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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 439. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 8TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, Two TOLL-GATE COLLECTORS.—Apply to THOMASON ELLIOTT, Innkeeper, Leadgate. 962

WANTED, for the Drapery Department of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, an Experienced MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. To a competent person a liberal Salary will be given; security required. Written applications to be sent in on or before the 15th inst., addressed—THE SECRETARY, Co-operative Society, Limited, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill. 955

To Let.

TO LET, and may be entered on the 13th MAY inst., a BEERHOUSE, at Kyo.—Apply to W. ROBINSON, Grocer, Mountsett. 948

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, with immediate possession, a Good HOUSE and SHOP, containing Four Rooms, situate near the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL.
Also, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, situate in BLACKHILL.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 836

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

TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITH.

TO BE LET, and entered upon on the 13th day of MAY next, an Old Established BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and Good HOUSE attached, suitable either for Public or Private, situated in Blackhill, County of Durham.—For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOORE,
941 Derwent Brewery, Blackhill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms; also, BUILDING SITES for Cottages, which may be Let on Lease for a term of Fourteen Years.—Apply to JOHN COOPER, Builder, Dipton. 937

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 9, MARY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company," Langdale's Manures, &c. 837

Public Notices.

THE BAND OF HOPE DEMONSTRATION
WILL TAKE PLACE
On WHIT-MONDAY, May 17, 1869,
MUSIC, TEA, SPEECHES, &c. 946

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE ANNUAL HIRINGS for SERVANTS will be held as usual at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY the 10th May, 1869, as also at Martinmas.
Every information will be given to parties wanting standing ground, on application to Mr. RANDALL, Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge. 947

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the ANNIVERSARY SERMONS in connection with the LEADGATE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, will be preached by the REV. R. PETCH and MR. THOS. ELLIOT, of Swalwell.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, the ANNUAL TEA PARTY, and in the Evening, the PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Collections will be made in aid of the School Fund. 953

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IT is respectfully announced that the FIRST MEETING of the above Society, will be held at the house of Mr. STOKOE, Flint Hill, near Dipton, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at Six o'clock in the evening, for the transaction of Business in connection with the Society.
Parties wishing to become Members, are requested to attend the above Meeting, or to communicate with the Secretaries, who will furnish every information.
By Order,
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, 5th May, 1869. 963

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, at their Meeting, to be held at the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May Inst., receive Tenders for the following Articles of Clothing—viz., about
100 Yards of Scouring Flannel.
100 Yards of Harn, for Appons, &c.
100 Yards of Blue Flannel.
3 Pieces of Print, Blue, White, or Blue and Yellow.
50 Yards of Roller Towelling.
30 Yards of White Calico, 40in. wide.
6 Yards of Scotch Muslin.
6 Doz. of Men, Women, and Boys' Handkerchiefs.
24 Doz. of Tape, (12 doz. broad and 12 doz. narrow.)
½ Gross of White Frame Tape.
8 Doz. of Cotton Reels, (Nos. 12 and 14, 300 yards each.)
2 Lbs. of Linen Thread, (1lb. Drab and 1lb. White.)
30 Lbs. of Worsted, (6 Threads, Grey.)
2 Doz. of Men and Boys' Caps.
1 Piece of Grey Calico, 40in. wide.
150 Yards of Bed Ticking.
56 Yards of Chambray.
50 Yards of Wincey.
6 Pieces of Black Braid.
Tenders for the above, accompanied with Samples, must be sent to the BOARD-ROOM, not later than 10 a.m., marked "Tenders for Clothing."
By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.
Lanchester, May 3rd, 1869. 952

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

MISS M. PATON,
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER,
2, CORNWALL TERRACE, BENFIELDSIDE.
Machine Work Neatly and Expeditiously Executed.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS most respectfully to return thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him during the Sixteen Years he has been in Business in Consett, and to intimate that his Business is now carried on at the above address, where he trusts to meet with a continuance of their Favours, which it will ever be his study to deserve.
Trafalgar Street, Consett, April 9, 1869. 904

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

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

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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.
OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 11 0 a.m.
CHARGES.

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 398

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

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.
G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways),
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 410

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
" Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
" Flooring for Schools and Yards.
" Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
" Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
" Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
" Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.
Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.
Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to
W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

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

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

THE enormous demand awakened by our introduction of these exquisitely flavoured, generous, unbrandied Red and White Wines, proves how wonderfully they are adapted for Household use. Their price brings them within the reach of all, and their quality is so fine that even those accustomed to expensive old Wines can drink them with the greatest pleasure.
"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 6d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.
AGENT FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT,
116, GREY STREET. 798

Business Announcements.

WHITSUNTIDE.

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

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
Newest Designs in Fancy Dresses from 3s. 11d.
All Colours in French Twills and Merinoes.
Brown and Grey Alpacas 3½d., worth 6d.
Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Splendid Prints at 2½d., worth 4½d.
Long Muslin Shades (six yards) for 2s. 3d.
Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Serviceable Kid Gloves, 1s. 3d, worth 1s. 9d.
Scarlet and Drab Corsets from 1s. 11d.
Strong Drab Jean Stays, 1s. 11d. 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, 16s. 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, 355
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.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

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

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

JACKSON AND COMPANY,
THE CLOTHIERS OF THE NORTH,
NO. 33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
Beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that their
GREAT ANNUAL EASTER SALE OF BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING
WILL commence as usual on the SECOND SATURDAY BEFORE EASTER, and as they are now in a better position, owing to the Extensive Alterations in their Premises, &c., to keep a Larger and better Assortment of Goods of every description, suitable for all classes, they feel confident that the patronage they have received in former years will this time be greatly increased. Owing to the general depression in Trade throughout the country, and their being so little demand for Goods, Manufacturers have been greatly over-stocked. This has been greatly in favour of the Proprietors, as they have been enabled to obtain Goods, for at least 25 per cent. below the real Market value, and as they are ever desirous of studying the real interests of the Public, they are prepared to offer them upon the same advantageous Terms.
The BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT this year offers Special advantages. This Branch of their extensive Business having always been made an especial study, and endeavouring by keeping the best class of Goods, introducing many improvements and designs, and having every Article thoroughly Well-made, to merit the approbation and support bestowed upon them by the Public. This combined with a moderate scale of profits places them in the proud position which they now occupy, viz:—THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST BOYS' CLOTHIERS in the NORTH OF ENGLAND!
In order that the Public may be able to form an idea of the GREAT REDUCTION they give the following short List of Prices, which may be thoroughly depended upon, for at least the FIRST FOURTEEN DAYS of the SALE.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

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

KNICKERBOCKER SUIT DEPARTMENT.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY
THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
HARDWARE GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
Furniture delivered free. 640

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

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.
ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened the above premises (formerly occupied by Mr. Porteous) for the convenience of his Friends and the public generally of Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and adjacent villages, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit their continued support.
Advertisements for the *Consett Guardian* received up to *Nine* o'clock on FRIDAY Mornings.
Guardian Office, Consett,
23rd April, 1869. 931

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

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.
JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS,
BLANKET AND FANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND
14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling
Very Strong Useful Teas, at........ 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 375

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,
SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.
J. A. asserts, without fear of contradiction, that at no other place of business can the public receive better value for their money, for, while every attention is paid in selecting the finest goods imported for those who require such, at the same time the greatest care is given to secure for those with whom price is an object the very best value for their money, and the smallest quantity supplied on the same terms as charged to large buyers, making it the People's Shop! 404

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
422 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,
MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phoenix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.
R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.
NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

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

Garden Seeds.

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

GARDEN SEEDS.
GEORGE BOWE, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, has now on hand a large and well-selected Stock of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS; also GLADIOLI, Early and Late POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., &c. 795

JOHN LEE,
FRUITERER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
HAS now on hand a choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS—LEEK SEEDS—Henry's Prize, Large Howdon Flag, Scotch Musselborough, Ayton Castle, &c., &c. 779

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.

NOTICE TO THE LAND OWNERS, LAND AGENTS, AND FARMERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.
MR. P. HALL,
FARM STOCK AND PROPERTY AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER,
HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
BEGS to announce that he is now ready to execute any SALES promptly and energetically, and on a very *moderate scale of charge.*
OFFICES—42, HIGH STREET. 932

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

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

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.
Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality!
EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

CHEAP AND GOOD STATIONERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 9

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, and a FINE HEAD of HAIR.—A retired Apothecary from Wales, will send his now 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.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 12th, 1869, MR. JOHN MURRAY, will SELL BY AUCTION, at PONTOP, near CONSETT, 100 COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS; 100 Half-bred EWES and LAMBS; 1 Pure-bred CLEVELAND MARE, in Foal.

Sale at One o'clock. 961

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

NEW AUCTION MART, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Town HALL AUCTION MART, CONSETT, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 10 and 11, 1869, a Lot of First-class DRAPERY GOODS. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock. See Bills.

957 ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

MR. A. BRODIE will SELL BY AUCTION, at the NEWMARKET SALE-ROOMS, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1869, at Two o'clock, the following articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:—1 Camp Bedstead and Mattress, 1 Corner Cupboard, 1 large Dutch Oven, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Girdle, 2 Pans, 1 Fender and Fireirons; also 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 3 Kitchen Chairs; 4 Cane-bottomed Chairs, and 1 Chest of Drawers, painted Mahogany. 956

SALE AT WYLAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BLACK BULL INN, WYLAM, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, and MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, belonging to Mrs. BRODIE, who is declining business.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Particulars in Bills.

951 MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY.

MR. H. BROWN will SELL BY AUCTION, THIS-DAY (SATURDAY), at the NEWMARKET, CONSETT, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. SAMUEL MOON, Cabinet Maker, who is leaving the neighbourhood, comprising 2 Camp Bedsteads; 2 French do.; 3 Kitchen Tables; 1 Tea Table; 1 Mahogany Turn-over Table; 5 Round Tables; 2 Clothes Chests; 10 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Cradle; 2 Joiners' Benches; A Quantity of Joiner's Tools; 1 Clothes Horse; 1 Stand for Potatoes; 1 Market Stall; A Quantity of Wood; 2 Clocks; Looking Glasses; Bed Curtains; Pillows, with a variety of other Goods. Also, 1 Hand Cart and Grindstone.

Sale to commence at Four o'clock. 960

FARMING SALE AT WALLACEWALLS FARM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at WALLACEWALLS FARM, near ALLANSFORD, the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. EDWARD WALKER, who is declining Farming.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Bay Mare, Eight-years-old; 1 Bay Mare, Nine-years-old; 1 Bay Mare, Aged; 1 Yearling Colt; 7 Young Milch Cows, Calved and to Calve; 5 Two-years-old Steers; 3 Two-years-old Queys; 3 Calves, Six Months old; 1 Finger Calf; 39 Half-bred Hogs; 4 Geese and their Goslings; 25 Couples of Hens.

Implements consist of Long and Coup Carts, Rollers, Ploughs, Harrows, Cart and Plough Harness, and Hand Implements of all descriptions. Also, part of the Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

The Horse Flesh, for Action and Honesty, is all that can be desired; the Cows, for Milk, Butter, and Breeding purposes, must give to purchasers every satisfaction; and the Sheep and Young Flock are all in Thriving Condition. The whole will be sold without the least Reserve. 958

IMPORTANT SALE AT TANFIELD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at the PEACOCK INN, TANFIELD, on MONDAY, May 17th, 1869, belonging to Mr. GEORGE GODLEY, Innkeeper, who is declining business.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL ROOM.—1 Excellent Mahogany Sofa, in hair-seating; 1 Easy Chair, Mahogany; 1 dozen Mahogany and Birch Chairs, in hair-seating; 2 Arm Chairs; 1 Mahogany Turn-over Table; 1 Mahogany Desk Bed; 7 Splendid Pictures; 1 Tobacco Box and Pipe Rack; 1 set of Steel Fireirons and Fender; 1 Coal Box; 1 Carpet; 1 Butler's Tray; 1 Gas-stand; Ornaments, &c.

DINING ROOM.—1 Piano; 1 Round Centre Table; 1 Secretary and Bookcase, Spanish Mahogany; ½ doz. Mahogany Chairs; 1 Mahogany Couch; 1 Lady's Easy Chair; 1 Gentleman's do., in hair-seating, with covers; 1 large Mahogany Dining Table; 1 Wainscot do.; 1 Carpet, 45 yards, nearly new; 2 Mirrors; 4 Pictures; 1 full set of Dinner Ware; 1 Breakfast do.; Window Shades and Hangings; Blinds and Rollers; Fender and Fireirons; Coal Pan; Ornaments; and a Portrait of Robert Stevenson.

NO. 1 BED ROOM.—1 Four-poled Mahogany Bed with Damask Hangings and Mattress; 1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers; ½ dozen Cane Chairs; Mahogany Wash Stand and Dressing Table; 1 large Swing Looking Glass; 1 Night Commode; 1 Hearth Rug; 1 Carpet; 1 Towel Rail; 1 set of Fireirons; 1 Fender; Chamber Ware, &c.

NO. 2 BED ROOM.—1 Iron Bedstead, with Moreen Hanging; 1 Child's Crib and Hair Mattress; 1 Round Table; 2 Chairs; 1 Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; 1 Dressing Table and Washstand; 1 large Looking Glass; 2 Eight-Days' Clocks; 1 Carpet; 1 Chest of Drawers; 1 Carpet; Chamber Ware.

NO. 3 BED ROOM.—1 Camp Bedstead and Mattress; 1 Chest and Frame; 1 Case of Birds; 2 Chairs; 1 Looking Glass; 1 Oak Table.

NO. 4 BED ROOM.—1 Iron Bedstead and Mattress; 2 Chests of Drawers; 1 Looking Glass; 1 Washstand; Chamber Ware.

STAIR-CASE.—1 Eight-Days' Clock; Oil Cloths; Stair Carpets and Rods; Cocoa Nut and other Mats.

THE SNUG.—1 Writing Desk; 1 Square Table; 4 Chairs; 1 Child's Chair; 1 Looking Glass; Pictures; Lamps.

TAP ROOM.—1 Square Table; 1 Long do.; 1 Round do.; Chairs; Fender and Fireirons; Electro-plated Tea Service.

