The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 349. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

WANTED, for the FORESTERS' BAND, ENGAGEMENTS, on any date but the following:—AUGUST 1st, 5th, 12th, and 19th.

TO NAVVIES.

A number of Navvies Wanted at Ridsdale Mines, near Bellingham, Northumberland. Constant employment given to steady men.—Enquire of the Foreman at the Works.

TO COAL HEWERS.

THE Lintz Colliery Company are in want of about Seventy Steady MEN as Hewers. Constant work and good wages may be obtained.—Apply to THOS. CLARK at the Colliery.

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 LET, that HOUSE, SHOP, and GARDEN, situate in Knitsley Lane, lately occupied by Mr Geo. Bowe.—Apply to Mr DOLPHIN, The Delves, Consett.

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

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE containing Four Rooms and every convenience, situated in Front-street, Blackhill. Rent, £16. Apply to Mrs. Huddleston, Miners' Arms, Highgate.

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE DAWSON, BOOKSELLER,

HAS REMOVED his Establishment to Front Street, next door to Mr Imrie, Chemist, where Books can be Bought, Sold, or Exchanged on the Best Terms.

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.

BENFIELDSIDE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1867, SERMONS will be Preached by Mr JOHN GIBSON, from Sydney, New South Australia, and Mrs LOWREY, Gateshead Low Fell.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING on MONDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1867.
TICKETS 1s. EACH.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.
By Order of the Directors.
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6, 1867.

GATESHEAD LIVERY STABLES, AND MOURNING COACH ESTABLISHMENTS, 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.

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.

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.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT,
THE CUTTING and LAYING in of about 40 Yards of 12 Inch SEWERAGE PIPES.
Specifications can be seen at the Board Room on application to the Inspector.
Tenders to be received up to the 6th August, 1867.
GEORGE THOMPSON,
Inspector.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

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.

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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.

Public Notices.

POSTING BILLS, of all Sizes, Plain or in Colours, at the Newcastle & Consett "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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

SOUL HUNGER.
To those who "Perish with Hunger."
MR. MACGREGOR
Will try to provide
A SPECIAL BANQUET,
To MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 4th,
at 6 o'Clock, in
CONSETT TOWN HALL.
All kindly invited.

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.

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 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.

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 antennæ 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 vorticella 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 a 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 1s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 9d.
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—
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CHIMNEY VENT LINING,	ORNAMENTAL VASES,
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RALPH ORD'S CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER DRAPERIES,
COMMENCES on MONDAY, and will continue for FIFTEEN DAYS, when 5 per Cent Discount will be given to all Purchasers of a Parcel of 10s and upwards.
The DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a thorough Practical Lady, of Ten Years' Experience in the Leading Houses of Newcastle and London.
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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.

BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, REPORT OF CHARITIES, &c., at the Newcastle & Consett "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN A MORTGAGE DEED.
FOR PRIVATE SALE, together or separately, all those FIVE substantially-built FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, Consett, and now in the occupation of Thos. White and others.
If required, Part of the Mortgage can remain upon the Property.
Apply to Mr W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer, Consett.

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.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL those THREE very Valuable FREEHOLD HOUSES, pleasantly situated on the PONT ROAD, near the Commercial Hotel, Leadgate, consisting of one Shop, Cellar, and Two Rooms, in the occupation of Mrs Richardson; One House, with Three Rooms and Cellar, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Brown; and one Cottage, with Two Rooms, in the occupation of Mr Michael Birtley. There is a Large Yard, Two Stables, and every other necessary Convenience attached to the Property.
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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 2 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.

LEADGATE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, AUG. 5TH, 1867,
THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, COUNTERS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
Belonging to Mr J. Watson, who is declining Business.
Mr J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

CONSISTING of 1 Large Counter, about 11 ft. long, with 10 Drawers; 1 Flower Bin; Nest of Drawers; 3 Sets of Scales, with Weights; Treacle Cistern; Tea Caddies; Show Glasses; various sizes of Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; about 6 lbs of Tea; Glass and China Ware; with a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to Commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and Six in the Evening.

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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.
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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.
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Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
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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, say Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Ashtma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing

FOR EVERYBODY. A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners, of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints);—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected; that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4 St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have no longer a necessity to suffer. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per box, with dietary rules, &c. Sold by all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. R." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hesitation since I took them. Mrs G. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G."

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES, &c. All Sufferers are earnestly invited to write to or consult Dr THOMSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public duty. It is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in either sex, of any age, easy and painless in use, effecting a radical cure without inconvenience or confinement, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those who have been obliged to wear trusses or other galling support. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent any-where, post free, (packed so that no one can know the contents) on receipt of 10s. in stamps, or by post office order payable to Dr Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Consultations Daily, except on Sunday, (fee One Guinea) from 11 till 1 o'clock. The following Testimonials have been selected from thousands in the possession of the Doctor, and are published with the consent of their writers. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove it, by lifting and running, which I am happy to say, I can do without pain or using any truss. F.W." "Many thanks for your remedy;—I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it. G.H." "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since, without any sign of its re-appearance Miss S." "A fair time has elapsed since I used your Remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured. J.P." "My rupture being 28 years old, I never expected so perfect a cure. E.L." "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy. Mrs H." "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me; mine was an old rupture, and very bad indeed. H.T.

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

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness, derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again Mr Lane." Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours Mrs Hay."

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
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SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.

No. 7 of a Series of Sketches of the new town of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and the grand country surrounding, to be continued and appear weekly in the Guardian during the Summer Season.

THE ZETLAND HOTEL.

This magnificent pile is situated 200 feet above the level of the sea and commands delightful views of the grand mountain scenery which surrounds Saltburn ranging upwards of twenty miles east, west, and southwards, changing in its prospect almost at every step. The frontage of the hotel is nearly 150 feet and the cost of erecting this commercial palace has been upwards of forty thousand pounds. It is regally furnished and contains about 160 apartments, including banquetting saloon, billiard, smoking, dining, reading, and ladies and gentlemen's coffee rooms, also a circular watch tower splendidly fitted from which the prospect of sea and land is beyond compare. The hotel is occupied by Mr George Wilkins, whose reputation as a purveyor has gained for him wide-spread fame both in London and the provinces. The charges at the Zetland do not exceed in any department those of the principal hotels of Scarboro', Whitby, and other fashionable watering places.

We noticed at the termination of the station platform which extends to the west entrance of the hotel an Arcadian building covered with glass, and which forms an agreeable promenade for visitors. We cannot help thinking that an ornamental palisade with turnstiles should be fixed at each entrance so as to prevent it being used by messengers going to and fro with passengers luggage at all hours and from all parts of the town, instead of using as they ought to do the public entrance to the trains.

We intend shortly to publish in our columns a minute description of this oriental structure the Zetland, with the outbuildings, gardens, glens, and to continue our descriptive sketches of the district.

THE GARDENS AND GROUND.

The gardens, writes one of our contemporaries, are the principal attractions of Saltburn. And a mere run through them will not unfold their beauties. Nor have we seen any adequate notice given of them by the press. We may say on the outset that a fine band, under the leadership of Herr Suschland, consisting of ten performers, with wind and stringed instruments, performs selections daily of our best English and foreign music. On Saturday last a few echo pieces were given with capital effect. By the strains of music, the gorgeous colour of the flowers, the rich odour that rises from them, the Saltburn gardens on a warm day appeal voluptuously to the mind through three inlets, and go far to realise the Mahomedan idea of Paradise. Groups of visitors linger on the seats round the orchestra listening to the "concord of sweet sounds." The grounds are laid out from the design of Joseph Newton, Esq., of London, which design was ably carried out in the part of Mr Gribin, who laid out the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, London. They stretch along the valley from the bridge that crosses the beck to the gardener's lodge at the entrance of the Earl of Zetland's woods. They are entered by a gate in a beautiful palisade opposite the Zetland Hotel, where the ticket office stands. The charge is 3d for a single days The holder of a day-ticket can go out and in as often as he pleases with that ticket. One shilling gives a person admission to them for an entire week. Having paid our threepence, we passed along a fine walk well gravelled, and splendidly decorated with flowers of every hue. Keeping the high walk, we come to the Albert Memorial Temple, an elegant stone structure, supported in the front by loft pillars, and now nearly complete. When finished, there will be seats both below and above. From the top of the memorial, a commanding view of the surrounding country and the grounds, woods, Whitehouse, and the edifice of Rushpool Hall, and the open sea, is to be had. The temple is to be accessible by a pathway and rustic bridge from the upper walk, and by a substantial flight of stone steps from the lower walk. Passing from the temple, we observe a number of sequestered branch-hung paths leading from one of the main walks, which may properly be designated Lovers' Walks. We then arrive at a viaduct which has been recently erected, in the centre of which is a large seat, and from which another sweeping view of the grounds is obtained. A more convenient structure could scarcely be devised. We now pass to a small level piece of ground with rustic seats and tables, used for pic-nics, and which is completely shaded by thick umbrageous trees from the rays of the sun, or from a passing shower. The next attractive feature in our walk to the extremity of the ground, is the Geranium Garden, two plots of ground, one above another, with serpentine walks, and containing about 1000 of brilliant-coloured geraniums, skilfully laid out by Mr R. J. Everatt, the resident head gardener. The beds here are most admirably arranged. We then pass on, and come to the Oak Avenue, a pleasant walk, of oak trees, deriving a good deal of its beauty from the oaks being placed irregularly along the walk, some in the centre and others nearly but not altogether off the path. Standing at the far end and looking seaward, enchanting glimpses of the ocean are got through the long avenue. Leaving this romantic spot we descend a flight of steps, through the rootery—a path gracefully laid out on the borders with the roots of trees—into the Grotto, which is seated round and covered on the top with thatch. Here ladies often come with their work, and stay for hours listening to the band. Proceeding down the walk, the orchestra is reached, where at intervals the musicians perform from twelve o'clock to three on five days of the week, and to six on Saturdays. Immediately adjoining and opposite is the American ground, tastefully laid out, and planted with the brilliant scarlet geranium and deep glowing yellow calceolaria. One of the beds is in the shape of the Prince of Wales feather, and is admirably formed. The American ground lies along the "burn," and terraces run up from it and from the ornamental flower plot in terraces to the natural wood growth on the inside of the public walk leading into the woods—a fourteen feet wide walk kindly made by the Improvement Company, and placed at the disposal of the public, gratis. Going round the back, we pass a fountain, and find beyond it a quiet secluded spot where a cigar may be enjoyed on the seats of rustic work. This is the rockery, which contains a mineral spring, whose water is very wholesome, and yet by no means possessed of the nauseous flavour that is so often associated with medicinal waters. Some fine ferns are to be seen in the recess of this rockery. Passing up nearer the gardener's house, we arrive at the croquet ground, now largely patronised. In the ground is a fine grotto, in which the players may rest. Mallets and balls for the game are lent out at a shilling an hour, and those providing their own are at liberty to use the ground without charge. Some have taken their croquet boxes down to the ground for the purpose. Beside the croquet ground is the ornamental flower plot, with its beds of scarlet geraniums and yellow calceolarias laid out in geometrical forms. Perhaps this is the spot of all others in which the most taste has been exercised. It has to be seen to be appreciated at its worth. At the extremity of the gardens a fine terraced wall of white brick passes up to the gardener's lodge, which latter is composed of the same material, and both are an ornament to the exquisite pleasure grounds of which they are a boundary. Behind this are the green-house and propagating-house, and which may be inspected by visitors. One new feature of interest is the new bowling green, which is newly formed, and is situated beside the beck. It will no doubt be largely patronised. We can only briefly call attention to the new and beautiful grounds of Hazledene and Hazlegrove purchased by the Company, and lying at the other side of the hotel. They have a beauty all their own, and ought to be seen by all who visit Saltburn. The woods beyond the gardens, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, are another great attraction of Saltburn. At Redcar there is a large extent of flat country, comparatively uninteresting, and one has to walk a great distance before much is seen of hill and grove. Hence the superiority of Saltburn to almost all other watering-places. Woods, brooks, and flower-gardens can be enjoyed at the very lip of the sea. It must be acknowledged that the chief way to make Saltburn a success is to make transit to it as easy as possible, and to continue to add such attractions as have been from time to time conferred upon it by the Improvement Company. We ought to have stated that there are excellent bathing facilities, down on the beautiful sands; and that worshippers of different shades may find meeting places in accordance with their views. The Wesley Chapel is a good building, and a fine new English Church is progressing towards completion. Indeed, with its unsurpassed hotels and commodious lodgings, its magnificent sea-view, gorgeous gardens, ann delightful rural bye-paths, Saltburn-by-the-Sea has become the Queen of watering-places.

MORPETH BRASS BAND FESTIVAL.

This annual assemblage of bands took place at Morpeth on Monday, under favourable circumstances. The day was bright and clear, and the town presented a lively appearance from an early hour in the morning. Several bands from the neighbourhood arrived early in the forenoon, and marched to their respective places of rendezvous. The greater number of bands, however, and the main body of visitors came by the special trains on the North-Eastern and Blyth and Tyne Railways, which arrived about mid-day. Dinner was provided for the committee and Mr Liddell, the director, at the Turk's Head, (Mr Lewins's), and for each of the bands at some one of the hostelries in the town. At one o'clock there was a general muster in Castle-square, and without much delay the bands were told off at short intervals, playing through the town to the Brewery-field, kindly lent by Mr Hebbron for the occasion. Immediately on arrival, at the field the following programme was proceeded with:—

Bishopwearmouth Operatic (H. Lothian).—Selection, "La Figlia del Reggimento"—Donizetti.
Monkwearmouth Engine Works (Wm. Southern).—Operatic Fantasia.
3rd Durham Artillery (J. Maughan).—Overture, "Guy Mannering"—Sir H. Bishop.
Seaham Artillery Volunteers (W. R. Lee).—Comic Fantasia, "Echoes of the Night"—J. Riviere.
1st Durham Artillery (W. D. Easton).—Romanza, "Op. Preciosa"—Weber.
Ryhope Colliery (John Curry).—Waltz, "The Mocking Bird"—De Lacy.
Coxhoe (T. Bell).—Selection—Operatic.
Monstre.—Quick March, "La Belle France"—J. Riviere.
Monstre.—Brazilian Guard March—Brepsant.
St. James's (R. Smith).—Selection, "Huguenots"—Meyerbeer.
Southwick (J. Henderson).—Night Bell Galop, vocal accompaniments—J. Clare.
Errington's Band (W. Ticehurst).—Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia"—Donizetti.
Jarrow Rolling Mills (Thomas Carter).—"Shining Goblet."
Monstre.—Grand March, Op. "Faust"—Gounod.
6th Durham Rifles (J. McMahon).—Quadrille, "Kenmure's Awa."
Walbottle Colliery (C. A. Halpin).—The Village Slow March.
Southwick Bottle Works (G. W. Halden).—Millennium Anthem.
Ashington Colliery (M. Taylor).—Owl Quadrille.
1st Northumberland Artillery (B. Peacock).—Cavatina, "Nebuco"—Verdi.
"God Save the Queen."

A very decided improvement was noted in the execution of the various pieces, and the monstres were given with more precision and effect than on any previous occasion. The attendance of visitors was large, and the field presented a gay and animated appearance.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As a boat belonging to a fishing smack, fish laden, was being towed into Sunderland harbour, on Wednesday morning, she was struck by a screw-steamer, and sunk in the rough waters. The two men who were in the boat had great difficulty in getting on to the tug.

NORTH SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday afternoon a little boy, named Watson, who is residing at North Sunderland during the fishing season with his parents, accidentally fell over the pier into the water. A lady, named Edington, bravely jumped in, and succeeded in rescuing him.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PELAW MAIN.—Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday night, a goods train, which had a few minutes previously left Newcastle for the South, ran off the line close to the Pelaw Main Station, and a number of the waggons turning over on the rails, both lines were completely blocked up. Mr Eglinton was immediately telegraphed for, and that gentleman, with a strong force of men, was quickly at the scene of the accident, taking measures to clear the way, so as to permit of the passage of the ordinary traffic from the South. The two trains due at Newcastle at 10.25 and 10.30 p.m. were stopped about half an hour before a line of rails could be sufficiently cleared to let them pass, and they arrived more than that space late at the Central Station. The mail for the South, which leaves the Central at 11.5 p.m., was detained about 20 minutes until information was brought that she could proceed; and the night express, due at Newcastle at 12.35, was about 15 minutes late, having stopped a few minutes at Pelaw instead of dashing on as usual. The late train from South Shields at 11 o'clock was considerably after its time in getting to Newcastle. No one was hurt by the acciden

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur de Soir* denies that any note has been presented to Prussia. No note has been either dispatched or read to the Cabinet of Berlin on the affairs of Schleswig, or on any other question. Specific as this denial must appear to an ordinary reader, I am persuaded says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) that it is nothing worth, and turns upon an equivocation as to the diplomatic meaning of the expression 'note.' It is impossible to doubt now that France has made within these few days a comminatory communication (whether in the form of a 'note' or not is quite immaterial) concerning the Schleswig question. France has supported what the Berlin journals stigmatise as the 'dilatory' communication of the Court of Denmark, and the interference is severely resented at Berlin.

According to the *Patrie* the Russian Government have pronounced in favour of the interpretation contained in the recent Danish note to Prussia of the manner in which article 5 of the Treaty of Prague should be carried out.

The *Presse* states that another dispatch has been forwarded to the French charge d' Affaires at Berlin ordering him to demand explanations of the Prussian Cabinet relative to the calling out of 25,000 men, the Hesse-Cassel contingent, which was not to have taken place before 1868.

In the Senate on Saturday, after a speech from the Duke de Persigny on the spirit of the constitution, Baron Duplin explained the past history of Prussia, and said that she had formed a Northern confederation in Germany offensive to France. The speaker asserted that the ambition and perseverance of Prussia did not lead him to believe that after the successes already gained she would *now* stop; but he hoped that the decisive moment would now arrive when the large States, to avoid the perils of the future, would unite together and limit the empire of Prussia to acceptable proportions. Then alone would they be able to reduce their military expenditure. Then would France and the other nations be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry. After voting the budget, the session of the Senate was declared closed.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the following article on the present relations of France:—

"Several French and foreign journals publish statements calculated to disturb and disquiet the affairs of commerce and industry. It is said that our international relations tend to authorise the presentiment of a conflict more or less removed; the formation of two camps and military preparations are announced. These reports are unfounded, and they owe their origin and diffusion only to hostile passions, interested speculation, or lamentable credulity. The truth is this, that the Government of the Empire has no diplomatic question of a nature calculated to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with various Powers. The Cabinet of Florence has already taken energetic measures to protect the Papal frontier. The September Convention will be strictly carried out; no new camp is about to be formed either in the interior or on the frontier. The classes of 1860-1861 have all been sent back to their homes since the 1st of June. The active army is actually only composed of the four contingents of 1862-1865, inclusive. The contingent of 1866 will be incorporated at the end of August, but it is the intention of the Government at that time to allow the contingent of 1862 to return to their homes. The effective strength of the cavalry is considerably increased on account of the purchases made last April, but the Minister of War has determined that of these some 8,000 or 10,000 horses shall be disposed of for agricultural purposes, and this measure is now in course of execution. The Government is confident that these precise statements will dissipate the feeling of uncertainty which has pervaded public opinion.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Legation at Athens announces the evacuation of the Sphakia district by the insurgents, and its complete occupation by the Imperial troops. The whole island is declared to have submitted.

AUSTRIA.

On Thursday the Emperor was formally invested with the Order of the Garter. Upon presentation of the insignia the Marquis of Bath delivered a speech, assuring his majesty that Queen Victoria gladly availed herself of the opportunity to confirm the alliance long subsisting between England and Austria. The Emperor, in his reply, laid grateful stress upon the value of the friendly assurance he had just received, and added that no wish was nearer to his heart than to see the personal relations drawn closer that connected him with the Queen.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on Sunday authorised the Government to issue sufficient Rente at five per cent. to produce 400 million of lire (£16,000,000) in anticipation of the conversion of the ecclesiastical property. The passage of this measure is regarded as a vote of confidence in the Government. It was carried by a large majority.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a despatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic courts, calling their attention to the debates that have recently taken place in the Italian Parliament. The Cardinal states that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The despatch also refers to the preparations made by Italian Volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

Signor Nigra, the Minister at Paris, has been summoned to Florence to furnish the Government with all the particulars relative to the mission of General Dumont to Rome.

THE SIEGE OF MEXICO.

