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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 305. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, a SERVANT MAID, accustomed to Farm Work.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office.

MASONS WANTED.

A HOUSE and SHOP TO BUILD.—Apply to William Mordue, on the premises, Burnhope Colliery.

Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday last, between Newcastle and Berryedge, a SPRING. Any one returning it to ROBERT COLE will be rewarded.

LOST, on Monday night, the 6th inst., between Hexham and Travellers Rest, A BLUE-COLOURED PONY, having a lump on the far fore leg, any one delivering the same to Mr. WALKER, Allansford, will be rewarded.

To Let.

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE, in a good situation at Blackhill.
Also, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms.—Apply to Mr R. J. Porteus, Printer, Blackhill.

TO BE LET with Immediate Possession, a House situated at Leadgate, containing Kitchen, Pantry, 2 Sitting Rooms, 2 Bed Rooms, Water and Gas laid in, a Small Stable with every convenience for a Respectable Family, Rent Moderate.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be entered upon at August term next, the Beerhouse, Cottages, and Shop, now occupied by Edward Mallon, and others, as tenants, situated in Trafalgar Street, Consett.—Apply personally to Mr T. ALLEN, Annfield Plain, Gateshead.

TO LET, in Delves-lane, Consett, a HOUSE containing 5 Rooms, with Stable Harness Room, Coach House, and large Shed attached, where the Hacking business has been carried on for the last 6 years.—Apply to J. S. MURRAY, on the premises.

TO BE LET.—Immediate Entry.—A SAW MILL, CORN MILL, and COTTAGE, situate in DELVES LANE, Consett. For further particulars, apply to Mr Stephen Down, on the Premises.

GRASS LAND TO LET.—Stints taken by week or otherwise.
Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP TO LET, situate at the Corner of High-street, Consett.
Apply to RICHARD MURRAY.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, DRAPERS, PAINTERS, PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE and SHOP, together with a large WAREHOUSE, situate in the Front Street.—Apply to Mr THOMAS RAWES, Earl Hotel.
Berryedge, May 18, 1866.

Money.

£2,000 IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
See "THE UNIVERSAL NEWS" (the Only Organ of Irish Catholic Opinion in England.) Price 2d. Every Saturday.
Order of any Newsagent, or from the Head Office, 147, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Public Notices.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

MR SCOTT is favoured with instructions from the Assignees to offer for Public Competition early next month, the whole of that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at BLACKHILL, belonging to Mr THOMAS JAMIESON, a Bankrupt.
See future announcement.

TANTOBIE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the above Society will hold their ANNUAL EXHIBITION at Tantobie, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 24th and 25th, in a spacious Marquee.

A GRAND BALL
On SATURDAY Evening, August 25th, 1866.

MR. J. G. POTHECARY respectfully announces that he continues to give Lessons on the ORGAN, PIANOFORTE, &c., as usual.
For terms address J. G. POTHECARY, Lanchester.

MR R. S. SPENCER,
ORGANIST OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE,

BEGS to Inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Public of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmonium.
FOR TERMS APPLY AT HIS RESIDENCE.
Front Street, Blackhill, July 19th, 1866.

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c.
CRAWCROOK.
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication.
PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED.

MESSRS TREGELLES, HANBURY, & CO.,
DERWENT FOUNDRY, BLACKHILL,

ARE prepared to supply Colliery Owners, Builders, Smiths, Farmers, &c., with Colliery Castings, Kitchen Ranges, and Ovens, Sash Weights, Gratings, Fire Bars, Fire Grates, Sham Stoves, Columns, Plough Metals, Turnip Rollers, Tue Irons, Wheels, Windows, &c., at fair prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling. Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £20,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £20,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr J. A. RINCK, 14 Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

CONSETT WATERWORKS' COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Consett Waterworks' Company, will be held at the PUDDLER'S ARMS INN, Consett, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of general business.
The Books for the transfer of Shares will be closed from THURSDAY, the 16th, to FRIDAY, the 31st inclusive.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1866.
Signed,
JOHN WATSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Water Company's Office, Consett.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood. Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of *many* years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Harburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.
Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, cured of a fearfully bad leg of 8 years' standing.

STOCKSFIELD LAMB TRYST.

THE ANNUAL TRYST for the SALE OF LAMBS will be held in a Field at Bywell Bridge End, On MONDAY, 20th of August, 1866.

REMOVAL.

R. J. PORTEUS,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
BLACKHILL,

HAS REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by Mr Walton, Cabinet Maker.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DISPATCH.
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.,
DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
BOOKBINDING, PICTURE FRAMING,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTEENTH EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and VEGETABLES of this Society will be held on SATURDAY, September 1st, 1866, in Low Waskerley Park, Shotley Bridge (kindly granted for the occasion by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall.)

THE STANHOPE CELEBRATED BRASS BAND, will be in attendance.

A CRICKET MATCH
will take place on the Ground in the Afternoon.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public at One o'clock, and close punctually at Eight.
Admission.—From One to Four o'clock, One Shilling each; from Four until Eight o'clock, Sixpence. Children under Twelve years of age, Half-price.
ANDREW HOULISTON, RALPH HALL, } Hon. Secs.

THE BEST STONE suitable for Monuments, Tomb Stones, Head Stones, Heads, Sills, Jambs, Mantles, Flags, Curb Stones, &c. are to be had at reasonable prices of Mr W. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.

COALS

OF excellent Quality can now be had, tipped from Tubs into Carts, or filled from the Heap, at the BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire. "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 6d.	Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	,,
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	,,
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	,,

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

PRINTING
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.
District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.
All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.



Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
Urwin, do.
,, Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
37A, ST. MARY AXE
LONDON, E.C.

Business Addresses.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.—While three of the fastest clipper tea ships are racing from China, each anxious to receive the £1,000 offered as a premium to the captain of the first tea ship reaching the port of London, our over-speculative merchants have transported, by "overland route," 2,000 chests of the first pickings of the early tea buds of the new season—thus beating the clipper ships at least two months—doubtless expecting the heavy land carriage to be more than repaid by the extravagant price they anticipated to realise. This bold enterprise has proved a great failure. When this overland tea crop arrived, the markets were sick and burdened with heavy stocks—the merchants pinched with small balances and high rates of discount. It is an old saying, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." These rare teas have been forced on the market, and sold from 8d to 10d per pound below the first arrivals of last season. It is only necessary for us to add, after careful tasting, we have contracted for a large supply, and are now prepared to offer the luxuries of the rich within the means of the poor. Our price will be 3s 8d per pound. We will not attempt to describe these teas—words would fail to give you a correct idea of the richness, strength and, fragrance they combine. Allow us to suggest the propriety of your sending to Stewart, the tea dealer, for a sample package, and prove the correctness of our judgment. The remainder of our last season's tea will be sold out wonderfully cheap. We offer good tea siftings at 1s 4d per pound; fine breakfast Congou, 2s; first-rate Moning, 2s 6d; and fine Lapsang Souchong, 3s per pound. Samples forwarded by post to any address. Orders, by carrier or post, will receive prompt and careful attention.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

JUST PUBLISHED
(*Gratis*),
THE GREAT CRINOLINE QUESTION,
Solved by Her Majesty
THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.
Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corsett Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable
"MODE DE L'IMPERATRICE."

MISS BLADES,
(LATE OF CONSETT,)

BEGS respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public generally that she has commenced Business at the Grey-street Bar of Mr JOEL'S, White Hart Hotel, with a choice Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, and CHAMPAGNES, SPARKLING ALES, and STOUT, Hand-drawn.
Principal Entrance from Grey-street, opposite B. Joseph's, Newcastle.

JOHN ILDERTON,
TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours during the Twenty Years he has been in business at Shotley Bridge, begs to intimate that in addition to his establishment there, he has taken a SHOP at HIGHGATE for the better accommodation of his friends in that locality, where he will always have on hand an Assortment of Goods for Inspection, and trusts by assiduity and attention, still to merit their approbation and support.
N.B.—Shops supplied.
April 19, 1866.

NEW CLOTHS,
SUITABLE
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
JUST ARRIVED
AT JOHN BRODIE'S, JUN.,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PERAMBULATORS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description.
Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted bulbs.
G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood.
Inspection kindly invited.

THE IMPERIAL ART UNION.

£5,000 FIRST PRIZE, AND UPWARDS OF 1,500 OTHERS IN PAINTINGS, VARYING IN VALUE FROM £1,000 DOWN TO £5 EACH.

This ART UNION allows all Prizes to be selected by Prizeholders themselves, in any part of the Kingdom.
Ticket holders or their representatives will be admitted to the Drawing.
SUBSCRIPTION:—
HALF A GUINEA PER SHARE.
Remittances to be made to the Secretary, or any of the Agents, who will also furnish every information.
RICHARD KING, Secretary.
OFFICES—16, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—Agents Wanted on liberal Terms. References required.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAIFE & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham
Mr E. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim street, Newcastle
JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham

Sales by Private Contract.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SITUATE AT CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

THREE COTTAGES and One Beer-house adjoining on the Medomsley Road. Also Six Cottages, in Thomas Street, and Three New Cottages near the Co-operative Store. Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission-Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead.

Sales by Auction.

CONSETT.

TO COACH PROPRIETORS, POST-MASTERS, &c.

Will be SOLD BY AUCTION in September.

CARRIAGES, BRAKES, HEARSE, DOG-CARTS, GIGS, HORSES, HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., belonging to J. S. MURRAY, who is leaving the Neighbourhood. Particulars next week.

THE PREMISES TO LET.

HEDLEY WOOD HEAD FARM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the Premises at Hedley Wood Head Farm, near Hedley-on-the-Hill, on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1866.
MR JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

ALL the Away-Going CROP OF CORN on the above Farm, belonging to Mr John Browell, Comprising
15 ACRES OF WHEAT,
16¼ ,, ,, BARLEY,
29 ,, ,, OATS.
Three and Six Months' credit will be given on approved security, or Sixpence in the Pound for ready money.
N.B.—There is an excellent Thrashing and Windering Machine upon the premises for the use of purchasers.
Sale at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

DRAPERIES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866, under Distress for Rent. Immediately after the Drapery Sale, a valuable Collection of PICTURES belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Neighbourhood, by some of the most eminent Artists.
H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

DRAPERIES, comprising Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Stripe Shirtings, Stuffs, Kerseys, Flannels, Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Men's Hats and Caps; with a Variety of other Goods.
The PICTURES consist of—
No. 1.—Scotch Drovers going South.
No. 2.—Death of the Stag.
No. 3.—The Combat.
No. 4.—The Angler's Daughters.
No. 5.—Falconer's Sons.
No. 6.—The Travellers.
No. 7.—The Girl at the Brook.
No. 8.—The Scotch Gamekeeper.
No. 9.—The English Gamekeeper.
No. 10.—The Rustic Toilet.
No. 11.—The Crucifixion (In Colours.)
No. 12.—The Flower Girl (In Colours.)
With a Variety of others.
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock to a minute.
Newmarket Sale Rooms, Aug. 16, 1866.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he

HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.
The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
Funeral Cards.	Tea Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING,
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.
FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrathd by engravings, on the management of the Hair, Skin, and Teeth. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. DR. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.
Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

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BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The Council of the National Rifle Association has issued a circular, prescribing certain regulations to be observed in a competitive trial of breech-loading rifles, which they announce will take place under the auspices of the Association on the 6th of February next. The declared object of the council is, that the shooting next year for the second stage of the Queen's prize at the Wimbledon contest shall be with breech-loading military rifles, and for this purpose they invite gunmakers to compete and produce the best arm of this description. The conditions which they have promulgated to rule the purposed test have been submitted to the Secretary of State for War, and have been formally approved by him. An officer will be appointed on the part of her Majesty's Government to attend and report on the forthcoming trial, which then becomes, in fact, an experimental investigation upon emulative principle of what inventors can produce in the new description of arm which will henceforth be adopted for the national forces. Subjoined is a summary of the leading conditions:—The calibre of the new weapons must be ·450 or ·500; the barrel must not be shorter than 33 inches, or longer than 39 inches; the weight of the whole arm complete, with bayonet, must not exceed 9½lbs. The breech apparatus is to be "simple, strong, durable, not liable to jam or get out of order, and to admit of a minimum of ten shots being fired per minute from the pouch." It is provided also that a cartridge to contain its own ignition, if possible not to cost more than the present Enfield cartridge and cap, shall be submitted at the same time as the rifle. The weight of ten cartridges must not exceed 15 oz. and 120 grains avoirdupois; they must be durable so as to stand rough usage, and not to deteriorate readily when stored; if possible they should be waterproof. The distance will be 1,000 yards. Eight trial shots will be allowed, and there will be 30 competitive shots. A minimum figure of merit of 1·28 will be required, and should this not be reached an award will not be made. In such an event it is probable that the Queen's prize, 1867, will be shot for with muzzle-loaders. A certificate of success is to be awarded to the rifle which in the opinion of the Council, best fulfils all the required conditions, and the award is not to depend on the excellence of the shooting alone.

ALARMING EXPLOSION IN HARTON PIT.

Early on Thursday morning an alarming explosion occurred in Harton Colliery, when one man was seriously injured, and about 100 others placed in jeopardy. Between two and three o'clock, when the "night shift" men were at work in the south of the pit, somewhere under Marsden Rock, a distance of three miles from the mouth, one of the deputies, named Wilson, and another man, Benjamin Taylor, were employed prepared for a blast, and had laid there powder and materials all ready for applying the light. Taylor, who held the lighted match, was just about igniting the fuse, when suddenly the whole block of coal blazed off, and a tremendous explosion took place. Wilson, who stood about a hundred yards from Taylor, hearing the loud report and seeing flame running along the roof of the pit, instantly flung himself down on the ground and escaped nearly unhurt. Taylor, however, was not so fortunate, and before he had time to place himself in safety, he was surrounded by the flames, and received frightful injuries about the body. The other men working close by and those in distant parts of the pit became alarmed, and the result was a rush for the shaft. Taylor was speedily brought to bank, and a doctor being got, his injuries were at once attended to. All the work in proximity to the blast was blown down and destroyed. The hewing operations are in consequence suspended, and workmen who were to relieve the "night shift men" on going on Thursday morning had all to return home again. The explosion, it is supposed, was caused by a "blower" or accumulation of foul air in the cavity of the coal which came in contact with the light whilst escaping.

ACCIDENT TO A SKIPTON EXCURSION TRAIN.

On Wednesday morning, shortly before nine o'clock, an excursion train from Skipton to Windermere came into collision with a number of waggons laden with iron ore, standing on the down line, about half a mile from the Carnforth Station, on the London and North-Western Railway. The Skipton train left Lancaster about 8-30 a.m., and on passing Carnforth Station was proceeding at the rate of ten to twelve miles an hour. At the bridge to the north of Carnforth Station a danger signal was exhibited, but the driver of the excursion train did not perceive it, and passed through the station. On nearing the bridge where the Wennington and Carnforth Railway crosses the London and North-Western, the driver saw, about 100 yards before him, a number of waggons laden with iron ore. He reversed the engine and applied the break, but before the speed of the train could be perceptibly lessened the passenger train ran into the waggons, the engine jumping, as it were, with the fore wheels right on to the wheels of the hindmost waggon. A number of the passengers, at the time of the collision, having had their attention drawn to the danger by the shrill whistle of the [illegible] carriages, and the [illegible] injuries on the head. The violence of the collision threw the passengers with great force against one another, or against the opposite side of the compartments of the carriages, and upwards of thirty persons were more or less bruised; some with teeth knocked out, others with bruises and cuts upon the head, and two or three complained of internal injuries. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and the wounded were conveyed by special train to Lancaster, where every possible assistance was rendered. The following persons were among those more seriously injured:—Miss Elizabeth Carradice, Austinwick, Clapham; Miss Hutchinson, Miss Jane Cragg, and Mr William Greenwood, Settle; Mr Thomas Fisher, Mr Perfect, Mrs and Miss Garnett, Skipton. Mr Chris. Baylis, Skipton, slightly bruised and shaken. The engine of the passenger train being rendered useless was removed, the debris and broken waggons were quickly cleared away, and after a delay of a couple of hours those of the excursionists who were uninjured were taken on to Windermere. By what may almost be considered a miracle, the driver, though he remained on his engine, escaped with a slight scald; the stoker jumped off before the collision occurred.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

BRITISH.—The weather of the past week has been rough and rainy, and while great delay has been incurred, as well as uncertainty as to the result, the hope of a gathering in fine condition must be abandoned. Some new samples of the earliest gatherings have appeared in several markets; but from their appearance not much is expected in regard to quality; the berries were full, but coarse, and the colour indifferent; but as yet, however, no just estimate can be made of the whole. The barley, too is in some danger of being stained and deteriorated. According to the theory of astro-meteorology the first half of the month was to be most favourable and forcing; but farmers have not enjoyed much of the golden time though we trust the last half will be more satisfactory. Prices, still held in check by a 10 per cent. pressure, have been again tending upward, and many market notes an advance of 1s per quarter, while as much has been realised in London on foreign qualities. But there has been quite an excitement in France, and the advance is general, and varies from 3s to 8s per quarter, with greater complaint of the yield as well as condition, farmers having been hurried by weather still more severe than what we have experienced. Indeed, if this state of things should last any time we may expect to have over our neighbours as buyers, white wheat at Paris having risen to 57s per quarter, and in the eastern provinces being still dearer. Belgium again is on the move, though not to the same extent, and Holland also, but there is yet no excitement in Germany, where constant rain has fallen, and people have been getting nervous. The potato disease also is, unfortunately, re-appearing in this country, in consequence of the wet, and some have been lifted early to save them from the rot. The worst feature in the case is that there is no stock of old wheat in any country to fall back upon for mixing with the new grain if damp. The last advices from New York show a further advance, notwithstanding the appearance of new samples and the want of a foreign demand. With commission added, such samples are now worth about 53s per quarter free on board; but maize is abundant and cheap, so the poorer part of the population will not be in much danger, and we have a good crop of spring corn in our country, if this be but well harvested.

