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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 396. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

To Let.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately a First Class HOUSE AND SHOP in Newmarket Street, Consett. Apply to Mr. T. CARRICK, Grocer, Middle Street. 278

TO LET, a GOOD HOUSE, situated at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on the Newcastle Road, near the Spa Wells, containing Seven Rooms, Kitchen, and other appurtenances.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. J. T. LITTLE, Crookhall. 297

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, and may be Entered upon immediately, all that Excellent and Commodious HOUSE and SHOP (suitable for carrying on any Business), centrally situated at Durham Road, Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. ROBERT STOKER, Grocer and Draper.
Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 225

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL those TWO SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCES, known as Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge, each containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, Breakfast-room, and Kitchen on the first floor and 5 good Bed-rooms, Dressing-room, and Water Closet on the second floor, with excellent Belbus Vinery, with Healthy Vines, Stable, Coach House, and Kitchen and Pleasure Gardens. These substantial and beautiful Villa Residences holds out very encouraging prospects to intending buyers, as the Site is one of the most enviable in that delightful village, Shotley Bridge, and within a very short distance of Shotley Bridge Railway Station.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 317

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES
ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

Election Notices.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

LANCHESTER DISTRICT.

ELECTORS withhold your Votes, GEORGE ELLIOT, Esq., the Conservative Candidate, is coming. 416

NORTH DURHAM CONSERVATIVE REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

CONSERVATIVES possessing qualifications to vote for North Durham, not on the Register, are earnestly requested to apply immediately to any of the undermentioned Agents, who will render every assistance and advice gratuitously. Copies of the Register now in force can be seen on the doors of the various Churches and chapels after the 20th of June, and every Conservative Elector is urged to examine those lists and ascertain that his name, address, and qualification are correctly described therein; if not, immediate application should be made to the nearest Agent.
No claims need be made by the new £12 occupiers, who are to be placed on the Register by the Overseers.
The only other alteration made by the new Act, is the reduction of the £10 Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold qualification to £5. 425
AGENTS.
Mr. SHAFTO ROBSON, Solicitor, Gateshead.
Mr. J. W. ROBERTSON, Solicitor, West Street, Gateshead.
Polling Districts—Lanchester and Chester-le-Street.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a very numerous body of the Electors of the Northern Division of the County I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for you suffrages at the next election of members to represent you in Parliament.
All my life has been spent in the County. To most of you I am well known, and I need scarcely, therefore, give the assurance that, intimately associated as I am with the great mining, shipping, industrial, and commercial enterprises of the district, every measure which affects those interests, or the political and social welfare of the inhabitants, will receive, at all times, from me, whether in a private or public capacity, an earnest and watchful attention.
On public questions you are entitled to expect from those who seek your suffrages a frank and open avowal of their views and sentiments, and I do not shrink from the frank and open avowal of mine, and of the course I shall pursue in case you should be pleased to place me in the honourable position of your representative.
I am in favour of the connection of religion with the State. I do not assent to the disruption of that connection in the case of the Protestant Church in Ireland, but should be ready to concur in such modifications and changes as shall, after proper investigation, appear to be desirable. I am warmly attached to the Established Church, but at the same time hold dear the principles of universal toleration and religious liberty.
The question of Education has always been one of great interest to me, and I will be ready to support any proper measure, short of compulsion, for the extension of the means of instruction.
I regard with the deepest interest the progress of those social and legal reforms which have received the consideration of the best and wisest of our countrymen, improving the moral condition of the people, and uniting all classes in the maintenance of internal order and tranquillity, and the preservation of the institutions of our country.
Being an advocate of peace and opposed to a needless interference in Foreign Affairs, I approve of the policy so ably maintained by Lord Stanley: and any measures tending to the consolidation of peace and the protection and development of our commerce with foreign countries, shall always have my support.
I think our national expenditure in the naval and other departments may be materially reduced, without lessening their efficiency, by the introduction of an improved system of management, as practised in large well-conducted private establishments.
My views in reference to the questions affecting the relations between employers and employed, especially with regard to the mineral industries of the North, of which I have had a large experience, have already been stated at length in my recent evidence before the Commissioners on Trades Unions.
Believing that my views in general are those of the majority of the constituency, I confidently look forward to the honour of being returned as one of your representatives. I will endeavour in that character to bring my practical knowledge and experience to bear upon the questions of the day, and, by a conscientious and diligent discharge of my duties, to promote the interests of the country at large, and especially of the Constituency of North Durham.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.
Houghton-le-Spring, County of Durham, June, 1868. 402

Public Notices.

WESLEY COTTAGE—DEBT EXTINCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. J. RATTENBURY, in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, at Three o'clock, and in the TOWN HALL, at Seven o'clock.
A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the TOWN HALL, at Five o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of Mr. J. Dickinson, Mr. Taylor, and at the Door of the Hall. A Collection will be taken after each Service.
The proceeds of the Tea and Collections to be appropriated towards the extinction of the Debt on Wesley Cottage. 414

BLACKHILL LAMB FAIR.

ON MONDAY, August 17th, 1868, a GENERAL FAIR for the Sale of LAMBS, SHEEP, HORSES and CATTLE will be held in a Field adjoining Benfieldside Station, Blackhill.
☞ TRAINS will leave Newcastle for Benfieldside Station at 6·10 a.m. and 10·20 a.m., returning to Newcastle at 12·53 p.m. and 8·38 p.m. Trains for Benfieldside also leave Durham at 8·10 a.m. and 12·13 p.m., returning to Durham at 6·1 p.m. 418

N O T I C E.

WE are instructed by Amelia, Countess of Darwentwater, hereby to give Notice to all those residing on the Darwentwater Estates, in the Counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, not to pay any Rent to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital nor to whomsoever it may be, except to the Agent duly authorised by me, the Countess of Darwentwater.
AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.
Blaydon-on-Tyne, 9th June, 1868. 408

THE MEMBERS OF THE LEADGATE SAX-HORN BAND
WILL HOLD THEIR
FIRST ANNUAL PIC-NIC
In a Field at HIGH BROOMS,
On MONDAY, July 5th, 1868.
For Particulars, see Bills. 400

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 6th, 1867. 47

Business Announcement.

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

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

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

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

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON,
GENERAL CARRIER,
Between DURHAM HOUSE, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, CONSETT and LEADGATE.