"One of the Besieged" writes to the *Times*, under date "Mexico, June 26th":—Thinking that from the recent tragic events in this unhappy country a good share of public interest will be attracted towards it, I venture to send you a short account of the terrible siege the capital has just sustained—one of the worst, perhaps, taking into account the size of the place, that this country has seen in the whole world. This can easily be imagined when it is known that during the 67 days the siege lasted no food entered the city, containing over 200,000 inhabitants, who had not only failed to make any previous provision or preparation for it, but during the preceding two months had been unable to get the usual supply, owing to the partial blockade of the place, and also to the short-sighted policy of the Government in seizing many of the Indians, who brought provisions, to serve in the army, and thus deterring others from venturing to the market with their goods. Necessaries of life, therefore, rose to a fabulous price, bread being from 10s to 12s per lb., meat of lean milch cows 4s per lb., horse flesh from 9d to 1s. Indian corn or maize, which is sometimes sold for 8s a *carga* of 300lb., was £30; lean fowls 8s each, eggs three for 2s. Many of these prices were merely nominal; it was often impossible to get flour or maize for love or money, as there was no regular sale of them in the markets. Those who had them were obliged to keep it a profound secret, for immediately it was known the Government pounced upon them and gave them to its soldiers; they had, in fact, the power to enter any house to search for provisions. I have seen soldiers go into the miserable huts of the poor and bring out a few handsful of maize that the inmates had carefully hoarded up. Hundreds, if not thousands, died of starvation, and those who were left had hardly strength left to crawl up to you in the streets to ask for alms. The scenes at the *panaderias*, or bread shops, before their stocks were exhausted, which happened about three weeks before the termination of the siege, was most heartrending. There were only three open in the whole city; the doors were crowded at one or two o'clock in the morning in order to get a good place by the time they were opened; all day the streets leading to them were crowded. Outside one near where I live five persons were found dead one morning, having dropped down from exhaustion, many others perished by the crush, or by the swords of the soldiers put there to guard the place. There was sometimes an opportunity of leaving the city, of which thousands availed themselves at the risk of being shot on the way; in fact, seven women and children were killed by one shell while half-way between the two camps, for white flags received no respect, the only chance being that both sides were wretched marksmen. While the poor suffered so fearfully the rich had also their share; forced loans never to be paid and contributions followed in quick succession. Those who refused to pay were put in prison, without anything to eat or drink, until they did; while others who hid themselves had their houses guarded to prevent the entry of any food for their wives and children. Nearly half the money, moreover, thus collected went into the pockets of the chief officials. All commerce, of course, was suspended; the only life in the streets being the movement of troops from one point to another, the press-gang going about seizing almost any one they could catch, and searching houses for horses and the carriage of the wounded to the hospitals. It is needless to dwell on all the horrors which are common to all sieges. I cannot, however, help mentioning one that came under my notice. A poor man who had lately lost his wife, and was left with three little children, was seized one day by the press gang, or *leva*, while out searching for food for his little ones, whom he had left locked up at home. He begged and prayed to be allowed to go home to let them out and give them in charge to some neighbours, or else to send and do so. This was refused him till the third day, when he found them dead. Another incident occurred at the intrenchments of the two camps. The Liberals, or besiegers, stuck up a dead horse, with a large placard, with "*Carne para los traidores*" (meat for the traitors). The besieged, or Imperials, answered by putting up an old woman who had died of starvation, with "*Carne para los cobards*" (meat for the cowards), a stinging reproach for their not properly attacking the place, instead of trying to starve it out. Amid all this misery an anomalous scene presented itself every evening in the Plaza, or principal square, where the band played. Crowds of caballeros and senoritas, decked in their best, walked about utterly indifferent to the roar of the cannon, which did not make a bad accompaniment to the music, often coming in right for the bass-drum part. We, the English of the city, have particular cause for rejoicing at the termination of the siege, for our position has been anything but enviable, as the commander, Marquez, appointed lieutenant-general by the poor Emperor while he was at Queretaro, is less a man than a demon, and a demon possessed of inveterate hatred to the English. It was he who murdered the English doctors at Tacubaya, a town near here, ordering them out to be shot while attending to the wounded; and who broke open the seals of the English Legation some years ago, taking out 600,000 dols. This appointment of the late Emperor was the greatest fault he ever committed, but dearly has he paid for it, for nearly all unite in saying that had it not been for the obstinate resistance of Mexico, carried on five weeks after the fall of Queretaro, his life might have been spared. This resistance was effected by Marquez by the vilest lies—his assuring the Austrians, a chivalrous set of men, 700 strong, who fought only for their countryman, that the capture of the Emperor was only an invention of the Liberals, although he had received official reports of the fact four days after it occurred. He actually on the day of his condemnation to death ordered public rejoicings to be celebrated for his victory said to be gained over the Liberals. Five days after these rejoicings, June 21, the Austrians in the meantime being officially convinced of the fall of Queretaro, and having come to terms with the Liberals, the besiegers entered the city to the joy of all, in splendid order, without the slightest tumult or least act of violence. So far they certainly by their conduct merit the highest praise. We only hope they will continue to do so, although from the past history of Mexico no very sanguine hopes can be entertained. As they entered they certainly were a motley crew—most of the men in rags and without shoes, and even some of the officers in the same plight and in their shirt sleeves, while others were decked in all the colours of the rainbow. They were nearly all, however, well armed. The day they entered the aspect of the city changed as if by magic—herds of sheep and oxen thronged the streets, making one's mouth water, cart-loads of bread, and long lines of mules and donkeys laden with provisions. On the 20th the men who had lately eaten a piece of bread would be almost looked upon as a phenomenon, and pointed out in the streets. On the 21st all were hurrying home with pieces in their hands to enjoy the uncommon feast. All commerce has assumed extraordinary briskness, and if peace last the losses and sufferings of the last six months will soon be forgotten. The argument in favour of our enjoying this peace is the almost entire annihilation of one great party, the Conservatives, of the Government of the five M's, as they have been recently called, from the fact of the five leading men of it beginning with the letter M—namely, Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, and Mendez. Of the five, four were killed at one blow at Queretaro, Marquez being the only one left, he having hid himself in the city, and hitherto baffled the vigilant search of his enemies. On the other hand, the incongruous mixture among the Liberals, and the difficulty of amalgamating them, threaten a continuance of disorder and revolutions. If the moderate Liberals come into power, as it is generally expected they will, these evils will be averted, and a few prosperous years may then be looked forward to. The melancholy death of the Emperor, and the dignified kingly manner in which he met it, have produced a profound sensation here even among many of the Liberals; his disinterested and chivalrous conduct, as that of the handful of Austrians who stuck by their prince to the last against overwhelming odds, will meet with admiration throughout the civilized world.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Viceroy of Egypt has left Paris for Vichy.

The cholera is committing fearful ravages in Sicily and is also extending throughout Italy.

Herr Kossuth has declared that he will accept his election for Waitzen.

Otho, ex-King of Greece, died at Bamberg on Friday evening.

The world-renowned Burra mines, which have added four millions sterling to the exports of South Australia, are closed.

During the late rejoicings in Rome, Francis, the ex-King of Naples, held quite a royal court. He kept open house, and received 4,000 visitors attached to the old *regime*. It is said that a large number of brigands took part in the celebration, and it was remarked that for a few days brigandage almost entirely ceased.

The Sultan's Journey.—The Sultan stopped at Aix-la-Chapelle on his way south, and was received at the railway-station by the King of Prussia at the head of the Generals of his staff and the authorities. The Sultan remained over the night and proceeded. He conferred the order of the Osmanie with brilliants upon the King of Prussia, and distributed before his departure a number of orders and presents among persons of distinction in Prussia. The Sultan and his suite reached Vienna on Saturday. He was received by the Emperor, the Archdukes, and the authorities of the city, on Sunday, and lodged at Schonbrunn. The Sultan received the diplomatic corps, and after that the staff of generals was presented. The Sultan will return to Constantinople by way of the Verna and Rustchuk Railway.

Nearly One Hundred Persons Prostrated by Lightning.—The *Buffalo Express*, of July 1, says—"Last Thursday afternoon, as a large crowd were assembled in the fair-grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, a thunder shower came up, and the people present sought shelter in the exhibition sheds. Suddenly the lightning struck one of these sheds, which contained men, women, and horses. About a hundred persons were paralysed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman, named John Gardenier, and two or three others, are not expected to recover."

The Late Emperor Maximilian.—Despatches from New Orleans, printed in the New York papers contain further intelligence regarding the trial of Maximilian. The Emperor was confined to his bed when the case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulalio Ortega, who refuted the charges of usurpation and cruelty. He said that the law of the 3rd of October was made when Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French Commander-in-Chief. He said, moreover, that that law was only intended as a terror, and as there never had been a petition for pardon presented but it was conceded, he earnestly asked the members of the court, in the name of civilisation and history, which would judge of the terrible deeds done that day, and of the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country in the eyes of coming generations, who would ever applaud, as the crowning of their victories, the greatest forgiveness. Among the accusations against Maximilian was one of attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7, and creating a Regency in case of his death in the coming battles. Jesus Maria Vasques, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows:—If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberals, who have rooted out the French from this soil; but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema—worse than even a sentence of death—because of the nullity of the proceedings of this court." The late Emperor left by will 100,000 dols. to the widows of Miramon and Mejia. The body of the Emperor Maximilian has been embalmed and brought to Vera Cruz.

Paris Gossip.—Paris, so overflowingly happy on a sunny day, is as supremely wretched on a rainy one. For the last eight or ten days we have had nothing but rain splashing on the stones and housetops. Every now and then, while the sun was still shining overhead, plump down has come a shower that would do credit to the tropics. Then we have had terrific thunderpeals and lightning which went zig-zag through the heavens to the earth, and black flashes leaping from the ground to the sky. Last Thursday night, so violent was the storm, so blazing was the lightning, that curtains and clenched eye-lids were all vain defences; nothing short of closed shutters could overcome the searching glare. Dazzled though I was, and temporarily blinded by the rapid blaze, I nevertheless sat watching the conflagration at my window, gazing at the ladies coming out from some tea party or concert room, and shivering for one hour under my *port-cochere*, where they had taken refuge, for fear of getting drenched, and staring meanwhile at all the cabs and other vehicles scudding away, apparently for shelter, in every direction. I am fond of sunshine—and for a writer especially sunshine is indispensable, inasmuch as it gleams through all his theories and lights up his castles in the air. To write, as I am now doing, in presence of a tremendous shower of rain, there is nothing more depressing. Everything requires those golden beams which are the emblem of all that is genial, purifying, and healthy for soul and body. Under the sun's rays, everything within and without assumes its brightest aspect; one's pulse beats with renewed energy; one takes, as it were, a new lease of life, and the clouds of pique and anger disperse and vanish, leaving a serene and smiling atmosphere around us. All things need the rays of the great luminary: health cannot last without them; amiability is more or less dependent upon them; conversation requires its glittering appearance. The pale student, who pores over his book the livelong day, in a secluded room, evinces by the emaciation of his cheek the necessity of light and air, as well as do the house plants, who dwindle and dwarf and gradually wither away for want of sunbeams on their tender leaves. Truly it is most discouraging to find one's self thus servile, as Shakspere expresses it, to every skyey influence, and the sport of every paltry atom; to owe the ease of one's mind, not only to the disposition of one's own body, but almost to that of every other which surround us. A little nosegay has just been handed to me by a good friend who has remembered that this is my birthday—my *fete* as they call it here. I cannot help thinking that the French way of celebrating one's *fete* is far more agreeable and pleasing to the heart than the old English method. On such anniversaries your wife, your children, your servants, your friends all come to congratulate you, carrying with them either a flower pot or a pretty bouquet, each flower of which bears upon its expanding lips a heavenly mission, as well as words of peace and concord on its perfumed breath. The French are not fond of studying dead languages; but all of them have learnt from their children "*le langue des fleurs.*" A whole literary might be formed with the books written on this subject. The Empress, I am told, has a very curious collection of such works. When quite a young girl flowers used to preach beautiful and eloquent sermons to her, and more than once was she seen, in the silent wood, conversing with and receiving lessons from the ministering spirits of the green sward. All great minds, all the good men of the past, have been fond of flowers—Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Shakspere, Chaucer, and Spencer doted on them. I have seen Michael Chevalier spending hours at the flower-market of La Madeleine, and carrying home with him, to his splendid mansion in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, three or four pots of daisies. Jules Favre prizes wild flowers more than any other. Ponsard had a particular predilection for the violet and modest primrose. De Morny held the rose and the hyacinth in great reverence. "Flowers have a soul in every leaf"—they are strewn on the path of the bride, they are laid by the infant in the cradle, they grow upon the grave, they follow us as a companion through life; and that is why I like the French custom which consists in celebrating their respective birthdays by holding converse with the genii of the green vales.—*Paris Letter.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Railway Companies Bill passed through Committee after some alteration had been made in it.

Other miscellaneous bills were afterwards discussed, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Sir C. O'Loghlen called attention to the state of Ireland. He said that he had intended to move a resolution upon the subject, but seeing so few of the Irish members present he would refrain from doing so. He trusted, however, that Government would state what they intended doing in the matter next session of Parliament. After speaking at some length upon the interests of Ireland and its requirements, the hon. member sat down.

He was followed by Sir P. O'Brien, who declared that the state of Ireland was alarming, and said that disaffection slumbered everywhere in the island.

Other members followed, some of them in the same strain, while others thought that Ireland required something more than a Reform Bill.

One of the speakers said that he thought giving security of tenure to the people would be the first step to conciliate them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Government, and thought it was a combination of circumstances that operated against her peace and prosperity. He also said that whatever improvements the Government had suggested, they did not receive that encouragement which it was only right they should get from the House, considering the important necessity that called upon the House to do something to relieve Ireland from her present depressed state.

Other members gave their opinions as to what was necessary should be done to ameliorate the disaffection which existed in Ireland, and to place her upon a better foundation.

The Abyssinian captives was the next question entertained by the House, and after discussing the subject for some time, during which the unjustifiable detention of the prisoners was alluded to in the strongest terms by some of the speakers, the motion which had been proposed, was withdrawn.

The Scotch Reform Bill was touched upon, when Sir J. Fergusson said that every member would have full opportunity to state his opinions upon the bill, when it came before the House for discussion, after which

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Malmesbury, in the absence of Earl Derby from illness, moved that the House go into committee on the Reform Bill.

Lord Halifax then moved the resolution of which he had given notice, declaring the redistribution part of the bill to be unsatisfactory. Having justified his refusal to lay before the House an alternative scheme, he stated that he had not brought forward the resolution in a party spirit, and he hoped it would not be treated as a party question. It was admitted that the redistribution of seats proposed by the bill would not be a settlement of the question, and having pointed out its inequalities and anomalies, he called upon the House to deal with the subject in such a manner as would secure a permanent settlement.

The Earl of Malmesbury defended the Government. After admitting that he had long come to the conclusion that the only resting-place was household suffrage, he said the bill was a compromise, and was not, therefore, perfect; but, whilst expressing the willingness of the Government to amend it, he appealed to their Lordships not to unsettle the leading features of the bill. In conclusion, he said the Government could not accept the amendment.

The Earl of Carnarvon said that he did not think the redistribution scheme permanent, but he could not support the amendment.

Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Duke of Cleveland supported the amendment, which was opposed by Earl Romney, who, however, said the Government were ready to give every consideration to the amendment of Lord Grey.

Earl Russell said that the proposed scheme would lead to further agitation, and that agitation might be prevented by anticipating it.

Lord Taunton, Lord Harrowby, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Earl of Fortescue spoke in favour of the amendment, and the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Bessman against it.

Their Lordships then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 10 to 59, after which the House went into Committee on the bill.

On the lodger clause, Lord Cairns moved to raise the qualification from £10 to £15.

The Government accepted this amendment, which was strongly opposed by Earl Russell, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Shaftesbury, and others, but was ultimately carried.

On clause 5, the Earl of Harrowby moved to raise the copyhold qualification from £5 to £10, which the Government agreed to, and the amendment was carried.

Progress was then reported, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr Walpole, in reply to a question, said he intended, if possible, to proceed with the Public Schools Bill this session.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, said he could not state the precise nature of the communications which had taken place with respect to North Schleswig, but the papers would be laid before the House at the proper time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to questions, said it was not his intention to proceed further with the Scotch Reform Bill this session, and he regretted also to state that he should not be able to proceed with the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.

After some conversation with reference to certain recent military promotions, and the expenses which the Secretary for India Council was entitled to incur without coming to Parliament, the House went into Committee of Supply.

On the motion for going into committee on the Parks Regulation Bill, Mr Locke moved that it was inexpedient to proceed with the bill this session.

The motion was seconded by Mr Mill, and opposed by Sir C. Russell.

After some discussion,

Mr Hardy defended the bill, and denied that it involved any improper interference with the liberty of the subject. He denied that the Government, in introducing the bill, had any desire to put down the right of holding public meetings.

Mr Gladstone was not indisposed to legislate upon the subject, but he would vote for the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think it was at all necessary that great public meetings should be held in the open air. The sole object was to preserve the Parks for the recreation and enjoyment of the people.

Mr Bright and Mr Newdegate having spoken, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 88; against, 133;—majority, 45.

The House then went into committee, and Mr Otway moved that the Chairman leave the chair; but the motion was negatived without a division, and the Chairman then reported progress.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2·45.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Earl of Shaftesbury postponed the Clerical Vestments Bill until Monday, after which their Lordships went into committee on the Reform Bill.

Earl Grey proposed to strike out the clause abolishing compounding in Parliamentary boroughs.

The Lord Chancellor said the effect of striking out the clause would be to enfranchise all compound householders, and throw the bill into a state of utter confusion.

The Duke of Richmond pointed out the difficulty that, as this was a clause relating to taxation, it could not be altered.

After a short discussion the amendment was negatived.

Their Lordships also negatived amendments by Lord Halifax, to disqualify county voters in boroughs; by Lord Lyttelton, to disqualify persons who could not write legibly; and by the Earl of Clanricarde, to disqualify freemen created after the Act came into operation from voting as freemen.

Lord Cairns moved to insert a clause providing that in boroughs and counties where there are three members the voter should only have two votes.

Lord Malmesbury opposed the motion as new-fangled, and introducing a principle unknown to the Constitution.

Earl Russell supported the proposal of Lord Cairns, which was opposed by Lord Denham and the Duke of Marlborough, and supported by Lord Houghton, Lord Carnarvon, and Earl Cowper, and on a division the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 91.

The Marquis of Bristol moved the omission of clause 9, which provides that electors employed as paid agents by candidates shall not vote.

The Lord Chancellor resisted the amendment, which was negatived.

Several other clauses were agreed to before the adjournment of the House, at 12·30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

At the morning sitting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir R. Palmer, said the Government had considered the question of issuing a Commission to inquire into the constitution of the superior courts of law, and they thought that it would be expedient to advise the issue of such a Commission.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Factory Acts Extension Bill, and various verbal amendments having been made, the bill passed through committee.

The House then proceeded to consider the Hours of Labour Regulation, recommitted, Bill, and adjourned at seven o'clock.

On resuming at nine o'clock the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

At the morning sitting, the Home Secretary, in reply to Sir H. Verney, said there were great difficulties in the way of interference in preserving the ancient monuments of the country, and he thought it better to trust to the growing intelligence of the owners rather than to the action of the Government.

Mr Fawcett afterwards moved the second reading of the Agricultural Children's Education Bill. In doing so he explained the difference between this bill and that introduced by Lord Shaftesbury in the Lords. Instead of setting apart certain hours each day, he proposed that alternate days should be taken, and that where the voluntary system was not sufficient, power should be given to levy an educational rate. He did not expect to carry the bill this session, but he wished the House to affirm the principle of it.

Mr A. Peel seconded the motion.

After some discussion, in which Mr Beach, Mr Henley, and Mr Read opposed the bill,

Mr G. Hardy said the principle of the bill was novel, and contended that the compulsory attendance of agricultural children at school on alternate days would be exceedingly inconvenient. He concluded by recommending Mr Fawcett to withdraw the bill.

The debate was continued by Mr P. Wyndham, Sir H. Verney, and others, after which the bill was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

THE GOVERNESS, HER MASTER, AND HER LOVER.

[From the Newcastle Daily Journal.]

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits, and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts."
SHAKSPEARE.

