Printed & published at 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle upon Tyne by the proprietor for Sarah Bradley Mary R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 352. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

19 is the Winning Number for the CASE of STUFFED BIRDS, belonging to Mrs JAMESON. If not claimed in a few days it will be sold to defray expenses.

WANTED, a good JOINER.—Apply to S. HANDCOCK, Catchgate.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED, a Steady Active Woman, to take charge of a Farm House, and to manage a small Dairy.

For Reference apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

TO LET, a COTTAGE HOUSE at Leadgate. Apply to Mr. W. Smith, Grocer. Leadgate, July 5, 1867.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, at November next, a Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with GARDEN, situated at Dipton, now in the occupation of Mr Geo. Hall.—Enquire of JOHN URWIN, Grocer, Catchgate, Annfield Plain.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Seventh ANNUAL SHOW of the Lanchester Floral and Horticultural Society will be held in a SPACIOUS BOOTH erected on the Green, at Lanchester, on THURSDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1867. The celebrated NORTH DURHAM MILITIA BAND is engaged to attend.

In the Evening, at Nine o'Clock, A BALL WILL BE HELD IN THE BOOTH.

Admission:—From Two to Four o'Clock, One Shilling; Evening—From Four to Half-past Seven, Sixpence.

A CRICKET MATCH will be played during the Day. All Entries must be made on or before Saturday, the 31st of August.

G. W. WILSON, J. MOON, } Hon. Secretaries.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867,

TWO SERMONS will be Preached by the Rev. RICHARD PETCH, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six o'clock.

In the Afternoon a LOVEFEAST will be held, commencing at Two o'clock, to be conducted by Mr Petch.

ON MONDAY; SEPTEMBER 2ND,

A SERMON will be Preached by the Rev. JAS. FAULKNER; Service to commence at Half-past Two o'clock.

A TEA MEETING will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling Each, (Children, Half-price,) to be had at the Door.

In the Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, to be Addressed by the Revs. Richard Petch, James Faulkner, (newly-appointed Ministers to the Circuit,) G. G. Letters, and other Friends.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by Mr Wm. Thomson, Chopwell Woods.

A Collection will be taken at each Service, in Aid of the Chapel Funds.

AYTON AND CO.,
ALE AND PORTER STORES,
WHITE HART YARD,
CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
J. WALTON, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'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 (138 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."

HIMALAYA TEA — In Packets only — PURE. NATURAL COLOUR — Packed under Government Inspection. IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. *The only Uncolored Tea.* 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.

THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH, a Journal of Art, Literature, Decoration, and the Accomplishments, illustrated in colour, edited by Mr WILLIAM DAY (senior partner of the late firm of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, &c., &c.), will be published every Saturday, price Sixpence, commencing shortly; each number will contain 16 pages, quarto, in double column, of popular essays, able reviews, and valuable literary matter accompanying illustrations and studies in all branches of art, and three full-page chromolithographs, *i.e.* 1. After the best modern artists or great masters of antiquity, alternately; 2. A full coloured study, after the best professor, either in landscape, figure, or ornamental painting, or illuminating; 3. A fully coloured choice object of decorative art.

One section of this journal alone, that relating to the art accomplishments, should enlist the liveliest goodwill and co-operation of all who have families, while the whole scope of the project renders it eminently deserving the support of all persons of education and taste.

It is intended during the year to give fifty-two descriptive lessons, with fifty-two coloured models or illustrations. Thus landscape, figure, flower, and ornamental painting, and illumination will be embraced; whilst as an illustrated lesson on one or other of these subjects will be given every week—each branch will come round again in its turn, about once a month. Each department will be presided over by an eminent professor, and it is within bounds to state that these fifty-two lessons will contain more information than any one person could attain in a similar number of lessons for fifty-two guineas, in addition to which absolute facsimiles of the professor's studies will remain the property of the purchaser of the Magazine; and thus a lesson, which given in the ordinary way from master to pupil would there exhaust itself and end, continues in this journal a life-giving property, to be used ad infinitum by member after member of a family.

Full prospectuses, from which alone the very great importance of this Magazine can be realised, may be had on application to W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ART UNION.—The List for first season will close shortly.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ART UNION.—Every subscriber to receive, for each guinea paid, seven large pictures (28 by 18, on mounts 38 by 28), in size and quality equal to those sold at £3 3s, or £22 1s. for a set of seven such as now announced for one guinea, executed in the finest style of chromolithography.

Prospectuses of W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W. Specimens on view.

Public Notices.

ST. IVES CHURCH, LEADGATE.

THIS CHURCH will (D.V.) be Consecrated on THURSDAY, 12th September. Further Particulars will be given in the *Guardian* next week.

TO LET,

A HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street. —Apply to THOMAS RAWES, Turf Hotel, Consett.

TO LET BY TENDER,

THE EATAGE of about FIVE ACRES of FOG, at Blackfine Farm, from Monday, September 9th, up to Christmas.

Tenders will be received by ROBERT JACKSON, Blackfine, up to the Evening of the 7th September.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, (Successor to Mr J. G. POTHECARY), has Commenced TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Residence—TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

REGISTER OFFICE.

MRS. HEDLEY begs to inform the Ladies of Newcastle and Neighbourhood that she has succeeded to the Business of the late Mrs TURNBULL, and trusts by strict Attention to their interests, to merit a continuance of the Favours so liberally bestowed upon her Predecessor.

27, Westgate Street.

STRATTON'S United Kingdom Mercantile Agency, Rent and Debt Collecting Offices, 96, Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Special Facilities for recovering without Legal Proceedings. See Prospectus on application.

Active and Respectable AGENT wanted to Canvass and Collect on Salary and Commission.

GEORGE STRATTON.

LEADGATE.
NICHOLA'S MUSE,
GENERAL SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Leadgate and the vicinity that he will carry on the above business in all its banches, and hopes by a diligent attention and reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Miners Picks suitable for all the Coal Seams in the district always on hand.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD require a competent person to act as Inspector of Nuisances and Town Surveyor.

Applications, in writing, will be received by the Clerk, up to Tuesday, the 3rd September next.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk's Office, Clerk to the Board.
Town Hall, Consett,
Aug. 7th, 1867.

MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
Lists of all Kinds of Brass Band Instruments on application.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:—TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY. — "THE LIMNER" (Registered) Invented by George Bell, Esq., late of the Government School of Design, and Professor of Drawing and Painting to the Airdale and Richmond Colleges. This ingenious invention enables any person (old or young) to copy Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, &c; to sketch Landscapes, Flowers, Portraits, Architecture, &c., &c., from Nature, without any previous knowledge of Drawing or Painting. The instrument is so simple in its application that a child may use it. Engravings, &c., of the most elaborate kind may be copied in an incredibly short space of time; it also teaches perspective in a most effectual manner, without reference to the ordinary rules; and the price brings it within the reach of all classes. The Limner, price 2s., forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 27 stamps. C. Nash & Co., proprietors, 40a, King William Street, London Bridge. The public are respectfully referred to the opinions of the press and testimonials. Orders should be forwarded without delay, 30,000 having already been sold. An Agent required in every Town. A liberal discount allowed.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.

Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.

The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:— "In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr RAE of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its cheapness and durability must make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."

The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr RAE, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. Its astonishing small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with its cheapness, are its most prominent properties. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalculæ, wings and atennæ of insects, chemical crystals, &c., &c. Along with the instrument, Mr RAE supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the observer."

The *Dudley Guardian*, August 15, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr RAE's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this invaluable *vade mecum*, the price of which, 2s 6d, places it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."

The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great boon to the public has been afforded by means of Mr RAE's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has until recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate workmanship in most cases causing a costliness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful and invisible world attractive alike to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small monad is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vorticelia can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope: for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."

The above Instrument may be had from the maker at 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d; free by parcel, 15s 6d.

RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.

RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 13s 0d.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 0d.

FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.

Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—

RAE AND CO.,
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CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD, ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS, CHIMNEY VENT LINING, RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, GLAZED SINK STONES, DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS. TRUSSES, FERNERY STANDS, ORNAMENTAL VASES, GARDEN BORDERS, GAS RETORTS, FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
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PUBLIC BILL POSTER,
No. NEVILLE ARCADE,
(Opposite the Central Station,)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Customers bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or Country.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWART, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE EARLIEST ARRIVAL ON RECORD.

Agreeable to instruction, our London agents have secured for us the first arrival of NEW SEASON TEAS by overland route, which was duly despatched, and has been received into stock. These, the first pickings of early tea buds, have reached us at least three months earlier than the racing tea clippers can be expected. We have carefully inspected and tasted these teas in the cup. They have a fine, delicate wiry leaf, evidently cured with the greatest care. While they possess all the fragrance and freshness peculiar to early tea buds, they lack the stamina and pungency of the fine old teas of last year. We will use them to advantage in our mixings for giving freshness and fragrance to last year's teas. As our supplies from the hilly districts cannot reach us much earlier than September, we would suggest to our families the propriety of securing as much fine tea as will meet their requirements until the clipper arrives.

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A COTTAGE and GARDEN FOR SALE at HILL TOP, near Dipton.—Apply to MARY ASQUITH, of Annfield House.

FOR SALE,

A NEW COUP CART, Single Horse, Iron Arms. It has never been yoked, and will be sold cheap.—Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Cartwright, Lanchester.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in William Street, Consett, containing Two Rooms each, and other conveniences.—Apply to JOHN ELLIOTT, Auctioneer, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those EIGHT FREEHOLD COTTAGES, and three more partly finished, together with Land for good Yards, situated in Thomas Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those Eight very Substantially-built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSES, situate on that excellent site, opposite the Library, Blackhill. The above are in Two Lots, and will be sold separately or together.

Lot 1. Contains 5 Houses with Two Rooms each, good Yard for Water Closets, and every other necessary convenience.

Lot 2. Contains 3 Houses with 4 Rooms each, and one House with 2 Rooms, Yard for Water Closets, and every other convenience.

The above Houses offer a very desirable opportunity for intending purchasers, being pleasantly and centrally situated, close to the Shotley Bridge and the Consett Iron Works.

Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett,

CONSISTING of THREE HOUSES, with Four Rooms each; a BEERHOUSE with Five Rooms, Cellar, and a Three Stalled Stable; and One HOUSE with Three Rooms, and all Conveniences.

The whole to be Sold in one lot or separately, to suit purchasers.

The whole of the Property is new and tenanted, and will be Sold as a Bargain.

For further particulars apply to Mr H. BROWN, Auctioneer, Consett.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TWO VILLA RESIDENCES AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW
WILL OFFER
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, the 17th September, 1867, at Mr Randall's, the Crown and Sword Hotel, Shotley Bridge, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

IN ONE LOT,

THOSE TWO STONE-BUILT RESIDENCES, situate at Shotley Bridge, at present unoccupied, erected within the last few Years by the late Mr John Nicholson.

Each House contains a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, Kitchen and Cellar on the Ground Floor; Five Bedrooms, with Bath Room and Water Closet on the First Floor, and adjoining is a Coach-House and Stable and the usual Conveniences.

There is a suitable Garden to each Villa, in one of which is a Greenhouse and a Vinery of healthy Vines.

The Property is Copyhold of the Manor of Lanchester, and its Situation one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the North of England.

The Derwent Valley Railway communicating with Newcastle, will be shortly opened for the Conveyance of Passengers, and the Shotley Station is within a Mile of the Villas.

For further Particulars apply to Messrs HOYLE, SHIPLEY and HOYLE, Solicitors and Notary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs HILL & HOYLE, Solicitors, 123, Cannon-street, London; or the AUCTIONEER, Blackhill, who will send a person to shew the Property.

VALUABLE AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN, On the WEST LAW FARM, and adjoining Lands, near Shotley Bridge.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th, 1867, (Belonging to E. O. Tregelles, Esq.)

MR. WM. RAW, AUCTIONEER.

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING LOTS:—

Lot 1.— 5	Acres of	Oats, without Straw.	
" 2.— 7	do.	Oats, with the Straw.	
" 3.— 7	do.	Tares,	do.
" 4.—11	do.	Oats, without Straw,	
" 5.— 5	do.	Wheat	do.
" 6.— 5	do.	Do.	do.
" 7.—11	do.	Do.	do.
" 8.— 4	do.	Oats,	do.

Also, to Let, the EATAGE of 15 ACRES of GRASS LAND up to the 11th November next, in Two Fields.

For Sale, also, a First-class ONE-HORSE REAPING MACHINE, in good order, and a Good LONG CART.

N.B.—Three Months' Credit will be given on Approved Joint Security, or Sixpence in the Pound allowed for Ready Money.

Sale to Commence with Lot 1, near Medomsley Brick Works, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon precisely.

Each Lot will be Sold in the Field where it is standing and growing.

GATESHEAD LIVERY STABLES, AND MOURNING COACH ESTABLISMHENTS, SUN INN, and No. 41, WEST STREET, GATESHEAD.

MRS. MARY SNOWDON

BEGS to return her sincere thanks to her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal patronage awarded to her late Husband, and begs to inform them that it will ever be her study to do her best to sustain the good name of the Establishment by a due attention to those who may favour her with their commands.

At the same time she begs to inform the public that she has added a new GLASS HEARSE, mounted with Ostrich Feathers.

TO BE SOLD OR LET BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

And Entered on the 11th November, 1867,

ALL that Substantially-Built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situate on that enviable site adjoining the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, where nature has so extravagantly lavished her choicest and richest adornments, and containing Two Sitting Rooms, Large Kitchen, Excellent Closet and Pantry on the ground floor, and Four good Bed Rooms on the second floor; now in the occupation of Mr Clements, bailiff.

Apply to Mr WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE AND BAKEHOUSE FOR SALE

MR SCOTT
Has received instructions to
SELL BY AUCTION,
At the House of Mr E. W. Festonby, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Consett,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1867,

ALL the Substantially-Built FREEHOLD COTTAGE, situate in Raglan Street, Consett, containing 2 Large Rooms, Yard, and Out-door Offices, now in the occupation of Mrs Barbara Oliver.

Also, that large BAKEHOUSE, immediately behind the above, which has been fitted up with an excellent Baker's Brick Oven, at a great cost. This Building if required, can, at very little expense, be converted into Cottages.

The whole is well worth the attention of Bakers and Capitalists.

Sale to Commence at 6 for 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

For further particulars apply to the AUCTIONEER.

TWO GALLONS OF GINGER BEER FOR 3d. BY USING GARBUTT'S GINGER BEER POWDER.

Two packages sent by the post for eight stamps.

C. D. GARBUTT,
32, BRIDGE-STREET, GATESHEAD.

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THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	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.

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.

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 P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867

John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

of Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street Durham, as Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife Ashtma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standin

WM. BONE, Publican, Annfield Plain, Coach Proprietor. Licensed to Let out Hack Horses, Furniture Removed on reasonable Terms, and Cart Work done in general.

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c
CRAWCROOK,
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication.
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FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at the Tuileries at ten o'clock on Sunday evening. The *Moniteur* says that their Majesties were received at Strasburg with indescribable enthusiasm. On Monday the Emperor started for Lille, after having given a long interview to the Marquis de Moustier. The latter has gone to Besancour. During his absence, which will last a fortnight, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs will be entrusted *ad interim* to M. de Lavalette, Minister of the Interior.

The *Debats* notices the irritation of the Berlin papers relative to the Salzburg meeting, and refers to a statement that Herr von Usedom has been sent to Italy to renew the alliance with Prussia—a circumstance which should make the French Government, adds the *Debats*, cautious of wounding the national susceptibilities of the Italians. The *Independence Belge* says that the quartering of the French regiments which formed the camp at Chalons along the north and east is not regarded as favourable to the continuance of peace, and adds that it was believed in Paris that the order for this distribution of troops was sent from Salzburg by the Emperor Napoleon.

GERMANY.

The language of the Prussian journals is very bitter on the subject of the Salzburg interview, and there is said to be an evident commotion amongst the diplomatists of Berlin. Are one of the agreement said to have been come to to prevent the union of the South with the Northern Confederation, the *North German Gazette* speaks of the agreement as dangerous to the peace of Europe.

As a counter-demonstration to the meeting which has just taken place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg, arrangements are being made for an interview between the Sovereigns of Prussia Bavaria Wurtemburg Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, to be held in Baden on the 6th or 8th of Sep. next. So says the *Paris Temps*, but the report needs confirmation.

Bavaria and Wurtemburg decline joining a South German Confederation under the leadership of Austria, but prefer to remain as independent States, with the freedom of forming what alliances may seem needful to them.

A Royal decree, dated August 22, has been published at Berlin, relating to the introduction of a Provincial Diet in Hanover, to consist of eighty-one members. In this Provincial Diet the great land-owners and towns will be represented.

The King of Sweden is on a visit to King William at Berlin, and it is announced that the Prussian Minister at the Italian Court has arrived there, and had had a long interview with the King.

AMERICA.

By Atlantic cable we learn that the Dominican Republic has agreed to sell Samana Bay to the United States.

Ordinary news is to August 15.—It is reported that General Grant in a Cabinet Council advocated the adoption of a more liberal reconstruction policy. Orders had been sent to General Sickles not to interfere with the Federal courts. General Pope had ordered the civil officers in his district to give public advertisements only to journals favouring the Reconstruction Act. The rumours of the probable removal or resignation of other Cabinet officers were denied. The Cabinet was reported to be harmonious. Mr Ashley will, it is said, be indicted for conspiracy and subornation of witnesses.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says that the recent disclosures by Conover were part of a conspiracy of prominent Democratic Congressmen against Mr Ashley and other impeachers.

The Indians had been routed in a battle near Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

MEXICO.

Juarez entered the city of Mexico on the 15th July, and immediately issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, which was couched in moderate language. The people were so wild with excitement that they attempted to take the horses from the carriage, and draw the vehicle through the city by hand. The President would not permit this. He said it would be unbecoming an Aztec's son to permit it; besides, he said, he was only one of the people. Juarez had issued an address to the people congratulating them on their deliverance from intervention, but saying nothing about the murder of Maximilian. The French Minister had not yet left. It was thought he was detained as a prisoner.

AUSTRIA.

THE MEETING AT SALZBURG.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left Salzburg on Friday, taking leave of their Imperial host and hostess in the most cordial manner. On passing through Munich they were not received by the King of Bavaria, but by the Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe. Large numbers of Orders have been conferred upon the members of both suites.

As to the political results of the meeting there have been various statements. It is believed that one of the chief objects of the understanding which has been come to between the two Emperors is to prevent South Germany from joining the North German Confederation, their Majesties considering the formation of a South German Bund, under the leadership of Austria, as the only admissible scheme of confederation for the South. The views of the two sovereigns relative to the Eastern question are said to entirely coincide. It is stated that the desire felt by both the Emperors for the preservation of peace will be manifested by an invitation to the other European Powers to join in an agreement which has been entered into between the two Sovereigns for the settlement of certain questions. The basis of this agreement is believed to be the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace signed at Prague. The affairs of the Danubian Principalities were also considered.

It is stated that the Emperor and Empress of Austria have promised the Emperor Napoleon to pay a visit to Paris at the beginning of October next, and that they will there meet Queen Victoria, who, it is arranged, will visit the French capital at the same time. The latter event is most improbable. It is stated that the Emperor of Austria expressed to the Emperor Napoleon his wish to meet the King of Italy in Paris.

THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company was held on Monday, in the company's offices, Neville Hall, Westgate street, Newcastle. Ald. Laycock (chairman of the company) presided.