Heavy Goods at Railway Prices and Light Goods at Carrier's Prices. 284

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 309

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

JOHN HUME & SON,
CORN MILLERS, BREAD BAKERS, AND FLOUR DEALERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
BEST FLOUR, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Every description of HORSE CORN and FEEDING STUFF.
A Supply of SPRING TARES.
Middle Street, Consett. 255

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.
The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.
The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.
Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, PETER MOLLER'S AND DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL. 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

JACKSON & Co.,

WORKING MEN'S CLOTHIERS,

(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP,)

33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

BOYS' TWEED TROUSERS	1s. 4d.	per pair.	MEN'S CLOTH TROUSERS	5s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
BOYS' CORD TROUSERS	1s. 9d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH VESTS	2s. 11d. " 6s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH TROUSERS	3s. 6d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH COATS	6s. 11d. " 16s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH JACKETS	2s. 11d.	each.	MEN'S CLOTH SUITS	21s. 0d. " 50s. 0d.
BOYS' CLOTH VESTS	1s. 9d.	"	MEN'S SILK HATS	6s. 6d. " 10s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH SUITS	6s. 11d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH CAPS	3½d. " 2s. 6d.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTY. 388

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWARD, 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. 31

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,
FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRITISH WINES.
THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

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

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

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

JOHN MILLING & Co.
PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct, for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.
JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.
JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,
Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.
JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.
☞ Note the Address—
JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

Business Announcements.

JOHN GREAVES,
TEA MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.
His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.
This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices,* and at the earliest period of the Season.
N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.
JOHN GREAVES,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN, 355
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DUCROW INN,
SHAKSPERE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

I. EMMERSON, PROPRIETOR.
ONE of the oldest Establishments in the North of England, and famed for the best WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, CIGARS, &c. Only Three Minutes' walk from the principal Stations of the North-Eastern and Blyth and Tyne Railways.
The Proprietor, in kindly thanking his Friends and the Public generally for past favours, begs to inform them that he has greatly added to the comfort and convenience of his Patrons by considerably enlarging and beautifying the interior of his Establishment. The News Room is one of the largest in Newcastle, and is well stocked with all the leading London, Provincial, and Local Newspapers, Railway Guides, &c. 423

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

REID & SONS' NEW PAMPHLET OF WATCHES profusely illustrated with Cuts of Watches and Watch Work, List of Prices, &c., may be had on application, or Free by Post.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Gold Horizontal (Geneva)	3 10 0	to	14 14 0
Gold Levers (English)	3 8 0	to	40 0 0
Silver Horizontal (Geneva)	1 15 0	to	5 5 0
Silver Levers (English)	3 10 0	to	26 0 0
An Extra Strong Silver Lever, suitable for Working Men	4 4 0		

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.
REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

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

NEW SHOP, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
IT is a positive and well known fact that the CHEAPEST DRAPERY MART in the NORTH OF ENGLAND is
MESSRS. YOUNGHUSBAND & NEWBORNES,
THE ARCADE,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD. 350

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN.*

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. THOMAS LAMB, at the following places:—Happy Land, East Castle Colliery, Loud Cottages, Greencroft Cottages, The Lizzie, Annfield Plain, Catchgate, Harelaw, Kyo, Oxhill, Hedley's New Houses, Havannah, and Stanley.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. EDWARD WOOD, at the following places:—High Stables, South Derwent Cottages, Dowlais Cottages, Collierley Dykes, Dipton, Hill Top, and Flint Hill.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr ROBERT STOKEL, at White-le-Head, Tantobie, Tanfield, and Tanfield Lea.
ON SATURDAY MORNINGS
At East Tanfield, Shield Row, Oakey's Cottages, Causey, Marley Hill, Andrew's House, Sunniside, and Street Gate.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Saturday Morning*, at
LINTZ GREEN STATION, by Mr. TEMPERLEY,
AND AT
ROWLAND'S GILL STATION, by Mr. PERKINS.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr JOHN SHAW, at Mountsett, Pickering Nook, and Hobson.

DEPILATORY.—WELLS'S DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Forwarded by post (secured from observation) on receipt of 5s. by stamps or post-office order.
JOHN WELLS, 113, Euston Street, near Hampstead Road, London. Post-office orders payable at "Gower Street, W.C."
N.B.—Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy. 269

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.
DR SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)
This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

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. 35

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,
RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened the Premises
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
(Lately occupied by Mr. T. POTTS,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

WINTER SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.
GETTING WATERPROOFED BY MARTIN,
2, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE. 335

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
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HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

Greatly enlarged, 300 pages, bound, 1s., or by post, on receipt of 14 postage stamps.
THE HOMŒPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of). By RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a Hundred Diseases are fully described in this Work, and their various phases prescribed for, with proper doses for both Adults and Children.
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CAUTION.—The Medicines supplied by Agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, without which none are genuine. 375

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
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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Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.
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Joseph Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—October 13th, 1866.
Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

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THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying power of 32,000 times, shows all kinds of Animalcule in water, Circulation of the Blood, &c., &c., Adulteration of Food, Milk, &c., and is just the Microscope that every Surgeon, Dentist, Schoolmaster, Student, and Working Man should have.
It is pronounced by the Press (and all scientific men who have seen it), to be the best, cheapest, and most simple microscope ever invented.
It has twenty times the power of the Coddington or Stanhope Microscope, and is twice as good as the celebrated Rae Microscope (which has been awarded so many prize medals), as may be inferred from the following letter received from Mr. Rae himself.
CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.
To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker.
Sir.—Having seen some of your Diamond-Plate Lenses, I write to ask your terms for supplying me with the same per 20 gross, as I consider them superior to mine.
Yours, &c.,
RAE & Co., Opticians, Carlisle.
I beg to inform the Public that I have no Agents anywhere, and all pretended Agents are imposters. The above instrument can only be had from me, in Birmingham. Those at a distance who care for instruction and amusement, can have it safe and free by sample post, with book of full instructions, on receipt of 32 Postage Stamps. Sample sent abroad, two stamps extra.
All persons wishing further particulars and testimonials, must send stamped and addressed envelope.
ADDRESS:—
A. McCULLOCH,
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 299

Found.

FOUND, at Lanchester, on WEDNESDAY Morning, the 8th inst., a Tan coloured Bull Bitch. If not claimed within Seven Days will be sold to defray expenses.
Apply to Mr. W. WALTON, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester. 429

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to JACOB ROWELL, Tanfield. 434

Education.

EDUCATION.

THE DUTIES of Miss M. E. LOWRIE's School will be Resumed on TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1868.
No. 1 Cottage, Medomsley Road, Consett. 409

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins

MR. JOHN JENKINS is favoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in his SALE ROOM, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, July 11th, 13th, and following evenings a Large Assortment of DRAPERY GOODS and READY-MADE-CLOTHING, which will be Sold without the Slightest Reserve. 431

Public Notices.

COPPER, in Five Shillings' Parcels, can be had in exchange for Silver and Gold at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 167

TWO GALLONS OF GINGER BEER For 3d. by using GARBUTT'S GINGER BEER POWDER. Two Packages sent by Post for Eight Stamps. 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD. 419

THE Finest AMERICAN TWIST and CUT TOBACCO Manufactured, and Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of MEERSCHAUM PIPES at 426
JOHN TELFER'S,
9 & 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I, WM. OLIVER, of Annfield Plain will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts that my Wife MARY OLIVER may Contract after this date.
July 11th, 1868. 427

NOTICE.