THE KITCHEN.—1 large Open Dresser and Shelf; 1 large Table; 6 Chairs; 1 Brass Pan; 1 Copper Kettle; 1 small Table; 7 Dish Covers; Fender and Fireirons; Brass and other Candlesticks; Metal Pots and Pans; Fish Kettles; Glasses; Crockery Ware; Wash-tubs; Milk Dishes; Poss-tubs; Kits, together with a great variety of other Articles. Also, all the Bar Utensils and Fittings.

1 Young Sow and a few HENS. 959

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

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES AND COTTAGES FOR SALE AT LEADGATE AND REDWELL HILLS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 10th May next, at the house of Mr. MILLS OLIVER, Redwell Hill, Leadgate, at Two o'clock P.M., precisely.

LOT 1. About 2,000 square yards of Building Sites, near to the Commercial Inn, Leadgate, facing the Ebchester Road, having a depth of 76 feet. This will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

LOT 2. Eight Cottages, known as Shipley's Cottages, to the north of the Commercial Inn. Let to tenants at a gross rental of about £39 a-year.

LOT 3. An immediate ground rent of £5 per annum payable out of the Commercial Inn, and the reversion of the Inn, and ground to which the purchaser will be entitled at the end of Twenty-one years from the present time.

LOT 4. Two Cottages at Redwell Hills, with Gardens in the rear, adjoining the grounds of the Brooms Church. In the occupation of Messrs. HARKER and SLAYNE, at the gross rent of £9 10s. per annum.

Mr. OLIVER will point out the property, and particulars may be obtained from Messrs. HINES and SON, Solicitors, Sunderland. 907

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

THERE are some men who never know when to serve their own cause, and the MAYOR of CORK appears to be one of the number. We can easily understand that he should feel some kind of dislike toward those who constituted the late Government; but, surely now, when Mr. GLADSTONE is pledged to disestablish the Irish Church, and has succeeded so far in the work, when Mr. BRIGHT has half promised a liberal settlement of the land question, and when the political friends of his Worship are fairly represented in the Ministry, it is out of all character to see him exhibit such "fantastic tricks" before the people of Ireland as have been lately reported. If the MAYOR is really a lover of his country—if he sympathizes with prisoners for political offences, he is proceeding on the wrong tack to obtain their release. To laud treason, and to drag the robes of his high office through the gutter, will do no good for the cause which he imagines he is serving, and give the Mayor but an unenviable notoriety. The MAYOR of CORK may not be an enthusiastic admirer of the British royal family, and he might possibly not have regretted had O'Farrell killed Prince Alfred; but for men who occupy a public position there is a certain outward decorum to be maintained—a certain respect and deference to be observed toward the opinion of others, especially towards those of the majority of the nation, and this should have prevented Mr. O'SULLIVAN committing himself in the way he has done. Does his Worship seek to win popularity? Is he ambitious of figuring before the Irish public as the mouthpiece of treason? Does he wish to provoke the Government to instruct the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND to take proceedings against him? If such be the object, then, of course, we have nothing further to say to him; but to the Government, the course to be pursued in such case must be clear. They must either insist upon the MAYOR retracting all he has said, or they must remove him from the office which he abuses. As regards recantation, we do not suppose Mr. O'SULLIVAN would consent to display such "weakness," he would rather dare the "Saxon" Government to do its worst; and whether Mr. GLADSTONE will deem it advisable at this particular crisis to institute legal proceedings remains to be seen. We know the duty is most unpleasant. Mr. BRIGHT would find it difficult to counsel the Cabinet in the matter; but what is to be done? The MAYOR *will* act with the utmost indiscretion, and for the sake of standing well with a minority of his countrymen, he arms the opponents of his country's good with arguments they could otherwise not find. It has been the sincere wish of Englishmen as well as Irishmen, that the recent dark deeds of a few of his misguided friends should be forgotten; but while large masses of the Irish people are making up in respect to one son of the QUEEN, for the infamous attack upon another by a political fanatic, a public official, who has sworn fealty to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, meets a proposition of the inhabitants of Cork for inviting PRINCE ARTHUR to their ancient city by refusing to receive him officially, and by blurting forth his admiration of the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S would-be assassin. If the Irish people, or any section of them worship ALLEN, O'BRIEN, and O'FARRELL, we cannot prevent them; but we may insist that they should worship these misguided men in silence, and sorrow, instead of their crimes being applauded in the face of the whole world. To Mr. O'SULLIVAN it may matter little, whether PRINCE ARTHUR visits Cork or not; but, by all true friends of England, the conduct of the MAYOR will be deplored, as showing that nothing that Great Britain can do will conciliate some men.

A TRAVELLED PRINCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES returns to us after another spell of travel, which would have been a very considerable tour for any gentleman to undertake, and which, for the heir to the throne of a great country, is, perhaps, unparalleled, even in these days of royal travelling. The PRINCE has now been in every considerable country in Europe, and in most of the minor ones. He has made himself at home amid the snows in Russia, and equally so in the milder air of European Turkey. With France, Austria, Germany, and Italy, he is quite familiar; he has visited Denmark and Sweden several times, and has now given a passing call to the counterpart of Denmark in the South—the little kingdom of Greece. And while he has thus so well travelled, one continent, he has done a good deal more than plant his feet upon the three others. He had, years ago, a good sight into American life, both British and Republican. His Egyptian tour has given him some notion of men and things in Africa, and he has seen not a little of Asiatic manners in Asia minor, and in European Turkey, which is virtually an Asiatic country. A PRINCE who has travelled so extensively, might well take for his motto the name of another prince who has become a captive to British arms in the country adjacent to one which our heir apparent has lately visited. Little ALMAYOU the son of KING THEODORE, and whose Ethiopic name signifies "I have seen the world," has seen more of the world than ever his father could have anticipated; but he is yet far from rivalling the PRINCE OF WALES in his travels, and he will have to journey far and wide, to do so, in his maturer years. We cannot but rejoice at the succession of royal tours. In the first place, they are a plain indication of the altered condition of the world—of the improved state of international relationships. A hundred years ago, a British heir apparent would not have been trusted farther than the dominions of some near neighbour and close ally. It would have been thought dangerous for to venture among such comparatively unkown people as Muscovites and Swedes, to say nothing of what were then really "barbarous Turks," or of swarthy Egyptians. In the more distant and unknown countries, which the PRINCE has visited, his person would not have been considered safe, and perhaps would not have been safe, fifty years ago. But now, we have had no apprehension regarding the personal safety of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, wherever he has gone. Surely, this is gratifying, as proving that the world at large is advancing in civilization, and that nations are getting to understand each other. But, it is even more for what it will affect in the PRINCE'S mind than for the satisfactory evidence it gives of human progress, that we rejoice at the extensive travelling of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS. It is well that the SOVEREIGN of a great country, who has to receive representatives from all the civilized countries in the world, and to exercise the courtesies of social life toward them, should have a wide sympathy. For this purpose wide-spread knowledge is required, and we never know people truly until we have visited them in their homes. After that, somehow, a new bond of sympathy is established. Our own kindly feelings are always aroused, when we meet one who has kindly received us in his perhaps far distant home. Just as a house is a building and nothing more until we have been welcomed in the home which it contains, so the name of a country must be a mere geographical expression until we have moved among its people. To see people at home, and to observe how well what we may consider their odd characters and strange habits fit into their social life—to perceive that human nature is everywhere identical in its special characteristics, however it may differ in outward appearances, must enlarge our sympathies for our kind. The PRINCE OF WALES has had this advantage in a very remarkable degree. When, in the course of nature, he may be called upon to sit upon the Throne of the British Empire, there will be scarcely a foreign envoy who will not be received as a representative of a country well known to the PRINCE, and in which he has been a welcome and honoured guest. As far as court life can have anything to do with foreign policy, and the promotion of international peace, and goodwill—and it has much to do with such things, even in these days—our future MONARCH will be especially fitted to perform his office well. He will not be biassed in favour of this or that country, as he would probably have been had he travelled less extensively; but, every ambassador, come he from east or west, from north or south, will be received as a messenger from an old friend, and will awaken pleasant reminiscences of warm hospitality received. Such a training for a KING is truly a royal one, and whoever had the wisdom to conceive, and the boldness to suggest such an innovation deserves well of the country.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The memory of "the good old coaching days," of which a small minority still speak with affection, has been partially revived by the splendid four-horse coaches between London and Brighton being again put on the road. Never was there a smarter drag—drag is correct, is it not?—never a better team; never a more self-assured or cleverer coachman; and never was coach "tooled" along the road at a more satisfactory pace, than I had the benefit of, on the occasion of a recent journey to Brighton. When one can spare the additional time required, it is well worth the little extra charge to go to Brighton on the coach, instead of by rail, and many appear to be of my opinion, for the coaches now running daily are well patronised.

Your readers, and especially those of them who take an interest in turf matters, may remember that some months ago it was stated that Mr. Chaplin intended to sell his stud of horses in order that he might devote himself to political pursuits. The Conservative party may be congratulated on the vigour of intellect and the power of eloquence that he has brought to their cause. His maiden speech, the other day, was splendid, and even called forth a graceful encomium from the leader of the party which Mr. Chaplin opposes. But the second speech, like the second book, is the touchstone of success. Let Mr. Chaplin succeed in his second speech, and he will always command attention.

The Rossini Festival at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, was a decided success, and a pleasant contrast to the Handel Festivals, which, though they do not absolutely tire, may suggest the thought that there were not only strong men before Agamemnon, but after him, and that *toujours perdrix* is not synonymous with the mastery of the culinary art. It was a thousand pities that Mdlle. Titiens was too unwell to sing, but Madame Rudersdorff was a charming substitute; she is one of the few *soprani* whose voice penetrates the vast recesses of the building. The absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, too, was regrettable, more especially as it is doubtful whether he will again sing at the Palace. He is more than ever careful of his voice, and with good reason, and he finds the effort to fill this monster edifice a very dangerous one. Mr. Vernon Rigby did his task nobly and well; and if his voice was deficient in adequate power, it was certainly not wanting in sweetness. It was doubtful, almost up to the last moment, whether Sir Michael Costa would be able to come, and Mr. Manus, I believe held himself in reserve. But Sir Michael came limping up from the subterranean, or at least suborchestral vault, and was cheered to the echo, after which, under the guidance of the great musical chief, the thousands of performers instrumental and vocal, discoursed most eloquent music. I remember no chorus more beautiful than the prayer in "Mose in Egitto," with consecutive parts in unison—first the basses, second the tenors, and then the sopranos; and then in grand and massive chorus. An *encore* was inevitable, and the second time this beautiful piece of music was even better rendered than the first. I have said Sir Michael was applauded to the echo, and so he was literally. Now an echo may be a very pretty thing in a sylvan glade, but in a concert it is not desirable. There was a perceptible echo throughout the performance; and when once it fastened itself on my attention, I provokingly felt myself obliged to listen for it. For a long time I could not make out "what that clap is at the commencement of each bar—listen, don't you hear it?" said I to my companion. "Yes, I was trying not to hear it; it's the echo of Costa's *baton* as he raps the book at the commencement of each bar." And so it was. It literally produced a striking effect. Sir Michael Costa, you must in future only make believe to rap the book if it *cost* a struggle to do so; and don't consider my advice not worth a rap. And if you are to conduct a great musical festival again in honour of any of the mighty dead, don't repeat the bad taste of stitching one of your own compositions into the programme. At proper times we shall always be glad to listen to your works.

I think everybody who has visited the Royal Academy exhibition in its new *locale* must be highly gratified at the display of paintings under far more favourable conditions than have ever existed in this country. For the first time in our history we have in London a gallery of art of which we need not be ashamed; a heavy reproach has been removed from us; and Londoners and their country cousins have a new pleasure offered to them. I do not know that the number of pictures exhibited is above the average, but they appear to be far more numerous than in any exhibition in the old rooms at Trafalgar Square, because one sees all of them. You have neither to stoop painfully nor to strain your neck in gazing upwards, in a vain attempt to see half the pictures exhibited; while, of course, the extra room gained for the exhibition has been likewise so much additional space for spectators, so that one is not crowded out from all the best pictures. Taking the improvement in the Royal Academy exhibition itself, and the benefit which has been gained by the re-arrangement of the National Gallery, the move of the Academy to Burlington House has been a most important event in artistic history.

The metropolis of the British empire contrasts sadly with continental cities, both positively and negatively in the matter of outdoor music. Why our military bands, which cost the country so much, should not play in the parks of a summer evening, is a thing that no fellow can understand. There is only one reason for it, if it be a reason, and that is that it is contrary to precedent. In default of a military band, however, we have that of the Corps of Commissionaires, who now play every evening in James's Park, and creditably too.

Local and District News.

LOCAL PETITIONS.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, petitions in favour of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill were presented by Mr. Elliot, from Blackhill, Medomsley, Snow's Green, Derwent Cottages, and other places.

WESLEYAN METHODISM, BURNOPFIELD.—The Wesleyan Methodists again held services on Sunday last at Burnopfield, when two sermons were preached morning and evening, by Mr. Rippon, of Newcastle, with great fervency. The present place of meeting is a room kindly granted by Mr. John Fenwick, of Busty-bank Cottage, which was crowded to excess on both occasions. 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, chillness, which has for years frozen the atmosphere of Burnopfield.—*Correspondent.*

SHOOTING MATCH AT PIGEONS FOR £40.—On Monday, at Consett, a match at pigeons for £20 a-side, was brought off between John Carman, of Consett, and Thomas Davidson, of Castleside; 20 birds each, 21 yards rise, 60 yards fall, and 1½oz. of shot. Mr. John Ker, of Consett, was stakeholder, and Mr. Cawthorne acted as referee. Mr. Davidson had the call in the betting, 5 to 4 being freely laid on him, while the gun was backed at 2 to 1. The contest excited considerable attention, and about 400 spectators witnessed the sport. It will be seen from the score which is appended, that the shooting was throughout of a most excellent character. Carman missed his first bird, but killed the next thirteen in succession, missed the fifteenth, killed the next two, missed the eighteenth, but killed the nineteenth, making 16 kills in 19 shots. Davidson missed the first, killed the second, third, and fourth, missed the fifth, killed the sixth, seventh, and eighth, missed the next three, but killed the succeeding seven in succession, making 13 kills. The former therefore won.

