables and Washstands; Carpet; Window Curtains; 1 Chest and Frame; Fender and Fireirons; Looking Glass.

No. 3 BED ROOM—1 Desk Bed; 1 Feather Bed; Bolster and Pillows; Fender and Fireirons; Chairs; Washstand and Dressing Table; 1 Carpet.

CLUB ROOM—1 large Centre Table; 1 large Mahogany Bookcase and Drawers; 1 Side Board; 1 Bagatelle Board; 6 Chairs and Forms; Maps; Pictures and Oil Painting; 1 Dulcimer; 1 Accordion; 2 Concertinas; 2 Chandeliers; Gas Bracket; 1 large Gilt Mirror; Carpet and Hearth Rugs; Fender and Fireirons; Ornaments, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL ROOM—1 large Mahogany Dining Table; 2 Mahogany Couches; 1 Mahogany Card Table; 1 doz. Hair-seated Chairs; 1 Rocking Chair; 1 Mantle-piece Mirror; 1 Chiffioneer Bed; 1 Sideboard; 1 set of China; Case of Stuffed Birds; 8 Pictures; Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rugs; Bronze Fender and Fireirons; 1 Clock; Oil Cloth.

STAIRCASE AND SUNDRIES—Stair Carpet and Rods; 1 Clock; Dinner Ware; Knives and Forks; Cruet Stands; Table and Tea Spoons; Bar Utensils; 1 Ladies' Riding Saddle; Cooking Utensils and Crockery Ware; Posstub and Pails; also, a Quantity of Garden Rails and Posts, with a variety of other Goods. 1 set of Skittles and Tent Posts. 995

Sale to commence at Two o'clock to a minute.

The *New York Herald* of the 12th says:—"Several distinguished Fenian exiles, relieved from one of Britain's bastiles, arrived in this city the other day, and yet the Hudson river was not set on fire, neither was there an earthquake. There was no Train on hand."

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A LADY.—On Saturday, as a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman who resides in Leonora Street, Liverpool, was walking in the pleasure grounds of the park, she was called on for assistance by some children, one of whose party had fallen into the lake. The lady, seeing the child struggling and sinking jumped in, and succeeded in seizing it, and bringing it in her arms to land. The child was immediately taken to the the house of its parents in Mill street, where efforts to restore animation proved successful. The young lady suffered much from fright and exhaustion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A remedy for bilious and liver complaints.—Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints, should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity of the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, rendering each tributary organ perfect in its function and stimulating the kidneys.

NOVEL PRESENTATION.—On Monday night, there was a remarkable gathering at Bradford. Between 4,000 and 5,000 of the women in that town met in St. George's Hall, and presented Mr. Miall, M.P., with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a library of reference of about 400 volumes, a handsome timepiece and candelabra for Mrs. Miall, and a splendid piano for their daughter. With the exception of the hon. gentleman and the representatives of the press, the audience consisted exclusively of ladies; but after the first feeling of novelty and nervousness wore off, those present became enthusiastic and clapped their hands and waived their handherchiefs with an earnestness which would have done no discredit to the male sex.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

HORSE-RACE GAMBLING.

A GREAT national horse-race, which has been often held under royal patronage, is an event of no little importance, and recognising some of the useful purposes of horse-racing, as well as the splendid spectacles it presents to holiday crowds, we are the last who would say anything against the Derby or any other race, taken in itself. The motives which lie at the bottom of horse-racing are as natural, and perhaps as little to be censured, as those which produce the prize animals of our cattle shows. But, like everything else, horse-racing is liable to abuse, and the special abuse which has grown up around it in this country—and, we are sorry to say, Consett forms no exception to the rule—is a form of one of the worst vices which afflict human nature. Gambling upon horse-races has assumed truly formidable proportions. It has arrived at that pitch that the Legislature and the Executive have in several ways stepped in to restrict it. Betting-offices were put down, clauses were inserted in the Metropolis Traffic Act to suppress out-of-door gambling; and now we hear of various prosecutions against projectors of racing lotteries and persons carrying on the business of "bookmakers" under the screen of some other vocation. Heavy penalties have in some cases been imposed, and perhaps one or two developments of the gambling mania have been suppressed or checked. Yet it is notorious that the aggregate evil is not appreciably lessened by the recent efforts of the authorities against it. Professional betting-men, forbidden to open shops or to congregate in the streets in order to carry on their traffic, have opened numerous clubs, in humble imitation of Tattersall's, where their customers or victims, by paying a trifling annual subscription, may come and bet to their heart's content; and, besides this, we have numbers of "commission agents" constantly advertising in the sporting papers their readiness to effect bets for any persons disposed to gamble. Here we have, in fact, the suppressed betting-shop sprung up again in two different shapes. Now, is all this an evil, or is it not? The positive action of the Legislature and of the Executive, founded as it has been upon the public opinion of the more respectable classes of the community, saves us the necessity of arguing the question. The lives sacrificed, the constitutions wrecked, the fortunes dissipated, and the characters irretrievably lost, by the passion for horse-race betting, denounce it as a pernicious pastime, which, if the State should not suppress it altogether, should be deprived of all extraneous stimulus. Some people, in their horror of betting, go so far as to advocate the suppression of horse-racing We do not. We think it perfectly feasible, if the moral sense of the community is prepared to adopt strong measures against the abuse, to abolish it while leaving the original institution untouched. How do people make bets at the present day? Do they know anything of the horses, of their owners, or of the locality where the race is to run? Have they, in short, any sort of personal interest in the race? Not in one case out of a hundred. The great mass of betters consult the sporting newspapers and the sporting columns of other journals, and it is on those little tables called the "lists of the odds" that opinions are formed and bets are made. If a legislative prohibition were made against the publication of such lists, ninety-nine per cent. of the betting evil would at once be destroyed. Only those really interested in races, pecuniarily or through personal predilection for this horse or that owner, would be able to bet. Horsy swells and tap-room connoisseurs of horse-flesh would find their occupation gone, for, without the figures upon which they have formed their estimates, they would know as little of horse-racing as of Mexican politics, and be as little inclined to bet upon one as the other. In considering this suggestion for suppressing a great abuse, it should be remembered that horse-racing, and all pecuniary transactions which really tend to keep it up, would be untouched; only the excrescence which has fastened itself upon a noble sport, and brought it into such disrepute that a large section of the people think it questionable whether Royalty ought to patronize it, would be removed. But perhaps our suggestion is premature; perhaps we must wait to see the abuse spread to vaster dimensions before public indignation will at last be aroused, and demand the required legislation.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The excitement of suspense, though not given to demonstrative manifestations, is none the less real excitement, and under this London has been and still is still labouring. Not to mention, in this connection, the great suspense in which the issue of the Derby has placed many thousands among us, there is increasing anxiety as the time now draws so nigh for the third reading of the Irish Church Bill in the Commons, and its remittance to the Lords, to know what their Lordships will do with it. We have known that the Conservative party in the Upper House has the power to throw the bill out, and we know that every effort is being made by zealous friends of the Irish Establishment to induce them to use the power. A deputation from the Irish Protestant Defence Association is now in London, commissioned to wait upon such members of the House of Lords as it may think fit, to urge the House to reject the Irish Church Bill on the second reading. Whether, however, a formal motion to this effect will be passed to a division, is, at the moment of writing, rather doubtful, but I think there is not much doubt that the measure will be read a second time, and that their Lordships will rely on modifications in committee; nor do I believe it at all probable, that any alterations will be submitted to by the Government.

Mr. Motley, the new American Minisrer, is expected here on Saturday, but I doubt whether many people feel any particular interest in his arrival. From what I understand of the articles in the American and English press, that I have read on the subject, Mr. Motley and our Foreign Minister will play off silence against each other. The Alabama question is, of course, a sore point, and Mr. Motley is told to say nothing about it, unless the British Government take the initiative; and Earl Clarendon, knowing that the Government cannot well do more than they have already done, is not likely to break silence. The mutual positions will be rather droll, but, as we may depend upon it, that something or other will arise to cause one of the diplomatists to speak first. Like any other folks, they cannot go on sulking for ever.

Now that France is in the throes of a general election, it is consolatory to find that the recent disturbances in Paris, the importance of which could not well be exaggerated, have given place to calm political interest in politics, and that the country is constitutionally fighting a fair political battle. The *emeutes* in Paris, the seditious cries, the popular tumult and disorder, and, above all, the singing of that terrible significant and sanguinary song, the Marsellaise, created us little excitement here, for we all remember that it was thus more than one revolution in France commenced. We had riots at our own elections which were *per se* far more serious than the French riots; but they ware not directed against the Sovereign, the constitution, or even the Ministry, whereas in Paris such cries as *Vive la Republique!* represented a state of feeling among the dangerous classes that necessitated severe measures of repression. Happily, the measures were completely successfully, and we now know that France is *not* on the eve of a revolution, as so many public writers would have us believe at the time.

We are to have another large Tabernacle in London, for the congregation of Mr. A. G. Brown, one of Mr. Spurgeon's "young men." It is to cost £12,0000 and to hold 3,000 people. Mr. Spurgeon heads a list of subscriptions with £100; seven subscribers have given £1,500 between them, and money is coming in apace from all quarters. "I wish it was twenty times more" sends £1; and a jar of honey—not from Mount Hybla, but from Oxfordshire—has been sold for £3 5s. The success of a large number of young men sent out from Mr. Spurgeon's "Pastor's College" is a remarkable fact.

With not a few of the population of London the event of this week is, of course, the great race at Epsom—the Dah-bel, as *Punch* made the Japanese ambassadors call it. With some the event is of lively interest from a real love and appreciation of the noble sport of horse-racing; with others, from the almost licensed dissipation which the Derby Day brings with it; but with far the greater majority, I am sorry to say, only on account of the money they hope to win or fear to lose in gambling on the great race. I like horse-racing; I hate gambling. I cannot see why the two things should be so intimately joined together; but it is nevertheless a fact that in almost all societies one now hears so much of the "latest odds," that it becomes simply nauseating. If people would even bet without talking about it so much, it might be tolerable; but, as it is, we must really have some change, if satiety itself does not soon produce this, for this year the unhealthy excitement respecting the Derby has been greater than ever.

Local and District News.

The Countess of Derwentwater, it is stated, has petitioned Her Majesty the Queen, laying the facts of the case before Her Majesty, and urging Her Majesty to render "justice."

UNSECTARIAN MISSION AT CONSETT.—The members of the "Ernest Jones" Section of the British Independent Sons of Temperance commenced a mission in the Long-room of the Co-operative Store, Consett, on Sunday afternoon, which is intended to be carried on weekly for the purpose of reaching those that attend no place of worship. A few of that class and others were present, who were addressed on "Religion and Temperance" by Messrs. T. Batey and W. Bell.

LOCAL BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.—The progress made with local bills before Parliament has disposed of more than half the number which stood on the list at the commencement of the session. The Consett Water Bill passed through committee of the House of Lords on the 13th of April, and is awaiting the committee of the House of Commons. The Gateshead and Hexham Roads Bill is withdrawn. A bill by the North-Eastern Railway Company, for various minor amendments of their Acts have passed the Commons. The Redheugh Bridge Bill has passed on from stage to stage unopposed. Shotley Bridge and Consett Gas having passed the Lords is in progress to its final stage. West Auckland Road Bill was withdrawn.

CAUSEY ROW.—The usual weekly readings were given at this place on Saturday night last, when the following programme was very efficiently gone through by the gentlemen who took part in the readings. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Armstrong, who introduced, Mr. Moles to read "Mickey Free and the Priest," after which a melody was sung by Mr. Thos. Ritson, entitled, "Just before the battle." A reading entitled "Snipes out of shot" was given by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, and a melody by Mrs. T. Armstrong, called "The dream." Mr. R. Atkinson next read "A merry Christmas," followed with a melody by Mr. T. Ritson, entitled "Sweet spirit hear my prayer." The laughable reading "The gridiron" by Mr. Moles, was followed by a sweet song "Beautiful isle of the sea." Reading "Pastor McKnock's address," by Mr. R. Atkinson, Mr. Mole next singing the beautiful song "Annie Lisle." The Chairman next read "The repentant Jew," followed with "The town pump," by Mr. Bell, and a melody by Mr. Moles entitled "Are you sure the news is true" concluded the programme. There was a good attendance.

PIT HILL.—The annual tea given to the Sabbath school children took place as usual at Urpeth on Saturday, in a field kindly granted by Mr. J. Heslop. The day was unfavourable, and tea was served in the sheds near the farm house, Mrs. Heslop, as on former years, providing cream in unlimited quantity. After tea various games were indulged in by the scholars and teachers. The gardens at Urpeth Lodge were kindly thrown open by Major Joicey, and were visited by the scholars, teachers, and friends. The children sung in good taste, several hymns in front of Urpeth Lodge, and Major and Mrs. Joicey kindly presented £1 each to the funds of the school. A unanimous and hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Major Joicey for his kindness. Several hymns were also sung in front of Mr. Heslop's, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Heslop for their continued kindness. The annual gathering and tea at Urpeth is always looked forward to with interest by all, and a happier and more agreeable meeting is seldom witnessed.