I, BENJAMIN ROBINSON, of Hornsby Hill, Lanchester, hereby give Notice that I will not be answerable for any Debt that my Wife, MARY ROBINSON, may Contract after this date.
Lanchester, July 9th, 1868. 428

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, August 2nd, 1868, SERMONS will be preached in the above place of worship, in the morning at Half-past Ten o'clock by the REV. THOMAS GREENFIELD, of Shotley Bridge; and in the Afternoon at Two, and Evening at Six, by the REV. WILLIAM ANTLIFF, Principal of the Theological Institute, Sunderland.
On MONDAY, August 3rd, the Rev. WILLIAM ANTLIFF will preach in the Afternoon at Half-past Two o'clock, at the close of which a TEA PARTY will take place, to be followed by a PUBLIC MEETING, when addresses will be given by the Revs. W. Antliff and J. Welford, Messrs. J. Wrightson, J. Bushby, and others.
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by the Rev. T. Greenfield.
A Collection at the close of each Service in Aid of the Chapel Fund.
TICKETS FOR THE TEA, One Shilling each, may be had of the Members and Friends. 424

ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND SPORTS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the WITTONSTALL ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND SPORTS will be held on SATURDAY, July 18th, 1868, in a field kindly granted by Mr. GEORGE SURTEES.
A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
THE SPORTS will include Quoiting, Hurdle Racing, Flat Racing, Sack Racing, Wrestling, &c.
DANCING ON THE GREEN.
Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.
Admission to the Field, Sixpence each; to Field and Tea, One Shilling.
The Sporting to commence at One o'clock. 432

ODD FELLOWS PIC-NIC.

THE MEMBERS of the above Society will hold a PIC-NIC in a Field near Leadgate, kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. JOHN PARKER, on SATURDAY, July 18th, 1868.
At One o'clock the members will form into a Procession at the Odd Fellows Hall, Leadgate, from whence they will proceed, headed by the Leadgate Sax-horn Band, under the able leadership of Mr. HENRY PALMER, by way of Consett to Blackhill thence to Leadgate, then after perambulating the principal streets they will proceed direct to the field where tea will be provided by Mr. T. ROWE in a tent belonging to the Rev. T. SMITH. Tea on the tables at Three o'clock.
The Band will attend and play select pieces of music during the Afternoon.
There will be a Cricket Match played in the field and other Games of Amusement of the latest style.
ADMISSION BY TICKET—Tea and Field, One Shilling each; Field, Sixpence each. Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Tickets may be had at the gate, or, any of the Committee. 435

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION SOCIETY.

LIBERALS possessing County Qualifications for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, are reminded that Notices of Claim to be inserted in the next Register of Votes must be delivered to the Overseers of the Townships where the property is situate for which the Voter claims, on or before the 20th July instant. Forms of Claim, and all necessary information, can be obtained gratuitously on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

POLLING DISTRICT.	AGENTS.
Castle Eden	Mr. John Watson, Solicitor, Durham.
Chester-le-Street	Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, Chester-le-Street, Mr. John Watson, Solicitor, Durham.
Durham	Messrs. Thompson and Lisle, and Messrs. Watson, Solicitors, Durham.
Gateshead	Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, Solicitor, 39, Church Street, Gateshead, and Mr. John Woolston, jun., Solicitor, Hills Street, Gateshead.
Jarrow	Messrs. Daglish and Stewart, Solicitors, Newcastle, and Mr. Thomas Robson, Liberal Registration Office, 21, Walter Street, Jarrow.
Hetton-le-Hole	Messrs. Legge and Miller, Solicitors, Houghton-le-Spring, and Mr. P. Forster, Solicitor, Durham.
Heworth	Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, Solicitor, 39, Church Street, Gateshead, and Mr. John Woolston, jun., Solicitor, Hills Street, Gateshead.
Lanchester	Mr. John Patrick, Solicitor, Durham, and Mr. Thomas Watson, Solicitor, Durham.
South Shields	Mr. Robert Wheldon, Solicitor, South Shields, and Mr. John Strachan.
Sunderland	Mr. Henry Dixon, Solicitor, Sunderland, and Mr. John Watson, Solicitor, Durham.
Whickham and Winlaton	Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, Solicitor, 39, Church Street, Gateshead. Mr. J. Woolston, Solicitor, Hills Street, Gateshead.

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Public Notices.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"Education—Representation" next week.

Local and District News.

A PROMISING YOUNG FELLOW.—On Monday, a young lad named John Pearson, the son of respectable parents was brought up at the Durham Police charged with stealing a silver Geneva watch and two pocket knives the property of John Bentser, gardener. The facts were of a very painful nature. The accused was sent three months to prison.

SCHOOL TREAT.—The children of the Pelton, West Pelton, and Pit Hill schools, numbering about 420, were, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., handsomely entertained by Major and Mrs. Joicey at Urpeth Lodge. The children seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and throughout they preserved the most excellent behaviour. About seven o'clock three hearty cheers were raised for Mrs. Joicey, and again for Major Joicey, and then the young people marched off, with flying banners.

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The twentieth quarterly meeting of this society was held on Saturday, when the balance sheet for the past quarter was read and adopted. The receipts for the quarter show a decrease of £684 19s. 9d. against the previous quarter, and yet after meeting all working and incidental expenses, there was a net profit of £314 12s. to appropriate to interest on the capital, depreciation of fixtures and property, additions to reserve fund, and an educational leva of £11 5s. 6d., leaving the sum of £220 13s. 6d. to pay a dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound on members' purchases in the grocery and drapery departments, and allowing a small balance to be carried forward to next quarter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the Committee Room on the 4th inst. The President in the chair. The balance sheet, which was read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted, was satisfactory. The business done being larger than in any previous quarter, the sales averaged £110 8s. weekly. The net profits, after paying £15 16s. 5d. interest on the shares, £5 to depreciation fund, was £101 18s. 7d., from which a dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound was declared on members' purchases, leaving a balance of £2 15s. 3d. to be carried to the educational fund. The Chairman announced to the meeting that the purchase of their premises was now complete.

VALUABLE PRESENT.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, who has been in the employ of eminent paper manufacturers, Messrs. John Annandale and Sons, of Shotley Grove, near Shotley Bridge, being retiring from this situation after many years service, was presented on Monday, by the senior member of that firm, James Annandale, Esq., with a handsome and valuable tea and coffee service, in appreciation of his long and faithful discharge of his various duties. The present bore the following inscription, "Presented to Thomas Patterson, as a mark of respect by the firm of John Annandale and Sons, for whom he has acted as engineer for 34 years.—July, 1868." Mr. Patterson retires from his late situation, not only with the respect and esteem of his late employers, but also that of his fellow workmen in every department of the extensive paper works, as well as that of his fellow citizens and neighbours.