FOREIGN.—The price for Paris flour continued rising through the week, but not in an equal ratio with the advance on wheat. Flour for consumption was likewise dearer. The advance on wheat has been 3 francs per 120 kilos. (4s 6d per quarter). The rise in prices had brought more sellers from La Sarthe and La Basse Loire, as well as Du Centre; but farmers generally were too busy with harvest work to attend market. In rye but little had been doing. Less rapeseed was offering, and prices had become firm. Trifolium incarnatum was abundant, and neglected. Most of the country markets were dearer for wheat, the average being about 1 franc 50 cents per hect. (3s 6d per quarter); but Bar le Duc quoted a rise of 3 francs (7d), and St. Florentin 3 francs 40 cents (nearly 8s). A large demand had set in at Marseilles, 42,000 quarters being placed at the advance of 1 franc per charge. Bordeaux was very active also, and dearer. Belgium generally noted some improvement in the prices of wheat, the harvest being much impeded by bad weather, which in some localities had occasioned sprouting. Prices were rising at Antwerp. So little was brought to market at Bruges that prices were 2s per qr. higher for wheat, but other grain was unaltered in value. The same advance was demanded on wheat at Liege, and millers were obliged to pay it for the retail purchases they made. Rye, being nearly all got in safely, was no dearer. Barley and oats were firm, in consequence of the rain. The weather had also been unpropitious in Holland, rain having fallen more or less almost daily. Holders of wheat were raising their pretensions at Maestritch; but this had the effect of preventing business. Wheat was being gathered in very poor condition. The same bad weather had prevailed at Hambro', and prices were consequently very firm, with low stocks of old. The weather at Cologne was not so much complained of, but it was dull and cloudy. Native wheat was quoted to 49s per quarter, foreign 43s 6d, rye on the spot 31s 6d, native barley to 29s 6d, Bavarian to 33s, oats 26s. Harvest work for the week past has been busily proceeded with as opportunity offered, but there were frequent interruptions from rain. The wheat trade at Stettin was firm, with 46s 3d quoted on the spot for red, and 45s for September and October. The last advices from Dantzic quote a rise of 2s per quarter on wheat. After some slackness, and a slight reduction in breadstuffs at New York, prices experienced a reaction both in flour and wheat.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT CAMBOIS.—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, as the coble Janes, No. 300, was taking the bar at Cambois, while a strong sea was running, and the boat being under full sail, she was carried for upwards of fifty yards upon the top of a wave, and suddenly capsized, pitching the crew, four in number, into the trough of the sea. The accident having been observed from the shore, a "jolly boat," manned by John Hazleman and two others, put off to their assistance, but owing to the strong sea running at the time, failed in the attempt, and but for the skilful management of Mr Hazleman would have shared the same fate. In the meantime a coble, manned by Mr Docherty, of the coastguard, his son, Captain E. Docherty, and Mr Josiah Wheatley, pilot, put off to the assistance of the sufferers, and succeeded in saving three of the crew, who were holding on by the boat in an exhausted state. Their names are John Wilson, George Patten, and Chas Miller. The other poor fellow, James Milligan, was drowned; he has left a widow pregnant, and four children. It appears the men are all miners, residing at Choppington Guide Post, and had been out "mackerel driving." The body of Milligan was recovered on Sunday morning, not far from where he was lost, and conveyed home to Choppington. When the accident occurred, Mr Docherty was in bed, and on being aroused ran to the rescue, having no clothing on but his shirt and drawers.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.

On Monday evening, a special meeting of the Nuisance Removal Committee of the Consett Local Board was held in the Board Room, Consett.
Present—Messrs J. Gledstone (presiding), J. Calvert, J. Collinson, J. Seymour, J. Routledge, and the Inspector.
The Committee, after some discussion, decided to serve compulsory notices for the removal of nuisances on several persons, and also notices to compel the proprietors of property to erect proper privy accommodation for their tenants.
It was also resolved to order a quantity of chloride of lime for the purpose of disinfecting the place, and a wagon of limestone was also ordered for whitewashing purposes.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON GERMANY.

The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government, pointing out that the great changes in the political organisation of Germany render it necessary that the French frontier should be rectified by a cession of territory to France, and demanding the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814. These claims were brought forward, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, on the 8th inst., by M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador. Count Bismarck, after taking the pleasure of the King, and conferring with his colleagues, replied that his Cabinet would not cede an inch of German soil while in a position to defend it.

One of the Berlin semi-official journals, in commenting on this claim for territorial compensation, says that "hopes have been raised in France which must be designated as impossible of fulfilment on the part of Germany."

It is difficult to explain the motives for this absurd demand, except by concluding that a total revolution has taken place in the policy of France. Changes in Germany are not questions of an international, but purely of a national character, conveying no menace to France, but calculated, on the contrary, to be favourable to the sphere of action of that Power, as by the withdrawal of Austria from the Confederation the dimensions of Germany will become considerably narrowed. France cannot possibly look upon changes in the territorial constitution of Germany as a source of danger to her. This thought will assuredly have weight with the French people.

The *Daily News* presumes the Emperor Napoleon wants the fortified towns of Landau, Saar-Louis, Phillippville, and Marienburg, with the adjacent territory of each. Landau and Saar-Louis are in German territory, the former in Rhenish Bavaria, the latter in Rhenish Prussia. Landau was built by Vauban, and the professors in the military colleges of France have been teaching for these fifteen years that its possession by the Germans lays bare the frontier between Strasburg ... Phillippville and Marienburg are in Belgium.

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Debats* alludes to this subject in the following piteous tones:—

The silence of our official and officious journals may be are current in the political world respecting these demands, but of which we know nothing in France, except what we are permitted to glean here and there from the foreign press. Nor are we better informed as to what interests us at home than abroad. A telegraphic despatch from Toulouse recently announced that the municipal council of that place had been suspended by prefectorial decree, for what reasons we are ignorant. None at least have been published by the papers of Toulouse, and we cannot but think they would have done so if it depended on them. Why this silence and this mystery? Why are we reduced to conjectures? As if what takes place in one of the provincial towns of France had no interest for anyone beyond the town itself. It would be ungracious, however, not to admit that the officious journals are not mute every day, and do not always stand in the position of the statue of Harpocrates—a finger pressing the lips; for the *Constitutionnel* informs us that the Empress of Mexico had a long interview with the Emperor at St. Cloud, and after revealing this secret, adds:—"Public opinion, in spite of newsmongers, for whom every event is an inexhaustible text for conjectures, has not gone astray in the present case. It has assigned to the courageous Sovereign an elevated object, and one worthy of her character." Public opinion is now completely enlightened as to the object of the voyage of the Empress Charlotte; and it ought, indeed, unless it is intolerably curious, to be perfectly satisfied.

The *Siecle* says:—

The independent press of all shades is naturally occupied with the question of a rectification of frontiers raised between France and Prussia. Nothing official has yet been communicated to the public on this subject. We hope the Government will not delay in informing the country as to the scope and extent of its demands. It is evidently the interest of the Government to be made acquainted with the wishes of the country on so grave a question.

Referring to the question asked in the House of Commons on this subject and the reply of Lord Stanley thereto, the *Avenir National* says:—

It is then to the press on the other side of the channel that we must turn for information on a subject that is of such deep importance to us.

On the subject of the demands of France the *Independence Belge* contains the following:—

The first question put by France to Prussia was whether Prussia meant to withdraw from the cognisance of Europe the new arrangements which she intended to substitute for the existing order of things. The second was, what these changes were to be, in order that France might be in a condition, from the extent of the annexations effected, to estimate the importance of the territorial compensation which the increase of Prussia's territory would give her a right to ask in return. Besides, the French Cabinet left it to be understood that it would be content with the re-establishment of the frontier of 1792, which was adopted in the treaty of peace of 1814. But for the present nothing official took place on this point. These overtures were not well received in Berlin, as may be supposed, but no definite answer was given, and will not be for some time. M. Benedetti is now in Paris on leave, and as the health of the Emperor, though improving, prevents him from bestowing that attention to the details of the negociations which their importance demands, it is probable that they will proceed with a prudent slowness. Moreover France has no intention of going to war at present, and her demands upon Prussia are but the indication of future policy.

The *Moniteur* of Monday corrects the erroneous inference which it says the *Times* has drawn from the purchase of horses and of saltpetre by the French Government. "The Government," says the official journal, "hastened the annual remount because it had to expect the competition of foreign Governments, which, during the war, had bought more than 20,000 horses in France. A full supply of powder already exists, and there is no necessity therefore to buy saltpetre. The best proof of the pacific intentions of the Emperor is that he signed on the 10th of August the anticipatory dismissal of the class of 1859. Marshal M'Mahon has visited France solely on account of family affairs, and has not yet been received by the Emperor."

The Emperor, who had become seriously unwell at Vichy, was ordered by his physicians to discontinue the use of its waters. He has returned to St. Cloud, and has held a Cabinet Council, and received M. Benedetti, who has arrived from Berlin.

PRUSSIA.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS FROM PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 11th instant, says:—

"The statement of the Paris *Siecle* that the French Government have mooted the question of the frontiers of 1814 is correct. Three days ago M. Benedetti, the French ambassador here, told Count Bismarck that the war having resulted in considerable aggrandisement to this dynasty he was instructed to urge the propriety of according some territorial compensation to France. Count Bismarck, after taking the pleasure of the King, and conferring with his colleagues, replied that this Cabinet would not cede an inch of German soil while in a position to defend it. Here the matter rests for the present. The mere news of French demands being put forward after all has given a more martial tone to the public mind than it ever had in the varying stages of the past conflict. There is a vast difference between the first mention of Landau and Saarbruck by a French Ambassador—to these principally M. Benedetti is said to have referred — and the despatch of a gallant Marechal with orders to take and seize; but public opinion is so irritated at the very first allusion that consummation seems to be close at hand, and the earlier faced the better. The young will say, "Now for it;" the old will hope that the struggle, if unfortunately it cannot be avoided, will be taken up and carried on with all the inherent energy of the race; while all ages and classes unite in displaying the deepest resentment at a foreign Government presuming to treat the Germans like Mexicans and prevent them from setting their household in order as they please.

"General Manteuffel has been dispatched to St. Petersburg on a special mission to the Czar. It is to be apprehended that through him this Government will offer to assist Russia in the East, should her aid be needed by Prussia in Germany. As an earnest of future services, Prussia has induced the Prince of Roumania to express his readiness to exchange the suzerainty of the Sultan for the patronage of the Czar. A Roumanian corps is being concentrated on the borders of the Austrian province of Bukovina, compelling the Kaiser to oppose it by a corresponding force. In Bukovina, as well as in south-eastern Hungary and Transylvania, which are chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, a regular unity movement had been set on foot, with the connivance, to say the least of it, of the Bucharest Government. Thus France, by her very first proceedings in Germany, or rather by the shadows they cast before them, has the unenviable distinction of reviving ancient difficulties in the East."

ADDRESSES OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The Conservative members of the Lower Chamber of the Prussian Diet have brought in the following draft of an Address in answer to a Speech from the Throne:—

"Most Gracious King, — With joyful thanks and patriotic affection we have hailed your Majesty's return among us — the return of a King crowned with victory from a career of triumph such as even the most glorious leaves of Prussian history can scarcely parallel. The more deeply are we convinced with your Majesty, that this victorious conflict was a fight for existence, for life and death, for the historical position and the most precious possessions of our Fatherland, the more sincerely do we bow down with our King in reverence before God, whose mercy has crowned our banners with victory, and has again proved by famous deeds that the mission of Prussia in Germany is no self-chosen task, but an historical position, from which our people neither can nor dare withdraw. Now, when we have equally convinced friend and enemy of the excellence of our army organisation, we unanimously praise the wise foresight, with which your Majesty, by force of your Royal office, prepared the people of Prussia capable of bearing arms for so mighty a development of strength. United and strong in the presence of the enemy, the people of Prussia with their King at their head, have shown themselves in truth a nation in arms. Although we have not purchased victory without heavy sacrifices and at the cost of much precious blood, the sanguinary seed shall not have been scattered in vain. The far-sighted prudence and energy which have hitherto guided the fortunes of Prussia will, we firmly trust, also know how to reap and gather the fruits of peace.

"Most Gracious King and Lord,—The palm of victory the Prussian and German people hope for must not, and shall not, be taken from us. In the united co-operation of the Government and the representatives, and the well known popular strength of Prussia and Germany, your Majesty will find the strength to combat all domestic and foreign foes. We have heard your Majesty's statement as to the condition of our finances with lively satisfaction. The conscientious and economical financial administration of our country has always formed an important element of the strength and readiness of Prussia. We shall therefore most willingly grant the means most required for the completion of the work so gloriously begun. Domestic dissension must be dumb in presence of the great historical task Providence has placed before us, and posterity will condemn every one who endeavours to bring forward ancient party quarrels into the new epoch of Europe. We tender to your Majesty the respectful thanks of the country for having taken the first step to place the long struggle as to the constitutional budget right of the representatives in its real legal shape upon the grounds of facts—divested of all theoretical party dissension—and thereby facilitating the reconciliation of all differences, which in constitutional life can only be effected by compromise. We too trust that the conflict will now be the more securely ended for all time, as not only is its immediate cause for ever removed, but the long wished-for completion of the Prussian army organisation is now found in the desired new formation of the German Fatherland. We shall at once proceed with conscientious zeal to consider the measures laid before us. May God bless your Majesty, and crown with success the labours of peace."

The old Liberal party, headed by Baron Von Vincke and Count Schwerin, propose the following draft:—

"Your Majesty has assembled us around your illustrious throne at a great moment of historical importance. Our people humbly praise the grace of God, which protected a life so dear to us, and gave rapid and brilliant victories over numerous and valiant enemies to our heroic army under the guidance of its King. When battle for the independence of the Fatherland was no longer to be avoided your Majesty boldly and bravely accepted it. The Prussian people in arms, prepared in good time for a stronger development of force by your Majesty's wise foresight, have again fettered victory to the banners of the Great Elector and Frederick the Great, and animated by the spirit of the War of Independence, have renewed its famous deeds. Many brave men sleep in a foreign soil; the country thinks with deep sorrow upon its fallen heroes. Their blood must not have flowed in vain. Prussia at the head of Germany, so far as in any way possible united, is a long desired prize for the great and grievous sacrifices that have been wrought. We regard it as our most important task to co-operate with all our strength that the fruits of our victories may not be lost, and we look forward with eagerness to the bills for the incorporation of the German countries to be united to Prussia, and for the assembly of a popular representation of the Federal States. The country learns the favourable state of the finances with great satisfaction. Now that your Majesty has acknowledged that the budget only obtains its legal basis through the law ordained by Art. 99 of the Constitution, to be yearly agreed upon between the Government and both Houses of the Diet, we shall willingly receive the bill of indemnity for the past in view of the great results achieved, and shall the more readily grant the funds requisite for the successful termination of the war and payment for the supplies in kind.

"Most Gracious King and Lord,—In all the great days of our Prussian history the spirit and strength of the people have been associated in sacrifice and devotion with those of their sovereign. So shall it be in future with us. We stand by your Majesty as our fathers to your ancestors. God grant it, and who shall then be against us!"

THE ARMISTICE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The negociations (says the *Times*) which have been carried on for several days at Cormons, in Istria, between the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy, happily led to the conclusion of an armistice on Saturday evening. The difficulties, as our readers are aware, arose from the necessity of establishing the relative positions of the belligerents, as the Italian Government would only consent to a suspension of hostilities on the principle of each side keeping what it held, while the Austrians demanded the previous withdrawal of the Italian forces from all the Austrian territory, except that belonging to the ceded province of Venetia. The Italians, therefore, without giving up the point diplomatically, fell back from their advanced positions, which the massing of vast Austrian forces upon the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Isonzo had rendered untenable. A general movement of concentration has been effected on the whole Italian line; Cialdini has taken up his position behind the Tagliamento, thus abandoning the town and district of Udine, and it seems also that Medici and Garibaldi were relinquishing their positions in the valleys about Trent, so that the demand of Austria had been everywhere complied with. From the terms on which the armistice is based, and which, under all the circumstances, may be looked upon as honourable to both parties, there can remain no doubt as to the willingness of Austria to give up the whole of Venetia within the limits appointed by herself to that province in 1815. The cessions will, probably, be free from all conditions onerous to the Italians, with the single exception that Italy will have to accept the part of the Austrian Imperial debt contingent on the ceded territory. As to the Tyrol and Istria, it is very clear that the Italians must needs abandon all idea of obtaining any portion of those districts by force of arms. Whatever might be the ultimate intentions of the Italian Government on that subject, there is no doubt that their military position from Piacenza to Udine was no longer tenable from the moment that Austria, freed from the presence of invaders under the walls of Vienna, had it in her power to pour down the *élite* of her troops over the passes of the Brenner, the Ponteba, and the Sommering. Indeed, the idea of Italy venturing on a single-handed contest with Austria under present circumstances was not to be entertained. Notwithstanding her eagerness to have peace for herself, and even to conciliate an enemy from which she has no longer anything to ask, Prussia will maintain the right of Italy to the possession of Venetia. Further than this she has not promised; further than that she will not go. Whatever the Italians may aspire to beyond that must be obtained by peaceful negociation, or given up for the present.

The armistice between Austria and Italy commenced on Monday, and will last until the 9th of September. Hostilities can only be resumed by ten days' previous notice on either side. The Provisioning of Venice will be free. The exchange of prisoners will take place at Udine and Peschiera.

The commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia are said to have received orders to despatch to Vienna all moveable war material in the places under their command before the 25th inst. Some political prisoners who have been interned in the Austrian empire have been restored to their homes. All the Italians in the Austrian police force have been discharged. The cession of Venetia to Italy through the intermedium of France is expected to take place very shortly.

General Garibaldi has issued an address to the volunteers, expressing his confidence that they will respect the conditions of the armistice and conform as hitherto to the orders of the Government. The Garibaldians have effected the retrograde movement to the line of demarcation in perfect order.

Count Barral and General Menabrea are the plenipotentiaries for Italy at the Conference, to be held at Prague, for the conclusion of peace.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

It is difficult to say whether the greatest surprise has been felt in Vienna at the defeat of the Northern Army, the achievements of the Archduke Albrecht during the short campaign in Italy, or the brilliant naval victory at Lissa under circumstances which have not yet been understood nor appreciated either in Austria or in the rest of Europe; a victory which becomes more remarkable the more closely it is studied, and which should win for Admiral Tegethoff an undying fame and the highest honours that his country and his Emperor can bestow upon him. If the defeat of the Italian fleet which I have to relate may appear wonderful to Englishmen, it is equally so to the Austrian officers; and if any doubts may be felt at the first moment as to the slight amount of damage sustained by the Austrian ships I have only to say that by personal examination, that the greater part of two days has been spent in comparing official statements with the results written by the Italian cannon on the ships themselves, and in conversation with officers of all ranks in the fleet, whose tales agree in every particular so far as it was possible for each to observe. The use of small steamers and boats has been generously placed at my disposal, and permission granted to examine whatever forts or ships might be necessary to insure the truth of the story.

Lissa is a lofty island off the Dalmatian coast, near which occurred the naval victory of Sir William Hoste in 1811 over a more numerous French squadron. Near its north-east corner is the port of St. George, defended by Fort St. George, which lies to the right of the entrance as you approach it, a small battery opposite on the left, and the Madonna battery at the head of the harbour; a small island lies at its mouth, and there are three old martello towers built by the English in 1812. The highest estimate I have heard of the number of guns is under 100. To the west of the island is the harbour of Comisa, which is almost undefended, though the steepness of the hills renders a landing of troops on the shore and an advance into the island from that side rather a difficult undertaking. The distance from Pola, the station of the Austrian fleet, to Lissa is about 170 English miles, and they are connected by telegraph communication.