WEST PELTON.—There formerly existed a very numerous temperance society at the above place. Nearly four years ago, however, the strike at the collieries tended to break up and disperse the society. Several friends of temperance, of whom there has always been a goodly number, have made an effort to revive the temperance cause, and Lieut. Humble having kindly granted the use of the large and commodious school-room, the first temperance meeting was held on Saturday evening. There was a very large and respectable gathering. Mr. M. Charlton, who occupied the chair opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks after which he called on Mr. T. Summerson who sang a melody in good taste. Messrs. Stead, Jobling, Green, Turnbull, and W. Ritson, each gave addresses on the subject of intemperance, and were listened to throughout with marked attention. A person, a deal the worse for drink, caused a little annoyance and was complimented by one of the speakers for the very interesting and instructive exhibition. Mr. Rainsey, of Perkinsville sang a melody in capital style, and was loudly applauded. The drum and fife band from Parkinsville played several airs before the commencement of, and during the meeting. Votes of thanks to the band, speakers, and singers, was proposed by the chairman and carried with acclamation. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the very efficient discharge of his duties was carried with much applause. Nineteen signatures were taken at the close of the meeting. It is intended to hold the meetings fortnightly.

WASHING MADE EASY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Having been so frequently deceived with American washing machines, from time to time introduced into this country, it was with the greatest possible amount of scepticism that we were induced to witness a public trial of one of an entirely new construction, for the sale of which Mr. Lax, of Shotley Bridge, has been appointed agent. The "Home Washer," as this machine is called, differs from all previous ones in this:—That the clothes are cleansed without either rubbing or beating, consequently the fabric operated upon suffers neither tear nor wear in passing through it. Its construction is very simple, being merely a circular-shaped tub, with closely-fitting lids, and having a tap at the bottom to run out the water. There is a fixed bar across the tops to which is fastened a patent wringer and mangler, and also the handle for driving the machinery inside, which consists merely of a rotating shaft with four projecting wings resting upon a circular bottom which also rotates. It is to be regretted that owing to the very inclement state of the weather on Tuesday, only a few ladies were able to avail themselves of the invitation given by advertisement to witness what turned out to be a highly interesting exhibition. The articles selected for trial were of a kind to try the qualities of the machine to the utmost of its power. Besides bed-linen, there were grease-stained table-cloths, oily aprons, and other articles in great need of cleansing. The larger pieces were allowed from four to five minutes, the smaller, two to three minutes. The result was in every case most satisfactory, the foulest stains disappearing as if by magic. The wringing process is a very excellent arrangement; indeed, the whole affair is most complete and satisfactory in every respect. There is no noise, no spilling of water, and no wearing of clothes; in short, every paterfamilias ought to hail the "Home Washer" as a domestic blessing, doing away, as it inevitably will, with all the misery and discomfort of a washing day. It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. Lax intends giving another public trial of the washer on Tuesday next, and we would strongly urge our lady readers to go and judge of its truly marvellous cleansing capabilities.

Major Joicey has kindly contributed £1 to the funds of the Consett Floral and Horticultural Society.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT WORKS.—On Wednesday there were three accidents at the above works; one man had his foot and ankle burned, and two boys were burned about the face and neck. The man is in the hospital, and is progressing favourably.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.—At a finance committee of the Lanchester Highway Board, held in the Justice-room, Lanchester,—Mr. N. Clark, presiding, the surveyor's pay bill amounting to £178 7s. 1d. was passed, and a cheque for the amount was handed to him.

LECTURE AT LANCHESTER.—On Thursday evening last, a lecture on "Religion and temperance" was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, to a crowded audience by Mr. R. Rutherford, of Hexham. The lecture, which was an able one, was founded on Jeremiah lvii. 14, "Remove the stumbling block out of the way of my people." The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Green.

It is reported that the hon. member for Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., is likely to retire soon in favour of his son, Mr. John Anthony Cowen, or Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Chipchase. Mr. Cowen is now getting old, and is anxious to lead a quiet life. Mr. Hamond will again come forward, although the Conservative party will have a man ready of their own choice.—*Globe.*

CONCERT AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—A concert was given on Monday night, by blind persons, at Chester-le-Street. The attendance was very large, and was presided over by Mr. A. H. Hunt, of Birtley. The proceeds are for the benefit of William Graham, of Chester-le-Street, who has lately completed his education at the Victoria Asylum for the Blind, Newcastle, and who purposes commencing business in Chester-le-Street.

TANFIELD DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their annual tea meeting on Saturday last in the co-operative store. The Rev. J. Mathwin, incumbent, occupied the chair. The Secretary (Mr. J. Nicholson), read the report, which was of a satisfactory character, goods having been sold to the amount of £18,709 18s. 8½d., and there was a net profit of £1,123 14s. 8d. during the year.

CHILD OVERLAID.—An inquest was held at Bishop Auckland on Tuesday, touching the death of the infant child of an unfortunate, named Ann Watson. It had been previously rumoured that certain suspicious circumstances attended the case, but after a protracted inquiry, from which it appeared that the child had been overlaid, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday. Present: Messrs. N. Clark (presiding), D. Balleny, W. J. Joicey, J. Bowey, E. Charlton, H. Ritson, J. Collinson, G. Hobson, T. Holmes, J. Gledstone, and W. Cumming. No business of public importance came before the Board. The treasurer's sheet showed a balance in hand of £627 11s. 11½d. The following townships were reported in arrears:—Cornsay, £34 16s. 4d.; Iveston, £6 11s. 8d.; and Muggleswick, £6 12s. 8d.; total, £48 0s. 8d. The Finance Committee passed accounts for £59 13s. 4d. exclusive of the sums payable to the relieving officers for which cheques were signed. The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE EX-RAILWAY KING.—At the meeting of the River Wear Commission, held at Sunderland on Wednesday, it was resolved to open a subscription on behalf of Mr. Geo. Hudson, the ex-Railway King, who is at present abroad, and in very bad circumstances. We are glad to see this subscription originated in Sunderland, seeing how great a benefactor he has been in times past to the town. The magnificent docks which have so greatly increased the trade of the town, owe their initiation to the efforts of Mr. Hudson, and many other like instances might be cited. Geo. Elliot, Esq., M.P., headed the list with one hundred guineas, Hugh Taylor, Esq., following with a like sum. Before the meeting separated £500 had been subscribed.

A STOCKTON MAN CONTRACTING A BORDER MARRIAGE.—On day last week, an irregular, or Border marriage, was celebrated at the bridge end at Coldstream, the contracting parties being a Mr. P. Macdonald, belonging to Norton, near Stockton, and Elizabeth Lillie, formerly a servant at Tweed House Paxton. The most remarkable part of the affair was that the parties had no knowledge of one another until the previous evening, when they met at Wooler and resolved to take one another for "better or for worse." The ceremony was performed by the usual "priest." Wm. Laidler, bellman of Coldstream, who plies this irregular calling. The customary contract of marriage, in which both parties "do hereby accept each other as husband and wife," was duly signed in the presence of two witnesses. It is needless to say that such marriages are now illegal.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—An association was formed under the above title, on Monday night, in the Infant School-room, Consett. Mr. W. Horn, presided, and there was a capital attendance, when the project was taken up in the most enthusiastic manner. The idea, we believe, has arisen out of the recent sol-fa concert in Newcastle, in which a number of sol-faists from our neighbourhood took part. Their performances on that occasion called forth the eulogium of the conductor, Mr. Kennedy, who urged them not to allow that to be the termination of their effort, but to form a choral union. On Monday night, a secretary, a treasurer, and a committee of twelve were appointed and arrangements made for the future. As will be seen from our advertising columns the association commences its practices on Tuesday evening, in the British Schools, Consett, and we wish this simple method of teaching music every success.

SOUTH PONTOP WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary services of the above school were commenced on Saturday last, when 190 persons, including teachers and scholars, sat down to an excellent tea, provided by Mrs. Watson, of South Pontop. After tea, a very interesting public meeting was held—Mr. R. Robinson, presiding. The report which was read by Mr. B. Whitehead, showed the school to be in a good condition, having 97 scholars and 16 teachers. The finances were also in a healthy state, H. Ritson, Esq., kindly gave the tea to the scholars on the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. John Bell, T. Cowey, J. L. Forster, R. Johnson, and R. Muse. Votes of thanks were passed to H. Ritson, Esq., for his munificent gift, to the Chairman, and to the ladies who presided at the tables. On Sunday sermons were preached by Mr. J. L. Forster and the Rev. R. Petch, after which liberal collections were taken in aid of the school funds.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE NEAR HEXHAM.—The body of George R. Wilkinson, aged 23, brother of Mr. Wilkinson, farmer, Grotington Hill Head, was found in a plantation called "Stanley's plantation," near Hexham, on Saturday afternoon last. His throat was cut, and a razor was found about ten yards from the body which appeared to have lain some days, the clothes being much saturated by the rain which had fallen during the week. It appears that deceased had for some time been suffering from an affection of the liver, which caused an unusual depression of spirits. The wounds in his throat were from left to right, and according to the evidence of Dr M'Lean, who examined the body, he had made several gashes, severing the windpipe but missing the carotid artery. There were indications near the spot that he had struggled much after doing the deed, and his clothes were torn by coming in contact with the branches of trees. The body was conveyed to Grotington Hill Head, at which place the inquest was held on Monday, which resulted in a verdict of "Temporary insanity." The sad occurrence has spread a painful feeling throughout the entire district, where the deceased was well known and highly esteemed for his upright and amiable character.

A MOTHER THREATENING TO STAB HER INFANT AT SUNDERLAND.—At the Sunderland Police Court, on Wednesday, Elizabeth Kent was charged with having attempted to stab her infant child. Sub-Inspector Kent stated that the prisoner was his wife, and, although living in the same house they had for the past week (owing to her misconduct) occupied separate rooms. That morning, about ten o'clock, she was sitting in the kitchen, with a child on her knee, and as the child was a little cross, she struck it a severe blow, for which he rebuked her. About ten minutes afterwards, she again struck the child, when he and his mother attempted to take it from her. This Mrs. Kent resisted, and snatching up a knife, she held it over the child in a threatening manner saying, "Rather than you shall have it, you ——, I'll kill it." He believed that if he had not succeeded in taking the knife from her she would have stabbed the child. The Mayor suggested that the case be remanded, and asked the prisoner if she had anything to say why she should not be remanded for a week; to which she replied, "I would rather be remanded until Mr. Stainsby comes home." On being told she was remanded for a week, she said, "Of course, you'll take bail." The clerk: "Not at present; you can renew your application in a day or two." Prisoner then turned and said, "Your Worship all that he has sworn is false;" then turning to her husband, "Take your knife with you, you audacious villain, and get your mother to swear the same as you. I'll put you all right." She was then forcibly removed, and for some minutes was heard shouting and scolding.

A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.—We are glad to observe by advertisement that the inhabitants of Consett are to have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Storey's grand panorama of an ocean and overland tour round the world, in the Town Hall, Consett, on Monday. The exhibition is instructive and interesting, and parents who feel an interest in their children will, we have no doubt gladly accompany them on this occasion. The scenes are well painted, and the short instructive addresses of Mr. Storey, coupled with the excellent piano accompaniements are certain to please all.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—From a return just published by the Science and Art Department, showing the number of schools in which drawing is taught subject to examination, we find that in 1866, examinations in drawing were held in 560 schools; in 1868, 778 reported themselves as teaching drawing as an ordinary subject of instruction. The grants paid on behalf of drawing (showing the quality of the instruction) have increased from £2,894 13s. in 1866, to £4,911 10s in 1868. While the scholars carried off 3,650 prizes in 1866 obtained 7,295 in the year 1868. Of schools in which drawing is taught in this district, we find the Leadgate Wesleyan school above mentioned.

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the members of the above society was held at Flint Hill, on Wednesday. Nathaniel Clark, Esq., of Beamish Park, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of persons interested in the formation of the society. Major Joicey, of Urpeth Lodge, was unanimously elected president, a code of rules was drawn up and agreed to, for the guidance of the members. It was resolved that the district of the society shall not extend beyond seven miles from Fint Hill, by the nearest public road. The meetings are appointed to be held quarterly, and alternately, at Flint Hill, Tanfield, and Consett, or such other places in the district as circumstances may seem to require. It was also resolved to have a turnip competition and local show in the autumn. The entries for each to be made on or before the 30th of June. When we consider that no other institution of this nature exists in the neighbourhood, that is at all available for farmers, it is confidently hoped they will embrace the opportunity afforded by this new society, of attending the meetings, at which agricultural subjects in every branch will be regularly discussed, and experiments reported. The benefits to be derived by the agriculturist from a judicious application of scientific information, are becoming daily more and more extensively acknowledged, while means of obtaining that information are beyond the reach of many, and the subject is all the more important, when we consider that on agriculture the community mainly depend for obtaining the daily means of support. The next meeting of the society is appointed to be held on the 7th of July next.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary sermons of the above place of worship were preached on Wednesday, by the Rev. J. Rattenbury, of Leeds. To secure such an eminent minister as Mr. Rattenbury, is to secure the attendance of large numbers. This was the case on Wednesday, many coming from the neighbouring towns and villages. The rev. gentleman preached a practical sermon in the afternoon from John iii., 36.