MUGGLESWICK COMMON ON FIRE.—For about a fortnight, that portion of Muggleswick Common, known as "Whitehall Moss," situated between Waskerley and Rowley, has been on fire, and has, within the last few days, considerably enlarged its dimensions. We visited the scene on Wednesday, and observed for upward of two miles, on a table land of considerable altitude, the black heather, peat, and scorched grass, were being consumed by the devouring element. With varying winds the fire has been shifted from one part to another, leaving large plots covered with blackened ashes. In these parts, where there is depth of peat the fire still retains its hold, and in some places is about two feet deep. In its progress the fire consumes the parched "ling," almost instantly; in some instances the flame being quite visible. We also noticed that the roots of the trees—the residue of what once constituted a plantation of fir trees, but *when* we could gather no reliable information—had been ignited, as nearly all of them were in a charred condition. No definite account can be given of the origin of the fire, and as yet no efforts have been made to stop its ravages. The sheep that pasture on the scanty fare of the "fell" are getting their territory visibly shortened, and should the westerly winds continue a large plantation will be endangered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE WEAR VALLEY RAILWAY.—About one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a somewhat serious smash-up occurred on the Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway, about 500 yards west of Witton-le-Wear Station. No. 3 mineral engine, with a train of eighty chaldron waggons, laden with limestone, was proceeding down the line from Stanhope, when suddenly one of the wheels came off, which instantly caused a number of the following waggons to pile upon the top of each other for a great height, when they fell, and were hurled all over the line, presenting a spectacle of the utmost confusion. At this part of the line there is a heavy incline to the level crossing at Witton-le-Wear Station, at the spot where the accident happened. The mineral train had been running at about eight miles an hour, if it had been going at full speed and the accident had occurred 100 yards further down the incline nothing could have prevented every waggon from being precipitated down a battery of eighty feet deep. As it was, about thirty-six of the waggons were smashed into match-wood and strewed over the line and battery sides. The rails were torn up and broken for a considerable distance, which, with the contents of the waggons, caused complete block of the line, which here is only single. Some of the metals were twisted in all shapes, and others broken quite in two. A large force of men were without delay set to clear the way and repair the line, which, however, was only just accomplished in time to allow the 5.30 train to pass.

EXCITING CHASE NEAR LANCHESTER.—On Friday last, a person who called himself J. Sherdon, hailing from Sheffield, had effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Collinson, Whiteside Farm, Holmside, while the occupants were haymaking, by means of a ladder, with the intent of committing a robbery. Fortunately Mr. Collinson came home at the time, and seeing the ladder, suspected there was something wrong. Looking around the house, he observed Sherdon in a chamber, whereupon he immediately called in the assistance of Mr. Bolam, butcher, who was passing at the time. The house-breaker however, at once became aware that his position was somewhat critical, so without any ceremony he jumped through the window. Messrs. Bolam and Collinson ran in pursuit, but were soon baffled. As soon as P. C. Thomas Forster was informed of the escape of the prisoner, he posted Mr. Collinson, who was on horseback, on the road outside of the wood to prevent the prisoner's escape in that direction, and then ran as fast as his legs would carry him to Langley Old Hall, to solicit the assistance of Mr. Forster, who is Lord Durham's gamekeeper. On being informed of the circumstance, Mr. Forster summoned out his sons, and thus reinforced the party took the fields. They entered the wood in which the thief had taken refuge in skirmishing order, and the sound of so many feet crashing through the underwood soon let the delinquent know the strength of the force arrayed against him, and forced him to break cover. Away he went at a stiff pace over the fields with a good lead, his pursuers raised a regular hue and cry as he showed from his hiding. A stiff run followed, in which the fugitive vainly attempted to elude the pursuit after him, and at last when sadly beaten, and after running, it was computed, about six miles, he lay down at the feet of Mr. Collinson's horse, and rendered himself a captive, his pursuers soon gathered round him like a pack of hounds coming in at the death, to look their last at him, before he was consigned to limbo.

On Saturday night, a destructive fire occured in the shop of Mr. Richardson, draper, Bishop Auckland.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—At our market, on Monday, there was a good show of both beast and sheep. Beef, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per stone; mutton, 6d. 7d. per pound. Lambs, a good show, from 21s. to 28s. each. There was a good show of lean stock, but not many buyers.

CAMP MEETING AT WASKERLEY.—On Sunday, a camp meeting in connection with the Primitive Methodist body, was held at Waskerley Park. The services were conducted by Mr. J. Brodie, esq., Consett, and religious addresses were given by several laymen. The attendance was good.

DERWENTWATER ESTATES.—In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, a petition was presented by Mr. Ald. Cowen, from Blaydon-on-Tyne, on behalf of the claims of Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, to the estates of her grandfather John, the fourth earl of Derwentwater.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—It has been ascertained that the fatality among Mr. Garbutt's cattle at Shildon, was occasioned by quantities of red lead having been distributed over the grazing fields among the manure. The manure heap was situated near a joiner's shop, and the workmen had been in the habit of throwing their old paint pots on the heap.

BLACKHILL SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday evening, the installation of the officers appointed for the ensuing terms connected with the Star of Hope (Blackhill) Division of the Sons of Temperance, took place under the supervision of Bro. J. Gibson, G.W.P., Newcastle. What are regarded as the principal offices—Worthy Patriarch and Worthy Associates—were filled by Bros. C. White and J. Charlton, Consett, and the minor appointments by an able staff. This society still continues in a flourishing state.

ROBBING A CHILD IN DURHAM.—On Monday, a respectable-looking girl, who gave her name as Jane Harrison, and stated that she resided with her aunt at Pensher, was charged before the Durham magistrates, with robbing a child named Ann Perriman aged twelve years, of 14s. The child had been sent into Durham from Haswell by her mother, to receive 14s. relief money, and after she had carefully wrapped the latter up in paper she took her seat beside the prisoner at the foot of the Londonderry Monument. The prisoner, it is alleged asked to look at the money, and having taken it purchased some sweets for the child. The case was remanded for inquiry.

POISONING OF FISH IN AUCKLAND PARK.—In the course of Monday, some despicable person had conveyed a quantity of poisonous matter into the park of the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, and put it into the river Gaunless, which runs through the park, for the apparent purpose of poisoning the fish, with which the river abounds. The whole of the fish from the entrance into the park into the Wear have been poisoned. Mr. W. V. Thompson, the agent the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has issued a handbill, offering a reward for the discovery of the guilty party, and the police are also on the alert.