The 28th report of the directors, recommending a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary and 10 per cent. preference shares of the company, and of 5 per cent. on the preference stock, was taken as read, and the chairman in proposing its adoption thought they had great reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the line, not simply on account of the dividend announced to be paid at a time when so many failures were taking place in railways and other concerns, but because it gave a breadth and stability to the undertaking, and greater usefulness. At the same time they had reason to lament that an accident had happened on the line of a serious nature. This had been caused neither by any defect on the railway nor by the carelessness of the company, but simply by a severe storm; and in the face of such heavy damages as had been awarded railway companies would have to forbear carrying passengers under similar circumstances. The new line noticed as being projected to one of the best collieries in the neighbourhood would soon be opened for traffic, under a contract which would be highly remunerative to the company. The Blyth and Tyne line had never been in a better condition than at present. Their stock had never been in better order. The line had always been conducted on a principle which he considered the only principle that could ever succeed, to be always providing for constant wear and tear, and keeping everything in the best possible order. That was the only way to give satisfaction. They had had no complaints of want of accommodation, nor anything of the kind. Lately they had been giving greater accommodation, in fact, to passengers, and greater station accommodation. The shareholders, he hoped, would give the directors credit for acting prudently, and not attempting to do too much at a time. They could not be charged with incurring unnecessary expenses. With those few remarks he begged to move the adoption of the report.

Mr John Procter seconded the motion. He thought the branch line to North Shields would be found highly beneficial to the company; and the new works of the Tyne Commissioners would add largely to the revenue of the company by the increase in the shipment of coals.

Mr Grace (Scotswood) perfectly agreed with what had been said as to the economical management of the line, and had been very much gratified to find the dividend so large.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman proposed that the Five Per Cent. Preference Shares of the company be converted, for the convenience of the company and the shareholders, into Five Per Cent. Preference Stock.

Mr Jobling seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Mulcaster, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, took the opportunity of saying he thought the damages given in the late trial were very excessive. Perhaps it would be better, all things being considered, if railway companies would compromise instead of going to law.

Mr Alexander seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried.

The meeting then broke up.

ANOTHER CASE OF MYSTERIOUS POISONING AT SUNDERLAND.

A man died on Friday at Sunderland, under circumstances which led to a belief that he had been poisoned. The deceased, Michael Jardin, was an Irishman, living with his mother in the Pottery Banks, Sunderland, and he was employed as a labourer at Mr Wood's ballast wharf. On Thursday night he was well, and retired to rest. Early on Friday morning some neighbours heard him screaming loudly, and going into the house found him in bed, working convulsively, but he soon afterwards came round and expressed himself as much better. He then sat up and smoked a pipe. Some hours later he was again visited, when he was seen to be in a dying condition. Mr Evans, surgeon, was called in, but not in time to see the man alive. Deceased's mother and her grandchild were ill in the same manner as the son, and at one time they were not expected to live, but on Saturday morning they had so far recovered as to be out of danger. The Irish friends of deceased were averse to an inquest being held, and opposed Mr Evans making a *post mortem* examination, but a strong force of policemen were ready to protect the medical gentleman, and the examination was carried out. The adjourned inquest was held on Monday. The medical evidence proved that the deceased had died from strychnine, but how or by whom administered was unexplained. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE NEWCASTLE CENTRAL EXCHANGE.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the members of the Central Exchange News Room was held at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim Street, to receive the report of the committee appointed at a recent meeting to negotiate with the proprietors, Messrs Prichard and Collette, for the tenancy of the Exchange. The Mayor (Mr W. Hunter) occupied the chair.

The Chairman said since the last meeting the committee had met, and had an interview with Messrs Prichard and Collette, and entered into an agreement to rent the room at £500 a-year. They endeavoured to get those gentlemen to let them occupy the building for a long term of years at that rent, but they refused to accede to that request. On the understanding just alluded to an agreement had been prepared, and six gentlemen had come forward and allowed their names to be given as guarantors. Those gentlemen were Mr Smith, Mr Stokoe, Dr. Gregson, Mr Cowen, Mr Pollard, and himself. They had therefore called a meeting so that they might decide whether they should agree to the course adopted. He was not at the meeting at which Dr. Gregson presided, but he believed it was agreed that the subscription should be 25s per year. Even with this he was afraid the guarantors would be called upon to make up a deficit. He hoped it would be perfectly understood that the subscribers would have to pay that sum.

Dr. Gregson felt certain that with the present number of members there would be a loss.

In reply to a member,

The Chairman said they would not get back to the Exchange for eight months or more, as the proprietors contemplate making great improvements in the room, and also to the entrance, which would be at the corner of Market Street.

After remarks from Mr Jackson and Mr Ward, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements:—Messrs Hunter, J. Cowen, D. H. Goddard, J. Pollard, C. Smith, F. Jackson, G. W. Hodge, W. J. Hutchinson, Joseph Bourne, F. Hunnam, and Dr. Gregson.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEDICATION OF KIRKLEATON CHURCH.

ADVANCED RITUALISTIC OBSERVANCES.

On Saturday last, being the feast of St. Bartholomew, the church of Kirkleaton was dedicated and solemnly reopened, after having undergone various restorations and improvements. "Kirkleaton is a small extra-parochial chapelry, which adjoins the southern division of Kirkwhelpington parish, and stretches from Bavington Hall, in Thockrington parish, towards Belsay, in the parish of Bolam, and its southern side is bounded by Stamfordham parish." It is said to occupy a peculiar position ecclesiastically, being affirmed to be free from the control of the Bishop in whose diocese it is situated. The village consists of the incumbent's residence and four or five farm houses, with their necessary appurtenances. It is truly a retired spot, being eight miles from the nearest railway station. The benefice, which is entirely unendowed, is in the gift of Mr Calverly Bewicke, and the present incumbent, the Rev. F. Harris, B.A., entered upon it about three years ago. The church was in a semi-delapidated condition, and poorly attended by the parishioners. The restorations have consisted in rebuilding the chancel, with the exception of a small portion of the south-east corner, adjoining a new vestry, opening a window in the west wall, removing the old-fashioned pews from the nave, and replacing them with chairs. The work has been done under the direction of Mr Bodely, architect, London. The chancel is fitted up with oak seats, four elegant candelabra, and hangings of a very gorgeous description. The hangings, which are revivals from an old design, have been made under the superintendence of Mr Bodely, and have only been seen in the Paris exhibition of this year. On the altar stood, on Saturday, a very massive brass cross set with jewels, and several vases, filled with choice flowers, occupied the spaces on each side from the cross to the candlesticks at the end of the altar. The nave was specially decorated for the occasion. The chancel arch was filled up to the level of the side walls with three arches in evergreens, pricked out with flowers; and above the middle one rose to the centre of the arch itself an elegantly formed cross of gladioli and scarlet geraniums upon a white ground. Around the chancel arch and along the tops of the three inner arches were the following inscriptions in illuminated letters: "This is none other but the house of God." "This is the gate of heaven." Along the south and north walls of the nave, in letters formed of laurel and holly leaves, were the words, "This is the day which God had made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." The windows were wreathed with ivy and filled with greenhouse plants. Everything in the interior of the church gave evidence of great taste in the designs, and skilful manipulation in carrying them out. The services of the day began with a celebration of the Communion at seven in the morning, after which the clergy and choir breakfasted together in the school-room. At a quarter-past ten the clergy vested in St. Andrew's Mission House, and a procession was formed on the village green in the following order:—Cross bearer; Sunday school children (on each side of whom walked a stave bearer); visitors; parishioners; women's committee; men's committee; Sunday-school teachers; religious choristers, in cassocks and surplices; Kirkleaton choir; deacons; unbeneficed priests; perpetual curates; vicars; rectors; rural deans; prebendaries; canons; the incumbent; the Bishop of Dunedin (on each side of whom walked a stave bearer). The clergy wore cassocks, surplices, hoods, and square caps or birettas. Various banners were carried, and at the head of the procession a massive processional brass cross, set with crystals, was borne, and during the progress to the church the following hymns (from the Kirkleaton appendix) were sung:—"Onward Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War," and "Brightly Gleams Our Banner." On arriving at the church, the laity formed themselves into two rows along the sides of the walk, between which the clergy marched, and, headed by the cross, entered the church and took their places in the chancel. The incumbent then proceeded with the morning service, which was fully choral and accompanied by a harmonium. The churching of a woman followed, and shortly after the rite of baptism was administered. In proceeding down the nave to the font, the incumbent, followed by all the clergy present, was preceded by the processional cross, which was held aloft by its bearer during the whole of the baptismal service. Before Mr Harris sprinkled the child he placed round his neck a beautifully embroidered white stole. At the conclusion of this part of the service the procession reformed and marched back to the chancel. When matins were over the clergy retired to the vestry to re-vest for the second celebration of the communion. They marched from the vestry to the north and west sides of the church and re-entered the church by the south door as before, the celebrants being now attired in full eucharistic vestments. The Lord Bishop of Dunedin, standing on the altar steps (as yet there is no pulpit in the church) preached from 2 Chronicles, vii. 12, 'The Lord said I have chosen this place to myself for a house of sacrifice.' The hymn sung before the celebration was 'Sponsa Christi quæ per orbem.' The time occupied in this portion of the day's services was fully three hours and a half. At its conclusion the choristers and clergy went in procession to St. Andrew's Mission House, where they unvested.

A little after the service, the Rev. Mr Harris, the incumbent, entertained all his parishioners and visitors, to the number of nearly 800, to dinner on the village green. The tables were very neatly arranged in the form of a cross, and the repast was most liberal. Mr Harris presided, and after dinner various speeches were delivered.

The Bishop of Dunedin, accompanied by the clergy and people, then proceeded to the churchyard, where his lordship planted two trees in commemoration of the day's services. During dinner, the Morpeth brass band, under the able leadership of Mr R. Smith, jun., played choice selections of music, and also at intervals during the afternoon, while various sports, such as foot racing, cricket, and quoiting went on upon the green. A procession similar to that of the forenoon, was formed at a quarter past five, and went to the church, where even song was sung at six. At seven there was a tea and concert in the school-room. The offertories at matins and evensong were to be devoted to paying for the chancel ornaments, which have cost upwards of £100.

The works at the Royal mausoleum in Frogmore grounds, where the remains of the Prince Consort are interred, are verging towards completion.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

On Saturday, John Orwin, late master of the ship Cooper, of Sunderland, was brought up on remand, before Mr Paget, at the Thames Police-court, charged with attempting to murder Henry Crickmore, cook and steward of the vessel on the high seas. The prosecutor's statement was that the captain proposed to poison the men and run away with the ship, and when prosecutor would not consent the captain made two attempts to murder him. The scars of the wounds alleged to have been inflicted on these occasions were examined by Dr. Ross, surgeon, who now described some of them to be scars of old wounds inflicted years ago. Others were so very slight that he could not tell whether they were the result of fine incisions or natural creases of the skin. His impression was that they were natural marks. There were the remains or scars of three wounds. They were healed and of recent origin, and deeper in the centre than on the side. They were covered with plaisters. The prosecutor related other strange freaks of the captain, who, he said, threw twenty-five tons of coal overboard when there was no occasion for it, and said he was not going to have wet feet. He also said he did not care if the ship was hove overboard. New coppers were also thrown overboard by order of the captain while he was drunk at Plymouth, and he (Crickmore) nearly lost his life through it. After a long discussion Mr Paget again remanded the prisoner.

At the adjourned examination the prisoner was discharged on the ground that the prosecutor was insane.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST NEWCASTLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

On Monday evening Colonel Roche, inspecting officer of volunteers in the northern district, reviewed the First Newcastle Rifle Volunteers on the Town Moor. About six o'clock the regiment, numbering 489 of all ranks, mustered in front of the Armoury, Nelson-street, and headed by their excellent band, marched thence to that portion of the Moor adjacent to North-terrace. About half-past six o'clock the whole formed into line. Shortly afterwards the inspecting officer rode up and was received with a general salute. The gallant colonel was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Hawks, of the Gateshead Rifle Volunteers; Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, and Adjutant Taylor, of the Walker Rifles; Captain Woods, of the N.N.Y.C., &c. Marching past then commenced, first in quick time and then at the double. Both were very creditably executed movements. The regiment then retired by fours from the right of companies, covered by the left companies. Next they advanced in double column from left to right, and again retired by companies from left in rear of right and formed line. In these, though rather complex movements, the corps seemed at home. So also were they in advancing in direct echelon of companies from the right, forming line on centre company. Firing by sub-divisions of company, file firing in skirmishing order, and firing from squares formed to receive cavalry, showed how marked the advance of the corps has lately been in these important portions of a rifleman's drill. All these manœuvres executed, the regiment formed into company squares, and were then addressed by the Inspecting Officer, who congratulated them on their improvement, but urged them to give increased attention to their drill. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Fife afterwards addressed the men, and after three hearty cheers had been given for the inspecting officer, they were, before leaving the Moor served with refreshments from commissariat waggons in waiting.

HEXHAM AND ALLENDALE RAILWAY.

The fifth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hexham and Allendale Railway was held in the long room of the King's Head Inn, Allendale Town, on Saturday. Mr W. B. Beaumont, M.P., chairman of the company, presided, and the following directors were present:—Mr W. R. Hunter, Newcastle; Mr C. G. Grey, Dilston; and Mr J. Dinning, Langley. There was a fair attendance of shareholders.

The report, read by the Secretary, stated that the progress with the works in the half-year was on the whole satisfactory. As to the extension of the line to Allendale Town, and the formation of Railway No. 2, the directors had not been able to take any steps. On the 19th the railway was opened for goods, minerals, &c. The statement of accounts showed the total amount received was £66 648 5s 5d, the expenditure being £60,229 12s 11d, leaving a balance of £6,418 12s 6d.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report,

Mr W. Robb said it was the cause of great dissatisfaction, not only in Allendale, but also in Hexham, that the railway had been stopped at Catton-road.

Mr E. Ridley and Mr Harrison generally agreed with the previous speaker in thinking it would be a loss to the shareholders if the line were not carried through.

The Chairman explained that the directors could not see their way financially to carry the railway through at present; and after some further discussion the report was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr Robb then moved a resolution, to the effect that the directors be requested to use every effort to enable the company to exercise their borrowing powers, and that, as soon as possible, the line be carried on to Allendale.

The Chairman suggested the following motion:—"That the directors be recommended to use every effort to raise the capital to complete the permanent junction at Hexham necessary to admit of passenger traffic being placed on the line."

This, on being put to the meeting, was agreed to.

Mr E. Ridley moved a resolution against Sunday traffic, which, however, was rejected.

Votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

ELSWICK WORKS LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND SCHOOLS.

Elswick had quite a holiday aspect on Saturday. The inhabitants of that busy hive of industry turned out in large numbers and in great gaiety to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of their literary and mechanics' institute and schools. Tea was provided in the spacious hall of the institution, and a numerous company, comprising many friends from Newcastle and neighbourhood, partook of the refreshing beverage and its accompaniments. During the interval occupied in the clearing of the tables the company inspected the drawings and other specimens of the pupils displayed in the schools adjoining, and much interest was evinced in the various works. At length all was in readiness, and the proceedings of the public meeting commenced, the chair being occupied by Sir W. G. Armstrong, who, on ascending the platform, was greeted with hearty cheers, a similar compliment being accorded to Lady Armstrong, who occupied a seat in front of the platform. Captain Noble and Mr G. Cruddas, representatives of the Elswick Ordnance and Engine Works Company, were also in attendance.

The Chairman, in introducing the proceedings, said that was perhaps the most important meeting of that institution that had yet been held, because it was the first occasion on which they had had a fair and sufficient trial of the new schools; and he was proud to say that the success of those schools had been greater than he, for one, had ventured to hope for. On the occasion of the last meeting, the number of registered pupils was about 600; now he was happy to say that, including those who attended the night classes, it amounted to 977. Then, with regard to the Institute, the number on the last occasion who availed themselves of the advantages which were afforded was stated to be also about 600; now he found that the number who had attended classes during the past year, who had taken out books and availed themselves of all those advantages which the institution afforded amounted to 942. He was informed that since that report had been made out, an addition had been made of nearly 200; so that they now arrived at the very satisfactory conclusion that the total number of persons who were receiving instructions in that combined institution amounted, at the very least, to 2,000. It was not easy to estimate the magnitude of the benefits which these figures expressed; for how very different would be the condition of the neighbourhood if a large number of children attending these schools were, instead of receiving instruction, wandering about the streets and contracting habits of idleness and evil doing, and if the men and boys who were attending these classes and who thus sought recourse to literature in these rooms, were filling up their vacant time by those habits of dissipation which were too general among persons of that class. He only wished that all other parts of the kingdom were equally well off in the matter of education. How much better it would be if the Government would spend money in educating the people rather than upon gaols and penal establishments for the repression of crime, which, in a great measure at least, was due to the want of early training. In these days general education was more needed than ever, because political power had recently been extended largely to the masses of the people; and it must be admitted on all sides that ignorance and power formed a most objectionable combination. The system of management which had been adopted at these schools deserved their special commendation. The executive, as they were aware, was vested in the hands of committees, the majority of whom were appointed by the taxpayers to the concern; and he must say that the management of those committees had been most creditable to them, and deserved the thanks of the assembly. As they had a very great deal before them that evening, he would show them the good example of making short speeches, and should now proceed to business.

The Secretary then read the annual report of the institution. It stated that the total number of workmen employed in the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, who availed themselves of the privileges of the institution during the past twelve months was 942. The total number of volumes in the library was 2,651, being an increase, since the last annual soiree, of 124 volumes. The total income for the year ending July 31st had been £146 13s 8d. of which sum £57 had been received from the treasurer to the general fund formed by the weekly subscriptions of the workmen. The remainder had been derived from honorary subscriptions and other sources. The total expenditure had been £142 3s 2½d. There was a balance in hand last August of £16 16s 10½d; making the present balance £3 7s 4d.

Mr T. A. Rycroft read the report of the Schools Committee, from which it appeared that the attendance of workmen's children on the register was 266 boys, 195 girls, 181 infants; total 642. The number of strangers' children was 98 boys, 39 girls, 43 infants; total 179. The committee drew attention to the low average attendance of workmen's children as compared with those of strangers. With reference to the maintenance, the treasurer's statement showed the income for the year to be £930 3s 6d, and the expenditure £738 0s 3d, leaving a balance in hand of £192 3s 3d.

The Chairman wished to draw their attention particularly to the passage in the school report, which spoke of the low average attendance. He earnestly called upon all parents of children attending those schools to consider the matter of regularity of attendance. He proposed, next year, a prize for the best attendance; and also a prize for punctuality of attendance.

The Chairman then presented the prizes to the successful pupils, of whom the following is a list:—

Cornelius O'Ricley, first prize for engineering, 1st class; Thomas Maxwell and John Strother, second and third prizes do. do. (divided); John Strother, second prize for mechanical drawing, 1st class (office apprentices); James Lunam, first prize for engineering, 2nd class, and first prize for Algebra, schools; John Sheel, second prize for engineering, 2nd class; Robert Thorpe, third prize do. do; Roger Wright, first prize for mechanical drawing (journeymen's class); William Orington, second prize do. do.; Henry Hutchinson, first prize do., 1st class (office apprentices); William Cotter, first prize do., 2nd class do; Charles Satchwell, second prize do. do.; Jeremiah Middlemas, first prize do., 1st class (shop apprentices); William Morray and George W. Rowell, second and third prizes do. do. (divided); Robert Spoors, first prize do., 2nd class, do.; Thomas Cruddas, second prize do. do.; Hugh Martin, first prize for freehand drawing, 1st class; Wm. Murray, second prize do. do.; Wm. Kirkpatrick, first prize do., 2nd class, and 2nd class for writing (schools); James Stark 2nd prize for freehand drawing, 2nd class, and first prize for mensuration (schools); Wm. Kelly, third prize for freehand drawing, 2nd class; Samuel Turner, first prize do., 3rd class, and third prize for phonography; Frank Dixon, second prize for freehand drawing, 3rd class, and half of third prize for reading and spelling (schools); James Walker, third prize for freehand drawing, 3rd class; John Hume, first prize for phonography; Adam Thompson, second prize do.; Henry Robson, first prize for arithmetic, first prize for geography, and second prize for reading and spelling; Thomas J. Laverick, second prize for geography, third prize for writing, and half of third prize for reading and spelling; James Dacres, third prize for geography; Samuel Robson, first prize for reading and spelling; Ralph Hall first prize for writing.