The chapel was filled in the evening, and after the usual devotional exercises, in which the Rev. J. Faulkner took part, the Rev. J. Rattenbury announced 2nd Kings iv., 1, 7, as the basis of his discourse. The sermon was a beautiful paraphrase of the narrative, and was, in fact, his own soliliquy while confined to his bed during recent illness. The proposition laid down by the preacher, at the outset was, that it was an operation of the divine mind to proceed from the least to the greatest. This he illustrated by the operations of nature—the acorn became the majestic oak; by the preaching of the Gospel—a poor, unlettered preacher planting the heavenly seed in many hearts, which produced marvellous results; by the operations of the Holy Spirit, in a neighbourhood—two or three members in a Church, drawn out in prayer, and continuing therein, until a wide-spread revival took place; and by God's providential dealings—to wit, the poor widow in the text, the least being the pot of oil, and the greatest the magnificent display of divine wisdom and power. He dilated upon the person for whom the oil was made to flow. She was a person that had been visited by accumulated and distressing sorrows—a poor widow, probably far advanced in life, about to lose her sons. It was remarkable how much protective care was known around widows. She was a person of a devout and holy spirit. In her distress she made her way to Elisha, the representative man of God and religion. It was a dark period of Israel's history, and a great deal was not known of their mode of worship; but the widow had repaired virtually to the place of prayer. The circumstances under which she had been passing would tend to depression, especially in old age, but she did not despair. She had seen her husband die; everything had been taken out of the dwelling, save a cruise of oil; and she was about to be robbed of her sons; but she could pray. The manner of her address to the prophet evidenced a devout spirit. There was self-abnegation, for she did not speak of herself, but spoke of her husband as "a man that feared the Lord." It was supposed, and with probability, that good Obadiah was her husband, and that the debt for which she was about to lose her children was contracted when he fed the concealed 150 sons of the prophets. His was precious memory. She also had a word for her sons, who were so very dear to her. The character of the relief was then illustrated. The miracle was performed for a useful purpose in the time of extremity, which taught that God would never allow his people to be ruined. The relief came in connection with the means used and the faith of the widow. She made large preparation in obedience to the instructions of the prophet, and her little cruise never ceased flowing till every vessel was filled. The narrative was taken as an illustration of the righteousness of God. The widow was in debt; the means of payment were miraclously supplied; and she was ordered to pay the debt first. It was also illustrative of the divine omnipotence, wisdom, and compassion. The various points hinted at in our brief sketch were ably and usefully handled, and doubtless was profitable to those who heard it. Collections were made in aid of the chapel fund.

MOTION TO COMMIT AN EDITOR FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A motion to commit Mr. Ward, editor and proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser*, a weekly paper published at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for contempt of court, by the publication of an article alleged to be calculated to prejudice a suit before the court, and to interfere with the course of justice, was made before Vice-Chancellor Mallins on Saturday. The article complained of was to the effect that the Directors of the Northern Counties Building Society had refused to re-appoint Mr. Harle their solicitor, and that he had since become solicitor to the two bills in Chancery, to prevent the Northern Counties and the Newcastle Building Societies from borrowing money; that in one case the ostensible party to the proceedings was the husband, who cleaned Mr. Harle's office; and that it was unfortunate that Mr. Harle's duty to his clients should have forced him into antagonism to societies which had done so much for working men, whose champion he had so long professed to be. For the defence, it was urged that the editorial note had been published in good faith, and was simply intended to allay any anxiety which might arise as to the stability of either of the societies referred to—the largest building societies in the district—and to prevent any panic or uneasiness in the minds of the shareholders and depositors, the bulk of whom belonged to the industrial classes. The affidavit of the defendant was produced in support of the argument, and it was further contended that no contempt of court had been committed. His Honour, in giving judgment, expressed his regret that so much of the time of the court had been taken up lately by cases of this kind, of which there had been three or four within six weeks or two months. It was of the highest importance to the public that the press should be as much as possible unrestricted, and that there should be the utmost freedom of comment on public affairs allowed to it, for this was the life and vigour of every country in which the privilege existed; but at the same time, it was of equal importance that the administration of justice should not be interfered with by any such comments. He adhered on this occasion to his decision in a recent case affecting the Cheltenham and Swansea Railway Waggon Company, in regard to which he had been guided by the rules laid down by Lord Hardwicke in the well-known case of the *St. James's Evening Post*, and quoted by the present Lord Chancellor in giving judgment in the Tichbourne case. He thought it very likely that Mr. Ward thought that by inserting this article he was discharging a public duty; but reflection should have shown him that he was wrong, for it was calculated to prejudice the world on the merits of a case not yet heard, it abused the parties concerned in the case, and was also calculated to prejudice mankind against them before the case was heard. Therefore, the article was exceedingly improper, and ought to be apologised for. The defendant must therefore insert an apology, and pay the costs of the application, otherwise he would be committed. The defendant was allowed three weeks to comply with this decision, in order that if he thought proper he might appeal.

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. BENSON, AT CONSETT.

A short time since it was announced that Mr. T. Benson, (late of the Surgery, Consett,) was about to leave the neighbourhood, when a few friends determined that some public recognition of his professional services and gentlemanly conduct should be presented to him. Messrs. T. L. Gledstone and G. G. Collinson acted as secretaries, and, we are glad to state, their praiseworthy efforts were crowned with a success beyond the most sanguine anticipation. All classes coming heartily forward to do honour to one who had done his duty efficiently and well to those who had been placed under his care. The presentation took place on Tuesday evening, at the house of Mr. John Seymour, Front Street, Consett, where a large number of Mr. Benson's friends had assembled to take part in the interesting ceremony.

The Rev. F. Steggall (vicar of Consett), was called on unanimously to fill the chair, and Mr. J. Calvert, the vice-chair.

The Rev. F. STEGGALL, on rising to make the presentation, was applauded. He said they had met for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Benson a testimonial which represented all classes of the public of Consett, as a mark of the very greatest esteem. As Mr. Benson was present he would not say all that he wished to say. In Mr. Benson they had a gentleman who possessed all the qualifications needed for the town of Consett. Mr. Benson was a clever surgeon; he had a very courteous manner, and adequate professional skill to fulfil the duties which devolved on him. He (the chairman) had had occasions to need the services of Mr. Benson for his family, and could therefore bear testimony to that gentleman's ability and assiduous attention. Without further taking up their time he would at once, in the name of the meeting and subscribers generally, present to Mr. Benson the articles before them, and trusted that his career might be one of success and great prosperity. (Loud applause.)

The testimonial consisted of a purse of gold; a gold scarf pin; surgical instruments, in polished mahogany cases, supplied from the establishments of Messrs. Brown and Son and Mr. R. Clark, of Newcastle; and five volumes of medical works, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Thomas Benson, by a few of the inhabitants of Consett, on his leaving the neighbourhood, as a token of their appreciation of his professional skill and courteous manners. (Signed) T. L. Gledstone, Consett, May 25, 1869."

Mr. BENSON, who was greeted with loud applause on rising to respond, hoped that the gentlemen present would not accuse him of any affectation when he said he could not find expression adequately to thank them for the very flattering testimonial which had been presented to him. His vocation was not to preach but to practise. (Applause.) He never for one moment anticipated to have been honoured in such a manner. To alleviate those who had been placed under his care had been his constant endeavour. In conclusion, he thanked them most heartily, for the kindness so uniformly extended towards him. He could assure them that he would ever remember the kind friends that he had in Consett. (Mr. Benson resumed his seat amid reiterated applause.)

Mr. CALVERT highly eulogised the conduct of Mr. Benson, and trusted that he would prove an ornament to the profession, and wished him every success. Mr. Calvert then proposed the healths of two gentlemen—Messrs. T. L. Gledstone and G. G. Collinson who, he said, had greatly contributed to the success of the testimonial.

Mr. T. L. GLEDSTONE responded in appropriate terms.

Rev. F. STEGGALL gave the "Consett Iron Company," coupled with the "Health of Mr. Lattimer."

Mr. LATTIMER replied. He said the affairs of the Consett Iron Company were in a prosperous state, and that their future was a good one; and in return would give "The Town and Trade of Consett" and the "Health of Mr. R. Murray."

Mr. MURRAY suitably responded.

Mr. LATTIMER proposed the "Health of Mr. White," late of Glasgow (successor to Dr. Benson).

Mr. WHITE returned thanks for the kind reception which he had met with, and said that nothing should be wanting on his part to merit the esteem and regard of the people of Consett. Since he had come to Consett he formed a very favourable opinion of the people.

Mr. CALVERT gave "The Chairman," to which the Rev. F. STEGGALL replied.

Among other toasts "The Consett Water Company," coupled with the "Health of Mr. J. Gledstone" was given.

Mr. T. L. GLEDSTONE suitably acknowledged the honour done to his father.

Songs and recitations by Messrs. C. Stephenson, Moir, Dr. Hopper, R. Ord, and other gentlemen added to the harmony of the evening.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.—Those who are cutting early cabbages may either leave the roots in the ground to spring afresh, or pull them out and prepare the ground for another crop. If it is thought desirable to keep them, they should be stimulated with some rich manure, either natural or artificial; this will enable them to send out three or four heads, each of them as large as the one now cut. If the ground is not wanted for cabbage, it may be filled with any of the vegetables mentioned last week, or it may be prepared for leeks as directed two weeks ago. Rhubarb that is being used ought to be liberally supplied with strong liquid manure. Green gooseberries are now fit for use, and in pulling them rub off all the strong sap shoots that too frequently fill up the centre of the bushes; it is much easier to do so when they are soft and green than after. By a judicious thinning of the green fruit much finer ripe may be expected. When the weather is moist be liberal in the application of guano or soot to onions and leeks, the latter plant, like celery, ought never to be dry at the roots. Keep walks free from weeds, and see that the Dutch hoe is kept moving pretty freely amongst growing crops. Those in want of pot or sweet herbs may sow them now.

FLOWER BORDER.—Wallflowers have bloomed exceedingly well this season, the plants in general are well grown having neither been injured by frost nor broken by the wind. Whenever the bloom gets "past its best," the plants ought to be thrown away and their places filled with annuals or bedding-out stuff. Sow more seed for next year. Pœna Roses should be staked, and not tied up like a broom. Phloxes and other herbaceous plants of tall habits should be preserved from blowing over by a timely staking. Propagate the Pansy as much as possible—the blooms from young plants are always the best. As the majority of those for whom these "hints" are written are not in the habit of buying largely, a good deal may be done by exchanges. One having a stock of pinks may propagate them, and exchange them for pansies, and so on, through all the plants in ordinary culture, each propagating what they have, and exchanging for what they may want. Any one desirous of increasing their stock of roses may still do so by sending for pot roses *on their own roots*; but be sure that you get them. It is no uncommon thing to see large stools of Manetti (a kind of stock largely used by nurserymen to work roses on) in gardens from which the worked rose had been long departed, the owners never suspecting their loss, but wondering why their roses did not bloom. All amateur roses should be on their own roots. If dahlias are getting rather tall they may be planted out, only see that something is near at hand to shelter them from frost, should it come. In sheltered places the planting out of hardier sorts of bedding-out stuff may be proceeded with. Heliotropes, Blue Lobelia, Marigolds, and white, yellow, and bronze variegated Geraniums, are *not* of this hardy class. Old stools of Phloxes should have their shoots thinned out, so as to leave only six to eight if strong, and four to six if weak.

HOUSE PLANTS.—This department of the amateur's operations is, as a rule, the least creditable to him, not by any means that all plant houses are badly kept, but where there is anything to complain of it is generally to be found under glass. It is impossible to enumerate in one week all the evils referred to—their causes, their cures, and their prevention; but two causes above all others may be mentioned as the fruitful source of the most prevalent evils—viz., the improper use of air and water. When a plant is allowed to get too dry, the soil contracts in the pot and leaves a narrow space filled with air all round the inside of the pot. When the plant is watered all the water runs down this open space, leaving the ball quite dry. This goes on till the plant dies or the attention of the grower somehow or another is drawn to it, when he sets to watering it in what he considers in earnest, but in avoiding Scylla he wrecks himself on Charybdis, and in his efforts to prevent it getting too dry he keeps it so wet that it either dies or drags out a wretched existence. Experience seems to have little or no effect on some amateurs, so far as the keeping of their plants are concerned, but more about them next week.

A correspondent in the North writes, that there is in all likelihood soon to appear in the courts a claimant, living near Newcastle, to the estates of Lord Camperdown.—*Echo.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of this society is to be held at Hexham on the 10th of August next, and the entries will close on the 24th of July. The list of premiums issued is a large and liberal one, and favourable facilities are also held out by the railway company.

STRANGE STORY OF A LOST CHILD.

On Tuesday night, a young girl, named Ellen Malloy, who had been missing from her home, at Consett, since the 29th of April, was handed over to her parents, at Coxhoe, by Sergeant Welsh. The girl in question, who is eight years of age, is the daughter of her parents in very humble circumstances, residing at Consett, and is of weak intellect. She had taken a rambling turn in April, and had walked to Newcastle to see some relatives. She appears to have left that town on the 28th of April, and was then lost sight of. Her parents were almost distracted, and laid their case before the police at Consett, who made inquiries, for some time without avail. On Friday or Saturday last, Sergeant Wood, of Consett, who had been most assiduous in his inquiries, ascertained that a child resembling the one missed had been seen in the company of a party of "muggers" named Boa and Kelly, who had started from their head-quarters at Sheriff Hill on a tour of besom-making and tinkering about the time the child was missed, and were then encamped near Cassop. Sergeant Wood at once communicated with Sergeant Welch, who proceeded in quest of the party on Monday afternoon, and found them encamped on Cassop Moor. He soon found the missing child among the party, presenting, as she did, a most deplorable sight of rags and filth, and extremely battered about the feet from tramping over the country. Information was at once despatched to Consett of the recovery of the girl, and her father arrived at the police-station, at Coxhoe, on Tuesday night, overjoyed at again seeing his child. He had travelled from Consett during the afternoon, and in answer to the kind inquiry of the sergeant's wife—"Have you walked all the way?" He returned the passionate answer "I have *run*." Although it was half-past nine o'clock, he at once commenced the journey homewards again in the best of spirits. The party in whose possession the child was found, furnished no explanation how and why they had got her.