ACCIDENT ON THE DERWENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning, an accident of a somewhat serious nature occurred to the market train which leaves Newcastle at eight o'clock, and travels over the Derwent Valley line to Durham, arriving at the latter place at ten. The train—a lengthy one, with two vans attached—left Newcastle at her usual time, and proceeded all right until after passing the long wooden viaduct between Knitsley and Lanchester, when the flange or tier on one of the driving wheels of the engine came off. The accident was at once detected by the engine driver, but he was unable to reverse the steam or apply the break. Those in the two vans, however, on finding that something was wrong, at once applied their breaks, and steam being shut off, the engine and carriages came to a standstill at the curve above Lanchester Station, and a message was at once despatched to Newcastle for the tool-van, which was forwarded with a gang of workmen. The injured wheel, with that on the other end of the same axle, had to be replaced, however, by two new wheels, an operation which occupied about two hours and a half, the passengers reaching Durham between twelve and one o'clock instead of ten. The Derwent Valley Railway at Lanchester being only a single line of rails, the route remained blocked up until the disabled locomotive could be set going again. The ordinary train leaving Durham in the evening was also delayed for a considerable time.

SUNDERLAND DISTRICT PRIMITIVE METHODIST MEETING AT STOCKTON.—The annual district meeting of the Primitive Methodists was commenced at Stockton on Saturday, and has just terminated. The Rev. T. Greenfield, of Shotley Bridge, was appointed president, and the Rev. J. Jackson, of Durham, secretary. A most satisfactory account of the various stations was reported. Forty-two delegates were present. It was stated that the increase of members in the district amounted to 1,121. Nine young men were fully admitted into the ministry. Their names are as follows:—J. Nicholls, W. Robson, J. Featherstone, J. Hulme, G. Hutchinson, W. Howchin, H. Gilmour, T. Brodie, and J. Elliott. The district can now boast of 279 chapels, and of these 73 are out of debt. The total debt upon 206 chapels and two schools amounts to £34,426 7s. 2d. The total value of chapel and school property amounts to £104,589 5s. 6½d. During the year the income of the district amounted to £11,309 17s. 4½d., while the expenditure had been £9,899 15s. 5d., leaving a balance of £1,410 2s. 5½d. Fourteen new chapels and one preaching room have been built during the year, at a cost of £5,471 6s. 0½d. Towards defraying the cost of these erections, £2,788 18s. 11½d. has been raised. The following is the stations of the itinerant ministers for 1869-70:—

SUNDERLAND, T.P.D.—Ralph Shields, Wm. Clemitson, William Nation, Sampson Turner, *sup.*, Moses Lupton, *sup.*, John Lightfoot, *sup.*, and Thomas Oliver, *sup.*

BROMPTON, T.P.D.—John Taylor and Thos. Brodie.

WHITBY, L.D.—Maurice A. Drummond and John Featherstone.

NORTH SHIELDS, L.D.—Thomas Southron, Ebenezer Hall, and Holliday B. Kendall.

SOUTH SHIELDS, L.D.—Ralph Fenwick and William Kitson.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, L.D.—Colin C. McKechnie, John Watson, Daniel McKinley, and Wm. Dent, *sup.*

HEXHAM, L.D.—John Hallam, Walter Howchin, and Christopher Hallam, *sup.*

DARLINGTON, L.D.—Henry Phillips.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, L.D.—James Boulton.

WESTGATE, T.P.D.—John Atkinson, John Waite, and John Gill.

ALSTON, T.P.D.—William Batey and James Hulme.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, T.P.D.—Joseph Spoor, John Worsnop, and John Elliott.

DURHAM, L.D.—James Jackson, 2, William Scaife, dist. ex. by his own request, and John Mattin. *sup.* Spennymoor Branch—William Bowe.

WHITEHAVEN, L.D.—James Foggon and Joseph Hadfield.

BARNARD CASTLE, L.D.—Barnabas Wild and Francis Purvis.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, L.D.—Thomas Greenfield and John Nicholls.

CROOK, late Wolsingham, T.P.D.—Robert Clemitson, Charles Goodall, and William Robson.

ALLENDALE, L.D.—John M. Dawson and John E. Carmichael.

BROUGH, L.D.—Edward Rust and Thomas Faulder.

STOKESLEY, L.D.—John Laverick and Featherstone Watson.

KENDALL, T.P.D.—William Fulton.

HALTWHISTLE, L.D.—William Graham.

ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND, L.D.—John Snaith and George Lewins.

MARYPORT, L.D.—James Barnes, 1, and James Downie. Wigton Branch—Charles Priestley.

GATESHEAD, L.D.—James A. Bastow and Robert Thirlaway.

GUISBROUGH, T.P.D.—James Warnes and John Charlton.

HETTON, T.P.D.—Peter Clarke, Geo. Whitehead, 2, and Thomas Parsons.

THORNLEY, D.D.—Henry Pratt and John Magee.

HARTLEPOOL, L.D.—George W. Moorse, George Hutchinson, William Alderson, *sup.*, and Thomas Knox, *sup.*

BLYTH, L.D.—Henry Yool and Hugh Gilmore.

STAITHES, L.D.—William Johnson.

STANLEY, L.D.—Andrew Lattimer and John Welford.

MOTHERWELL, T.P.D.—Lewis F. Armitage and Joshua Dyson.

LOWICK, T.P.D.—George Wood and William A. French.

SHILDON, L.D.—Adam Dodds and James Taylor.

Delegates to Conference.—Travelling preachers—Henry Phillips, Kendrew Street, Darlington; Henry Pratt, Thornley, *via* Trimdon Grange. Lay Delegates—Thomas Gibson, 1, Chester Road, Sunderland; John Brown, Howburn, Coldstream; James Wilson, South Street, Crook, *via* Darlington; and George Bird, 36, Winchester Street, South Shields. The District Meeting for 1870 will be held at Darlington.

On Saturday night, a riot occurred in Silver Street, Durham, in which an officer in the borough police force was severely maltreated.

At a meeting of the Chester-le-Street Floral Society, held on Tuesday evening, the officers for the ensuing year were appointed. The financial statement showed a balance of £5 5s. 6d. in hand.

Monday being the Duke of Northumberland's birthday the customary celebrations took place at Alnwick, Rothbury, and other places on his Grace's extensive estates in the North.

The new church of St. Andrew's at Westgate, in Weardale, being finished, was opened on Sunday last for Divine worship by the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Myers, who held morning and evening services in the new ecclesiastical building.

CONCERTS AT CONSETT.—The concerts given by Mr. Fraser and his company, on Friday and Saturday evenings, in the Town Hall, Consett, did not receive extensive patronage. The quality of the entertainments was as usual, good, and those that attended were much gratified.

A fire took place early on Saturday morning at the Duke of Northumberland's mansion at Albury Park, near Guildford. It was, however, discovered before it had gained much hold, and was soon put out. The fire is said to have been caused by the carelessness of a workman.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, the friends of the Rev. J. E. Carmichael, Primitive Methodist minister in the Barnard Castle Circuit, met at Boldron for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial as a mark of the esteem they entertained for that gentleman, on the occasion of his leaving the circuit. The testimonial consisted of a valuable edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary. Mr. W. Appleby, of Bernard Castle, occupied the chair.

SNOW IN MAY.—On Monday morning, we had what is called in Weardale a "gesling storm," which signifies the first fall of snow in May. A considerable quantity fell, but as the day advanced it quickly disappeared. The weather has since been real unlike "rosy May." Easterly winds have prevailed, and the temperature has been exceedingly cold, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. Yesterday (Thursday) it rained incessantly, but the air was a little milder.

CART ACCIDENT IN GATESHEAD.—On Tuesday afternoon, about a quarter to one, whilst Mr. T. Proud, fruiterer, of Leadgate, was in Wellington Street, Gateshead, near the end of the High Level Bridge, with his horse and cart, the sudden and shrill sound of an engine whistle startled the horse, which turned round and backed the cart against the shop of Mr. Wakefield clock and watch maker, smashing in a portion of the window and damaging some time-pieces and some figures.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY IN WEARDALE.—On Sunday the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Middlesborough, and formerly of Shotley Bridge, preached the Wesleyan Sunday School anniversary sermons at High House, Weardale. On Saturday a jubilee tea was provided, of which the scholars partook free, and in the evening a public meeting was held, and addresses delivered by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Rev. S. Reynolds, and Mr. Thompson. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Rumney. There was a large attendance each day, and liberal collections taken.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BLACK PRINCE COLLIERY, TOW LAW.—On Saturday Mr. Thos. Dean, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Thomas Holliday, Surtees Arms Inn, Dan's Castle, on the body of Thomas Hall, 20 years of age. The deceased was a coal hewer and was at work at the Black Prince Colliery, Tow Law, on the morning of the 29th ult., when a fall of stone came from the roof upon him and killed him on the spot. The stone described by the witnesses would weigh about a ton. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Atkinson, the government inspector of mines was present during the proceedings.

INDECENT ASSAULT NEAR OVINGTON.—On Tuesday, at the Hexham Petty Sessions, Matthew Surtees was charged with indecently assaulting Eliz. Newton. On the evening of the 23d ult., she was sent to procure some ale from a public-house in the village for her father's supper. In doing so she had to pass the house where the defendant resides. He observed her passing, and followed her down the road, and when about 120 yards from the house committed the assault complained of. Complainant resisted him, and called out twice, and prevented him effecting his purpose. She then proceeded for the ale, and came home by another road in order not to meet him again. After the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Forster, of Newcastle, who appeared for the defendant, said he would reserve his defence, if their worships thought the case was one for trial.—Defendant was committed for trial at the next quarter sessions, bail being accepted.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—One of these juvenile friendly societies associated with the Sons of Temperance was opened in Consett, on Saturday evening, in the Long-room of the Co-operative Store. Seventeen youths presented themselves for initiation, which was gone through under the presidency of Mr. James Winter, Blackhill, who is deputy G.W.P. for this neighbourhood. The "obligation" administered to the youths prohibits the use of tobacco and every description of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. The youngsters were addressed by Messrs. Jas. Winter, J. T. H. Sutherland, and H. Carss, the latter of whom placed before them the necessity of obedience, attention, punctuality, and perseverance. The following were the officers appointed at the meeting:—Messrs. H. Rogers, worthy patron; J. Daglish and J. T. H. Sutherland, assistant patrons; Masters Isaac Mowbray, worthy archon; Robinson Cook, assistant-archon; Wm. Shell, secretary; John G. Scott, treasurer; Robt. Fittes, guide; W. Fittes, watchman; and J. Burnip, assistant-secretary.

DEATH OF "STONEWALL JACKSON."—We have this week to record the death of a Blackhill celebrity—viz., the large yellow haired dog belonging to Dr. Renton's surgery there, and known by the above name. Pupped at the time when the confederate general of this name was a household word, he was called after him. The dog, emulating his predecessor as a warrior, took an active part in most of the dog fights which have taken place in the streets of Blackhill for the last few years, and from his size and strength he generally came off victor. He has however, at length succumbed to "the ills that flesh is heir to," and having ceased to wag his tail now lies buried at the foot of a willow tree by the side of a running stream. As a dog he was faithful, with children he was gentle, to small dogs a terror, and to quote the poet, he had all the virtues of a man without his vices. It may be mentioned that although brought up at the feet of Esculapius, to his very last he showed a decided antipathy to physic.—*Correspondent.*

FRIGHTFUL DEATH AT WHITE-LE-HEAD PIT.—An inquest was held by Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, on Tuesday, at the house of Mrs. Dodds, innkeeper, Tantobie, on the body of Benjamin John Noble, a lad, who met his death by falling down White-le-Head Pit, on Saturday last. It was stated that there was no banksman at the shaft when the accident occurred, but there was a light there.—Mr. Thomas Pringle, viewer, explained that they had been putting down rails up to ten o'clock that night, and were going down in the morning as soon as it was light. The banksman was Thomas Blenkinsopp, who had no other duty but to attend and see the men go down the pit. He had been watchman for 24 years, and why he was not there witness could not say. Rule No. 7 in the colliery rules referred to the banksman's duty.—Thomas Blenkinsopp, the man referred to, was then called, and after being duly cautioned, he stated that he was the watchman at the pit in question, and was 80 years of age. He could not read, and had not had the rules read over to him. His orders were to see the boys down the pit. He did not see Noble down, but expected they were all down.—this was all the evidence.—The jury, after consulting, returned the following verdict:—"That Benjamin John Noble was killed by falling down White-le-Head Pit, there being no person present to see the boys safe down; but the jury were of opinion that Thos. Blenkinsopp believed they were all down when he left the pit."

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."—At a meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on Wednesday, Mr. Longstaffe read a printed pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Radcliffe Pedigree," which gives the dates of the deaths of the various members of the Radcliffe family, to show that there is no foundation for the claim of the "Countess of Derwentwater." The writer stated that after going through the pedigree it was not necessary to adduce further proof that the public believed at the time in the death of John Radcliffe in 1731, and the family also acted upon that belief. The public records and legislation of later years with respect to the Radcliffe family, and their estates in Northumberland and Cumberland, exhibited few distinct references to the death of John Radcliffe, but all assumed the fact; a circumstance of such recent occurrence seemed to have been taken for granted. In 28, George III., chap. 63, John Radcliffe was stated to have died in or about 1731, before attaining the age of 21 years, without issue, and unmarried. The writer did not think it necessary to go into the genealogical superstructure that has been raised upon the hypothesis of John Radcliffe having attained old age and had a family, it being sufficient to show that the first step rests upon an imaginary foundation.—A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Longstaffe for reading the paper.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—On Monday, an accident occurred to a miner named Mark Woodey, by a fall of stone in South Derwent Colliery. Fortunately the injuries were not serious, and, we understand, Woodey is now in a fair way of recovery.

INQUEST AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. J. Hardy, Annfield Plain, on the body of Daniel Dawson, 15 years of age, whose death was occasioned by a fall of stone at South Pontop Colliery, on the 30th ult. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

BLACKHILL READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—On Friday evening last the quarterly sale of newspapers belonging to this institution was conducted, as usual, by Mr. W. Raw, and the various publications purchased by this society were disposed of at prices in advance of those obtained at the previous sale. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Raw at the close of the sale for his services on the occasion.