Mr T. P. Barkas, of Newcastle, delivered a pleasing address on the study of natural history, dwelling chiefly upon the structure of the ear.

Captain Noble called attention to a point to which he thought the institution should direct its efforts. Ever since, he remarked, mechanical engineering had been called a science, England had been the only country in which it had made any progress. The time, however, was rapidly approaching when they should have to encounter a very severe competition, especially from three or four countries on the Continent. It had been asserted that these countries had made greater strides in engineering than we had; and these great strides had been attributed in no small degree to the nature of the governments which prevailed in these countries. Let it be their endeavour to show that they, in a free country, could achieve the same strides as those on the Continent had done; and let it be their business in, as he thought he might say, the most celebrated engineering establishment in the kingdom, to be in the front of the battle. The gallant captain, anxious to follow the precedent of the president as to short speeches, concluded by addressing a few words of encouragement to the successful competitors for prizes.

Not the least attractive feature of the entertainment was the programme of music which had been provided. The Elswick Glee Union, under the direction of Mr J. T. Graham, performed a number of pieces in excellent style; and several individual male and female members contributed to the vocal variety, their efforts in several instances being encored. Mr Edward Hutchinson presided with efficiency at the piano. The anniversary celebration thus passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to all concerned.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LYING IN STATE AT ALNWICK CASTLE.

Seldom did Alnwick Castle—for five hundred years the renowned residence of the "never daunted Percies"—and the brave old town, too, that sprung around it in the centuries past, look fairer than on Monday, in the light of a rich autumnal sky; but there was an unusual quietness in the streets—the window blinds were down, the shops partially closed, and persons of both sexes, clad in mourning, were pacing the streets in unusual numbers, and the Union Jack at the Castle was floating in the stirring breeze half-mast high—all proclaiming that some public calamity had befallen—that some man of eminence and mark, whose name was held in esteem and veneration, had departed, and taken his praises with him to heaven—

"Had given his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

In that proud Castle in which his ancestors had flourished for five hundred years, lay in solemn funereal state the Fifth Duke of Northumberland.

The solemn and affecting ceremonial was heightened by the military character given to it. The Percy Volunteer Artillery, of which the departed nobleman was honorary Lieut.-Colonel, formed a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Carisp and Lieut. Thompson. The guard of honour, of about 100 men altogether, was drawn from the mounted battery, and from Nos 1 and 2 Alnwick batteries, and 4 and 5, who are countrymen. Six gunners and two sergeants guarded the coffin; two gunners at each of the two dining room doors, and two on the exit stairs. The castle was entered by the barbican, to the right of which stands a noble lime tree, which was planted when the deceased Duke was born, and will hereafter be an object of affecting interest. It was in the great dining room that the remains of the Duke lay in state. The inner coffin or shell was made of very fine mahogany, polished, and lined with rich white satin, the shroud and pillow being made of the same beautiful material. This was made perfectly air-tight by being put into a second or lead coffin, made by Wilkin and Dickman, and hermetically seal. Both were placed in a third or outer coffin of hard oak, covered with very rich crimson velvet. Each side was divided into three panels, with three rows of gilded studs. In the centre of each panel was placed a beautiful gilded handle, surmounted by the ducal coronet. The head and foot of the coffin were ornamented in a similar way. The gilded studs formed one large panel on the top, towards the head of which, and immediately above the breast of the late Duke was placed the breast-plate of brass, containing the following legend:—

The Coat of Arms, with motto *Esperance en Dieu*.
The most High Puissant and Most Noble Prince,
GEORGE PERCY,
Duke and Earl of Northumberland,
Earl Percy,
Earl of Beverley, in the County of York,
Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle,
and
Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick,
In the County of Northumberland,
Baronet,
and
One of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Council,
Born 22nd June, 1778.
Died 21st August, 1867.

Above it was placed the ducal coronet, in full size, upon a cushion, and in the middle of a black canopy above the coffin was fixed the funeral escutcheon. Two of those, with ducal coronets, were also shown at each side of the drapery that hung from the coffin. The room was darkened, and the family portraits were covered with black, with the exception of that of the deceased nobleman, by Jones, representing him in his robes as a peer of the realm. Three branching Argand lamps were placed beneath it, so that the likeness might be seen to the best effect. Near the head of the coffin two branching Argand lamps were burning, three moderators on each side of it, and two single Argands at the bottom. The guard of the Volunteers—six gunners looking towards the coffin, and two sergeants towards the stream of visitors, resting, silent and still as statues, on their reversed carbines, gave a most solemn effect to the scene. Upwards of two thousand persons, of all ranks and ages, silently and mournfully ascended the marble stairs, and, undazzled with the splendour of the rooms which they traversed, passed by the remains of the deceased with that becoming reverence which the emblems of death always excite. Mr T. Robertson, of Alnwick, was the undertaker, and under his direction all was most ably managed; and to Mr Holland is greatly due the success that has attended all the arrangements.

THE FUNERAL.

After lying in state for two days, the body of the late Duke of Northumberland was removed from Alnwick Castle to Northumberland House, London, on Wednesday. It would be interred in Westminster Abbey on Friday. The funeral ceremony at Alnwick was on a scale of regal pomp. All the shops were closed; and the people who filled the streets were generally in mourning. The tenantry of the late Duke, the Volunteer Rifles and Artillery, and the general body of mourners all assembled early at the Castle. About ten o'clock the coffin was brought out and placed in the hearse. When it appeared the whole force presented arms, and on its being placed in the hearse they reversed arms preparatory to moving off.

The body of mourners was very large, the Percy tenantry on horseback alone numbering 200. When the procession moved a detachment of Artillery Volunteers, placed in Barneyside, began to fire minute guns. They continued to fire until the number had reached eighty-nine, the age of his Grace when he died. Along the route the shops were closed, and every blind was drawn. The rain, which had fallen early in the morning, had now entirely ceased, though the sky was still obscured with clouds of sullen grey. The strength of the troop of the Percy Light Horse Artillery was thirty men. Then followed the grey uniforms of the Alnwick Rifles—a small body of men, but not readily surpassed for their soldier-like appearance and efficiency. Their numbers were swelled by a large number of the riflemen now staying in the town. Close upon the final ranks of the Rifle Volunteers followed that magnificent body of men, the Percy Artillery Brigade, extending as far as the eye could see, in their beautiful uniforms of mingling blue, white, and red. The late duke was their colonel, and they as well as the other soldiers wore the usual military mourning of black crape on the right arm. After the Percy Artillery followed the staff of the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia. Then the tearful music of the "Dead March," the masterpiece of the great Handel—now swelling out on the air in a wild and wailing burst of harmony, now dying away in cadence inexpressively sweet and mournful—announced the approach of the united bands of the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia and the Percy Artillery Volunteers. When these had passed, the eye rested on the towering plumes of the hearse, drawn by six "tomb-black steeds," conveying the body of the duke. Before it walked two mutes and the undertaker, Mr T. Robertson, together with Mr Gibson and Mr Wells, two faithful servants, who had served their deceased master, the one for forty-seven, and the other for fifty years. Behind the hearse came the late duke's carriage, and two carriages conveying the chief mourners. The household, the officials, and the employes followed, and then the clergy, robed in their gowns, amongst whom was conspicuous the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne. Many of them were attired in their stoles and hoods. Amongst the general mourners were three old soldiers of the late duke—Robert Douglas, William Potts, and Mark Forster, who, at their earnest request, were placed in the funeral procession by the kindness of the Countess Percy. The tenantry on horse-back—200 strong, stalwart sons of Northumbria—and the carriages of the gentry closed the procession. At eleven o'clock the train moved off, bearing to London both the mourned and the mourners.

After the train had left the volunteers and staff of the militia, and afterwards the officers, partook of a luncheon in the Corn Exchange.

The train arrived at the Newcastle Central Station at 11·57, and the body arrived at Northumberland House at nine o'clock, having been conveyed from King's Cross in a hearse and four, followed by two mourning coaches, containing the chief mourners. The coffin was placed in the dining room, which was draped in black. The bell of St. Martin's Church was tolled.

FLOWER SHOWS OF THE DISTRICT.

WINLATON FLOWER SHOW.

This interesting show of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., was held in the Old School-room, Winlaton, on Monday afternoon and evening. The display was creditable to the exhibitors, and the prizes only carried off after considerable friendly competition. Admitting the disadvantages incidental to the period of the season, there was, upon the whole, a fair attendance of visitors, whose curiosity was gratified fully. A band was in attendance.

WHALTON.

The usual annual exhibition of the Whalton Floral and Horticultural Society took place on Friday, the 23rd inst., in the Rectory Grounds. The flowers, vegetables, &c., were of a superior quality, considering the unfavourable circumstances of the season. The day which at first was threatening, cleared out in the afternoon, and allowed the large company assembled on the occasion to enjoy their usual dance on the green to the excellent music of the Choppington Brass Band. Towards evening the spacious tent of the society, after being cleared of its vegetable contents, formed a charming ball room in which the merry dance was kept up with unflagging spirit until past twelve o'clock.

NEWBURN.

The nineteenth annual show of flowers in connection with the Manor of Newburn Floral and Cottage Garden Society, was held on Saturday afternoon, in a large marquee erected at the west end of the village of Newburn. The exhibition was not a large one, but comprised many choice plants. In the cottagers class Messrs Johnson, White, Fullerton, Hall, Patterson, and Denton took the first prizes for flowers; Messrs Philipson and Fullerton for fruits; and Messrs Patterson, Spoors, Johnson and Denton for vegetables. In the amateur class Messrs Fellows, White, Elsworth, Shepherd, and Armstrong took the first prizes for flowers; Messrs Shepherd and Elsworth for fruit; and Mr J. B. Simpson for vegetables. Messrs Fellows, Hall, Armstrong, and Johnson were awarded the first prizes in the open class. The attendance at the show was not so good as in past years, but this was attributable to other attractions. The band of the Newburn battery of the 1st Newcastle Volunteer Artillery was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

TANFIELD.

On Friday and Saturday, the annual exhibition of the Tanfield Floral and Horticultural Society was held in a marquee. There was a short supply of flowers, fruits, and vegetables entered for competition compared with shows formerly held in the immediate neighbourhood, which may be attributed to the fact that those only who reside within two miles of Tanfield are allowed to compete for the prizes. The judges were—Mr James Hogg, seedsman, Newcastle; Mr Craigie, gardener, Beamish Park; and Mr John Hodgson, Scotswood. On their awards being given, it was found that the principal prize-takers were—Messrs James Burpitt, gardener to W. J. Joicey, Esq., Tanfield Lea; Wm. Watson, Tanfield; Wm. Armstrong, Clough Dene; John Brewis, Tanfield Lea; and Jacob Rule, Tanfield. The winners of the extra prizes were—Messrs W. Watson, a silver-plated teapot, for best 4 greenhouse plants; — McQueen, woodman, Gibside, a silver-plated tea pot, best 12 potatoes; J. Brewis, silver-plated coffee-pot best 6 dahlias, and a two light frame, best collection of vegetables. The Tanfield Lea Saxhorn Band was present and discoursed sweet sounds.

SEATON BURN.

On Saturday last, the eleventh anniversary of this most popular and flourishing society, was held in their large and now spacious marquee, in the South Park, belonging to J. Snowball, Esq., Seaton Burn House. The splendid marquee, though annually enlarged, was completely filled on this occasion with the excellent productions of all kinds set up for competition. The exhibition was in all respects superior to any hitherto held under the auspices of the society. The day was most remarkably favourable, consequently the attendance of visitors was unusually numerous during the afternoon. We were glad to see that the working men of Seaton Burn were still making strides to perfection in the different productions with which they competed; not only in vegetables, but in fruits and flowers, which did them infinite credit. Among the most successful of them, we may mention Messrs Bennet, Balls, Curley, Drysdale, G. R. Charlton, Archbold, Elliott, Scott, Lennox, Pringle, Soulsby, Chambers, &c. In the B Class, which was open to any, were some valuable prizes, one of which was a silver cup, value £5, for the best collection of fruit, which was won by Mr Thompson, gardener to S. Mease, Esq., of North Shields. The prize of £2 for a tray of roses, was won by Mr James Landreth, of Killingworth, as well as the best 12. Best 12 gladioli was won by Mr D. Hetherington, Mr Marshall, of Sandhoe, being 2nd and 3rd. Best 12 hollyhocks, 30s, was won by Mr J. Thompson, Benridge, Ponteland. Best 6 bottles of cut flowers, 30s, was won by Mr Thompson, North Shields. The greatest, and the prize most envied by the members of the society, and open only to those in the immediate neighbourhood, is the lamb given by Mr Gallon, of Green Houses, which was won after a severe contest by Mr N. Nicholson, Netherton; Mr R. Fairless, of Wideopen, being 2nd—it was for the best collection of vegetables. Another good prize or prizes were competed for by the members of the Seaton Burn Class, viz., for the best collection of vegetables, an "excellent pig" for the 1st, and an "excellent pig" for the 2nd, were won respectively by Messrs T. Bennet and F. Balls. This was the first public appearance of the Seaton Burn Brass Band, under the leadership of Mr T. S. Watson, who performed in excellent style some of the most popular airs of the day, and contributed not a little to the afternoon's enjoyment. A ball was held in the evening in another circular tent, which was well attended, and the proceedings concluded at a seasonable hour most successfully.

LUMLEY.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Lumley and Harraton Floral and Horticultural Society was on Monday held on the spacious lawn in the front of the castle. The display of flowers on the present occasion took place in a long roomy marquee—the hall of the castle being much too small. The flowers and fruit in the open class were ranged on a table running the extreme length of the booth, the sides being appropriated for the stands in the cottagers' class, and the whole presented such a charming appearance from the entrance as to well entitle the committee to the frequent and flattering compliments they were paid. The stove and greenhouse plants included some extremely fine specimens, those from Morton Hall being undoubtedly the finest, while a set of ferns from the same place were amongst the finest exhibited during the present season. Dahlias and hollyhocks, the two greatest features of competition, were not largely represented, and neither were the spikes of gladioli, but those shown were certainly not deficient in merit. Roses of the finest kind were put up by Mr William Ferguson, of Lumley Castle, and justly received the first prize, while, as may readily be judged from the fineness of the season, the show of asters, marigolds, pansies, and picootees, was both large and good. Of fruit in all classes many exceedingly fine samples were shown; the two bunches of black Hamburg grapes from Lambton Castle carrying off the prize; and the vegetables equally well merit a similar praise for their remarkably fine size and soundness. The Chester-le-Street sax-horn band, the Durham quadrille band, and the little fifers from Chester Workhouse, performed in front of the Castle. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place from the summit of the Castle, and the day's proceedings afterwards terminated pleasantly by a ball in the entrance hall.

WITTON GILBERT.

A flower show was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the pleasant village of Witton Gilbert, near Durham. The exhibition was an experimental one, which may ultimately extend itself into an annual event, and as such it was highly successful, both as regards the number of visitors and the display of flowers. Among those who visited the ground were Canon Chevalier, Mrs Carr (Witton Gilbert), Mr Cummings, Mr W. Jopling, coalowner (Witton Gilbert), Dr. Blackett (Durham), Mr G. F. Hunter (Beech Grove), &c. The principal exhibitors were—in the amateur class—the Rev. Mr Carr, Mr Turner, Mr Jackson, Mr Hunter, &c.—In the cottagers' class, Mr Liddle, Mr Salter, Mr Bell, and Mr R. Fenwick were the principal prize-takers; while the farmers' prizes were carried off by Mr Wearmouth and Mr Holmes. Some magnificent fuschias were displayed in the amateurs' class by the Rev. Mr Carr and Mr Turner, the former also exhibiting a splendid bouquet of cut flowers (first prize) which attracted general attention. The band of the Beamish Rifle Volunteers attended on the ground and played a selection of dance music during the afternoon. A ball in the evening concluded the gathering.

CORBRIDGE.

The above annual show was held on Wednesday, in a marquee, at the west end of the village. The exhibition of fruit and flowers was of the usual quality, for which the locality is so much noted. The Corbridge Brass Band, under the able leadership of Mr Grey, played delightful airs during the afternoon. Amongst the visitors we observed G. Fenwick, Esq., and family, of Bywell; J. Grey, Esq., and family, of Styford; Rev. F. Gipps and family, rector of the village; Ridley Carr, Esq., and family, Scotswood; Mr Reid, of Newcastle; G. Bulman, Esq.; Dr. McLean, Corbridge; J. B. McAllum, Newcastle; Miss Walker, Corbridge. The company was very numerous during the afternoon. The following are the principal prize takers:—Open class—Balsam, Matthew Fairless, Corbridge; device, John Walker, Corbridge; bouquet of flowers, George Marshall, Corbridge; fuschia, Geo. Robson, Corbridge; geraniums, George Robson; greenhouse plants, George Robson; cut flowers, George Robson; cucumbers, George Robson. In the cottage class, which were good, for dahlias, Mr Atkinson, Corbridge; German stocks, H. Robson, Hexham. In the gentlemen's class, George Robson took all the prizes. The farmers' class, for turnips, &c., were very good. The following gentlemen acted as judges, and gave great satisfaction:—Mr Marshall, gardener to Sir R. Errington, Bart.; Mr Cheshire, gardener to Wm. Cuthbert, Esq.; Mr Burrell, gardener, Hexham; and Mr Dobson, gardener, Styford. Mr John Hall and Mr A. Rule acted as judges for the farmers' class.

BOLDON.

A pleasanter little floral *fete* than the one held annually at West Boldon, does not perhaps exist in the county, and a clear verification of this fact was on Monday afforded by a number of pleasure-seekers who thronged to share its attractions. The show was only deficient in one particular, and that was a scarcity of stove and greenhouse plants. Liliums of a high class were largely represented, the first prize being taken by Mr Richard Clifford, gardener to Captain Hay, of Boldon; some excellent balsams were shown by Mr Robert Sedgley, gardener to J. W. Kirkley, and a first prize awarded; the 12 splendid blooms of hollyhock shown by Mr T. Waugh, brought a similar honour; and the 12 winning dahlias were grown by Mr Thomas Hall, gardener to the Rev. James Manisty, of Easington Rectory. Gladioli were large and rich in colour, roses of excellent variety, and, in fact, terms of eulogy might be equally well applied to the majority of the stands of cut flowers. The cases of fruit were a feature of the exhibition, those from the conservatories of Mr Shortridge, of Cleadon, justly being awarded the supremacy. A keen competition is invariably manifested in the cottager and amateur classes, and some excellent productions result from their culture. The enviable prize of a china tea service, the present of Mr T. B. Purvis, fell to the lot of Mr Jonathan Wilson, a local grower of great repute, and was well merited by his excellent group of dissimilar dahlias. A capital design in butter by Mrs John Fish, of East Boldon, was awarded a special prize. The show on a whole was in excess of previous years, and the awards which apparently gave every satisfaction, were made by Messrs F. Clifford, seedsman, Sunderland; John Todd, gardener to Mr W. H. Richardson, Springwell Paper Mills; James Bone, Westoe, and James Hogg, nurseryman, Newcastle. The excellent band of the First Northumberland Artillery played dance music on the ground, and many ardent admirers of Terpsichore therefrom found much amusement.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Mr Wm. Hunter), Ald. DODDS, Ald. BLACKWELL, and Mr R. B. SANDERSON.

ROBBERY FROM A FARMER'S CART.