THE REV. S. ANTLIFF AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The Rev. S. Antliff, now of London, has paid another of his annual visits to Shotley Bridge this week, in connection with the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in that place. The services began on Saturday night, when the rev. gentleman gave a temperance lecture in the chapel. There was a good audience, and the meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. Welford, of Leadgate, who simply introduced the lecturer. Mr. Antliff said whatever differences there existed among them, they were all agreed about the enormity of the evil of drunkenness; in fact, it was so common, that they treated it lightly. To guard them against thinking lightly of it, he asked them to consider the drunkard's relationship, responsibility, capacity, and destiny, and above all what was done to redeem him. He thought they would then scarcely be able to pass by a victim of intemperance, and say, "It's only a drunkard." He graphically pourtrayed the baneful influence of the drinking traffic, and showed how tens of thousand of children never knew anything but wretchedness and squalor, how numbers of official as well as private members were cut off from Church fellowship every year; and how it acted upon the children while they were being trained. He asked them if they were to allow such a state of things to go on undisturbed? For his own part, he was willing to take up any remedy that would effect a cure, but he would like the remedy propounded to be effectual—to prevent as well as cure, and one that could be righteously adopted. To his mind, teetotalism was just that plan. No one would be disposed to deny that it would be effectual, and it would also cure and prevent. It could, likewise, be righteously adopted, for it would injure no one, and would contravene no divine or human law. Would they adopt it? As christians, they had motives of compassion and interest in common with other teetotalers; but there were other and higher motives peculiar to themselves, which ought to induce them to abstain. It was too often asked "Am I my brother's keeper?" He did not like Cain's religion a bit; but he liked the self-sacrificing religion of Jesus. Were they actuated by the spirit that dwelt in Him? After enforcing the duty of total abstinence upon Church members, he urged them to seek the restoration of the drunkard. The lecture was full of powerful arguments, and eloquent passages, and was often applauded.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Thomas Brodie, of Crook, a native of Shotley Bridge, preached in the Town Hall. He based his discourse upon 1st Peter, v. 7, and from it gave a capital sermon to a good congregation. The hall was well filled in the afternoon by persons from a distance as well as the townspeople. The preacher was the Rev. S. Antliff, who gave a lucid exposition of 1st Cor. xiii., 8, 13, from which he showed the evanescence of gifts and many spiritual graces, and the perpetuity of charity. In the evening, the same gentleman conducted the service, and gave an able and eloquent discourse from Psalm li., 11, 13. The hall was crowded, and there was abundant evidence of many good impressions being made. Liberal collections were taken at the close of the services.

On Monday evening, the Rev. S. Antliff delivered a lecture in the same hall, entitled "Trials and Triumphs of Primitive Methodism." Considering that the subject was a purely denominational one, there was a good audience, and the Rev. J. Welford was moved to the chair. The meeting was commenced in the usual manner, and after the choir had sung an anthem, the rev. lecturer commenced his oration. He said Primitive Methodism was the name of the principles and practices by which the Primitive Methodists were distinguished from other religious bodies. The connexion commenced in 1810, and the average annual increase was about 3,000, after vacancies had been filled up resulting from deaths, declensions, emigration, &c. The aggregate numbers now were—Church members, 161,229; ministers, 943; local preachers, 14,169; class leaders, 9,673; places of worship, 6,323; schools, 3,282; teachers, 46,193; scholars, 258,857; deaths during the past year, 2,415. The trials of the body were then sketched out. Their name had been the occasion of some trial and unfriendly criticism; but the offence had almost entirely passed. Their noisy or demonstrative manner of worship had caused unfriendly remarks. They had been told that God was not deaf, therefore they should not shout. No Primitive had any thought of such a thing as God being deaf, and the same argument could be used against all speech and prayer, for God knew all their wants without being told. The noise was the result of strong feeling welling up within undisciplined minds. Disciplined minds might regulate strong feeling, but could not easily repress it. Open-air preaching had been a source of considerable trial; serious charges had been made against them for it, mobs had been incited against them, indignities had been heaped upon their preachers, and many of them had been repeatedly imprisoned. They still went on, however, and open-air preaching was now widely patronized, even the Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of London, taking part in such a gathering. Many had thought that processioning was not right, but he stated a fact or two that fully established its usefulness. A great deal had been said about their poverty, for which they had had to bear a full share of contemptuous remark. As a people they were changing a little in that respect, which, he hoped, would never have a baneful influence. They were getting numerous chapels, some of which were noble structures. Here and there they had wealthy men among them, and as a proof that the body was regarded with favour, the Chamberlain of the City of London was that very evening discoursing upon the same subject as himself in a Congregational Church in London. They had never gone out of their way to get rich men into their community—possibly if they had they would not have succeeded; but they had grasped some of the lowest, who had been elevated to thoughtfulness, intelligence, thrift, and industry, while some had gained wealth and attained social rank. One lesson to be drawn from the subject was that perseverance and hard work amidst difficulties would win success. Another was that if their work was right, *do* it. There was nothing courageous in the man that dared not do his work because some frowned. Mr. Antliff drew largely from his almost inexhaustible fund of anecdote to illustrate his lecture, and during its delivery was loudly and frequently applauded. He received a hearty invitation to repeat his visit next year, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up.

Important Colliery Case—Defrauding Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, William Adams, foreman blacksmith at the Shildon Lodge Colliery, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (limited). Adams, in his capacity as foreman blacksmith, had to keep the time of the men in his department, and, upon the time returned by him, the men were paid their wages. On the 27th of March last, pay-day, Adams asked a man named Alderson how many days he had. Alderson replied fourteen, having been working overtime. Defendant said, "I have billed you fifteen, and, as I have been working overtime myself, you must bring 3s. to me." On going to the pay office he received Alderson's pay for fifteen days, of which he paid 3s. to Adams. On pay-day, April 24th, the same thing went on with a man named Mills, who had 3s. 6d. a day. The Bench committed the defendant for trial. Bail was granted, defendant in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to appear at the next Durham Sessions.

THE TYNESIDE NATURALISTS AT BEAMISH.

The first field meeting, in connection with the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, was held on Wednesday, in the vicinity of Beamish, but owing to the dulness of the morning, and the prevalence of a cold, biting east wind, the attendance of members was not nearly as numerous as has been witnessed on previous opening days. The party proceeded from the Central Station, Newcastle, by the train leaving at 10·15 on the Team Valley Line, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the pleasant scenery presented along the whole course of the Ravensworth Vale, as well as the snatches of the fine old castle discernible from amid the profusion of virgin foliage with which it is surrounded. Arriving at Lamesley, a pretty little village on the Team, the party exchanged the carriages for the hard road, and commenced the sight-seeing by an inspection of the handsome little church, which forms so prominent and pleasing an object in the scenery of the valley. The interior of the edifice—restored only about thirty years ago—is more remarkable for its unusual lightness of design than for architectural beauty; while its decorative embellishments are almost exclusively represented by a trio of slabs in memory of Thomas Henry, second baron of Ravensworth; Maria Susannah, his wife; and a splendid-sculptured figure of a kneeling woman and cherubim, erected over the grave of the Hon. Francis John Liddell. On leaving this spot, the party proceeded on the high road through Lamesley and Kibblesworth, and then onward, through hedgerows fragrant with the perfume of hawthorn or May blossom, to the lodge opening into the north end of Beamish Park, the seat of Mr. John Eden. Here a halt was called until the stragglers joined the main body, there being then present the Rev. R. F. Wheeler, vicar of Whitley, who was in charge of the excursion; Mr. Henry Clapham, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Smithson, Mr. Watson, Newcastle; Mr. C. Adamson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Young, North Shields; Dr. Francis, Dr. Morgan, Mr. Robert Vint, Mr. G. R. Booth, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mr. Fell, Sunderland; and a number of other gentlemen from the surrounding district. A pretty long walk down a rugged and furrowed green land behind the lodge, and the visitors were introduced to the park proper; but although here the landscapes abounded in artistic groupings of nature's charms, the effect was materially lessened by the absence of the sun's genial and welcome rays. On all sides the prospect revealed groups of immense oak, larch, and plano trees—radiant with the richest olive and bronze tints of a yet young spring-time—and almost rivalling autumn in their varied hues; while occasionally groves of dark firs were visible in their dusky garbs, as if offering contrast to the fresh young life around. By the side of a well-kept brook—now rattling merrily over its rocky bed, and now flowing as smooth as glass—the road continued to Beamish Hall, where "the vale extends itself into a fine level flat, or strath, bordered on every side, rising grounds of irregular form, and richly clothed with luxuriant forest trees." Attention having been paid to Mr. Eden's noble stone residence, an inspection of the gardens and conservatories was made under the guidance of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, and then the party proceeded through the deer park and game preserves to Beamish Village. The ramble, on the whole, was very enjoyable, although the botanical specimens were almost entirely confined to beds of hyacinths, primroses, and two or three common kinds of fern. A dinner was provided during the afternoon at the Shepherd's Inn, Beamish; and after the transaction of the usual business the party returned to Lamesley for the return journey.

SOIREE AND BALL AT WEST PELTON.

The third annual soiree in connection with the West Pelton Mechanics' Institution was on Wednesday held in the colliery school-room, and proved an undoubted success. The day was extremely cold and bleak, but still the villagers did their best to enliven the locality by a profuse display of bunting, and also turned out in great numbers to take part in the festival. Tea was supplied in the commodious room to at least 630 people, and as the tables were ably presided over, and the platform occupied by the fine band of the 13th Durham (Beamish) Rifle Volunteers, the repast concluded to the perfect satisfaction of all visitors. The ladies superintending the urns were Mrs. Humble, West Pelton House; Miss Watson, Tanfield; Mrs. and Miss Colquhoun, West Pelton; Mrs. and Miss Mole, West Pelton; the Misses Welsh, Twizel; Mrs. Hutchinson, Eden Hill; and Mrs. Davison, West Pelton. A concert was afterwards held in the same room, which was literally packed by anxious auditors, and proved as successful as could well be desired. The artistes were Mr. T. S. Watson, Mr. Hemy, and Mr. M'Millan, of Newcastle, and the efforts of these gentlemen were thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Councillor Frazer presided during the evening, and introduced two or three speakers at intervals. Dr. Colquhoun, the secretary, read a very satisfactory report concerning the progress of the institution, and congratulating the members on their emancipation from the difficulties which for so long had beset their path. Last year he had announced a balance in hand, after all debts were paid, of £15 0s. 3½d.; but now the actual funds amounted to £18 2s. 3½d., which, with £6 17s. 8d. still to come from various sources, made a total balance of £24 19s. 11½d. Notwithstanding this saving, there had been £24 2s. 1d. spent over magazines and books. The committee also desired to tender their grateful thanks to Messrs. Fraser, Mr. Mr. Humble, Mr. R. Gofton, and Mr. John Nicholson, for very acceptable presents of newspapers and periodicals, as the institution was, through this liberality enabled to supply the reading-rooms with five daily papers, fourteen weekly papers, and four monthly magazines, and disseminate domestic, literary, mechanical, religious instruction amongst a willing people. The institution possessed, in addition, a library of 400 or 500 volumes, selected with a view to improve the minds and elevate the moral feelings and susceptibilities of the working man, while 50 or 60 more volumes were added to our shelves. (Applause). The adoption of the report, which was moved by Mr. Councillor Snowball, Gateshead, and seconded by Mr. Robinson, of West Pelton, was unanimously agreed to. The Chairman then expressed his unqualified approval of the whole tenor of the report, as it was quite clear, if they had no difficulties to contend with, they would never be nerved for the contest of this life. Mr. Councillor Snowball, of Gateshead, also spoke very highly of the benefits of the institution, and hoped the hard working miners of the district would make the best use of the excellent opportunities for mental improvement which it afforded. Votes of thanks were awarded at the close to the ladies,—to Mrs. Humble, for presenting a cake which realised £10 to the institution—to the president and officers of the institute—and to the chairman. The room was afterwards cleared for a ball, and again a large portion of the youths and maidens of the village attended. The ever-inspiring strains of the "Keel Row," the torpsichorean revels commenced—the leading couples being Mr. John Humble and Miss Watson, and Mr. Chaytor and Miss Colquhoun—and were kept up to the strains of the most popular music until an early hour in the morning. Among those present were Mr. E. Winship and Mr. Stevenson, Newcastle; Mr. Baillie, Pelton House; Mr. B. Frazer, and Mr. J. Snowball, Gateshead; Rev. W. Law, Pelton; Mr. Davidson, Chester-le-Street; Mr. Chaytor, Havanna; Mr. Kirkup, Beamish; Miss Hancock; Mr. Fairs, Ouston; Mr. Stephenson, Waldridge; Mr. Simpson, Edmondsley; Mr. John Morris, Ouston; Mr. and Mrs. Womack, Beamish; Mr. Nicholson, Hand-in-Hold; Mr. Cockburn, Birtley; Mr. William Simpson, Birtley; Miss Mackinlay, Leadgate; Mr. Scott, Chester-le-Street; Miss Taylor, Consett; Mr. Chapman, Birtley; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Tanfield Lea; Mr. Hutchinson, Eden Hill; and Mr. Humphrey.

The Tipperary journals mention that numerous threatening notices are still being sent to landlords in that district.