SINGULAR RESTITUTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A short time ago two valuable stone blocks, the property of E. T. Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hall, were removed from his premises, and although a reward of £3 was offered by the Lanchester Association for the prosecution of Felons and Mr. Smith, no trace could be obtained of the guilty parties. We understand the stones were again deposited one evening during this week on the very spot from which they were formerly removed.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of this Board was held in the Office, on Tuesday evening. A report of the proceedings in connection with the West Auckland Turnpike Trust was given by the clerk, which detailed proceedings before the Parliamentary Committee. The Bill had been abandoned by the trustees on the eve before the day appointed for taking evidence, and the application for being retained under the annual Turnpike Continuation Act was rejected by the Committee. Bills to the amount of £12 8s. were ordered to be paid. An estimate for a general district rate was approved. The Inspector's report brought to light several nuisances, and orders were given for proceeding against the parties liable unless remedied forthwith. An encroachment was directed to be taken up in an amicable manner, so as to prevent suspicions of partiality.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN PRESBYTERY.—The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Newcastle met on Tuesday. The convener of the statistical committee reported that all the congregations of the Presbytery had sent in returns, and that a tabulated copy had been sent to the home secretary of the church. From these returns it appeared that there were 38 congregations connected with the Presbytery: that the number of members was 6,093; that the income for congregational purposes during the year was £8,907; that there had been collected for missionary and benevolent purposes £811 15s. 6d.; that there were 48 Sabbath Schools, with teachers to the number of 617, and an attendance of scholars to the number of 4, 373; that there were 39 ministers' advanced classes, with an attendance of 845; and that the attendance at the weekly prayer meetings was 822. It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. McKendrick, to petition Parliament in favour of Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive Bill.

FEARFUL CATASTROHE AT SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE MEN.

On Thursday morning an accident of a most serious character occurred at South Pontop Colliery, Annfield Plain, by which the lives of three miners, George Wilkinson, Archibald Munn, and John Collins, were placed in extreme peril. It appears that at about five o'clock on that morning these men while at work, were alarmed by a sudden fall of stone which completely blocked up the way and prevented their escape. The other workmen were immediately set to work to extricate their comrades, but while removing the *debris*, another fall took place. Fresh assistance was now procured to stay the stone which appeared as if about to fall upon those who were endeavouring to save the lives of the poor immured men.

For twelve hours the men laboured hard to release their imprisoned fellow-workmen, and at length they were successful in reaching them about five o'clock. When found the men had sufficient air, their candles were burning, and they were endeavouring to effect their escape as well as they were able. To reach the men three walls had to be built, each ten yards in thickness. Great credit is due to both officials and workmen for the great exertions put forth on this occasion. The scene witnessed, when the imprisoned men met their friends, can more easily be imagined than described.—*Correspondent.*

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

On Saturday, the annual meeting of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held in St. James's School-room, Blackett Street, Newcastle. Among the delegates present were the following from our neighbourhood:—Messrs. John Graham, Marley Hill; H. Foggon, Lintz; John Nicholson, Tanfield Lea; Abraham Ledger, Tanfield; R. Rea, Leadgate; and Donkin Dover, Burnopfield. Mr. John Burdess, Hebburn was called to the chair.

Mr. ALEXANDER BLYTH (one of the secretaries) read the seventh annual report, which set out by congratulating the members upon the continued success of the society. The number of members (14,000) was now a little over what they were last year, notwithstanding it had been a time of unwonted depression in the Coal Trade. Regret was expressed that the society did not embrace all the miners in the district, and the committee were anxious to adopt any legitimate means to induce all to join. The fact that nearly five-sixth of the deaths from accident during the year, occurred to miners who were not members of the society, showed the necessity for the operations of the society being extended. With this view forty public meetings had been held during the year with much success, and a house to house canvas had been tried in connection with these meetings to a limited extent. After speaking of the necessity for this kind of advocacy being extended, the report went on to state that the Henry Taylor Testimonial Fund had been satisfactorily completed. During the year there had been 31 deaths; 24 of those were married; five were half-members, and two were single members; 20 disabled members and half-members had come on during the year, while there had gone off the list 14 widows, 13 children, and 16 disabled members and half-members. The numbers on the list were as follows:—Widows, 96; children, 176; disabled members and half-members chargeable, 36. The financial statement was appended. Balance invested last year, £8,963 4s. 3d.; contributions from members, £3,713 19s. 3d.; from owners of collieries, £491 17s. 9d.; honorary subscriptions, £12 5s. 6d; interest on vested capital, £319 17s. 3d; making a total of £4,537 19s. 8d. There had been expended:—single members' legacies, £46; married members' legacies, £120; half-members, £60; allowances to widows and children, £1,982 4s. 6d.; disabled members and half-members, £679 17s.; management expenses, £529 14s. 5d; making a total expenditure of £3,417 15s. 11d., leaving a balance of £1,120 4s. 4d. to be added to the societies' capital which now amounted to £10,083 8s. 7d. In conclusion it was urged that every means should be adopted to strengthen and consolidate the society.

The report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to consider suggestions sent in for consideration from the various collieries and executive committee. Amongst the most important of these was the following:—"That a general benefit society be established to give relief in sickness, accidents, legacies for natural death, likewise for accidents only, up to the end of twenty-six weeks. Any of these benefits to be taken up singly. The whole to be optional on the part of any member to enter." After a short discussion, it was agreed to defer this matter to the consideration of a special delegate meeting, to be held at Durham, and in the meantime, the committee was instructed to send statistics and other information to the various collieries. The consideration of the suggestion from Framwellgate Colliery, that a superannuation fund be established, was also left over in order that information as to its working might be circulated amongst the collieries.

Mr. S. STOBART (Witton-le-Wear), whose entrance into the room was greeted with loud cheers, afterwards, in response to a call by the chairman, shortly addressed the meeting.

The following office-bearers were appointed:—President—Mr. Hugh Taylor, Chipchase Castle. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. T. E. Headlam, M.P.; the Rev. G. F. Fox, John Straker, H. S. Stobart, and J. T. Ramsay. Honorary Secretary—Mr. Henry Taylor. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Alex. Blyth. General Treasurer—Mr. J. B. Leithead. Executive Committee—Messrs. John Howie, George Parkinson, William Stoker, Christopher Haswell and William Steele.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business, Mr. Henry Taylor, the hon. secretary to the society, was presented with a silver tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 50 sovereigns, in recognition of the services he rendered in starting the society, and the interest he has since taken in promoting its wellfare.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The May meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs. J. Priestman (chairman), E. Charlton, J. Collinson, J. H. Hudson, J. W. Davison, J. Calvert, and E. Spencer.

EBCHESTER HIGHWAYS.

The minutes of last months' meeting were read over, confirmed, and signed, after which the subject of the highways in the excluded portion of the township of Ebchester was talked over; and the desire of the ratepayers thereon, which was brought before the last meeting of the Board by a deputation.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was the general opinion of the Board to accede to the wish of the ratepayers, viz., to keep the highways till the end of the financial year (September), and then to hand them over to the Ebchester ratepayers.

Mr. HUDSON moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. COLLINSON, and carried unanimously.

THE GAS BILL.

The Clerk laid on the table a copy of "The Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Bill" which he had received.

Mr. SPENCER, after referring to the visit of the deputation from the ratepayers' associations to last Board meeting, informed the Board that there was nothing in the Bill to interfere with the inhabitants. He thought it granted more privileges to the consumers than they had before. It provided that the illuminating power should be up to a certain degree, and in case of any supposed deficiency, a proper test was provided and defined.

The CHAIRMAN read several extracts, and the Bill was considered satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At last meeting a plan of a proposed slaughter-house and other accomodation was submitted to the Board by Mr. Hedley Nicholson. The Board then suggested alterations, and it was stated at the present meeting that he had abandoned that project, and was going to slaughter in his shop for the time being, believing that a general slaughter-house would be erected. It was then asked if the butchers intended to build the houses, or if the Board would be expected to do it; in reply to which it was stated that the Board would probably have to do it. The course Mr. Nicholson intended to take was commented upon, and it was ascertained that a few of the butchers slaughtered in their shops.

The CHAIRMAN read over the Act relating to slaughter-houses, and a license-book was ordered to be got, so that the present places might be licensed for the purpose of butchering, if the Board considered them fit.

NEW RATE.

The new general district rate of 1s. in the pound on houses and 3d. in the pound on land was signed and sealed.—In answer to Mr. Collinson, the CLERK said the recoverable arrears amounted to £26, and the irrecoverable to about other £26. He did not think there had been a penny lost.—The CHAIRMAN thought there should not be any arrears at the end of six months, and the collector's attention should be called to that fact.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Inspector stated that all the notices for the cleansing of out-offices had been attended to, and also the water-closet complained of in the sanitary report. The nuisance in "Murray's Yard," reported at the same time, had been removed some days previous to last meeting. He regretted being unable to find the owner of the land in Green Street. Mr. W. Raw was agent for portions on either side of the land where the nuisance existed, but would have nothing to do with the piece in question. The inspector desired the sanction of the Board to put it in order before the warmer weather set in, lest they be censured for allowing so gross a nuisance. He had received £7 15s. for private improvements and market tolls during the month, and had expended £30 4s. 4d. for material and labour. The amount unpaid for private improvements was £24 5s. 6d.

The INSPECTOR, having had his attention drawn to John Street, said he was afraid the Board would have to purchase a portion of the land before they could make it into a proper street.

Mr. DAVISON: It is in a dreadfully bad state.

After some further remarks, the CHAIRMAN observed that there could be no doubt as to its being a public way, whereupon the INSPECTOR gave a history of the place.

Mr. COLLINSON then referred to the flagging. Mr. Cummings was the only proprietor that had flagged his property, and the money he had spent upon it made the place very little better on account of the others not having done theirs.

The INSPECTOR replied that the reputed proprietors had been twice served with notices.

Mr. HUDSON: We can compel them to do the flagging.

The INSPECTOR: The only way is to do it ourselves, and come upon the proprietors for the expenses.

The conversation was continued, in which the privies and ash pits opposite the houses were deprecated, the need of having the street macademised adverted to, and the advisability of having the sewerage perfected soon. At the conclusion, a resolution was passed to insist upon the flagging being done, and the INSPECTOR said he would do his utmost to get the evils remedied.

With reference to the nuisance in Green Street, an order was given to have the pools filled up, and the Inspector was instructed to receive a note from the agent of the adjoining ground to signify that he had no claim upon the piece complained of.

The INSPECTOR, in reply to a question about the outstanding improvement accounts, said that some of the parties did what they could to reduce it, but others would pay nothing. He had gone from time to time until he was wearied with their excuses.

Mr. CALVERT thought such conduct was very reprehensible.

Mr. COLLINSON thought the Inspector should press some of them. He was not an advocate for stringent measures being taken, but the Inspector might inform them that he would be under the necessity of summoning them before the magistrates if they did not pay.

The INSPECTOR did not wish to take that course unless authorised by the Board.

The CLERK was of opinion that an example should be made.

The members considered the Messrs. McNally the worst case, and the Inspector was instructed to proceed against them.

EBCHESTER HIGHWAYS.

Mr. Coupland, the surveyor of these highways, had little to report, as the work on the roads had been almost *nil*. He thought material should be provided for the ensuing season.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted the report of the Surveyor, which stated that ordinary attention to the roads was all that was requisite at present, as the labour and material recently expended on them, together with the finer weather, had left them in good order. Several applications had lately been made for a footpath between Consett and Number One, which he recommended should be done. The distance was about 38 chains. The monthly pay-bill was as follows:—Day labour, £7 3s. 0d.; contract do., £4 0s. 9d.; team do., £2 8s. 8d.; total, £13 12s. 5d.

In answer to Mr. Collinson, the SURVEYOR pointed out the necessity for a footpath at that place. A great many funerals went from Consett, and in wet weather travelling was very disagreeable. The expense would not be great, as they could get a good sod to make a formation and plenty loose stuff out of an adjacent quarry. The cost, he thought, would not be much over £20.

Mr. COLLINSON said there would be no continuation of the footpath from Number One to the Cemetery, and thought a good highway might do.

Mr. SPENCER: Set an example to the Benfieldside Board by making the foothpath, and they might continue it.

Mr. COLLINSON: I think they are not guided much by example. (A laugh.)

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the surveyor obtain a tender of the probable cost of the footpath for next meeting, which was adopted.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The CLERK asked if it would not be well to have a board put up with the firemen's names and residences painted upon it? He had seen it in other places, and believed it would do good in the shape of a directory when a fire occurred, as the people would know where to find the men.

The Board thought the men could be gathered together without incurring that expense, and the suggestion was not adopted.

The INSPECTOR drew the attention of the Board to the necessity of having another copper tube for the hose, which would not cost more than £1, and would allow them to work an additional apparatus.

The Board adopted the recommendation.

THE ROAD TO THE CEMETERY.

Mr. CALVERT then said that they ought to say something to the Benfieldside Board about the road from Blackhill Foundry to the Cemetery, which had been the gift of Mr. Richardson. Consett had done its part, and made a footpath, and the Benfieldside people should do theirs. They had said that it was an occupation road, but he had found it was described as a bridle road upon the plan. They ought not to be allowed to shuffle out of it in that fashion.

Mr. SPENCER: It would take very little to keep the road in repair, and it ought to be attended to.

After several members had animadverted upon the conduct of the Benfieldside Board in the matter, and it had been shown that the public had travelled upon the roads for at least 25 years, the CHAIRMAN said, as they now had ascertained that it was an old bridle road, the Clerk should be instructed to write to the Benfieldside Board, stating that they thought they were entitled to ask them to made a footpath upon it.

The suggestion was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A plan from Mr. Whitfield of an addition to cottages in Sherburn Terrace was next considered, which was referred to the Building Committee, with instructions to make a few alterations.

Cheques were signed for several accounts, and the Board adjourned.

LECTURE AT LEADGATE ON AMERICA.