For upwards of a week rumours of a most extraordinary and conflicting nature have been widely circulated in certain parts of Northumberland, more particularly in the Coquetdale division of that county. We have been put in possession of the whole of what, we are assured, are the facts connected with this remarkable case and we now briefly state them, in order, if possible, to rectify certain mis-statements which have appeared in some of our contemporaries. It was currently reported in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday last, that a certain gentleman, who resides within easy hail of Rothbury, and is separated from his wife and who occupies the post of justice of the peace for this borough, in addition to being the representative of an important ward in our local parliament, and a barrister-at-law to boot, had been violently attacked in the immediate vicinity of his residence, and left by his assailant, on the public highway, *sans* certain personal 'fixtures' indispensable in ordinary society—in other words, more dead than alive. From what has transpired, however, it would appear that the gentleman referred to was, after the encounter, merely found to be minus his collar and scarf. We believe we are correct in stating that when the case comes before one of Her Majesty's Judges of Assize for an impartial hearing, the following will be found to be a pretty correct version of the affair:—It appears that some four or five months ago, the gentleman already referred to, being separated from his wife, required the services of a governess to instruct his children, the offspring of his first wife. In due course an advertisement appeared in a certain newspaper, published within a hundred miles of Morpeth; which, notwithstanding the fact that it was nearly as exacting in its wording as John Perry's celebrated song sets forth—

"Wanted, a Governess fitted to fill,
The post of tuition with competent skill,
In a gentleman's (!) family so highly genteel," &c.

Several applications were sent in. Amongst others, one was from a young lady, the daughter of a most respectable man, whose former occupation was that of a commander of one of the Continental steamers, which leaves the Tyne once a week. It ought to be borne in mind that when an interview was arranged, her sister the would-be governess attended, accompanied by her intended husband. The advertiser was so well pleased with the appearance of the young lady, that he prevailed upon *her* to accept the appointment, and as she did not intend to be married for some time, she consented to become governess to his children. Shortly afterwards the lady went to reside on the banks of the Coquet, and formally entered upon the duties of instructress to her pupils. For some time after her arrival, she duly corresponded with her betrothed, but gradually her letters became fewer in number and colder in tone. In order to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the change which had come over her, her lover paid her a visit, and was most kindly received by her master, who not only invited him to partake of the good thing of the house, but also, in the kindest manner, pressed him to come and have a few days' shooting. On the young man's return home the letters of the young lady not only fell far short of the promised number, but they also became again frigid in tone, although the time of year was midsummer. What was now to be done? He prevailed upon her mother, during the absence of her master, to visit the young lady at Rothbury, and endeavour, if possible, to bring about a better state of things. Before her mother's leaving, she exacted a promise from her daughter that she would be a good girl, and marry the young man at the proper time. Shortly after her mother returned home, the young lady again became cold and somewhat indifferent to her lover, and matters here appeared for the time to break off. In consequence, however, of certain information the young man received, he made arrangements to visit the young lady himself, in company with her sister. They left Newcastle by an early train on the morning of Friday, the 19th inst., and on arriving at Morpeth, finding that Mr Braithwaite's mail coach, which carries passengers, had gone, they walked on to the neighbourhood of Rothbury. On arriving at the place where her sister was engaged she was duly admitted; but notwithstanding the fact that the young man had hitherto been most kindly received, he was refused admittance. After waiting for seven long hours, during a portion of which he had spent in the cottage adjoining the mansion, and in the passing of which he had received certain news of a most disheartening character respecting the proceedings of his intended and her master, he was surprised and struck with amazement to behold the occupant of the hall come out driving a waggonette in which were seated not only the young lady to whom he was engaged, but also the sister who had accompanied him from Newcastle to ascertain the cause of his intended's coolness towards him. The young man demanded an interview with his intended, which her master resolutely denied, whereupon the former seized hold of the reins, with a view to stop the horse. At this juncture the enraged justice of peace commenced to apply not only the thong of his driving whip but also the butt end of the whip to the body and head of the young man. The latter thereupon jumped into the conveyance to attack the driver, who descended from the perch, followed quickly by the former, who closed with his assailant, and after a somewhat sharp encounter, denuded the gentleman (!) of his scarf and collar, leaving—contrary to rumour—the wig, teeth, moustache, and collar attached to the head, mouth upper lip, and neck unmolested. At this time the young man became insensible; and the last thing he remembered having taken place was that of the justice of the peace, town councillor, barrister-at-law, &c., falling on top of him during the melee. The young man arrived at the residence of his parents on Saturday, the 20th inst., having been conveyed from the scene of the conflict by a good samaritan, and safely domiciled beneath his father's roof. The poor fellow remained in a state of complete unconsciousness till Sunday last, being a period of eight days, and for some time his life was despaired of by the physician and surgeon who attended him. We regret to have to state that twice during the past week he attempted to commit suicide, but was on each occasion prevented by those in attendance upon him. It is a noteworthy fact that the young man's body exhibits no external marks of injury or ill-usage, although he complains much of a pain in his back. The gentleman (?) who figures most conspicuously in this extraordinary affair has, as we have already observed, been twice married, and in neither cases were the unions of a happy nature. He separated from his last wife after no end of anxiety to her much respected family, after having been compulsorily driven to make her an allowance. We may add, in conclusion, that the young man already referred to has purchased a quantity of furniture for the purpose of furnishing his house, but that now he has abandoned all intentions of entering into the bands of wedlock, for reasons which all the readers of the foregoing brief narrative will readily understand.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

AUGUST.			
Ripon	5-6	Dover	22-23
Brighton	6-7	West Drayton Summer	22-23
Brighton Club	8	Plymouth	23-24
Lewes	9-10	Canterbury	27-28
Egham	13-14	Lichfield	27-28
Wolverhampton	13-14	Derby Summer	27-28
Stockton	14-15-16	Yarmouth	27-28
Oxford	15-16	Weymouth	28-29
Hastings	20-21	Tunbridge	29-30
York August	21-22-23	Baden-Baden	31
SEPTEMBER.			
Warwick	3-4	Richmond	17-18
Margate	3-4	Hendon	19-20
Curragh	3-4-5	Monmouth	19-24
Abingdon	5-6	Manchester Autumn	20-21
Leicester	5-6	Newmarket 1st October	24-25-26-27
Doncaster	10-11-12-13		
Brecon	16-17	Walsall	25-26
OCTOBER.			
Northampton Autumn	1-2	Cheltenham	15
Edinburgh Autumn	2-3	Curragh	15-16-17
Bedford	7-8	Newmarket Houghton	21-22-23-24-25-26
Newmarket 2nd October	7-8-9-10-11	Worcester Autumn	29-30-31
NOVEMBER.			
Liverpool Autumn	5-6-7-8	Leamington Hunt	19-20
Shrewsbury	11-12-13-14	Nenagh	30

GOODWOOD MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes of 5 sovs each with 50 added, selling weights. Craven course.
Ostregor, by Stockwell—Woodcraft's dam, 5 yrs, 9st 9lb ... Fordham 1
Volunteer, aged, 9st 9lb ... Custance 2
Vandyke, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ... Barlow 3
Betting: 5 to 4 on Ostregor, 5 to 2 agst Volunteer. Won by ten lengths.

Rous Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. Last mile. 21 subs.
D'Estournel, by Parmesan—Clairvoyante's dam, 9st 2lb ... Custance 1
Opoponax, 8st 13lb ... Daley 2
Caucasus, 8st 3lb ... Fordham 3
Betting: Even agst D'Estournel, 5 to 1 agst Opoponax, 6 to 1 agst Caucasus. Won in a canter by a length; a bad third.

Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 23 subs.
Lord Stamford's Idalia, 8st 1lb ... Daley 1
Col. Pearson's Hatchment, 8st 7lb ... Challoner 2
Duke of Beaufort's Herald, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 3
Betting: 4 to 4 on Idalia, 6 to 1 agst Hatchment, 10 to 1 agst Herald. Won by three-quarters of a length, a bad third.

Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for 3 year-olds. Mile and a half. 16 subs.
Mr Merry's f by Thormanby—Sunflower, 8st 2lb (car 8st 3lb) ... Daley 1
Ld Zetland's Bumblekite, 8st 2lb ... Mr Thompson 2
Duke of St. Alban's Redbourne, 8st 7lb ... Fordham 3
Betting: 5 to 2 agst Bumblekite, 3 to 1 agst Sunflower filly, 7 to 2 agst Redbourne. Won easily by four lengths, a bad third.

Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovs, by subs of 10 each, with 100 added. T.Y.C. 93 subs.
Mr Drinkrow's Tibthorpe, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... Kenyon 1
Sir J. Hawley's Wolsey, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Butler 2
Duke of Hamilton's Sultan, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb ... Edwards 3
Betting: 4 to 1 agst Tibthorpe, 100 to 15 agst Wolsey, 10 to 1 agst Sultan. After a long delay at the post, a capital start was effected, the large field getting away all together. After the horses had got fairly settled down into their places Tibthorpe showed prominently in the front rank, and before a third of the distance had been covered he was in possession of a commanding lead, and was making the pace a 'cracker.' The favourite continued the even tenour of his way to the distance at such a rate of progression that it was apparent he had everything safe, and coming along at his ease he won in a canter by four lengths, neck between second and third.

Match of 100 sovs, h ft. Half a mile.
Ld Wilton's Parma, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ... Challoner 1
Ld Westmorland's Signet, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb ... Parry 2
Betting: 2 to 1 on Parma. Won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for 300 sovs if &c. T.Y.C.
Redcap, by Fandango—Peggy Whitethroat, 6 yrs, 8st 11lb ... Cameron 1
Charles II., 3 yrs, 8st ... Parry 2
Reindeer, aged, 8st 11lb ... Fordham 3
Betting: 8 to 1 agst Reindeer 10 to 1 agst Redcap. Won by a neck, good third.

Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for 2-yr-olds. Half a mile. 38 subs.
Marquis of Hastings's Athena, by Stockwell—Heroine, 8st 12lb ... Fordham 1
Sir F. Johnstone's Bel Giorno, 8st 10lb ... Parry 2
D. of Hamilton's Innerdale, 8st 13lb ... Edwards 3
Betting: 6 to 4 on Athena, 8 to 1 agst Bel Giorno, 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by a length, a neck between second and third.

Fifty Pounds, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the winner to be sold for £100. Last mile.
Narino, 7st 11lb ... Challoner 1
La Sorrentina, 7st 9lb ... Barlow 2
Chevalier d'Esprit, 7st 9lb ... Cannon 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Narino, 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by a length and a half, bad third.

Annesley Stakes of 100 sovs each for 4-yr-olds, each subscriber to name two, one to the post. Queen's Plate Course. 8 subs.
Mr Bowes's Westwick, by Stockwell—Mowerina, 8st 10lb ... Fordham w.o.

Match of 200 sovs, h ft, T.Y.C.
Mr Ten Broeck's Chantilly, 8st 5lb ... Fordham 1
P. D. Soltykoff's Demonstration, 8st 12lb ... Mann 2
Betting: 5 to 2 on Chantilly. Won by three-quarters of a length.

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Derby of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, for three-yr-olds. One mile 4 fur. (10 subs.)
Mr Pryor's Friponnier, by Chevalier d'Industrie—Tension, 8st 10lb ... Loates w.o.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for two-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Historian, by Stockwell—Alma, 8st 4lb ... Cannon 1
Python, 7st 8lb ... Parry 2
Indian Star, 8st 4lb ... Cameron 3
Betting: 5 to 1 agst Python, 10 to 1 agst Historian, 12 to 1 agst Indian Star. Won by three quarters of a length, the same between second and third.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-old fillies; each sub. to name two, on to the post. Craven Course. (7 subs.)
Marquis of Hastings's Ines, by Newminster—Barcelona, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Merry's f by Thormanby—Sunflower, 8st 10lb ... Perry 2
Lord Glasgow's Sister to Strafford, 8st 10lb ... Cannon 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Ines, 2 to 1 agst Sunflower filly. Won by half a length, a bad third.

Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if, &c., the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. (78 subs, 47 of whom paid 5 sovs each.)
Duke of Beaufort's Gomera, by Marsyas—Palma, 5 yrs, 9st ... Fordham 1
Mr E. Green's Vidi, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... Wyatt 2
Col. Leslie on La Dauphine, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb ... H. Covey 3
Betting: 5 to 1 agst Gomera, 100 to 6 agst Vidi, 25 to 1 agst La Dauphine. When the signal was given, Jezabel got away with the lead, but before reaching the stand Pakrita taking a wide line on the right, went to the fore and made the running at a strong pace, and on passing the distance post on going down the straight was half a dozen lengths in advance of Douro, Vixen colt, and Jezabel, with Vici and Gomera on the right and left of the remainder, the rear being brought up by Primrose and Clarice. After branching off about half a mile from the starting point Pakrita increased her advantage, but in a few strides she was joined by Jezabel, Primrose at the same time also improving her position. Before getting to the Clump Turn, however, Wild Briar rushed through her horses and assumed the command, putting at least twenty lengths between herself and opponents as she ran along the top side for the bend into the straight, Vidi, Vici, and Gomera followed in the order named, wide intervals separating them. Nearing the home turn the last-named lot drew up to Mr Naylor's mare, who was beaten soon after getting into the line for home, and left the lead with Vidi, behind whom came Gomera, Douro, Vici, and La Dauphine. Approaching the distance Douro and Vici were in trouble, and the pair were headed by La Dauphine, while Gomera opposite the lawn challenged Vidi for the lead, and getting it in a few strides, went on and won cleverly by a length and a half, three lengths dividing the second and third.

Cowdray Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added; the winner to be sold for 150 sovs. T.Y.C.
Reindeer, by Mountain Deer—Sultana, aged ... Fordham 1
Shrew, 2 yrs ... Jeffrey 2
Adjutant, 2 yrs ... Cameron 3
Betting: 5 to 4 on Reindeer, 4 to 1 agst Adjutant. Won by a head, a bad third.

Findon Stakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. (45 subs.)
Count F. de Lagrange's Rabican, by Monarque, 8st 7lb ... Challoner 1
Mr Golding's Vale Royal, 8st 7lb ... Daley 2
Sir F. Johnstone's Phaeton, 8st 7lb ... Cannon 3
Betting: 5 to 4 agst Rabican, 7 to 4 agst Vale Royal, 8 to 1 agst Phaeton. Won by three-quarters of a length; bad third.

Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added, for three-year-olds. Craven Course. (31 subs.)
Mr Fleming's Van Amburgh, by Van Galen—Cavriani, 9st 1lb ... French 1
Lord Stamford's Feodor, 8st 10lb ... Daley 2
Mr Cameron's Lochaber, 8st 10lb ... Cannon 3
Betting: 5 to 4 agst Van Amburgh, 7 to 4 agst Feodor. Won in a canter by three lengths; bad third.

Handicap Plate of 100 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Craven Course.
Narino, 6st 4lb ... Jeffrey 1
Lord Ronald, 9st 3lb ... Fordham 2
Ambition, 7st 4lb ... H. Covey 3
Betting: 5 to 2 on Lord Ronald, 5 to 1 each agst Ambition and Narino. Won by a length; bad third.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-old colts, each sub. to name two, one to the post. Craven Course. (7 subs.)
Duke of Beaufort's Vauban, by Muscovite—Palm, 9st 1lb ... Fordham 1
Count F. de Lagrange's Cerf Volant, 8st 10lb ... Hibberd 2
Betting: 2 to 1 on Vauban. Won in a canter by six lengths.

Match.
Redan, 10st ... Owner 1
Losenge, 11st ... Owner 2
Betting opened at 6 to 4 on Losenge, but closed at 6 to 4 on Redan. Won by three-quarters of a length.

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. Moore, Stanhope Street, Barrack-road, Newcastle. To insure insertion they should be sent, if possible, not later than Thursday evening.

Felling Working Men's Club v Felling Chemical Works (2nd Eleven).—The return match was played at the Felling on Saturday afternoon, on the ground of the former club, and was won by the Chemical Works by 43 runs. The score:—Chemical Works 38 and 51, Working Men's Club 12 and 34.

Felling Chemical Works v Royal Oak, St. Anthony's.—The return match between these clubs took place at St. Anthony's on Saturday, and resulted in favour of the former by one run. Score:—Felling 57 and 55; St. Anthony's 29 and 82.

Walker Royal Albion v Tynemouth (3rd Eleven).—A match was played between these clubs on Saturday last, on the ground of the latter, and resulted in favour of the Tynemouth in one innings and 6 runs. Score:—Walker 38 and 47, Tynemouth 90.

Burradon Colliery v Backworth.—A match was played between these clubs on the ground of the latter, on Saturday last, which resulted in favour of the former, with eight wickets to fall.

Newcastle Borough v Albert.—A match was played between the above clubs on the Leazes on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in an easy victory for the Borough by 1 innings and 27 runs. Score:—Borough 86 and 37, Albert 34 and 25. There was some splendid batting shown by R. Stewart, who made 38 the first innings, and 14 in the second and that of P. Hepburn who scored 21, for the Borough. There was some good bowling for the Albert, Mr T. Taylor taking every wicket the second innings.

Jarrow Victoria v Harton.—A match was played on Saturday by these clubs, on the ground of the latter, which resulted in favour of the Victoria by 62 runs. Score:—Jarrow 95, Harton 33.

Benfieldside v The Lizzie Pit.—The return match between these clubs was played at Pontop Pike, on Saturday the 20th inst., which resulted in a victory for the Benfieldside with five wickets to fall. The Lizzie Pit men went to the wickets first, and scored 86, thanks to the excellent batting of Messrs Broadbent and Freck. Benfieldside then set to work and in a short time scored 110—Messrs Brown, Lax and Dixon, particularly distinguished themselves by a combination of careful defence and brilliant hits. In the second innings the Lizzie Pit men only scored 45, leaving Benfieldside 22 to get to win. This they accomplished in the gloaming for the loss of 5 wickets. If we except Mr Lax the bowling on neither side was quite up to the mark. And Dixon! Why, of course! The Score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
George Freck, b Stobbart	1	not out	2
Tom Brown, b Ross	30	b Forster	0
J. Lax, run out	21	b Carr	11
W. Harris, b Forster	6	b Forster	2
H. R. Foggon, c Stephenson, b Ross	10	b Carr	1
J. Dixon, c Stephenson, b Ross	21		
J. H. Bell, b Forster	4	not out	1
Dr Geo. Renton, b Forster	0	l b w, b Carr	5
Wm. Freck, b Forster	5		
Edw. Lovat, not out	7		
Thos. Dover, b Ross	1		
Extras	4	Extras	0
	110		22
Total	132		

LIZZIE PIT.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
W. Stobbart, st. Dixon, b Renton	3	l b w, b Renton	3
W. Stephenson, b Renton	8	c Dixon, b Lax	3
N. Freck, b Lax	13	not out	1
R. Forster, st Dixon, b Lax	5	run out	1
R. Broadbent, not out	23	c Brown, b Foggon	10
T. Forster, c Lovat, b Foggon	2	b Foggon	4
Frank Ross, b Renton	2	c Brown, b Foggon	0
T. Proud, b Lax	2	c Foggon, b Lax	1
J. Carr, run out	0	b Foggon	1
J. Carroll, l b w, b Foggon	11	c W. Freck, b Lax	6
P. Hunter, c Foggon, b Lax	3	b Foggon	3
Extras	14	Extras	11
	86		45
Total	131		

SPORTING ITEMS.

Another Fight for the Championship.—Arrangements have been made for another fight for the championship of the prize ring, the combatants being Mace and Baldwin, two men well known in pugilistic circles. The fight is to take place in "the London district" on the 15th of October.

Refractory Jockeys.—The starter at Goodwood on Tuesday, Mr M'George, reported H. Clark, Peppler, and Butler for misbehaviour at the post prior to the start for the Steward's Cup.

Lord Glasgow's Latest.—After having tried nearly every jockey of the day, this eccentric Scotch Earl, on Tuesday at Goodwood, induced Cannon, the Danebury jockey, to ride for him in the Ham stakes. It seems after all that there is a probability of the prediction of Hotspur being fulfilled, and soon we may expect to see Lord Glasgow himself sporting the pigskin as a 'distinguished amateur.'

Singular Pedestrian Feat.—On Monday, an amateur pedestrian, named Collings, undertook for a stake of £20, to run over six bridges crossing the Thames within one hour, to commence and finish on the Surrey side of the Thames. The start was made by running over Vauxhall Bridge, and back over Westminster, and then Waterloo, Blackfriars, and Southwark bridges in their order, and Collings finally completed his feat by running over London Bridge into Surrey, and pulled up with seven or eight minutes to spare. The distance actually covered is computed at not less than eight miles.

Telegraph Pigeons at Goodwood Races.—A good harvest was reaped by pigeon-fanciers during the Goodwood week by the employment of trained birds to convey the names of the winning horses after each race from the course to Chichester and Drayton (five miles), which are the nearest telegraph wires. Many of these pigeons were hired at as much as one guinea each, and in other instances money was given for the earliest intelligence conveyed from racecourse to the proximity of the telegraph office.