Sir W. Armstrong on Harbour Defence.—The *Times* contains a letter from Sir William Armstrong, of Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle, calling attention to the value of small vessels similar to the gunboat Staunch for defending our numerous seaports against the sudden inroads of hostile ironclads in time of war. Sir William says the intrusion of an invulnerable warship into the port of Liverpool for example is alarming to contemplate. Masses of merchant ships closely packed in docks, and large stocks of warehouses containing merchandise worth millions, are objects upon which the powerful shells of modern artillery would produce terrible effects. The gunboat Staunch though a mere barge in point of size, carries a 12½-ton gun, the movements of which are effected by steam power, so that only a small crew suffices for working it. The boat is propelled by twin screws, which gives her such a power of turning that she can change the direction of her large gun as quickly as if it were mounted on a turntable. Finally, she is cheap. The cost of a couple of ironclad frigates would furnish a hundred Staunches. Suppose then an enemy's ship ran into the Mersey, she would there find herself surrounded by six little dots upon the water, carrying among them an armament probably even heavier than her own. They would be so small that she could not very well hit them while she would be so large that they could hardly miss her. She could not run them down, for they would be far too quick at turning, and a treat into shallow water would always be open to them. The chance of victory would be 6 to 1 against her, even if she were as difficult to hit as her adversaries.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, May 24.—Before H. C. Silvertop, A. Town, and T. Wilson, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Patrick Boyle and *Thomas Duffy*, Blackhill, were charged by P.C. Smith, with being found drunk, and guilty of riotous conduct, in the streets at that place, on the 16th of May. Each fined 5s. and costs.

Joseph Curry, nailmaker, Blackhill was charged by Sergeant Wood, with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill, on the 15th of May. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs. The defendant having been eight days in the lock-up.

TRESPASS.

John Reed, Blackhill, was charged by Wm. Lovat, of the same place, with trespassing in a grass field, and doing damage to the amount of one penny on the 10th of May. Complainant did not wish to press the case very heavy, and merely wanted to put a stop to the trespass. A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

BREAKING THE PEACE.

William Moss and *Robert Lamb* were charged by Officers P.C. Scott and Riddell, with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Highgate on Sunday morning, 23rd inst., at an early hour. Bound over in their own recognizances in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Peter Kinlin, Blackhill, was charged by Mr. Thomas Boyle, with using threatening language toward him, on the 15th of August, 1868. A warrant had been in the hands of P.C. Firn, and not being able to execute it until he espied Kinlin at Shotley Bridge Hiring. In consequence of complainant not appearing, the case was dismissed, defendant to pay costs.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Tom Edward Hartley, a young man, described as a commercial traveller, for some Leeds firm, and residing in Newcastle, was charged with an indecent assault upon a little girl named Mary Margaret Lee, aged six years. It appeared that on the 13th inst., the defendant was reported to the police at Shotley Bridge, as being very drunk and exposing himself indecently on the steps of the Commercial Inn. On the police proceeding to the place named defendant was quiet enough, and he was allowed to drive out of the town. Shortly afterwards, a woman, residing near Ebchester, reported that the prisoner had taken her little girl, the complainant, into his trap and committed the assault complained of, two women having witnessed the act. On appearing before the magistrates, the mother of the child appeared very reluctant to go on with the charge, and her friends were very much displeased with her for entering on the prosecution. She had, therefore, determined to withdraw the charge, and she had accordingly told her two witnesses not to come to the court. The complainant did not appear capable of giving evidence, and the magistrates stated that as they had no testimony on which to proceed they would dismiss the charge. Defendant to pay 19s. 6d. costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 28.—(Before E. T. Smith, Esq).

ALLEGED WIFE-BEATING AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

William Rodham was charged with assaulting his wife, Jane Rodham, at Annfield Plain, on the 21st of May. The complainant alleged, that for a very small cause, her husband threw a cupful of water on to her as she lay in bed. She was afraid to live with him. Defendant alleged that his wife's mother was the cause of all the disturbance. The magistrate dismissed the charge, giving the parties some salutary advice, as he did so.

A FIGHTING MAN AT ESH.

Benjamin Allison, a pitman, who was described as a trained pugilist, who has figured more than once in the ring, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Esh, on the 21st of May. The prisoner had been going about the village of Quebec, near Esh, challenging anyone in the village to fight. Becoming aware that P.C. Hodgson was near, he went down into a brook, and collected a lot of stones to pelt that officer with. He was apprehended, however, and was now ordered to pay 13s., including costs.

PAY-NIGHT AT HAMSTEELS COLLIERY.

William Davison, *Joseph Briggs*, and *Ralph Rocker*, were charged with being drunk and riotous at Quebec on the 21st inst., McGee did not appear. English, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and McGee 5s. and costs. Sergeant Woodward said, on Friday night last, a set of the roughest characters, all employed at the new colliery, opened by Messrs. Johnson, at Hamsteels, came down to Quebec, and took possession of the village, creating the greatest disturbance. There was a large number of bad characters employed at the colliery in question, and the man Allison was one of the most dangerous characters in the whole district.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

Michael Devlin was charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas Dolphin, at Consett. The prosecutor, said as the prisoner had made due submission, and expressed contrition for the offence, he wished to withdraw the charge. The presiding magistrate in dismissing the prisoner, thought he ought to be extremely grateful to Mr. Dolphin for the merciful course he had pursued.

Cricket.

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

BURNOPFIELD v. BEAMISH.

On Saturday last, a cricket match was played between the above-named clubs, on the ground of the former. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the match went on, and after some good play on both sides, ended in favour of the Burnopfield team by 22 runs. Refreshments were provided by the Burnopfield club, and the return match will be played on the ground of the Beamish club, on the 12th of June. The following is a list of the scoring:—

BURNOPFIELD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Heslop, b Harrison	3	b Tiplady	4
S. Smith, c Watson, b Tiplady	2	b Harrison	3
A, Davis, run out b Harrison	0	b Harrison	0
H. Previll, b Tiplady	0	run out	3
W. M. Handcock, b Tiplady	24	b Harrison	0
G. Davis, b Tiplady	3	b Tiplady	0
W. Curry, b Tiplady	0	b Tiplady	10
W. J. Handcock, b Tiplady	0	b Harrison	1
J. Parkhouse, not out	8	b Tiplady	6
J. Charlton, b Tiplady	0	not out	0
W. Dixon, b Tiplady	0	b Tiplady	0
Byes	5	Byes 8; Leg-byes	9
Total	45	Total	36

BEAMISH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Humble, b W. Handcock	3	b Handcock	4
J. Curry, run out	0	st Heslop	2
T. Kane, c Heslop	0	b Handcock	0
A. E. Watson, b Heslop	0	b Heslop	5
J. Rodham, b Heslop	0	c A. Davis	0
M. Tiplady, c Smith	3	b Heslop	14
John Curry, l b wicket	1	b Handcock	0
G. Corker, not out	3	b Handcock	0
R. Crawford, b Handcock	0	not out	1
T. Ritson, b Harrison	1	st Heslop	4
D. Hewitson, b Handcock	4	b Handcock	3
Byes	5	Byes 5; Leg-byes 1	6
Total	20	Total	39

A farmer, named Dunphy, was visited on Saturday by men with blackened faces, who threatened him if he did not give up the land in his possession.

Murphy Threatening Mr. Gladstone.—The annual meeting of the evangelical Mission was held on Thursday the 20th inst., at the Hanover Square Rooms, London, and Mr. Murphy, the agitator, was present. Lieut.-Col. Brockman presided. Murphy made a characteristic speech in which he said a wooden hut had been devised for him, with which he meant to travel about and agitate the country. At Birmingham they were erecting a hall for him, and he meant to have such an organisation there as would lead to the skeddadling of John Bright. He should be in the House of Commons yet, and he promised that, when there he would torment Mr. Gladstone, and warm his jacket.

The Derby.—The great race of the year was run on Wednesday, on Epsom Downs, and resulted in the triumph of the Northern horse—"Pretender" having won by a head. Although the weather was splendid, the ground was heavy, in consequence of the rain which fell on the previous night, and the time occupied was 2 minutes 5½ seconds, being nine seconds more than the time taken by "Blue Gown last year. The majority of prophets for once predicted the winner, although a few who gave Belladrum must be sorely disappointed, the Russley chapion not having been placed. Pero Gomez made a gallant fight, but the victory was easily secured by "Pretender," who was mounted by Osborne, Wells piloting Sir Joseph Hawley's representative and Adams "The Drummer."

The Election of a Mayor for Cork.—The election of Mayor was fixed for twelve o'clock on Friday, the 21st inst., at the Corporation committee-room. When the town councillors arrived, they found the ex-Mayor, Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan, who came home that morning, in the chair. The mob rushed into the room, insisting on an adjournment to the Court House. A dreadful scene of disorder followed, resulting in the Corporation being driven from the room by the followers of one of the candidates, Mr. David A Nagle, in opposition to the other candidate, Mr. William Hegarty. An adjournment having been made to the City Court House, Alderman Hegarty was elected Mayor by 2,857 over Councillor Nagle, the people's candidate. The ex-Mayor made a Constitutional speech, and voted for Alderman Hegarty. He was hooted by the mob as a traitor, accused of having sold his country and the people. Mr. O'Sullivan tried to explain, but the mob would not hear him, and he was hissed out of the building.

Correspondence.

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

LEADGATE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY *versus* THE REPORT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—As there are statements in the report from the above school in your impression of last week which have both misled and prejudiced the minds of the public I trust you will allow me space to correct them.

First,—The short pithy report was not the report of the above school, nor did it show the condition of the school any more than that of Lanchester Union. I suppose the hard facts of the true report did not allow sufficient scope for the eloquence of your correspondent, therefore he discarded it and betook himself to be both author and eloquent, drawing upon his own imagination and making gratuitous statements that have no foundation of the facts—

Of eloquence, and not of truth,
Mean eloquence that wanted sacred truth.

It is said that when Cyrus was young and being asked what was the first thing which he learned? he answered "to speak the truth." But our solon, who is paid for teaching the truth has yet to learn the first lesson of the infant Cyrus.

Secondly,—I wish to state that the teachers have no sympathy with the assertion that the old mode of conducting Sunday school anniversaries is equivalent to a Latin mass, and hope it will not be quoted against them neither in the press, nor on the platform. Your correspondent displays as great a passion for the classics as our pithy reporter for eloquence, for he will degrade his author rather than not show his acquaintance with him, for whoever knew that Wordsworth applied his words to Sunday school teachers in making such an endeavour as they have to raise funds for such an institution, neither do they think that those who partook of the tea and paid for it were either "wheedled or simple souls," and as for his allusion to millinery, it must have been made by one who has never seen the children of the poor men of Leadgate on such an occasion, or else never seen a milliner's shop with two windows.

S. S.

[The writer of the above is evidently under a mistake, and our correspondent, with ourselves, can only smile at his simplicity.—Ed. C. G.]

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BURNOPFIELD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I can respect an impartial journalist, though he may be a decided opponent. It did not seem good to you to insert my reply to a slander previously circulated in your paper, and your own remarks upon it only made the matter worse, as it tended to make a false and erroneous impression on the minds of those who had not seen the communication. However, I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks on the subject. You say "the report was inaccurate." I stated that Mr. T. Elliott preached twice. It appears he only preached in the morning, and not in the evening as the other preacher had done. Well, this is a serious inaccuracy and needs an apology. And it "breathed a feeling utterly at variance with the principles professed." Now sir, I professed no principles, I only said that it was to be regretted, that the parties who wished to do all things "in love," had written such a paragraph reflecting on the Free Methodists so that the principles professed were there's not mine. But it breathed a feeling, "aye, there's the rub;" if the feeling breathed had been hostile to the Free Methodists and laudatory of the Wesleyans it would, it seems, have been right enough. I ask what sort of a feeling is breathed in the following paragraph: "It is to be hoped that the strenuous exertions made by the old body of Methodists will have the desired effect of giving some animation and spirit to religious things, and that a true christian spirit may be manifested, instead of the cold, icy chilliness, which has for years frozen the atmosphere of Burnopfield." Now, no objection could have been made to the Wesleyans publishing to the world the recommencement of services at Burnopfield, but why this slanderous fling at the Free Methodists. Evidently it was intended to insult, as the public generally have taken it to mean. Permit me, sir, to say, that I have been forty years connected with Methodism in Burnopfield, and I think I should know something of its state and doings in that time. During the last fifteen years, under Free Methodist rule, there have been two revivals—you will understand what that means—when several persons were added to the church at once. In one of them, over thirty members were added to the Church, in the other, twenty were added. During the previous twenty-five years under Wesleyan rule, there was one revival, eight members were added, and two about three weeks before, making together ten persons added to the Church. So much then for the cold, icy chilliness, that "freezes an atmosphere." And moreover, there has been a larger number of members in the Church, larger congregations, more seats let in the chapel, a larger Sunday School under Free Methodism than in the twenty-five years before, under Wesleyan rule. So far as success is concerned, I think Free Methodism will compare very favourably with Wesleyanism at least for the last forty years in Burnopfield.

Yours truly,
Geo. Todd.

Burnopfield, May 26, 1869.

[Our correspondent is in error in imputing to us a spirit of partiality in this matter. His report was inaccurate as regards the preacher, and if so it might justly be inferred that some other statements in his note might also be wrong. We regret that we have mislaid his note, or it could have been referred to at once. Now, while we regret that the previous report contains what our correspondent calls a "fling" at the Free Methodists, and which was unfortunately unnoticed by us until the papers were printed, we are far from believing that Mr. Todd's "fling" at the Wesleyan's would have mended matters. We are glad to learn of the increase of members to the Free Methodist Church, and regret that both Wesleyan and Free Methodist have not been more successful. We don't wish to compare Free Methodism with Wesleyan Methodism at Burnopfield, but we may add that we feel as deep an interest in the success of either as Mr. Todd, of whom we have a favourable recollection in years gone by.—Ed. C. G.]