Hugh Thompson, *alias* M'Donald (47), was charged with stealing one sack and twenty pokes from the cart of Mr T. Urwin, farmer, Backworth, on Saturday last. Prosecutor had been attending Newcastle corn market, and having emptied the sacks and pokes, he placed them in the cart, and then went into the market. The prisoner was seen by a by-stander to come to the cart and walk away. Mr Urwin was informed of the circumstance, and in giving chase, apprehended the prisoner with the articles in his possession. Six months' imprisonment.

IMPUDENT FELONY.

Ann Worley (28) was charged with stealing four gold rings from the jeweller's shop of Mr James Garland, Grey-street. Prisoner went into the branch shop of Mr Garland, managed by Mr Alderson, and asked to view some rings, on Saturday evening. A case containing several was handed to her for inspection, and she went away apparently dissatisfied. Almost immediately after her departure from the shop the rings were missed. Chase was given by Mr Alderson, who when he caught the prisoner, found the rings in her hand. Three months' imprisonment.

STEALING BRASSES.

George Taylor (31) was charged with stealing a quantity of brasses, the property of Mr Harrison, Groat Market. The prisoner had been in the employ of Mr Harrison, brass-founder, and about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening Mr Atkinson, landlord of the Black Boy Inn situated at the head of the yard, saw the prisoner coming out with a quantity of brass. He stopped him, and secured him till the arrival of a policeman. The prisoner pleaded guilty; but on the application of Mr Sabbage a remand was granted, to procure the attendance of Mr Harrison.

A 'CUTE POLICEMAN.

Marshal Love (20), who said he was a labourer at the Walker Iron Works, was charged with being found in St. John's-lane, evidently for the purpose of committing a felony at an early hour on Sunday morning. P.C. 64, William McReynolds stated that while on duty there he saw the prisoner going about the new premises of Messrs Angus, at present in course of erection, barefooted. The officer caught him, and asked what he meant running about in his bare feet. The prisoner replied that he belonged Walker, and had walked from that place without his shoes. The officer very 'cutely examined the prisoner's feet, and seeing that they did not bear the slightest corroboration of prisoner's statement, searched about, and eventually found a pair of boots, which the prisoner admitted were his. As nothing was known previously of the prisoner he was dismissed with a caution.

A WELL-DESERVED SENTENCE.

Edward M'Cabe (36) was charged with indecent exposure in Lovaine-terrace on the 21st inst., and Sergt. Pringle producing evidence to prove the case, prisoner was sent three months to prison.

FELONIOUSLY APPROPRIATING PROPERTY.

Peter Regan (24) was charged with having committed an offence under the 17th Geo. II., c 56, s 8. Mr Joel prosecuted, and stated that the prisoner had been in the employment of Mr Handyside, and about the 20th August 1866 he received twelve pieces of unmanufactured leather to make into shoes. Shortly afterwards he decamped and never returned. Prisoner said he had had to go up to the militia at Alnwick, that he had seen Mr Handyside, with whom he had made an agreement to settle the matter by going back to his work, and making up the loss. Remanded for the production of Mr Handyside.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Ald. DODDS, and Messrs PARKER and HOYLE.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Peter Regan was brought up on on remand, charged with unlawfully retaining the materials for twelve pairs of boots belonging to Mr Handyside. The prisoner had been employed as an out-door assistant of the prosecutor; and about twelve months ago the materials for twelve pairs of boots were given him to make up. Shortly afterwards he decamped and was not heard of again until a few days ago when he was apprehended in Glasgow. Sent to prison for a month.

CAUTION TO CARTMEN.

John Storey, of the Ouseburn, cartman, was charged with furious riding in the streets at Byker, and with assaulting two police officers and damaging their clothes. He was fined 20s and 2s 6d costs for the first offence, and 12s 6d and 2s 6d costs for the latter.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Ald. DODDS and H. PARKER, Esq.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

John Morton was charged with having assaulted a man named William Boyd. About one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the complainant was conversing with a potatoe merchant named Wright, at the Trafalgar Goods Station, when the defendant came up, and without a word being said, hit him three or four blows on the face with his fist, knocking him on the ground. The defendant was fined 20s and cost.

FELONY.

Jane Ann Tunnah (21), and Margaret Hutchinson (31), were charged with stealing a dress, a pair of ear-rings, and several other articles, belonging to Susan Wakinshaw. On Tuesday morning the prosecutrix arrived in Newcastle by train from Alnwick, bringing with her a box containing her clothes. She saw the prisoner Tunnah outside of the station, and asked if she could direct her to the New Road, where her aunt lives. Tunnah offered to assist to carry her box—an offer which was gladly accepted. Tunnah took the girl to her lodgings in the Close, and recommended that the box should be left there until she had found out her aunt's house. The box was left, and the prosecutrix went away. On returning to the prisoner's lodgings she found that her box had been opened, and several articles of clothing, &c., taken out. She gave information to the police, and on inquiry being made, it was found that the prisoner Hutchinson had pawned a dress which had been stolen. Detective Fawcett apprehended the prisoners, and Tunnah at the time was wearing the stolen ear-rings, and Hutchinson two petticoats.—The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sent to prison for six months each.

POETS' CORNER.

WEIGHTS.

[BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.]

Weighted we walk through this weary world,
The wings of our souls too weak to rise;
Under our burdens we feel them furled,
As we yearning gaze toward the far-off skies.

Upward the infinite longing soars,
To seek fruition in purer air;
Downward the faltering body goes,
Weighted with sorrow, or sin, or care.

Mine eyes gaze deep into human eyes,
To read the sibylline lines of fate,
The stories of dwarfed and thwarted lives;
I see their shadow, and feel their weight.

A buried love is your sacred load—
Buried yet watered by constant tears;
And yours is ambition's ceaseless goad,
And yours the burden of wasted years.

Yours is the weight of a secret sin,
Though a blind world holds you pure of blame;
The crown of bliss that you dreamed to win
Is the thorn of guilt and the wound of shame.

Yours is remorse for the guilt you have done
To another. Ah! she was sweet and true;
Pure as the lilies, and pure as the snow;
You robbed her. She loved you and only you.

It haunts you, her eyes' beseeching blue—
You cannot forget the woe that you woke.
Your weight, your curse is for ever to rue
The life that you blighted, the heart that you broke.

Saddest of all is your weight, O Soul!
"In the heart of Truth," you said, "I trust,"
My guerdon of love its utmost goal—
Yet the heart of your idol was only dust.

No hand can unbind your heavy gyve,
Nor lift the weight on your being laid,
The fearfullest worn by a human life,
To give all to one, and to be betrayed!

Come unto Me, ye laden one,
Saith the Lord, I will give you rest!
Why under his rising and setting suns
So many walk weighted He knoweth best.

When shall we cast our weights aside?
When shall we gather the strength to rise?
And the beautiful Spirit, lightened, glide
Into the gates of Paradise!

LITERATURE.

MR BRYANT ON THE SCOTCH SUMMER.—Mr Bryant, the American poet, who is making a tour through the Highlands, writes from Crieff: If there are any who desire to pass the entire summer without the uncomfortable sensation of being too warm, I can conscientiously recommend to them a sojourn in this beautiful region. The air is never made sultry by the dog-star; it is invigorating and healthful, and even in the proverbially moist atmosphere of this island, there is no complaint of dampness here, for less rain is said to fall in Crieff than in almost any other part of Scotland. The showers are frequent enough, with the aid of the dews, to keep the verdure fresh till the season of frosts. Every flowering shrub and plant remains long in bloom. I came hither about three weeks since; the rhododendrons were then in bloom, and are in bloom still. I sometimes wonder how anything ripens in a climate so constantly cool. Yet the people here look forward with confidence to the strawberry season, which also comes. The gooseberries are allowed to be the finest of their kind. August regularly brings the raspberry, and though fruit trees are few, the sickle is always in due time put into the fields of grain, which are now, on the 8th July, as green as the lawns and the meadow grounds. So Crieff, besides the uncommon beauty of its scenery, comes in for its share of the gifts which are bestowed upon regions of a tamer aspect. Looking around upon the glorious views which are beheld from its eminences, a Scotchman may well adopt the words put by Sir Walter Scott into the mouth of one of the personages of his poems, and exclaim,

—"Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land?"

MRS. BROWN ON A LOVE MATCH.—It's a singler case all over, for it was a love match, as 'er father—as is Sir Nicklass Seddins—never would 'ear on, thro' bein' that proud, tho' only a barber's son 'isself over in the Boro', as 'ad made 'is way in the world thro' bein' a lawyer's clerk, as werry nigh got transported 'isself thro' a cheating of a poor sailor out of 'is prize money but got off, and would have been ruined only 'is master's widder—as was a werry rich counseller and left 'er every farthin'—took and married 'im, as 'ad only been a cook 'erself with rather a fly-blowed character. Talk of Lucifer bein' proud, he was nothink to them two as lived up by Bedford Square, and did use to go to St. Giles's Church on a Sunday as big as bull beef, with the footman behind 'em a carryin' their books. I don't think as ever I see a plainer family tho' only three, and one of them a 'umpback. Well the youngest, as was a gal as ugly as 'er father and as proud as 'er mother, she was kep' a mopy sort of life, and if she didn't go and fall in love with her father's clerk in the name of Wilkins, as is this werry identical lunatic. She know'd it wouldn't be no use a-askin' their consent, so went and got married on the quiet, unbeknown to 'er father and mother, and it was werry nigh two year afore they found it out. I never shall forget the row as there was when it was found out, and I've no doubt 'er little boy bein' a cripple is owin' to 'er father's wiolence, as knocked 'er down like a bullock on the 'arth-rug. She was always a beast of a temper, and no doubt made that young man's life a misery; and never a 'appy 'ome, tho' they did give 'er the money for to take a 'ouse up Kentish Town way, and 'er a-comin' for to dine with 'er parents of a Sunday; but 'im never allowed for to cross the door.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

FUSSINESS.—One of the worst disagreeables in common life is an hour or two with a fussy person. In a railway carriage you may be closeted with one who will shift and reshift from side to side, draw and undraw the blue silk curtains, open and re-open, shut and re-shut the windows; all this accompanied with little nervous panics. Now the brown paper parcel is missing; and now the portmanteau, which has been momentarily unlocked, obstinately refuses to be locked again. It is not of the least use looking calmly out at the green fields or the pleasant country homesteads, that you may drink in the quiet of the rural scenery. Will you oblige Mr Fussy by rising, just for one moment, to see if you are sitting on his cloak or his *Times*? Most probably you wish by this time most ardently that Mr Fussy was comfortably fixed in the dog-box underneath the seat, and that you had got possession of the key. Looking at fussing and fussy people in general, the first thought that strikes one is that there is very little need of fuss at all in the world. Of course accidents will happen, and things be thrown out of gear in uncomfortable ways at certain times in everybody's history. When your upper bath room water pipes suddenly burst up at the breaking of the frost, when a perfect deluge of water drenches your drawing room furniture or your study bookcase, when the whole house is called to arms, at cold and frosty midnight, with mops and pails, and all the etcetera of defence, then a measure of exciting bustling is permissible. Such things, I say, will occur, and, doubtless, fuss is utterly undeniable at such seasons as those; still, fuss is not, or ought not to be, a chronic thing in any character, or in any household.—From the *Quiver*, for September.

GOLDEN HAIR.—The very golden hair so beloved by the poets and painters of old, is rising in value every day, and we are really puzzled to know from what source it is obtained; speaking generally, the major portion of it comes from the northern parts of Europe, where this coloured hair, or rather light hair, greatly predominates. The only southern country that seems to possess it is Venice, or rather it did in the time of the great artists of the past. Giorgione or Titian rarely painted a female head of another colour; Rubens, still later, indulged in this colour, but in this he merely copied the fair locks of the Flemings, who are still famous for the beauty of their golden hair. We do not know if in Venice the same hair is still to be found, or whether, it having possibly been a foreign introduction, it has not disappeared by reason of the mingling of races. The beauty of golden hair by no means depends upon its colour, its quality also far surpasses any other. It is so beautifully fine that a head of hair of this colour contains nearly twice as many individual hairs as are found in a red head. The gradation in bulk, in fact, regularly progresses from the blonde, the most delicate and flowing, to brown, black, and red—the coarsest of all hairs. The flexibility of the fair hair gives that artistic and kindly sweep which the painter loves to depict. The very yellow hair comes from the low countries; it is a very different thing from the saffron-tinted, disagreeable-looking colour we see in the shop-windows shown as specimens of the result of using dye. The deadness that always distinguishes these wretched attempts to produce artificially this much coveted colour, is but too apparent. A woman must be weak indeed, or the veriest slave to fashion, who submits to these vile tricks of the hair doctors; and when once the dying process has been accomplished, the man or woman is for ever after the slave of the dye. For inasmuch as the hair grows from the root, and not, like a vegetable growth, from its free extremity, of course the dye must be applied day by day, otherwise the hair next the scalp will be of a totally different colour from that on the other portion of the head. Thus the poor devotee of fashion, or of vanity, in an evil moment places his or her charms, or the counterfeit of them, completely at the mercy of the hairdresser and his worthless nostrums.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

MR HANNAY ON ALEXANDER SMITH.—It was in July, 1853, that I first saw the good man and brilliant poet whose name stands at the head of this article, and who was taken from us in the depth of last winter. He had done me the honour to attend the last of a series of lectures which I was delivering on satirical literature, and we met in one of the rooms of the institution in Edward Street. Smith was then in the first bright flush of his poetic fame; interesting to all men of letters—doubly interesting to men of letters of Scottish birth. What first struck a stranger in seeing him was his entire unlikeness to anything like the figure which much of the criticism on his poems would have been apt to make one conjure up. There was nothing romantic or eccentric, still less anything "spasmodic" (the pet sarcastic phrase of these days) in his appearance. You found yourself talking to a quiet, solid-looking Lowland Scot, with a broad forehead of the regular German type; of plain, unaffected, homely, but self possessed manners; with not much to say, and saying that little in a deep, slow voice, impressive and reflective rather than melodious. The sum total of the whole effect he produced was that he was a sincere, natural and quiet man, and that however gorgeous, or even gaudy, the flowers of his poetry, they sprang from roots deep down in his nature, and were a genuine product of it. Our conversation was not long, but I gathered from him that he was making his first tour in England, and it was evident that this stroll—so to speak—in the sunshine of his fame, was warming his heart, though without turning his head. A long interval passed before we met again, and some seven years altogether before a residence in the same northern city made us perfectly and habitually intimate. Let me fill up this gap by saying what seems necessary to say of the early development and peculiar character of his genius. This little paper is more personal than critical; deals with the man rather than the poet. But, after all, it was because he was a poet that he was of public interest as a man, and a few words are required on the formation of the double character. The progenitors of Alexander Smith had belonged to the Ayrshire tenantry, but his father was employed as a pattern-drawer by manufacturing houses, and he was born at Kilmarnock at the very close of the year 1829. The west is the poetic quarter of Scotland, even more than the Border. There is a stream of enthusiasm and sentiment running through the energy of the Western men, which is comparatively rare elsewhere in the north, and which moved in Alexander Smith's blood early, and impelled him to poetry. But the direction his activity took was determined by two circumstances, without which his poetry would have been of a different type altogether. The first of these was that he was reared in towns, and not in the country; the second, that he fell under the influence of English rather than Scottish literature. His youth was passed not among the mountains or lochs, but in the cities of modern Scotland—in Paisley at first—and afterwards in Glasgow. Hence it is natural that books rather than scenery should have given him his chief inspiration, and that the great features of Nature which mainly affected him should have been those which peculiarly strike the dweller in a city like Glasgow—the stars in the keen northern sky overhead, the sea so easily reached down the glorious ranges of the Clyde. Little critics laughed at the good bard's passionate enthusiasm about the stars and the sea; but they should rather have reflected how entirely natural it was under the conditions, and what a presumption they afforded—the conditions being such—that the enthusiasm was real. The "Life Drama" is, above all, and with all its extravagance, the voice of one crying from a solitude amidst the habitations of myriads of men. That it was extravagant arose from his comparative unacquaintance with classical models, and from the comparatively haphazard character of his culture. He was, however, very well read in English poetry and "belles-lettres"—far better read than most of his critics, not only in these, but in modern history.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

NEWS.—In another month Lord Brougham will enter on his ninetieth year. In ten years more he will be a hundred.

A new play by Mr Clarance Holt, adapted from Victor Hugo's novel "Les Miserables," is announced for production at Sunderland, at that gentleman's theatre.

Willie Pape, the youthful American pianist is about to retire from the musical profession, having received a bequest of considerable estates in Mobile, which will necessitate his presence there for some time.

Hubbard Tingley, convicted of the murder of his uncle, Benjamin Black, at Barton Bendish, was executed at Norwich, on Monday, having previously confessed his guilt.

The expedition which set out some time ago from this country in search of Dr. Livingstone boarded H.M.'s ship Petrel at the Cape on the 15th of July, and sailed for the Zambesi, which they will ascend by means of the steel boat which they took out with them in sections.

An eighth book of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" is in print, and will, we presume, soon be obtainable in this country. It does not present any very startling novelties, but will doubtless be welcomed by the composer's very many friends.—*Musical Standard.*

The coroner's jury have found a verdict of accidental death in the case of the young woman, Elizabeth Millis, who was shot at Crayford by Frederick Skinner. The latter is still in prison under remand from the Woolwich police court.

The banquet in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill will, probably, take place at the Crystal Palace on the 30th Sept. The committee have received letters from Mr Bright, Mr Mill, and others, approving of the proposed *fete*.

Sir Rowland Hill is engaged in writing "The History of Penny Postage," in which he has made good progress. From the autobiographal nature of the work, it will naturally possess much interest.

Mrs (Forbes) Yelverton is said to be very ill from anxiety and fatigue, but as soon as she recovers it is her intention to commence proceedings in Ireland for a divorce. Major Yelverton is at present in the south of France.

A JURY HOOTED.—After the recent trial of Smith for murder at the Liverpool Assizes, as the jury left the box a feeling of dissatisfaction with their verdict was expressed by an immense number of persons present, who hissed and hooted at them, notwithstanding the protestations of the ushers, whose repeated calls for silence were of no avail.

The Fenians still keep up their movements in America, and on the 12th of August had a "barbeque" at Troy, New York, at which about 12,000 people and a Fenian regiment were present, and the chief attraction was a sham fight in imitation of the battle at Limestone Ridge, near Fort Erie, which occurred at the time of the Canadian raid last year.

The Empress Charlotte, says the "Journal d'Anvers," has for some days past resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill. Her Majesty has finished a view of the Park of Tervueren. Her husband appears in it on horseback, accompanied by some Mexican gentlemen.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR SIMS REEVES.—It will be remembered that an action was brought by Mr F. B. Chatterton, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, against Mr Sims Reeves, for a breach of contract, he not having, according to an agreement, entered into with the plaintiff, acted and sung in "Rob Roy" for twelve nights, at 40 guineas each night. The case was tried before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury in Trinity Term and the damages were laid at £2,000. The result was a verdict for the plaintiff, with a reference as to damages. On Thursday the arbitrators awarded the plaintiff, Mr Chatterton, £1,500 damages, and also the costs of the proceedings.

The inquest on the body of Mrs Roberts, who killed her two youngest children and afterwards destroyed herself, was held by Mr Carter, at Kennington, on Friday. The verdict was that the deceased woman wilfully murdered her children, and then committed suicide, being at the time in an unsound state of mind.

By information just received from the Sandwich Islands, the King Kamehameha V. is understood to be seriously ill. He was visiting his island of Molokai, and so great was his apparent danger that he had appointed a successor to his throne. The names mentioned as the future Sovereigns were those of Queen Emma and Prince William Qanalilo. The present King's age does not exceed 35 years.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The charms of Olympia Brown, a Vermont lady who is making speeches in Kansas in support of female suffrage, are thus set forth by an Omaha paper:—She is a weather-beaten, cross-grained, sour, snappish, fanatical, crabbed, skinny, smoked-looking old beldame.