Alnwick Foxhounds.—A meeting of the gentlemen of the district interested in the reorganisation of this hunt was held at the White Swan Inn, Alnwick, on Monday, and was numerously attended, Mr M. H. Dand, Hauxley, occupying the chair. Mr J. Crisp, hon. secretary, read the report of the committee, which set forth that although they had not obtained the full amount required, yet the annual subscriptions already promised amounted to upwards of £300, and this sum had been almost entirely contributed by the tenant farmers of the district, and the tradesmen of the town, the landowners having nearly altogether abstained from giving the movement their support. It was resolved to apply to Earl Percy for the use of his coverts, that a full statement of their position, together with a list of subscribers, should be forwarded to him, and that should he require further information the committee, as a deputation, should wait upon his lordship at his convenience. The meeting separated with sanguine hopes that their efforts for the re-establishment of the hunt would ultimately be crowned with success.

Wrestling.—At the Border Games, to be held at Berwick-on-Tweed, on Monday first, James Scott, of Carlisle, and William Lawson, of Newburgh, will wrestle for the championship of the world—eleven stone men. Stakes, £25 a-side.

Jemmy Grimshaw.—This once popular jockey has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his late accident to be able to appear in the pigskin again. On Tuesday he had on the rose-striped jacket of Lord Bateman, to ride Moulsey for the Craven Stakes at Goodwood. He weighed out, and the number was hoisted, but immediately taken down, as it was decided to reserve the horse for his engagement in the Stewards' Cup. Grimshaw had not, however, the mount in that race.

QUOITS.

On Monday evening, the quoit ground of Mr Wm. Riley, the Newcastle Arms, Dam Crook, was crowded to witness the final heats of the handicap, which was won after a very exciting game by G. Longstaff by three shots, M. Wilson being second.

AQUATICS.

Arkle's Boating Handicap.—This aquatic event came off on Saturday, the weather being fine and the attendance large. Wm. Spoors of Bell's Close was the winner, John Arkle of Benwell being second, and Robert Robson of Lemington third.

JAPAN.

Shanghai, June 8.

The arrangements made between the Tycoon and Sir Harry Parks in reference to the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka are published.

At the invitation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, a committee of merchants has been formed for the purpose of suggesting alterations, to form the subject of negotiations at the approaching revision of the treaty of Dietsin.

The north of China is suffering from drought, and the price of food is rising. Tea at Hankow rules higher than was anticipated, in consequence of Russian orders. It is expected, however, that the prices will be lowered.

GENERAL NEWS.

Health of Lord Derby.—The *Times* states that Lord Derby is confined to his bed by an attack of gout, and regrets to say that, instead of the malady mitigating in intensity, it has increased. It will be some days before he can resume his place in the House of Lords.

The Reduced Bank Rate.—The necessity for the Bank reducing its rate to 2 per cent. is to be regretted, because it indicates a condition of the commercial mind no less discreditable than that which at this time last year rendered it almost impossible for any one to obtain money even at 10 per cent. It is thus proclaimed that English capitalists can discern no opening in trade and no home of foreign adventure for the purpose of social advancement or international progress, in which money can be employed with any prospect of advantage. There have been only two previous occasions during the 23 years since the passing of the Bank Charter Act in which the rate of discount was at 2 per cent., namely, in 1852 and 1862.

THE EARLY YEARS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in giving a notice of "The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," a book which has been expected with great curiosity, says:—We do not propose to enter upon a criticism of the volume; but we may say that it is compiled with a care and dexterity which are creditable in a literary sense, and that its importance and its interest are very great indeed.

We are told in the preface that the volume was originally compiled, under the Queen's direction, solely for private circulation amongst the members of her own family, or such other persons as, from the relations in which they had stood to Her Majesty or to the Prince Consort himself, would naturally be interested in the story of his early days. "As, however, notwithstanding the limited circulation to which it was intended to confine the volume, there was felt to be considerable danger of a copy being surreptitiously obtained and published, possibly in a garbled form, the question arose whether it might not be expedient to avert this danger by publishing it in substantially the same form as that in which it was first printed for private circulation." Therefore the Queen, "believing that the free and unreserved expression which the volume contains of her own feelings, as well as of those of the Prince, is such as, if made public (however unusual such publicity may be), will command the entire sympathy of every one whose sympathy or good opinion is to be desired," gave her consent to the present publication.

After the preface is printed a "Letter to the Queen" by General Grey—who compiled the volume under her Majesty's direction—and then some introductory remarks summarising the contents of the work, declaring how freely the Queen's memoranda have been used, even those which relate to her marriage and record her most sacred feelings. From this introduction we also learn that the translations of the Prince's letters, as they appear in the text, are for the most part by Princess Helena. The work itself begins with a brief account of the Saxe Coburg family, and then proceeds to on account of the Prince's immediate relatives at the time of his birth in 1819.

From the letters of the Duchess we learn precisely when Prince Albert was born—how the accoucheuse Siebold had only been called at three on a certain August morning, and how at six "the little one gave his first cry in the world and looked about like a little squirrel with a pair of large black eyes;" only the eyes afterwards proved to be blue. Mdme. Siebold, the accoucheuse here mentioned, had only three months before attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the Princess Victoria.

On the 22nd of May, when Prince Albert was barely eight months old, his mother thus describes her children:—

"Ernest est bien grand pour son age, vif et intelligent. Ses grands yeux noirs petillent d'esprit et de vivacite. Albert est superbe—d'une beaute extraordinaire; a de grands yeux bleus, une tout petite bouche—un joli nez—et des fossettes a chaque joue—il est grand et vif, et toujours gai. Il a trois dents, et malgre qu'il n'a que huit mois, il commence deja a marcher."

There was not much to record during the boyhood of the Princes. "With the exception of the unfortunate circumstances of the year 1824, which resulted in the separation of their parents, their lives flowed on in a singularly even and unvarying, but at the same time very happy course." Some extracts are given from a journal kept by the young Prince, as well as some letters of his to his father, written before he was six years old. We must show what the child's journal was like:—

"26th January.— . . . We recited, and I cried because I could not say my repetition, for I had not paid attention. . . . I was not allowed to play after dinner, because I had cried whilst repeating. Then Parthenai came and we talked French with him. The little boy Mensel came and brought us some black chalk, with which we drew beautiful pictures."

"11th February, 1825.— . . . I was to recite something, but I did not wish to do so: that was not right, naughty!"

"8th April.— . . . After dinner we went to Ketschendorf, and from Ketschendorf we went to Seidmannsdorf. On the road I cried. From Seidmannsdorf we went home by the Eckartsberg. . . . Then we had a French lesson."

"9th April.— . . . I got up well and happy; afterwards I had a fight with my brother. . . . After dinner we went to the play. It was Wallenstein's 'Lager,' and they carried out a monk."

"10th April.— . . . I had another fight with my brother: that was not right."

The letters are pretty simple letters, and charming to read, especially if you happen to have little boys of your own. This is one of them:—

"1825.—Dear Papa,—The day before yesterday we went to see the Hof-Marshal, and yesterday the Colonel. Our Finches have such a fine house to live in! Think of me very often, and bring me a doll that nods its head.—Your little ALBERT.

A love of practical joking, a remarkable faculty for mimicry, and a keen enjoyment in its practice, are not much in accordance with the common idea of the Prince's character; but their existence in him is chronicled by every one who knew him as a boy or as a young man.

After their confirmation (all these ceremonies they shared at the same time), the young Princes went on a visit to Mecklenburg, and thence for a tour through Berlin, Prague, Vienna, and afterwards, accompanied by their father, they visited England for the first time. There is nothing in the record of this tour till English ground is touched of any interest except to those for whom the book was first written—the personal friends and intimates of the family. It was in May, 1836, that Prince Albert first saw London. There is a letter here which records that his first appearance was at a levee of the King's, which was long and fatiguing but very interesting. A drawing-room, a grand dinner, and a brilliant ball at Kensington Palace followed—not very much to the Prince's delight, apparently; for they brought late hours, and he could never keep awake at night. This strange sleepiness we have before mentioned as characteristic of his earliest years, and we are told that manfully as he strove against it, he never conquered the propensity.

During their stay in England, the Duke and his sons were lodged at Kensington, and it was on this occasion that the Queen saw the Prince for the first time. They were both now seventeen years old—the Queen completing her seventeenth year during the visit, the Prince three months later. Scarcely anything is recorded of this visit, except a description of the Prince as he then looked, which is contributed in a memorandum by the Queen:—

"The Prince was at that time much shorter than his brother, already very handsome, but very stout, which he entirely grew out of afterwards. He was most amiable, natural, unaffected, and merry;—full of interest in everything—playing on the piano with the Princess, his cousin—drawing; in short, constantly occupied. He always paid the greatest attention to all he saw, and the Queen remembers well how intently he listened to the sermon preached in St. Paul's, when he and his father and brother accompanied the Duchess of Kent and the Princess there, on the occasion of the service attended by the children of the different charity schools. It is indeed rare to see a Prince, not yet seventeen years of age, bestowing such earnest attention on a sermon.

Though at this time the young people were unconscious that any project to unite them existed, such a project had long been entertained by the Prince's family—notably by his grandmother and by the King of the Belgians. But immediately on the Prince's visit in 1836 the belief that the marriage was contemplated became general; and during his subsequent residence in Brussels (where he lived with his brother some ten months) the report was constantly prevalent. King Leopold, therefore, with the object of diverting attention from the young Princes, advised them to make a journey to Switzerland and the north of Italy. The Princes were at this time at Bonn, and the tour was to be made in the vacation. Another reason may have had its weight with King Leopold. William the Fourth was dead, and Victoria was Queen of England. The letter which Prince Albert wrote to congratulate his cousin must not be omitted here. We should state that this is the first letter of the Prince which we have in English.

Bonn, 26th June, 1837.

My dearest Cousin,—I must write you a few lines to present you my sincerest congratulations on that great change which has taken place in your life. Now you are Queen of the mightiest land of Europe, in your hand lies the happiness of millions. May Heaven assist you and strengthen you with its strength in that high but difficult task. I hope that your reign may be long, happy and glorious, and that your efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness of your subjects. May I pray you to think likewise sometimes of your cousins in Bonn, and to continue to them that kindness you favoured them with till now? Be assured that our minds are always with you. I will not be indiscreet and abuse your time. Believe me always yours Majesty' most obedient and faithful servant,

ALBERT.

And on the 30th of July of the same year the Prince writes thus to his father:—

"Uncle Leopold has written to me a great deal about England and all that is going on there. United as all parties are in high praise of the young Queen, the more do they seem to manœuvre and intrigue with and against each other. On every side there is nothing but a network of cabals and intrigues, and parties are arrayed against each other in the most inexplicable manner."

About the cabals and intrigues we hear more by-and-by from the Queen's own pen. Prince Albert sent to his future wife a small book containing views of almost all the places he visited in Switzerland and Italy. From the Rigi he sent her a dried "rose des Alpes," and from Voltaire's house at Ferney a scrap of that philosopher's hand-writing. "The whole of these," the Queen herself writes, "were placed in a small album, with the dates at which each place was visited, in the Prince's handwriting; and this album the Queen now considers one of her greatest treasures, and never goes anywhere without it. Nothing had at that time passed between the Queen and the Prince, but this gift shows that the latter, in the midst of his travels, often thought of his young cousin."

The tour was very rapid, and its description occupies small space in the memory. The Princes returned to Bonn early in November, and there resumed their interrupted studies. The chief subjects of their studies now were Roman law, state rights, political economy, and the principles of finance. At the same time they attended two historical lectures, by Lobell and A. W. von Schlegel, and a philosophical lecture (anthropology and philosophy) by Fichte. This, with a continued study of modern languages, was occupation enough of the best kind. The days passed away with nothing more eventful than an accident in the riding-school; Prince Albert got his knee jammed between the horse and the wall—the horse refusing a leap; and we learn in a note by the Queen that "the knee was severely injured, retaining a deep scar ever after."

But an event of profound importance to the Prince was in preparation; though its progress is not very clearly seen in these pages. However, it was not to be expected that every detail in such a matter as the contract of a Royal marriage should voluntarily be made known in the lifetime of one of the parties—the wife, made widow. That the marriage was long contemplated by the Prince's friends from his infancy is obvious from many passages in this volume. And though, as the Queen says more than once, nothing had passed between herself and her future husband till after the second visit of the Prince in 1839, it is clear that the project had been made familiar to both some time before. We have seen that the tour to Switzerland and Italy (which was undertaken in May, 1838) was recommended by the King of the Belgians in order to divert public attention from the matter. Further on we read:—"It was probably in the early part of year that the King, in writing to the Queen, first mentioned the idea of such a marriage; and the proposal must have been favourably received, for in March, 1838, the King writes to Baron Stockmar, and gives an account of the manner in which Prince Albert had received the communication which (of course with the Queen's sanction) he had made to him." The King writes:—

"I have had a long conversation with Albert, and have put the whole case honestly and kindly before him. He looks at the question from its most elevated and honourable point of view. He considers that troubles are inseparable from all human positions, and that therefore, if one must be subject to plagues and annoyances, it is better to be so for some great or worthy object than for trifles and miseries. I have told him that his great youth would make it necessary to postpone the marriage for a few years. . . . I found him very sensible on all these points. But one thing he observed with truth. 'I am ready,' he said, 'to submit to this delay, if I have only some certain assurance to go upon. But if, after waiting, perhaps, for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and would to a certain extent, ruin all the prospects of my future life. . . ."

Reference to the delay is also made in a letter written by the Prince himself to his father on the 6th of March, 1838, after a visit to the King of the Belgians at Brussels, when the king spoke fully with him as to his future prospects. "The Queen," says the Prince, "had in no way altered her mind, but did not wish to marry for some time yet." To this Her Majesty adds, writing of herself, "She thought herself too young, and also wished the Prince to be older when he made his appearance in England. In after years she often regretted this decision on her part, and constantly deplored the consequent delay of her marriage. Had she been engaged to the Prince a year sooner than she was, and had she married him at least six months earlier she would have escaped many trials and troubles of different kinds;" a passage the significance or which is repeated and strengthened elsewhere in the book. But since the marriage had been put off for a while, the question arose as to the arrangement of the Prince's mode of life in the meantime. It was settled that for the first half-year he should remain at Bonn, and that afterwards he was to travel "in company with a well-informed young Englishman, a Mr Seymour." This plan was carried out. In June of that year (1838) the coronation of the Queen took place, to which the Duke and Duchess of Coburg were invited—"the invitation being accepted by the Duke, but declined by the Duchess." In December the Prince set out for Italy. Italy disappointed the Prince, Rome especially; and its Pontiff was not more awful to him than the city. Of the country he says, "One contrives to taste extraordinarily little of the enjoyment which one there promises oneself. In many, many respects the country is far behind what one had expected. In the climate, in the scenery, in the study of the arts, one feels oneself most disagreeably disappointed."

In June, 1839, the Prince returned to Coburg. In October he made that eventful journey to England which decided the future current of his life.

The Queen herself seemed to hesitate, so that the Prince began to dread that she might change her mind. But we read here (in a passage which deserves particular attention on more accounts than one):—

The Queen says she never entertained any idea of this, and she afterwards repeatedly informed the Prince that she would never have married anyone else. She expresses, however, great regret that she had not after her accession, kept up her correspondence with her cousin, as she had done before it.

"Nor can the Queen now," she adds, "think without indignation against herself, of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years, at the risk of ruining all his prospects for life, until she might feel inclined to marry! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind, she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former period when this marriage was talked about. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regnant, at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents.

A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections, cannot well be imagined than the position of a Queen at eighteen, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she thanks God that none of her dear daughters are exposed to such danger."

On the 8th of October the Prince set out from Brussels with a letter from the King of the Belgians to the Queen. Accompanied by his brother, the Prince arrived at Windsor on the 10th—"at half-past seven in the evening. They here met with the most cordial and affectionate reception by the Queen, who received them herself at the top of the staircase, and conducted them at once to the Duchess of Kent."

The three years that had passed since they were last in England had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as both the Princes were in figure and deportment, Prince Albert was indeed eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression, and a peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear blue eye and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in those who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere regularity or beauty of features.

The way of life at Windsor during the stay of the Princes is thus described:—

"The Queen breakfasting at the time in her own room, they afterwards paid her a visit there: and at two o'clock had luncheon with her and the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon they all rode—the Queen and Duchess and the two Princes, with Lord Melbourne and most of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, forming a large cavalcade. There was a great dinner every evening, with a dance after it three times a week.

The uncertainty, if any prevailed, was soon decided. On the 15th of October, by order of the Queen, the Prince was summoned to her room, and what then passed we must leave to be described in the following extract:—

"After a few minutes' conversation on other subjects, the Queen told him why she had sent for him; and we can well understand any little hesitation and delicacy, she may have felt in doing so; for the Queen's position making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage, instead of having to offer it herself.

"How the Prince received the offer will appear best from the following few lines which he wrote the next day to the old friend of his family, Baron Stockmar, who was naturally one of the first to be informed of his engagement:—'I write to you,' he says, 'on one of the happiest days of my life, to give you the most welcome news possible;' and having then described what took place, he proceeds, 'Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often at a loss to believe that such affection should be shown to me. I know the great interest you take in my happiness, and therefore pour out my heart to you;' and he ends by saying, 'More, or more seriously, I cannot write to you; for that, at this moment, I am too bewildered.

"The Queen herself says that the Prince received her offer without any hesitation, and with the warmest demonstration of kindness and affection, and after a natural expression of her feeling of happiness, her Majesty adds in the fervour and sincerity of her heart, with the straightforward simplicity that marks all the entries in her journal, 'How I will strive to make him feel as little as possible the great sacrifice he has made; I told him it was a great sacrifice on his part, but he would not allow it. I then told him to fetch Ernest, which he did, who congratulated us both, and seemed very happy. He told me how perfect his brother was."

There are two other interesting letters. The first is a letter from the Prince to his grandmother, at once describing his own feelings and what passed between him and the Queen at their interview:—

(3) Dear Grandmamma,—I tremble as I take up my pen, for I cannot but fear that what I am about to tell you will at the same time raise a thought which cannot be otherwise than painful to you, and, oh! which is very much so to me also—namely, that of parting. The subject which has occupied us so much of late is at last settled.

The queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection *(Erguss von Herzlichkeit und Liebe)*, that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy (*überglücklich*) if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her; for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice; the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.

Since that moment Victoria does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy as possible. Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, and of you!

I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me.

It was on the 15th of October that Victoria made me this declaration, and I have hitherto shrunk from telling you; but how does delay make it better!

The period of our marriage is already close at hand. The Queen and the Ministers wish exceedingly that it should take place in the first days of February, in which I acquiesced after hearing their reasons for it.

We have, therefore, fixed our departure for the 14th inst. so as to have still as much time as possible at home. We shall, therefore, follow close upon this letter.

My position here will be very pleasant, inasmuch as I have refused all the offered titles. I keep my own name, and remain what I was. This will make me very independent, and makes it easy for me to run over occasionally *(einen Sprung nach der Heimath zu machen)* to see all my dear relations.

But it is very painful to know that there will be the sea between us.

I now take leave of you again. Victoria is writing to you herself to tell you all she wishes.

I ask you to give me your grandmotherly blessing in this important and decisive step of my life; it will be a talisman to me against all the storms the future may have in store for me.

Good-bye, dear grandmamma, and do not take your love from me.

Heaven will make all things right.

Always and ever your devoted grandson,

ALBERT.

Windsor, Nov. 11, 1839.

May I beg of you to keep the news a secret till the end of the month, as it will only then be made known here?

To Baron Stockmar, one of the Prince's most trusted friends, he wrote, describing his more serious reflections on his new position. The letter sketches the course of conduct which he thought he should adopt, and it forms a noble and fitting introduction to his future history:—

Dear Baron Stockmar,—A thousand thousand thanks for your dear, kind letter. I thought you would surely take much interest in an event which is so important for me, and which you yourself prepared.

Your prophecy is fulfilled. The event has come upon us by surprise, sooner than we could have expected; and I now doubly regret that I have lost the last summer, which I might have employed in many useful preparations, in deference to the wishes of relations, and to the opposition of those who influenced the disposal of my life.

I have laid to heart your friendly and kind-hearted advice as to the true foundation on which my future happiness must rest, and it agrees entirely with the principles of action which I had already privately framed for myself. An individuality, a character, which shall win the respect, the love, and the confidence of the Queen and of the nation must be the groundwork of my position. This individuality gives security for the disposition which prompts the actions; and even should mistakes occur, they will be more easily pardoned on account of that personal character; while even the most noble and beautiful undertakings fail in procuring support to a man who is not capable of inspiring that confidence.

If therefore, I prove a 'noble' Prince in the true sense of the word, as you call upon me to be, wise and prudent conduct will become easier to me, and its results more rich in blessings.