America,—that country about which so much has been written, about which so much has been spoken, to which so many of our neighbours and friends have gone to found a new home, to which so many are now going, and towards which so many hearts are throbbing,—was the theme of an able lecture on Monday evening, in the Wesleyan School-room, Leadgate. The weather in the evening was a continuance of that experienced throughout the day—bleak, wet, and very cold; nevertheless, there was a large attendance of both sexes, which was an evidence of the interest felt in this vicinity in the topic. The lecturer was the Rev. H. Burton, B.A., Newcastle; and on his arrival, on the motion of Mr. Harding, the Rev. S. H. Parkes, Leadgate, was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

The Rev. H. BURTON said his was a broad subject, but it had an advantage as well as a disadvantage. He judged that those present had some one they knew in America, and perhaps some that were dear to them. Methodist preachers could scarcely go into a house in their visitations, but they saw evidences of the inmates having friends in the western empire, and this was to him an advantage, as his subject that night would interest them. The disadvantage was that it was so large, that he did not know where to begin, and having begun, where to stop; consequently, much would have to pass unnoticed. On the 2nd of August, 1492, there was considerable bustle in one of the Spanish ports. A fleet of vessels lay in the bay in the morning, one of which was entered by Christopher Columbus, with a charter signed by royalty. He sailed away in quest of a new world westward, and those he left behind laughed at him as a dreamer, and wondered if ever he would return. The heart of the commander was strong in faith, and was equal to any danger. On they sailed until a faithless crew began to murmur, which was more fatal than the jibes of their countrymen. Confidence was restored, and they sped on their way, till sea-weed was observed floating upon the waters, then a sea-bird rested itself upon the rigging, and shortly the foretopman cried "Land ahead!" A new world was discovered; and the first act of Columbus and his associates was to rear the Cross and dedicate the land to the Crucified One! How changed the scene now! Then a man was accounted a madman if he attempted to go thither; now, it was the highway of the nations. And at the bottom of the fathomless sea that ships traversed there lay a dead thing,—dead, yet betokening life by whispers,—the tireless mediator of the two worlds. At Liverpool, the place of embarkment for this country, might be seen a motley crowd on the deck of the emigrant ship; such a motley group as could not well be seen anywhere else, and yet a one day's acquaintance on board an emigrant vessel made fast friends. The anchor was weighed, and the craft receded from the land with its 2500 souls. Night came on, and in song the emigrant took his farewell of his native land. After sailing days and nights they arrived at their future home; and how sweet was the rest of the harbour after the voyage was over. At New York all emigrants should have their eyes wide open. That charity "that thinketh no evil" was a scarce plant here. He had been twice sadly bitten himself, and the New York sharper was a perfect hound. New York had a population of a million and a half, which comprised the sweepings of all the nations of the world. It was a Sodom of wickedness, but it was not without its Lot. There were godly men and women engaged in their Master's work; and many beautiful temples were reared for his worship. The streets of the city were spacious and elegantly laid out in parallel lines, and abounded with evidences of thrift and industry. If they were going further west, he would advise them to go up the Hudson river in one of the magnificent boats that ply upon it, which sail so steadily that they could not tell they were moving, and at the scenery they were lost in a kind of ecstacy. After travelling 150 miles, they would come to Albany, where they would get into the commodious railway "cars," and ride 270 miles across the state of New York to Buffalo. The cars surpassed the English cariages for appointments. The conductor walked from car to car through the entire train, so that a timid traveller need not fear of any molestation, and it was almost impossible for a railway tragedy, such as shocked the entire of England a while ago, to take place. In the winter season, every car was heated by a stove, and during the summer there was a fountain of ice-water to refresh the travellers. Sleeping carriages were also attached, with washing-rooms, and latterly, a hotel carriage had been appended. Buffalo was at the head of Lake Erie, and was rising into eminence as a corn mart, exporting an average of 4,000,000 bushels annually eastward. If they were not pressed for time, they would make their journey westward around the lakes, a distance of 1,116 miles. Supposed they steamed down Lake St. Clair on Tuesday night, they would go along the Wisconsin coast on Sunday morning, where they might hear the church bells sounding, and would arrive at Chicago on Monday morning. During the time they were on board they would fare sumptuously, for which, together with the passage, they would only be asked to pay 35s., which was a marvel of cheapness. Having concluded the voyage, the lecturer gave an outline of the resources and extent of the country. The emigrant was struck with the colossal build of everything. In this country everything savoured of narrowness, and the world marvelled that so great a power dwelt within such narrow limits. The area of the land in the United States was better than 3,000,000 square miles, which would make 32 kingdoms like England or 14 empires like France. Its rivers and lakes were ample. If they were sailing up the Thames, they would only get ninety miles until they stuck in the mud; up the Rhine they could just get 950 miles; but commencing in the Mississippi at the Gulf of Mexico, they could sail without stop or hindrance for 2,131 miles. The largest county in England, Yorkshire, could be buried out of sight in Lake Erie, and would not make a great rise in the waters. The great railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific having been glanced at, the growth of the cities was adverted to, particularly Chicago and New York, the latter of which was bought for 24 dollars in 1613, and was now a teeming city. The soil of the States was neither scant nor niggard in its gifts. It was true that the land in some of the eastern states had been impoverished by continued cropping; but where justice was done to the land, the huge fields of 50 and 100 acres gave an abundant harvest of Indian corn, buck wheat, sugar cane, and tobacco. The sugar cane often stood 12 feet or 14 feet high, and yielded 100 or 150 gallons of the most beautiful syrup to the acre. Game was very plentiful, and all that could use the gun had a right to them if they could bring them down, there being no need to fear of broken game laws. He was at Munro, on one occasion, which was a village of 2,500 souls, but which had, nevertheless, ten places of worship. On entering the village, the entire place was bestrown with feathers, and on asking for an explanation, was informed that a flock of pigeons had settled in the adjoining wood, and the villagers had been engaged for a considerable time in shooting them, and sending them off to the markets, the freightage of which had cost them at least £1,000. He invited smokers to go with him to a Sabbath afternoon appointment. They were now passing a 50-acre field, in which a number of men were employed in storing a plant resembling garden lettuce growing to seed. That was a tobacco crop. But why work at it on the Sabbath? Was it such a sacred employment that it required to be done on that day? No; these men were Sabbatarians—they kept the old Jewish Sabbath. But the smokers were getting out their handkerchiefs, and seemed glad to get past the field. The reason was there was an insufferable stench arising from it, which was more like the plagues of Egypt than anything else. The land was rich in mineral wealth. There were mountains of solid granite and iron ore. In California gold was plentiful, and Lake Superior was rich in copper ore. He had it on good authority, that while the Cornish copper yielded only from five to ten per cent. of pure metal, the Lake Superior ore gave 60 per cent. In Pennsylvania, there were streams of oils, which was refined and brought to England in ship loads. It was estimated that the aggregate coal fields of the world measured 50,000,000 acres, and one-half of that lay in America almost untouched. There would come a time when the last coal "lighter" would go down the Tyne; but Providence had still another stored away for the world's wants. At the present rate of consumption, there was sufficient coal to keep all the fires burning and all the machinery going for 50,000 years yet to come. The good woman was not to spare the coals, for the fires drew the hearts of men strangely to the domestic hearth. The woods of America had yet to feed her fires, and when that was exhausted, Heaven's black boon to man would supply the want. In speaking of the people, he said they were our kindred, and had the Saxon tongue and face. Our ideas of the people were distorted. The fast life of New York was given as the life of the people, which was as far wrong as for an American to suppose that club life in London was a true picture of English life. The real picture of American life might be seen in "Queechy" and the "Wide, wide World." The Yankees were, however, noted for their acquisitiveness, which was the natural instinct of man. If men had no desire for gain, the world would die. It was a laudable desire planted in the heart of every man, and showed itself with peculiar force in the American people. The question with them was—"Where can I turn an honest penny?" but with some, he admitted, the principle degenerated, and they resorted to dishonest means. The parents did not hoard money as they did in this country for their children. The children had to carve their way generally, as their sires had done. If the Americans liked to get money, they also liked to spend it, and give it, as proof of which they subscribed £1,400,000 at the centenary of Methodism, besides paying the current expenses for that year. Another feature of their character was inventiveness. It was said that necessity was the mother of invention, but that could only be applied to civilized communities. In America, there was a lack of muscle, and they had made machinery do the work, by which also England had been benefitted, for they had sent us reaping, sewing, and printing machines. They were also a restless people. Englishmen loved their homes, and showed little disposition to leave their parental roof or native village, but the American rarely allowed a place to have too much hold of his affections. For a trifle he would take to roaming, and the cry was almost incessant, "Westward, ho!" To the west they went, and the toiler got wealthy, but the laggard had empty barns. There was a great want of home feeling among them; they could leave it without a tear. Notwithstanding all their accommodation, American homes could not vie with English homes. There was no cosy fireside, which was an Englishman's pride; no old arm-chair, in which sat the grey-headed sire, and which was the altar of the household. The religious aspect of the continent was then dilated upon. From the first, the great western world was dedicated to God by Columbus, and the Pilgrim Fathers did likewise, when they set foot upon New England. The first that reared the Methodist standard was a woman, who remonstrated with a few luke-warm men who had been Methodists in the old country, for their spiritual negligence, and prevailed upon one of them to preach. All honour to the mothers in Israel; all honour to Barbara Hicks. From a society of six they had risen to a powerful community of a million and a-half accredited members, with a number of chapels, schools, and colleges, and a missionary organisation. Whatever might be said in favour of celibacy, God believed in pairs; and he believed God had laid his hand upon the two Anglo-Saxon nations to be the heralds of the Cross. After a few words upon the decline of the Indians, the rev. gentleman concluded by an impressive peroration; directing the minds of his hearers to another land which far surpassed the one they had been contemplating, the glories of which were imperishable, and the resources exhaustless. Mr. Burton's recital was often greeted with applause, and we believe, it was heard by all with pleasure and profit. It was an evening well spent, and many, no doubt, long to hear him again. We only wish that there were many more such gentlemen visiting our neighbourhood, to give a night's entertainment of that kind, and that a keener appetite was evidenced by our townspeople and neighbours for a treat of an intellectual sort.

Mr. HARDING proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. N. MUSE, and heartily responded to by the audience, after which the meeting separated.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MANUFACTURED IRON TRADE.

ARBITRATION MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

On Friday and Saturday Mr. Rupert Kettle, the gentleman selected by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the North of England Manufactured Iron Trade to decide upon the question of wages referred to him early in April, held a meeting at Darlington, when the members of the Board attended, and the facts of the case were fully discussed. On Saturday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the wages of ironworkers be from Monday next as follows: The puddlers to have 6d. per ton in advance on present prices, and the millmen an advance of 5 per cent. upon present prices, and that these prices shall not be altered until the end of this year. That this arrangement shall include all classes of workmen in mills and forges who submitted to the last reduction of wages in December, 1867."

After the passing of the resolution on Saturday, Mr. Kettle made the following statement:—

Mr. KETTLE said: Before going to any other business I should like to make a statement which shall generally describe what we have done at this Board. It will be very short, and my reasons for asking leave to make it will be very obvious from the statement itself. In the first place I should say that Mr. Wood, the vice-chairman, asked me at the close of our proceedings yesterday whether it would be advisable to publish at once a verbatim account of the whole proceedings; and at that time I told him that I did not see any objection to publishing a transcript of the shorthand notes. I do not see any objection to it now, but I do not think that the shorthand notes would sufficiently describe our whole proceedings so as to make the subject thoroughly intelligible to those whom the workmen represent, unless we could also publish with these shorthand notes those tabular statements and the evidence on which they are based. I have had an opportunity since we separated last night of looking over the facts upon which these tabular statements are based, and the details are so minute, and go so much into particulars of the masters' separate dealings, that I think it would be—I am only expressing my own opinion—most injudicious to publish the world the statements made in these papers, without which the shorthand notes could not be properly understood. I do not think the men are, perhaps, aware of the minuteness and specific nature of the statements. One of them which I took up this morning and read from end to end, contained information about one of the largest concerns in the neighbourhood, which, if it had fallen into the hands of any ironmaster in Wales or Belgium or any ironmaster in any other district which is directly in competition with the North of England, would have afforded to him the opportunity of knowing the exact dealings of that particular firm, the names and addresses of their customers, the dates and prices of every contract executed and unexecuted, ranging over several years. If the whole business transactions of the houses represented by those gentlemen who have put themselves out of the way for public purposes were to be exposed, it would be preeminently injurious to the trade of this district. In the first place, it would give an unfair advantage to the masters amongst themselves; it would, give a great advantage to the rivals of this district; and it would also have this most injurious effect—that the iron masters would never again, under any circumstances or for any purpose, give such minute and specific information as they have been induced to give for the purposes of this arbitration. It is because that I have felt it was desirable to consider what should be done in relation to this matter that I have taken the opportunity of asking you to consider how much it would be desirable to publish, in order to give a faithful account of what has happened before me as arbitrator, what our discussions have turned upon, and how the results have been arrived at. In the first place, I should like at once to meet the question which I know will be put to the masters wherever they go, and may perhaps be put to the men at the several works, viz.:—How has this arbitration resulted in a mere compromise in which both parties have upon a give-and-take principle arrived at an amicable conclusion without calling upon the arbitrator to decide authoritatively between the two parties? I am glad of this opportunity to discuss that question. When the masters and men met on the 5th April as a Board of Conciliation, what was the result of that meeting? They had before them one proposition only, and that was whether there should be a rise of 1s. per ton upon puddlers' wages, and 10 per cent. on the wages of all the mill and forge hands contemporaneously. Upon that what the lawyers call an issue was joined; a vote was taken, and the result was, as might be expected, from the previous discussion, that all the masters voted on one side and all the men on the other. I was appointed umpire, and was then supplied with the whole of the proceedings which had been supplied in relation to the rise asked for by the men. After my first visit to Darlington I had an opportunity of reading over the whole of the discussion, and other references that were made to prices, both by masters and men at their different meetings. Upon the perusal of those reports it appeared necessary to me that the masters should enlarge the area of the discussion beyond what had already taken place at the Board, and that further information should be given to the men and to me for the purpose of using it as this table of a much more comprehensive character, as to the state of the wages and the prices in this district, and that it should be framed in a different manner as to taking the averages, extending also over a longer period of time. This brought before me tabular statements based upon nearly the whole of the business transactions of this district from the year 1863. They embrace every ton of iron from five-sixths of the works in this great district. They are at once so comprehensive and so minute both upon the subject of prices and wages that they completely exhaust the question. I am perfectly satisfied with the *bona fide* nature of these returns. The men express themselves satisfied with the good faith of the masters in preparing these returns, and both parties were bound to act upon them, and to follow them, to that which would be the natural result by my award. What would that natural result have been? I do not conceal either from the masters or the men what was the inevitable result to which these figures pointed. The question which I had really to decide yesterday was one of mere arithmetic and there could be no doubt, if I were called upon as arbitrator to make my final award upon the present prices, as to what the decision must have been. Outside this room very much will be said upon the propriety of the masters not insisting upon my giving my decision, and coming to a conclusion there and then. Upon looking at the form in which the matter was submitted to me, I found I had something to deal with much beyond the issue upon which the vote of the 5th of April was taken. I had not only to decide the question of present wages, but I was also by the resolution, requested to direct what would be just to be done between the parties. As I had not that kind of evidence upon which an award could be made to guide me in determining future prices, I should be unable if either party insisted upon it, of doing more than determining the question of what should now be done as to a rise of wages, unless both parties consented so far to estimate future probabilities as to deal with them in a practical and business-like spirit. Considering the facts before me, I thought that it was possible that although the figures were against the men up to a certain time, that from the state of the market regarding it as in a transition condition it was probable that an arrangement extending over a given period might be made which would be satisfactory to both parties. It was upon that that I asked the masters to be candid enough to consider whether they could not fix upon what would be the present rate at which contracts to supply that which remained, and the unpromised or uncontracted for productive power of their works up to the close of this season. They were good enough to adjourn for the purpose of considering that question, and supplied me with figures upon an estimate of the present prospective state of the market. Upon examining the statement which the masters prepared, it was quite clear that although no present rise of wages could be made, the time would soon arrive when they would be called upon by the men to re-open the wages question, upon the prices obtained by the masters from this time up to the close of the rail making season. I thought upon this might be founded a negotiation which would render it unnecessary to have another arbitration, and the consequent disturbance of trade in a few months to come. This would be rather in the nature of conciliation than arbitration, because it was formed to some extent upon estimate and opinion, and would form a basis upon which both parties could enter into a conciliation discussion. Through this system of arbitration it will be possible to bring public opinion to bear upon both parties, so that faith might be kept on both sides, and the bargain fully carried out. In entering into such negotiation, I do not think there is any departure from the sound principles upon which this business ought to be conducted. After all, it is only making a bargain over a longer period of time, the men selling, and the masters purchasing, a larger quantity of labour; and it answers the purposes of both parties to enter into the larger transactions, having relation to the present condition and the future prospects of the trade. Mr. Kettle then remarked that the event justified, and he hoped the result would confirm the expectations that were held out when this Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was formed, would enable the masters and men to make bargains of a more satisfactory kind—(hear, hear)—than they had hitherto been able to enter upon. After a slight reference to trades unions, Mr. Kettle advised the men to perform their work in such a manner as would make it worth the while of the masters to give them the highest price for their labour He hoped the full benefits expected from the step now taken would be obtained.