Mr Charles Dickens is stated to be in a critical state of health, and his intended voyage to America is probably prompted more by consideration for his physical well-being than anything else. Eminent surgeons have recommended change of air and scene, and cessation from literary labour for some time to come.

The present Governor General of Canada (Lord Monk) wishes to be relieved of his office, and it is said that the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is likely to succeed him. Other changes are in contemplation which will effect a change in the *personnel* of the Administration.

THE DISTRESS IN THE EAST END OF LONDON.—One hundred and sixty-eight persons were sent out to Quebec on Thursday last from the neighbourhood of Poplar. These were families utterly destitute, who had to be supplied with clothing, bedding, and every requisite for the voyage.

A ROYAL QUARREL.—Letters from Spain speak of an angry discussion having occurred between Queen Isabella and Queen Pia of Portugal just before the latter left Madrid. The cause of the quarrel is not stated, but it is said to have occurred at, or just before, the review given in honour of the Portuguese Sovereigns.

The curiosity of Paris is just now excited by a mysterious individual who appears masked in a circus, where wrestling and feats of strength are exhibited, takes off a cloak, and discloses an athletic person clad in silk tights and black velvet drawers, and who has overthrown with apparent ease the most distinguished professional wrestlers of the Paris ring. His superiority to those champions previously esteemed invincible is so great that they stand but a minute or two before him.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—Several children living in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, have nearly lost their lives through eating Calabar nuts, which were mixed up with rubbish removed from the premises of Messrs Evans and Co., Hanover-street, where a serious fire recently occurred. The rubbish had been carelessly deposited on land to which the children had access, and had not medical aid been promptly obtained, fatal results would probably have followed. A similar occurrence took place in Liverpool a few years ago.

THE COUNTESS DANNER.—This lady, the relict of the late King of Denmark, is said to be at present engaged on a very benevolent mission, that of training children for domestic service, and that she has turned her palace, called Jagerspus, into a complete asylum for children of from two to four years of age, whom she will feed, clothe, lodge, and train up until they are of age to maintain themselves.

MR MURPHY IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday night an artisan, named Raffles, met Murphy at the Tabernacle for discussion. Those on the platform were pelted with rotten eggs. The chairman of the meeting twice menaced the audience with a pistol, and several of Murphy's friends brought out similar weapons. Intense excitement and great uproar ensued. The occupants of the platform were panic-stricken, and tumbled downstairs one over another, but fortunately no fatality occurred. The police eventually cleared the body of the hall.

ALE SCORES MADE IRRECOVERABLE.—The County Courts Amendment Act, which comes into operation on the 1st October next, provides as follows:—"No action shall henceforth be brought or be maintainable in any court to recover any debt or sum of money alleged to be due in respect to the sale of any ale, porter, beer, cider, or perry, which after the commencement of this act was consumed on the premises where sold or supplied, or in respect of any money or goods lent or supplied, or of any security given, for, in, or towards the obtaining of any such ales, porter, cider, or perry."

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A very valuable addition has been lately made in the collection of animals in the gardens of the Zoological Society. The total number of the animals which have been recently presented to the society is about thirty, and comprises two black Thibetian wolves, one Panolia deer, one Indian arctonyx, one Llow loris, one female gayal, two pelicans, one beinipode, eight water tortoises, four demoiselle cranes, two polyplections, one white fruit pigeon, one bronze fruit pigeon, one singing pigeon, one Entellus monkey.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.—On Monday the anniversary of the birth of the late Prince Consort, the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington were, by the command of her Majesty, thrown open to the public free of charge. A large number of persons visited the grounds, where at present the flowers are in great perfection; but the rain which set in in the after part of the day materially interfered with their enjoyment. The fountains and cascades played, and two military bands performed a choice selection of music.

GARIBALDI'S CRUSADE.—Garibaldi is said to be still prosecuting his designs against Rome, but to have little success in enrolling volunteers. His object seems to be to get up a rising in the Papal provinces and to smuggle in his partisans in small detachments, by which means he hopes to evade the prosecutions of the Italian Government and baffle the vigilance of the troops that guard the frontier. It seems very doubtful whether he will succeed in accomplishing anything serious. Many of his friends, including some of the most notable among them, have advised him to desist, but he turns a deaf ear to their counsels.

A WARD IN CHANCERY.—At Vice Chancellor Malins's Chamber, an application has been made on summons, before Mr Edwards, the chief clerk, relating to the proposals of a marriage settlement of a ward whom Lord Justice Cairns had given permission to marry on the settlement of her fortune being agreed upon. The chief clerk declined to interfere in the matter, as it was not vacation business, and the young lady, he thought, might wait three months, when the case might be heard. The parties intimated their intention to go before the Vice-Chancellor at his country seat on the matter.

DANGERS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—The *Globe* publishes the following statement:—"There is the strongest reason to believe that choke-damp, if it does not actually exist, is rapidly forming in the tunnels near the centre of the Metropolitan Railway, and fire-damp will probably be formed at no distant period. The dangers of death from suffocation are therefore imminent, and a fearful catastrophe from explosion need not at any moment surprise us."

How pitiable and affecting a drama is contained in the following laconic narrative, copied from a Paris paper:—"Adele D——, aged 26, was found dead in her lodging in the Rue Esquirol. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged two years. Abandoned by him who had made her a mother, and plunged in profound misery, she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child lay a paper on which the following words were written —'Poor little friend, come with me out of this world; I will not leave you here to be as unhappy as your mother has been.'"

UNLOCKING RAILWAY DOORS WITH PRIVATE KEYS.—A gentleman named Craig was charged on Monday at the Mansion House with having unlocked the door of a carriage at the Cannon-street station with a private key. It appeared that he was in haste, and the train was just starting. The prosecution was instituted to stop the practice. The bye-law under which the proceedings were taken was stated to be peculiar to this company. A nominal fine of 1s and 3s costs was inflicted on the ground that defendant was not aware of the bye-law. The presiding magistrate, Sir R. Carden, said he carried a railway key himself, and had often used it, as he had never heard of such a regulation.

A RAILWAY OUTRAGE.—On Monday, at Stockport, a lad named Williamson was committed to the Chester Assizes for trial on a charge of attempting to upset the London and Liverpool express train near to Stockport, on the night of the 14th inst. The prisoner and several other boys placed ten "chairs," or iron girders, by which the rails are secured to the sleepers, on to the down line, as the express was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour; but such was the power of the velocity of the engine that it smashed each "chair" in two, and thus happily averted a frightful catastrophe. The engine had its springs broken, and the prisoner admits that he intended to have "a spill and a smash."

BUSINESS BEFORE THE DIVORCE COURT.—The annual return shows that in the year 1866 215 petitions were filed in the Divorce Court for a dissolution of marriage, 8 for a declaration of nullity of marriage, 64 for a judicial separation, and 17 for restitution to conjugal rights. 183 judgments were given. Since the Court was established, nine years ago, 2,751 petitions have been filed and 1,650 judgments given upon these applications. The public would like to learn the nature of the judgments, so that it might be known how many marriages are dissolved in a year, but this is what the registrar who makes this annual return always omits to state.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FARADAY.—Professor Faraday, of the Royal Institution, died on Sunday, at his residence, at Hampton-court-green. He was born in 1791, and in 1813 became associated with Sir Humphrey Davy. In 1827 he published his work on "Chemical Manipulations," which was speedily followed by the series of "Experimental Researches in Electricity," published in the "Philosophical Transactions." To Professor Faraday must be ascribed the honour of having established, if not actually discovered, the laws of electro-magnetism, and of having done more than any other man towards the elucidation of electric phenomena. In 1846 the value of his discoveries was acknowledged by the receipt of the Royal and Rumford medals, and in 1833 Mr Faraday was nominated to the chair of Chemistry, founded by Mr Fuller in the Royal Institution. Eventually he became scientific adviser on lights to the Trinity House, a member of the Senate of the London University, chemical lecturer to the Military Academy at Woolwich, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, which is only one of a number of other distinctions, British and foreign, which the great genius and valuable discoveries of the deceased deserved and received.

A FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—It was announced some time ago, that the French Government had authorised an Anglo-French company to lay a telegraphic cable from Brest to American continent. The *Patrie* says the preliminary soundings are complete.

SWINDLING BY A PRIEST.—The Correctional Tribunal of Toulon has just tried a priest and a woman for swindling. The priest was a man who had been distinguished for his zeal and piety, which appear, however, to have been used merely as a cloak to enable him to carry on his nefarious practices. It was proved that the prisoners had succeeded in obtaining sums amounting to 100 000 francs from their dupes, and defrauding tradesmen out of goods to an equal amount. The court sentenced the priest to eight months' imprisonment, and the woman to twelve months and a fine of 50 francs.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN UNDER THE NEW REFORM BILL.—A correspondent of a London contemporary has made the singular discovery that women are free to vote, if they choose, under the new Reform Bill! He says the Act of 1850, known as Lord Brougham's Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament provides, that in all Acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, &c., unless the contrary is expressly stated. The Reform Bill does not contain any such "contrary" provision; and, therefore, argues this far-seeing correspondent, "woman's rights" are at last, though quite unwittingly, vindicated. The value of the discovery, however, is somewhat lessened when it is known that it applies as much to the old, as to the new, Reform Bill.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT WIESBADEN.—The Princess is taking baths at her house daily; and though her knee is quite stiff, her Royal Highness is looking better and rather stouter. She takes drives daily, and may be seen on the balcony of her residence playing with her children. The Prince is everywhere—bathes and breakfasts every other day at the Hotel de la Rose, lounges, and chats, and gossips pleasantly and unaffectedly with his friends, risks a few gold pieces at the tables, walks about in the crowds alone, takes his coffee under the trees at the Kursal, and is not in any way annoyed either by foreigners or the English. He looks well, full of health and enjoyment.

THE LEGALITY OF RACING SWEEPS IN TAVERNS.—At the Southwark Police-court on Saturday Mr William Water appeared before Mr Arnold on a summons charged with opening his house for the purpose of moneys being received on behalf of John Joseph Hall, for a sweepstakes in the Grand Doncaster St Leger. Mr J. J. Hall, newsvendor, Bermondsey New-road, was also charged with publishing a placard concerning the above. Mr Arnold intimated that he did not think they had broken the law cited, and one of the summonses was dismissed and the other withdrawn. Other proceedings against the prisoners are intended to be taken.

A STORY LEFT UNTOLD.—On Tuesday one of the gamekeepers employed by Lord Stamford was cutting down fern in the New Park at Dunham Massey when he discovered the dead body of a man. A surgeon who examined the body thought that the man had been dead nearly six months. There was not a particle of flesh on any part of the body. Neither from the position in which the body lay, nor on examination, does it appear that any violence had been used. He was dressed in cord trowsers, black vest, plush waistcoat with sleeves, a black neckti—, and wore clogs; and had in his pockets a comb, a black-leather purse, and a book. No money was found upon him, nor any document giving any clue to his name or relatives. It is supposed that the deceased was about 50 years of age.

AN AGRICULTURAL STRIKE IN ESSEX.—On Friday a large number of soldiers of various regiments stationed at the Colchester Barracks—200 altogether—were permitted to accept harvest work, in accordance with the recently issued regulations of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. This proceeding is, we believe, mainly owing to the difficulty which has been felt by many of the farmers in that part of Essex in inducing their labourers to remain at work for the usual rate of pay, and especially because of a strike which was begun on Thursday among those who attend to the steam thrashing machines on the several farms for an increase of pay, which necessitated the farmers to send their ordinary workmen to that description of work, to which, however, they also object, except on a consideration of extra pay.

"MOXON V. BRIGHT AND OTHERS."—At the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Malins on Friday, in the case of "Moxon v. Bright, M.P., and others," application was made on the part of the defendants for time to answer the bill of complaint filed by the plaintiffs to enforce the payment of royalties for the use of alleged patented looms. It was stated that Mr John Bright was in Scotland, and Mr Jacob Bright in Switzerland, and it was added that Mr Bright had well earned his holiday. On the Chief Clerk, Mr Edwards, asking who Mr Bright was, he was told the member of Parliament. It was not known when he would return to town. The Chief Clerk gave a month's time, and if further time was required there must be an affidavit.

THE MORMONS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The annual conference of the Latter Day Saints was held at Birmingham on Sunday. The rumoured split in the Mormonite camp was emphatically denied. "One of the twelve apostles," a certain Franklin Richards, delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he entered into the various doctrines held by the saints. He referred in particular to the doctrine of plurality of marriages, which they maintained and practised. After pointing out the evils resulting from the vast amount of prostitution existing in this country, he dwelt upon the evidences of unhappy marriages which were continually coming up in the Divorce Court; and said that plural marriages had been enjoined by God as a sovereign cure and remedy for all this profligacy and iniquity. In all of which the saints present expressed their steadfast belief.

SALZBURG GOSSIP.—Various continental journals are speculating on a quadruple alliance between France, Austria, Italy, and England. Salzburg telegrams state that the Emperor Francis Joseph is to be at Paris in October, to meet her Majesty; and a Viennese journal adds that King Victor Emmanuel is also to be there. The Ministerial press of the Austrian capital has for some time stated that France and Austria are endeavouring to gain the support of England and Italy. It is natural, perhaps, that Continental journalists should imagine that the Queen of England deals with questions of alliance in the same way as do Foreign Emperors; but, whether her Majesty does or does not meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Paris, it is unnecessary to say that such a meeting could have no political significance. If the European war that has threatened so long cannot be averted, England may ultimately find herself in alliance with those other three Powers; but she will refrain from all interference till absolutely forced into the fray.—*Globe.*

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.—A meeting of the general committee and shop delegates of the Tailors' Association was held on Saturday morning at the Central Committee Room, King Street, Regent Street, for the purpose of considering the position of the strike consequent on the result of the trials at the Central Criminal Court. After considerable discussion it was resolved to continue the strike until the objects of the operatives were attained, and a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a scheme by which the strike might be carried on without transgressing the limits of the law as laid down by Baron Bramwell at the trial. It was also resolved that an early aggregate meeting of the trade should be held, to endorse these resolutions of the committee, and to adopt the scheme to be prepared. The prevailing feeling in the trade, it was stated, is to continue the strike, even should it extend over the winter, and into the next summer season.

THE ST. HELEN'S MURDER.—The trial of John Smith, a tramp, for the murder of Adam Mather, an aged collier, living near St. Helen's, has been brought to a conclusion. It will be remembered that the deceased heard a thief in his house in the middle of the night, and, going down stairs, was at once assailed. His wife, being alarmed, ran down stairs to the back door, from which she called the neighbours. While hallooing she was knocked down by a man, who also cut at her throat. The neighbours, however, came to her help, and the man ran away. The old man was found dead in the house. Mrs Mather swore positively to the prisoner as the man who ran away from her, and the prisoner was apprehended in the neighbourhood. Prisoner's cap was found saturated with blood under the body of the deceased, and there was other circumstantial evidence against him. In defence it was contended that the identity was insufficient, and the judge being also of that opinion, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The special train in which the Emperor Napoleon went with his suite from Paris to Salzburg is described as exceeding in comfort and elegance anything of the kind that has hitherto been known. The train consisted of nine carriages, communicating with each other by tastefully decorated bridges. In the middle was a handsome sitting room, furnished with chairs, ottomans, sofas, mirrors, pictures, clocks, and chandeliers. On one side of this room was the dining room, and on the other the Emperor's study. In the middle of the dining room there was a table, capable of being extended or contracted at pleasure, with easy chairs placed parallel to the sides of the carriage. The Emperor's study contained an elegant writing table, a clock in the style of the renaissance, a thermometer, a barometer, and a telegraphic apparatus, by means of which telegraphic communication was established with the apartments of the various court officials travelling with his Majesty. Next to the study was the bedroom of the Emperor and Empress, with two beds placed transversely against the sides of the carriage. Two dressing rooms were attached to the bedroom. The remaining carriages consisted of a kitchen, wine cellar, and the apartments of the Emperor's suite. There was also a conservatory filled with choice flowers.

ADVENTURES OF AN M.P.—Mr Thomas Cave M.P. (writes a Washington correspondent), is meeting with some remarkable adventures on the Plains, to which he has journeyed in order to get a glimpse of the native American as he is when 'unspiled by witherin' conventionalities.' A few days since Mr Cave waited upon Big Mouth, a chief of the Ogallalla Sioux. The brave received his honourable visitor with great courtesy, crammed him with viands most disgusting, explained to him the use of every article in the lodge, and, finally, offered to the M.P. the hand of a dusky maiden—the warrior's daughter—in marriage. Mr Cave was compelled to decline this delicate compliment. A few days afterwards, Mr Cave visited Julesburg, a mushroom town, situated 156 miles east of the face of the Rocky Mountains, near which point a Federal force, commanded by Colonel Carling, was stationed. Colonel Carling invited Mr Cave to join in a wolf hunt, and the invitation was accepted. The Colonel and the M.P., with two scouts, set out over the prairie, and in a short time two fine wolves were started. Mr Cave sought to ride one of them down, and charged after him at a break-neck gallop. He overtook him after riding two miles, and succeeded in turning him towards the party. Suddenly loud cries warned Mr Cave that Indians were in sight. He found himself nearly surrounded, the savages having quietly manœuvred to cut off his retreat. Colonel Carling and the scouts, at great personal risk, pushed forward to his assistance, and, although three parties of Sioux had appeared, a show of resistance by the whites induced the savages to withdraw.

SPORTING NEWS.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.

FRIDAY.

KNAVESMIRE STAKES.

A dead heat between Mayflower and Kidderminster.
Barbatus ... 3
Three ran.
Deciding heat: Kidderminster beat Mayflower.

COLT SAPLING STAKES.

Vale Royal ... 1
Innerdale ... 2
Two ran.

GIMCRACK STAKES.

Earl ... 1
Ouragan ... 2
Frolicsome ... 3
Seven ran.

NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.

Vortigern ... 1
Janet Rawcliffe ... 2
Minnie Warren ... 3
Twelve ran.

YORKSHIRE STAKES.

Achievement won in a canter by ten lengths.
Vauban ... 2
Five ran.

CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.

Sundeclah ... 1
Dawdle ... 2
Mrs Stratton ... 3
Twelve ran.

BADMINTON STAKES.

Fawn Filly ... 1
Lily ... 2
Rob Roy ... 3
Seven ran.

MEMBERS' PLATE.

Musjid Filly ... 1
Esmeralda ... 2
Child of the Islands ... 3
Three ran.

ASKE PRODUCE STAKES.

Queen of Beauty walked over.

YORK CUP.

Strathconan ... 1
Moulsey ... 2
Requefort ... 3
Three ran.

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

ST. LEGER.—6 to 4 agst Hermit, 2 to 1 agst Achievement, 10 to 1 agst Vauban (offered).

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added op. selling weights. One mile.
La Mowette, 5st 10lb ... Butler 1
Miss Stamford filly, 5st 10lb ... Jeffery 0
Betting: 5 to 2 on La Mowette. Miss Stamford filly bolted, and was not placed. The winner was not sold.

DRAKELOW STAKES of 50 sovs; winners after Aug. 22nd 7lb extra. Half a mile.
Captain Hawksley's Mrs Stratton, by Orlando—Catawba, 4 yrs, 8st ... Loates 1
Lord Westmorland's Indian Star, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb ... Kenyon 2
Marquis of Hastings's Pantaloon, 5 yrs, 9st ... Fordham 3
Betting: 7 to 4 on Pantaloon, 2 to 1 agst Mrs Stratton, 9 to 4 agst Indian Star. Won by a length and a half, a length between second and third.

TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 each, 10 ft, and 5 only if, &c.; winners extra, mile and a half.
Marquis of Hastings's Ines, by Newminster—Barcelona, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb ... Butler 1
Mr Rice's Arabia, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb ... Clark 2
Mr Barber's Helen, 6 yrs, 5st 12lb ... West 3
Betting: 11 to 8 agst Ines, 6 to 1 each agst Arabia and Helen. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

MEMBERS' PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each; op. selling weights. Half a mile.
Ligurian, 6st 7lb ... Jeffery 1
Traviata, 6st 4lb ... Butler 2
Princess Thyra, 8st 2lb ... Kenyon 3
Betting: 9 to 4 on Traviata, 5 to 1 agst Princess Thyra, 7 to 1 agst Ligurian. Won by a length. The winner was bought in for 400 guineas, and the Marquis of Hastings claimed Premier.

CHATSWORTH STAKES of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 each, h ft; winners after Aug. 22 extra. Mile and a half.
Lord Uxbridge's Life Guardsman, by Lifeboat—Truth, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Kenyon 1
Marquis of Hastings's Red Riband, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... Butler 2
Betting: 11 to 10 on Life Guardsman. Won by half a length.

DERWENT STAKES of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each; op. selling weights. Three quarters of a mile.
Alarmist, 6st 7lb ... Jeffrey 1
Captain 9st 5lb ... Thorpe 2
Aspasia, 6st 4lb ... Butler 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Aspasia, 2 to 1 agst Alarmist. Won by a neck, half a length between second and third. The winner was sold to Mr Payne for 84 guineas.

CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 each 5 ft, for two-yr-olds; penalties and allowances. Three quarters of a mile.
Lord Westmorland's Veda, 8st 12lb ... Fordham w.o.
Mr Nightingall's Cecil saved stake.

MOIRA HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added; winners after Aug. 22, extra. One mile.
Lord Uxbridge's Life Guardsman, by Lifeboat—Truth, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Kenyon 1
Marquis of Hastings's Redcap, 6 yrs, 8st 1lb ... Fordham 2
The Betting opened at 6 to 4 on Life Guardsman, but closed on 5 to 4 on Redcap. Won by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

HARRINGTON STAKES of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each, for two-yr-olds; winners extra. Half a mile.
Mr Hobson's Weather Isle, 9st ... Thomas 1
Mr Lincoln's Torch, 8st 12lb ... Fordham 2
Betting: 2 to 1 on Torch. Won by two lengths.

BEAUFORT CUP of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap of 10 each, 5 ft; winners after Aug. 22 extra. Six fur. (20 subs.)
Duke of Beaufort's Lady Hester, 3 yrs, 7st ... Butler 1
Lord Uxbridge's Life Guardsman, 4 yrs, 7st ... Kenyon 2
Mr Barber's Contract, 5 yrs, 7st ... Cameron 3
Betting: Even agst Lady Hester, 6 to 4 agst Life Guardsman, 5 to 2 agst Contract. Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SELLING HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Spitfire, 6st 1lb ... Jeffery 1
Traviata, 6st ... Butler 2
Princess Thyra, 7st ... Kenyon 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Traviata, but closed at even agst Spitfire, 3 to 1 agst Princess Thyra, 5 to 1 agst Traviata, 100 to 8 agst Verity, 100 to 7 agst Captain. Won by a length; same distance between second and third; bad fourth.

NURSERY PLATE of 70 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each, 2 ft, for two-yr-olds; winners after Aug. 22, 4lb extra. Half a mile.
Marquis of Hastings's Cuckoo, 6st 11lb ... Butler 1
Mr Craven's Adamant, 6st 2lb ... Jeffery 2
Betting: 6 to 4 on Cuckoo. Won by a head. The winner was objected to for cannoning, but the objection was overruled.

GRAND STAND SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added; op. selling weights. Half a mile.
Princess Thyra, 7st 12lb ... Kenyon 1
Alarmist, 6st 3lb ... Jeffery 2
Lord Bagot, 7st 10lb ... Cameron 3
Betting: 6 to 4 on Alarmist, 5 to 2 agst Princess Thyra. Won by two lengths; head between the second and third.

INNKEEPER'S PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each. Three quarters of a mile.
Ligurian, 6st 2lb ... Jeffery 1
Red Riband, 7st ... Butler 2
Indian Star, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 3
Betting: 7 to 4 on Indian Star, 5 to 2 agst Ligurian. Won by five lengths; length between second and third.

RAWDON HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added; winners after Aug. 22 extra. One mile.
Duke of Beaufort's Lord Ronald, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb ... Fordham 1
Captain Hawksley's Mrs Stratton, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Loates 2
Betting: 3 to 1 on Lord Ronald. Won by a length.

FAT BUCK STAKES of 40 sovs, a Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 40 added; winners after Aug. 22 extra. Mile and a quarter.
Marquis of Hastings's King's Cross, 3 yrs, 10st ... Fordham 1
Mr Rongrose's Lady Sykes, 5 yrs, 9st 9lb ... Boynton 2
Betting: 6 to 4 agst King's Cross. Won by a short head.

BRETBY STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-yr-olds; penalties and allowances. Half a mile.
Lord Westmorland's Veda, 8st 12lb ... Fordham w.o.

MR G. R. STEPHENSON AND THE TIGH-NA-BRUAICH REGATTA.—A regatta, got up under the auspices of Mr G. R. Stephenson, nephew of the celebrated Robert Stephenson, and head of the well-known firm of G. R. Stephenson and Co., Newcastle, came off at Tigh-na-bruaich on Saturday, and was the occasion of a great turn out. Mr Stephenson came into possession lately of the estate of Calve, at the entrance of Loch Ridden, Kyles of Bute, and since then has been engaged in forming roads up the face of the hill, and otherwise improving the place as a summer retreat. Since entering into possession of Calve he has endeared himself to the hearts of the people there and in the surrounding neighbourhood by his generous conduct, and his desire on all occasions to administer to their gratification. Mr Stephenson it appears, also takes a great interest in aquatic sports, and in order to encourage the fishermen in the district in doing the same he recently gave about £150 to be divided in prizes, which were competed for on Saturday at Tigh-na-bruaich, in presence of an immense gathering of people. The arrangements were excellent. There was a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board of Mr Stephenson's magnificent screw-steam yacht Northumbria, amongst whom were observed, besides the owner and family, Messrs C. and E. Harrison, Mr Harrison, Mr Rishton, Mr J. and Mrs Roach, Mr Acton Sillitoe, Mrs and Miss Sillitoe, Dr and Mrs McKenzie, &c. In the course of the day the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided by Mr Stephenson. The band belonging to the yacht added to the day's enjoyment by performing a number of airs. The commodore's barge was the yawl St. Lawrence, also the property of Mr Stephenson, on board of which were the Committee of Management who consisted of Captain Cooke, Northumbria; Captain Miller, harbour-master, Rothesay; and Mr Rankine, Rothesay. Captain Miller started the boats, and performed his duties in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner, for which he was justly extolled.

The races commenced about nine a.m., with the following result:—

SAILING MATCHES.

For fishing smacks, not exceeding 26 ft. keel. Time allowance one minute per foot. First prize £25; second do £10; third do £5.—Twenty-four smacks were entered for this race, 19 of which put in an appearance. The course was from flag-ship moored off Tighnabruaich Quay to a boat moored off Little Haggan Bay, from thence to Powder Mill. Twice round, a distance of about 20 miles. The winning boats were—

	H.	M.	S.
1. May Lily, R. Malcolm	3	6	3
2. Catherine, R. M'Arthur	3	6	19
3. Foam, Lach. M'Tavish	3	28	25

A protest was entered against the May Lily by the Catherine, she alleging that the May Lily was a foot longer than the specified length. The matter has been referred to a competent person to measure and report.

For fishing smacks not exceeding 22 ft keel. 1m. per foot allowed. Prizes £25 £10 £3.—20 boats were entered, 16 of which came forward—the course same as last. They came in as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
1. Louisa, James Hill	4	41	43
2. Rifleman, John Thorburn, sen.	4	52	45
3. Katty, Alex. M'Dougall	5	8	57

For lugsail boats, not more than 18ft keel. 1m. per foot allowed. Prizes £5 £3 £1.—14 entries, but not more than the half put in an appearance. The Elizabeth won by 3 minutes, a long time between second and third, Ruby and Twilight.

ROWING MATCHES.

Four-oared match for workmen engaged on the Glencaladh Estate. Prizes—£3 £2 £1. The course was round flags moored 300 yards apart. Thrice round:—

Blue Bell Andrew Dow ... 1
Edith, James Aitken ... 2
Ann, Robert McFarlane ... 3
Came in wide.

Four-oared match for galleys, not exceeding 28 foot keel, and not less than 3ft 6in beam. Prizes—First £7; second £3:—

Sylph, M. M'Lellan ... 1
Blue Bell, A. Meikle ... 2
Lily, J. and J. Fyfe ... 3

Ding race, not exceeding 12ft keel. Prizes—£1 10s 5s.—Breeze 1; Thetis 2; Mary 3. The Little Maggie took the second place, but being over the specified length was thrown out.

Sculling match, length not exceeding 12ft—Prizes £1 10s 5s. Vulcan 1; Alabama 2; Christina 3. This was an excellent race. The boats kept together throughout, won by half a yard.

Four-oared race for workmen employed on the estate. Prizes—£3 £2 £1. Winner of No. 1 exempted. This race did not come off, owing to the crews not being at hand.

For four-oared skiffs in the herring fisheries, not exceeding 21ft keel, to be rowed only by fishermen. Prizes—£3 £2 £1. Nine boats were entered, but four only came to the scratch—Lily 1; Rover 2; Favourite 3; Maid of Bute 4. This was the best race of the day.

For two-oared boats, not exceeding 14ft keel, and not less than 4ft 6in beam, rowed by men engaged in the herring fisheries. Prizes—30s 20s and 10s.—Rose 1; Ruby 2; Bee 3.

Duck hunts. Duck to have five minutes start, and not to be caught within 5 nor over 10 minutes. Prizes—Winner £1 loser 5s. (1). Duck, Wm. Rankin, Rothesay; chaser Snipe Rothesay.

LAND SPORTS.

Foot Race of 200 yards. Prizes 10s 5s and 2s 6d.—1st Andrew Turner Greenock; 2nd Hugh M'Kellar; 3rd George Fairlie.

Putting the Stone 22lbs. Prize 10s—Dun. Gillies.

Wheel-barrow Race, blindfold. Prize 7s 6d.—Duncan Gillies.

Climbing the Greasy Pole. The first to gain the top was a little fellow 15 years old, named Lamont, from the yacht Swallow, Rothesay.

Throwing the Hammer—D. Gillies; D. M'Vicar.

Sack Race—1st D. Gillies; 2nd G. Clark.

The races and the sports passed off with great *éclat*, the natives being transported into the third heaven of enjoyment.

CRICKET.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHERS.—*The covers of Communications intended for this Department of the Paper should be endorsed with the word* CRICKET, *and addressed to the* EDITOR, *or to our Cricket Reporter*, MR J. C. MOOR, *Stanhope Street, Barrack-road, Newcastle. To insure insertion they should be sent, if possible, not later than Thursday evening.*

GATESHEAD YOUTHS' CHRISTIAN v ALBERT, Gateshead.—A match was played between these clubs on the ground of the former, on the evenings of the 21st 22nd and 23rd inst., and resulted in an easy victory for the Christian club by 9 wickets. The following is the score:—Youths' 25, 14; Albert 15, 21.

BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH v RYTON WILLOWS.—A match was played on Saturday last, between these clubs, on the ground of the former, which resulted in favour of the Tynemouth by 82 runs. Score:—Ryton Willows 46; Tynemouth 128.

TYNEMOUTH (3rd Eleven) v PERCY MAIN.—The return match between these clubs was played on Saturday last on the ground of the latter, which resulted in another victory for Tynemouth, with 6 wickets to fall. Score—Percy Main 20, 39; Tynemouth 46, 15.

GOSFORTH v SEATON BURN.—On Saturday afternoon, a most exciting cricket match was played on part of Seaton Burn Park, between eleven members of each of the above clubs. Only one innings was played, and the score stood—Gosforth 59; Seaton Burn 41.

A match was played on Saturday, between the Jarrow Great Ormonde and Jarrow Albion, on the ground of the former, which resulted in a victory for the Great Ormonde by one run with a wicket to fall. Score—Ormonde 55, 18; Albion 42, 29.

GOSFORTH v WHICKHAM.—A match was played on Wednesday, between the above clubs, resulting in an easy victory for the Gosforth gentlemen by 132 runs—time not allowing a second innings. The score was as follows:—Whickham 71; Gosforth 203.

NORTHUMBERLAND v. CITY OF DURHAM.

The return match was played at Newcastle on Wednesday, and was won by Northumberland by 25 runs on the 1st innings. The Northumberland in their second innings ran up the heavy score of 229 for nine wickets, when the stumps were drawn. The batting of Guild, Major Dickens, and "the colt," E. Bell, came out very strong in the innings, and all were loudly and deservedly applauded, but, perhaps, the finest cricket in the match was the Northumberland bowling and fielding, whereby the Durham innings collapsed for 30. The veteran, Major Dickens, distinguished himself greatly by his smart returns from cover point, which contributed greatly to the success of his side. The score was as follows:—

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Dickens, b R. Proctor	10	b Hutton	39
A. Guild, c and b Murdock	19	c Maynard, b Murdock	28
E. Bell, run out	0	c W. Proctor, b Murdock	64
B. Bramwell, c Newby, b Murdock	5	b Murdock	18
T. Lee, l b w, b Murdock	0	c Newby, b Adamson	11
A. Reddie, run out	0	b R. Proctor	1
A. B. Martin, b R. Proctor	0	c Maynard, b Murdock	32
G. H. S. Storey, b R. Proctor	8	b Murdock	1
A. Paradox, b Murdock	3	not out	6
F. Maclaren, c Barnes, b Murdock	2	not out	18
J. G. Hodgson, not out	2	l b w, b Adamson	2
Extras	6	Extras	10
	55		229

Total ... 284

CITY OF DURHAM.

First Innings.

S. Fawcett, run out	2
S. Hutton, c Storey, b Paradox	5
C. Maynard, run out	0
G. Newby, c Maclaren, b Paradox	0
R. Proctor, run out	0
J. Adamson, b Paradox	8
C. Barnes, b Paradox	0
J. Common, c Maclaren, b Paradox	0
W. Proctor, c Bell, b Guild	0
J. Murdock, c Lee, b Paradox	7
H. Holmes, not out	8
Extras	5
Total	30

STANLEY v LIZZIE PIT.—The second elevens of each of these clubs played a match on Saturday week, on the ground of the former, which resulted in a victory for the Lizzie Pit club. Score:—

LIZZIE PIT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Joseph Stobart, b Wilson	1	c Neeley, b Wilson	4
Wm. Askew, b Wilson	0	b John Wilson	12
T. Gates, b John Wilson	10	b John Wilson	15
E. Simpson, c Christie, b Wilson	1	b John Wilson	0
R. Freek, b Wilson	2	not out	1
T. Forster, b Wilson	1	c Wilson, b John Wilson	6
W. Gibson, b Wilson	3	c Young, b Wilson	0
R. Anderson, b Wilson	0	R. Bell, b Wilson	3
J. Broadbent, c Brown, b Wilson	0	b Wilson	0
T. Ross, b John Wilson	0	b John Wilson	7
J. Siddle, b John Wilson	0	b John Wilson	0
S. Siddle, not out	0	b Wilson	1
Extras	7	Extras	7
	25		63

Total ... 88

STANLEY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. Argyle, b Askew	0	b Forster	0
T. Neeley, b Forster	8		
John Wilson, b Askew	2	b Forster	3
James Wilson, b Forster	6		
G. Brown, b Forster	0	not out	0
E. Summerbell, b Askew	1	b Forster	3
T. Young, b Forster	3	run out	0
M. Christer, run out	0	b Forster	6
M. Davison, b Askew	1	b Forster	1
J. Brown, c Broadbent, b Askew	2		
G. Smith, not out	0		
R. Hunter, b Forster	0		
Extras	2	Extras	0
	17		13

Total ... 30

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

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.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 a.m. on Friday

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

ON FLOWERS AND FLOWER SHOWS.

WE in the North are holding now our Feast of Flowers. When the grain is growing golden and waiting for the ready sickle of the reaper, when in the first long autumn days the trees begin to change their spring livery of bright green, and to wear their more sober and russet hue, when "through the falling leaf the chesnut patters to the ground," we seize the days of bright and pleasant sunshine that August often brings and have our flower shows. So whilst others are paying court to POMONA we are content still to woo the smiles of FLORA: when in other and sunnier spots the gladdest festival of the long year—the harvest home and ingathering of the fruits of the earth—is being celebrated, we in this bleak and cold north countrie are fain to welcome the golden days with our festival of flowers. With us it often happens that "winter lingering chills the lap of May," and few of our loveliest and richest floral treasures reach to their full perfection and beauty till the summer days are past. And the delay of the season has this advantage that the accounts of the flower shows now pleasantly fill the dull and dreary columns of local newspapers. Now-a-days everybody is out of town. London is proverbially empty—as empty as on a Derby day, and all those who can spare the money and the time are far away from the restless and ceaseless turmoil and life of the big cities. Our English tourists are to be met with on the boulevards of gay and pleasant Paris, in the romantic and beautiful cities of the Rhine, on the mountains of Switzerland or the fjords of Norway, or, nearer home, on the northern moors, or in those pleasant and picturesque nooks dotted round the coast of our island, whose loveliness and beauty would tempt the most *blase* of pleasure seekers. The times, in truth, are out of joint: Parliament is prorogued, the Reform Bill is happily settled, the ghost of the Compound Householder is for the present laid, and even the meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg has failed to excite anything but the most passing and listless interest. In these dull times, with no new subject, no new sensation, nothing with which as journalists "to point a moral or adorn a tale" shall we be foolish in noticing what we consider to be amongst the most suggestive and hopeful of the many social *idees* of the day? We allude, of course, to those flower shows of modest proportions and minor note, which every little village and hamlet in the north now boasts.

We are accustomed to consider the smoke and grime, the dreary and heavy atmosphere which envelope us, as essentially and peculiarly our own. We are presumed always to wear a dirty face, and there is, therefore, all the more need to foster these local contests in floral and horticultural pursuits. It would be easy to show how in all ages and among all peoples, however untutored and savage, flowers have been esteemed and loved, and have entered into the most sacred rites. They are wreathed, says a modern writer, round the cradle, the altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far east delights in their perfume and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child in the far-west claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illimitable scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange-flowers are a bridal crown with us—a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreath before the Christian shrine. In our own country the growth of flowers has ever been earnestly pursued, and even in this corner of the land, with all the disadvantages of ceaseless clouds of smoke and everlasting coal-fires, we have still some spots of greenery in our midst; we are still able to grow flowers of lovely form and colour, and of delicious and delicate fragrance; and we have ever the trees in their prodigal variety of hues: the blue, the purple, the yellowy tint—the tender and silvery verdure and the deep mass of shade frowning into black, on which every passing gleam of sunshine plays with magical effect. The love of flowers and plants, of trees and foliage, seems an instinct within us, a trait of the national character and mind, and one of its best and brightest. "The English," said WASHINGTON IRVING, "have studied Nature intently and discover an exquisite sense of her beautiful forms and harmonious combinations. Those charms which in other countries she lavishes in wild solitudes are here assembled round the haunts of domestic life. They seem to have caught her coy and furtive graces and spread them, like witchery, around their rural abodes." This appreciation and love of the beautiful is one of the most lovely and true instincts within us, and we fancy none will deny that it should be cultivated and fostered. Especially welcome and hopeful it is to see the skill, the patient and persevering effort, and the earnest love of Nature, that are evidenced by the industrial populations of the north in their local flower shows. Their hours of leisure and recreation they make of profit and service by cultivating the small plots of ground near their dwellings, and now-a-days every pit village has its batch of well tilled and neatly-cultivated gardens, whose produce as exhibited at its annual shows would not disgrace many an experienced nurseryman.