THE POOR DESPISED ASS AND THE GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Had it not been for the disparaging manner in which "Cowey." and "Vindex" speak of that very useful and docile animal—the ass—I should not attempt to reply to the incoherent remarks of the latter on the game laws and the stupidity of those asinine scribblers that occasionally concoct matter for your columns. I can assure you, sir, that I cannot discover any justifiable plea for the abuse and slander heaped upon the character of either class of animals. As for the *equus asinus*, or ass, it is of great antiquity, and is one of the most useful beasts of burden to be found in any of our European nations.

The most eminent of our naturalists aver that the ass is one of our most valuable species of the horse tribe, and that it is a descendant of the *onagar*, or wild ass, inhabiting the mountainous deserts of Tartars, and celebrated in sacred and profane history, for the fiery activity of its disposition, and the fleetness of its course. But, in the state of degredation induced by rearing a succession of generations under the most debasing influences of slavery, the severest labour, combined with all the rigours of climate, and miserable fare, our English ass has long since become proverbial for stolid indifference to suffering while the insensibility induced by protracted ill-usage has fixed upon the race the character of obstinacy and stupidity. For hilly and mountainous countries the ass is decidedly more preferable than the horse, and is much less nice in his choice of food. At the clearest brooks of water the ass prefers to drink; no muddled pools nor prepared drinks can allure him to partake of them. In this respect he reasons more cogently than his biped brethren in human form. He is much healthier than the horse, lives much longer, and is seldom troubled with vermin, a circumstance that gives him a decided advantage over "Cowey" and other declaimers. Moreover, asses' milk, long celebrated for its sanative qualities, more closely resembles that of the human female than any other. It is very similar in taste, and throws up an equally fluid cream, which is not convertible into butter. The milk of the ass is strongly recommended by many medical men to those invalids suffering from debility of the digestive and assimilative functions.

From what I have stated, sir, you and your readers will perceive that the ass is not only a highly useful creature, but that his degeneracy has originated from causes that reflect no credit on those who ape his conduct and slander his character. The ass is what nature and man have made him; an unaccountable creature, degraded by a long servitude, and made subservient to the whims and tyranny of mankind.

In olden times more honour was paid to the ass than now. He was patronised by the nobility of mankind and held in the highest esteem. Kings and magistrates sought his acquaintance and scrupled not to make him one of their most honoured servants. The King of Kings—the blessed saviour of mankind, thought it nothing beneath his dignity to ride in triumph to Jerusalem on the ass, where the disciples of the divine rider cried "Hosanna to the son of David; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." We also read in Judges x. 4, that Jair (one of the judges of Israel) had thirty sons that rode on thirty ass colts, and that they had thirty cities. These historic facts, sir, satisfactorily prove that the ass was held in high esteem in bygone times. It is further recorded that Balaam's ass was endowed with the power of speech, and I have no doubt, sir, had this useful faculty been continued to this very much abused class of animals and cultivated to some extent by the assidious care of man, who lay claim to higher reasoning powers, that some of the most loquacious of the asinine tribe would have keenly censured "Vindex" for his audacity in making the ass a *pons asinorum* for his vulgar remarks on my article on the game laws. I have no doubt, sir, but the ass would have told him that it was to "Vindex" and others of his class, that the stupidity and ignorance of the ass were to be attributed, and that its enslaved condition, as well as that of the ass-type of humanity, owes its origin to such doctrine as he prefers to promulgate in your columns.

By way of conclusion, sir, I shall notice some of the most salient points of "Vindex's" letter on the "Game Laws." In letter II. he asserts that "According to the common law of England, a man's house is his castle, his garden and grounds, however extensive, are included under the same protective law: hens and ducks are not game, yet nobody (I say the owners are) is allowed to kill them." Query. What part of common or civil law protects the working man's house property when built upon leasehold estates? Does the land monopolist not claim it and actually get it, after a certain period of occupancy? Where then are our boasted laws of protection? Will "Vindex" maintain that this absence of legal justice squares with our refined notions of the natural rights of mankind? Further: What becomes of those reclaimed plots of land cultivated solely at the tenants expense? Does not the land monopolist step in and say "the land belongs to me together with all the improvements made on it, consequently I claim that which the capital of the tenant has created, and as I am not legally entitled to compensate the tenant for such improvements, I, as absolute holder prefer to ignore his rights." Perhaps "Vindex" will favour us with an exhibition of his dexterity in answering these questions. The conclusion of the said letter points to the fact of County Court Judges awarding damages to the farmer when agreements of that kind are entered into by the landlord and tenant. The most of commonsense writers are aware of this; but what becomes of the right of compensation for damage done to crops when such agreements are withheld by the landlord? Will "Vondex" or any other advocate of the present Game Laws, maintain that the right of compensation is anything more of a right when acknowledged by a written agreement between landlord and tenant, than when it is enacted as such in a code of laws? The principle of right, sir, is virtually the same in both cases; but our lawmakers who claim the right to kill and eat the wild things of the earth and to live upon the industry of others without tendering compensation, prefer to let such things to go unprotected by statute law.

In letter III. "Vindex" alleges that farmers voluntarily take farms and agree to keep game upon them for the benefit of the landlord. Query. Do farmers agree to preserve the game in such numbers as to seriously damage their crop? If so, I have nothing to say on their behalf. On the other hand, I have nothing to say against farmers who choose to keep a moderate amount of game to satisfy the sporting propensities of the landlord. In such cases I deem it honourable and right; but I certainly demur to the practise of landlords keeping an unreasonable amount of game on farms rack-rented and making merchandise of the same without giving compensation to the farmer.

With regard to the aspersions thrown on the character of the Honourable John Bright, I have little to say. The sayings and doings of that honourable and honest statesman during the last twenty-years are sufficient in themselves to procure for him a high niche in the temple of fame, and to command the highest respect from all true-hearted Englishmen. His labours on behalf of liberty during his political career find no genial response in the sentiments of "Vindex," whose political proclivities stand out conspicuously in the tone of his remarks on Mr. Bright and the Game Laws.

"Vindex" alleges that "the game question is one between the landlord and tenant." True; but is it not a fact that the circumstances attending the social condition of farmers too frequently modify their action in these matters. During many years, and more particularly at the present time, competition among farming capitalists has been very keen; and as the area of cultivated land in England is of a very limited nature, and the unreclaimed land securely locked up by monopoly, the farmer is in many instances almost compelled to give his assent, tacitly or otherwise, to unreasonable covenants concocted by landlords. A farmer who has served 20 or 30 years as an agriculturist, and saved a sufficiency of capital to carry out the cultivation of the soil, seldom prefers to seek a living in other branches of industry, if he can by any reasonable means eke out a bare one in his own. Indeed it is much to be regretted that the yeomanry of England, a body of men so highly useful to the progress and prosperity of a nation, should be so tied down by grasping landlords and left to make their way in the world with so little freedom of action.

"Vindex" also says "there is no question raised as to the right of poachers." "Vindex" either wilfully misrepresents my argument, or fails to understand what he reads. I hope, sir, I shall never endorse principles like those imbibed by him. When I adopt principles of right and justice, acknowledged by every man devoid of prejudice and of a will to serve class interests, I do not partially distribute them; I allow them free application to every section of the human family. "Vindex" evidently pursues another course; he takes a selfish and one-sided view of great and important questions, and leaves the rest of mankind to do the best they can with what he prefers to ignore or censure. Happily for the welfare of society, his class is not of a numerous kind, nor are his literary essays of a character likely to make much impression on the minds of his readers.

In letter V. "Vindex" naively asserts that "Every landlord expects to receive less for ground on which he preserves his game, than on land on which he doesn't." Query. Will "Vindex" state the number of landlords that do so?

By way of conclusion, sir, I beg leave to inform "Vindex" that I would not have attempted a reply to his arguments had they not afforded me an opportunity of stating a few facts on behalf of the much-abused ass. My arguments on the game laws remain as they are; and, if my advocacy on behalf of the *equus asininus* tribe has tended to raise them a little in the estimation of some of their kindred classed as the *genus homo*, I will consider myself amply repaid for my trouble.

Yours, &c.,
John Parker.

A Cork telegram states that three men have been arrested at Queenstown for Fenian drilling.

The aurora borealis story is related by a correspondent of a New Haven paper, who looked at the telegraph wires, and saw "sparks of electricity hop along them like infinitesimally small illuminated toads."

There is said to be one street in Philadelphia where the atmosphere is so impregnated with the rum sold in the neighbourhood that the very horses get drunk as they pass through it.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while in Leghorn with the Austrian General Grenneville, on Monday, was assassinated by two men, who absconded, and have not yet been arrested. Several had been apprehended on suspicion.

On Monday morning, the body of a man, having the appearance of a seaman, was picked up in the water at the Northumberland Dock. Upon the body being brought ashore and examined, it was found that the throat was cut almost from ear to ear, and also that there were several bruises on the face.

A Fatal Quarrel.—Two little boys at Middlesbro' having quarrelled, one gave the other a kick on the left leg. The skin was not broken, and there was little to be seen beyond a slight discoloration not larger than a florin. The injured child, however, was found to be suffering from lockjaw, and died in great agony, having been three days without food.

Seven Miners Suffocated in a Welsh Coal Pit.—A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday night, in a mine belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, near Pontepool, Monmouthshire. Seven lives were lost. The accident occurred through the accumulation of sulpher in the pit. Six of the bodies were recovered on Wednesday, frightfully mutilated.

The betting-house keepers of Manchester will have reason to remember the Whitsun and Derby weeks of 1869. Another of the fraternity was taken before the City Magistrates on Tuesday, and fined £75 for keeping a betting office. This rises the total amount of fines for the offence, of £1,400, and there have been no defaulters.

Dreadful Street Accident at Oldham.—A sad accident happed in Oldham on Tuesday afternoon, causing the death of two persons, and serious injury to a third. It appears that some coping-stones fell from premises in High Street, killing a policeman named Jackson, and a child. Another man, standing near the spot, was so injured that one of his legs has been amputated.

A Missouri paper says it knows of a girl there, who "one night last summer, attended a ball, danced all night, went home in the morning, got breakfast, dinner, and supper for ten harvest hands, did a fortnight's washing, and the milking, made a calico dress, practised her music lesson, went blackberrying, gathered a gallon, walked to town in the evening to attend a concert, and walked home again before bed-time.

A Strange Delusion.—On Sunday morning Mr. Gray, owner of a steam wherry at Jarrow, on going down to remove it from the quay, was surprised to find an Irishman lying completely undressed on the deck. On rousing him, it transpired that the man had got insensibly drunk on the previous night, and while in that condition had undressed himself on the quay, leaving his coat in one direction, his trousers in another, his boots and stockings carefully away somewhere else, and so on, and then put himself to bed on the hard boards of the wherry. On Sunday morning, when aroused, the Irishman could only find a portion of his clothes—his waistcoat and necktie, &c., being missing.

The Great Jewellery Robbery in Newcastle.—At the Newcastle Police Court, on Monday, Edmund Stewardson was again brought up on remand, charged with stealing a large quantity of jewellery from the premises of Messrs. Lister and Sons, silversmiths, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. The prisoner had been a servant with Messrs. Lister up to about nine or ten months ago, and it was not till about a fortnight ago that is was discovered that he had been guilty of the crime with which he was charged. It seemed that the prisoner perpetrated a series of robberies, the property consisting of gold and silver lever watches, necklaces, gold pencil cases, brooches, links, and various other articles. Nine months ago the prisoner left the employ of Messrs. Lister, and a short time since a clue to the robbery was got hold of by Detective Fawcett. That officer with great ability and acuteness followed it up, and on going to the prisoner's house and searching it, found there all the property produced in Court. The value of the property recovered was £198. Ald Hunter said the Bench would inflict the utmost punishment that they could—six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Large Egg.—Mr. Matthew Dodds, of Annfield Plain, has a hen which has just left her chickens, which has laid an egg 7¼ in. by 6¼, weighing 5½ ozs.

The Annfield Plain Ancient Order of Shepherds celebrated their annual procession and tea, on Saturday last. The secretary reports the society to be in a flourishing condition.