In the early morning of the 19th of June Tegethoff received a telegram from Lissa, informing him that four large ships carrying the English flag were sighted from the look-out on the island; but he remained at anchor, doubting what they might be. As the morning advanced messages followed each other with rapidity—six ships, ten, twenty were approaching. It could be nothing but the enemy's fleet, and he made up his mind to meet them, and, though he might lose some ships and have to retire, he would yet show the world what his fleet was capable of effecting, so he got up steam and left the shelter of the forts between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon with his whole force, which numbered twenty-five ships carrying guns, of which seven were iron-clads, one a two-decker, six frigates, nine gunboats, two of which had only auxiliary steam power, and two paddle steamers for signalling purposes, &c. The total number of guns was 531, but this includes, for instance, two brass 12-pounders on board the Emperor, which is really a 90-gun ship, and several other pieces of almost useless calibre. The heaviest nature of gun was the 68-pounder smooth-bore, the solid shot of which weighs between 60lb and 70lb English, and as the full charge is only 14 English pounds the effect of its fire may be classed below that of our old 68-pounder. Then there was the so-called 60-pounder, which throws a hollow shot or shell of about 10-inch calibre—excellent against wooded ships, but having no power whatever against iron plates. The only rifled guns were so-called 24-pounders, which project an elongated shot of about 56 English pounds.

The admiral's flag-ship, the Archduke Max, led, and in *echelon* on each side of her were the other six *Panzer-frigaten*. Two cables' length behind the Max came the Kaiser, with the six frigates disposed like the ironclads, and behind the frigates the gunboats in a similar formation. Within the arrow-head thus formed steamed the Elizabeth, no fighting ship, for paddles are terribly in the way of guns, but prepared to do her signal work whatever might happen. The Greif attended the frigates and the Hofer looked after the gunboats.

At a few minutes past ten a.m. the wind went down, and the rain passed away in time to see the Italian ships, about eighteen cables' length distant. There was no need to change the order. Tegethoff had already determined that as he sailed so would he fight. The Italians seemed to be in confusion; the only preparation made, perhaps the only one supposed to be required, was among the ironclads which steamed out, and, passing across the head of the advancing column towards its right front, wheeled slowly round, and, ship following ship, prepared to rake the Austrian ships as they came up. But the latter went straight on at full speed, answering, with their better-aimed guns, the large projectiles, both rifled and smooth, that hurled mostly over their heads. One officer at least called to his men that that there was nothing to fear now, for if the enemy could not shoot straighter than that there was little danger of being hit. Tegethoff's ship is swift, and, well in front of the others, she dashed in between the third and fourth ships of the enemy at full speed, giving and taking broadsides. After him came the iron wedge that he had prepared to break the enemy's line, pressing right and left the astonished Italians, who sheered off out of the way, but only to close in again upon the Kaiser and her attendant frigates. Tegethoff signalled to his ironclads to follow him to the assistance of the frigates, and swept round to his left so as to reach the centre of the column as soon as might be.

The Austrian officers say that, considering their formation for the attack, the enemy ought to have divided and let them through, delivering broadsides, and then, wheeling up behind the head of the arrow, they should have engaged the ironclads in a disadvantageous position. But they doubtless wished to make sure of the two-decker, and four of them attacked her at once. Escaping from this shock, however, and careless of the shot and shell so ill aimed, she replied right and left with concentrated broadsides, and at last, seeing no other way of escape, bore right down upon a ram which had charged her, but missed. The shock came, and it was fortunate for the Kaiser that she was no longer alone, for she was not built for such heavy work, and when her prow struck the adversary's side down came topmast and bowsprit in one grand ruin. The mast fell on the funnel, and volumes of smoke gave good reason for the supposition that the Austrian ship was on fire. Many men lost their lives in their courageous endeavours to save the vessel. The machinery was damaged and her rigging gone, but she managed to creep slowly out of the fight and lay off the harbour of Lissa, ready to run in if necessary. But the Affondatore, to which Admiral Persano had shifted his flag before the battle, saw her going and followed to secure the wounded prey. Twice did the Italian ship turn her long sunken beak to her quarry and bear down to strike, and twice did the wounded ship drive back the ram by concentrated broadsides. At length, to the delight of officers and men, the Affondatore's head turned off, and the Kaiser was left to repair her damages in peace.

Meanwhile the *melee* was general; as Admiral Tegethoff said, "It was hard to make out friend from foe, so I just rammed away at anything that I saw painted grey"—that being the colour of the Italian ironclads.

Nor could he have done better; the iron monsters were running full speed, pressing their sides together, and butting when they could. They were sometimes so close that the muzzle-loaders could not be charged, and the calibre of the Wahrendorfs was too small to be of any use against iron plates. The Italians several times fired blank cartridges, and, indeed, the confusions seems to have been general. The first charge that the Max made was intended to have been delivered against an enemy who was striving to return the compliment, but both ships were too well manœuvred, they scraped and passed without damage; but a sailor seeing a great flag flapping on the deck seized the end and belayed it. There was a hard pull and a cracking sound, and the huge sheet remained behind as a trophy. It now adorns the admiral's cabin walls.

The little gunboats were running about in the throng, pitching in a shot where they could, and dodging the unwieldy monsters. If a big ship saw a small one in danger, she ran in and took the unequal fight. But this could not last for ever. Twelve ships to seven, and the former of greater size, must tell at last; but just in the critical moment the Max saw a great grey wall within fair reach and broadside on. The engineer put on full steam, and held himself ready to reverse; the ship drove through the water at 11½ knots an hour, and plunged her head right into the enemy's flank. Her timbers creaked and groaned, the men at the guns were dashed to the ground, but the work was done, and as she slowly backed the blue water took her place, hurrying in to complete the awful task. The officers looked on horrified at what they had done, but there was little time for delay. In four minutes—three minutes—some say two (but what does that matter?), iron and water asserted their nature, and the Re d'Italia plunged down 200 fathoms deep beneath the Adriatic, amid shrieks and cries for help.

As all hopes of saving the ship came rapidly to an end in the minds of her crew, one of them, anxious to assert their claim to pity, ran to the halyards and began to haul down the flag; but one of the officers, a young man, pushed him away and hoisted it again. The Austrian officers speak enthusiastically of his conduct, and are much troubled that they cannot ascertain his name, and save that, at least, from the wreck. For a minute there was silence, as the water sucked in the ship, poured after her down the void she had left, returned, whirled round for a few moments, and was still. All gazed stupefied into the gulf until the surface became covered with drowning wretches, whose cries for help pierced the ear. "It was terrible," said an officer who witnessed the scene, "for if they were our enemies they were also, above all things, men." The admiral shouted for the boats to be lowered and the engines stopped, and the Elizabeth rushed forward to help; but some of the boats were smashed, and two large ironclads were bearing down one on each side. Humanity had to yield to self-preservation, and Tegethoff stormed and swore because they would not leave him five minutes to save their own people; as it was the Elizabeth hardly escaped by backing, so that the rams missed her, and nearly ran into each other. A few were picked up at the time, and six or seven more during the night by a steamer that Tegethoff sent to cruise over the spot; but the Italians cannot have saved many, for their rams charged, unwittingly it is to be hoped, over the spot where the poor wretches were struggling with their fate, and no one saw any boats lowered.—*Times*.

A parliamentary return was issued on Monday relating to the deeds registered from the 11th of October, 1865, to the 11th of April, 1866, inclusive. The number of deeds of assignment was 1,219; the gross amount of unsecured debts, £3,213,714; the number of composition deeds was 1,191; the gross amount of unsecured debts, £2,135,079; the number of deeds of inspectorship, 47; the gross amount of unsecured debts, £678,821.

GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT YORK.

[illegible]

THE EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AT WIGAN.

[illegible]

THE HOME OF THE CHO...

[illegible]

THE HOME OF THE CHOLERA.

Mr James Greenwood, better known as the "Amateur Casual," has forwarded the following communication to the *Star* :—

The terrible scourge now afflicting us evincing no disposition to succumb before the remedial measures at present brought to bear against it, I resolved to make a journey to the head quarters of the enemy to judge for myself as to its power and its prospects; and for that purpose forty-eight hours since took train to Shoreditch.

It was not at all a desirable morning for embarking on such an exploration. A warm, drizzling rain was falling, and as I struck into Church-street as a near way to Bethnal-green the narrow pavement, thickly coated with black and slippery mud, afforded but uncertain foothold, while the road drainage moved sluggishly in the gutters, and the sink holes reeked with a yellow mist that vainly strove to penetrate the saturated atmosphere. It was just about the time when the wives of labouring men do their marketing, and there they were with their big and little baskets chaffering for fish and cheap butcher's meat, and for fruit and vegetables vended by costermonger barrowmen with faces only keenly anxious for bargain-driving, as though nothing at all were more the matter than how to secure a dinner pot full at the cheapest rate. It was not until I approached Club-row that I had visual information of there being something wrong in the neighbourhood. But it was not until I had penetrated Club-row and Hare-street that the work of the destroyer's hand became conspicuously apparent; then how heavily it had fallen, and how inexorably it still rested, was unmistakeable. The suddenness with which I seemed to stumble neck high as it were into the very midst of a hotbed of the terrible disease was startling, not to say alarming. Standing in the roadway of a street less than fifty yards in length, I could count seven half-closed shutters, each one marking where a cholera victim lay, the windows above (chiefly broad windows extending the breadth of the house, and known as "weavers' lights," because of the sashes being so constructed as to give the largest possible amount of light to the loomworkers within, the inhabitants of this part of the town being principally weavers) being draped or shrouded with white blinds, or patched and mended rags of doubtful colour, and even old blankets and counterpanes that served as substitutes.

Out of this street of death and into another—to plunge deeper into the horror, however, and not to escape from it; for at number seven there is a shutter closed, as is the case at number nine (a group of chattering children playing at "shops" on the steps of this house), and again at number seventeen, which is a taller and better-looking house than its neighbours, two mutes have possession of the door steps. A dozen paces past number seventeen there is a little alley containing sixteen houses, eight on either side. They are not squalid and dirty cottages, but decent places, such as sober pound-a-week labourers and their families dwell in; and out of the sixteen pairs of shutters that guard the sixteen parlour windows with their decently whitened sills, four are partially closed; and that the melancholy blocking out of light will not end here is more than probable, for at the door of a house as yet unbranded with the death token a group of tearful, frightened-looking women huddle and whisper, and look out eagerly for the coming of somebody—somebody, in all probability, being the jaded and worn-out parish doctor.

Next the court is another of precisely the same pattern, but containing but six little houses; and of these two wear their shutters partially closed; while a third house, with both shutters barred, but with the window above bare and unscreened by blind or curtain, would seem to indicate an abode from which death had snatched the family mainstay, and sent a widow and a troop of little children trooping. Turn whichever way I might, it was impossible to get out of view of death and his work. There was his sign—a short length of deal board hastily brushed with black paint—nailed in front of the cooper's shop, where likely enough yesterday the cooper whistled as he hammered at his tubs and pails. Six paces, and we come on a thriving chandlery, a mourning shutter half concealing the bold announcement—probably the work of the chandler's own hand—that competition was defied, and that until further notice the proprietor intended to retail good rough Congou tea at two-and-fourpence a pound, the upreared shutter supplying the further notice in a very effectual manner. Five doors from the chandlery is a private house with a business plate in the window announcing that there bonnets are cleaned, dyed, and altered at the shortest notice; but now who is left to clean, dye, or alter bonnets is, alas! but a speculation, for behind the business plate, and extending over the whole window space, a ghostly blind droops in full length. And here comes a man with a pair of tressels on his shoulder and a measuring tape peeping from his waistcoat pocket, smoking his pipe with the air of a mechanic with whom trade is flourishing. Death everywhere. To the left of you—to the right of you; behind you maybe — who knows? True as gospel is this account, which observation I conceive to be the more necessary since I have to tell that turning a corner there I came upon the shop of an undertaker, and *his* shutters were up, and there were astonished neighbours on the step, and his wife and daughter, whose trade was "pinking" and shroud trimming, were holding converse with them with red eyes. Up the streets and down the streets, within a circuit of a stone's throw, I counted *nine and twenty* houses where, slain by the cholera, lay bodies of human beings awaiting burial, while here and there halting before a house—before a tripe and catsmeat shop notably, near Sale-street, and surrounded by a gaping throng of boys and girls, or creeping on at a snail's pace towards the cemetery, those black scavenger beetles, the mourning coaches, made the terrible picture complete.

How to obliterate it! The air is heavy with the fumes of chloride of lime and other disinfectants that may be had for the asking at twenty different places in the parish; at dispensaries and hospitals medical men labour bravely to the certain sacrifice of health, and not unfrequently of life itself; front parlours in squalid neighbourhoods are converted into drug and sanitary depots, and while the doctor and his assistants are hard at work either in pounding and measuring and mixing, in the passage of the house, the door of which is held back by a string, is a great barrel, with a man beside it, and out of the barrel the man serves out lime to eager applicants, who thrust forward their pots and pannikins as though it were famine time and the lime were flour. But such as all this may be, it is enough. By such means the devouring dragon is for a time sickened perhaps, and fails somewhat in its appetite, but it is not slain. You may dose it with chloride of lime and Condy's fluid, but it has but to look in at any one of the thousand garrets or cellars or back rooms abounding in the parish, where a dozen slop-clothes makers sit and sweat from early morning till late at night that they may earn bread sufficient to keep life and soul together.

Nor are the garrets and back rooms where the slop workers toil the only sources from which the cholera dragon draws his strength. Let any one traverse either of the many of the old-fashioned back streets of Bethnal Green and he will not fail to observe the numerous cellars the mouths of which open on the pavement. These cellars are uninhabited, and indeed we would be more correct to speak of them as kitchens, since as such they were originally designed; but somehow or another—from defective drainage, from mysterious floodings, from natural decay—they have been abandoned and left to gloom, and stench and rats, and at best but serve as convenient receptacles for rubbish and lumber, and for the hiding away of ugly things that may possibly "come in useful some time or other," and which are forgotten and accumulate and rot, throwing off in the process deadly vapours that creep subtly into upper chambers, and lurk in bedrooms, and gather in cupboards where food is kept, and otherwise pave the way and strew the path with poison flowers against the coming of the grim visitor.

Again, if cholera were deprived of all other sources of succour and refreshing excepting such as may be found in the fried fish shops and cat's meat shops which abound in this plague-striken parish, it need not despair of existence. It may be very convenient to get up a cry to the contrary, but for my part—and the ways by which I arrived at the conviction are open to doubters—I am quite sure that a defective and unwholesome water supply is not the sole and single head from which the prevailing epidemic flows. Fair water in abundance is, without doubt, before all things desirable, and potent to preserve us in health; but it is not potent to avert the consequences of poisoned food swallowed as frequently in the course of a day as meal times may happen. Judging from the number of so-called "tripe" shops in this locality, it would seem that the offal of the whole butchering interest of the metropolis here found a market. Horrible-looking little dens are these tripe shops, stocked with raw heads of oxen, and boiled heads of sheep, and great hairy bullocks' hoofs, and dead-white feet of calves. The window boards and the knives and choppers are smeared with brains, and the walls are bloody. The counters are broad, as they need be; for besides offal for human food, they likewise offer offal for cat and dog food, and there, cheek by jowl with sheep's heads and bullocks' heads, and hearts, and livers, and tripes are mounds of skewered "paunch" bundles, and great slabs of horse-flesh, the latter not unfrequently smoking hot from the knackers' boilers. There, too, you may find—with wholesome meat selling at four shillings per stone of eight pounds, be it borne in mind—large quantities of an abomination, moulded in ten cylinders, and called collared beef, at fourpence per pound! There is a large sale for this. It was just at dinner time when I found myself opposite one of these establishments, and there were several young girls, evidently employed in shops and factories in the neighbourhood, come to buy a quarter of a pound of it for a penny. Another article of human food, conspicuous amongst the dogs' and cats' meat (this is the case of all the tripe shops, and I reckoned at least twelve), was a great yellow dishful of "dripping," whether the produce of the baked sheep's heads, or the boiled calves' feet, or otherwise manufactured on the premises, of course I cannot pretend to say; there it was, however, saturated in the steam of the dogs' paunches and the cats' meat, and presently bought and carried home to be eaten as a cheap substitute for butter, and to grease the frying-pan in which is cooked cheap fish from the costermonger's stall.

There are many other cholera feeders I might mention did space permit, including the fruit stalls, where children are tempted by the large piles of decayed plums and pears for a halfpenny, and the pestiferous fried fish shops, one of which is enough to taint a whole street with its rank stench. Impure water may have, and doubtless has a great deal to do with the breeding and spread of cholera, but equally doubtless is it that the disease derives not a little of its malignity from the sources enumerated, and which is the more to be deplored when one reflects how easily the evil may be remedied.

EXTRAORDINARY BANKING REVELATIONS

MR. ROEBUCK IN THE WITNESS BOX.

The case of Hartland *v.* the General Exchange Bank (Limited) was tried at Guildford Assizes, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Willes. This was an action by a manager of the bank for a wrongful dismissal on the ground of misconduct. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Garth, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick were for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Kemp were for the banking company, the defendants.

On the 1st of October, 1865, the banking company, of which Mr. Roebuck, M.P., was chairman, engaged the plaintiff as their manager for three years, at a salary of £1000 a year, with 5 per cent on the net profits, but with a condition that the agency should be at an end in the event of the bank ceasing to carry on their business, provided his services were dispensed with. After this an amalgamation took place with an estates company, and there were certain dealings with a building society, of which, as the plaintiff represented, he disapproved. In the result the bank got involved in difficulties (the cause of which was in dispute), and the plaintiff was dismissed, as he said, on the ground that he could not keep the bank open. The company, however, stated their grounds of dismissal thus:—1. Non-communication to the directors of the state of the assets of the company; 2, misleading the directors as to the state of the assets; 3, the reduction of the assets of the bank to an unsafe amount; 4, the plaintiff's recommendation to the directors to assign the assets of the bank to him; 5, the plaintiff's refusal to make an affidavit of facts to answer to Messrs. Clench's petition for an order to wind up the company; the plaintiff overstated to the directors the amount paid by him for the premises 79, Lombard street. There were now legal proceedings pending in Chancery, for the winding-up; and this action, it was stated, had been directed by the court to determine the liabilities of the company (if any) to the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in opening the case for the plaintiff, denied on his behalf that there was any foundation for the charges made against him, and declared that the real reason for his dismissal was his disapproval of the wrongful proceedings of the directors; especially with regard to the amalgamation of the building company.

The plaintiff was called and examined as a witness at great length in support of this statement of his case, and in disproof of the charges of misconduct. He stated that he carried on the business of the bank until the 2nd of June last, when a resolution was come to by the directors that, as the manager had expressed his inability to carry on the bank in the present crisis, and the directors deem it expedient that, in order to carry out the plans for the relief of themselves and the shareholders, he retire from office." Mr. Roebuck, as chairman, communicated this resolution to him, and when asked on what grounds it had come, he said, "We fear you would not be able to pull the bank through; there is no charge against you, and you may understand that it is to make no difference in regard to our arrangements with you." It was then proposed to refer the matter to arbitration. He claimed, however, the balance of his salary for the residue of the three years, which being refused, and proceedings being taken for the company being wound up, the present action was directed to determine their liabilities.