I will not let my courage fail. With firm resolution and true zeal on my part, I cannot fail to continue 'noble, manly, and princely' in all things. In what I may do good advice is the first thing necessary; and that you can give better than any one, if you can only make up your mind to sacrifice your time to me for the the first year of my existence here.

I have still much to say to you, but must conclude, as the courier cannot wait longer. I hope, however, to discuss the subject more fully with you by word of mouth at Wiesbaden. Hoping that I shall then find you well and hearty, I remain yours truly,

ALBERT.

We must also quote here the letter which the Queen wrote to the King of the Belgians upon the occasion:—

Windsor Castle, Oct. 15, 1839.

MY DEAREST UNCLE,—This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure, for you have always shown and taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told Albert this morning of it. The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him MORE than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great tact, a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and my uncle Ernest until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.

Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks in every way highly desirable.

Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle Ernest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secrecy, and explain these details which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. I think you might tell Louise of it, but none of her family.

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. Ernest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest Albert.

Ever, dearest Uncle, your devoted Niece,

V.R.

The King replied that the Queen's choice had been 'for these last years' his conviction of what would be best for her happiness:—

In your position, which may and will perhaps become in future even more difficult in a political point of view, you could not EXIST without having a happy and agreeable 'intérieur.' And I am much deceived (which I think I am not) or you will find in Albert just the very qualities and disposition which are indispensable for your happiness, which will suit your own character, temper, and mode of life.

You say most amiably that you consider it a sacrifice on the part of Albert. This is true in many points, because his position will be a difficult one; but much, I may say all, will depend upon your affection for him. If YOU love him, and are kind to him, he will easily bear the bothers of his position, and there is a steadiness, and at the same time a cheerfulness in his character, which will facilitate this.

The *Telegraph* concludes its notice with the portrait drawn, under the Queen's own hand, of his blameless life, in this most perilous but brilliant place of husband to the Queen of England. When he was named Regent in case of the Queen's death, Lord Melbourne said to the Queen, "Three months ago, they would not have done it for him:" adding, with tears in his eyes, "It is entirely his own character."

And well (continues the text) did the Prince deserve that it should be so. From the moment of his establishment in the English palace as the husband of the Queen, his first object was to maintain, and, if possible, even raise the character of the Court. With this view he knew that it was not enough that his own conduct should be in truth free from reproach; no shadow of a shade of suspicion should, by possibility, attach to it. He knew that, in his position, every action would be scanned—not always possibly in a friendly spirit; that his going out and his comings in would be watched; and that in every society, however little disposed to be censorious, there would always be found some, prone, where an opening afforded, to exaggerate, and even to invent stories against him, and to put an uncharitable construction on the most innocent acts.

He, therefore, from the first, laid down strict, not to say severe, rules for his own guidance. He imposed a degree of restraint and self-denial upon his own movements which could not but have been irksome had he not been sustained by a sense of the advantage which the throne would derive from it. He denied himself the pleasure—which to one so fond as he was of personally watching and inspecting every improvement that was in progress, would have been very great—of walking at will about the town. Wherever he went, whether in a carriage or on horseback, he was accompanied by his equerry. He paid no visits in general society. His visits were to the studio of the artist, to museums of art or science, to institutions for good and benevolent purposes. Whenever a visit from him, or his presence, could tend to advance the real good of the people, there his horses might be seen waiting; never at the door of mere fashion. Scandal itself could take no liberty with his name. He loved to ride through all the districts of London where building and improvements were in progress, more especially when they were such as would conduce to the health or recreation of the working classes; and few, if any, knew so well, or took such interest as he did, in all that was being done, at any distance east, west, north, or south of the great city—from Victoria Park to Battersea, from the Regent's Park to the Crystal Palace, and far beyond. "He would frequently return," the Queen says, "to luncheon at a great pace, and would always come through the Queen's dressing-room, where she generally was at that time, with that bright loving smile with which he ever greeted her, telling her where he had been, what new buildings he had seen, what studios, &c., he had visited. Riding for mere riding sake he disliked, and said, '*Es ennuyirt mich so*.' (It bores me so.)"

There were some, undoubtedly who would gladly have seen his conduct the reverse of all this, with whom he would have been more popular had he shared habitually and indiscriminately in the gaieties of the fashionable world—had he been a regular attendant at the race-course—had he, in short, imitated the free lives, and even, it must be said, the vices of former generations of the Royal family. But the country generally knew how to estimate and admire the beauty of domestic life, beyond reproach, or the possibility of reproach, of which the Queen and he set so noble an example. It is this which has been the glory and the strength of the throne in our day, and which has won for the English Court the love and veneration of the British people and the respect of the world. Above all, he has set an example to his children, from which they may be sure they can never deviate without falling in public estimation, and running the risk of undoing the work which he has been so instrumental in accomplishing.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

A distressing occurrence took place at the mouth of the Tyne, near the South Pier, on Sunday afternoon. It appears that about half-past two o'clock, five men and three women put off in a sculler boat from the Grey Horse Quay, North Shields, for the purpose of having a sail. They proceeded down the Narrows a considerable distance. At the time there was a fresh breeze from the N.E., with a strong swell. On returning, and when near the Collingwood Monument, a heavy sea struck the boat, and washed four of the occupants into the water. Among them was one woman, who was observed to be holding up her hands. The boat was then drifted more to the south side of the entrance to the harbour, and was struck by a second sea which washed the fifth person into the sea. There were now three persons left in the boat, which continued to be struck by the sea. Eventually it was filled and the three occupants were observed clinging to the gunwale of the boat. Shortly afterwards the boat was struck by a sea and capsized, the three persons being thrown into the water, one of them being a young woman. The two men seized hold of the keel of the boat, which had turned up, and continued to hold on. The accident was observed by persons on the South Pier, as well as by several pilots on the Lawe. Six of the latter at once ran to the shore, and got into a coble, with which they proceeded to the assistance of the two men and the woman, whom they succeeded in laying hold of and getting into their coble. They all appeared to be much exhausted, the woman especially so. They were at once landed at the South Pier, and taken into the watch house of the Volunteer Life Brigade. Every means was used to restore animation in regard to the woman but without effect; in fact, it is believed that she was dead when got hold of. The two men were also attended to and provided with dry clothing. The name of the young woman who was picked up and was drowned, was Mary Ann Fitzgerald. She was about 22 years of age, and resided at Mount Pleasant, North Shields. The names of the other two young women are Elizabeth Clark and Elizabeth Stewart. They also resided in Mount Pleasant, North Shields, and, like the young woman Fitzgerald, were unfortunates. They were, likewise, about 21 years of age. The names of the men saved are—Thomas Wilson, labourer, Duke Street, North Shields, and Charles Boldemann, Prussian seaman. Shortly after the above-named persons had been brought to shore, the body of a young man, named Thomas Laird, belonging to Dublin, was picked up, and with that of Fitzgerald was taken to the dead house at the Workhouse. The names of the other men drowned were—Robert Higgins, fiddler, North Shields; John Keating, seaman, Colchester. The accident becoming known, occasioned great excitement, and crowds of persons proceeded to the South Pier.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held on Tuesday morning at the house of Mr James Horn, Queen's Head, Comical Corner, Wapping Street, South Shields, before Mr Favell, coroner. The jury having visited the Dead House and inspected the bodies, returned to the Queen's Head, when the following evidence was adduced:—

George Smith, proprietor of the Yorkshire Arms public house, Dotwick Street, North Shields, said: On Sunday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, a party of eight young men and women left our house with the intention of going down the river. Thomas Wilson, of Buchan's Lane, had charge of the boat. None of them were drunk except Higgins, the fiddler. I don't believe they had even a glass of beer in our house. He identified the bodies.

Thomas Wilson, one of the survivors, deposed: I was in the boat on Sunday when it was upset. There were eight of us, and all were drowned except a Prussian sailor and myself. We started from the Limekiln Shore, near Smith's Dock, North Shields. Bob, the fiddler, and one of the sailors who was drowned were rowing. When we got to the Narrows I said they were going too far out, and that our lives were in danger. They, however, still persisted in going out. There was no one on board drunk. When we got near the commissioners' buoy at the sand end we were pulling in towards the river when a sea struck the stern of the boat, and, after carrying us for some distance, lifted the boat up and capsized her. I got on the bottom of the boat, and held on by my hands and teeth until a pilot's coble rescued me. The girls were all sitting quietly by the sides of the young men. They stopped the boat at the Coble Landing, and two of them went ashore and bought eighteenpennyworth of spirit.

Chas. Boldemann, a Prussian seaman, the other man who was saved, said he was on board the boat. The only one among them who was the worse of liquor was the fiddler. He was a little drunk. The boat filled with water, and then sank. As they were going out he heard Wilson tell the fiddler that they must not go far out, but he would go.

The next witness was

Henry Stephenson, one of the pilots, who, with four, saved Boldemann and Wilson; he said there was between six and seven feet sea rolling at the time. It was not fit for any boat to go out, even for the lifeboat let alone a sculler boat. It appeared to him that they must all have been drunk, for no person in their right senses would gone where they did.

The Coroner briefly summed up. He was of opinion, notwithstanding the assertions of Wilson to the contrary, that all of them had been slightly elevated with drink. No person, he felt sure, would have ventured out in so small a craft in such a sea as the witness had described had they been perfectly sober. In his opinion the accident was entirely their own fault, and those who had perished had met their death in consequence of the boat having been improperly managed.

A verdict was returned accordingly.

The coroner and jury were of opinion that the five pilots who had risked their lives in saving the lives of Boldemann and Wilson were really deserving of some tangible reward for their heroic conduct. The case of the men will be laid before the proper authorities, who, we trust, will see their way to express their approval of the valour of those five pilots.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Viceroy of Egypt has presented to the Lady Mayoress a magnificent broach of great value.

Mr Pope Hennessy will leave England to assume the Governorship of Labuan in September.

Sir Robert Phillimore, the Queen's advocate, has accepted the office of the Admiralty, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

Sir James Ferguson is appointed Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and he will be succeeded in all probability, by Lord Clinton at the India Board.

It is said that not more than 170 Conservative members are now in London. The "limited mail" to the north is "booked" up to the 11th of August.

There has been considerable improvement in the weather during the past few days, and the prospects of the harvest are consequently brighter, but it is at present premature to speak with any confidence, as so much now depends upon a few weeks favourable weather for ripening the crops, which are unusually backward.

The baptism of the infant daughter of the Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Prince of Teck was performed in the Chapel Royal of Kensington Palace on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the baptismal rite. The Queen, represented by Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales, were the godmothers and godfather of the infant princess, who was baptised Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes.

HORRIBLE—IF TRUE.—A hideous accident is stated to have occurred last week on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. A young gentleman and his wife entered a compartment at Taunton, in which there were no other passengers, and shortly after the train had started were roused by a crash of glass, and beheld the bloody face of a dead man, which had been violently forced through the plate glass of the window of the carriage, while his body was hanging outside. When the train stopped at the next station it was discovered that its guard, from motives of curiosity, it was supposed, had left his box, and standing on the step of the carriage, had been watching the gentleman and his wife, and that, passing under a bridge, he had been struck by the side of the arch, and crushed to death.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A Massachusetts youth recently passed a counterfeit note on the minister who married him, and afterwards stole the minister's umbrella.

At the Norfolk Assizes, an overseer of the parish of Northill was sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment for altering the rate-book, and forging and uttering a certain paper purporting to be a poor rate. The accused had also embezzled various moneys.

Her Majesty has conferred a Baronetcy upon the Lord Mayor of London, in commemoration of the visit to the City of the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Queen has knighted Sheriffs Waterlow and Lycett on the same grounds.

The despatch from the Duke of Camb idge to Sir W. Mansfield, censuring him for the course he took on the trial of Capt. Jervis by court-martial, is published, and is one of the most severe reprimands ever addressed to an officer of Sir W. Mansfield's high rank.

THE SAILING OF THE TEA CLIPPERS.—The last advices from China state that the following clippers have left Foo Chow for London:—On May 31, the Maitland; June 1st, Serica; June 2nd, Taiping; June 4th, Fiery Cross; June 5th, White Adder; June 8th, Zibar, and June 9th, the Laitsing.

The great tabernacle of the saints at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and furnishes comfortable sitting room for ten thousand persons.

A young man from St. Louis, who had recently fallen heir to an estate worth a quarter of a million of dollars, has been drowned at Oconowoc, Wis., while attempting to save a boy who had gone beyond his depth.

Recently a gentleman residing in New York celebrated his "Golden Wedding," his eldest daughter's "Silver Wedding," and at the same time, the wedding of his youngest daughter. Such a triple celebration is remarkable.

The rush of immigrants to Minnesota this year is unprecedented. Every steamboat and train is loaded with them, very generally carrying their teams, horses, cows, sheep, &c., with them. Two thousand have passed over one track alone, bound for the Sank Valley, since the opening of navigation.

There is considerable excitement in Western Virginia, and in Ohio opposite that State, respecting recent discoveries of silver in Jackson county, West Virginia. Jackson county is about thirty miles below Parkersburg, and about twenty miles above Pomeroy. The ore is said to contain ninety-four per cent. of silver and six of copper.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that on the 1st of October next he will be ready to receive tenders for the contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails "from some port in the United Kingdom to New York."

A step-mother whipped a five-year-old child at Sterling, Illinois, nearly to death, recently. She beat it and smothered it with a pillow till life was nearly extinct, when the neighbours took the child away from her and found its back literally cut to pieces.

Last season Her Majesty did not return from the Highlands before the first week in November. The Queen will not (says the *Court Journal*) remain so long in Scotland this season, as it is considered too cold for the state of Her Majesty's health. The court will arrive at Windsor from Balmoral about the middle of October, and remain there for the winter season.

A destructive hailstorm swept over part of Nicholas and Bourbon counties, Kentucky, on the evening of the 1st inst. In Nicholas the damage was confined to the western portion of the county, but it was very great. Every pane of glass in many houses were broken, and whole crops of growing wheat destroyed. The *Carlisle Mercury* estimates the loss at 50,000 dols. In the Sleepy Hollow district, Bourbon County, the damage was also great.

A new fraud is now practised in New York. A young man enters a bar-room and treats the crowd, drinking confusion to the excise law. He then buys a paper of tobacco of the kind which occasionally contains hundred dollar notes, and on opening finds in it a greenback. This he throws down to the bar keeper, telling him to keep 10 dollars for himself, and buys champagne for the crowd. Of course the greenback is counterfeit.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS."—The last of the celebrated Bow Street runners, Mr Lee, aged 76, died on Tuesday last. This officer was well known from the fact of his having captured Corder, for the murder of Maria Martin in the "Red Barn," and it is only about three years ago, when a theatrical benefit was given for him, that he took the "original part" of the runner, and again made a capture of the murderer. For 36 years he enjoyed a handsome pension, which he monthly received at the Lambeth Police Court.—*South London Press*.

We are glad to see that Lieutenant Dugmore, of Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifles, has summoned a man for selling in the streets one of Murphy's filthy books, published by the "Protestant Electoral Union." The magistrate declared that the book was "a very dirty one," and that "nothing could be more objectionable." He omitted, however, to pass sentence accordingly, but merely fined the man for causing an obstruction in the streets. It seems that it is a greater offence to obstruct passengers than it is to poison the mind

A BALLOON MARRIAGE.—Pittsburg has enjoyed the spectacle of a "balloon marriage," like that of two years ago at Central Park. The alderman who performed the ceremony took the precaution, in addition to his personal ballast, of having the balloon strongly secured by a cord a hundred feet high; and after he alighted the happy couple went off on a bridal tour 2,000 feet above the earth's level. What is the object of these aerial weddings? Do they add to the solemnity of the rite? Do they make it more "ethereal" by going up into the air? Is the marital knot stronger when tied in a balloon? All this business of balloon nuptials strikes us as a sensationalism quite out of keeping with the nature of the ceremony. However, if it turns popular attention to ballooning as a mode of practical locomotion, it may have some good result. We have now had two balloon marriages; the next thing in order is a balloon funeral.—*New York Times*.

CHINESE COCK-FIGHTING.—Although gambling may be considered the most favourite of all the vices to which the Chinese are addicted, nevertheless there is another to which the greater portion of the lower classes in this place are very partial, and that is cock-fighting. Almost every Sunday, which is the day amongst all others in the week they select, owing, we suppose, from their having less to do on that day, numbers of Chinese may be seen passing along the New Harbour-road, seated in hack carriages with a game cock on each of their laps. On reaching Campong Bahru, they hire a small boat to take them over to Palo Brani, and after walking some little distance into the interior, they proceed, after partaking of a hearty repast, to indulge in the sport above alluded to, resting perfectly assured that they are beyond the clutches of the police, and that there is not the least probability of their little game being interrupted.—*Hong Kong Paper*.

Considerable surprise and indignation has been excited in the commercial and other circles of Leeds, at the unconditional pardon granted to Mr Edward Greenland, late manager of the Leeds Banking Company. The sentence passed on Mr Greenland was one of fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, but after five months' incarceration an order of release was last week sent to Armley Gaol by the Home Secretary. An influentially attended meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the matter, and resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the opinion that the frauds proved against Mr Greenland were of a most flagrant kind, and that the grounds on which the pardon was granted should be made public. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that an inquiry should be instituted into all the circumstances attending the case. There is no doubt that the public mind will not be satisfied until the matter has received the most thorough investigation and the whole of the correspondence has been published.

SCOTCH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The report of the registrar of friendly and co-operative societies in Scotland has just appeared. The account given is of a very favourable character. Of the usefulness of co-operative societies the registrar has a very high opinion, and he has lately received various communications tending strongly to confirm his views on the subject. The registrar feels that it would be of vast importance that gentlemen of influence should take an interest in such societies. He has within a few months received several letters from gentlemen of large landed property who are anxious to have such societies formed in their neighbourhood. In a former report, the registrar has noticed favourably the tone of morality and religion displayed by many of the societies, which is illustrated by the members being subjected to a fine if they are guilty of swearing at any of their meetings. He has also formerly noticed the decorum and courtesy inculcated in the rules, which must necessarily lead to the improvement of the conduct and manners of the members at all times, and, indeed, as members are expelled for bad conduct, they in such institutions must be well conducted. The registrar has also much pleasure in taking notice of the great courtesy with which, with very few exceptions, he is treated in the various communications that he has with the office-bearers of the different societies. He is generally much struck with the great intelligence they display, and frequently the superior manner in which they express themselves in their letters.

WANT OF HOSPITALITY TOWARDS A JUDGE.—The Carnarvon Assizes were held last week by the Lord Chief Baron, who has taken the North Wales circuit; and when the first of the Grand Jury answered the summons, His Lordship, addressing him, said that he exceedingly regretted that it was not in his power upon this, his first occasion of visiting the county, to extend to him and his brethren the ordinary hospitality of inviting them to dinner. The reason was simply that the High Sheriff had been unable to supply a suitable house wherein to lodge Her Majesty's Justices of Assize. He certainly should have considered it his duty to fine the High Sheriff but he was bound to say that it seemed to him that he had furnished a sufficient explanation of the position in which he had been placed; but if it should again occur that this rich and prosperous county of Carnarvon, with some 70,000 or 80,000 inhabitants, was unable to adopt proper measures to yield that accommodation to Her Majesty's representatives on these important occasions, to which, by the law of the land, they were entitled, he knew not what course would be pursued, excepting that Her Majesty would be compelled to remove the assizes from the county, the authorities having failed to pay her representatives respect. He had spoken thus with great pain, but it was on account of the honour due to the office which he held that he considered it his duty to make some remarks upon the fact that the Judge of Assize in this county had been obliged to resort to a public hotel.

M'Cormick, the patentee of the reaping-machine which is used so much in America, made last year nearly £40,000 by his patent.

The West Gloucestershire election seems to have resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 96, the numbers being—Somerset (Tory) 3,649; Berkeley (Liberal), 3,553.

At present 216,223 Enfield rifles have been converted into breechloaders, on the Snider principle, for the British army. There still remain 260,000 to be converted. The rate of conversion is 1,160 daily.

At no previous time within the last forty years have so many landed estates, of from £500 to £5,500 a year, been put up to auction,—one of the effects of the financial crisis and panic of last year, which is making itself felt in an ever-extending circle.

The health of the Princess of Wales is rapidly improving, and great hope is entertained that the power of movement will be ultimately restored in the affected joint. It is believed that her Royal Highness will be sufficiently restored to undertake the journey to Wiesbaden, the waters of which are recommended in rheumatic cases, in the second week in August.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, in order to connect the New and Old World together by means of submarine railway. The most eminent engineers both in America and Europe have been consulted, and they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, although stupendous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately, it will require five hundred million English pounds, or two billion five hundred million dollars. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvellous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this skilful age of engineering science.—*New York Home Journal*.