A great Protestant demonstration against the Irish Church Bill, was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says:—Wheat varies, but is generally too strong for much corn, without some thoroughly dry and warm weather. Should this set in the plant would soon lose its yellow aspect, and we might expect an average yield. Reasoning from the past, there seems a probability that the character of this season is likely to be extremely variable; and if our blooming period should be caught by driving rains or frost we may fare even worse than in 1867. The pastures, too, from want of warmth, don't progress so well as they did, as no growth can be made at night in such a low temperature. There is enough, therefore, in the present to check any idea of plenty, while in the event of a serious failure there is nowhere such an accumulation of stocks as to make the British public independent of home supplies.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, with a moderate arrival coastwise and little from abroad. There was a good attendance of buyers, but the prices asked checked sales and only a limited business was done, at prices, however, fully equal to those of Saturday, or about 6d over the rates of this day week for both English and foreign. Barley, beans, and peas slow at previous rates. Malt rather lower. Oats sold with difficulty at late prices. Flour in moderate demand at former terms.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 7s 0d to 8s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8½d to 10d; veal, 8½d to 10d per lb. Lamb, 10s 6d to 11s per qr. Chickens, 2s to 3s 0d; ducks, 0s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 3s 0d to 2s 6d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d each. Pigeons 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per lb; eggs, 14 to 16 for 1s. Apples, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Onions 0d. per lb. Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—A large supply of wheat which sold quickly at the extreme rates of last week, 1s per sack advance being in some instances obtained for the best flour. There was a slow market for barley, oats, and beans at old rates.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Thin attendance, with a very small supply of wheat, which sold slowly at the extreme rates of last week. Only four samples of barley were shown, which sold at rather over former prices. Oats in small supply, with a slow sale at late rates.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Fresh up to our market to-day, the receipts of English wheat were limited, but in good condition. Trade ruled extremely dull for both red and white qualities, but Monday's prices were supported. Foreign wheat was inactive and without quotable change. No further alteration took place in the value of barley, but grinding sorts were dull of sale. The malt trade was quiet, at nominal currencies. There was a good show of oats on the stands, and sound corn changed hands to a fair extent at the late decline. Beans and peas were in a little request at stationary prices. The dealings in flour were much restricted, but foreign and country marks were held on former terms.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	62,916	at	45	2
Barley	936	at	37	7
Oats	2,272	at	27	1

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 97 beasts, but an increase of sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. The supply of beef comprised 753 head. Business commenced under very different auspices from what it has done for some time past. The supplies being comparatively small, and of a meagre description, and all the foreign cattle at the Senatorium being disposed of, the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance of fully 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; 10s 9d was about the general top price, but in some instances 11s was obtained and even that figure was exceeded. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,550. The mutton trade ruled firm at about previous currencies, and the high price of beef had a favourable influence, yet, towards the close, sales were slow, and a total clearance was not effected. Lambs sold slowly, and from the cold and inclement state of the weather they are in poor condition for the last week in May. prices ranged from 16s to 38s per head. Pigs—452 were shown. There is little or no change to note in the pork trade from Tuesday last, and all were disposed of at previous rates.

Prices:—Prime heifer, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior sorts, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; first-class oxen, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; cows, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 9d to 9½d; middling 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7¼d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was an average show of fat beasts here to-day, but only slow sale at between 8s 6d and 10s per stone. Lean cattle were exhibited in large numbers; geld cows sold at from £12 to £15, and bullocks and heifers at £6 to £12. Milk cows appeared to be fairly represented, and there was a large demand for anything young and good of this kind. There was a larger show than usual of sheep, many of which were clipped. Trade, however, was rather slow, 8½d and 9d being obtained for tups, and 7½d and 8d for ewes. A large number of lambs were shown, and for the best of them there was a good sale.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The day being very wet caused little business to be done. Beef 7s to 10s per stone of 14 lb. Mutton 8d to 8¾d per lb. At the close of the day part of the stock left unsold. Pigs in fair supply, which met a slow trade.

London Cattle Market, Thursday.—Beef 3s 8d to 6s; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 5s 6d; pork 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lamb 4s to 6s per stone of 8lb sinking offal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 69 carts of hay, and 32 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £8 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £7 0s 0d to £8 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 —s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 0s 0d; and oat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and many pretty extensive orders for pig, for forward delivery, were quietly booked at the full list-rates, which remain as follow:—No. 1, 49s; No. 3, 45s 6d; No. 4, 45s. All that need be said respecting the manufactured trade is that every branch is improving, and that the rail mills are still likely to be kept hard at work for several months. In consequence of this shipments are brisk.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—At 318, Puddlers Row, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Richardson, of a son.

At 79, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Hyde, of a son.

Blackhill—At Mount Pleasant, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Johnson, of a son.

At 160, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Butler, of a son.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. Daly, of a daughter.

Cuttler's Hall—On the 23rd inst, Mrs. Armstrong, of a son.

Whernley Burn—On the 23rd inst., Mrs. Metcalf, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—On the 22nd inst., Mr. John Moore, of Try'em-All, to Miss Mary Ann Thompson, of Lanns House.

On the 24th inst., Mr. Benjamin Dixon, to Miss Isabella Errington, both of New Acres.

Durham—At the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on the 17th inst., Mr. John Martindale, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Bunyan, Highgate, Shotley Bridge.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 271, on the 21st inst.; aged 5 years, Wm. Poole.

Blackhill—On the 25th inst,, aged 31, Edward Todd, butcher.

On the 25th inst., aged 6 years, William Hall, son of Mr. Wm. Freak.

Blackfine—On the 24th inst., aged 26, Mrs. Nancy Ellen Hall.

Lanchester—At the Workhouse, on the 24th inst., aged 61, Henry Barnett.

South Moor—On the 23rd inst., aged 15 months, Mary Ann Carron.

On the 24th inst., aged 4 years, William, son of Mr Jacob Wilkinson.

Poetry: Original and Select.

"THE RETURN OF THE DOVE."

By G. F. Watts R.A.

(Royal Academy, 1869.)

Only a waste of waters,
Only a tideless sea,
Which is not life, which is not death,
But death in life to me.

Only the years on-coming
Rolling their silent waves
Over the bygone trouble,
Over Life's hidden graves.

Only a drear out-looking
For a hope that is long delayed,
And a wearied prayer for patience,
And a wish that may not be prayed.

Why am I ever watching?
What can I ever see?—
Only a dove that is coming
From a far-off land to me.

Only a branch it is bringing,
Which tells of a clearer day,
And bears me a promise of peace and life,
When the waters have passed away.

—*Spectator.* F. M. S.

Varieties.

A Far Western Church Collection.—A preacher in an American frontier settlement had been collecting money for some church object. There were still some twenty dollars wanting, and after vain efforts to make up the deficiency, he plainly intimated, as he locked the church door one day after service, that he intended to have that said twenty dollars before any of them left the house. At the same time he set the example by tossing five dollars on the table. Another put down a dollar, another a quarter of a dollar, a fourth half a dollar, and so on. The parson read out every now and then the state of the funds. "Thar's seven and a half, my friends." "Thar's nine and a quarter." "Ten and six bits are all that are in the hat, friends and Christian brethren." Slowly it mounted up. "Twelve and a half." "Fourteen." "Fifteen." "Sixteen and three bits," and so on, until it stuck at nineteen dollars and a half. "It only wants fifty cents., friends, to make up the amount. Will nobody make it up?" Everybody had subscribed, and not a cent. more was forthcoming. Silence reigned, and how long it might have lasted it was difficult to say, had not a half dollar been tossed through the open window, and a rough explanatory voice shouted, "Here parson, there's yer money; let out my gal. I'm about tired of waitin' on her."—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Extracts from Punch.

"The Double Event."—Twins!

The Course of Events.—1869 may be *Pretender's* year. 1868, when we had Mr. D——i as our leader, certainly was.

More Falstaffery.—If you were an invalid, and you went by *Sir John Falstaff* in the street, why ought you to be condoled with? Because you would not have passed a good Knight.

A Slight Confusion.—Mrs. Malaprop, who is growing just a little deaf, on hearing a friend read out from the paper something about "the last Encyclical and Syllabus of the Holy Father," observed that, good Protestant as she was, she *should* like to taste that syllabub.

Disappointing.—We see advertised "The new improved baby, requires no feeding, and is warranted not to cry." This *is* a real blessing to fathers and mothers, and distracted lodgers—and to be had, too, for a few stamps; but is it not rather cruel to send the little dear by the post? (Great blow to our hopes—"the new improved baby" we find is only what so many actual babies are boasted to be—"a regular picture!")

CONUNDRUMS.

What reason is there to suppose that frost has an intoxicating effect on flat fish?—Because in frosty weather we so often see soles and skates "screwed" together.

If a leaden bullet hits a man, what striking metamorphosis takes place?—The leaden bullet becomes felt.

Why is a list of musical composers like a saucepan?—Because it is incomplete without a Handel.

Extracts from Judy.

The Bright Side.—Cheap-side.

A Great Tail-Bearer.—A peacock!

Just the Pudding for Cricketers.—A Batter.

The most "Original Christy Minstrels."—Blackbirds!

Can a horse be said to win the Derby on the "spur of the moment?"

They Ought.—Churchyards ought be more celebrated for *ashes* than *yews!*

Military.—When an officer has drawn his pay, may he be looked upon as having been "cashiered?"

The First Book of Euclid.—His Primer, we presume, for he must have made a beginning.

What two counties should be the most appropriate for hospitals to be built in?—Herts and Beds.

Of Course Not!—The President of the Board of Trade may be Bright; but "all that *glitters* isn't *gold!*"

If you please, Mr. Childers, when a *quarter*-master is put on "half"-pay, does he gain or loose by the alteration?

In a New Character.—We hear from a source that can't be relied on, that Mr. Bright has put "*A Thou*" on Pero Gomez!

Strange, at First Glance.—There is perfect unanimity among the Conservative members of "the House," although they are "Diz"-united!

A Fact.—The laws of natural philosophy are inviolable. You can't even pick up anything at an auction unless it has been first knocked down!

"A Palpable Hit."—*Employer:* Why, Patrick, who gave you that black eye? *Patrick:* Shure, your honnorr, nobody gave it me at all. It's only a loan. I shall have the repayin' of it to-morrow.

Lord Sydney Again.—We announced that this nobleman had determined to give Mr. D. O'Sullivan a "dressing." His Lordship has written to say that it is to take the form of a "cork jacketing!"

Ecclesiastical.—Everyone has heard of the church mouse; and as Mr. Gladstone has, in the last year or two, altered his views of ecclesiastical matters so materially, he may fairly be called the Church *Rat!*

Extracts from Fun.

A Horse-Leech.—The Vet.

Put that in your Pipe.—What bookmakers do with strong backers:—Smoke them.

Why cannot a lady who owns a roan horse possess one of another colour?—Because it would not be her own.

What's the Odds?—Why should not a parson be seen in the betting-ring?—Because they are all laymen there!

A Prophecy with no Nonsense about it.—The losers of the Derby will be beaten out and out. (Full particulars in our next.)

Latest from the Ring.—The changes we may expect to hear from *Bell-a-drum*, if he wins. *Tin-tin*-nabulum, to be followed by rub-a-*dub-dub-up!*

Healthful Sport.—We wot of a dear lover of the trigger who fills up his mornings in the interval between rook and grouse shooting by "flushing" his sewers.

Foul Play.—A wag wishing to sell a betting-man of our acquaintance, offered to lay him odds against the favourite—in eggs. "Bah!" said the betting-man, "I wouldn't book such a *poultry* bet!"

Ducks and Geese.—Much has been said in favour of eider down beds, on account of the quality of the eider duck. But give us Epsom Down beds, on account of the quantity of geese plucked there!

The Retort Courteous.—*Swell:* "Had no bweakfast?" *Sweeper:* "No, sir!" *Swell:* "Paw beggaw! And no dinner?" *Sweeper:* "No, sir!" *Swell:* "Paw beggaw!" *Sweeper:* "Got e'er a copper, yer honour!" *Swell:* "Naw!" *Sweeper:* "Par beggaw!"

Extracts from The Tomahawk.

Change for a Sovereign.—A season in town.

Her Majesty's Customs.—To spend as little time as possible in London.

A School for Scandal.—The *Church News* publishes the following very attractive advertisement:—"Wanted, an Assistant-Priest for a new church in the north of England. He must be an earnest preacher, with some experience as a confessor, and able to sing. Stipend at the rate of £130 a-year. Apply, &c." This is certainly a great chance for young parsons who aspire to St. Alban's, Holborn. It is an acknowledged fact in the Church of England that there is great difficulty in finding priests who are properly qualified to hear confessions, in consequence of the few opportunities that are afforded to confessors in the Anglican establishment of perfecting themselves in this branch of their duty; but here is a north-country parish offering to become a regular training school for the Ritualists, by only requiring a clergyman with "some experience" as a confessor. We think though that, as amongst the "ribald throng" such advertisements as the above are calculated to give scandal, the would-be penitents (whom, we must presume, are sound Churchmen) would have done better to have made known their wants in a

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

INCITING TO REVOLUTION.

Paris, May 22 (Evening).—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes extracts from a pamphlet issued in Brussels on the 30th April by Mons. Rogeard, inciting French electors to resist the government by revolutionary means, and to assassinate the Emperor.

EXCITEMENT AT MARSEILLES.

Paris, May 24.—The elections throughout the country are proceeding most orderly. Everywhere the number of voters is very large. In Paris one-half of the electors recorded their votes yesterday, very few persons abstaining from voting.

Marseilles, 24.—Yesterday evening, several groups of people paraded the streets shouting "Long live the Republic." All the shops were closed in consequence, but tranquility was speedily restored.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

Paris, May 26 (Evening).—The number of Opposition candidates elected, amounts, up to the present, to 28. Some disturbances have occurred in the departments in connection with the elections. At Amiens, on Tuesday evening, a body of workmen, numbering 1,800, broke the windows of the manufactory of M. Cosserat, the deputy, who had been re-elected; they also destroyed the lamp posts in the public streets, but the gendarmes succeeded in restoring order.

At St. Etienne, where M. Dorian, candidate of the Democracy, has been returned, a numerous band, carrying a red flag, walked through the streets on Monday evening, shouting "Long Live the Reds," "Down with the Jesuits," and singing the "Marsellaise." They proceeded to the seminary of the Jesuits, where they tore down the bars of the windows, on the ground floor, sacked the schools, and began to set fire to the Porter's Lodge. During the tumult, the Superior of the Jesuits was struck on the head with a stick. The rioters also broke the windows of the Capauchian Chapel; the disturbances lasting the whole of the night, and the crowd only dispersed when the Prefect, the Mayor and the public, supported by the commander of the gendarmes, at the head of a picket of infantry, arrived on the spot. Several arrests were made, and the rioters tried to release the prisoners, but did not succeed. A sergeant de ville was slightly wounded.