Upon the facts being opened and the winding up appearing to have been after the dismissal,

The learned Judge observed that it could not affect the right of action supposing the dismissal wrongful.

Mr. M. Chambers admitted that to be so, but urged that it would be very material as to damages.

The plaintiff was cross-examined as to the alleged grounds of dismissal, which he denied.

Mr. Roebuck was called for the plaintiff, and stated that Sir J. Ennis had been chairman, and when he retired he himself, having previously been vice-chairman, was appointed chairman. In his judgement the plaintiff gave the directors every information, and did not misconduct himself; and, as far as he was concerned, up to the particular time he had no cause even of doubt or suspicion. Being asked in cross-examination what he meant by this, he stated that the plaintiff had, at the time alluded to, suggested an assignment to himself, to which he (Mr. Roebuck) objected, as virtually an act of bankruptcy. This appeared to him so remarkable a suggestion that he thought the plaintiff must have thought the directors a set of fools. (A laugh.) Perhaps (added Mr. Roebuck quietly), he was right. (Great laughter.) The result was that he thought, that as the plaintiff wanted to get rid of the directors, the best thing would be to get rid of him, that is not to dismiss him, but to remove him from his duties. (Laughter.)

In re-examination he was asked whether it was not an open proposition—contained in a paper (produced)—with the view of saving something from the general wreck, and Mr. Roebuck replied that he believed it was.

The paper was read and it ran thus:—"That Mr. Hartland might open the business in such names that he may think best, with a clear understanding that it was to keep the goodwill together for the shareholders until they were able to sell it; and, in consideration of his doing that, it is understood that he was authorised to take all the bullion, &c. in their possession at the time of the stoppage on condition that any profits made should be accounted for to the company."

The action was brought on the 13th June, and the petition for winding up of the company was on the 4th July.

Mr. M. Chambers, in addressing the jury for the company, said he really appeared for the liquidator who represented the interests of the shareholders of this unsuccessful concern, which had small assets remaining, and he insisted that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover more than trivial damages.

The learned Judge, in summing up the case to the jury, said he had some difficulty in seeing what the precise defence was. The plaintiff had been dismissed in a very kind and civil manner, no doubt; but still he had been in effect dismissed and "sent about his business." The engagement was for a fixed period of three years, as its terms plainly implied. The justification set up imputed misconduct to the plaintiff, and involved serious reflections upon his conduct, which were calculated to prevent him from obtaining similar employment in future. It was for the jury to say whether there was any foundation for it, and the transaction as to the house, for instance, appeared to him to have been on the part of the plaintiff entirely straightforward. It was said that at the time of the panic he had attempted to get the assets assigned to himself. He agreed with Mr. Roebuck that this was not good advice, but could it be deemed gross misconduct? Mere erroneous advice given at a time of panic, without fraud, and without misrepresentation—could that be called "misconduct?" The pleas were of the vaguest description, and "particulars" had, therefore, been ordered. It was for the jury to say whether there was any foundation for the charges they set forth. As to the charge about not making an affidavit, one could scarcely read it without a smile; and it was indeed not pressed. Such was the defence raised, and if the jury thought it was not sustained, then came the question of damages, which was one of some difficulty. The jury ought only to take the salary into account, not the commission. Next they were not to give the whole salary for two years and eight months, £2800, nor anything like that sum. They must reduce the amount by the probabilities of the plaintiff having other employment to fill up his time during that time. No doubt the position of manager of a bank was not to be got every day, and that they would consider. Still they would also consider what might reasonably be deemed the value of his time. Then came the question of the winding up, and certainly the stoppage of the concern might fairly be taken into consideration in assessing damages.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £880.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The week opened with showery weather, but was mostly fine during the after part of the day, with occasional bright gleams of sun, and strong breezes from the west and south-west. On Monday the morning was thick, with an uncertain promise; at ten a.m. slight rain fell, increasing at noon, and this proved a settled steady fall during the remainder of the day, while at night it was very heavy, with a violent gale of wind from the south-west; the thermometer at noon down to 58 deg., and the barometer as low as 29·75 inches. On Tuesday heavy showers fell, with a continuance of high gales, and harvest-work was generally suspended. From Northumberland it was observed: "The weather since our last report has been cold and unsettled; wind variable, since yesterday SW, and rain." Wednesday was a very showery day, continuing to be quite unfavourable for harvest work. On Thursday some slight showers fell, but being a very breezy day, harvest work was partially proceeded with, though our advices were not very encouraging. On Friday the morning was fine, and it held up to one p.m., when showers again fell, and continued at intervals for the remainder of the day. Saturday was the only day without rain during the week, but it was dull and gloomy at times, and although the barometer has risen and got up to 30 degrees, the weather does not seem settled. Still, the temperature being higher, gives hopes of improvement, and next week will be yet more important than this has been, as harvest work will be more general.—*Mark Lane Express*, August 11.

The *Bridgwater Standard* gives a list of twenty-three "free and independent" voters of that borough, who in the short space of five weeks changed from Tories into extreme Radicals. They voted Tory for Patton, and Radical for Vanderbyl.

A parliamentary return shows that last year there were 657 co-operative and provident societies in operation throughout England and Wales, with 148,586 members. The total amount credited to shares was more than a million sterling, the cash received for goods sold in the twelve months was £3,373,837, and the profit realised amounted to £250,000.

The 12th of August passed over very peaceably at Enniskillen, there being very little to distinguish it from ordinary days, with the exception of the usual display of orange and blue. The banners were hoisted on the spires of the parish church and on the Protestant Hall on Saturday, after which a great many tunes were performed on the bells.

Miscellaneous News.

John Gould, the soldier who murdered a boy at Staddon Heights, was executed on Wednesday morning at Exeter. There were 10,000 to 15,000 persons present.

CHOLERA.—It is important that the public should be acquainted with the best means for preventing the spread of this pestilence. The leading medical authorities recommend the use of McDOUGALL'S DISINFECTANTS as the cheapest and most efficient. They combine the good effects of Carbolic and Sulphurous Acids, the disinfection being permanent, and not temporary only, as in the case with mere deodorisers, such as Chloride of Lime, &c. Messrs McDOUGALL will forward "Suggestions for the Prevention of Cholera," on application at their depots: London, 11, Arthur-street West, London Bridge; Manchester, Elgar-street, Shudehill.

GALLANT RESCUE.—On Thursday five young girls from Langharne went to spend the day at Pendine, a pleasant sea-bathing place between Langharne and Tenby. They took a walk along the rocky shore, and before they could return were surrounded by the strong spring tide. A Mr Richards, seeing their danger, waded to them, but the rapidly-increasing tide prevented his returning, so that he was in the same perilous circumstances as the girls. A lad from Langharne also endeavoured to swim to them, but failed, and had his clothes carried off by the tide. There was only one chance left—namely, for Richards to endeavour to remove the girls to a rock some 30 yards off, accessible to a boat. This he was directed to do by some one on the cliff, but the adverse wind and noise of the sea utterly prevented his hearing a word. Just then a gentleman from Camarthen, Mr Davis, who, with his wife and gone to spend the day at Pendine, saw the imminent danger the parties were in, plunged into the sea, and with great difficulty swam to the spot, bruising himself much on the rocky shore. He got one of the girls on his back, and Richards another, and they managed to carry them to the above rock, returning again for two more. Mr Davis then returned for the fifth, and with great difficulty rescued her from danger. In about half an hour a boat came, and with considerable effort all the parties got into it, and reached the village in safety. Mr Davis a few years since was presented with one of the Society's medals for saving a man from drowning.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The *Temps* attributes, on the authority of private information from Rome, a plan of conduct to the Pope which has, at all events, the merit of originality. After announcing his intention to the Catholic world in a solemn encyclical, his Holiness is to address a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proposing to deliver over to him as Grand Vicar the States of the Church, comprising the provinces which Italy annexed pursuant to Royal decrees, and which annexation the French Government originally disavowed. The motives of the Holy Father for taking that step are the danger menacing the temporal power and his unwillingness, in spite of his weakness, to abandon the "patrimony of St. Peter" to the Revolution. And, as it cannot defend by itself the possessions secured to it by the two founders of the Carlovingian Dynasty, the Papacy has no alternative but to leave them in the hands of the successor of Pepin—of the Catholic Prince *par excellence*—namely His Most Christian Majesty the Sovereign of France. The original giver would thus resume till better days come the guardianship of those possessions, and as the Pope is the spiritual Vicar of Christ, so the Emperor Napoleon would become the temporal vicar of the Pope. The *Temps* does not vouch for the correctness of this news; but it says,—"It must be admitted that the subtlety of the Court of Rome has more than once produced results quite as unexpected. We doubt, however, whether it would definitively adopt a scheme which would have no other object than to make the French Government responsible to Catholicity for the events which may hereafter happen, not without detriment to the Holy See."

BRITISH AND IRISH EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.—From a statistical document published by the Customs authorities at Liverpool, it appears that the following is the declared value of British and Irish exports from the port of Liverpool in the years ended July 31, 1865 and 1866. In 1865, the exports were valued at £5,768,698, and were shipped in 400 vessels. In 1866, the value was £6,811,763, and goods were shipped in 370 vessels, the increase in 1866, as compared with 1865, being £1,043,065. From the same document it appears that the United States importers are our best customers, for during this last year the exports to them were valued at £1,880,607.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP LIBELLE.—Intelligence was received at Hong Kong of the loss of the ship Libelle, while on a voyage to that port from San Francisco, having on board a valuable cargo and specie to the extent of 76,000 dollars, and a number of passengers, among whom were Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Phelps, Mr. M. Schultz, and Mr. Charles Lascelles, of the English Opera Company, who, with other artistes, were on a musical tour. The ship was cast away on the night of the 4th of March, on an uninhabited and dangerous reef called Wake Island, in the China seas. The passengers remained on board during the night, the sea breaking fearfully over the wreck all the while. They were all landed with difficulty through the breakers on the following day. After an ineffectual search over the island for water for three weeks and suffering much privation, it became imperative to take to the boats and endeavour to reach the nearest habitable island friendly disposed to defenceless and shipwrecked people. Several days were spent in finding a suitable and safe point for departure, the breakers encircling the island, which appeared to be some twenty miles in circumference. Taking such provisions and water as were saved from the wreck, the passengers were transferred to the ship's long boat in charge of the first mate, the captain preferring another boat, and on the 27th of March both boats sailed for the Ladrone or Mariana Islands. To attempt a voyage of 1,400 miles, subject to equinoctial storms, calms, and a tropical sun, with short rations and an ocean studded with hidden rocks and coral reefs, gave but poor hopes of arriving at a port with life. However, after encountering great dangers and enduring horrible sufferings for thirteen days and nights, the boat arrived off the town of Guam. An error in six degrees longitude had brought them off that place. The lady passengers, and in fact everyone in the boat, were in a pitiable and forlorn condition. His Excellency Francisco Moscoso y Lara, Governor of the Mariana Islands, on being apprised of their landing, directed every help and succour to be afforded them. The poor creatures were loud in their expressions of thanks for his hospitable conduct. Nothing had been heard of the other boat, containing the master and the rest of the crew, up to the departure of the last mail. They parted company on the first night after their departure from the island. Unless the boat was picked up by some chance vessel, it was apprehended it must have been swamped, as heavy cross seas were met with that night. His Excellency has sent a schooner in search of the missing boat among the islands to the northward, and then to proceed to the scene of the wreck and recover the £76,000 specie. It had been saved from the wreck, and had for security been buried in the island on the beach.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ANTWERP.—A most destructive fire broke out on Friday in Antwerp, and was burning furiously at the date of the latest advices. The extent of property in buildings and merchandise consumed was roughly calculated from £200,000 to £300,000. The fire broke out about seven o'clock in the morning, in some merchants' stores, situate in the Place de Walborgo, a kind of square fronting the quay, and known as the commercial neighbourhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses, filled with merchandise of every description, while in the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dread consequences that have befallen the city. The first range of warehouses attacked were the three belonging to M. Dennis Haine, and by noon the whole of them were in a blaze from end to end. It then reached a magazine or depot where some ten thousand barrels of petroleum were stored. The local firemen, police, and military used every exertion to stay its progress, and succeeded in rolling a great many barrels out of the building on the quay, but the explosions and vehement fury of the flames compelled them to retreat. During the whole day and night and following day the conflagration swept on with terrific force. The flaming petroleum from the stores in question poured out in a stream, and flowed down into the range of vaults above alluded to, where the larger quantity of petroleum was deposited, and which was all along so much dreaded. The fire then increased in magnitude tenfold, and the explosions that followed shook the whole city, and brought down several houses, while many people are reported to have been killed. The force of the explosion blew in the brickwork of the sewers into which the burning petroleum flowed, and by that means found its way into a great many houses in Rue de Saa's, and in many other streets in that locality. The military drove the people out to a place of safety. Among the buildings that were subsequently consumed were the Hotel de Coborg, the bonded stores known as the Great Swan and Little Swan, and a series of others of a commercial character. The engines that were brought into play were perfectly inadequate to contend against so awful a fire. There was only one steam engine there, and that one belonged to a private firm at Antwerp. Most of the London fire offices have large assurances on the consumed property.

THE AQUARIUM AT ARCACHON.—One of the greatest attractions at the Arcachon Exhibition is its large aquarium. This is composed of 22 compartments, forming a total length of 30 metres, and is consequently larger than those of London and Paris. As it is situated on the sea coast, certain species which could not bear being conveyed from place to place may be found in it, coming directly from the sea, and perfectly satisfied with their new abode, built of marble slabs, the depth of each compartment being a metre. Among the strangest tenants of this watery palace, the *Physalis Pelagica*, of the same family as what is commonly called the "Portuguese man-of-war," holds the first rank. Its body consists of a large air-sack of a beautiful bluish mother-of-pearl tinge, and surmounted with a crest presenting the various hues comprised between purple and a brilliant red. From the body there issue splendid blue peduncles, ending in violet tassels composed of little filaments, each of which is in constant motion; also, long spiral fibres constantly going up and down, and others formed of transparent pearls presenting all the colours of the rainbow. Next to this most curious and elegant creature we see the cuttle-fish with its elephant's head and undulating mantle of various hues, and the *Aplysia* of the coast of Africa, with its head like that of a hare and its fins bordered with purple. These three magnificent species were never exhibited in an aquarium before. The task would be too long to enumerate all the strange denizens of the deep that have found hospitality at Arcachon, such as rays, torpedos, sea-horses, lobsters, sea-spiders (*Maia*), crabs, &c. Though the aquarium has not been in existence more than a month various curious observations have already been made in it. Thus the sea-spider cuts off a leaf from some aquatic plant at hand, chews it into a pulp, and afterwards puts the latter upon its back. The consequence is that its prey seeing this green stuff, which it takes for an island or a tuft of grass, gets upon it, and the moment after has cause to repent its act. Many similar scenes are witnessed by the naturalist in this interesting collection, which it is to be hoped will outlive the Exhibition.—*Galignani*.

A TYPEFOUNDERS' FEAST.—One of the most satisfactory assemblages that has taken place in this trade since the afternoon when John Guttenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schafer, sat down to celebrate the casting of the first fusible type—for which the first found the brains of the inventor, the second the money and the metal of the capitalist, and the third the skill of the craftsman—came off on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, when Messrs. Caslon and Co., completed the 150th anniversary of their ancient firm—which originated typefounding in this country.

On Sunday morning, about half-past four, while a man named William Andrews, watchman at Cochrane's works, was on duty near the line running down to Saltburn from Middlesbro', his attention was called to the body of a man lying near the rails. On going closer to the spot he found that the man's head lay at a considerable distance from the body, and within the rails, while the trunk lay outside. The rails were smeared with the blood, hair, and brains of the dead man. The deceased, whose name is Jas. Gowrie, was a man about fifty years of age, and a boiler smith by trade. On Monday, an inquest was held on the body. It came out in the evidence that the deceased was seen last at half-past nine on Saturday night, and that he was then in a helpless state of intoxication.—A verdict was returned of accidentally killed on the railway while in a state of intoxication.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A correspondent of the *Times*, at Philadelphia, writes:—"If the cable continues in successful working order, a contract will speedily be made between the American 'Associated Press'—a great combination of nearly all the daily newspapers published in the United States and Canada—and the Cable Company for the regular transmission of news. This is to be done upon the basis of the transmission of a daily despatch from Europe of about 40 words, for which the American press are to pay annually the snug sum of 110,000 dollars in gold, or £22,000. It will cost the newspapers here over £70 a day for their little despatch of 40 words, which can readily be printed in five lines of the *Times*, yet this charge of £14 a line is, no doubt, cheap compared with the rate that will be asked for private messages."

CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF AN ELECTION.—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Henry Chambers surrendered to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury. This charge arose out of the election for Maidstone in July last. There was a petition, it will be remembered, against the return of Messrs Lee and Whatman, on the ground of bribery, and upon the investigation before a committee of the House of Commons the defendant was examined as a witness, and he swore that prior to the election both the hon. members came to his forge, and Mr Whatman told him that if £30 or £40 would be of any use to him he could have the money, and that Mr Lee put two sovereigns into his pocket. Messrs Lee and Whatman both swore that the statements the prisoner had made before the committee were false. Witnesses were called for the defence, and in the end the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BURY.—On Monday, at the Bury petty sessions, a man named John Brierley was charged with shooting at Emma Gawthorp, who is engaged to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, at the Mona Gardens, near Bury. Prisoner had been engaged as Gawthorp's night watchman, and is her brother-in-law. On Sunday morning, about a quarter to ten, after having been an errand for Gawthorp, he returned, and taking up a loaded gun with which he had been provided when watching, presented it at her as she was walking, saying, "I'll stop her —— walking. I'll stop her game altogether." The gun missed fire, and he thereupon took a match from his pocket and attempted to fire the gun by applying a light to the nipple. A young woman tried to prevent him, but he assaulted and kicked her very severely. The gun was got from him by a woman promising to put another cap on. He was at once given into custody, and was on Monday committed for trial at the Manchester assizes. Miss Gawthorp appeared in court in male attire (her walking dress), and excited some attention. She commenced to walk on July 14th, and will conclude on Saturday week.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident has occurred on the railway from Lundenburg to Prague. On account of the great amount of military traffic on the line, which has lately formed the artery of communication and supplies for the three united Prussian armies, railway carriages have been brought from Saxony and even Prussia to supply the necessary transport. These carriages for the most part run on three pair of wheels, instead of on two, as do those which in time of peace run along this line, and which for the most part the Austrians drew back with them when they retreated. The Saxon carriages, built for straighter lines and gentler curves, are very liable on such a line as that which from Brun twists and winds up the valley to Prerau to run off the rails. It was thus that the accident occurred. One of the six-wheeled carriages flew off the rails, turned over, and formed a barricade, against which and each other the twelve succeeding ones were shivered. Five men were killed and eight were seriously hurt; many horses suffered, and seven belonging to the King were killed.