After some discussion, the following resolution was passed:—"This Board is of opinion that it would be highly expedient to establish some system by which wages may in future be regulated by the selling price of iron." The matter was referred to the Standing Committee to consider and confer with Mr. Kettle thereon. Another resolution was also passed as follows:—"This Board desires to record its sense of the great services rendered by Mr. Kettle to the manufactured iron trade of the North of England by his able and impartial investigation of the important questions submitted to him, and by the suggestions and guidance which have led to an amicable adjustment of the matter."

The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Monday forenoon a meeting of the puddlers and millmen of Consett Ironworks was held in the Longroom of the Co-operative Store, Consett, to hear a report from their delegate to the Arbitration meeting at Darlington. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Thomas White, sen., was called to the chair. Mr. W. Thompson, the delegate, gave a detailed report of the proceedings, speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Rupert Kettle, the arbitrator, and announcing that the decision arrived at in regard to the wages question was a rise of 6d. a ton for puddlers, and five per cent for millmen and forgemen for the present year. At the conclusion of the report, the chairman asked if there were any present that were not satisfied with the decision? No dissenting voice was raised, and on the motion of Mr. John Heywood, a vote of thanks was accorded to the delegate with acclamation, after which the meeting dispersed. The decision of the arbitrator was known in Consett on Saturday, and, as a matter of course, gave rise to a large amount of discussion and was the theme in all circles. The men are universally satisfied with the decision, and we trust it will be but the augury of a prosperous year for the iron trade of the North of England. We understand the Standing Committee will visit Consett on Monday next to adjust a few petty grievances.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The great need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion through every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

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 diarrhoea, 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

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following interesting remarks:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 623

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 6.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman) and E. T. SMITH, Esq.

DRUNK AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

John Ross, charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Annfield Plain, on the 25th of April, was fined 5s. and costs.

William Bollinson and *William Lowmas* were charged by P.C. Moeland, with a similar offence at Annfield Plain, on the 24th of April. Lowmas did not appear, and was fined 10s. and costs. Bollinson being ordered to pay 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Patrick M'Cormack was charged with refusing to quit the house of Mrs. Allan, at Annfield Plain, on the 29th of April. Fined 5s. and costs.

NEIGHBOURS QUARRELS AT SHIELD ROW.

Jane Kay was charged with assaulting Alice Sellars, at Shield Row, on the 29th of April. The parties are neighbours, and on the day in question, having quarrelled about their children, the defendant was alleged to have struck the complainant with a stone, and with a shovel. Defendant did not appear, and was fined 10s. and costs.

BREACHES OF THE HIGHWAY ACT NEAR CONSETT.

John Wilson was charged by Sergeant Wood, with allowing his horse to stray on the highway, near Iveston Colliery. The charge was proved by Sergeant Wood, and the defendant, who did not answer the charge, was fined 15s. and costs.

George Forster was charged with a similar offence. On the 22nd of April, the prisoner's horse and cart were met straying on the highway, between Medomsley and Leadgate. As he had told the defendant repeatedly to keep his horse from straying, he now summoned him. No defence was offered, and the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

POACHING.

Thomas Coulthard and *Thomas Hall*, pitmen, were charged with an offence against the Poaching Prevention Act. P.C. Simpson stated that he was going his round near Consett, on the 18th of April, when he saw the two prisoners coming towards him, accompanied by a lurcher dog. He searched the men, and found a rabbit on Hall, but nothing on the other prisoner. They had just left a crowd of other men and dogs, which were going in another direction. They did not appear, and were fined 5s. each and costs.

FREAK OF A MASTER MASON AND HIS MEN.

Nicholas Thornton, *Thomas Swinburn*, *Robert Wailes*, and *Matthew Wailes*—Robert Wailes, a master mason, and the other men, workmen in his employment—were charged with committing wilful damage, and also with assaulting Richard Haughton, Ebchester, on the 1st of May. The father of the complainant is the occupant of Cromwell Farm, near Ebchester, and on the day in question, he was engaged in covering-in potatoe-drills, when the two men, Swinburn and Thornton, jumped off the footpath, and commenced to roll over the potatoe-drills, throwing turf and soil at each other. Complainant told them to go away, but they threated him, and followed that up by striking him. His sister interfered, and one of the men also assaulted her. They were afterwards ascertained to belong to Tisorley, a place between Winlaton and the Spen. The Magistrates discharged Matthew Wailes, and ordered the other three to pay 6d. damage and costs, and they were also fined 5s. and costs.

ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

John Phillipson was then charged with assaulting P.C. Scott. The officer proceeded to Thornley on the 1st of May, to apprehend the prisoners in the last charge, and while doing so the prisoner set upon, and attempted to rescue the men. He was fined £1 3s. 8d., including costs.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, May 4th.—Before V. RIPPON, Esq.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

Michael Conroy, labourer, Tow Law, and *Ann Robson*, of the same place, were charged by P.C. Stones with committing a breach of the peace by fighting with each other, on the 10th ult. They were each bound over to keep the peace for three months, and pay 9s. costs.

John Sanderson, labourer, Tow Law, an old offender, was charged by Sergt. Thubron, with committing a breach of the peace, at Tow Law, on the 11th ult. Bound over to keep the peace for three months, and to pay 9s. costs.

John Carlton, engine fitter, Tow Law, and *Henry Murphy*, of the same place, was charged by Sergeant Thubron, with committing a breach of the peace by fighting, at Tow Law, on the 24th ult. They were bound over to keep the peace for three months, and to pay 9s. costs.

A BATCH OF DISORDERLIES.

Ann Dow and *Margaret Elliott*, married women, Tow Law, were charged by P.C. Stones, with drunkenness, at Tow Law, on the 4th ult. The former did not appear, and a warrant was ordered for her apprehension; the latter was committed to prison for fourteen days, in default of payment of a fine amounting to 2s. 6d. and costs.

Sarah Bedwell, *alias*, "Handsome Sally," who did not appear in answer to a summons, was afterwards apprehended under a warrant, was remanded until Friday next, charged with being drunk and riotous at Tow Law, on the 11th ult.

Francis McGarry, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by P.C. Stones, with being drunk and disorderly, at Tow Law, on the 24th ult. Fined 9s. including costs.

William Carroll, labourer, Thornley, was charged by P.C. Stones, with being drunk and disorderly, at Tow Law, on the 24th ult. Fined 1s. and 8s. 6d. costs.

James McKenna, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by P.C. Stones, with drunkenness, at Tow Law, on the 10th ult. Fined 2s. including costs.

Wilson Douglas, pitman, Tow Law, was charged by P.C. Stones, with being drunk and disorderly, at Tow Law, on the 24th ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. costs.—Defendant was further charged by Sergeant Thubron, with being drunk and disorderly, at Tow Law, on the 24th ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, in default of paying the penalties, he was committed to prison for one month.

Lawrence Deden, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by P.C. Stones, with being drunk and disorderly, at Tow Law, on the 10th ult. Fined 6d. and 8s. 6d. costs.

ASSAULT.

James McKenna, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by Elizabeth Pluos, with having unlawfully assaulted her, at Tow Law, on the 15th ult. Discharged on payment of 6s. costs.

LARCENY.

William Baker, a navvie, was further remanded until Friday next, charged with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, from Mr. John Parkin's beerhouse, at Dans' Castle, on the 6th ult.

In consequence of there being only one justice in attendance, there were several cases not disposed of, as likewise the swearing-in of the parochial constables.

There were also several applications for transfer of licenses, which were ordered to stand over until the next transfer day.

It is considered that the life-peerage bill is certain to pass, and in that event the new dignity will be offered to Mr. Dickens, and possibly to Mr. Grote and Mr. Mill.

THE IRISH "NATIONALISTS" AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The National Association has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the promises of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright to bring in a measure dealing with the Irish land question.

A FAMILY POISONED BY STRYCHNINE.—Mrs. Langford, wife of a chemist at Lynn, has poisoned herself with strychnine, but has recovered. Her infant was similarly attacked and has died. Her husband was also attacked, but has recovered.

It is thought in well-informed circles that before the Alabama question can be settled it will be necessary to despatch to Washington a special envoy, such as Mr. Bright or the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Thornton is scarcely up to the very difficult task.

Early on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the cotton mill of Messrs. J. Leigh and Son, of Milnrow Road, near Rochdale, and before it was extinguished, damage was done which is estimated at from £8,000 to £12,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the driving gear.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—Disgraceful proceedings took place on Sunday, at Falmouth, where a young woman was buried with extreme ritualistic ceremony. Twelve crosses were carried in the procession. Incense was used in the church, the rector, in the meantime, kneeling at the coffin. The service was interrupted by groans from a large mob, and hisses and laughter. A scuffle followed, in which the rector's surplice was torn.

EMIGRATION.—During the past month there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of emigrants who have sailed from this country to seek a fresh home in some of the British colonies. Thirty-nine ships have sailed from Liverpool, carrying 20,541 passengers, an increase of 8,168 upon the previous year. The number of emigrants who left the Mersey in March was only 12,620. There was, therefore, an increase in the last month of 14,118, or more than double the number which left the country in April. One peculiarity shown by last month's returns, is the diminution of Irish emigrants, Foreigners and the English prepondering.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, which was well filled. The chair was taken by Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, of the Royal Artillery, and the platform was occupied by several hundreds of the League, including clergymen and ministers of different denominations, military and naval officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, from Woolwich, Aldershot, Brighton, &c.; several hundred sailors, from merchant and other vessels in docks, and sixty youths from the training ship Warspite, under the superintendance of their commanding officer. Mr. Robert Rae, secretary, read an abstract of the Annual Report, which was very encouraging. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Chairman, Rear-Admiral King Hall, C.B., Major Puget, Dr. Martin, the Revs. Lee-Warner, M.A., M.A., James Fleeming, B.D., Dr. Macleod, W. Moister, Messrs. M. R. Dalway, M.P., and T. B. Smithies.

Rumours have been current of a Carlist movement in the North of Spain.

Intelligence from Havanna announces that several bands of insurgents have surrendered.

There seems no prospect, as yet, of a settlement of the dispute in the building trade at Sheffield.

A great demonstration in favour of the Permissive Bill was held in St James's Hall, on Tuesday evening.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday morning whilst blasting at a new colliery at Aspen Church, near Accrington. One man was killed, and several others severely wounded.

In the North German Parliament, on Wednesday, the proposition of Herr Weldeck, that the Deputies should receive remuneration, was adopted by 109 to 94. The Federal Council was much opposed to the motion.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says a good cut of hay seems almost certain. Wheat has made good progress, also spring corn, early and late, and all esculents. Stocks of wheat have become so much reduced in growers' hands that there has been some check to the downward tendency of prices.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the growers and the coast, as well as from abroad. The trade ruled firm, and the business done in English was at an advance of 1s per qr., while foreign brought the extreme rates of this day week. Barley dull, and oats 6d lower. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Flour 6d to 1s dearer.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 7d to 9½d; mutton, 7d to 9½d; veal, 8½d to 9½d per lb. Lamb, 11s to 12s per qr. Chickens, 2s to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowl 3s 0d each. Pigeons 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 2s 0d to 2s 3d per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb; eggs, 13 to 16 for 1s. Apples, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per peck. Onions 6d. per lb. Potatoes, 5d to 8d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday—Red wheat made from 11s 3d to 12s per boll of two bushels; white do. 12s to 13s. Superfine flour sold at 32s per sack. Barley was in smaller supply, but sales were made at from 10s 3d to 11s. Oats made a pretty good sale at from 3s 6d to 4s 8d per bushel. Beans 12s to 13s 6d per boll. Peas 13s per boll.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was only a small supply of wheat, for which the demand was brisk, at an advance of fully 1s per qr. on the rates of last week. A small supply of barley met with scarcely any demand, at declining prices. There was a fair supply of oats, which were difficult to sell, at barely last week's rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat, both English and foreign unaltered. Rather more inquiry for spring corn at a trifling advance.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	56,961	at 44	9
Barley	5,012	at 42	2
Oats	1,883	at 26	11

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 258 beasts, and 1,665 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully an average; sheep were seasonably good, while lambs are coming to hand in only a middling condition. The supply of beef comprised 1,100 head. There is a reaction to note in the beef trade to-day, which was completely devoid of animation from the commencement to the close; prices, which were very irregular, receded fully 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, and at the close of business a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,500. The mutton trade was less active than on Tuesday last, at a decline of ½d per lb. The excessive high figures of last week caused buyers to exercise great caution, and it may, therefore, be termed a dear low-selling market, with a middling finish. Lambs were only a slow sale. The better qualities (which are very scarce) moved freely off, but the middling sorts stood long in the market. Prices ranged from 25s to 42s per head. Pigs—400 were shown. The cold state of the weather was favourable to the pork trade, which ruled firm at extreme currencies, and nearly all were disposed of.