THE POPERY CRUSADE.—The crusade against Popery continues in the Midlands. The ladies have been enlisted in the cause, and at one of the meetings of the Protestant Electoral Union, which took place at West Bromwich on Monday, a Mrs Sturge addressed a numerous gathering at some length, and in rather a florid vein of oratory. Mrs Sturge told her hearers that "the lion of the tribe of Judah would yet prevail," that the priests were "devils," that they ought to dwell in a climate which shall here be nameless, and that the paid agent of the Union, Murphy, was "nobly ploughing up the soil." Some of the audience imagined that Murphy was literally at that moment engaged in agricultural operations, but that person was employed in a more profitable manner, at all events profitable to himself. He was addressing a great meeting of Orangemen at Birkenhead.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—Those who are not already enjoying the refreshing sea breezes are doubtless anticipating the moment when they too shall leave the great city, and travelling and sea-side costumes are just now more attractive than the elegant and costly dresses with which we have almost been dazzled at the late *fetes*. As is usual at this time of the year, our *modistes* prepare the most elegant and recherche as well as the simplest of toilettes, and this season they are certainly not behindhand in originality or good taste. There is little, if any change in the size and style of bonnets. They are certainly not larger, but many of our clever *modistes* have been so successful in making elegant head-dresses in the place of the large bonnets, that for young faces one cannot at least regret the change; and a coiffure of blonde or lace and flowers, skilful arranged, is certainly not more unbecoming than the large over trimmed bonnets of bygone days.—*Le Follet*.

THE TRADES OF SHEFFIELD.—The recent disclosures at Sheffield give some interest to the following figures. The population of that town in 1866 was computed at 216,000. The male workers in its principal trades number but one-seventh of the population. Of these it appears from the returns of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce that the highest paid are the saw-grinders, of whom so much has been heard lately, and so little to their credit. They work from 36 to 48 hours a week on an average, and earn from 50s to 70s. The saw-makers work for 57 hours a week, and earn from 30s to 60s. The rates of pay differ widely, according to the fineness of the work. Scissor-grinders are not half so well paid as saw-grinders. Several classes of workmen employed upon tools make upwards of 7s a day. In common work, requiring more or less of skill, wages vary from 20s to 50s, and in finer work from 30s to 7's. The average probably lies midway between these limits. In the edge-tool trade a considerable advance in wages has been made since 1840; the forgers in the file trade have secured an advance of 21s per week. On the other hand, the forgers and grinders in the springknife trade have had to accept reductions amounting to 17 and 25 per cent. respectively. These figures shew that trade societies cannot ensure an advance of wages unless there be an increased demand for the production of their labour.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—It is a growing grievance among our Natal Caffres that they cannot purchase a wife owing to the rise in the price. It used to be about ten cows or so—perhaps less; a bouncing girl could be got for 15 But now 20 cows, on the coast, at any rate, is the *minimum* cost to a man of getting married. The old men and the feeble or idle add wife to wife by means of the cattle for which their sons toil; but young and strong men are unable to marry. Formerly the wars between different tribes gave the younger men opportunities of acquiring both cattle and girls in the form of booty, while the loss of life in war among men of marrying age left a chronic preponderance of girls, and made them in proportion more plentiful and more easily acquired than now. But under the British Government peace has reigned, the sexes are balanced, and a monopoly is fast increasing. We need scarcely point out the effect upon morality. The natives see no evil in polygamy *per se*: to them it is a custom sanctified by antiquity and prescription. Yet we cannot but think that they could be brought to see that polygamy and woman barter as carried on among them are incompatible with the existing order of things in the colony, and cannot last long. The Indian Government is moving upon the subject, and the arrival of a new Governor of Natal affords an appropriate juncture for the consideration of matters involving a new policy. The young men would probably need no convincing; and by securing the participation of the natives in any scheme for checking polygamy a great step would be attained. Opinions differ widely as to the complexion of the measures that should be taken. Some favour registration; some an increasing tax on every fresh wife after the first; some the declaration of a fixed legal tender; some positive prohibition. The last does not appear to us practicable in our present position, and a more tentative process will probably be best calculated to fit the case.—*Natal Mercury*.

BESIEGING A THEATRE.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, as some of the Huddersfield borough policemen were taking the prisoners from the lock-up to the Court-house, two bailiffs who were "in possession" at the theatre came out to look at the prisoners. Instantly, the "resident manager" closed the door, and locked it inside, and without any loss of time he made all the windows and inlets secure, and then went to one of the windows and laughingly surveyed the discomfitted bailiffs. A considerable crowd collected, and highly enjoyed the unexpected "lock-out" of the sheriff's officers. Never did men appear more anxious than they were for the termination of a lock-out, and around the building they wandered, seeking for some unfastened door or window. They appeared to be under the impression that it would be necessary to besiege the theatre, and some talked of smashing in the door. To confirm the idea that they had the place in a state of siege "the resident manager" appeared at one of the windows with a belt around him, in which he had stuck a theatrical battle-axe, whilst he carried in his hand a spear. Then he placed in the window a paper upon which was written "Notice: mantraps not on these premises," with a line struck through the "not," and also a small placard inscribed in playbill style, "In preparation, a new piece entitled, 'I've done my duty, you do yours.'" This proceeding caused much mirth amongst the spectators, and corresponding irritation amongst the bailiffs, who had been strongly reinforced. Their chagrin and discomposure was not at all lessened when another placard was put in the window which ran thus:—"Theatre Royal, Tuesday, July 30th, 1867, 'All's fair in love and war,' an interlude of 'Locked-out,' to conclude with the farce of 'The biter bit.' Principal characters, the sheriff's officers and the resident manager." Hours after that the bailiffs were walking round the building, not in the best of tempers, while "the resident manager" kept all fast, occasionally looking through a window as though meditating a sortie for provisions. About six o'clock one of the bailiffs went down the coal cellar, and after groping about in the dark some time came upon the trap door underneath the stage, got through it, and so once more became a man in possession.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SOLICITOR AT DERBY.—Great consternation was caused in Derby on Monday morning, in consequence of a rumour that Mr Francis Johnson Jessop, solicitor of that town, and who had apartments at 54 Regent-street, Litchurch, had died suddenly and in a mysterious manner at a late hour on Sunday evening. The deceased had attended the Volunteer review at Derby on Saturday afternoon, after having packed up all the effects of a deceased brother (a lieutenant in the 1st Derby Militia), who died suddenly about two months ago, and which were forwarded by railway to a relative. On Sunday morning the deceased got up and commenced packing up all his effects, after which he wrote fifteen letters, the majority of which were addressed to his wife and children (who are some distance from Derby on a visit), and to some relatives and personal friends. He also told his landlady that the vicar of St Peter's would call for a certain picture, and that another friend would call for a photograph of his (deceased's) son. He ordered nothing for dinner, but about six o'clock on Sunday evening the landlady, who was down stairs, heard him scream out "house." She ran upstairs and found him lying on the top of the landing, with his arms through the bannisters. He was raised into a chair, and Mr Linley, surgeon, was sent for, and promptly attended. He found deceased sitting in a chair, half dressed, and supported by a female. He had lost the use of one side, and they lifted him into bed. One of the pupils of the left eye was dilated, and he was unconscious. He relapsed into a state of coma, with convulsive twitchings of the whole of body, and was unable to swallow anything. He died at ten o'clock on Sunday evening. Deceased had been for some time a great opium eater. He held several good appointments, including secretary to the Derby Waterworks Company, solicitor to the St James's Improvement Company, and clerk to the trustees of several turnpike roads. On his dressing tables were found memorandums of several small sums that he owed, with a request that they should be paid. He was fifty years of age. He had been in a low way for some time, owing to adverse circumstances. The body awaits an inquest, and there is no doubt the coroner will order a post mortem examination. An inquest was held on view of the body before Mr Whiston, coroner, on Monday afternoon, when, after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Died from apoplexy."

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The Consett Guardian.

Local and District News.

BATES v. BLACKETT. — We understand that this case, which was tried before Mr Justice Mellor, at the last Spring Assizes, and referred to Wm. Dickson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Alnwick, has just been decided. Mr Dickson's award gives the verdict to the defendant, and orders the plaintiff to pay the entire costs of action, reference, and award.

TRIPS TO MORPETH.—On Saturday last the children attending the Barradon Colliery and Sunday Schools were treated to a trip to the Collingwood Gardens, Morpeth. Rather over 200 children and as many adults formed the party. On the same day the choir of the Bebside Primitive Methodist Chapel spent a pleasant day at the same place.

DEATH OF A CHILD IN CARLISLE RAILWAY STATION.—At a quarter to one on Monday morning, a child, aged fourteen months, daughter of Mr Thomas Firth, professional singer, of Leeds, died in the Citadel Station. Mrs Firth and the little one had come by the midnight Caledonian train from Glasgow, on their way to Leeds, and the child, which had been weakly from its birth, took ill in the train. It died very shortly after its arrival in Carlisle.

ELEVENTH COMPANY OF THE FIRST NEWCASTLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday, a number of the members of this company, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Ward and Ensign Wm. J. Taylor, proceeded to Whitley. They partook of tea and other refreshments which their officers had provided for them at the Fat Ox.

ANGLING IN THE COQUET.—The well-known angler, Mr James Cowens, Rothbury, along with a gentleman from Shields, killed on Friday last within five and a half hours, the enormous quantity of 21 dozen and 7 most splendid trouts, the sport in the Coquet at present with the rod being very grand to visitors to Rothbury.

LORD ALFRED PAGET'S YACHT.—The firm of Messrs Palmer and Co., iron shipbuilders at Jarrow, are making rapid progress with Lord Alfred Paget's screw yacht. On Friday, Lord Alfred Paget was in Jarrow, and devoted the entire day to an inspection of the shipbuilding and iron works of Messrs Palmer, which seemed to interest his lordship very much. In company of Mr John M'Intyre, manager, Lord Paget also carefully examined the yacht, and expressed himself gratified.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—FOOLISH FREAK.—On Sunday afternoon, a knight of the thimble, a young Scotchman, resident in the city of Durham, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, wishing to show his skill as an oarsman, hired a boat from Mr Marshall's boathouse, at Durham, and proceeded up the river. He had not gone far, however, before the boat capsized, and he was struggling in the water. He managed to get to the shore; but he had not been long on *terra firma*, before he again dashed into the water, and attempted to swim to the opposite side. His strength, however, failed him, and he was seen floundering helplessly in the river. A boat put out to his assistance, and Mr C. Marshall, seeing his danger, also went to his aid, and after a little exertion he was got out in a nearly exhausted condition.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In angry or indolent sores, and all skin diseases originating in impure or weak blood or depraved secretions the joint agency of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is perfectly irresistible. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, or how sluggish, obstinate, or malignant they may seem, the daily application of the Ointment to the parts affected, and a course of these matchless Pills will most certainly effect a cure, not temporary or superficial, but complete and permanent. Both the Ointment and Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with mercury or any other deleterious substances, they are accordingly as mild and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL.—A young lad of the name of Lidster, who is employed about the South Yorkshire Railway, at Wath, had been in the habit lately of discharging a pistol loaded with shot in a very incautious manner, and various parties have remonstrated with him, but without effect. On Saturday forenoon, however, being in a yard in the High-street, and amusing himself in the usual way, the weapon went off unexpectedly, and blew away the thumb and two forefingers of his left hand. Medical attendance was soon obtained, but the injury is considered so serious that it is probable the whole hand may require to be amputated.

ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday, the following persons were admitted into the Newcastle Infirmary suffering from injuries which had been accidentally received:—Thos. Nugent, 57, whilst plastering the walls of a house, fell from the scaffolding on which he was standing, and was severely bruised all over the body. Patrick M'Cord, 38, a quarryman, was working at a portion of a quarry at Westgate Hill when the stone at which he was employed came suddenly away, and he fell to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet, whereby he suffered severe injury to the head. He was on Tuesday night dangerously ill. Robert Lister, a boy aged fourteen years, was employed at Messrs Atkinson and Philipson's coach manufactory, when his hand became entangled in the machine at which he was engaged. His arm was drawn in by the wheels, and before it could be released it was so severely injured that it had to be amputated.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—At the Manors Police Court on Tuesday (before the Mayor, Ald. Blackwell, and Mr R. Plummer), Mr R. W. Swinburne, summoned for non-consumption of smoke at the Forth-bank Glass Works, was fined 40s. Mr W. S. Daglish, who prosecuted at the instance of the Town Improvement Committee, said he was instructed to press for a penalty.—Robert Harrison, tanner, Stepney-bank, summoned for a similar offence, was likewise mulcted in a penalty of 40s.—William Elliott, Gallowgate, was also fined 40s for non-consumption of smoke on his premises.—Ald. Blackwell said a great deal could be done in the way of prevention of smoke by a good fireman.—The Mayor stated that the authorities were determined to put down the nuisance.

THE SERIOUS CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday, at the Sunderland Police Court, Patrick M'Inley was brought up on remand charged with cutting and wounding John Balmer on the night of the 5th inst. Mr W. Thompson, on the part of the prosecution, applied for a further remand for a week, in consequence of the prosecutor not being able to appear.—Mr. Robson, on behalf of the prisoner, applied that he might be admitted on bail on the ground that the injured man had not made any complaint himself, and that it was not clear that the illness from which he was suffering resulted from the violence of the prisoner. Bulmer was suffering from erysipelas; and the prisoner, who had a large family, had borne a good character, and no complaint had been made hitherto against him during a number of years he had been employed at Monkwearmouth Colliery.—The Bench refused the application, and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

A WOMAN DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—On Sunday night, Mary Ann Williams, a woman 56 year of age, the wife of a collier named Zachariah Williams, was observed to be rather strange in her demeanour, but as this had latterly been peculiar to her, little notice was taken of her doings. About ten o'clock she went into the house of a neighbour named Brown, in East Street, Gateshead, but did not stay long. She then left to go to her own home, but was never again seen alive. Her dead body was found in the Tyne on Monday morning, near the works of Messrs. Curry and Weyergang, on the north bank of the river, by a labourer named Thackery, by whom it was conveyed to the deadhouse. On Monday night, Mr Hoyle, coroner, held an inquiry into the cause of death, when the above facts were detailed, and her daughter added that she had gone in search of her mother, but could not find her. Her husband gave the deceased an exemplary character as a wife, and admitted that she was of rather unsound mind.—The jury agreed that the deceased had been found drowned, and believed that there was no evidence to show that she was of unsound mind when she got into the water.

THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND THEIR TRIP TO GOSFORTH PARK.—The annual pic-nic was held on Monday at the seat of Thomas Eustace Smith, Esq., of Gosforth Park, who, in order that the visitors might fully enjoy themselves, threw open his magnificent gardens for inspection, which were extremely beautiful to behold. The only entertainment worthy of notice was the concert given by a number of professional and amateur singers, including Miss Emma Mowbray and Miss Villiers, from the Oxford Music Hall; Mr Sinclair, of the Victoria Music Hall; and Miss E. Sharpe, Mr Joe Wilson, Mr W. Thompson, and Mr W. Sellars. Miss Blake, of the Victoria Music Hall, presided at the pianoforte. Two bands of music were in attendance, but they concluded their performances so early as only to increase the general disappointment. As for the fife band it was only a piece of mockery in the shape of music and a band. The lake, "with its graceful swans floating on its surface, its cool and refreshing influences, its silvery aspect, and the charming scenery with which it is surrounded," may have had the effect intended by the writer on a few persons, but it was by no means generally attractive, as it was nearly dry, and the "graceful swans" consisted of only one of those fine birds. The "tea," anything but satisfactory, was provided by Mr Sinton, Newgate Street. The kite contest was held, and the following were the winners:—Wm. Black, Buckingham Street; James Pickup, Newgate Street; George Pickering, Lawson Street; Fenwick Pickup, jun., Newgate Street; George Henry Hay, Lisle Street; James Gray, Back Lane; Wm. Graham, Buckingham Street; Wm. Watson, Leazes Crescent; Thos. Hetland Laws, Blackett Street; and James Beldon, Terrace Place.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The sentence of death passed on James Scott for the murder of Mr. John Pryse, of Birmingham, has been commuted to that of penal servitude for life.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER IN A JEWELLERS' SHOP.—On Tuesday, as a bull was being driven along the Side, in Newcastle he bolted into the shop of Messrs Bailey and Davison, much to the astonishment of the inmates. With some difficulty the animal was ejected from the premises, but not before he had smashed glass to the value of £50.

BRIG ASHORE AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday the brig Amy, of Whitby, while being towed out of the harbour, went aground on the rocks near the Black Middens. The sea was not very rough at the time, the wind being from the north-east. The Amy was coal laden, and bound for London. She was got off with the assistance of the steamtug Economy, and brought back into the harbour.

An inquest was held at Catton, on Tuesday, before Mr R. Dickinson, deputy coroner, on the body of George Blacklock, railway labourer, who was killed on the 29th inst., on the Hexham and Allendale Railway, near Catton. Deceased was in the act of unloosing the horses from waggons laden with railway earth, to send them down an incline, when he stumbled, fell, and was crushed to death by the waggons. Verdict, "Accidentally killed."

FORESTRY AT TANTOBIE.—The members of the Court of Ancient Foresters which meets at the house of Mr George Dodds, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Tantobie, held their anniversary on Saturday last. The meeting took place in the Long Room belonging to the Co-operative Store. After the business had been gone through, the members formed a procession, and accompanied by a band proceeded to Tanfield and to Burnopfield Hall, the residence of Mr H. W. Watson, where they were kindly entertained. After the band had played several tunes, they returned home and partook of tea, provided by Mr T. Rowe, of Leadgate. A concert was afterwards held.

NORTH OF ENGLAND CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.—The meeting of the members of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture was held at Mr A. E. Donald's, the Crown and Thistle, Groat-market, Newcastle, on Tuesday,—Mr Armstrong in the chair. The secretary (Mr Dixon) read the minutes of the previous meeting, and also letters from Sir George Grey and the Hon. H. G. Liddell, in reference to the Contagious Diseases (Animal) Bill. Mr Liddell said he would present the petition of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture in reference to this bill, and give his best attention to the subject. The meeting, which was very thinly attended, then adjourned.

1ST NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The following appointments have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant:—1st Lieutenant James Milvain to be captain *vice* H. C. Armstrong resigned; 2nd Lieutenant James Speir to be first lieutenant *vice* Milvain; 2nd Lieutenant Cuthbert Johnson Dove to be 1st lieutenant *vice* B. F. A. Todd resigned; Wm. Searle Hicks, gent., to be 2nd lieutenant, *vice* J. W. Power resigned; William Thomas Newmarch to be 2nd lieutenant *vice* Speir; Nicholas Maughan, gentleman, to be 2nd lieutenant, *vice* Dove; Wm. Henry Browne, M.R.C.S., to be assistant surgeon, *vice* R. M'Leod Grigor. Edward Glynn, gentleman, to be hon. assistant surgeon. The brigade will march from Grey's Monument, on Saturday, at half-past three for inspection, on the Town Moor, by the officer commanding Royal Artillery in the northern district. The present enrolled strength is 320 men of all ranks, with twelve field guns and 80 horses.