There appear to us many reasons why we should encourage and foster this spirit among the people. In the first place there is nothing in itself so pure and good as gardening. "The cultivation of flowers," says Mr JESSE, "is of all amusements of mankind the one to be selected and approved as the most innocent in itself. The pleasures, the ecstacies of the horticulturist, are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade become his triumph, which though often obtained by chance, are secured alone by morning care, by evening caution and the vigilance of days." The pursuit of gardening will prove, we may be sure, a certain and potent charm against the fascinations of the ale-house. It gives men the means and opportunity of profitable recreation, and the village which has the best gardens, we may be sure, will have the most sober and industrious population. Then, besides this negative virtue it has the positive charm of being in itself a true pleasure. A poet tells us that it was in a garden's shade he sovereign pleasure sought, and everyone that has anything of goodness and truth in him loves gardens and flowers. In floral pursuits there is a common ground of union. As gardening, said Sir WM. TEMPLE, has been the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favourite of public and private men; the pleasure of the greatest, the care of the meanest; and, indeed, an employment and a possession for which no man is too high or too low.

And one of its best and truest uses is that it leads its follower to a more close communion with and a more searching examination of the wonders of nature, and, therefore, to a more complete knowledge of and confidence and trust in its founder and creator. As MILTON wrote

> "By contemplation of created things
> By steps we may ascend to God,"

and our Christianity teaches us to trace in the the tiniest leaflet and the pencilled flower the hand of God. We might tell of the countless lessons the flowers teach us, of patience and trust and hope, but they are all summed up in SCHILLER'S sentence, "If thou wouldst attain to thy highest go look upon a flower; that which it does willessly that do thou willingly." And it is not necessary for us to be learned in botanic lore to appreciate the beauties of plant-life. We have often wondered, with ROBERT BROWNING, why the most perfect and lovely plant should have the most crabbed and awkward title. As TENNYSON says,

> "A learned man
> Could give it a clumsy name,
> Let him name it who can,
> Its beauty would be the same."

Only let us remember that the more we examine into the structure and laws of the plant-life, the more of beauty and perfect wisdom will we find—the most wondrous adaptation of part to part, each function complete in its operation and use, each showing the Master's hand. The best antidote, indeed, against infidelity is the earnest pursuit of Nature. There are scattered around us so many and so patent proofs of the presence and rule of a Creator that we might wonder at the folly as well as the boldness and rashness of prevailing atheism; for there is, we are assured, as Mr RUSKIN says, a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate.

And, again, in this age it is useful to have a pursuit alive and active in the midst of us that will do something to relieve the prevailing practical and utilitarian spirit of the times. The love of Nature is a pure and unalloyed pleasure, and her modest and earnest student has delights the world knows not of. And he can glean many useful and valuable lessons in his pursuit. Nature has ever been the teacher of art, and EMERSON has shewn us how the whole theory of Gothic architecture was founded on and borrowed from tree and plant form. The Gothic church had its origin in a rude adaptation of forest trees, the stained glass window was but a pale copy of the colours of a western sky, seen through the branches of a wintry wood, and the chisel of the builder but reproduced for his ornament the most picturesque parts of nature. Such knowledge is one of the rewards that attend its earnest study.

There are many other reasons, both utilitarian and sentimental, we might adduce why the love of gardens and floriculture should be fostered and encouraged, but surely we have said enough to commend the pursuit to our readers. We have said we view the spread of these village shows as amongst the most suggestive and hopeful signs of the times. We trust they will increase and prosper, and that their beneficent influence may be felt in an ever-widening circle. We view in them a step in the right direction, in the way of that "sweetness and light" which are the elements of all true culture.

TO ALL TYNESIDE PEOPLE.

LETTER LXXV.

The study of our *moral* literature is interesting and important! It is interesting, inasmuch as it brings before the mind of the devoted student the vagaries and eccentricities, the impudence and the assumption of the advertising intellect of the town—it is important, for it supplies information as to where our varied and ever-increasing wants and necessities, whether physical or mental, may be obtained on the cheapest and most convenient terms (!) Did you notice that little, crooked thing inserted between brackets? Of course you did! and you understood it. If anybody enjoys the operation of being taken in and done for, let him take the advice and the direction of the walls! A shrewd quaker friend of mine once said, "thou knows the people like to be gulled." So they do, and it would be a great pity if this weakness or strength of their natures did not meet with suitable provision! The more blatant and pretentious the advertiser, the more certain will he be of success. I could single out several who understand this secret well. What I most sincerely and conscientiously say is this—let every one who has not, as yet, succeeded in business try it on. "Do you think it'll pay?" Pay! yes, shent per shent. But then, bear you—you must neither "respectfully announce," nor "beg to inform," nor "take leave," as is sometimes said, for none but a novice would use these modest introductions of the inexperienced and the timid. Come boldly out—assume that you are *the* man that can do it, and defy competition. Then though your stock-in-trade be the most arrant rubbish, the people will run "helter-skelter, dog owert dust bay," to secure the offered bargains! You may, with the utmost safety, calculate upon the credulity of the people, if you are impudent enough—but never rely upon the modest representation of truth!

"These remarks have been suggested" by a placard, evidently got up by a knowing "cove," and which has been liberally posted and circulated through this and the neighbouring boroughs. It is headed "for GOD, the QUEEN, and the PEOPLE," and has been issued for the purpose of securing a good attendance at a contemplated demonstration in favour of Tory-conservatism. Just look at this head-line, and tell me if its cool, empty impudence could be matched, even in the annals of advertising imposture? Is it not intended and calculated to convey the impression that *we* neither fear God, honour the Queen, nor regard the rights and interests of the people? The *inuendo* lays bare the motives of the mind that concocted it, and is characteristic and worthy of the cause it is intended to serve. The device will, doubtless, have partial success. There are always a few flats to be caught! "Ha man, leuk thare, sees'te thoy mun be-qua folks—for God, the Queen, and the Peepell—had-a-way Harry to Barkisses an' git me a tiket. Ise determined to hev a shillingswith of C-nsarvatif converschay-ong; it mun be summin gud." And it will "be summin gud," for in addition to all other attractions the PEER and the PLEBIAN are to sit side by side in the same platform, and spout doubly-distilled their nonsense in the ears of a gaping auditory, ready to endorse anything that may be offered to their credulous intellects!

That the Tory-conservatives should be anxious to get up or to create a public opinion or sentiment in their favour I can well understand, and if they would but adopt honest means, I should be one of the last to complain. But let the thing be fairly done. I like to see a man or a party advancing to a higher position, when that can be legitimately accomplished; but to my mind there appears nothing more reprehensible—nothing so low—so mean—so execrable as to attempt to rise at the expense of a rival. If a man cannot be supplanted except by carefully-concocted misrepresentation and the adoption of all sorts of dirty, disreputable dodges, he ought to be allowed to retain the honourable position he has honourably won. But I have not done with this head-line yet.

"O yez! O yez! O yez!" "for God, the Queen, and the people." This is so artfully framed that as its authors intended it can scarcely be criticised or exposed without subjecting the reviewer to the charge of profanity or levity. I am always suspicious of those who seek to identify deity with any sectional, party, or personal matters. I had much rather trust a man who contents himself with his simple "yes" or "no" than one who, from inward consciousness of being a deceiver—a cheat—at once calls heaven and earth as witnesses to his truthfulness. And if these Tory-Conservatives had simply announced themselves as loyal to the Queen, and as the friends of the people, I do not know that I should have noticed them. Their past history would be ample refutation to such a claim. It is known well enough they did nothing in the church. It is quite manifest that they care little about that. If they ever enter one of those sacred edifices they will see placed above the communion table, or somewhere in close proximity to it, a large sign-board, on which are painted "The Ten Commandments," the third of which would have deterred them from associating the house of God with any political party or purpose. The most charitable construction or excuse for them is that they were ignorant of the command. Talk of profane swearing! was ever profanity more unblushing? We are told in the Book of Books that God is no respecter of persons, and nothing can be more apparent than that He is neither the respecter of the persons or the principles of these Tory-Conservatives; neither will He "hold him guiltless" for this unwarrantable use of his great name!

I am credibly informed that the Working Men's Conservative Constitutional Association is only a myth, and I can well believe it. The working men of England are no doubt the best of Conservatives, but they are not Tories. The assumption of the name "Conservative" by the Tories is another piece of consummate impudence! If Toryism had not been fairly crushed, the Constitution—the Church—the Queen and the people of England would even now have been historical ideas. I see how it is however, they have discovered that opposition was hopeless. For centuries they have run with the hare but seeing her case becoming desperate they joined the hounds, and having timed the movement so well they were in at the death, and are now endeavouring to persuade themselves (they will never persuade others) that the capture was due to them. It shows this, that a traitor in the camp can do infinitely more harm to his confiding officers and comrades than the cleverest general of the opposing army. The Tory party are now in an amusing plight—the official Tories have sold their constituents, and now they must do something to cover their faithlessness.

My curiosity has been so far excited that I intend to invest a shilling for the purpose of hearing and seeing what may be said or done by these patrons "of God, the Queen, and the people." At the same time I do not anticipate much of benefit to their clients. I would like to have a peep at the retainer, that is to say—if they have got one!

As I said in my last I would return to the subject then under discussion, and I now proceed to redeem that promise. Recapitulation would be superfluous, as all my readers have taken note of the argument. I had scarcely laid down my pen when, by the overpowering effects of the sultry weather, I fell fast asleep! My hand forgot its cunning, and my reasoning powers, such as they are, were held in abeyance, but the "ever active brain" was still busy at work, for as I slept I dreamed a dream:—

> "Who the secrets can unravel
> Of the body's mystic guest?
> Who knows how the soul may travel
> While unconsciously we rest?
> While in pleasing thraldom lying
> Sealed in slumber as it seems
> Far abroad it may be flying
> What is sleep, and what are dreams?"

I am not well up in the philosophy of sleep or of dreams, and therefore I am not prepared to vindicate all, or any of the vagaries of the mind when the body lies under the influence of "kind nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." On this occasion however, my dream had so much of significance in it as to justify the attempt at narration. At the best it will only be an attempt, and therefore my indulgent readers will please to make every possible allowance for any incoherence that may be observable in the narrative. The scene that presented itself in the first instance was not exactly to be found in Hyde Park, or in Newcastle Cattle Market; it seemed to be a combination of these two noted rendezvous of democracy. Messrs Bright and Beales and Cowen were present, as well as a number of the less notorious orators of the Reform League, all in their holiday attire, and all looking exceedingly chuff, as a Yorkshireman would say. Thousands and tens of thousands of English artizans had taken their position in the front of the platform, every one of whom seemed "all eye, all ear, all expectation," when a figure of commanding presence and dignified mien presented itself, and with a voice sonorous as a trumpet, yet mellow as "Apollo's lute" demanded attention, and addressed them in the following strain: "My friends,—at the bidding of the gentleman behind me the Government of this great country has conferred upon you the privilege and the responsibility of the electoral franchise. See that you use it wisely and well. All eyes are upon you, some beaming with delight, others as if petrified with amazement and terror! Be it yours to justify the one class and reassure the other. You know the hard sayings that were uttered in reference to you by the inhabitants of 'the cave' and by some of their sympathisers, and the doleful prophetic pictures that were conjured up in the event of electoral power being placed in your hands. Let all these prophecies be falsified, let all the prophets of evil be silenced, and put to shame, so that your friends may appeal with confidence to the true, honest, English manner you have exercised your newly created—though not too spontaneously granted—power. Be just and fear not; exercise your franchise intelligently, honestly, fearlessly, and thus you will gain the respect and win the approbation of all. You need not agitate for the ballot. At best it is unmanly, un-English, and is only to be desired by the crouching, the mean, the hesitating, the mercenary, those who would be quite satisfied with this "were the other dear charmer away," who knows no principle but the principle of selfishness. I have the greatest possible contempt for voters of this class, and almost as great a contempt for those who plead for the ballot for the purpose of screening them. You need no such screen or covering. Your social position will certainly be considerably affected by your newly acquired political power. Study the true and natural position of capital to labour, and let all your combinations be formed upon that decision. Trades unions are only beneficial so long as they recognise the great principle that capital has rights and responsibilities as well as labour, that labour has responsibilities and rights as well as capital. Put into practice the conclusion arrived at at your own fireside, and let the interested agitator just 'get his labour for his pains.' I know you have no sympathy with such as those who have been so thoroughly unmasked by Mr Overend at Sheffield, and perhaps even less still with those who retain their names on the books of the Union rather than 'victimise' them! It is your privilege, your right, to make as much as you can out of the labour of your hands which, in commercial parlance, is your capital. Don't be like some capitalists who in their eagerness to obtain larger return than legitimate trading could warrant 'lost all.' I know that you are liable to the same error. Some of our fellows are now reaping the bitter fruits of their folly. Like the dog in the fable, by grasping at too much you lose all. Be thoughtful, temperate, industrious, and provident, and then it will be well with you—farewell."

This address of the mysterious speaker so impressed me in her favour that her image lingered long in my recollection. Dozing over again, I naturally got entangled in the mazes of a similar dream. I thought in my dream that I had taken my place at the whitebait dinner. John Bright and W. E. Gladstone had gone to the Trafalgar as I had met them on the road. Lord Derby had just got seated. He was, of course, surrounded or supported by the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, when, lo and behold! the mysterious lady appeared again. But the benign and complacent look which ere while she wore had given place to one which I cannot exactly portray, but which as near as I can describe, was something like indignation and scorn mingled with pity. In tones that visibly affected the stolid visage of Mr Disraeli, she said, "My lords and gentlemen,—You are congratulating yourselves; I have no word of congratulation for you. You sold yourselves; you have sold your party; you have sold your country; you have sold your Queen, and all for what? The sweets of office. You have falsified all your professions—you have grossly deceived your constituents. You were called to place and power to curse and crush democracy, and behold you have altogether blessed it. The bluster and brag of Beales and Bright acting upon your too sensitive natures have been too much for you. You have conceded all that you were retained to defend, and I am afraid you will give up more yet. Hitherto a man would have risked all that was dear to him on the faith of an English nobleman or gentleman. That confidence exists no longer. He must be credulous indeed who hereafter can place any reliance upon the public professions of public men. You have placed the country in the hands of the democracy. The Church will go next. Beales has only to blow the trumpet, to sound the note of attack, and you will at once prepare for a quiet surrender. One by one all the ancient glories of our glorious constitution will fade away, and ICHABOD will be written on the high places of dear old England! And all these disasters and sorrows and the mourning, lamentation and woe that will follow, will be traced to the faithless Tories. If the Chartists had done it—if the Radicals had done it—nay, even if your old rivals, the Whigs, had done it, I could have understood it—it would have been the logical conclusion of the principles they have ever professed. What withering denunciations would have rung through the country had Russell and Gladstone exhibited a shading of the tenacity for office that you have manifested. In all the records of party warfare and political tergiversation I find nothing to be compared to the exhibition of 1867. You have——." The excitement was so great that it broke my slumbers, when I awoke and behold it was a dream!—a dream which I have reported as faithfully as I am able: the interpretation thereof will not be a difficult undertaking.

I am, &c.,
TED BROWN.

Newcastle, August 28, 1867.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At the annual distribution of prizes at Wigton, Cumberland, on the 7th August, to the successful candidates at Mr Moore's competitive examination twenty-two prizes were awarded to pupils from Bolton School. In recognition of the continued proficiency of the scholars from this school, the master, Mr Robert Henderson (formerly of Kyo), was presented with a handsome set of china, by Copeland.

MILITARY FUNERAL AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Tuesday afternoon, the remains of Capt. Jones, Adjutant of the First Northumberland Artillery Volunteers, were interred in Preston Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the officers and members of the corps to which the deceased belonged, and the band on the route played the Dead March in Saul. The funeral procession was accompanied from the deceased's residence, Linskill-terrace, North Shields, to the cemetery by a considerable number of persons.

ACCIDENT TO A WAGGONER.—On Monday afternoon, William Dixon, a waggoner, with Mr Cutter, wood merchant, Morpeth, met with a serious accident near Ponteland. As he attempted to jump on to the shaft, his foot slipped and he fell in front of the loaded waggon, and both the front and hind wheels passed over his right arm above the elbow. He was seen by a doctor, who dressed his arm temporarily. On being brought to Morpeth on Monday afternoon, Dr. Paton was called, and after consultation with Dr. Brumel, amputation was agreed upon as the safest course.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Boundary Commissioners and their districts, under the new Reform Bill, have been published. The following refer to the 10th district:—Northern (1 District, 15 inquiries), comprising boroughs of Berwick, Morpeth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth and North Shields, Darlington (new), Durham, Gateshead, the Hartlepools (new), South Shields, Stockton (new), Sunderland, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, and Kendal.—Major-General Moody, C.E., and Mr A. Bathurst.

The Paris correspondent of the "Globe" writes:—One of this evening's newspapers, in announcing the death of the Duke of Northumberland, states gravely that he had an income of 100,000,000 francs, which make £4,000,000 sterling; also that his brother refused to accept £100,000 voted him for having acted as Ambassador of England at the coronation of Charles X., but had the order for the sum framed and glazed, and kept it so till death, thereby losing both the money and the interest on it. Such is a specimen of the marvellous tales which the Paris press tells of the "great nobles" of England; and the French people believe them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove all morbific humours, and soon restore the patient to sound health; nervous or sick headaches and depression of spirits may be speedily removed by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

A TREAT TO THE RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The children and teachers of the Ragged and Industrial Schools of this town were on Friday last liberally treated to a steamboat excursion to Tynemouth, by Mr W. D. Stephens. One of the large steamers of the Tyne General Ferry Company was engaged for the occasion, and gaily decorated steamed its juvenile freight thither and back in good style. On leaving Tynemouth the steamer took out a short distance to sea, much to the delight of all on board. The afternoon was spent on Cullercoats sands, where the children partook of milk and buns, returning home about six o'clock much pleased with the day's enjoyment.

DURHAM.—THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—In consequence of the revocation of the license to hold the Durham Cattle Market, because of the alleged outbreak of cattle plague at Low Esh, the Mayor, at the request of the butchers, &c., attending the Durham market, convened and presided over a meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the alleged case of cattle plague. In the course of the meeting, remarks were made from which it appeared that Mr Peele's statement, that the case was a case of rinderpest, was discredited, and that it was alleged to be simply a case of quarter-ill or lung disease, caused by the excessive heat of the weather. It was further stated that Mr Foreman, the inspector of the district, agreed with Mr Peele, though he never saw the animal which was attacked. After some discussion, a motion was proposed by Mr Johnson, of Stillington, and seconded by Mr Smith, to the effect that, as this was only a doubtful case of cattle plague, Her Majesty's Privy Council should send some competent authority down to investigate and report upon the case. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.