It is stated that a mass of the best cannel coal of the size of a whale contains more oil than there is in that fish.

Owing to the want of traffic, the Orton branch of the Morayshire Railway, worked by the Great North of Scotland Company, was shut on the 1st of August.—*Inverness Courier*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SEAT AT SANDRINGHAM.—The first wing of the new palace at Sandringham, joining the present house, which will be incorporated with it, has just been commenced, and a splendid marble tomb has also been erected in the churchyard, by order of the Prince of Wales, to the memory of the late rector.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., V.C.; Lieutenant Colonel William Cosmo Trevor, of the 14th Regiment; and Lieutenant Colonel George Dean Pitt to be ordinary members of the military division of the third class or companions of the Order of the Bath.

We are informed that the Butterly Iron Company have obtained the contract for the Iron work for the Midland Railway station roof in London. This roof it will be remembered when erected, will be the largest in the world, being 240 feet span, or five feet wider than the roof of the riding School at Moscow. The contract price, we believe, is £116,000.—*Building News*.

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, the Liverpool police arrested, in Circus-street (a very low neighbourhood), seven men and a woman, belonging to a gang who had been noticed trying, early in the morning, to effect an entrance into the shop of Mr. Wilkin, a pawnbroker, in Islington. In the house the police discovered a quantity of housebreaking implements, and numerous hats, coats, trousers, &c., evidently used for thieving purposes. They were all summarily convicted, and sent to prison for two months.

IMPORTANT FISHERY CASE.—At the Preston Police-court, on Saturday, a very important fishery case was heard. Mr. John Paley, cotton manufacturer, was summoned (under the 24th and 25th Victoria, chap. 96, sec. 24) for unlawfully attempting to take fish in the river Ribble, in a certain part where Messrs. Ware, fishmongers, have a private right, as tenants of Sir Henry De Hoghton, Bart.—Mr. Watson, solicitor, of Preston, who appeared for the prosecution, said that Sir Henry's claim to the fishery dated about 600 years back; that the right of persons to fish in it had before been tried, but had not been established; that the defendant in the present case had repeatedly caught fish there with nets, &c.; that he had no legal authority for doing so; and that he believed the only plea set up in justification was, that if the defendant fished in the middle of the river, and did not draw his nets to the side, he was beyond the reach of the law. A water bailiff, named Birch, then gave evidence to the effect that he had seen the defendant fishing with a net 100 yards long, in the Ribble, at the place named, and that he used a boat when he caught fish.—In cross-examination, Birch said that the tide flowed up for about two miles above the place where he had seen the defendant fish.—William Ware deposed that he and his brother leased the fishery from Sir Henry De Hoghton, and that they had the exclusive right of fishing in it. The defendant had been cautioned not to fish at the place.—Mr. W. Sharp, of Lancaster, who appeared for the defence, submitted that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in the case whatever. *Prima facie* the right of fishing in a tidal water such as that where Sir Henry De Hoghton's fishery was situated, belonged to the public, and Mr Paley, being one of the public, claimed the power to exercise the right. For 20 years he had constantly exercised such right, and, although Messrs Ware had for some time known that he fished in the Ribble, they had never, until the present, ventured to institute any proceedings against him.—Mr. Jackson, shipbroker, said he knew the defendant had, during the past 20 years, fished between Preston Quay and the Naze Point, the river space from each of these places included Sir H. De Hoghton's fishery.—Mr. Sharp afterwards argued that the defendant had fished in a portion of the Ribble named, "with *bona fide* claim of right," that this was his justification, and that the magistrates had no jurisdiction.—The magistrates held that they had jurisdiction, and the defendant had not established a *bona fide* claim of right. The defendant was then fined 10s and costs.—At the request of Mr. Sharp, the Bench granted a case for the Court of Queen's Bench.

EXECUTION AT JERSEY.—The only execution in Jersey for the last 29 years was inflicted on Saturday morning. The criminal was Francis Bradley, *alias* Bridoux, a Frenchman, aged 22, who was convicted of having, on the 3rd of May last, murdered Esther Le Brun, a single woman, aged 60, of the parish of St. Peter's. After having made an ineffectual attempt to enter the deceased's dwelling by forcing open the shutter of her window he gained admission by breaking a large hole in the thatched roof, and he strangled his victim while she was in bed. He ransacked all the drawers and boxes in the cottage, but appeared to have taken nothing, the only missing article being an old silver spoon. When urged by the Roman Catholic priest and others who visited him in prison to seek his peace with God he said, "God has never troubled himself about me, why should I trouble myself about God?" After his spiritual advisers left him—though he seemed to listen attentively to their advice in prayers—he indulged in low, coarse jests, mimicking what they had said and done. He was buoyed up to the last with the hope of pardon, some of the French residents having got up a petition in his favour. But the public feeling was so strongly set against him, the justice of his sentence being by almost all acknowledged, that only some 300 signatures were obtained to it. The execution took place at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the scaffold being erected on the wall of the gaol. Bradley was engaged with his spiritual adviser till two o'clock in the morning, and then lay down till six, when he rose. He refused breakfast and put on a jaunty, braggart air. He soon, however, broke down and wept bitterly. Half an hour afterwards he again assumed his old tone, and said he would walk to the scaffold as if he were going to his wedding. In a few minutes he again broke down. He wept and groaned, ejaculating frequently "Mon Dieu ayez pitié de moi," and became so prostrate that the officials expected they would have to carry him to the scaffold. A glass of brandy was given to him, and he got more nerve, and he walked to the scaffold escorted by the executioner and the Deputy Viscount. Arrived at the fatal spot the rope was put round his neck, and in less than a minute all was over. The crowd conducted themselves in a most quiet and orderly manner.

Letters have been received from Professor De Filippi and Signor Giglioli, stating that great success has attended their botanical researches in Japan.

FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.—Mr. W. Bates, ironmaster of Tunstall, has failed. His liabilities amount to £100,000, half of which is secured on the works.

It is officially announced that the Rev. Canon Eyre, of St. Mary's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. He succeeds Bishop Hogarth, who died on the 7th of February last.

A serious accident happened on Saturday morning on the road to the Crystal Palace. An excursion van, in which were a number of women, was overturned, and the driver was so much injured that he is not expected to recover. Several of the passengers also received injuries more or less severe.

ARRIVAL OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—The royal mail company's steamship Tasmania, captain Reeks, has arrived at Southampton. She brings 224 passengers, amongst whom are his Excellency, J. E. Eyre, lady, and family, from Jamaica; Judge Sharpe and daughter, from St. Vincent; Lord Bishop of Nelson, Captain de Courcy, R.N., from the Pacific; Lieutenant-Colonel Wolff, R.D., from St. Thomas. His Excellency John E. Eyre and lady were received upon their arrival by Dr. Wiblin, the Medical Superintendent of Health, who conveyed them to his own residence in his carriage. Previous to his departure Mr. Eyre received an address from the deputation of the inhabitants of Kingston, expressing their regret at his leaving the Colony, and their gratification at the praise given him by the Jamaica Commission for his promptitude and vigour in suppressing the recent insurrection. Mr. Eyre, in thanking the deputation for the address, read a long defence of the measures adopted by him during the insurrection, of the execution of Gordon, and the prolongation of martial law. The subscriptions in Jamaica for presenting a testimonial to Governor Eyre amount to £5,000. The general news of the island is unimportant. At Trinidad the Legislative Council met on the 18th July, and a message was read from his Excellency on the subject of the Anglo-French Chinese Treaty.

A STEAMER WRECKED AT FLEETWOOD.—The steamship Wasp, of Southport, was wrecked near Fleetwood at the estuary of the river Wyre, on Friday night, and her immediate proximity to another vessel alone prevented what would have been a serious catastrophe. On Friday, the Wasp left Southport for Blackpool, with a number of passengers. As she approached the pier at Blackpool the sea got very rough, in fact the water ran so high that it was deemed unsafe to run up to the landing stage there, and in accordance with the orders of the captain she steamed forward to Fleetwood, where there is better harbour accommodation. She arrived safely at Fleetwood, and the passengers were then landed all right. On Friday evening at seven o'clock, she shipped all her passengers and proceeded down the Wyre on her return voyage. When she had got a short distance, between the school of Musketry and the Knot point, she got upon what is called the Nare, and her keel was so broken she sprang a leak forthwith and began to fill with water. Considerable alarm naturally prevailed on board, but a vessel was soon brought to the rescue and the passengers were removed as speedily as possible and taken ashore. The unfortunate steamboat gradually made more water, the engine fires were extinguished, the vessel had to be abandoned and she floated up heavily towards the harbour. She was afterwards drifted against a vessel and smashed one of her masts. The disabled steamboat took the Wasp in tow and drew her up to the pier opposite the iron crane. The Wasp fortunately is built with water tight compartments; if such had not been the case she would have sunk bodily, and no doubt many lives would have been sacrificed before assistance could have been obtained.

THE STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.—DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—A deputation of bankers waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of some action on his part with reference to the high rate of discount. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Salomons, M.P., chairman of the London and Westminster Bank, and chairman also of a joint committee of London bankers; and with him were Mr. Wm. Nicholl (London and County Bank); Mr. Paull, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Ware (National Provincial Bank of England); Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P. (Metropolitan and Provincial Bank); Messrs. A. P. Petroco Chino and A. Rulli (Imperial Bank); Mr. Donald Larrach (London Joint Stock Bank); Mr. P. N. Laurie (Union Bank); Mr. M. H. Chaytor (the Alliance Bank); and Mr. J. N. M'Kenna, M.P. (the National Bank). Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart, M.P., president of the Board of Trade, was present at the interview. The representatives of the press were not admitted, but we understand that Alderman Salomons in introducing the deputation, spoke of the disastrous effects which the present system of discount must inevitably entail upon the commerce of the city. At present it was most oppressive, and people who were engaged in trade were completely crippled by it. He then read the following resolution which had been agreed upon for presentation to the Chancellor:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting the maintenance for so very long a period of the high rate of interest fixed by the letter of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Directors of the Bank of England, has a tendency to retard the return of confidence necessary for the interest of commerce at home and abroad, and it is, therefore, desirable to seek an interview with the Government, for the purpose of representing the propriety and policy of modifying that letter, so far as it prescribes a minimum rate of interest at 10 per cent." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt the importance of the subject, and assured the deputation that the Government would take the matter into consideration. He pointed out to the deputation the fact that even though the Bank rate had been ten per cent, in accordance with the terms of the letter, it had not had the effect most to be desired, of increasing the reserves. He defended the course taken by the Directors of the Bank of England, and thought they had acted for the best in the interests of all parties concerned. As for the future, he promised to watch the money market with the deepest attention, and would remain in town in case anything of extreme importance should occur; but, unless things became worse, he must refrain from actively interposing.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COMPTON HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Baron Martin, on Saturday, the court was crowded from an early hour, the trial of Thomas Henry Sweeting, on a charge of having set fire to Compton House, the largest drapery warehouse in Liverpool, having excited a great deal of interest. The building, it will be remembered, was entirely destroyed by the fire, and a loss of upwards of £200,000 involved. The prisoner, a young man of respectability and good family, is about 20 years of age, and was an apprentice of Messrs. Jeffery, the proprietors of the warehouse. There were two indictments against Sweeting, one for stealing the property of the firm, and the other for arson. He was arraigned upon the latter charge. The prisoner, though he had made and signed a written confession as to the crime, now pleaded in a firm and loud tone, "Not guilty." After the facts of the case had been stated by Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Watts, one of the firm of J. R. Jeffery and Co., and the chief superintendent of the establishment, was examined. He deposed that the premises known as Compton House were destroyed by fire on the 1st of December, 1865. On the 1st of June, he called the prisoner (an apprentice in the house) into his room to answer some enquiries about some missing book. In the course of some conversation, the subject of the fire came up, and witness urged the prisoner, for the sake of his peace of mind, to confess if he had any hand in it, but he held out no inducement to do so. He did, however, tell him that what he had on his mind was making him ill, and would kill him in six months.—Mr. Temple interposed, and urged that such evidence was inadmissible; but, after a discussion, his lordship ruled that Mr. Watt's evidence was admissible, and refused to reserve the point.—The evidence of Mr. Watt's was proceeded with. The prisoner ultimately made a full confession, saying that he went into the stock rooms and threw a lighted match amongst a quantity of goods. In answer to the questions of witness, the prisoner said that he did not wait to see the flames blaze up, but ran away at once, after locking up and taking the keys to Mr. Cooke, one of the *employés*. The prisoner also stated that he "had no motive for the crime, and must have been mad when he committed it, as he felt that he had no control over himself." He had no unkind feeling against either the firm or witness (Mr. Watts) personally. Prisoner then desired witness to tell the matter to Mr. Jeffery, as he could not. Mr. Jeffery, who was at a council meeting, was then sent for, and the prisoner then made a statement, which was reduced to writing, and which was to the same effect as that made verbally to Mr. Watts. Two detectives, named Macarthy and Gibbons, were then examined. They both deposed to certain statements the prisoner had made in Bridewell, and which implicated himself. Another witness, an *employé* in Compton House, said that on the night the fire broke out the prisoner had a conversation with him to the effect that he wondered often that a fire did not break out on the premises, as there was such a variety of characters employed. He also said that he should like to see such a fire.—Mr. Temple argued that the written statement put in was no "confession" at all, but a mere statement of facts, and quite consistent with the prisoner's statement that he had "no motive" in committing the crime charged against him. He spoke as to the kindnesses he had received from both the Messrs. Jeffery, but for whom he would not have been able to pass the local university examinations. It was possible that through carelessness the prisoner threw a lighted taper on some goods, and so set fire to the premises, for when he made the so-called "confession," he was evidently quite in a frenzied state, in consequence of his conversations with Mr. Watts. If this suggestion of his (the learned counsel) was true, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. The learned judge, in putting the case to the jury, said that the question for them was did the prisoner knowingly and wilfully, and with the object of setting fire to the goods, throw the match. With regard to the statement, it must be taken as a whole, and, if the jury believed it to be true, they must find the prisoner guilty. A malicious deed, within the meaning of the act, was any wrongful act done intentionally and without just cause or excuse.—The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty.—Mr. Jeffery expressed a hope that his lordship would pass as lenient a sentence as he could, having regard to the youth of the prisoner.—The learned judge acknowledged the kindness of Mr. Jeffery's interposition in this way, but said that he had intended to pass a sentence which might be considered as very severe. An enormous amount of property had been destroyed through the act of the prisoner, and it was absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the public. Before passing sentence, however, he should consult his brother Lush.—Sentence deferred.

ESCAPE FROM A PRISON.—A returned convict named Charles Wilson, who had been apprehended at Preston on a charge of felony, effected a clever escape from the lock-up there on Friday afternoon. While the officer who was on duty at the cells had one of the doors open and was engaged talking to another person, the prisoner Wilson pulled off his shoes, pushed the door open a little farther, slipped out, and disappeared. When the officer turned round he missed the prisoner, and it afterwards transpired that he had made his exit through one of the cellar grates.

A very peculiar case was tried on Tuesday in the Central Criminal Court. A man, named Sitzler, was charged with being in possession of a number of forged stamps, and the purpose for which they were intended was explained in this manner. An advertisement was inserted in the Manchester papers offering to lend money on advantageous terms, and after various letters had passed, the person seeking the loan was directed to forward the first year's interest and stamp, and a promissory note was sent to him for signature. This note was drawn up upon a forged stamp, and it was clear that the whole proceeding was a fraud for the purpose of obtaining the amount of the first year's interest. Sitzler was convicted, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

ROBBING A TRAGEDIAN.—The many local admirers of Mr Ira Aldridge will learn with regret (says the *Levant Herald* of August 1) that he has been the victim of a very sweeping robbery at Kieff. During his absence at the theatre for the last representation at that town, his lodgings were broken open, and the whole of his jewellery, including—as a request for a warning notice of the theft says—"two gold watches, nine rings, four of them set with valuable brilliants; a brooch, set with 52 brilliants; and all other presents and relics of his deceased wife; also bills of exchange, bankers' and other acknowledgments, contracts, &c." Mr Aldridge's loss in cash alone was nearly 10,000 silver roubles. We complain of our Turkish police, but it is, it appears, perfect when compared with the guardians of life and property at Kieff. Though the fact of the robbery was discovered within an hour of its being committed, no clue whatever was obtained to the thieves, nor when Mr Aldridge wrote was there "the remotest prospect" of his recovering any portion of either the jewellery, documents, or cash stolen.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.—The train which should have left Perth on Friday last, at one o'clock did not go away till half-past two, and reached Dava safely. There it was stopped by two platelayers, who had discovered, in making their way to the station, that the Dava, a tributary of the Findhorn, owing to the very heavy rains, had washed right through the railway. On the train being stopped, the station-master proceeded to the spot to examine the damage, when it was found that twenty-one yards of the line were washed away, and the water flowing nine feet deep. After a stay of five hours in an incessant rain—not a house or a tree was to be seen—empty carriages arrived from Inverness, and the passengers were transferred, and proceeded to their destination, arriving at three o'clock in the morning instead of seven in the evening. Had the platelayers not stopped the train, the loss of life would have been dreadful, as it was proceeding at high speed to make up the lost time. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and suite, the Duke of Richmond, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, were in the train, going north for the shooting.—*Scotsman*.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—Dr. Beke has received the following letter from Consul Cameron:—"Zeggye, May 25. My dear Beke,—Many thanks for your kind letter, as well as for Mrs Beke's. I know not how, but I had an anticipation of bad news from home about my poor mother. I was always afraid that the constant strain upon mind and feelings occasioned by such a protracted business would be too much for her at last. It is over now; all that remains is to learn to bear. The messenger going from here will tell you all the news. I hope you will see Mr Flad, who will give you details. Your letter was sent at once to the King, and you will have your answer with this. He is in great anxiety about you. I must hope, however, you are already extricated from your difficulties. We are all longing for European news, and whenever Mrs Beke has nothing better to do I will thank her very much for some intelligence of the outer world. We have had no news now for months. The last letter I got was at Magdala. I am always more or less unwell. I shall do myself the honour of writing to Mrs Beke on another occasion; but, meanwhile, believe me both yours most gratefully and sincerely, C. DUNCAN CAMERON."