PIGS AND PIGGERIES.—Mr Akrigg, on Tuesday, had a host of summons cases for hearing before the Newcastle magistrates, anent offending pigs and pig-fanciers. Thomas Lawson, of Brewery yard, for allowing his grunter to be quartered within the statutable 50 yards of certain dwellings occupied by Her Majesty's lieges, was very properly fined 10s and 6s costs.—John Martin, of Stepney-bank, the proprietor of quite a "swinish multitude," had also not been careful to keep his 21 pigs at the required distance from dwellings, and paid the penalty of 10s and costs.—Owen Nugent, of Low Elswick, had likewise been in the habit of keeping three lean and hungry animals (*vide* inspector's report) in a very dirty and dilapidated pig-stye, on the river bank, between the Skinners'-burn and the Shot Tower. The filth from this abominable place ran across a public road, and was a nuisance to the neighbourhood. This breeder of pigs and nuisances was, therefore, fined 10s 6d and costs.—Henry Brunskill, also of Low Elswick, was mulcted in a like fine and costs for keeping four pigs in a stye situated too near a roadway.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—An inquest was held on Monday evening at the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, before Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner, on the body of Jolgen Neilson, 22 years of age, who died at the Infirmary, on Monday morning, from injuries received on Thursday last. Deceased was a native of Fredericksburg, Denmark, and was a sailor on board the ship Carolina, at present lying in the Tyne at Pelaw Main. On Thursday last, some ballast was being discharged from the ship by a steam-crane fixed on the quay, and the deceased was engaged in guiding the tub from the hold. Whilst so engaged deceased got his feet entangled in the guide rope, and was dragged over, and fell into the hold, and when taken out was insensible. He was removed to the Infirmary, where it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, which resulted in death on Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON PELAW COLLIERY WAGGON-WAY.—Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner, held an inquest on Monday evening, at the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, on the body of Peter Carey, 13 years of age, who lived with his parents at Birtley, and who died on Monday morning, from injuries on the waggon-way from Pelaw Main Colliery to the Tyne. Deceased was a "waggon-rider" on the line. About ten o'clock on Monday morning, some coals were being taken to the engine house near Blackwell House, and on nearing that place the ropes attached to either end of the set of waggons had to be taken off. The deceased, who was riding at one end of the waggons, was stooping down to unhook the rope when he slipped down on the line, and one of his legs was run over. He was at once attended by Dr Gibson, of Birtley, after which he was removed to the Infirmary in this town, where he died about four o'clock in the afternoon from his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ODD FELLOWS PIC-NIC.—On Saturday, the members of the Operative, Albion, St. George, and Richard Lawson Lodges of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, held a grand pic-nic at the Felling. The members of the Operative Lodge met at their lodge house, and headed by the Felling Chemical works Band, walked in procession through the Felling, Felling Shore, Bill Quay, and Heworth, being joined by the other lodges on the route, and the whole returning again by Felling. About 200 then sat down to tea in the Infant School-room connected with the Felling Chemical Works. The company afterwards adjourned to a field adjoining, where dancing to the music of the band, pole-leaping, and sack-racing, &c., were continued until the shades of evening deepening around gave warning that it was time to depart. The arrangements of the committee were excellent, each one appearing anxious that the affair should pass off with *eclat*. The school-room where tea was held, and the field where the sports were conducted were in the most handsome manner placed at the disposal of the committee free of charge, by the Messrs H. L. Pattinson. The committee of the reading-room in connection with the works most kindly gave the use of their tea service gratuitously.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PARADISE PAINT WORKS.—On Monday evening, Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner, held an inquest at the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, on the body of Samuel O'Niel, 40 years of age, who died in the Infirmary on Sunday, from injuries he received about seven weeks ago at Paradise Paint Mills, where he was engaged. On Saturday, the 8th June, the deceased and a young man named Peter M'Cabe, were engaged in cleaning out the mills at the paint works, and while this was being done the machinery was stopped. In cleaning the mills deceased and M'Cabe had to get into a large tub, in which four "arms" worked round at the rate of four or five times a minute. The mill is worked during part of each day by a water wheel, and on the day of the accident the water had been turned off and the wheel stopped. Some water, however escaped through the sluice, and a sufficient quantity having been collected in the buckets the wheel was turned partly round, causing the "arms" in the tub in which the mere to revolve, and one of them knocked deceased down and injured him. M'Cabe was not injured at all, as he, on seeing the machinery move, walked round between two of the "arms." The deceased was taken to the Infirmary, where it was found that he was suffering from extensive contusions and lacerations of the left leg and thigh, and these injuries resulted in death on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAILWAY PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.—Efforts continue to be made to solve the problem of furnishing an efficient mode of communication between railway passengers and guards. One of the latest of these has called electricity to its aid. The principal feature of the plan is a piece of soft iron, bent into a horse-shoe shape, having insulated copper wire coiled round the two arms. Across the two ends is laid a straight piece of soft iron called the armature or keeper. The property of the magnet is—it has great attraction for iron when it is charged with electricity; consequently, it will cause the keeper to cling very tenaciously to it, although the keeper be of a great weight; but the instant the electricity is arrested from flowing into the magnet, it loses all attraction for iron, so the iron keeper that was held so tight with the electricity is dropped, all connection between them is destroyed; but if the electricity be again allowed to flow into the magnet, the attraction for the keeper is reformed, and this may be done as often as you like. It is this property of the soft-iron magnet that is made available as a means of alarm along the exterior of the carriages. Above the doors is fixed an insulated copper-wire on both sides of the carriages; at the sides of each compartment is fixed a red disc, forming part of the copper band passing around the train. Within each compartment is fixed one or more handles, and connected with the discs. The handles hang from the interior of the roof. The carriages are connected with great rapidity, only a copper wire being simply hooked on to the terminals of the wire fixed to the carriages. The connections are made near the couplings. On the engine is fixed the soft-iron magnet in a bottomless box, so fixed that the armature lever will turn the handle of the break-whistle when the armature falls. At the rear of the tender, and in connection with the magnet, is fixed a battery; and the whole is arranged so simply and readily that a train can be connected or disconnected in two seconds. To enable any passenger in any compartment of the train to give an alarm it is only necessary to pull one of the handles suspended overhead, when, instantly, the red discs at each side of the compartment fly out at right angles from the train, thus registering the compartment of the alarmist, and simultaneously the break-whistle on the engine sounds, calling driver and guard's attention to the alarmed passenger, to whom they are guided by the red discs. When the discs are thrown open thus, the guard only can reclose them. The inventor, Mr James G. Tytler, of Plymouth, is a native of the Felling, and he acquired his knowledge of chemistry in the laboratory of the Felling Chemical Works, under the management of Mr Watson.

CONSETT TOWN HALL.—We would direct the notice of our readers to the second of Mr Macgregor's special sermons. It will be seen from our advertising columns that the subject of it is "Soul Hunger," and as there are indications of its being now felt among some of our Consett people, we trust that many may find at this "special banquet" some food fitted to nourish the soul for evermore.

CHURCH RATES AT STOCKTON.—On Wednesday, at the County Petty Sessions, Stockton, before Mar, shall Fowler, T. W. Waldy, C. Trotter, W. C. W. Jackson, Esqs., and the Revs. C. H. Ford and J. A. Park, six members of the Society of Friends were summoned for non-payment of church-rate in Stockton. The names of the defendants and the amounts claimed were as follow:—W. Bennington, £1 7s 8d, J. Dodgshon, 4s 10d; W. Robson, 6s 3d; Isaac Jacob, 3s 5d; Alexander Homes, 12s 10d; and Frederick Williams, 3s 10d. There was no appearance for the defendants, and an order for payment was made.

N.N.Y.C. MOUNTED BAND. — On Tuesday evening the mounted band of the above corps held their annual supper at the house of Mr T. H. Bell, Crown Inn, Westgate Street. The chair was taken by Trumpet-Major Kelly, and the vice-chair by Sergeant T. Steel. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, after which the health of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., and the officers of the regiment was drunk with enthusiasm. The health of Lieut.-Colonel Bell was also drunk with loud cheers. During the evening a presentation was made to Sergeant T. Steel, on behalf of the mounted band, by Sergeant T. S. Watson, consisting of a gold Albert and medal.

COLLIERY DYKES SUNDAY SCHOOL. —The anniversary services in connection with Colliery Dykes Sunday School were held on Sunday last, upon which day two excellent sermons were delivered by Mr J. Robinson in the morning, and Mr J. Emmerson in the evening. Mr Emmerson also addressed the scholars and parents in the afternoon in his usual practical manner. On Saturday a large number partook of tea, when addresses were delivered by Messrs R. and W. Lawson, Robinson, Foster, and Emmerson. Mr Smith Medomsley occupied the chair. Services were held in a spacious marquee near Pontop Hall, and so far as numbers were concerned were a decided success, it being estimated that no less than 1,800 persons were present during the Sunday services. The children performed their part very creditably, and the people respondid to the call in the shape of £5 9s 4d, proceeds from tea £9 16s, expenses in connection with the whole £9 5s, leaving a surplus in the hands of the treasurer of £6 4d.

BLACKHILL OR BENFIELDSIDE. — It is a question whether the contemplated change of the name of Blackhill to Benfieldside will be satisfactorily accomplished. At present an important part of the township of Benfieldside which has always been known as Benfieldside lies in the postal district of Shotley Bridge, and it is we suppose, not be expected for one moment that the inhabitants of that portion will change the name of the place to please a few of the residents at Blackhill. The serious inconvenience also to persons having their letters addressed to Benfieldside, Shotley Bridge, and been carried backwards and forwards for two or three days is another drawback, and we fear the postal authorities will never change the name so long as the real Benfieldside retains its cognomen. Further what is the object of the change? the only result obtained so far has been to render any confusion existing previously more confounded. If the residents at Blackhill are not satisfied with their present name and want a more aristocratic one, let them at any rate choose one that cannot admit of a mistake.

EXPLOSION OF GAS AT RAVENSWORTH.—Considerable alarm was created in Newcastle and Gateshead on Wednesday by a rumour to the effect that the Ravensworth, or, as it is better known, the Teams Collery, had fired, and naturally all who heard the report set it down as a fact that many lives, if not lost, had been jeopardised. On inquiries being made at the collery, it was found that an explosion of gas had taken place yesterday morning, but happily not attended with very serious results. The collery is situate near Lamesley, and is worked by Mr W. W. Burdon. It was in the Shop pit, which is close to the Lamesley Road, that the explosion of gas took place. A new seam had been opened out in the pit, not far from the shaft. About ten o'clock yesterday, some gas had accumulated in the new workings, and this having ignited, caused a serious explosion to take place. Fortunately only a few men were near the place at the time. A pitman named Thomas Gardener was severely burnt; John and Henry Richardson (father and son) were also burnt; and Cuthbert Gardener was knocked down by force of the concussion, and his head coming in contact with a piece of stone, received a wound, and besides he was slightly burnt. Two masons were working near the spot, and how they escaped uninjured is strange. The explosion at once attracted the attention of the men in the pit, who immediately went to the place and assisted the injured men to the shaft; and having been drawn to ground, they were removed home and attended to. The working of the collery was not interrupted. It is a very rare thing to have such an occurrence at this pit, as very little gas escapes.

NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION AT SHOEBURYNESS.—The prizes competed for on Monday was that given by the Duke of Cambridge to be shot for at 1,250 and 1,500 yards, five rounds for each detachment, viz., three at 1,250 and two at 1,500 yards. A second prize of £5, the gift of Colonel Durnford, of the 1st Surrey Artillery, to the second highest detachment. At half-past nine the firing commenced, with a bright sunshine, but with a breeze almost too strong for accurate aiming, and considerable "windage" was required. The practice, however, was excellent, and astonished some of the veterans of the regular army as to the skill their junior brethren in arms displayed, for the target was hit several times during the day. The batteries were very much thronged, and the greatest interest was felt in the proceedings. Nothing could excel the fine shooting made by the 3rd Durham (South Shields), for at an early period in the morning they succeeded in sending one shot through the target at 1,500 yards, for which they scored 11 points, and their total score for their five rounds was 36. They won the prize. In the afternoon a number of rustic sports took place on the cricket ground in front of Colonel Fisher's house, which were open to the regular artillery stationed at Shoeburyness, as well as to the volunteers. In the course of the day some very interesting experiments were made at two 3-inch plates, but not welded together, placed on a target at 190 yards. These were fired at from a new 7-inch committee gun, with charges of 11, 12, and 13 lbs. of powder. These plates resisted all these different charges. A charge of 14 lbs. of powder was then tried, and the shot penetrated the target and completely split the 14-inch teak backing. These experiments showed that having the plates seperately of three inches they resisted a much heavier charge than if a 6-inch plate had been used, or the two 3-inch plates had been welded together.

DEATH OF ALD. POTTS, GATESHEAD.—Ald. John Cuthbert Potts expired on Wednesday morning, at his residence at the Low Leam, situate between Usworth and the Felling. Deceased was the senior partner of the firm of Messrs J. Potts and Co., wine and spirit merchants, Central Buildings, Half Moon Lane, Gateshead. He was born on the 11th of August, 1807, and would, had he lived eleven days longer, have reached the age of 60 years. He was the eldest son of Mr Jacob Potts, of Stannington, Northumberland. His connection with the Town Council commenced about twenty-five years ago, when he was elected councillor for the East Ward. Nine years later, he was elected to the aldermanic bench, to fill the vacancy consequent upon the death of Mr Alderman Reveley. In 1847 Mr Potts was elected to the honourable position of Mayor of Gateshead. On the 9th of November, 1853, the deceased gentleman ceased to be a member of the Council, not having been re-elected alderman, and not holding a seat as a councillor. In this year, however, he was unanimously elected to represent Gateshead as one of the River Tyne Commissioners, which office he continued to hold until about two years ago. In 1856, he again entered the Town Council as a representative of the East Ward. Three years afterwards he was a second time elected to the aldermanic bench, and continued to hold that position up to the time of his death. It will be thus seen that Mr Potts has been once Mayor, thirteen years an alderman, and twelve years a councillor for the borough of Gateshead, having always represented the ratepayers of the East Ward. In 1848 or '49, Mr Potts, who was a staunch Churchman, was nominated the rector's warden, and the following year he was elected the parishioners' churchwarden. In 1854, his name was placed on the list of the "Four and Twenty," where it has since remained. Deceased was a Liberal in politics, but seldom, if ever, took an active part in any of the Parliamentary elections. He leaves a wife, and four sons and two daughters.

A GATESHEAD WORKING MAN'S VIEW OF REFORM.—The Earl of Denbigh forwards to the *Times* the following letter which he has received from a Gateshead working man,—a plasterer:—"Gateshead, July 29.—My Lord, The basis of representation in the Commons House of Parliament in communities, not persons. Those communities—viz., the corporation towns and shires—are integers of the State, having constitutional functions for the management of their part of the business of the State. The present position of the House of Commons towards the communities is fundamentally wrong, the members of Parliament having assumed the management of the business of the communities. They have also encroached on the prerogative of the Crown. They arrogate the right to dictate to the Crown as to the appointment of Ministers. This innovation on the Constitution is fraught with grave danger to the State. It brings upon us the worst vices of democracy by opening the gates of ambition and converting the House into an arena of faction, and the interests of the empire are sunk in the exigencies of parties. This ambition produces corruption downwards, and interested demagogues mislead the people by preaching organic changes for the advancement of their aims. Not the least dangerous innovation is the assumed power of the Commons to dictate to the Lords. The House of Lords, being removed from the surging passions of the people, it ought to be the balancing power in the Constitution to keep in check this element, which all history proves to be the most dangerous when uncontrolled. The present practice has set aside the standing Council of the Crown (the Privy Council.) The Constitution requires that nothing be done save through and by the advise of the Council. The Cabinet Council is unknown to the Constitution. It has usurped the place of the Privy Council. Formerly the Secretaries of State, of which there was but one up to the time of Queen Elizabeth, had no seat in this Council. Up to time of George II. there was but two principal Secretaries of State, who were then allowed to sit in the Council, which is not to be found in the 'Cabinet.' In the Privy Council every member was individually responsible for the advice given to the Sovereign, and was required to place his name to every judgment recorded, and nothing could be done by the Executive but in accordance with its instructions. The practice of the Cabinet is to dispense with deliberations in Council before acting. The heads of departments are allowed to act uncontrolled in the gravest matters of State. Viewing the evils which have arisen from the departure from the Constitutional laws of the land, we do not seek a remedy in nostrums of 'Reform,' but in the restoration of a sense of law minds of our fellow-citizens. These, my lord, are some of the views which I and many other working men hold in opposition to those who seek to effect speculative innovations under the guise of Reform.—I have the honour to be, &c., ———."

THE NEWCASTLE POLICE BAND.—On Wednesday, the members of the Newcastle Police Band, with their instructor, Mr T. S. Watson, and a number of friends, including Mr Inspector Amos, Mr Sanderson, assistant magistrates' clerk, and others, visited Denton Hall, the residence of Richard Hoyle, Esq., J.P., and were entertained at dinner. The band performed a selection of airs in a skilful manner, and showed that they were well tutored. The weather was delightfully fine, and the kindness of Mr Hoyle was justly appreciated. Mr Inspector Amos proposed Mr Hoyle's health, and thanked him for his magnanimity. It is scarcely necessary to state that the sentiment was heartily responded to. The proceedings were exceedingly gratifying.

Correspondence.

BABYLON AND BELSHAZZAR.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In the *Guardian* of Saturday last, I observed an interesting report of a lecture on "Babylon," recently delivered in Consett.

Unfortunately I did not hear that lecture—had I done so, it is probable that the following thoughts would not have been written.

Some time ago, indulging in a course of reading, upon Assyrian history, I become involved in a wilderness of difficulties, which to me are difficulties still.

Will you, then, Sir, kindly allow me, through your paper, to invite some of your scholarly readers to the disentangling of those problems which bear immediately upon the era and parentage of Belshazzar?

That Belshazzar was the son and immediate successor of Nebuchadnezzar; that he was himself slain, and his empire terminated by Cyrus of Persia, is, I am aware, the popular opinion.

Against this vulgar opinion, we are met by the following facts (?). That between the death of Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 561, and the final conquest of Babylon by Cyrus in 538, there is an interval of 23 years—that during this interval, the throne of Babylon is occupied by four kings in succession. These kings are—Evil-Merodach, son of Nebuchadnez; Neriglissor; Labou- or Nabou-Sarakh; Nabounid, whose empire is terminated by Cyrus in 538 B.C. Now which of these is really Belshazzar? or is any one of them he? Taking the following authorities *seriatim*, to wit,—

1. Cassell, (Biblic. Dict.), p. 173, Vol. 1.
2. Hoeper, (Chaldee), Paris, 1852, p. 412.
3. Le Bas, (Histoire Ancienne), Paris, 1851, p. 221. Vol. 1.
4. De Saulcy, (Synchronisme),—

We find that

1. Belshazzar (is the) *Son* of Nabou-Nid.
2. Belshazzar is Nabou-Nid himself.
3. Belshazzar is Evil-Merodach.
4. Belshazzar is Evil-Merodach.

While Dr. Angus (as I remember) in his "Biblical Hand-Book" (p. 537), makes Belshazzar to be Neriglissar.

Such, Sir, are a few of the difficulties which meet the student on the threshold of his inquiries into that remote, yet interesting era. Other uncertainties, involving the eminent Queen Nitocris, will suggest themselves to a careful thinker, the development of which would not only occupy too much of your space, but bewilder the general reader. As to the testimonies of Xenophon and Herodotus, &c., I suppose the same absence of unity and precision marks these testimonies; moreover as I have not these authorities *by me*, I do not care to quote them at second-hand. Allow me then to ask of your advanced readers, "Who really was Belshazzar?"—Yours truly,

CLAUDE.

Consett, 31st July, 1867.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

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

NON-PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

T. W. Wright, innkeeper, Blackhill, was charged by John Gledstone, secretary to the Consett Water Company, for non-payment of 19s the amount of water rates due by him to the Consett Water Company. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared to prosecute. This was a disputed case between the water company and defendant, who maintained throughout the trial that he had never refused to pay the rate, but he had never been called upon by the secretary to do so. All he wanted was to have the water put in by the company to his property the same as other people. The secretary of the company on the other hand, said he had demanded the rate, and been refused by the defendant. Order made for payment of the amount claimed.

Henry Holmes, of Consett, was also charged with non-payment of water rate amounting to 28s 6d due on the 25th of March. The defendant did not answer when his name was called, and the police officer who had served the summons said that defendant was from home. Order granted for amount claimed.

ASSAULT.—"A TIP ON THE NUT."

Robert Young, of South Moor, miner, was charged by Francis Fitzpatrick, draper, with assaulting him at South Moor, on the 20th ult. It appeared that prosecutor in the way of business had gone to South Moor, and had there fallen in with defendant in a public house. An old account was due by defendant to prosecutor who asked him if he had any intention of paying it. Defendant said he had a good mind to give him a tip on the nut, and followed up his intention by administering a blow on prosecutor's head. Fined 1s and costs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAYS.

John Dodd, of Hexham, and Joseph Batey, of Corbridge, market gardeners (the latter of whom did not appear), were charged by Superintendant Thompson with obstructing the streets in Consett, on the 18th ult. Prosecutor stated that on the 18th of June, he was in Middle Street, Consett, and saw the cart of defendants stand across the street so much that a lad who was driving a cart had to go upon the flags to get past. They also refused to give way for others who were passing with their carts. The owners of property at Consett, had at great expense, laid down a large quantity of new flagging, and it was scarcely fair to call upon people to put flags down to have them destroyed by carts passing upon them. He wished to press the case against the defendants. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

OBSTRUCTING A COUNTY COURT BAILIFF.

John Collins, a Cornish miner, hailing from Truro, was charged by John Clement, bailiff to the Shotley Bridge County Court, with obstructing him in the execution of his duty. It appears that a few days ago Mr Clement proceeded to East Castle Colliery to levy a distress upon the goods of a Cornish man named Jonathan Hatten, with whom the prisoner lodged. In consequence of the threatening conduct of Collins, supported by the other people in the house, the bailiff was obliged to call in the assistance of P.C. Newbolt, under whose protection he proceeded to distrain a bed and bedstead. These were claimed by the prisoner as his own personal property, and on the bailiff going to a sack of flour the prisoner set his back against it, and swore with many an oath the direst consequences to any one who should attempt to distrain it. On the bailiff proceeding to do so the prisoner pushed him aside, and was at once given into custody. He now offered no defence, except that he did not know the law, and that the goods were his own. He was fined £2 and costs or two months' imprisonment.