SUICIDE AT SUNDERLAND.—A determined case of suicide by a widow named Mrs. Cheeseman occurred on Sunday last, at Fowler's Terrace, Sunderland. She has more than once made known her intention to kill herself, and consequently great watchfulness has been observed. On Sunday morning, the nurse, in obedience to her instructions, left her for a while to see if the dinner was being got ready by the servant, and it appears that during her absence she had fastened a handkerchief to a knob on the inside of the room-door, with which she hanged herself. The doctors were sent for, but on their arrival found her quite dead.

POACHING NEAR FENCE HOUSES.—George Scott, and George Noble, pitmen, were charged before the Houghton magistrates, with tresspassing in search of game, on the land of E. H. Shipperdson, near Fence Houses, on the 17th of June. The men were seen on Morton Moor, near Fence Houses, on the day in question, when Scott's greyhound started a hare. Scott ran after them into the plantation, hounding the dog on and Noble ran on the side of the plantation to see the issue of the chase. A gamekeeper, named Hart, then spoke to the men, when Scott admitted the charge, and asked to be forgiven. Scott did not appear to answer the charge, and the magistrates acquitted Noble, and sentenced the prisoner Scott to pay a fine of £1 5s., or twenty-eight days' imprisonment in default.

SUICIDE AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Sunday night, a man named Robert Howe, aged forty-eight years committed suicide by hanging himself in the house, at Low Flats, near Chester-le-Street. Deceased had been drinking a good deal of late, and was last seen alive at half-past three on Sunday morning. He was then in a state of intoxication, and was not heard of again until six o'clock, when a man named James Elliot, went to deceased's house, and found him suspended by the neck. He immediately gave the alarm. Assistance soon arriving, the body was cut down, but life was extinct. He is supposed to have committed suicide while in a state of *delirium tremens*.

POLICE INSPECTION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The men composing the Lanchester Division of Durham County Constabulary, were inspected in a field near to Shotley Bridge Police Station, the property of Messrs. John Annandale and Sons, on Saturday last, by Captain W. P. Elgee, the Government Inspector, accompanied by Colonel White, the Chief Constable for the county, who fully confirmed the good opinion so liberally expressed on former occasions. By the instructions of Supt. Thompson, they were put though their drill by P.C. Gilroy, which they executed with remarkable steadiness and precision, which could scarcely have been excelled. Their appointments were immediately afterwards inspected, as also were the books. The inspector expressed himself highly satisfied to Superintendent Thompson with the clean, neat, and correct keeping of the books. They then inspected the justice-rooms, and cells, which were clean and satisfactory. They afterwards proceeded to Consett, and inspected the police station and cells, all of which gave great satisfaction as to the clean manner in which all were kept.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN AT CROOK.—On Monday, at the Bishop Auckland Police Court, John Lumley, was brought up in custody charged with assaulting P.C. Edward Gibbon, at Crook, on the 7th June last. About one o'clock in the moring, the officer was on duty at Job's Hill Toll Bar, near Crook, when he saw four men behind a hedge. He asked what they wanted there, when one of them asked if they were doing any harm. The officer warned them that they had better be going home about their business, whereupon they all pounced out and surrounded the officer, the prisoner being on the right hand. One of the men struck the officer a blow with his fist, which appeared to be a signal for an attack, as at the same time the prisoner dealt him a severe blow on the face with some weapon he had in his hand, which broke his jaw bone, and brought him to the ground. The others then commenced striking and kicking the offier with their feet in a most brutal manner, after which they made off leaving the policeman in an insensible state upon the road. He was then taken to a house and received surgical aid. Two of the men, brothers, named Millar were apprehended a few days after and brought up, and fined; a third, named Cuthbert Gibbs, is at present in Durham Gaol, on another charge, and will be brought up on being released, and the prisoner, who had left the neighbourhood, was apprehended at Haswell last week by Sergeant Cressford, and taken to Castle Eden, and locked up. He was fined £2 19s. or in default two months with hard labour, at Durham House of Correction.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A NEWCASTLE GENTLEMAN.—An accident, which occurred to Mr. John Green, architect, on Thursday night, resulted in his death, on Saturday, at Lemington. Mr. R. Dickinson, deputy-coroner, held an inquest on the body on Monday. Mr. Ald. Green, of Shields (deceased's cousin), and the son of the deceased were present. A lad named William Gunn, son of Mr. John Gunn, land steward, Lemington, deposed that he was sitting on some rails near to Lemington Hall, and opposite Walbottle waggon-way, about half-past eight o'clock in the evening of Thursday last, when he observed the deceased driving towards Lemington, and on crossing the waggon-way which crosses the turnpike road at that place, the offside wheel of the gig did not pass over but continued within the rail for about fifty yards, when the deceased turned the horse's head to get over the rail, which caused the gig to give a spring, and the deceased was thrown out, and the wheel passed over his chest. He did not think the deceased was dragged, as had been supposed, but appeared to fall on his head and shoulders. He was not driving very quick, and the horse appeared to be a quiet one. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and, at their suggestion, the coroner instructed the constable to see the Surveyor of Roads, with a view of something been done to render the spot less dangerous where the accident occurred. The deceased gentleman was sixty-one years of age, and resided in Portland Place, New Bridge Street, Newcastle. He was architect for a variety of public buildings in this district; but of late years confined his attention to the works of the Duke of Northumberland. He was several times president of the Architects' Association. The interment of the deceased took place on Wednesday, and his remains being followed by a large number of sorrowing friends.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluids and solids of the human body should be kept free from those impurities which are continually getting admission into the system by erroneous living, unwholesome atmosphere or disordered stomach. The only safe and certain way to expell all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, and at the same time removing any irregularities which their presence may have already produced in any organ. Holloway's Pills expell all humours which taint or impoverish the blood, which they purify and invigorate and give general tone. They are applicable to all ages—young or old, robust or delicate. 50

POLICE INSPECTIONS.—On Saturday, at noon, the constabulary of the Stanhope Division of the county of Durham, under the command of Superintendent Samuel Robinson, were inspected at Stanhope by the Government Inspector, Captain Elgee, accompanied by Colonel White, chief constable of the county. There were present the Rev. Canon Clayton, the Rev. Mr. Graham, Sergeant Macdonald, drill instructor of the Stanhope Volunteers, and the police of that division, and others. A most minute inspection of the men, their books, and their appointments was made, together with the police station and cells, and everything was found to be in the most creditable state. The Inspector, on the same day, inspected the police station at Wolsingham, where he found the police station and cells very clean and orderly.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DURHAM.—On Monday afternoon, an attempt at suicide was made by a man, named James Robinson, a beerhouse-keeper, in Hallgarth Street, who is also engaged as ostler at the Three Tons Inn, New Elvet. Some young men were proceeding along the river side, near the Engine Field, when they saw Robinson standing stripped to his linings, and evidently preparing to jump into the river. As they got near him, he raised a phial to his lips, and drank off half of its contents before they got to him. The young men took the phial from his hand, and found it to be labelled "laudanum." They at once threw the phial into the river, and took the would-be suicide home. Dr. Shaw was soon in attendance on the man, and emetics were administered, which caused Robinson to vomit. The surgeon affirmed that no laudanum was vomited by Robinson, but it was deemed necessary to keep him "moving," and a person was deputed to sit up with him last night. The cause for attempting the rash act is not stated.