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND.—A curious and important case was heard on Saturday at the Tredegar Petty Sessions, in which James Lewis, a sub-contractor at the Tunnel Pit, Beaufort, the property of Mr C. Bailey, M.P., was charged with employing Ann Davies and Sarah Morris underground. The proceedings were instituted by Mr Lionel Brough, Government Inspector of Mines, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and were laid under the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 99, sec. 13. On the 20th of June last, the woman Davies was killed in the stall of the main heading by a fall from the top, and at the inquest it was elicited that the two women had been employed in the pit by the defendant for five or six months, the object being to save in cost of labour. The woman Davies had 9s 6d a week and light, and got to her work by way of a slip, and a circuitous route of a mile in length. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £5 and costs, or in default a month's imprisonment in each case. John Richards, the contractor and overman of the pit, was also charged with employing the women. Mr Rice Harris for the defendant, contended that as Lewis had been convicted of being the employer of the women, the defendant could not be convicted of the same offence. Mr Plews, for the prosecution, argued *contra*, and upon the Bench saying that they thought the objection fatal, he asked to amend the information by inserting "permitting" instead of "employing." The Bench reserved their decision as to whether the objection was fatal until next Friday week.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY CASE.—At the Wakefield Court House, on Monday, a coal miner named James Mackenzie was brought before Mr T. H. Hodgworth, Colonel Holdsworth, and Mr Gurney Leatham, on a charge of absenting himself from his employment. The case was a somewhat novel one. The colliers in the district, like shoemakers, are in the habit of keeping "Saint Monday," and not only that day but Tuesday and Saturday in addition, and it was to try whether they could not be compelled to work the whole week that the proceedings were instituted. All vindictive feelings were disavowed. Mr Gill, who appeared on behalf of the prosecutors, Messrs Pope and Pearson, of the West Riding Colliery, Altofts, said the matter was of the last moment to the firm he represented, as by the refusal of the miners to follow their occupation at the times stated the masters were undergoing a loss of something like £4,000 a year. In the course of the cross examination of the bottom steward it transpired that it was Mackenzie's duty to be present when the men were at work to supervise them. On the other hand it was shown that Mackenzie had been frequently away whilst his men were getting coal, and that on one of the two days on which Mackenzie was charged with absenting himself from his employment his men had been working and he had received the money for their labour. The case, however, was not decided on its merits. Mr Barratt took a number of technical objections, and on one of these—that there was no proof of the signing of the contract—the case was dismissed. The Bench, however, informed Mackenzie that, as the statute under which he had been brought was a penal one, they had requested the strict letter of the law to be complied with, but virtually they considered he had broken his engagement.

SAD DEATH OF A BARONET.—Sir Gilbert East lost his life near the pier at Ryde early on Sunday morning under extraordinary circumstances. He had been in the habit for many years of spending the yachting season at Ryde, and this year his fine schooner-yacht, the Lalla Rookh, has been out daily during the regatta on the Solent. She was at her moorings, about 400 yards from the pier head, on Saturday afternoon, when Sir Gilbert, accompanied by a female companion, came ashore in his own cutter, and spent the evening in Ryde. Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning he passed through the toll gates with the same person, as the piermen supposed, to go on board his yacht. It was high water, and raining heavily at the time, and before they could have got half-way down the pier the attention of the few persons at the gate-house at that hour was excited by the piercing shrieks of a woman. Captain Craske, one of the oldest officers of the Royal Mail Isle of Wight steam-boat service, happened to be at the toll-house in the performance of his duty at the time, and Cousins, the pier watchman, and others ran in the direction from which the cries proceeded. On reaching the round-house they found a lady in a state of great excitement, and a voice from the water was distinctly heard crying out, "Save me! Oh save a drowning man! I'm all right!" Adams, one of the crew of Mr Hudson's yacht, the Caroline, who was among the few present, ran to his cutter alongside the slip, about 250 yards distant, but before he and his mates could get back to the spot whence the cries came all traces of any person in the water was lost. The search was continued for some hours, but without avail. Sir Gilbert's companion returned to the toll-house, and subsequently went off in the cutter of the Lalla Rookh, the crew of which had been awaiting the arrival of their owner at the pier-gates, but, on seeing him approach, had hastened off to the pier-head, where their boat was moored, and where they had been out of hearing of the alarm excited by the sad event. It is said that Sir Gilbert was an excellent swimmer, so that the circumstances of his death appear the more extraordinary. [We may state the deceased baronet was related to the Rev. Rowland East, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Newcastle.]

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Frank Allen, who had been sent back to this country from New York by the American Government under the Extradition Treaty, was brought before the magistrates at Ilford on Saturday, charged with attempting to murder George Withers, the chief officer of the William Penn, London, Havre, and New York steamer, on the high seas. Mr Cattarus, the solicitor, of Mark-lane, prosecuted. He said the offence with which the prisoner was charged was committed during the outward voyage, and the American Government deemed it such a serious matter that, after examining the necessary witnesses, they resolved upon sending him back to England in order that he might be dealt with by the laws of this country, and he was placed on board the Atlantic steamer, which recently arrived in the Victoria Docks. The William Penn was a British ship. Mr George Withers, the chief officer of the William Penn, stated that on the 22nd of June the vessel was on a voyage from Havre to New York. About ten o'clock at night he was on the main saloon deck, and observing that the ship was out of her course he gave charge of the vessel to the third officer, and he went to the wheel house to ascertain the cause. He found there a man named Doully, and after waiting a few minutes Allen, the prisoner, returned. He had charge of the wheel, and he was not sober. The witness called two of the watch to relieve the prisoner, who refused to leave. A vessel being reported on the port bow he persuaded him to leave the wheel. The prisoner then struck him. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards he was passing by the saloon deck when he saw the prisoner with his hand raised as if about to strike him. He sprang back to avoid the blow, and partly fell. While he was on the deck the third officer called out that the prisoner had got a knife in his hand. As the prisoner approached he got further away and struck him a blow on the forehead with the handcuffs. Prisoner fell back and again advanced, and witness thought he struck him twice. The prisoner was then secured by the chief engineer, and he tried to throw the knife overboard into the sea. It fell on the deck. The prisoner was very violent and broke three pairs of handcuffs that were placed on him. Mr William Waring, the third officer, confirmed the evidence of last witness. Mr Cattarus, in answer to the Bench, said the William Penn was the property of a firm residing at Waterford. Prisoner said he knew nothing about the affair. He was a native of Bavaria, but had been living in America many years, and had a wife and family. The chairman, Mr Gurney Fry, said it was his duty to commit the prisoner for trial at the next sittings of the Central Criminal Court.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.

Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Tuesday,	Aug.	14	Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.
Wednesday	,,	15	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	16	Dipton
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

Local and District News.

THE HARVEST.—We understand that harvest has commenced on the banks of the Derwent, on the estate of John Hunter, Esq., West Wood, near Ebchester, and that a field of barley has been cut.

TOWNSHIP ARREARS.—We are sorry to observe that by some means we made a mistake in the amounts owing by the various townships in our last impression. The following is the correct list:—Consett and Knitsley have paid £130; arrears, £69. Benfieldside has paid £90; arrears, £81.

TEMPERANCE AT CONSETT.—On Saturday night last, a temperance meeting was held in Mr Scott's Sale Room, Consett, when excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs J. Weir, G. Hodgson, and I. Usworth, to a very good and respectable audience. Mr Weir also enlivened the proceedings by singing, in his own peculiar and popular manner, a number of choice melodies. Mr J. Brodie, sen., occupied the chair. Five signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.—A special meeting of this Board was held in the room of the Leadgate Literary Institute, on Thursday afternoon. The members present were Messrs E. Charlton (chairman), J. Fletcher, J. Parker, J. Davidson, and W. Todd. The clerk having intimated that the bye-laws had come to hand from the Home Office, they were ordered to be printed. It was resolved that the following gentlemen form the Nuisance Removal Committee:—Rev. F. Kearney (chairman), Messrs J. Fletcher, J. Parker, J. Davidson, and W. Todd. Two to form a quorum. The Board then adjourned.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the above committee was held on Monday evening, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of electing an Inspector of Nuisances in the room of Mr Charles Mosley, who had resigned—Mr W. Barkas, Blackhill, chairman. In the first instance the chairman read the abstract of the New Sanitary Act, and it was suggested that a copy of the Act should be obtained. The chairman then stated to the effect that the business proper of that meeting was the appointment of an Inspector of Nuisances, vacant by the resignation of Mr C. Mosley. He then read over the duties of that officer, and said that there were three applicants for the office, viz., Messrs T. W. Wright, Blackhill; W. Raw, Blackhill; and H. Carrs, Cutlers' Hall. The candidates then retired, and on the motion of Mr J. Wrightson, seconded by Mr R. Marshall, Mr Carrs was nominated to the office. No other candidate being proposed, Mr Carrs was declared duly elected; and on his being called in and acquainted with the decision of the meeting, thanked them. The meeting then adjourned.

TEMPERANCE QUARTERLY MEETING.—Three months ago we reported the amalgamation in effort of the temperance societies of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, and now we have to report that the system they then adopted for the guidance of that effort—viz. by a plan—has worked most satisfactorily. The success which had attended the labours of their advocates during the quarter was made known at their quarterly meeting held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Blackhill, on Tuesday evening, over which Mr W. M. Patterson, of Consett, presided. From the verbal reports given, it appeared that meetings had been held at Shotley Bridge, Highgate, Blackhill, Consett, Preston, Knitsley, Castleside, Ebchester, &c., at all of which places considerable good had been done, and a great number had signed the pledge. Suggestions for the better working of the societies were also made, a deputation was chosen to confer with the friends of temperance at Leadgate with a view to their uniting with them, and a plan committee was elected. The meeting was well attended, was pervaded with a good feeling, and was encouraging in the extreme to those who sympathise with the movement. We heartily wish these social reformers every success, as it is patent to all that this neighbourhood stands much in need of some such exertions being put forth in order to effect a social and moral renovation.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The above school, which has for some time been remarkably prosperous, held its anniversary services on Saturday and Sunday, in the Wood Street Chapel. On Saturday afternoon the children were regaled with tea and cake, and subsequently a few of the teachers and friends partook of the same dainties. After tea, a public meeting took place, presided over by the Rev. T. Southron, the newly-appointed superintendent of the circuit, who briefly addressed the company on the desirableness of educating the mind, and having the heart right with God. Many important lessons might be learned from nature; but that was, nevertheless, insufficient to supply the great want of humanity, which want, he showed, was met by revelation.—Messrs Ainslie and Seed and the Rev. G. Wood also addressed the meeting, the latter of whom, in a neat speech, urged the importance of laying a good foundation. Youth was the training time for the great duties of life, and this, he observed, was the work of parents, communities, and the Church.—Several children recited pieces of poetry in a creditable manner, and the choir sang several hymns very effectively. On Sunday, the Rev. T. Southron conducted the services, and gave appropriate and telling addresses at the various diets of worship. The children were also examined, and acquitted themselves in a manner satisfactory to all. The collections towards the support of the institution amounted to £6 13s., which was in advance of former years.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF DRAPERS' SHOPS AT SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday afternoon a woman was taken into custody at Sunderland on a charge of robbery from a draper's shop, and it was subsequently ascertained by the police that she had been carrying on an extensive system of robbery. The woman in question is named Ellen Cassick, her husband is a labourer, living at Pallion, but has not worked any for some time, and they formerly lived at Jarrow. On Saturday afternoon the woman was seen by Mr Brockhill, a draper in High-street, to steal a roll of cotton print, about twenty-four yards in length, from the door of Mr H. Binns, draper. She was taken into custody, and on being searched another piece of print, eighteen or twenty yards long, was found concealed under her dress. The woman, it appears, had fastened round her waist and under her dress a strong hook, to which she attached whatever articles she could steal, and that she had practised thievery to some extent was ascertained on searching her house, where a great quantity of drapery stuffs unmade up was found. Amongst these were five pieces of French merinos, about fifteen or sixteen yards in each; two pieces of print, one thirty and the other forty yards long; twenty-four yards of black beaded lace; many other articles; and a number of new cotton and print dresses. The prisoner is believed to have been convicted at Shields for shoplifting there.

SOIREE AT BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY.—The fourth annual soiree in aid of the Northumberland and Durham Miners Permanent Relief Fund, at the above colliery, was held on Monday, in a field kindly granted for the occasion by the owners of the colliery. About 360 sat down to an excellent tea, which was presided over by the ladies connected with the colliery. After tea a grand concert was held, at which upwards of 900 were present. Mr J. L. Forster, of Burnopfield, presided, and in eloquent speech stated the benefits to be derived from this most valuable society, and urged upon all miners who had not yet become members to do so at once. An excellent band under the leadership of Mr T. S. Watson, was in attendance, and played several most popular airs, to the evident delight of all present. The singers engaged for the occasion were Mr Macmillan, and Paddy Ryan, who, with their most excellent singing and droll remarks, held the audience enraptured. The Concert being over, the marquee was cleared for a grand ball, which was most numerously attended, there being nearly 100 couples, who indulged in the most delightful recreation of dancing. The ball was led off by Mr Holmes and Miss Ridley, Mr Marshall, and Miss Brown; Mr Forster employing his talent as M.C. The dancing continued to an early hour, after which the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mr Forster, who had so ably presided over the evening's entertainment. Everything in connection with this undertaking has proved a decided success, by far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of the promoters.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Complication of Distempers—Ulcerations, abscesses, swollen glands, and other disorders arising from unseen and unsuspected causes, may be cured by the use of this excellent Ointment, aided by Holloway's purifying Pills. The printed instructions, in which the remedies are wrapped, are sufficiently explicit for the guidance of any invalid with moderate intelligence. Holloway's medicaments can always be used with advantage and without danger. For more than a quarter of a century they have proved themselves to be a treasure to the poor afflicted with disease. Both the Ointment and Pills are especially adapted for military and naval men, colonists, and travellers who cannot everywhere obtain medical assistance, but may always successfully doctor themselves with Holloway's remedies.

THE STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.

Recent action on the part of the men favours the hope that the present unhappy dispute between the masters and their workmen in the North may shortly be determined. The following communication has been forwarded to Mr Hopkins, of Middlesbro', secretary of the Ironmasters' Association:—

National Association of Ironworkers,
36, Ellison-street, Gateshead,
June 14, 1866.

Sir,—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at an Executive Meeting, held at Gateshead on the 11th inst., and a copy sent to each of the firms in the North of England where the men are at present locked out. Resolved—"That while we deeply deplore the continuance of the present dispute with the manufacturers of malleable iron and their workmen in the mills and forges in the North of England, which is so seriously affecting the manufacturing interests of the north, we therefore deem it advisable to suggest that the settlement of the present dispute should be submitted to two arbitrators; the employers to choose one and the workmen the other, and in the event of the arbitrators failing to decide, they should have the power of choosing a third party, whose decision shall be final, the workmen and employers binding themselves to submit to the decision of the party chosen."

Yours, on behalf of the Executive Council,
JOHN KANE, President.
JOHN MILLINGTON, Secretary.

This course has been taken in compliance with the suggestion of the Federative Union of Trades, a conference of which was recently held in Sheffield. Since the above resolution was sent off another was forwarded to Mr Hopkins intimating that, provided the masters agree to arbitration, the men are willing to go to work pending the decision, and bind themselves to accept the rate of wages decided upon by the arbitrators. If this offer of arbitration is rejected, the Federative Union of Trades pledges itself to take joint action in support of the men now out on strike.

CONSETT.

Unfortunately for this district we cannot hold out any hopes of a speedy settlement of the dispute between the masters and men employed in the iron trade at this place. At the beginning of this week hopes were entertained of an arrangement being entered into between the parties, as it was stated that the masters had offered to give the average price of the wages paid during the last four and a half years. On entering into the question we had serious doubts as to the correctness of the statement, as it came out on examination that the average wages paid during that time was only a reduction of about 2½ per cent. on the wages the men were receiving when they came out on strike, in place of a reduction of 10 per cent., which the masters offered. The difference seemed so great in our opinion that we could not accept it as a settled question. The result is just as we expected—the prolongation of the strike. How long such a state of things is to go on we cannot pretend to prophesy; but it requires very little observation to come to the conclusion that the strike has already continued too long. Should the strike continue much longer the consequences will be ruinous to tradesmen and the working men themselves, who have already suffered severely. We hope that a speedy and effectual settlement of this question will soon be arrived at, and that ere long happiness and contentment will reign at Consett.

JARROW.

We understand there is every probability of a settlement between a portion of the workmen at Jarrow and their late employers. The underhands have to start work on Monday, and it may be expected the rest will follow shortly.

WALKER.

After a stoppage of four weeks, Messrs Losh, Wilson, and Bell determined on resuming operations at their works on Tuesday morning by employing their agents and foremen to work the puddling furnaces, &c. Mr J. J. Thomas, manager, took the lead at the puddling furnace, assisted by Messrs Fellows and Gunn by working two more furnaces, Mr Newbold, the puddling manager, working the hammer, Mr B. Evans and others working three scrap furnaces, Mr C. Evans superintending the rolling of the iron, &c. Everything has gone on in a very satisfactory manner.

NEWCASTLE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

THURSDAY, August 16.

(Before Mr Commissioner ARABALL.)

Re THOMAS JAMESON, beer house-keeper, Blackhill.

This was an adjourned sitting for the last examination and discharge. Mr Britton appeared for the assignee; and Mr Wm. Lockey Harle for the bankrupt.

Mr Britton read the examination of a woman called Hobday, deposing to the removal of certain articles of furniture from the bankrupt's house on the day the bankrupt petitioned the Court, and that several men were thus employed.

The bankrupt, on being called, denied the truth of this statement; and a female witness, named Hope, confirmed his statement.

Mr Britton, in reply to his Honour, said that the messenger of the Court found furniture to the value of £15 in the house on taking possession.

Mr Britton said he was not instructed to oppose the bankrupt passing and taking his discharge, because looking at the report, which had been very carefully prepared by Mr Greener, it seemed that as far as the matter of dividend went, there would be a tolerably good one. Had nothing else occurred, he should almost have been inclined to compliment the bankrupt under the circumstances, for they had the fact that, having begun business with a capital of £5, he had managed to leave a pretty good balance in the hands of the creditors—the estate, in fact, being nearly solvent. He must, however, charge the bankrupt, on the evidence of Hobday, with having made away with some of his property with a view to defraud his creditors.

Mr Harle, in reply, contended that the evidence as to the removal of the furniture could not be relied upon, as there was reason to believe it had been dictated by ill-feeling towards the bankrupt; that it was disproved by the evidence of the bankrupt and his witnesses; and that if any furniture had been removed it had been done without his knowledge.