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

DURHAM CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—Sales ruled sluggish at the following prices:—Prime beef 9s to 9s 6d per stone. Mutton 9½d to 10d per lb. Store cattle £7 to £8; cows £12 to £17 each.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—The number of fat cattle shown were scarcely an average, but all were sold up at higher rates. The best quality of beef sold as high as 9s; secondary, 8s 9d to 9s 6d. Good two-years-old grazing cattle made from £12 to £13. There was a fair supply of sheep, which sold at from 8½d to 10d per lb.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beasts 1,120. Beef 9s to 9s 6d per stone of 14lbs; a few prime made 9s 10d. Mutton 8d to 8½d per lb; a few small sheep made 8¾d, trade slow. Sheep 5,710, lean stock 274, and fair demand; pigs 2,500, with fair appearance.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beef 4s 0d to 6s 0d; mutton 4s 0d to 6s 4d; veal 3s 6d to 5s 8d; pork 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lamb 6s 0d to 7s 2d per stone per 8 lbs., sinking offal. Beef and mutton short supply. Beef steady and upward tendency. Mutton advanced at increase, the market has been cleared. Lamb dearer. Veal dearer. Pork little on offer.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 66 carts of hay, and 43 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £8 0s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £5 18s 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, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; barley straw, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; and oat straw, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough, but there was very little business transacted. The subject which occupied most attention was the amicable settlement of the wages question in the iron trade. The prices of pig iron remain unchanged, and there seems to be a general feeling on the part of buyers to hold back. Makers are equally easy about taking fresh orders, having already sufficient work to keep them in full operation for some time. During the week the stock in the warrant stores at Middlesborough has been reduced about 200 tons, and there now remains in store 59,502 tons. The rail mills continue busy, and other branches of the manufactured iron trade are a shade better.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Wednesday.—Haswell 17s, Tees 16s 6d, Elliotts 16s, Eden Main 14s 6d, Tunstall 13s 9d, Gosforth 13s 3d, Hastings 14s 6d. Ships at market 31, sold 15.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—On the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Jenkins, Consett Terrace, of a son.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. G. Wood, Melbourne Street, of a son.

Same day, at 31, the wife of Mr. A. Lee, of a son.

LEADGATE—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. T. Close, tailor, of a son.

STANLEY HOUSE—On the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. G. P. Reed, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHOTLEY FIELD—At the Baptist Chapel, on the 5th inst., Mr. Martin Duffey, Shotley Bridge, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Carr, Hammer Mill Burn, Shotley Field.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Church, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Isaac Watson, of Cowshoulders, to Miss Hannah Robinson, of Jolliss.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE—On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Walker, B.A., Mr. Henry M. Nicholl, of Arbroath, Scotland, to Margaret Amelia, third daughter of Mr. John Lloyd Wooler, Thistlewood Hall, Wolsingham.

DEATHS.

TODD HILL—On the 4th inst., John Young, aged 20.

CASTLESIDE—On the 6th inst., Mr. John Swindell, furniture broker.

SHIELD ROW—On the 25th ult., Elizabeth Turner, aged 73.

STANLEY HALL—On the 3rd inst., Mr. Robert Fairbridge, farm hind, aged 48.

BEAMISH RED ROW—On the 3rd inst., Mary, aged 4 years, and Elizabeth, aged 2 years, children of Mr. Joseph Thirlaway.

SOUTH MOOR—On the 4th inst., Mr. John Heslam, aged 45.

STORR HOUSE—At the residence of her brother, Mr. J. Robinson, on the 30th ult., Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Pearson, 3, West Parade, aged 62.

BEAMISH—On the 29th ult., Elizabeth Beaumont, the second and dearly loved daughter of George King, aged 19.

SHOTLEY FIELD—At the Mill, on the 21st ult., Mr. T. Oliver, aged 70.

WALKER—At the Jane Pit, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Adam English, aged 32.

GATESHEAD RECTORY—On the 6th inst., (Ascension Day), Ethel Mand, the beloved child of Edward and Rose Prest, aged 7 years.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THREE SONGS OF THE GODDESS OF PLEASURE.

I.

I live in the land of the vine and the myrtle,
Where scents of sweet orange-groves float through the air;
No vulture is heard, but the voice of the turtle,
And Love lies in dreams on the mountains of myrrh.

My throne is sweet innocence, liberty law,
My statute-book—freedom, my kingdom,—the world,
The bounds of my power the sun never saw,
And in every land my white flag is unfurl'd.

A native of heaven,—I came from above,
And descended of yore into Eden's sweet bower,
My sister is Peaceful, we're daughters of Jove,
This wand is my birthright, and beauty my dower.

I've travelled o'er continents, islands, and seas,
To the poor and the peasant, the small and the great;
Wherever I go, my delight is to please,
In the homes of the poor, and the mansions of state.

As I pass by the rich their loud plaudits they utter,
And they bow like the breezes in ermine and grace,
As I pass by the poor e'en their tatter'd robes flutter,
And they sigh and they pine for a sight of my face.

The prince in his pride, and the menial swain,
The priest in his robes, and the meek devotee,
Are subjects of mine in my limitless reign,
And rulers of others are ruled by me.

From zenith to nadir,—equator to pole,
From the hero of peace, to the mighty in war,
Where the white moon doth swim, or the red sun doth roll,
There I sail in my argos, or glide in my car.

The blackest, the whitest, the strongest, the weakest,
The wisemen and fools, are all loyal to me;
The youngest and oldest, the proudest and meekest,
At home or abroad, or by land or by sea.

My chariot is drawn by two beautiful doves,
Two lilly-white swans my swift argosy tow;
To guard me, the nymphs leave their favourite groves,
And I've cupids for footmen wherever I go.

I close eve's sweet eye to the lute's mellow sound,
And the morn I awake by my sprightly guitar;
In my harp's liquid swell the day's sorrows are drowned,
And I wake up night dreams by my soft dulcimer.

On my bosom, sweet peace for a pillow reposes,
My feet are like zephyrs, my smiles like the morn,
My eyes are like doves' eyes, my breath is like roses,
My kisses like goats' milk all warm from the horn.

II.

Pleasure untold,
Nothing but pleasure
Life doth unfold,
Measure for measure;
Ever look up,
All is for man;
Hold out your cup,
Get what you can;
Love, peace, and joy,
Always abound,
Sorrow's alloy
May not be found.
Clouds are e'en gold,
Love's sun doth shine,
Blessings untold
Are yours and mine.
Earth is the bloom,
Heaven the fruit;
Hell is for whom
Pleasures don't suit.
Life is a power
Let us employ it;
Life is an hour
Let us enjoy it.
Earth is all good,
Put it to profit,
Bane for what would
Rob a man of it.

III.

Where the sunbeams kiss the roses,
Where the gentle breeze reposes,
Come let us stray;
E're the smiling daylight closes,
Come, come, away.

Where the butterfly is tripping,
Where the playful lamb is skipping,
In youth's warm glow;
Where the golden bee is sipping
The nectar'd flow.

Where the crystal fount is springing,
Where the happy brook is singing
Adown its bed;
Where the winged chimes are ringing
High over head.

Where the joyous nymphs are raving,
Where the wooing birds are paying
Love's plighted vow,
Let us merrily a-maying
My kind hearts now.

Let us cull the fragrant flowers,
Let us sun beneath the bowers
In love's warm ray;
And spend the happy hours,
Come, loves away!

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

The flour of loveliness?—Pearl powder.

FREE TRANSLATION.—Sotto voce. In a *drunken* voice.

RIDDLE.—(By the man at the wheel)—Why should all steamboat smoke be suppressed? Because it's an *in-funnel* nuisance.

HARDLY LIKELY.—Speaking of a debate in the House, one of the papers said that "Mr. Greene and Lord Elcho stood up for the preserving interests." On hearing this Mrs. Malaprop wished to know whether that Mr. Lowe was going to tax her jams.

PROTECTION WANTED.—There is a bill now passing through Parliament entitled the "Sea-birds' Preservation Bill." This is a very commendable measure; but would it not be advisable also to protect another class of creatures rather too much shot at just now? Is not a Landlords' Preservation Bill desirable?

HYMENEALS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—If women ever succeed in acquiring political equality, they will be eligible for seats in Parliament. The consequence of their election as representatives of the people will be, that honourable members on the same side of the House, will, more often, perhaps, than on opposite sides, have recourse to the arrangement of pairing off.

NO STAKE IN THE COUNTRY.—The Bishop of London has effectually put a stop to the proceedings instituted by Mr. Shepherd against the Romanesque Vicar of Frome. On the other hand there is no bringing Colenso to book, so much as to determine whether he is right or wrong. Never mind—in toleration we excel all Christendom. Other Churches, in union with the secular power, have doomed heretics to fire and faggot. Our Establishment cannot even call them over the coals.

Extracts from JUDY.

Pigs wash—Why, then, call them dirty animals?

The Bishop of London's *Fund*—Indeed! when was he lost?

A luncheon bar—Not having the money to pay for one.

SAD, BUT TRUE.—Those who sow wild oats sometimes reap hemp.

THE TURF.—Latest scratching—John Bright, out of all his Birmingham and Manchester engagements.

DEAR ME!—Why is an embassy composed of noblemen like an especial favour?—Because it is A "nob"-legation!

THE LAW COURTS!—Well, and you can't blame the law, when you remember how many suitors it has got!

LEND ME YOUR EARS!—The spread of the practice of auricular confession is evidenced by the fact, that many public speakers—even in the House itself—have recently admitted that they were "free to confess!"

Extracts from FUN.

"A dog's life"—The existence of the poor in the Isle of dogs.

A DEFINITION BY A HORRID OLD TORY.—The cap of liberty—A mob cap.

TO THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Are spider-legged men peculiarly subject to cobwebs on the brain?

A HISTORICAL QUERY.—Which would one naturally suppose to be the best of all the Cæsars? A-gripper, to be sure!

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."—No wonder that velocipedes should become the rage—they can travel at a marvellous pace—*downhill*.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Those members of the House of Commons, who took part in the debate on the New Law Courts before the rising of the Chancellor of the Exchequer declare that he was guilty of great rudeness in taking a site at them on the sly!

Extracts from the OWL.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE MAYOR OF CORK.

Why are his speeches inflammatory?—Because Cork is light.

Why are they puerile?—Because Cork is buoyant.

Why are they harmless?—Because Cork is all bark.

Why must they soon end?—Because Cork is a stopper.

Why will the Government have to call in the assistance of a local miser?—Because they require a Corkscrew.

Whither should we send the Mayor?—To a Yankee Caucus.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Lord Westbury moved the second reading of the Fine Arts Copyright Consolidation Amendment (No. 2) Bill. He stated that the bill was entirely approved by the profession interested, and contended that it would be a great protection and encouragement to art, and a valuable safeguard against fraud and piracy. After a few words by Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Kimberley suggested that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee. This course was agreed to, and the bill was read a second time. Lord Lifford then called attention to the speech of the Mayor of Cork, and Earl Granville replied that if the language attributed to the Mayor was substantiated, the Government felt that they could not possibly pass it over. The Marquis of Bath, whilst attributing the recent outrage in Ireland in some measure to the policy of the Government on the Irish Church, asked if the Government intended to adopt any measures, remedial or repressive, for the better protection of human life in Ireland. Earl Granville said the Government were now doing all in their power to put the law in force, and after some remarks by Lord Cairns, Earl Grey, and others, the Earl of Kimberley added that if necessary the Government would apply for greater powers. Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the COMMONS Mr. Gladstone, in moving certain formal resolutions to enable the House to consider the Irish Church Bill at a morning sitting on Tuesday, appealed to Mr. Graves to postpone the motion of which he had given notice with reference to the recent outrages in Ireland. The Government were in communication with the Executive in Ireland, with a view to strengthen the operation of the law for the prevention or repression of outrages in that country, and as soon as those communications were brought to a close, he hoped to be able to announce the intentions of the Government, and he should then be glad to give facilities for the expression of the judgment of the House upon them. With respect to the speech of the Mayor of Cork, he made a similar announcement to that made by Earl Granville in the Lords. After a short conversation, the subject dropped, and the resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Graves said that lawlessness, insecurity, and sedition were extending themselves throughout the country; and though murder had only shown itself in two counties so far, there was no security, that it would not extend. He then contended that the land and not the Church was at the root of the disorganised state of Ireland, and said it ought to have been dealt with first. He complained that the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Bruce, in the autumn had held out promises of organic change which could never be realised, and it was to these unfulfilled expectations that the present state of affairs was owing. He asked the Government to state their views on the condition of Ireland, and, if possible, explain so much of their policy as would give some assurance that steps would be taken for the protection of life. Mr. C. Fortescue said the picture drawn by the hon. gentleman did not apply to the whole of Ireland. Agrarian crime was confined to Tipperary and Westmeath, and it had commenced before the present Government came into office. He repeated that the whole question was under consideration, and the House might rest assured that everything necessary to be done would be done. Lord Stanley believed the relief of the Fenian prisoners was a mistake, and said he had been assured by a friend that nothing like the present insecurity in Ireland had been known for years. He did not blame the Government for not bringing in a Land Bill, because it would have been practically impossible to carry such a measure, but the House had a right to expect some general declaration of their views and principles. Lord C. Hamilton made a violent attack on Mr. Bright, and Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens called the attention to the Speaker to the language used. The Speaker said he had listened with pain to some portions of Lord C. Hamilton's speech, but he had heard nothing which made it absolutely necessary for him to interfere. Mr. Bright repeated that there could be no settlement in Ireland until the people in great numbers were put in possession of the land. He said it was childish to suppose that for the great malady of Ireland there could be an instantaneous relief. There was no cause for panic, but they could not in a moment remedy grievances which had grown up in centuries of wrong. Lord John Manners expressed alarm at some of the statements of Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone defended Mr. Bright and said the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland was the great permanent cause of much that was to be regretted in that country. The Government wished to substitute for the present condition of Ireland a state of confidence and loyalty. The debate was continued by The O'Donoghue, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Hardy.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Duke of Argyll laid on the table several amendments to the Scotch Education Bill. Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Cairns, said it was proposed to adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays from Thursday, the 13th to Thursday, the 27th. The Duke of Somerset asked if any arrangement had been made, or was in contemplation, to replace the Right Rev. Prelates in the south-western counties, who were incapacitated by illness from performing their duties. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied that as the House had last year declined to pass a measure to relieve disabled bishops, the Bishops of Exeter, Winchester, and Bath and Wells had been unable to retire, but they had taken such steps as were in their power to insure the performance of their duties. The Episcopal Bench, he said, would be glad if the Government would take the matter up. After some remarks by the Bishop of St. David's and the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Granville said the Government intended to bring in a bill to meet the case of a bishop who was incapacitated by infirmities. The orders of the day were then disposed of and their Lordships adjourned.