STAGSHAW BANK SUMMER FAIR.—The sheep fair was held on Friday, when there was only a moderate number pitched for sale. The demand was very sluggish, prices lowering, and many left over unsold. The horse and 'cattle fair was held on Saturday, the 4th inst. There was a very small show of shorthorned cattle, but a fair show of Irish, and a few lots of Scotch kyloes and polled heifers. The continued dry weather lessened the demand for cattle, and prices are lower, with part left unsold. Several small lots of sheep were again offered, but the extensive droughty weather having withered up the pastures to a great extent, there was scarcely any purchasers for them—in fact, some farmers are feeding their cattle with hay in the field for want of grass, and thus actually giving Chrismas food at midsummer; a *dernier resort*, but one which, under present circumstances, cannot be avoided. There was a moderate show of horses of various ages and qualities; good animals changed hand at fair prices; the inferior ones met a dull afternoon as regards customers, and several lots had to be taken home again by their owners. Pigs were high.

DURHAM SCHOOL SPEECHES.—Tuesday was "speech day" at Durham School, and the large school-room was, as usual, well filled with an attentive and fashionable audience of the *elite* of Durham and the neighbourhood, besides many of the relatives and friends of Dr. Holden's pupils. The speakers, one and all, exhibited marks of sound training, and bore witness to the excellent instruction received at the hand of their energetic and respected head master. The pieces were admirably selected from the standard works of English, French, Greek and Latin authors, the serious and comic being justly proportioned. Among the speakers, while all did justice to their respective parts, A. Cherry, Pridden, Darnell, Holden, Elliott, Finch, E. and H. Hamilton, were capable of little, if any improvement, and did great credit to their teachers, as well as to themselves. After the speeches, the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the various branches of study. A humorous and appropriate epilogue was subsequently delivered in an effective manner by Messrs Cherry and E. Hamilton. The piece contained many happy allusions to the events of the past year, together with some friendly and amusing criticisms upon the several speakers. Then followed a political discussion of some length, in which the views of each of the great parties were very fairly set forth. Three cheers for the ladies were then proposed and warmly given, which was heartily responded to. Three cheers for the city members and three for Dr. Holden were successively proposed and warmly given, after which the audience dispersed, all apparently well pleased with the performance.

THE DRINKFIELD IRON COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday, at Darlington, in the Lecture Room of the Central Hall. There was a fair attendance of shareholders, consisting chiefly of working men from Middlesborough, Stockton, Witton Park, Darlington, and other places. Mr. H. K. Spark, the chairman of the company presided.—The Chairman stated that since May, when the last meeting was held, and when he accepted the chairmanship, the shareholders had not come up with their calls as they were then informed that it was necessary they should do if they would save the concern. The works, which were ready to be opened, therefore, were at a standstill for want of money. The directors had had several meetings, and a fortnight since saw Mr. Kane, president of the Ironworks Union, and Mr. Macdonald, representing 22,000 miners. These gentlemen advised them to place the concern, as it was originally proposed to do, on the co-operative principle, when they believed that a large number of shares would be taken up by working men all over the country. The object of the present meeting, therefore, was for approving or rejecting a provisional agreement for the transfer of the undertaking of the present company to a proposed new company on the co-operative basis; and, secondly, if approved, to pass a resolution for winding up the present company. The chairman explained that the shareholders would at least be in no worse position under the new arrangement if they chose to adopt it, as it would be merely a transference of the company from under the Joint Stock Companies' to the Friendly Societies' Act. The shares would be of the same value; but instead of £5 shares they would be £1 shares. Mr. Morgan, of Witton Park; Mr. Llewellyn, of Middlesborough; Messrs. Davis, Garbutt, and Cocker, of Darlington and others addressed the meeting. The general feeling was in favour of the proposed change: and ultimately, a proposition to that effect was carried with only three dissentients.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—An amusing episode, involving a case of mistaken identity, occurred on Monday, in Newcastle. A rumour had got abroad that Sir Robert Napier, the commander of the Abyssinian Expedition had arrived at the Central Station on his way to the North, and thither a number of people soon repaired, determined to satisfy their curiosity. The object of interest was soon pointed out. But his non-chalence was a marvel to everyone. Only to think the great Sir Robert Napier should be walking about the railway station platform, and then under the portico alone, plainly dressed, and unconcerned, was perplexing, to say the least; but the idea was speedily got rid of—the traveller had made up his mind to preserve his incognito, and the story that his silver-knobbed stick had inscribed upon it "Sir Robert Napier," must be true. Thus strengthened in their convictions, about a dozen, then a score, then fifty, then a hundred, and at last double that number formed a sort of constellation, "Sir Robert" being the centre of attraction. What were the thoughts of the unwary excursionist, who excited all the attention we do not know; but he showed signs of uneasiness, and walked away first from one group of spectators and then to another, like a man anxious to get rid of a hive of bees. Speculations as to "Sir Robert's" looks—the possibility of a slight man like him undergoing such fatigue—and the mixture of the lion and the lamb in the natural composition, as evidenced by the change of circumstances and situations—were freely indulged in. At last "Sir Robert" tired of having his footsteps dogged, and puzzled as to the meaning thereof, entered the first-class compartment of the 11.45 midday train for Edinburgh and Glasgow. Public enthusiasm could not be longer stifled. The crisis had arrived. Railway authorities were on the alert, and one of the chiefs received the intimation that it would be well to inquire if the compliment about to be paid to "Sir Robert" would be acceptable. A certain functionary peered in at the window and questioned point blank the "observed of all observers" as to whether he was General Sir R. Napier. Judge of the amazement and chagrin of the crowd of enthusiasts when as the train moved off they received the intelligence that they had encouraged a dear delusion! The gentleman was a Robert Napier—highly connected—on his way to Glasgow, but had not the claim to the distinction which his new friends were inclined to accord him. The *finale* was com'c.

Election News.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

LEADGATE.