His Honour said if the evidence of Mrs Hobday was to be believed the bankrupt had been guilty of a shameless robbery. She was, however, contradicted by persons for aught that appeared as credible as herself. There was no *primâ facie* case sufficiently proved to justify him in directing a prosecution for misdemeanour; and as the general features of the bankruptcy were not unfavourable he was inclined to give the bankrupt the benefit of any doubt he felt; and no objection being offered on any other ground, allowed him to pass his examination, and take an immediate discharge.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

ASSAULTS.—Mary A. Harrison and Sarah M. Talbot, of Dipton, were charged by Elizabeth Short with assaulting her on the 30th ult. Discharged.—Mary Jane Brown, of Dipton, was charged by Jane Donaldson of the same place, with committing an assault upon her on the 1st inst. Fined 5s and costs.——Michael Best was charged by W. J. Scott with assaulting him on the 31st ult. Fined 5s and costs.——Sarah M. Talbot, Mary A. Harrison, and W. Harrison, of Collierley Dykes, were severally charged by Elizabeth Smith with assaulting her on the 7th inst. Talbot was fined 10s and costs; Mary A. Harrison, 1s and costs; and W. Harrison was dismissed.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—David Richardson, Emanuel Johnson, John Oliver, and Robert Whittaker, four lads, belonging to Berryedge, were brought before the bench, charged by John Harrison with committing wilful damage in his garden on the 5th inst. Prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of 11s 8d each, damages, and costs.——W. Johnson, John Maddison, John Christie, John Lyons, and James Bickerton, also boys belonging to Berryedge, were severally charged by Thomas Dolphin, of the Delves, farmer, with trespassing in his field, and by so doing committing wilful damage. They were each ordered to pay 6d damage, and 8s 6d costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—George Bailes, was charged by P.C. Raine with a breach of Highway Act, on the 28th ult. Fined 5s and costs.——Michael Best was charged by W. J. Scott with a breach of the Highway Act, on the 31st ult. Fined 5s and cost.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.—W. Moslin, was sued by John Hays, James Steanson, and Owen McGlona with refusing to pay the amount of wages due to them, on the 6th ult.—An order was made for payment of Hays and Steanson; but the case of McGlona was dismissed.

BASTARDY.—Robert Welton was charged by Isabella Leyborne with being the putative father of her child. An order was made for 2s 6d per week and expenses.——Thos. Lowder was charged by Jane Proud with being the father of her illegitimate child. Dismissed.

WILFUL AND CORRUPT PERJURY.—Alexander Turnbull, of Whitehead, publican, was charged by John Wood, of Burnopfield, with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury on the 25th ult., at the Shotley Bridge County Court. Mr Patrick, solicitor, of Durham, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Taylor, solicitor, of Hexham, for defendant. Mr Salkeld, solicitor, of Durham, said that on the 25th ult., he attended the County Court holden at Shotley Bridge, and on that occasion acted for Mr Taylor, high bailiff to the court. He heard the defendant give his evidence and took notes on that occasion, which he read to the court, which stated that the defendant there swore that he had paid the prosecutor the sum of £10 16s.—John Wood, on being sworn said he was agent for Mrs Wanless, brewer, of Burnopfield, and went at the beginning of every month to collect the monies, and get orders. On the 2nd of July he went, in company with Mr Morgan, to the the house of defendant, the account due from him was £11 5s 0d, and he took off 9s for discount. He held the money in his hand and witness gave him a receipt for the amount. As soon as he got the receipt he put the money and receipt into his pocket. The accounts were entered in a book, and when he received money, he put it down in the book. The book was here produced and the account settled as stated by witness. He refused to give him the money, and he then went for the police, leaving Morgan in the house during his absence. He gave evidence at the County Court, where judgment was given for defendant to pay the amount and costs, which he has since paid. W. Morgan said, on Monday, the 2nd of July, I accompanied Mr Wood. On that day, we went into the defendant's house. I saw Wood give the receipt to defendant, who would not pay the money. I am quite certain he never paid Wood the money. Defendant said he had got what he wanted, and he told us to go to h— to get the money. P.C. Marshall deposed that on the 2nd ult. Wood came came for him, and he accompanied Wood to Turnbull's. Defendant said that he had paid the money. Mr Patrick said as it was a case of great commercial importance he hoped that the bench would only admit the defendant to bail on substantial security for his appearance. He understood that he had friends abroad and that probably he would be leaving the district. Mr Taylor thought that the bail he was prepared to offer would be sufficient. The magistrates decided to send the case for trial at the assizes, but to admit him to bail of two good securities for £25 each and himself in £50. Mr Taylor said he understood that defendant would deposit £50 in cash security for his appearance, and that he had proposed two respectable parties for his further security of £25 each.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

A special meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of considering a letter received from the Lords of the Privy Council for the adoption of preventive measures against the cholera.

Present—Rev. J. Thompson (presiding), Messrs R. H. Gee, E. T. Smith, J. Bovey, and J. Calvert. Drs. Bolton, Wilson, and Thompson, the medical officers to the Union, were also present.

The CLERK read over the notice convening the meeting; after which he read an important communication received from the Poor Law Board, containing instructions for the prevention of the spread of cholera in the Union.

The medical officers were requested to give their opinion as to the disinfectants and medicines which were most suitable, when the following were suggested and afterwards ordered by the Board:—Carbolic acid (Calvert's No. 5), chloride of lime, tincture of opium, tincture of iron, cod liver oil, quinine, and carbonate of ammonia.

These gentlemen also recommended that strict attention be paid to cleanliness, the weekly removal of all noxious matters from the different villages in the Lanchester Union, and the washing out of all open drains, and also the weekly cleaning out of all privies and ashpits. A supply of blankets and brandy was also ordered to be on hand; and, in case cholera should break out, they suggested that hospitals and nurses should be provided for the destitute paupers.

These recommendations the Board decided to attend to at once.

The Board then adjourned.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the waywardens of the Lanchester Highway Board was held in the Justice-room, Lanchester, on Thursday last.

Present—Major Joicey (presiding), Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh, Messrs D. Balleny, G. Walker, R. Davison, W. Watson, W. Bulman, J. Wilkinson, J. Cumming, W. Cumming, H. Ritson, G. Hobson, E. Charlton, and J. Calvert.

The Clerk read over the minutes of last meeting, which, on the motion of the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh, were confirmed, and signed by the chairman.

The Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh said that since their last meeting he had received a notice of a summons for non-payment of rates by the township of Roughside. He understood that the money had been paid, and he hoped the matter would be rectified, as he did not like such disagreeable paper being sent to him.

The Surveyor said he had paid the money, which had been given to him as he was passing through that place.

The Clerk acknowledged that the money had been paid, but when he sent the notice he was not aware that the money had been received by the treasurer.

The Surveyor reported that the works required for the townships were let, with the exception of Kyo; the work required in that township was going on at his estimated price. Greencroft and Esh townships were also being done at the surveyor's tender.

The Waywarden of Greencroft (Mr Belleny) said that the ratepayers of that township were quite willing for the work to go on at Mr Hall's tender. They had held a meeting of the ratepayers on the subject, and they were satisfied for the work to be done in that way.

The Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh drew attention to the state of a portion of road near Little Greencroft, which was decided to be attended to.

The Surveyor reported that Mr Summerstone was unable to supply them with stone for Esh township, and he had to ask the permission of the board to open a quarry at Edmondbyers Cross, where there was a very suitable stone.

The Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh said that if they thought of using that stone they should apply to the Dean and Chapter for their permission, and he, therefore, proposed that the clerk write for permission to work the quarry.

Mr Cumming seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman adding that they would be satisfied with the arrangement for using this stone in Esh township, if the surveyor secured the sanction of Mr Smith, the waywarden of that township, to the arrangement.

The Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh called the attention of the surveyor to the dangerous condition of the bridge at Edmondbyers for want of railing.

The Surveyor replied, that some time ago Mr Raine promised him to see to get it done at once.

The attention of the Surveyor was also called to the filthy condition of the road near Consett Hall, which, in its present condition, was a perfect nuisance.

The Surveyor said that this road was out of their jurisdiction; it was under the Consett Local Board. (Laughter.)

An old pond near Allanford-gate on the Hole House Road was also mentioned, and the Surveyor promised to see after it.

The Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh proposed that the confirmation of the Board be given to the proceedings of the Finance Committee at their late meeting, at which contracts for some of the township were let.

Mr W. Watson seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Clerk reported that he had written to Messrs Murcill and Prodham, contractors, in reference to the expenses incurred in putting the roads in Tanfield township into repair. They thought the charge excessive, and had promised to be at Lanchester that day to see after it; they could not agree to the change, but were desirous to settle the matter amicably.

Mr Ritson: Have they paid the amount due to our township? (Benfieldside).

The Clerk: Yes, some time ago.

Mr Charlton understood that it had been somewhat taken out of their hands, and that it was a matter between their surveyor and Messrs Murcill and Prodham.

The Surveyor in reply said that he had offered to charge them the same as had been charged to the Board. If he had neglected the road at the time, it would soon have been impassable.

Mr Charlton thought it would be better for the waywardens of Tanfield to meet Messrs Murcill and Prodham, and settle the matter if they could come to terms.

In answer to the Chairman, the Surveyor stated that the amount charged to these gentlemen was £19. 13s. 10d., Mr Prodham had offered £13.

The Chairman proposed that the committee to settle the matter be the waywardens of Tanfield, and Messrs Charlton and Ritson, who would meet together at Newcastle, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at twelve o'clock, at the Queen's Head Inn.

Leave was granted by the Board for the erection of poles for telegraphic purposes, between Kip Hill and East Tanfield.

The Clerk reported that the townships of Billingside was £9, Butsfield £1 5s 4d, and Burnhope and Hamsteel £3 15s in arrears.

Mr Bulman asked if he paid the deficiency of Burnhope and Hamsteel, who would repay him? It had been collected; would the party who collected it have to repay him?

Mr Walker proposed that the amount in arrear by Butsfield be left over for six weeks, so as to allow time to make proper arrangements for the payment of the money.

Mr Wilkinson seconded the motion which was carried on the provision that Mr Bulman promise to pay the amount within two months.

Mr Cumming undertook to see that the arrears of Burnhope and Hamsteel was paid.

The Clerk reported that the townships of Conside and Knitsley had paid towards the sum of £114 12s 5d—£95, which left a balance of £23 12s 5d due to the Board up to the 20th April.

The Clerk reported that the sum of £42 6s 7d was due to the township of Iveston by the Board.

Medomsley was stated to be indebted to the Board to the amount of £100 3s 9d.

Mr Charlton said that a rate had been made on the ratepayers of Medomsley to meet this amount.

Mr Calvert asked whether there was anything due from the township of Ebchester?

The Clerk said that £1 7s 8d was due to the Board.

The Chairman then moved that the balance due from the Board be paid over to the Iveston township, and also that the clerk make a demand upon the other townships for the accounts owing.

Mr Ritson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr Charlton thought it would be better to send the account to the Waywarden of Medomsley.

Mr Calvert: It is the duty of the waywardens to see that the old accounts are settled up.

The attention of the surveyor was called to a wall building near Ruffside, which was promised to be looked after.

The Clerk said that he had been written to by Mr Daglish and also by Mr Coupland, the clerks to the Local Boards at Consett and Leadgate, about certain books, formerly in the possession of the Highway Board, but which he had never seen.

The Surveyor said that these books were in his possession. They had fallen into his care when he was doing business for Mr Compton, their late clerk.

Mr Calvert proposed that these books be handed over to the Local Boards applying for the same, and that receipts for the same be given, which shall be deposited with the Clerk.

Mr G. Walker seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr R. Davison said that he had been spoken to by a farmer at Muggleswick, to bring before the Board the propriety of making a road to his farm near Whitehill plantation. The road had never been made, but the farmer wished the Board to compel the township of Muggleswick to make it. The farmer was unwilling to make the road a public one, as he was unwilling that anyone else should travel on it.

The Board decided not to interfere in the case.

Mr Watson objected to the precepts for Healeyfield and Muggleswick being issued together. He wished the townships to be separated. Before the commencement of this Board they always paid alike, but now Healeyfield always paid more.

The Chairman said this question had been several times before the Board; could they not agree among themselves?

Mr Calvert asked if both these townships were of the same extent?

Mr Davison: One has sixteen miles and the other about four miles of road.

Mr Watson: Healeyfield has 3½ miles and Muggleswick 17 miles of road.

Mr Wilkinson thought if they were both united they should pay alike. They must both be rated alike. In Rowley and Ruffside they each pay their proportion; one pays one-third and the other pays two-thirds of the expenditure.

Mr Davison said that he wished their own precepts divided upon their own rates.

Mr Watson: We cannot settle among ourselves, and we want the Board to settle the matter.

Mr Walker thought these townships should ask some independent person to take down particulars, and send in a report to the Board.

No decision was, however, arrived at.

The month's accounts, amounting to £274 1s 1d, were then passed, and cheques for the amount signed.

The Board then adjourned.

Sporting Intelligence.

EGHAM MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The RUNNYMEDE STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, if declared, with 50 added. One mile.
Jack o' Lantern, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ....Fordham 1
The Vocalist, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ....Pepper 2
Diego's dam filly, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Murray 3
Betting: Even on Jack o' Lantern, 7 to 4 agst Diego's filly, 5 to 1 agst Vocalist. Won by a length, half a length between second and third.

The EGHAM STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. One mile.
........Covey 1
Arbutus, 7st 1lb ....Hayhoe 2
Opposition, 6st 11lb ....Pepper 3
Sylvia, 6st 1lb
Betting: 5 to 2 on Arbutus, 5 to 1 bar one. Won in a canter by two lengths; bad third. The winner was brought in for 195 gs.

The KING JOHN STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Capt. Machell's Knight of the Garter, 8st 10lb ....Custance 1
Lord Portsmouth's Plunder, 8st 7lb ....Wells 2
Mr J. La Mert's Carlotta filly, 8st 4lb ....Covey 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Knight of the Garter, 7 to 2 agst Plunder, 5 to 1 agst Carlotta filly. Won cleverly by a head, a bad third.

The WELTER HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. One mile.
The Colt, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb ....Fordham 1
Jack o' Lantern, 4 yrs, 11st 11lb ....Edwards 2
Brigand, 4 yrs, 10st 12lb ....Grey 3
Betting: 7 to 2 agst The Colt, 4 to 1 agst Jack o' Lantern, Won by three lengths.

The ANKERWYCKE STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Elburg, 8st 7lb ....Wyatt 1
Flora, 7st 1lb ....Gray 2
Bianca Capella filly, 6st 10lb ....Sadler 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Elburg, 7 to 4 agst Flora, 5 to 2 agst Bianca Capella. Won in a canter by four lengths; a bad third.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs. Two miles and a distance.
Elland, 4 yrs ....Thomas 1
Whalebone, 3 yrs ....French 2
Pirate, 4 yrs ....Richards 3
Betting: 100 to 15 on Elland. Won by four lengths; a bad third.

The BETTING STAND PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Ballard's f by Cannobie—Hopbine, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ....Stephens 1
M. De La Ce's Mdlle. Cleopatre, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb...H. Covey 2
Mr Brayley's Viceroy, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ....Murray 3
Betting: 5 to 4 agst Viceroy, 7 to 2 agst Mdlle. Cleopatre, 6 to 1 agst Hopbine filly. Won by a head, two lengths between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—The BARON'S STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Smith's Seville, 8st 6lb ....Salter 1
Mr Bevill's Busy Body, 8st 9lb ....Stephens 2
Mr Ten Broeck's La Sorrentina, 8st 10lb ....Barker 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Busy Body, 5 to 4 agst Seville, 8 to 1 agst La Sorrentina. Won easily by a length and a half, a bad third.

The SURREY and MIDDLESEX STAKES (handicap) of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 80 added, the second to save his stake. One mile and a half. 16 subs, 8 of whom pay 5 sovs each.
Mischief, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Covey 1
Pas de Charge, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Adams 2
The Brigand, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb ....Gray 3
Betting: 100 to 30 agst Pas de Charge, 10 to 1 agst Mischief, 100 to 6 agst Brigand. Won by a short head; a bad third.

The MAGNA CHARTA STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Leases, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Sadler 1
Phantom Sail, 2 yrs, 7st 1lb ....Barker 2
Opposition, 3 yrs, 6st ....Covey 3
Betting: Even on Leases, 100 to 30 agst Phantom Sail. Won by a neck; bad third.

The PRINCE ALFRED CUP (handicap), a piece of plate value 200 sovs. One mile.
Skirmish, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb ....Hibberd 1
The Vocalist, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ....Peppler 2
Lydia, 4 yrs, 6st ....Gifford 3
Betting: 5 to 4 on Skirmish, 7 to 1 agst Vocalist. Won by a length; bad third.

The RAILWAY STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Colleen, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb ....Deacon 1
Ambitious, 2 yrs, 5st 10lb ....Spencer 2
Elburg, 2 yrs, 5st 10lb ....Wyatt 2
Betting: 3 to 1 agst Colleen, 8 to 1 agst Ambitious. Won by half a length; bad third.

The PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES (handicap) of 200 sovs in specie. One mile.
Mr Nightingall's f by Stockwell—Diego's dam, 5st 16lb ....Wyatt 1
Mr Wodson's Deerfoot, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb ....Deacon 2
Mr Hawkins's Lydia, 4 yrs, 6st ....Gifford 3
Betting: Even on Deerfoot, 10 to 1 agst Diego's dam filly. Won by a head; bad third.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The LADIES' PURSE of 50 sovs' for two-yr-olds and upwards. Three-quarters of a mile.
Chibiaa, 8st 7lb ....E. Martin 1
Underhand filly, 7st 8lb ....Carver 2
Argyll, 7st 6lb ....Jamieson 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Chibiaa, 9 to 1 agst any other (off.) Won by half a length; bad third.

The EIGHTH STAMFORD BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; the second to save his stake. Half-a-mile. 42 subs.
Mr T. Parr's Opoponax, 8st 9lb ....Cannon 1
Mr Saxon's Miss Elisabeth, 8st 11lb ....Clements 2
Mr Handley na Brother to Custaloga ....Maidment 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Opoponax. Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

The STEWARDS' PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft (to the fund), for all ages. Half-a-mile. 19 subs.
Mr T. Cliff's Cantharides, 3 yrs, 6st ....Kenyon 1
Mr Barber's Locket Lucy, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb ....Gradwell 2
Mr Phillips's Patchwork mare, 5 yrs, 7st ....Carver 3
Betting: Even on Cantharides, 6 to 4 on Locket Lucy.

The WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 200 added; the second to save his stake. About two miles. 22 subs, 12 of whom pay 5 ft.
Mr Handley's Retrousse, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Kenyon 1
Mr E. Phillips's Arkansas, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb ......Challoner 2
Mr Jos. Saxon's Monitress, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ......J. Vinell 3
Betting: 9 to 2 agst Retrousse, 11 to 2 agst Arkansas, 7 to 1 agst Monitress. Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The PATSHULL STAKES of 5 sovs each, 3 ft to the fund, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile. 12 subs.
Mr Lincoln's Little Harle, 2 yrs, 6st 2lb ....Kenyon 1
Mr Phillips's f by Underhand—Topsail, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ....Carver 2
Mr Thomas Stevens's Sunnyside, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb ..Cameron 3
Betting: Even on Little Harle, 7 to 4 agst Sunnyside, 3 to 1 agst Topsail filly. Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

The STAFFORDSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft to the fund, for two-yr-olds. Half-a-mile. 29 subs.
Mr Porter's Challenge, 6st 9lb ....Mordan 1
Mr Brown's Jolie, 6st 7lb ....Barlow 2
Mr Mackenzie's Prelate, 7st 4lb ....Cameron 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Challenge, 100 to 8 each agst Prelate and Jolie. Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

The ENVILLE WELTER CUP (handicap) value 100 sovs, the surplus in specie. One mile and a half. 11 subs.
Lord Stamford's Brick, 6 yrs, 11st 6lb ....E. Martin 1
Mr Meeson's Charming Woman, aged, 10st 3lb Challoner 2
Mr Handley's Custaloga, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb ....Maidment 3
Betting: 3 to 1 agst Custaloga, 4 to 1 each agst Brick and Charming Woman. Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—The SHAKSPERE PLATE (handicap) of 3 sovs each, with 25 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Wild Briar, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb ....White 1
Polka, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb ....Hoystead 2
Delilah, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb ....Fox 3
Betting: 3 to 1 on Wild Briar, 5 to 1 agst Polka. Won by half a length, a bad third.