A FARMER CHARGED WITH POACHING.

Nicholas Bean, farmer, was charged yesterday, before the Lanchester magistrates, with using snares for the capture of coneys. Mr H. Marshall, jun., appeared for the prosecution.—It appears that the game on the defendant's farm is the porperty of Mr Davison, of Greencroft, and on the morning of the 27th of July, a gamekeeper, named Groom, in his employment, found a rabbit in a snare on the defendant's farm. Groom waited about for some time but no one came to empty the snare, and he ultimately went away, but returned in the afternoon, in company with another gamekeeper, and both concealed themselves near the spot. They had not been long in ambush when the prisoner came to the spot, and after casting a hurried glance around he took up the rabbit and snare, and was wrapping the wire of the latter round his hand when the gamekeepers pounced upon him. Mr Marshall pointed out the snare was one which would capture both hares and rabbits, and had a bolt attached to it, similar to what were commonly used by farmers. The prisoner admitted picking up the rabbit, but denied using the snare. He had gone out to look after his dog which had not returned home as usual, and which he found near the snare. The magistrates considered it a very bad case, and fined the prisoner £5 and costs. The fine was immediately paid.

ASSAULT.

Thomas Reay, miner, of Inkermann Colliery, was charged by Samuel Ellis, overman of the same colliery, with assaulting him a few days ago. Mr H. Marshall, jun., of Durham, appeared for the prosecutor. It appeared that the defendant and his two sons worked at Inkermann Colliery, and that one of the defendant's sons, who was a putter, kept the men standing for some time by not getting out the work as fast as required. The complainant had on previous occasions spoken to the father of his son's negligence, and had been told to chastise them if they neglected to do their work satisfactorily. On this occasion the prosecutor "tipped" the lad who was keeping the men standing with the yard-wand. The lad then ran off to the defendant, who was working in another part of the pit, and so soon as prosecutor went up he was attacked most savagely by defendant, by whom he was knocked down by a very severe blow, and otherwise maltreated. The magistrates looked upon this as a most serious assault, and fined the defendant £1 and costs.

CROSS SUMMONSES.

Samuel Ellis, the prosecutor in the other case was then placed in the dock, and charged with two separate offences, by striking John and Thomas Reay, sons of the defendant in the preceding case. These so called offences had been committed some time previous to the last charge, and the lads themselves did not exhibit the least spirit towards defendant; one of whom acknowledged that he said if the overman was awkward with him he would be still more awkward. It also came out that the summonses were not obtained until after the father had been served with his summons. Both cases were dismissed.

Thomas Batey, of Burnopfield, was charged by Margaret Morton, of the same place, with assaulting her on a bye-road between Burnopfield and Crookgate. Defendant to pay costs.

THE "SCHOOLING" NUISANCE AGAIN.

Wm. Drummond, Henry York, Thomas Bailey, Robert Charlton, Thomas Errington, John York, and W. Hunter, of Shield Row, miners, were severally charged by P. C. Alderson with obstructing the highways by playing at pitch and toss, on a footpath between Shield Row and Cawsey, on Sunday the 14th ult. Mr Patrick defended the prisoners. From the statement of prosecutor it appeared that on the day in question he had seen the prisoners with others not known to him obstructing the footpath by playing at pitch and toss, and as they had observed him he had to secrete himself behind a hedge where for a full hour and a half he watched them for the purpose of ascertaining as many of their names as possible. He had spoken to Henry York, the father of the prisoner John York, on a former occasion, and told him he would be playing at the game once over often.—The magistrates thought the case fully proved, and regretted that prisoners could not find something better to do than desecrate the Sabbath by such conduct. The first four were fined 5s each and costs; the others, who were lads, were sentenced to pay a fine of 1s and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

W. Ayre, farmer, was charged by P.C. Baines with allowing his horse to stray on the highway near Satley.—Fined 5s and cost.

ASSAULT.

Joseph Waggott, of South Moor, miner, was charged by John Watson, a native of the Emerald Isle, with assaulting him a few days ago. On the case being called, prosecutor made a polite bow, and said the case was "settled," and he did not wish to press the case.—The Bench said they could allow of no settlement without their permission, which seemed to perplex complainant somewhat, who assured the court that such was not the law where he came from, and he could scarcely comprehend how it was, as they were both under the same Queen.—It was found that defendant had paid the cost of the summons and prosecutor's day's work, and the prosecutor was somewhat nonplussed when he found that he had to pay the court expenses also, and he came to the unsatisfactory conclusion that possibly defendant might object to repay him such an expense.

John Neilly, of Stanley, miner, was charged by Patrick Lennie, with assaulting him at Shield Row. It appeared that prosecutor was carrying a pick and as he was set upon by two men, one of whom was the prisoner, who knocked him down and kicked him most unmercifully. Fined £2 including costs.

A JUVENILE FRAY.

Bridget Smith, of Burnopfield, a little girl of about 11 or 12 summers, was charged by Ann Griffin, of the same place, a little girl 7 or 8 years old with assaulting her by throwing a quantity of water upon her. Evidence was given to prove that defendant had for some time annoyed the family of prosecutrix. A different version was given to the affair by a woman from the place, but on the father of the prosecutrix appealing to the police officer stationed at the village, for a opinion of the veracity of the witness, his evidence produced such a change as to close the case at once. Fined 1s and costs.

John Barlison was then charged by Jane Embleton and Elizabeth Embleton with assaulting them by striking at them in the hay field. Fined £1 and costs in each case.

THE DANGER OF BEING "TIPPED."

John Ritson, of Craghead, was charged by Elizabeth Ozley, of the same place, with assaulting her on the evening of Sunday, the 21st ult. It appeared that the defendant who acknowledged to have been "tipped" at the time when the assault was alleged to have taken place, was in the house of prosecutrix, a keeper of a beerhouse at that place, and on going past the prosecutrix he stumbled and fell against her. She instantly turned round and "slapped his cheek." Witnesses were called on both sides, and the evidence adduced was so contradictory as to warrant us in stating that we fear that the witnesses as well as defendant were "tipped" on the evening in question. On account of the unsatisfactoriness of the evidence the magistrates dismissed the case.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

Elizabeth Smith, of East Kyo, was then placed the dock, and charged by P.C. Newbolt, residing at Annfield Plain, with concealing the birth of her child. Mr Patrick appeared for defendant.

Margaret Wilson, of East Kyo, married woman, said she knew the prisoner, who was a single woman, and resided at East Kyo, but did not know whether she had had a child or not. On Monday, the 22nd ult, she saw something which she thought at first a chicken in the mouth of a dog as it was going out of her mother's house, but after she went up to the dog she saw it was the body of a child. It was about six yards distant from the house where the prisoner resides, where she first saw the child in the dog's mouth.

By Mr Patrick: There is another house adjoining the house in which prisoner lives with her parents. William Smith, the prisoner's father, keeps a public-house.

John Hooper, surgeon and apothecary, of Annfield Plain, on being sworn said that at the requests of P.C. Newbolt, he accompanied him to Mrs Bevin's house at East Kyo, and there saw the remains of the body of a child, but could not tell whether it was the body of a male or female. It was a seven month child. At the request of the coroner he had made a post mortem examination of the child, and found that it had not been born without life. He examined the 23 prisoners on the Wednesday after the body of the child was discovered, and found that she had recently delivered of a child—perhaps about a week or ten days previously. He had some conversation with the girl.

By Mr Patrick: Did you put any question to her.

Dr Hooper: I did.

Mr Patrick: Then I object to anything you may say that was given in answer to your questions.

Dr. Hooper: I cannot say she was the mother of the child; but she had been the mother of a child. She did not make any voluntary statement. She made some statement.

Mr Patrick objected to any statement made by prisoner in answer to questions put by witness being received in evidence.

The magistrates had no doubt but that witness had exceeded his duty in putting questions to prisoner.

Ann Smith, mother of the prisoner, said her husband's name is William Smith; he is a pitman, and keeps a public house at East Kyo. She has six children, but the prisoner was the only one living at home with them. She did all the work, and had never neglected it. She knew of no young man who kept company with her daughter. Knew nothing of her having had a miscarriage, and as far as she knew she had had no child. Had no other servant than her daughter in the house, and she had done all the work of the house, as well as waited at the public-house, up to the time the child was found. Her daughter slept with her, and had done so for the last two years.

P.C. Richard Newbolt, on being sworn, said he took the prisoner into custody on the Wednesday after the body of the child was found on the charge of concealing the birth of a child. She said she knew nothing about it, what came from me my mother took away. The body of the child was in a pail when I first saw it. On Monday night I left it in the custody of the old woman. She said nothing about it until we were down Lanchester bank, when I asked her if she had said anything to Dr. Hopper about it, and she said I have said nothing to him. He cautioned her from saying anything as it might be given in evidence against her.

Mr Patrick then said that was the whole case, and he submitted there was no evidence to prove the offence with which she was charged.

The magistrates then retired for a few minutes, and on their return, the Chairman announced that they were of opinion that the evidence did not warrant their sending the case for trial, and they therefore dismissed the prisoner.

GOODWOOD MEETING.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each, for two-yr-old colts. T.Y.C. (5 subs.)

Mr Merry's The Parson, by St Albans, 8st 10lb ......Daley 1
Duke of Beaufort's Painshill, 8st 5lb ......Fordham 2
Lord Stamford's Helvellyn, 8st 7lb ......Cannon 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on The Parson. Won by a neck; bad third.

RACING STAKES of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. One mile.

Mr Padwick's Julius, by St Albans, 8st 10lb ......Daley 1
Sir Joseph Hawley's The Palmer, 1st 11lb ......Wells 2
Lord Stamford's Feodor, 8st 10lb ......Cannon 2

Betting: 5 to 1 on Julius. Won in a canter by two lengths; bad third.

GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovs, added to a subscription of 20 each, h ft; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half.

Duke of Beaufort's Vauban, by Muscovite—Palm, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ......Parry 1
Mr J. Johnstone's Tynedale, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ......Cannon 2
Mr Graham's Regalia, 5 yrs, 9st 3lb ......Daley 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Vauban, 9 to 4 agst Regalia, 10 to 1 agst Tynedale. After cantering and marshalling before the stand, the competitors left the post a few minutes past two. Miss Havelock officiating for Vauban, made the running at a good pace, and was closely waited upon by Regalia's head. Half a mile from home Regalia took third place, the favourite next the rails coming on with a clear lead to the distance, where the Toxophilite colt dropped into the company of Miss Havelock, and Regalia being in difficulties at the distance, the result appeared a certainty for Vauban. The race did not, however, terminate without an interesting struggle, Tynedal in the last 200 yards coming with a rush, which produced considerable excitement, but he never got up, and the Duke's colours were landed in the second big event of the week by Vauban, who won easily by three parts of a length.

The First Year of the SEVENTEENTH BENTINCK MEMORIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Lord Falmouth's Treagle, by Wild Dayrell, 8st 10lb ......French 1
Mr Merry's The Person, 8st 10lb ......Daley 1
Mr Cookson's Formosa, 8st 7lb ......Hearfield 3

Betting opened at 6 to 4 on Formosa, closed even on Tregeagle, 6 to 4 on Formosa, 6 to 1 agst the Person. Won by half a length; bad third.

CHICHESTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards.

Xi, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ......Wells 1
Lady Hester, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ......Butler 3
Ambition, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ......Wyatt 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Xi, 7 to 1 agst Lady Hester. Won by three-quarters of a length; bad third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. Mile and a half.

Mr Pryor's Fripounier, by Chevalier d'Industrie—Tension, 8st 10lb ......Loates w.o.

SUSSEX STAKES of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. T.Y.C. (6 subs.)

Lord Falmouth's Pearlfeather, by Newminster, 8st 7lb ......French 1
Duke of Beaufort's Roe filly, 8st 4lb ......Fordham 2

Betting: Even agst Pearlfeather. Won by a length.

The Second Year of the SIXTEENTH BENTINCK MEMORIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. Gratwicke Stakes Course.

Duke of Beaufort's Vauban, 8st 10lb ......Fordham 1
Mr Bowe's Taraban, 8st 10lb ......Carrol 2
Mr Savile's Ravioli, 8st 5lb ......Cannon 3

Betting: 10 to 4 on Vauban. Won by four lengths, bad third.

MOLECOMB STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Sir F. Johnstone's Banditto, by Buccaneer, 8st 10lb ......Cannon 1
Duke of Beaufort's Europa, 8st 10lb ......Fordham 2
Count de Lagrange's La Sarrasin, 8st 1lb ......Hibberd 3

Betting: 8 to 4 on Europa, 3 to 1 agst Banditto. Won by a head, bad third.

The Third Year of the FIFTEENTH BENTINCK MEMORIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for four-yr-olds. Queen's Plate Course.

Mr Bowe's Westwick, by Stockwell—Mowerina ......Fordham 1
Mr Savile's Leybourne ......Cannon 2

Betting: 100 to 30 on Westwick. Won by a neck.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has assumed much firmness, with a fair amount of business passing at 1s per qr advance. At today's market the supply of wheat from the growers was moderate and sold readily at 1s per qr above the rates of this day week. The trade with factors rules steady for English sale foreign, at 1s advance, with a good sale. Barley steady and dearer. Wheat, 67s. to 70s; Barley, 42s. to 48s; Beans, 47s. to 50s; Peas, 48s. to 48s; Rye 34s. to 36s; Malt, 68s to 72s; Flour, households, 45s to 47s; whites, 47s. to 48s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a fair attendance, and the wheat trade ruled firm, though quiet, with a moderate business doing; red wheat must be quoted 1s to 2s, and white 1s per qr dearer since last week. Other articles unaltered.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	70 0	to	72 0
„ Scotch red and white	60 0	—	79 0
„ Danzig and Konigsberg	69 0	—	79 0
„ Stettin, red	66 0	—	72 0
„ Uckermarks, marks	68 0	—	71 0
„ Polish, mixed and white	64 0	—	71 0
„ Silesian	68 0	—	72 0
„ Pommeranean and Rostock, red	64 0	—	68 0
„ Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	66 0	—	70 0
„ Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	64 0	—	68 0
„ Danish and East Coast of Holstein	67 0	—	69 0
„ Swedish	65 0	—	67 0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	50 0	—	57 0
„ Scotch	00 0	—	00 0
„ Saal	00 0	—	00 0
„ Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00 0	—	00 0
„ Chevalier	00 0	—	00 0
„ Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 54lbs	38 0	—	39 0
„ Ditto ditto thin	37 0	—	38 0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr	45 0	—	47 0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	25 0	—	46 0
„ Scotch, new, per 42lbs	27 0	—	29 0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43 0	—	44 0
„ Ditto ditto feeders	41 0	—	42 0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	42 0	—	43 0
„ Ditto ditto small	44 0	—	45 0
Flour, English, per sack	45 0	—	50 0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A very small supply. Barley and oats also in limited supply, without alteration in prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 7 head of cattle and 27 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 780 beasts and 150 sheep from foreign, and 98 beasts were from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a increase of 196 beasts, and 1,430 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, every description of stock was below an average, even time of year considered.

The supply of beef comprised 640 head. There was a decided change in the general state of trade, and prices receded fully 6d. per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight; a few of the Irish moved freely off at the commencement of the market at full currencies, but after the first class butchers were supplied business became almost stagnant. A lot of foreign cattle arrived about ten o'clock, and about 90 from Hamburg being reported waiting for the tide at the entrance of the harbour, tended to increase the heaviness, and an unusually dull finish was experienced, and part remained unsold.

The number of sheep and lambs was 9,375. The mutton trade ruled firm, with a tolerably good demand for the South, and a fair good clearance was effected.

Lambs the demand varied considerably. The better qualities sold rather freely in the morning, but after the top lots were disposed of, all other kinds stood long in the market, and prices had a drooping tendency, with a considerable portion remaining unsold. One of the oldest graziers from the north-west of Northumberland, who feeds excellent stock, sold the first draw of lambs to-day at about 9s per head less than last year.

Pigs—290 were shown. The supply being small, with a fair good demand, the quotations were fully supported, and all change owners.

This has been the thirty-seventh anniversary of this market.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 649; sheep, 7,370; pigs, 290.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d to 7s 0d; first-class cows, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d; middling, 7s. 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 3d. Sheep—good wendable wedders, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6¼d to 6¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5¼d to 5¾d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Old land hay	4	0	0	to	7	0	0	ᵽton.
Do. this year's growth	4	0	0	to	5	10	0	
New land hay	6	0	0	to	7	10	0	
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	
Wheat straw	0	3	3	to	0	4	0	ᵽthrave
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	
Oat straw	0	3	0	to	0	3	6	

32 carts of hay, and 33 carts of straw at market.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending Saturday, July 27:—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	26,471	45	8
Barley	511	35	8
Oats	1,757	28	4

LOCAL BANKRUPTS

(*From Tuesday, Gazette.*)

R. E. Atkin, Newcastle, commission agent, Aug. 12 Newcastle.

T. Bailey, late of Sunderland, ironfounder, Aug. 13, Sunderland.

C. Wilkinson, late of Wakefield, confectioner, Aug. 15, Leeds.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Park-place, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr Joseph Laidler, of a son.

At Claremont-place, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr A. Reid, of a son.

BACKWORTH.—On the 28th ult., Mrs Henry Darling, of a son.

IPSWICH.—On the 26th ult., the wife of Jas. E. Ransome, Esq., of a son.

HEDGELEY.—On the 30th ult., the wife of Mr R. F. Barber of a son.

MARRIAGES

NEWCASTLE.—On the 29th ult., Mr A. Kerr, Edinburgh, to Ellen, daughter of Mr John M'Neill, wine merchant, late of Liverpool.

At St. Paul's, on the 29th ult., Mr J. P. Clark, commercial traveller, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr Buckham, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

ESCHESTER.—On the 29th ult., aged 85 years, Mr George Rutherford, much respected.

NEWCASTLE.—At Pilgrim-street, on the 22nd ult., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr John Dodds.

At Carliol-square, on the 31st ult., aged 47, Mr E. B. Atkinson, jun.

GATESHEAD.—At Nether Leam, on the 31st ult., aged 59, Alderman John C. Potts.

BARMOOR, Ryton.—On the 28th ult., aged 68, Mrs Ann Stark.

SWALWELL.—On the 28th ult., aged 74, Mr John Snowball, joiner.

BYWELL, Stocksfield.—On the 27th ult., aged 8, Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Donkin.

STANNINGTON.—On the 28th ult., aged 67, Mr William Richardson.

HETTON-LE-HOLE.—On the 23rd ult., aged 25, Robert, son of Mr Wm. Moor.

LEAMSIDE.—On the 27th ultimo, aged 70 years, Mary Lambert.

TIN MILL HOUSE, Benfieldside.—On the 23rd ult., Elizabeth Ann Gofton, youngest daughter of Mr Percy Gibson, deeply lamented.

NORTH SHIELDS.—On the 28th ult., aged 69, Mr William Milburn.

TYNEMOUTH.—On the 30th ult., aged 53, Mr Silas Angus, sharebroker, Newcastle.

SEGHILL.—On the 29th ult., aged 29, George, son of Mr R. Robinson.

BRISCO, Carlisle.—At the Cottage, on the 22nd ult., Elizabeth, wife of the late George Evans, Esq., of Dungar Park, Roscrea, Ireland.

LYTHAM, Lancashire.—On the 27th ult., aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of James Fairs, Esq.

THE WILLOWS, Withington, Manchester.—On the 30th ult., aged 26 years, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Francis Radford.

GUERNSEY.—On the 27th ult., Colonel Carter, C.B., 63rd Regiment.

KELSO, Roxburghshire.—At Abbey Bank, on the 28th ult., aged 81, Wm. Darling, Esq.

CRAGDALE COTTAGE, near Edinburgh.—On the 26th ult., Mr John R. Wilson, of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Office, Newcastle.

On his passage home from India.—In May last, in his 29th year, Regimental Sergt.-Major G. N. Anderson, of the 20th Hussars, and only son of the late Mr G. Anderson, builder, Eglingham.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending July 27th, 1867:—

	1867. Miles open 1229.			1866. Miles open 1207¼		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	24,837	0	0	24,769	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	51,335	0	0	48,149	0	0
Total	76,172	0	0	72,818	0	0
Aggregate	300,220	0	0	288,609	0	0

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1867.