On Monday, Mr. John Patrick, solicitor, Durham, and Mr. Thomas Watson (of the firm of Messrs. J. and T. Watson, solicitors, Durham) met Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell at the Durham Railway Station, on their arrival from Sunderland by the 12·45 train. The party proceeded to Lanchester, and successfully canvassed that district. From thence, they proceeded in a carriage and pair to Leadgate, and addressed a public meeting near Mr. Mace's, the Commercial Inn. Mr. Wm. Cheeseman presided. Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. Bell made speeches similar to those reported below as delivered at Consett.—At the conclusion of their observations, Mr. John Parker proposed, and Mr. Joseph Marriage seconded, a resolution expressive of confidence in the candidates, and a determination to support them in the most thorough manner, which was carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the party drove off to

CONSETT,

Where Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell were received with the greatest enthusiasm by a large assembly, near the Commercial Hotel, where it was announced the address would be delivered. Amongst those present, we noticed Mr. Victor Williamson, barrister-at-law; Mr. John Elliott, Mr. John Patrick, solicitor, Durham; Mr. Thomas Watson (of the firm of J. and T. Watson, solicitors, Durham); Mr. Geo. Routledge, Consett; Mr. Thomas Williams, Consett; Mr. John Gledstone, Consett; Mr. Edward Routledge, Consett; Mr. Barkas, Blackhill; Mr. Thomas Rawes, Consett; Mr. Thomas Rowe, Consett; Mr. William Keenleyside, Consett; Mr. John Thomas Little, Consett; Mr. Matthew Coupland, Ebchester; Mr. John Patrick, jun., Consett; Mr. John Parker, Leadgate; Mr. Thompson, Leadgate; Mr. G. Hawdon, Leadgate; Mr. George Errington, Rowley; Mr. John Simpson, Bradley; Mr. John Simpson, Iveston; Mr Wm. Turner, Blackhill; Mr. Thomas Siddle, Consett; Mr. James Jones, Consett; Mr. John Oliver, Consett; Mr. Matthew Spencer, Knitsley; Mr. Wm. Close, Consett; Mr. R. Lattimer, Elm Park; Mr. Thomas Ridley, Blackhill; Mr. John Heymer, Blackhill; Mr. H. Carss, Cutlers' Hall; Mr. Wm. Shell, Consett; Mr. Robert Surtees, Consett; Mr. Ralph Walton, Blackhill; Mr. Isaac Murray, Consett; Mr. W. Lamb, Consett; Mr. T. Lammonby, Consett; Mr. Francis Snaith, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Ralph Ward, Castleside; Mr. J. Atkinson, Dipton; Mr. Edward Atkinson, Shotley Bridge; Mr. George Stephenson, Castleside; Mr. William Todd, Consett, &c., &c.

Mr. JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, who was invited to preside, said that about three years ago he had the pleasure of proposing Mr. Shafto and Sir Hedworth Williamson as fit and proper persons to represent the interests of the Northern division of the county of Durham. Mr. Shafto, as they were aware, had retired. He (Mr. Priestman) would, however, take the opportunity of stating to the people of Consett that he did not regret having nominated Mr. Shafto on the occasion to which he referred, because he had faithfully and honourably discharged the duties which had devolved upon him in the course of his Parliamentary career. (Cheers.) Sir Hedworth Williamson again appeared before them, and they were heartily glad to see him. With that gentleman came Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell to fill the place of Mr. Shafto. (Cheers.) Now he (Mr. Priestman) felt that he could recommend Mr. Bell for their acceptance with the same confidence that three years ago he named to them Mr. Shafto. Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. Bell had proved themselves to be consistent Liberal politicians. He would advise them not to regard that election as other than a most important piece of business. He believed that the two candidates before them were intent upon doing all that they could to advance their local and national interests, and would now invite one of them (Mr. Bell) to state his opinions.

Mr. I. L. BELL, who was greeted with loud and prolonged demonstrations of approval, said he thanked them most heartily for the reception which had been accorded to him. He assured them that during their canvas that day the most satisfactory assurances had been given to them, and that wherever they moved, blue seemed to be the colour. (Cheers.) He would tell them—as he had told the electors at Leadgate—that the appearance of himself and Sir Hedworth Williamson amongst them so late was not to be understood in the light of disrespect, but to be taken as a proof of the confidence they had in the Liberalism of the electors of that district. (Cheers.) Since he had arrived, a question had been addressed to him with reference to his connection with a large establishment in the immediate neighbourhood—(hear, hear)—namely—whether or not he advised the shutting up of the Consett Iron Works? (Hear, hear.) He could not recall during the course of his tolerably long business life all the bad advice he had given; but he believed that in the case referred to he did give the advice that the works had better be offered to private individuals rather than be carried on by the liquidators of the bank. (Cheers, and a voice—"That solves the question.") He could only say that his intercourse with every gentleman of that establishment from the first to the present day, had been of the most friendly description. Now, the advice that he should give them, if the "reds" appeared amongst them, was to be careful in lending an ear to what they said. The Tories would have them believe that they had laid the people of the neighbourhood under a lasting debt of obligation by carrying the Reform Bill; but he would remind them that had it not been for the opposition of the Tory party they would have had a Reform Bill much sooner; and, further, that if a measure of that sort had been carried by the Liberal party, it would have made a larger addition to their ranks than had been made by Mr. Disraeli's bill. He hoped that they would so vote on the election day that they would settle the vital question relating to the Irish Church. So far as the House of Commons was concerned, he was an untried man; but so far as regarded Liberal principles, he had been a consistent and conscientious adherent to them during his political life. (Loud cheers.)

Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, who was greeted with great applause, congratulated the vast concourse of people then assembled upon their deep-rooted determination to uphold those Liberal principles which he knew was so dear them when he addressed them three years ago in that very place. It was for the electors of Consett and the Northern Division of the county of Durham generally to decide whether they would return himself and Mr. Bell, and give effect to their principles in the House of Commons; or allow Mr. Elliott to be elected, and so place themselves in an anomalous position. He had the greatest respect for Mr. Elliot personally; but the question before them related not to individual merit so much as it did to political principle. In a word the contest was "Liberal principles *versus* Conservative principles." (Cheers.) He believed that Mr. Elliot—for whom he had the greatest admiration—would be much more pleasantly employed in looking after his own affairs than entering upon a political course of action. However, as he had chosen to come forward in the Tory interest, he (Sir Hedworth Williamson) with his friend Mr. Bell had determined to come forward and fight in the Liberal cause; and they not only meant to fight, but with the assistance of the electors they meant to win. (Loud Cheers.) It was for them to say whether Liberalism should be still made triumphant—as it now undoubtedly was—in the country, or whether they should revert to the days of Conservative dictation, which he had been the humble means of helping to rid that county of, and would be again the humble means of doing all that he could to prevent that county ever again submitting to. (Cheers.) In Leadgate they had the gratification of finding that their principles were predominant. (Cheers.) And he believed in the case of Consett, when they had to march to the poll—in battle array—those colours which the men then wore in their hats, and which the bonnie ladies of Conset, he was glad to perceive, also wore in their bonnets—(laughter and cheers)—would gain the victory! (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He trusted they would in Consett next time give Conservatism such a blow thot it would never recover. (Applause and a voice, "One cheer more for the tried good men," which was accorded.)