The HOLTOAKE STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. About a mile and a quarter.
Lord Stamford's Brick, 6 yrs ....Martin w.o.

The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 sovs, added to a handicap of 7 sovs each, 4 ft. Half a mile. (19 subs.)
Cranbury, 5 yrs, 9st 10lb ....Payne 1
Ozone, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ....Doolan 2
Goojerat, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ....Merdan 3
Betting: 4 to 1 agst Cranbury, 5 to 1 agst Ozone. Won by a short neck; a length between the second and third.

The WROTTESLEY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Stapenhill, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb ....Edwards 1
Cotillon, 3 yrs, 7st ....Mordan 2
Cantharides, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ....Kenyon 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Cantharides, 7 to 2 each agst Stapenhill and Cotillon. Won by two lengths, same between second and third.

The CLEVELAND CUP of 200 sovs, in specie, added to a sweepstake of 20 sovs each. About two miles and a half.
The Duke, 4 yrs, 9st 6lb ....Cannon 1
Archimedes, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb ....Martin 0
Betting: 6 to 1 on the Duke. Archimedes bolted.

The CHILLINGTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds, the second to save his stake. Half a mile.
Duke of Beaufort's Lady Hester, 8st 12lb ....Cannon 1
Mr Chaplin's Satyr, 8st 3lb ....Custance 2
Mr Craven's Bird's Eye, 8st 7lb ....Parry 3
Betting: 5 to 1 on Lady Hester. Won by three lengths, a bad third.

The STAMFORD BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds, the second to save his stake. One mile and a half.
Retrousse, 8st 7lb ....Edwards 1
Ischia, 8st 7lb ....Cannon 2
War, 8st 10lb ....Adams 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Ischia, 4 to 1 each agst Retrousse and War. Won by a neck; half a neck between second and third.

STOCKTON MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.—Stewards: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Right Hon. the Earl Vane, the Right Hon. Lord Bateman, the Right Hon. Lord Courtenay, H. Chaplin, Esq., W. Mackenzie, Esq., and Capt. Surtees, M.P. Mr Thomas Craggs, clerk of course, stakeholder, and secretary.

The three days at Stockton were inaugurated to-day. The prominence which this enjoyable meeting has attained, attracted, as usual, an immense assemblage. The weather was fine, the sport excellent, and a very large and fashionable company in the ring enclosure, amongst whom were—Earl Vane, the Earl of Zetland, Viscount Canterbury, Lord de Lion, Lord Bateman, the Duke of Beaufort, the Hon. A. O. Poulet, Captain Hedley, and the Earl of Durham. Subjoined are the details of the running:—

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for two-year-olds and upwards. One mile.
Mr Munroe's Douro, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ....R. Challoner 1
Mr Chaplin's c by Promised Land—Bavard's d., 2 yrs, 5st 10lb ....G. Walker 2
Mr Spark's f by General Williams, 7st 6lb ....Dunbar 3
Betting: 2 to 1 agst Bavard's colt, 6 to 1 agst Douro. Promised Land led to the turn in for home, when the lot closed, Douro simultaneously coming on equal terms with Promised Land, and the trio ran almost in a line to the distance. Douro then came away, was never caught, and won by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

The CLEVELAND STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; the second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (33 subs.)
Major Elwon's Plaudit, 8st 10lb ....J. Snowden 1
Mr Herbert's Easby, 8st 7lb ....R. Challoner 2
Mr Simpson's Paxton, 8st 10lb ....J. Osborne 3
Mr Jackson's Knight Errant, 8st 10lb ....J. Morris 4
Betting: 2 to 1 agst Easby, 4 to 1 agst Plaudit, and 5 to 1 agst Paxton. At the bend Knight Errant came to the front, and carried on the running into the straight, being joined round the turn by Easby on the inside and Plaudit on the outside. Coming up home Knight Errant fell away, and a good race between Plaudit and Easby eventually ended in Plaudit winning cleverly by a length, the same between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth.

The STOCKTON TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP of 200 sovs in specie, given by the tradesmen and inhabitants of Stockton, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft and 5 if declared; the second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes.
Mr Jackson's Harry Brailsford, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb ......Morris 1
Lord Zetland's El Cid, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb ....J. Walker 2
Mr R. Osborne's Miss Haworth, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb ....Cameron 3
Moulsey, Windham, and Red Earl also ran.
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Harry Brailsford, 3 to 1 agst Moulsey, 4 to 1 each agst Miss Haworth and Windham, and 10 to 1 each agst El Cid and Red Earl. The lot went away at a somewhat slow pace, Miss Haworth making the running, El Cid lying in second place, Moulsey third. Just after passing the mile Red Earl joined Moulsey, Windham being last, but on rounding the last turn the whole lot closed well up together, and kept in a cluster until they had fairly entered the straight. Miss Haworth still continued a slight lead, El Cid now occupying the second place; but it was of short duration, as he was very soon afterwards displaced by Harry Brailsford, Red Earl simultaneously breaking down. A good race then ensued to the distance, El Cid and Harry Brailsford joining issue with the leader at the distance, El Cid on the inside and Harry Brailsford on the outside. A little distance further on—at the half distance—Miss Haworth was beaten, and after an exciting race with the pair Harry Brailsford landed first by half a length, a neck separating the second and third.

The HARRY FOWLER PLATE of 70 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each; the second to receive 15 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. 20 subs.
Mr Masterman's Honesty, 3 yrs, 9st ....J. Osborne 1
Mr Jackson's Hopvine, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ....Cameron 2
Mr Chilton's Capitola, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb ....Walker 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Hopvine, 7 to 1 agst Honesty. Approaching the distance Honesty took a slight lead, Hopvine lying second. On reaching the stand the leading trio passed the judge in the order named, Honesty winning easily by a length, and three lengths separating second and third.

The NINTH ZETLAND BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds; the second to save his stake. One mile and a half. 27 subs.
Lord Zetland's Quick March, 8st ....J. Snowden 1
Capt. Gray's Terror, 8st 12lb ....T. Challoner 2
Betting: 11 to 10 on Quick March, and afterwards even betting. Quick March made the whole of the running and won by a length.

The SOUTH STOCKTON SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added, for two-yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Mr W. Nichol's Ladylike, 2 yrs, 6st ....Cameron 1
Mr Dawson's Dusty Miller, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ....Morris 2
Mr Chaplin's c by Promised Land—Bavard's dam, 2 yrs, 6st 3lb ....Walker 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Ladylike, and 6 to 4 agst the Bavard colt. The favourite made nearly the whole of the running, and won easily by three lengths, the same between second and third.

The TOWN PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs, for two-yr-olds and upwards. Half-a-mile. 19 subs.
Mr W. Nichol's Yarrow, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ....Carroll 1
Lord Zetland's El Cid, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb ....G. Walker 2
Mr I'Anson's g by Fandango—Bab at the Bowster, 7st 2lb ....Dunbar 3
Betting: 10 to 1 agst El Cid. Yarrow was the first to show in front, and continuing her lead throughout, won easily by two lengths, a length separating the second and third.

THURSDAY.—The WYNYARD HANDICAP of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 3 ft; for all ages. Seven furlongs.
Mr C. Perk' jun.'s Bonapart, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb 1
Mr R. Chilton's Capitola, 2 yrs, 5st 4lb 2
Mr C. B. Cornish's Mayflower, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb 3

The THORNABY SELLING HANDICAP of 50 sovs in specie, for all ages. Five furlongs.
Carnizette 1
Bavard's dam colt 2
Gipsy Queen 3
Five ran.

The HARDWICKE STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added. T.Y.C. from the Red post.
Mr Thomas's Gipsy King 1
Jeannie Deans 2
Mr W. E. Hobson's Admiral 3
Three ran.

The GREAT NORTHERN LEGER of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, f or g 8st 6lb. One mile and a half. 48 subs.
Mr Bowes's Westwick 1
Mr T. Masterman's Honesty 2
Mr Watt's Strathconan 3
Five ran.

The LAMBTON PLATE of 100 sovs in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. Seven furlongs. 16 subs.
Duke of Beaufort's br c Vauban 1
Mr Mackenzie's ch c Mandrake 2
Mr Watt's ro f Rose 3
Five ran.

The ELTON JUVENILE STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with — added, for two-yr-olds only. Five furlongs.
Mr Carr's b f Elvire, 8st 6lb 1
Mr G. D. Lye's b c The Admiral, 8st 8lb 2
Mr R. H. Jones's Bezique, 7st 2lb 3

CRICKET.—The young men of Lanchester are desirous of a game of Cricket with the married men of the same village, and hereby challenge them to a match for £5 or £10. The match can be made any evening at Mr Walton's, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Governor Eyre is to be entertained at a banquet at Southampton on Tuesday next.

The Right Hon. Abraham Brewster will be sworn in to-morrow (Saturday) as the Justice of Appeal for Dublin.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Marquis of Camden will be given to the Duke of Rutland.

The mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia, via Marseilles, are expected to be delivered in London on Saturday next.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr Baker, the African traveller, and that of Commander of the Bath upon Captain Grant, of the Bombay army, the companion of Speke in his African expedition.

THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

REDUCTION TO 8 PER CENT.

The commercial community will gladly learn that the Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting this morning, decided upon reducing the Bank rate of discount from the 10 per cent., at which it has so long stood, to 8 per cent. The improvement which was previously known to have taken place in the Bank accounts, had given rise to a belief that such a step was possible.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 14th.

The *Abend Post* declares entirely false the statement of the *Swabian Mercury*, that the free city of Frankfort would not, even had Austria been victorious, have maintained its independence, and that the Frankfort Senate upon asking at Vienna during the first fortnight in June, whether Austria would guarantee the independence of Frankfort, received an evasive reply.

INSURRECTION IN DAGHESTAN.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes news from Tiflis, announcing that part of the Province of Daghestan had risen in insurrection. A reinforcement of Russian troops had been sent to various points where risings had taken place.

JAMAICA.

LIVERPOOL, August 15th.

The steamer *West Indian* has arrived, with dates, Colon July 21st, Carthagena 24th, Kingston 28th.

The Jamaica papers are squabbling about Governor Eyre.

The *Gleaner* says that a memorial is to be presented to the Queen for permission to present him with a testimonial.

The *Morning Journal* exults in his departure, and advises that he and his acts should be buried in oblivion.

The rum duties are likely to be increased.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has assumed a firmer aspect, with a fair amount of business passing at the rates of last week. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was liberal, and met a good sale at 1s per qr above last week's prices. Factors experience a steady demand for English and foreign, with a good sale at the rates of this day week. Beans and Peas, little change. Rye unaltered. Malt firm. Flour slow sale at the rates of last week. Wheat, 48s. to 55s; Barley, —s. to —s; Beans, 45s. to 48s; Rye, 32s. to 34s; Malt, 62s. to 66s; Flour, Households, 36s. to 37s; Whites, 38s to 40s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A fair demand for wheat at the rates of Saturday, making the advance 1s per qr. since this day week. Barley rather dearer. Beans and peas unaltered.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Large supply of wheat, for which there was a good demand, at fully last week's prices. The supply of barley was moderate and demand slow, at last week's rates. Of oats only a small supply; fair demand; prices same as last week.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 5 head of cattle and 180 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; also, 129 beasts and 44 pigs were from Ireland, and 247 beasts and 290 sheep were from foreign.

There has rather more stock come to hand to-day than last week, but the better class of grazing cattle from the neighbourhood still continue to be bought before entering the town and at the homesteads. Hence the quality is by no means so good as it would be if the trade was thrown open, which might be done with perfect safety. The Irish were again a prime lot, and the cattle from the continent as a whole, were fully an average, some of them fetching the unprecedented high figure of 10s per imperial stone, while sheep and lambs were only middling.

The Privy Council has completely set there face against conveying stock by rail to North and South Shields. This shows the great necessity of having active business men in Parliament, for had the late member for Tynemouth had a seat in the House, he would have insisted on an answer why a distinction was made between Shields and Sunderland, which was utterly impossible.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

596 beasts were shown. The general state of trade was more buoyant than for some weeks past. Buyers were more numerous, and sellers were emboldened to stand out for full currencies, which, in every instance, were maintained, with a remarkably good clearance.

6,225 sheep and lambs were shown. The mutton trade was in a somewhat sluggish state at a decline of ½d per lb. from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a middling finish.

Lambs varied considerably, and prices were very irregular, at a reduction of a ½d per lb. from the rates of Tuesday last. The highest price obtained per head was 44s 6d, with a slow dull finish, and a total clearance was not effected.

No pigs were shown in the market, but 8s per imperial stone is about the current price for pork, while keepers were both scarce and dear.

About two sheep and three-quarters of beef were in the Dead Meat Market.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 596; sheep and lambs, 6,225; pigs, —; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 10s. 0d. to 10s. 3d; secondary sorts, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 0d; middling, 8s. 9d. to 9s 3d; cows, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8½d to 9d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior 6½d to 7d; lambs, 8½d to 9½d per lb. sinking offal.

SALFORD, Tuesday.—Best beef, 7½d to 8d per lb. middling, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5d to 6½d; best wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling ditto, 8d to 8½d; ewes, 7d to 8d; lambs, 8½d to 10d; calves, 7d to 8½d. Number of beasts, 1,863; sheep and lambs, 10,665; calves, 38. Best qualities beef were about the same as last week; middling and inferior qualities much lower.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	18	0	to	8	8	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	18	0	to	5	0	0	,,
New land hay	6	0	0	to	8	0	0	,,
Do. this year's growth	4	12	0	to	7	0	0	,,
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	
Wheat straw	0	4	0	to	0	5	3	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	4	0	,,
Oat straw	0	4	0	to	0	4	9	,,

Carts at market: hay, 102; straw, 54.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Tuesday.—A large supply and dull sale. Scotch Regents, 7s 6d to 10s per load of 20 stones.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, Front-street, Consett.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 4, Leazes-terrace, on the 11th inst., the wife of William Nesham, jun., Esq., of a son.

At Wardle-terrace, High Claremond, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr David Reid, jun., of a daughter.

At 36, Elswick West-terrace, on the 14th inst., the wife of Dr. Ellis, of a son.

At Campbell-street, on the 14th inst., Mrs J. J. Mann, of a son.

At 41, Rye Hill-street, on the 14th inst., Mrs James C. M'Intosh, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At 2, Cotfield-terrace, Bensham, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Brewis, of a daughter.

RYTON, Blaydon-on-Tyne. On the 13th inst., the wife of Nathaniel George Clayton, Esq., of a daughter.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At 4, Woodbine-street, the wife of Captain Lindsay, of a daughter.

TYNEMOUTH.—On the 6th inst., Mrs P. J. Messent, of a daughter.

FLINTHILL.—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr Geo. Wailes, mason, of a daughter.

STANHOPE.—At the Curacy, on the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. Francis Duke, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Paul's Church, Elswick, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Shephord, Mr Andrew Spence, to Mary Dora, fourth daughter of Mr John Swalwell, of Backworth, Northumberland.

At the Church of the Divine Unity, New Bridge-street, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Street, Mr J. H. Thompson, reporter and agent for *Newcastle Chronicle*, South Shields, to Caroline Thorpe, second daughter of Mr J. W. Mawson, Queen's Head Hotel, Gateshead.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, sen., Mr John Richards, to Frances Amy, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Smith, of this town.

At St. Paul's Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. A. Reid, Mr John M. Winter to Miss Mary Pearson, both of this town.

GATESHEAD.—At Bethesda Chapel, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. D. Sheldon, Henry, youngest son of the late Captain Henry Miller, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr Councillor Boiston, of Shipcote.

TYNEMOUTH.—At Holy Saviour's, on the 14th inst., Lieut. T. Montgomery Campbell, R. N., to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of William Lockey Harle, Esq., of Collingwood Tower.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Gloucester-road, on the 10th inst., Mary Anne, aged 12, youngest daughter of Mr Nicholas Gibson.

At William-street, Arthur's-hill, on the 15th inst., aged two and a half years, Thomas William Tate, son of Mr Thomas Tate, watchmaker.

At Byker Hill, on the 8th inst., Henry, infant son of Mr Thomas Clementson.

At 3, Moffatt's-court Westgate-street, on the 9th inst., Mr Robert Hall, aged 65.

At Blackett-street, on the 9th inst., the infant daughter of Mr William Harriott.

At 44, William-street, Arthur's-hill, on the 7th inst., aged 51, the wife of Mr John Lee.

At Dog-bank, on the 10th inst., Robert, son of Mr S. Holmes.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 9th inst., Mr Patrick Milligan, aged 64.

At Ouseburn, on the 10th inst., Ellen, aged 3, and on 11th William, aged 5, children of Mr John Paxton.

GATESHEAD.—At Hood-street, on the 7th inst., Mr Robert Walton, aged 58.

FELLING SHORE.—On the 2nd inst., Jane, infant daughter of Mr Roger Walker.

WALLSEND.—On the 9th inst., aged 39, Esther, wife of Mr Robert Steward, butcher.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At John-street, on the 31st ult., aged 15, Grace Edmeston, daughter of Mr Edward Lock, police-officer.

CONSETT.—On the 8th inst., aged 37 years, Mr Joseph Scott.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—At Oak-street, on the 7th inst., aged 31, Maria, wife of Mr Thomas Harle.

At Brougham-street, on the 8th inst., aged 25, Ann, wife of Mr William Davison.

WEST BARMSTON.—On the 2nd inst., aged 60, Margaret, widow of Mr Joseph Nicholson, builder.

WARKWORTH.—On the 11th inst., aged 72, Mrs Mary Turnbull, much respected.

LONDON.—At 56, Chester-square, on the 10th inst., Emma, widow of the late General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., and daughter of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

ALNWICK.—On the 12th inst., aged 63, Mr Philip Macdonald, husbandman.

WHITE-LE-HEAD.—On the 10th inst., aged 23 years, Mr George Gladders.

CRESSWELL.—At the Quarry Cottage, on the 2nd inst., Jane Sharp, second daughter of Mr Walter Runciman.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1866.