In the COMMONS, after notices had been given of one or two questions, the Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. Baines, said it would not be possible to reduce the charge for money orders without entailing a loss, but he would carefully inquire whether some relief could not be afforded to the public in the matter. In reply to Mr. Stevenson, the Noble Lord said it was impossible to alter the day of departure of the West India Mails, unless the service was made fortnightly instead of monthly. After some conversation with respect to the confession of O'Farrell, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the committee on the Irish Church Bill would be finished this week, and if so, he would give up Monday to the private members who had postponed their motions, and would take the report on the following Thursday, and the same night move the adjournment of the House for Whitsuntide, until the Monday week following. The House then went into committee on the Irish Church Bill. Clauses 30 and 31 having been agreed to, clause 32, which provides for the sale of tithe-rent charges, gave rise to a good deal of discussion, and a motion by Mr. Fawcett, to strike out the clause. The motion was negatived, and the clause was agreed to. Clauses 33, 34, 35, and 36, were also agreed to, and clause 37 was struck out. Clause 38, which concluded that portion of the bill relating to Presbyterian interests, was also agreed to, and progress was then reported.

TUESDAY.

In the Committee on the Sea Birds Preservation Bill, in the HOUSE OF LORDS the clause relating to the taking and possession of eggs was struck out, after which the bill passed through Committee. On the motion for the third reading of the Militia Bill Earl Grey delivered a long speech on the question of national defences, advocating an increase in the regular army, rather than a reliance upon the militia and reserves. Lord Northbrook gave an interesting account of the militia service, and said the country was never in a better defensive position than at present. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord de Ros also spoke of the militia, after which the bill was read a third time. Lord Dunsany postponed a question which he had given notice with respect to the Irish constabulary, and their Lordships soon afterwards adjourned.

At the morning sitting of the COMMONS, Mr. Cardwell stated that the re-branding of the soldiers with the letter D. had been forbidden. In reply to Sir J. Hay, Mr. Otway said the Government were in communication with the Spanish Government with reference to the capture and condemnation by a Cuban prize court of a vessel, sailing under the United States' flag, and believed to have been seized in British colonial waters. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Candlish, said the total cost of the Abyssinian war, as near as could be ascertained would be £8,773,000. The Attorney-General for Ireland announced that he would bring in a bill to prevent the Mayor of Cork from continuing a Justice of the Peace, or any other office connected with the administration of justice in Cork or in Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to an hon member, said he intended to withdraw the Savings' Bank Bill, Mr. Gladstone said that if satisfactory progress were made with the Irish Church Bill, the Government would propose to extend the Whitsuntide holidays from Thursday, the 13th, to Thursday, the 27th. After an explanation with respect to the proclamation of Derry, the House went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, but very little progress was made. On clause 39, relating to Maynooth, Mr. Whaley moved an amendment, which was negatived, and, practically nothing further was done. Mr. Gladstone stated that he should propose to insert in clause three the names of Viscount Monck, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton, as the three Commissioners under the bill.

WEDNESDAY.

The proposal of the Government to bring in a bill to disqualify the Mayor of Cork from holding office, or acting as a justice of the peace in Ireland, gave rise to a long and unexpected discussion at the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Gladstone having stated that it was intended to read the bill a first time that afternoon, and to fix the second reading for Tuesday, the Mayor of Cork, in the mean time, being allowed to appear by counsel at the Bar of the House, the Attorney-General for Ireland moved for leave to bring in the bill, and explained its provisions. Doubts were expressed as to the constitutional character of the course proposed, and Sir F. Heygate, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Disraeli took advantage of the discussion to attack the Irish policy of the Government, the leader of the Opposition further characterising the measure as an extraordinary one, and expressing astonishment that Parliament should be asked to take this on the mere *ipse dixit* of an Irish Attorney-General who had read certain statements from a newspaper. Mr. C. Fortescue and Mr Gladstone defended the Government, the latter strongly complaining of the personal attack made by Mr. Disraeli on the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr Maguire and Mr. Murphy were satisfied from their personal knowledge of Mr. O'Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork, that he was incapable of recommending assassination. Mr. Beresford-Hope said the independent Conservatives would do all they could to strengthen the hands of the Government in this matter, and he added, they would support no leader in tampering with persons for the sake of party triumph, Mr. Hardy warmly denounced the conduct of the Mayor of Cork, and gave the Government credit for having at last acted with decision. The bill was afterwards read a first time, and a copy was ordered to be served upon Mr. O'Sullivan, the Attorney-General for Ireland being also instructed to adduce evidence in support of the bill on the second reading. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the discussion on the second reading of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill.

THURSDAY.

The discussion on the Irish Church Bill was renewed in the HOUSE OF COMMONS. Sir George Jenkinson moved the omission of that portion of clause 39, which provided that the compensation to Maynooth should be paid out of the funds derived from the disendowment of the Irish Church. Colonel Barttelot accused the Government of having misled the country by stating that no part of the funds of the Irish Church should be devoted to Roman Catholic purposes. Mr. Gladstone denied that the Government had given any pledges that there should be a distinction between the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics, and protested against the importation of religious prejudices into the discussion. A lengthened discussion followed. Mr Disraeli was in favour of compensating Maynooth College if its interests suffered by the bill, but he thought the compensation should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund. The committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 126. Mr. Sinclair Aytoun then moved an amendment, that instead of a capital sum being paid to the trustees of Maynooth, the professors, &c., should receive during their life an annual sum equal to their present yearly stipend. The hon. member contended that the vested interests would then be regarded, and Maynooth would not be endowed. Mr. Percy Wyndham supported the amendment, and Mr. Downing supported the clause. Mr. Whalley having then spoken, Mr. Gladstone defended the clause, and maintained that it was just to all parties. The discussion was continued to a late hour, but ultimately the amendment was defeated by a majority of 170. The House adjourned at 1·40.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

CORK, Friday.

At a meeting of the Town Council yesterday Mr. Lyons asked the Mayor whether he had used the language attributed to him respecting O'Farrell.

The Mayor, prefacing his reply by the observation that he was not bound to answer, said that the construction put on his words was erroneous. No man disapproved more than he did the taking of the life of any one—prince or peasant. If he saw a pistol aimed to-morrow at a Royal prince or any one else he would turn it aside, though he turned it on himself, but he would not deny to O'Farrell credit for honourable motives. He would not deny those motives to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, or even to Barrett, who blew up the Clarkenwell prison. Mr. O'Sullivan repeated several times that he did not approve of O'Farrell's act.

A stormy discussion followed, the Mayor's friends protesting against the personal attack made on him, while Mr. Lyons and others urged that the Council should expressly disavow any sympathy with assassins. Ultimately the matter was allowed to drop, as it was understood the matter was engaging the attention of the law officers of the Crown.

LONDON, Thursday.

A messenger from the House of Commons left London on Wednesday night, in order to serve notice on the Mayor of Cork to appear at the bar of the House on Tuesday. The messenger has telegraphed to the Sergeant-at-Arms that he served the notice on O'Sullivan to-day in Dublin. It is stated that the Mayor will neither plead nor appear. It is announced to-night that he has accepted an invitation to stand for the vacancy at Youghal.

CORK, Thursday Morning.

The *Cork Herald*, of this morning says:—The Parliamentary intelligence of yesterday, in connection with the Mayor's case, has already given rise to great excitement and consternation throughout the city. Arrangements have been made for a thorough organisation of the wards, preliminary to the public meeting, for petitioning against the bill for the removal of the Mayor of Cork. It also, we understand, is in contemplation to organise a popular subscription, in order to procure the services of Mr. Butt as counsel in Parliament against the removal of the Mayor.

PROCLAMATION OF DERRY.

DUBLIN, Sunday.

At a meeting of the Privy Council at the Castle on Saturday evening, and at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act were extended to the City of Derry, and to be in force from Tuesday the 4th inst. until further notice.—The inquest on the bodies of the men shot during the Derry riots was held yesterday. Evidence was taken only as to one mob, and that of no particular party. A man named James Barker has been arrested. The inquest was adjourned till Monday.

ROBBERY OF ARMS AT CORK.

CORK, Sunday Evening.

A robbery of arms took place to-day at a gentleman's house, in Cork, while the family were at Church.

ALDERMAN LYONS THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION.

CORK, Monday.

A telegram from Cork in the *Globe* says the Mayor went to the Bridewell and discharged the prisoners confined there. This morning he went to the Police Court at ten o'clock, and before the magistrates arrived, the usual hour being eleven, he had disposed of all the cases, leaving, as he remarked, nothing for them to do.

At the monthly meeting of the Cork Town Council, to-day, some of the Mayor's friends tried, but were foiled, in an attempt to get a resolution passed condemnatory of the magistrates generally, and also that the explanation of the Mayor, in reference to his language at the Fenian Banquet, on Tuesday last, was entirely satisfactory. An angry discussion took place, and the Mayor took the opportunity of abusing, in very intemperate language, the conduct of Lord Fermoy, Mr. Thos. Lyons, and the magistrates generally.

CORK, Monday Night.

Alderman Thomas Lyons has received a letter through the post this morning, informing him that his opposition to the Mayor had brought upon him a decree that he should be shot in the public streets before the 15th of this month.

The Mayor was the object of a great popular demonstration outside his residence on Sunday evening. In the course of his speech he disavowed his sympathy with assassination. He expressed his confidence in Gladstone and Bright, and repudiated any kind of revolution in Ireland other than a peaceful one.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

BELFAST, Tuesday Morning.

Prince Arthur left Stancs Castle to-day, and proceeded to Castle Upton, where he lunched with Viscount Templeton. He then came to Belfast by special train and visited the Brookfield Spinning Co's. mill, after which he dined at the Imperial Hotel and then went to the citizens' ball in the Ulster Hall. He left Belfast by the "Vivid" shortly after two o'clock for the Isle of Man.

THE RIOTS IN LONDONDERRY.

THE MAGISTRATES AND POLICE CENSURED.

DERRY, Tuesday.

The inquest upon the bodies of Craig and Moncrieff closed late this evening. The jury found an open verdict—death by gudshot wounds in Craig's case, by whom inflicted unknown. In Moncrieff's death, from police fire, which was not justifiable. The police and the city magistracy were censured strongly.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRADSHAW.

WATERFORD, Wednesday.

The murder of Mr. Bradshaw is still shrouded in mystery. The police have been engaged in searching for the weapons with which he was shot.

ANOTHER ROBBERY OF ARMS AT CORK.

CORK, Wednesday.

At midnight the goods store of Mr. Connelly, forwarding agent, was entered by seven men, who kept the people in charge of the concern in custody while they searched through the property in store, selecting two boxes belonging to Captain Maquay, R.E., which were left for conveyance to Carlisle Fort. They broke open one containing military uniforms, from which they made selections, and carried off the other box without opening, in which were arms. The constabulary were quickly in pursuit but no arrest was made.

The Mayor has left Cork.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF A FENIAN.

CORK, Thursday Night.

To-night, a man, named Eugene Ferris, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late robberies of arms in this city. The prisoner, who was handcuffed, broke them, and escaped through the crowd who covered his retreat. He has been previously imprisoned for Fenianism.

ROBBERY OF SIX HUNDRED POUNDS BY A CLERK.—At the Mansion House yesterday (Thursday), Thomas Kitchen, a clerk in the Abney Park Cemetery Company, was fully committed for trial, on the charge of robbing the shareholders of several amounts, reaching in the aggregate to £600.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2.
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	3·30	6·20
Cold Rowley	„	7· 3	3·40	6·30
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	3·50	6.40
Tow Law	„	7·24	4· 3	6·53
Crook	arr.	7·35	4.15	7. 5
Crook	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9· 9	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	2·20	....
Stockton	„	6·34	2·28	....
Darlington	„	7·20	3·10	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·50	3·40	....
Crook	arr.	8·10	4·10	....
Crook	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.		A.M. 1, 2, G.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, G
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	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.		A.M. 1, 2, G.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, G
Durham	dep.	8·10	12· 0	....	7·40
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	7·54
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8· 5
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·28
Shotley Bridge	„	9· 7	12·55	3·30	8·33
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·37
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1· 9	3·44	8·48
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	8·53
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4· 1	9· 2
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·20

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

SPORTSWOMEN.—An American paper says that two women, in Bloomer costume, went out hunting near Mansfield, Illinois, a few days ago, each carrying a double-barreled shot-gun. They returned with a goodly quantity of snipe and woodcock as a proof of their skill.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growthy 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

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NEWCASTLE.
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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.

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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, 28, Crescent Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.
N.B.—Failure is impossible. 861

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PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
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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.

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

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K nown for my worth in Pie and Tart,
I n Puddings I delight the heart,
N or less in Cakes improve the feast—
G reater in all than eggs or yeast.
P uffs I would scorn, except in paste,
O n my just fame no words I waste,
When Britain owing first that I
D eserved a guerdon rich and high,
E 'n France my virtue has extoll'd,
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