CHESTER-LE-STREET VOLUNTEERS—THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the 11th Durham Rifle Volunteers took place on Tuesday evening last, in a large field to the west of the engine building yards, &c., of Messrs Murray and Company. The weather on the occasion was agreeably fine, consequently a large number of spectators were attracted to the ground, among whom we noticed, in particular, Rev. R. Kirkwood, A. Storey, Esq., Major Joicey, D. P. Morison, Esq. The corps, to the number of nearly 30 file, mustered at the armoury at half-past six p.m.; and under the command of Capt. Murray and Lieutenant Gibson, headed by the splendid band of the company, marched to the place of inspection. There the inspector, Colonel Roche, the Government Inspector for the Northern District, was received with the usual royal salute. They were then put through the following manœuvres:—Marching past, open column, wheeling, skirmishing, file and volley firing, and other usual movements, all of which were gone through with great credit. At the conclusion of the inspection the inspector expressed himself, on the whole, highly satisfied with the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and should, therefore, report accordingly to the Secretary for War. After which, three cheers were given for the gallant colonel, and three more for the adjutant, by the men, for which they were heartily thanked.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Monday night, a melancholy accident occurred near the Trow Rocks, South Shields, by which the lives of two brothers were lost. It appears that about seven o'clock two brothers, named John and Thomas Trobe, residing in Alderson Street, and a young lad named Gray, residing in Stanhope Street, went to bathe at the little piece of sandy beach just beyond the Trow Rock battery. John, the elder of the two brothers, was first in the water. He was a pretty fair swimmer, but Thomas, who was the next in the water, was only learning. Gray was the last to get into the water, and states that he had not been in long before he heard a cry for help from John, and oh looking towards the two brothers, he saw that Thomas had got into a hollow where the water was deep, and was sinking. John at once went to him, and turning on his back let his brother get a hold of his legs. He was not able, however, to sustain him thus, and both had sunk almost instantly before Gray could move towards them. There was no one near who could have given any help, and Gray had to run along the sands a good way before he could give the alarm. A young man, who was coming along the rock top, noticed the bodies floating near the surface of the water, whereupon he ran away to get some assistance, after making an ineffectual attempt to attract the attention of a fishing boat some distance off the shore. The result of the delay was that when assistance got to the spot the bodies were not to be seen. A boat which was manned by John Ellis, coastguardsman, and James Davison, the proprietor of the bathing machines, pulled about the spot until near nine o'clock, when they found the body of the youngest brother, Thomas, and in his hand, clutched with a gripe that death itself had not relaxed, was some of his brother's hair, evidently pulled out in the last struggle. A cart was got, and the body was conveyed to Alderson Street, to the home of deceased's parents, whose feelings at this terrible blow may be understood by those alone who have experienced such calamities. The body of the other brother was not recovered until six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Both were found floating at a short distance from the place where they were drowned. Thomas was about 16 years of age, and was an apprentice joiner, and John was a compositor in the *Shields Gazette* office, where he served his time.—On Wednesday an inquest was held. No new facts were disclosed, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The number of furnaces in blast in the Cleveland district is 89, and there are 45 out of blast. The make of pig iron appears to be pretty well absorbed by current consumption. The manufactured iron trade of the North of England is considered a little better.

Messrs Palmer and Co. are busy building a bridge for the East Indian Railway Company. It is for the continuation of a line which was started many years ago. The largest bridge and the largest span is the Soane, which was built by Sir W. Armstrong and Co., and is considered the greatest engineering work in India, and Tyneside may well be proud of her engineers.

THE LATE MR DICKINSON OF SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The funeral of the late Joseph Dickinson, Esq., of Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge, took place on Thursday at Watergate, a village four miles from Shotley Bridge. As a token of respect, the shops were closed as the funeral cortege passed. The obsequies were attended by a large number of workmen and friends. The deceased gentleman died suddenly at his residence on Monday last.

FIRE.—Late on Thursday night, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr Ralph Ord, draper, Middle Street, Consett. It appears that a bag of hay had been put into a flue, which had a leak in the shop, to stop the dead smoke coming into it, and it is supposed that a spark had fallen into the hay from the kitchen flue, thereby causing a blaze. A person named Lumley was speedily upon the spot, and at once pulled out the hay, and the devouring element was got under before an alarming amount of damage was done; nevertheless, it was found that a quantity of goods had been very much injured with the water. The stock is insured.

MORE NUISANCES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—It appears that nuisances arising from imperfect draining are not the only annoyances to rightly conducted persons residing at Annfield Plain. We have had several complaints from residents in that village of groups of men and young lads assembling at the corner in front of Hanly's public-house and insulting respectable persons as they pass, making use of the most foul and loathsome conversation towards them; only a few evenings ago, in addition to such insults, songs of the most beastly character were sung. We trust measures will be taken to prevent the repetition of such disgraceful exhibitions.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held last week in the Wesleyan Chapel, Shotley Bridge. R. Dickinson, Esq., was in the chair, and F. O. Tragelles, Esq., read a favourable report. Charles Wilson, Esq., J. Annandale, Esq., and the deputation, addressed the meeting. The attendance was good, and a liberal collection was made at the close of the meeting.

SUDDEN DEATH AT DIPTON.—On Saturday last a serious case of sudden death occurred at Dipton to a person named Patrick Glancey, a mason, who resided at Consett, but who for some time has been employed in the erection of new premises for Mr Joseph Urwin, grocer, of that place. It appears that deceased had been drinking in Storey's beerhouse, and was observed to go to the privy attached to the house about an hour before the time he was found dead.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body, and a verdict of Died from disease of the heart accelerated by excessive drinking was returned.

ANNFIELD PLAIN PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services of this institution were held on Saturday and Sunday. The tea party was held on Saturday, at which the scholars—numbering about 100—were regaled with their annual treat of tea and cake. The parents, teachers, and others afterwards partook of the social cup. A public meeting was subsequently held, and addresses bearing upon the Sabbath School were delivered by several teachers and friends. On Sunday, three services were held, conducted by Mr Thomas Carrick, of Consett. The weather being fine, the afternoon and evening services took place in the open air, and were attended by large numbers of people. The piece-saying of the children was unusually good, and the addresses of the conductor were apposite and effective. The collections during the day amounted to £3, which were devoted to the funds of the Sabbath School.

WHITTONSTALL PIC-NIC AND SPORTS.—The monotony of the village of Whittonstall was, on Saturday, disturbed by the holding of a public pic-nic and sports in a field at that place, belonging to, and kindly lent by, Mr George Surtees. Such a thing being novel at Whittonstall (this being the first pic-nic ever held there), the villagers took particular interest in it, and about 300 visited the field and took part in the proceedings. The sports commenced at one o'clock, and the hurdle races, flat races, and quoiting were well contested. Tea was served at four o'clock, of which about 130 partook. Having been refreshed with the cheering cup, games peculiar to such gatherings, such as tary, kiss-in-the-ring, &c., commenced in good earnest, and not a few youths and maidens "tripped the light fantastic toe" on the green sward to the inspiring strains of the Corbridge Brass Band, which was in attendance during the day. An extremely pleasant and joyous day was spent, and nothing but good-will and unjarred harmony prevailed. Thanks are due to the committee of management for the capital manner in which they had matters arranged.

GOING BACKWARD!—A meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Benfieldside was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday evening. Mr W. Raw was called upon to preside, whereupon he stated that the meeting had been called on a requisition, signed by a number of ratepayers, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the Act for lighting the streets for the ensuing year. The requisition, together with the notice calling the meeting, was read over. After the arguments for and against had been stated, Mr M. Bell moved, and Mr H. Carss seconded, that the Act be adopted; after which Mr W. Moore proposed, and Mr P. Osborne seconded, that the Act should not be adopted. When the amendment and motion were put to the meeting, strange to state, the former had 15 supporters while the latter had only 13 thus by a majority of two did that meeting, in this age of professed advancement and enlightenment, declare to the world "that they loved darkness rather than light." A requisition was then put into the hands of the chairman, signed by six ratepayers, demanding a poll, which, we understand, will take place on the 12th and 13th of next month.

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.—On Tuesday evening a lecture on the above subject was given by Mr E. Lister, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett—Jon. Priestman, Esq., presiding. After giving an outline of the *modus operandi* of the Bible Society in a locality like Consett (which remarks were made on there being a branch to be formed at that place), the lecturer stated that it had taken 1600 years to write the Bible, and noticed the care that had been exercised by the Jews upon the MSS.; the exactness with which they were transcribed, and the mode of transcribing as compared with the printing press of modern times; the various translations and translators, such as Wycliffe and Tyndale; and the fate that their productions met with; concluding with the ultimate triumph of truth. The lecture contained a fund of useful information, which was illustrated with a number of coloured diagrams; altogether Mr Lister deserved a much better audience than was present on that occasion. After the lecture, the Rev. F. Steggall, incumbent, moved that a branch of the society be formed at Consett, and that the following officers be appointed:—President, Jonathan Priestman, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr Thos. Carrick; Secretary, Mr J. W. Davison; Depositary, Mr Geo. Dawson; Committee, Revs. F. Steggall, W. Farrar, W. Lauder, —. Faulkner, D. M. Macgregor, and J. Welford; James Radcliffe, Esq., Messrs J. Routledge, D. Imrie, Joseph Cross, W. Bell, R. Lowrie, Thos. Little, and George Nesbitt, with power to add to their number. The motion was carried unanimously. After votes of thanks being tendered to the chairman and the lecturer, and singing the doxology, the meeting separated.

WHAT POLONIES ARE MADE OF.—A POLONY DEALER FINED £20.—On Monday Frederick Schroff, a pork butcher, German sausage, and polony maker, was summoned before the Sunderland magistrates at the instance of the Corporation, for having a quantity of meat unfit for food. The Town Clerk, who prosecuted, said the case was so bad that the authorities asked the Bench to send Schroff to prison without a fine. Mr McKay, one of the sanitary inspectors, was in defendant's shop, when he felt a most offensive smell proceeding from a machine in which meat was being cut up for polonies, and found about 5lbs of most repulsive meat. In the back shop he saw a pickle tub, containing twelve pieces of meat, salted, weighing about 50lbs, nearly putrid, over which numbers of red maggots were crawling. Schroff, who was there, admitted he had bought the meat at 2s 6d a stone about four weeks ago of a butcher and he had told the inspector it was for making polonies. The meat was seized and brought before two magistrates, who ordered its destruction, and the present proceedings were taken. Mr Barker, who appeared for the defendant, took several technical objections to the proceedings, but these the Bench overruled, and inflicted a penalty of £20 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in default. Mr Barker gave notice of appeal, and the Bench required the necessary sureties to be given that the appeal should be prosecuted.

SUICIDE OF THE OBSERVER AT DURHAM OBSERVATORY.—A most shocking and painful suicide was committed at Durham, early on Saturday morning, by Mr Mountford Reginald Dolman, the observer at the Durham Observatory. The housekeeper of the Observatory went about seven o'clock on Saturday morning to the deceased's room to call him up. She noticed that the gas was burning, and she called out but received no answer. Becoming alarmed, she summoned the college gardener, John Bedser, who resides a short distance from the place, who found Mr Dolman hanging by the neck in the observing room, by one of the cords which draw the shutters over the glass dome. The rope was twice twisted round his neck and he was in a half sitting posture on a form, on which he had apparently been standing when he had tied the rope. Life was quite extinct, and the body cold. On Friday evening the deceased was in the Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet, where he borrowed a Church service. He attended service at St. Oswald's Church, and on returning to the Tuns he wrote a letter to his mother, who resides in London. About eleven o'clock he was seen at the Observatory by A. Beanlands. He was quite sober and nothing was observed in his demeanour. Deceased was frequently attacked with sudden fits of melancholy, and when in these moods he has remarked that his father's death was an awful one. It is currently reported that deceased's father committed suicide, and if such is the case, it will show beyond doubt that there has been an hereditary mental weakness in the family. What was the immediate cause of the rash act can only be surmised. It is said that Mr Dolman had expected a letter from his mother for several days, and was very much disappointed because one did not arrive. Saturday morning's post brought the looked-for letter, but deceased had then been dead some hours. The Rev. Canon Chevallier, Professor of Astronomy, was the means of his being appointed to the post of observer, and he held a high opinion of the deceased's professional ability.

Correspondence.

CAPTIVE JUDAH.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—Mr Lister in his lecture of Tuesday night upon the "Literary History of the Bible," exhibited an excellent diagram of an Egyptian "oval," copied from the Palace of Karnac. The "oval" represented a "captive" chief, while the enclosed hieroglyph read—"King of the country of Judah." As time did not permit Mr Lister to develop this part of his topic, it may interest some of your Biblical readers to know that the "oval" is one of a series at Karnac, exhibiting the conquests of Schechonk (the Bible "Shishak") King of Egypt—and that the "captive" is supposed to be Rehoboam, King of Judah, the son and successor of Solomon.

We are told (in first Kings 14th and 25th), that "in the fifth year of Rehoboam Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem, and he took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the King's house; he even took away all."

Concerning this remarkable "oval," Champollion writes thus—"or on voit parmi les sculptures du palais de Karnac a Thebes, la representation des conquetes du pharaon Schechonk (Shishak) dans des contrees diverses limitrophes de l'Egypte, il conduit aux pieds de la trinite de Thebes, les chefs des nations qu' il a vancues; parmi eux est figure le royaume de Juda, peut-etre Roboam lui-meme; et notre liste chronologique des rois d'Egypte nous montre le pharaon Schechonk regnant a l'epoque meme ou les listes de la chronologie sacree ont inscrit Roboam."

See Champollion "Egypte Ancienne," pages 273 and 359. Also, Gliddon's "Ancient Egypt," 15th edition; page 9.

Among the sculptures of the Palace of Karnac may be seen the representation of the conquests of Pharaoh Schechonk, in the countries contiguous to Egypt. He conducts to the feet of the Theban trinity the chiefs of the nations whom he had vanquished. Among them is represented the kingdom of Judah—perhaps Rehoboam himself—and our chronological list of the kings of Egypt shews us the Pharaoh Schechonk reigning at the same period as Rehoboam does in the chronology of Scripture.

Of course I am aware that sacred history is silent as to any real captivity of Rehoboam. I suppose that the bound "captive" is merely an expressive symbol of conquest.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
CLAUDE.

Consett, Aug. 29, 1867.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

A RAIN-TUB QUARREL.

Jane Forster, married woman, was charged by Elizabeth Maddison was assaulting her. The parties are the wives of pitmen working and residing at South Pontop Colliery, and it appeared that on the 12th inst., that fruitful source of contention, the rain-barrel, interfered with the harmony existing between the complainant and a daughter of the defendant, when the former shoved the girl aside, and the defendant coming on to the scene of quarrel at once took up the cudgels for her progeny, knocked the complainant down, and used her very roughly. The defendant did not deny the offence, and the Bench inflicted a fine of 2s 6d and costs.

STEALING PICKS.

John Gray Forster, pitman, was charged with stealing three picks, the property of Wm. Forster, George Kendall, and John Campbell. The three picks were taken away on the 16th inst. from South Moor Colliery, from which colliery the prisoner had absconded on that day. He was subsequently taken into custody by P.C. Forster at South Pelton Pit, the picks being found in his possession. In defence he said Forster (his cousin) lent him one pick, Kendall gave him another pick, and he stole that of Campbell's. The Bench found the case proved, and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment for each offence. Immediately on the decision of the magistrates being delivered, the wife of the prisoner, who was standing within the door of the court, dropped down in a fit, in which she worked long. The prisoner had only been married six weeks.

LEAVING SERVICE.

The same prisoner was then charged by Mr Bell, the viewer of the Louisa Pit, South Moor, with leaving the service of his masters, Messrs Hedley and Co., to whom he had bound himself for the term of twelve months. Mr Bell said the prisoner signed an agreement to serve from the 25th April, 1867, until the 27th April, 1868, in June last. He left his work on the 16th inst., and was apprehended at South Pelton on Saturday last by P.C. Forster. Mr Kearney asked if the owners of the colliery were willing to take the prisoner back. Mr Bell said they were not, as they considered that the theft of the picks considerably aggravated the offence. He might state that there had been complaints made to him of upwards of 200 picks having been stolen from the pit during the last eighteen months. The magistrates said this was a very bad case, and they would sentence him to two months' imprisonment for this offence, to take effect at the termination of his other term of imprisonment.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON AT OXHILL.

John Stewart, pitman, was charged with stealing the sum of 23s from the person of Michael McKenna, at Oxhill, on the 17th inst. The particulars of this case were published last week, and it will be remembered that the robbery took place in a stable near the house of Mr Errington, publican, at Oxhill, while the prosecutor was vomiting. Mr G. Salkeld submitted, in defence, that there was no case against the prisoner, and called two witnesses, whose testimony, however, did not prove of much value. Mr Bell, viewer, South Moor Colliery, gave the prisoner an excellent character for the four months he had been employed by him, and further stated that the prisoner was paid his wages of £2 18s on the night previous to that on which the robbery took place; a quantity of silver formed part thereof, amongst which were a few two shilling pieces. Mr Kearney, after consulting with his brother magistrate, said there was a doubt in the case, which they would give the prisoner the benefit of, but he was bound to say that the evidence adduced for the prosecution pointed to the prisoner as the guilty party.

STEALING A WATCH AT OXHILL.

James Young was brought up in custody of P.C. Newbolt, on remand, charged with stealing a watch from the person of Moses James, at the house of Mr Errington, at Oxhill, on the 17th inst. The particulars of this case have also previously appeared, and it will be remembered that the prisoner was seen to take the watch and chain from the neck of the prosecutor as he sat asleep in the house in question, on the 17th inst. When apprehended by P.C. Newbolt he said, 'Well, then, here's the boat for me this time.' He denied the robbery and a number of previous convictions being put in against him he was fully committed for trial at the sessions, bail being accepted for his appearance, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

LEAVING SERVICE AT STANLEY COLLIERY.

Thomas Atkinson was charged with leaving the service of his master, Mr David Burn, of Stanley Colliery. The prisoner had signed the usual agreement for twelve months' service, but left the colliery on the 26th inst. Search was made after him, and P.C. Anderson succeeded in taking him into custody at Bewick Main. In defence the prisoner stated that he had leave from the owner of Stanley Pit to seek for work elsewhere, in consequence of the slackness of work there, in that pit. This was denied however, and the bench finding the case fully made out committed the prisoner to gaol for two months' imprisonment.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS AT STANLEY.

Thomas Ridley pleaded guilty to a charge preferred by P.C. Alderson of being drunk and riotous at Stanley on the 25th inst. The bench fined him 1s and costs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 4, West-parade, on the 22nd inst., the wife of the Rev. B. Wildon Carr, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At 1, Batey-terrace, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr C. E. Fleming, of a daughter.

ELMS, Coxlodge.—On the 26th inst., the wife of W. H. Parker, Esq., of a son.

KELLOE, Berwickshire.—On the 23rd inst., the wife of Col. Fordyce Buchan, of a son.

STOCKSFIELD.—At Old Ridley, on the 28th inst., the wife of Robert Wallis, Esq., J.P. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Nicholas' Church, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. T. Brutton, William, eldest son of Jonathan Waistell, Esq., of Cotherstone, to Emma Maria, youngest daughter of Martin Kirtley, Esq., surgeon, of this town. No cards.

GATESHEAD.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 28th inst., Mr John Storey Pike to Margaret Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr J. Hillard, of Gateshead.

WINLATON.—At the Congregational Church, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. George Stewart, of Newcastle, the Rev. George Peel, of Winlaton, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Elliott, Esq., of Jedburgh.

TYNEMOUTH.—At Holy Saviour Church, on the 27th inst., Maving Dawson, civil engineer, Tynemouth, to Jane, the only daughter of Robert Greenwell, publican, No. Shields.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 2, Carlton-terrace, on the 23rd inst., Mr William Swan.

At Henry-street, on the 23rd inst., Rosina, daughter of Mr Stephen Easton.

At Forth-banks, on the 27th inst., aged 77, Mr Matthew Waller.

At Victoria-street, on the 27th inst., Alice Selby, eldest daughter of the late Mr J. Horsley, formerly of Snipe House, Alnwick.

GATESHEAD.—At Sheriff-hill, on the 22nd inst., aged 60, Ann, the wife of Mr S. Finney.

JARROW.—On the 26th inst., aged 6, James, son of Mr Jas. Wardle.

LEADGATE.—At 1, Railway-terrace, on the 23rd inst., aged 23, Joseph Carr, son of Mr Richard Carr, station-master, much respected.

SEGHILL.—On the 23rd inst., aged 64, Mary Ann, wife of Mr John Robson.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 26th inst., aged 60, Joseph Dickinson, Esq., deeply regretted.

At Baxton Burn, on the 29th inst., Mr John Kirsop, mason, much respected.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by SARAH BRADLEY, of No. 24, West Parade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the General Printing Office, No. 65, West Clayton Street.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1867.