At Angers, several groups of people congregated in front of the Town Hall, and the Prefecture, singing the "Marsellaise." Seventeen persons were arrested. Several arrests have also been made at Lille, where numbers of persons took part in a riotous demonstration and broke a great many of the windows at the Central Police Station. The shutters of the printing office of the *Bien Public*—a newspaper published at Dijon—were broken by the rioters on Monday evening. Three persons were taken into custody. At Toulouse, large crowds gathered together in the Place of the Capitole in front of the barracks; stones were thrown at the military; one officer and a soldier were struck. Thirty arrests were made. No disturbances are reported from any other part of the country.

Paris, May 27.—At Amiens, troops were obliged to be called out to disperse the rioters, and two soldiers were wounded. Several arrests have been made. At Lille, Toulouse, and Calais, disturbances took place.

Paris, May 27 (Evening).—The Government journals, of this evening, declare that in the recent disturbances in the provinces, the authorities avoided any collision with the people, the military not having made even a single bayonet stroke.

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 26.—In yesterday's sitting the Constitutional Cortes resumed the discussion on the remaining clauses of the Constitution. Senor Castelar threw considerable blame upon colonial classes, and said alluding to Cuba—If Spain had followed the example given by England in her dealings with Canada, the liberties which the colonies claim for themselves would have successfully prevented the outbreak of an insurrection. Marshal Serrano replied that General Dulce had granted the liberties required, but that party passion had blinded the inhabitants to the intentions of the Government. The insurrection, as regards its physical strength, was almost suppressed, and the fillibusters had lately been defeated, nevertheless, the moral disorder was likely to disappear more slowly. As soon as the moral state of things should be re-established, the Government would, in conjunction with the Cuban Deputies, suppress slavery by a well considered measure, and proceed with inexorable severity against all persons engaged in the slave trade. It is confidentially expected that the discussion in the Constitution will close to-morrow.

AMERICA.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

New York, May 12.—The Indian prisoners at Fort Hayes made an attempt to overpower the guard on Monday last, and killed two of them. Several of the Indians were killed and wounded, and the prisoners were finally reduced to submission.

A fight took place near Fort Ellis, Montana, on the 6th, between a large party of Indians and a detachment of soldiers. Nine of the Indians were killed, forty wounded, and the band put to flight.

It is proposed to employ women in the London Post Office.

A heavy thunder storm, attended by extensive damage, visited Halifax on Tuesday.

Boston is to put up twenty drinking fountains to aid the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law.

A New York bride last week wore a 10,000 dollar lace dress.

A Cincinnati woman endorsed on her tax return, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The two men who stole Professor O'Leary's revolver at Cork have been committed to the assizes for trial.

A marriage took place not far from Coatbridge, on Monday morning, at the very unusual hour of 4·50 between a wealthy widower of the mature age of 60 years and a young lady of the dressmaking persuasion, aged 22.

Mons, Marfori, the ex-intendent of Queen Isabella, was a few nights back the victim of a robbery in his apartment, Avenue Josephine. His vallet contrived to get possession of a bunch of keys which opened a private cabinet, and he abstracted a sum of 30,000 francs. The police are on the track of the delinquent, a Neapolitan.

A Hoax.—In the *Berks and Oxon Advertiser*, published at Wallingford, we read the following:—"A rather amusing trick has been enacted upon the Conservative publican of this town and neighbourhood. The publicans received letters by post, requesting their attendance at the George Inn that evening, so that their claims upon Mr. Vickers with respect to the late election might be paid. Accordingly, at the appointed time, the publicans, who, it must be presumed have claims still, began to assemble, but after waiting and hoping against hope, no one appeared. The amusing part of the story is, that some who swore at the petition trial that they had no further claim were amongst the first to put in an appearance, but as one of them somewhat sadly remarked, they were not fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the 'agents' hair much less his money. It is a curious affair altogether, and many are the conjectures as to where the letters could have come from. The public, however, are of the same opinion as the publican, and believe that they have now been doubly duped."

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

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The old copper coinage—that is, the pennies, half-pennies, &c., coined previous to the issue of the new bronze coinage—will, by Royal proclamation, cease to be current after the last day of this year.

Another Failure of a London Firm.—The failure of the firm of Messrs. George Gilbeck & Co., warehousemen, London, is announced. The liabilities are announced at £15,000, which will chiefly fall on Manchester firms.

Worcestershire was visited by a violent whirlwind last week. The storm blew several windows out, as well as tiles from the houses and sheds, and the lanes were impassable, owing to the trees being blown across.

A young gentleman, heir to extensive property in Clare, attempted suicide on Saturday night in consequence of his family declining to sanction his marriage with a domestic servant. He fired a pistol at his breast, and the ball took effect in his left arm.

The Lynn Poisoning Case.—On Saturday, the Lynn poisoning case occupied the Magistrates for six hours in investigating the charge against Mrs. Langford for poisoning her husband with stychnine. Although the coroner's jury pronounced her of unsound mind, the magistrates committed her for wilful murder.

Attempts to Burn Down Cotton Mills.—Diabolical attempts to burn down three cotton mills have been made at Stockport. The attempts were discovered, however, before much damage was done. Two of the mills are not at present working. In two cases burning wood was thrown through the windows. None of the owners were insured.

The fasting girl at Ulverston, after having abstained from food since last October, has now, it is stated, commenced both to eat and talk. She has, according to report, been twenty-five weeks without any solid food passing her lips, and sixteen without having her lips even moistened.

Even Frenchwomen are disagreeable to one another sometimes. Can you credit it? It is so, indeed. Only the other day two "dearest friends" were in conversation. "My dear," said the eldest, "do you know that your husband told me last night that my cheeks were like roses?" "Yes, love, I know he did. He spoke of it afterwards, and said it was a pity they were yellow roses."

Years ago, a Pennsylvanian farmer stabbed his young wife in a fit of drunken insanity, and fled to the West, supposing himself a murderer. The woman recovered, and after five years of solitary life married again. Her second husband died in a few months, and she also went West. There she met a prosperous and wealthy merchant, was wooed and wedded; and on disrobing in the bridal chamber, he saw upon her neck the scar of the wound he himself had made, and recognised his wife of years before.

Velocipeding Extraordinary.—A man in Hornellsville, Steuben County, New York, has had a sad experience with a velocipede. He bought a machine, for which he paid 100 dols.; broke a plate-glass window, for which he paid 10 dols.; cut his face and neck, for which he paid the doctor 5 dols.; ruined a pair of pantaloons, for which he paid 11 dols.; frightened a horse so that the animal ran away and broke a buggy, for which he paid damage amounting to 60 dols., and finally smashed his velocipede by running into a brick wall.—*Chicago Tribune*, 25th April.

Honour to Old Age.—The *Nord* relates that a fete took place a few days back at Charleroi in honour of one Catherine Yernaux, who had reached her 100th year, and had been long known as a school mistress. The street was decked out with flags, and over the door of her residence was fixed a large placard, with the inscription—"Madame C. Yernaux' 100 years, May 13, 1869. Honour to old age!" In the course of the day, the venerable lady was taken in an open carriage from her own house to the parish church, where she was embraced by her relatives amidst the acclamations of a considerable crowd, and a service of thanksgiving celebrated. In the evening, the whole quarter was illuminated, and the proceedings terminated by a public ball.

Another Birth of "Siamese" Twins.—A remarkable birth of united twins took place on Monday in St. Luke's. The children were the daughters of a respectable mechanic, an Englishwoman, aged 23, who has been married twelve months. She was always a person of a nervous and excitable temperament, and these were her first children. They were born without life, at half-past eight in the evening. Their appearance was very singular. They were united by a band of flesh and cartilage, five inches in breadth, and extending from the upper part of the chest to the navel. They were fully developed, and their united weight was 8½lb. One was 16 inches long, and the other was half an inch taller. Each child had all her external and internal organs complete, and was perfect in itself, and they presented the appearance of having been joined together while embracing each other. The mother is doing well.—*The Eastern Post.*

Amusing Resemblances of Two Divines.—Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, was a native of Shrewsbury. The date of his birth is uncertain, but it is somewhere in the latter end of the 17th century . . . . Bishop Newton records an amusing anecdote about this prelate. He informs us that there were at that period two Dr. John Thomases, whose individuality was not easily distinguished. Their resemblances led to much laughable confusion. Some one, speaking of Dr. Thomas, would be asked "which Dr. Thomas do you mean?" "Dr. John Thomas" "They are both named John." "Well, then," the interrogator would pursue, "Dr. Thomas who has a living in the city." "They both have livings in the city." Annoyed, but still seeing a way out of the difficulty, "Dr. Thomas, who is chaplain to the king." "They are both chaplains to the king." Still baffled, but as if to bring the matter to an issue, "Dr. Thomas, is a very good preacher." "They are both very good preachers." Deeper and deeper confusion, but still there is a ray of hope, and approaching the disaggreeable, "Dr. Thomas who squints" Surely, there cannot be two squinting divines of the same name. "Yes, they both squint." And Newton adds of these twins, "They both were afterwards bishops."—*Shrewsbury Free Press.*

Sale of Souls.—On Tuesday last 500 souls belonging to the parishes of Westborough and Dry Doddington, in Lincolnshire were duly put up to auction by Mr. Driver at the Mart. The sale was full of interest. The death of the late incumbent having left the living vacant, the trustees of these happy souls were unable to sell them legally during a vacancy. They therefore handed them over to the care (not indeed for long as they piously hoped) of a clergyman, whose extreme age, 73 years, made them more marketable. They were well worth buying: the annual income which they produced was £708; and deducting £100 for a curate they were £600 clear, on which a gentleman might disport himself, in a nice house, in a neighbourhood full of good society, and, if the gentleman kept horses, a good hunting country. Or, indeed, he might save his £100, for 500 souls could want so little looking after that they were scarcely worth considering. 500 souls! Would any one say £5,000 for them? Just £10 a-piece! No one would say £5,000 for them. £4,000 were offered, and other bidders went up to £4,800; but the souls have been reserved at a higher price, and will, we suppose, shortly be put up again. Which is the worst blot on our civilization, the Kendal body-market, or this every-day soul-market? When will England learn that souls have been reserved at a price far higher than £10 a-piece.—*Tablet.*

A Birmingham Romance.—The following romantic little story is told by the *Birmingham Gazette*:—Some eighteen months ago, two gentlemen—one young and the other middleaged—were to be seen, not as our friend G. P. R. James would say, wending their way up the avenue leading to a spacious hall, &c., but quietly taking an evening stroll in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar, where they encountered a damsel of the "period," of course, crying bitterly. The sympathies of the younger of the two were at once enlisted, but the elder, whose chivalry had been quite extinguished by long knowledge and experience of London "dodges," treated the affair as a hoax, and exhorted his companion to "come on." Our hero gallantly refused, and the two parted company, when the lady informed the knight that she had that day come to town for the first time in company of her father, a Warwickshire clergyman; that they had repaired to an hotel, of which she did not remember the name, and that sauntering out to do some shopping, she had been absorbed by some novelty, and "missed papa," and, consequently, knew neither what to do nor where to go. The gentleman was placed in rather an embarrassing position. Of the truth of the lady's story he entertained no doubt; he soon discovered she was a lady, and like a sensible man he determined to do his utmost to set her right. Ordering a cab she was conveyed to an hotel and located for one night, her rescuer appointing to meet her in the morning, convey her to Paddington and despatched her back to Warwickshire. He did so, and a few days afterwards the genuineness of the case was confirmed by a visit from the clergyman, who after heartily thanking his daughter's deliverer for his kindness and chivalry, invited him down to the rectory, where the intimacy was renewed, and soon ripened into affection, which was consummated last week by the matrimonial union of "deliverer and

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2.
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	3·30	6·29
Cold Rowley	„	7· 3	3·40	6·30
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	3·50	6·40
Tow Law	„	7·21	4· 3	6·53
Crook	arr.	7·35	4·15	7· 5
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9· 0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	2·20	....
Stockton	„	6·31	2·28	....
Darlington	„	7·20	3·10	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·50	3·40	....
Crook	arr.	8·10	4·10	....
	dep.	8·13	4·30	7·20
Tow Law	„	8·23	4·40	7·30
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	4·53	7·45
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5· 3	7·55
Benfieldside	arr.	8·58	5·15	8· 5

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, P.M. G
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·21	2·29	5·41
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·41	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. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12· 0	....	7·40
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	7·54
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·25	....	8· 5
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·28
Shotley Bridge	„	9· 7	12·55	3·30	8·33
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·37
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1· 9	3·44	8·48
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	8·53
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4· 1	9· 2
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·20

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		Go. A.M.	Return. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10· 7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

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

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

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

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Supertine 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.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, after many years study and labour, has succeeded in making an extraordinary discovery, by means of which the human hair may be REPRODUCED in an incredibly short space of time. Persons who had totally lost their hair from illness or otherwise, and had been deemed irretrievably bald, after trying all the old remedies have had their hair entirely reproduced by the author's new treatment. Persons whose hair is falling off, or is naturally thin and weak, or is changing colour, should consult the author (by letter) without delay and state particulars of their case, when he will return his candid opinion thereon and prepare the necessaries to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows produced in a few weeks. Address, (enclosing 12 stamps,) Mr. R. Walters, 25, Crescent Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.
N.B.—Failure is impossible. 861

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

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

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

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