Mr. J. CALVERT moved "That this meeeing is of opinion that Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. I. L. Bell are fit and proper persons to represent the northern division of the county of Durham in Parliament, and pledges itself to use its utmost endeavours to procure their election."

Mr. MATTHEW COUPLAND seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the business.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Monday evening, Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. I. L. Bell met the electors of Shotley Bridge in the Town Hall. The building was crowded to excess, and there was the greatest enthusiasm. On the motion of Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. William Barkas was called upon to preside. There were present Mr. Jonathan Priestman, Mr. Jas. Radcliffe, Mr. A. E. Tregelles, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. F. Snaith, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Thomas Ridley, Mr. Robt. Jackson, Mr. J. Heymer, Mr. C. Mosley, Mr. H. Carss, Mr. George Hawdon, Mr. Thomas Muse, Mr. J. Wrightson, Mr. T. Gradon, Mr. C. Hammond, Mr. J. Leslie, Mr. J. Elliott, &c, &c.

The CHAIRMAN declared himself a staunch advocate of reform, and remarked that the candidature of three persons for North Durham reminded him of a story about a treadmill, which was only capable of accommodating two persons, so that the third who tried to get on, and made the wheel go faster, was bound to be thrown off. He (the chairman) had lived during part of the reign of George the Third, during the reign of George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and now of George the Third's granddaughter, and had seen a good deal of political life and movements, and considered that was the reason he had been chosen to occupy that position.

Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON was no less gratified than astonished to find that the third meeting of electors which he and his friend Mr. Bell had been present at that day, if possible, surpassed the two former in numbers and enthusiasm. It was a difficult thing for persons like himself and Mr. Bell, in going about the country, to bring themselves prominently before the electors. It was no wish of their own that they did so at such an early stage of the proceedings relating to an election; but if there were no other excuse than the one which they had found out during the canvass that they had made in the few moments they had to spare, it would, he thought, be sufficient. They had been told that they were too late there, that the others had been there three weeks before. Those very words had been used two or three times to him, and he concluded therefore that they would see that they were not responsible for having brought on a premature and early contest. He was sorry that they should be called upon five months before a general election to leave their usual avocations, the beautiful scenery, and beautiful weather, to listen to political harangues. But as they had entered upon the contest they had determined not to leave a stone unturned to ensure success. He believed that he had not fallen short of the protestations that he made there three or four years ago, when he was engaged appearing before them with his colleague Mr. Shafto, and that he had supported every measure having a Liberal tendency, and calculated to promote the welfare of his constituents. (Cheers.) He had attended, he thought, very regularly to his duties, and had done his best to serve them. He would apologise to anyone for not having answered a letter which might have been sent whilst he was abroad during winter, owing to circumstances to which he need not further allude. He did not wish to praise himself, but to call those facts to their minds to prove that he was deserving of the confidence which they had been kind enough to show him. (Cheers.) He then narrated the proceedings connected with the introduction of the Reform Bill; showing how unwarrantable it was for the Tory Government to arrogate the credit relating thereto, and then pointing out that they were disappointed as to the number that the bill would enfranchise. As he mentioned at Leadgate, there was one clause alone in the Reform Bill about which people had begun to differ so much, that it had been determined to send up to London and take an opinion upon it. The judges had sent down an opinion, which at one swoop disfranchised three thousand men in the borough of Sunderland. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") The Reform Bill ought not to be of that nature; but should be made so plain that not the slightest difficulty should be felt as to its clauses. (Hear, hear.) They ought to see also that the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill were considerably improved and modified, and that the redistribution of seats scheme should be totally revised. (Hear, hear.) He then advocated the throwing open of Universities to Dissenters, and that there should be a full development of religious as well as of civil liberty. Considering that Ireland was a part and parcel of the United Kingdom, he argued that they were bound to mete out justice to her people, and that there was no justice in compelling the majority to be domineered over, and to support the minority in the matter of the Church Establishment. He then avowed himself in favour of progress, and at a loss to conceive how Conservatism, which meant to stand still, could be reconciled with the spirit of the age. (Cheers.)

Mr. I. L. BELL, amid loud applause, expressed himself, encouraged by the gratitude manifested by the electors to Sir Hedworth Williamson for his services, and pleased to place himself under such generous masters. In travelling round the colliery districts he had noticed that an appeal was made on behalf of Mr. Elliot, on the ground that he was a "bonnie pit lad," and observed thereupon that he might put in a similar claim as being connected with the iron trade. Such considerations as those, however, should be set aside, as they well knew, as Sir Hedworth Williamson had said, that the contest was between Liberalism and Conservatism. Letters which he had received from several inhabitants of that place referred to the great questions of capital and labour—a subject which had been also alluded to in an admirable speech of Mr. Gladstone's which he read that day—and as they were principally working men he might particularly refer to the same. He ventured to suggest some time ago, when unhappy disputes prevailed in the iron trade, that some courts of concilliation, some reference to disinterested parties, might be of use in solving those difficulties. He believed that so far as the question of wages was concerned the legislature could not interfere with any degree of success, and the settlement must be undoubtedly left to the good sense of the persons immediately affected. Having been a witness of the estrangement continuing, he had raised a voice of warning that foreigners might take advantage. He was sorry to say that his prediction had been fulfilled but he hoped that by the adoption of proper measures in future, the advantages which this country naturally possessed, in conjunction with the skill and industry of her artizans, would soon dispel any cloud that might hang over them. (Hear, hear.) After describing the faultiness of the Reform Act, he glanced at the Irish Church question—(following the line of argument Sir Hedworth adopted)—and then urged the Liberals to be united, and to return them by double the previous majority, and not nullify their votes and place them on a par with the southern division, where Mr. Pease was made a cypher of by his colleague. (Cheers.)

Mr. TREGELLES then addressed the meeting. They could have no doubt but what Sir H. Williamson would be again returned. Nor should there be any doubt about Mr. Bell's election, for he was well conversant with the wants and habits of the working men. (Cheers.) He then argued that they should do away with standing armies which cost twenty-five millions annually, and that they should reform the drinking customs, for they caused the death of 60,000 men and the expenditure of a hundred millions each year.

Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSOM stated in reply to a question, that he could not support the Permissive Bill. While believing that he could not go through the present hard work without stimulants, he admitted that there was much cause to take some steps to lessen the evils of drunkenness.

Mr. BELL, in reply to the same question, said he could not vote for the Permissive Bill at present, although he would be prepared to do so as soon as public opinion was decidedly in favour of it.

Mr. JOHN WRIGHTSON then moved, and Mr. F. SNAITH seconded, that Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. I. L. Bell were fit and proper persons to represent that constituency, which motion was carried with cheers.

A vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Mr. Geo. Elliot, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, canvassed this neighbourhood on Saturday and Monday.

LANCHESTER.

On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of Mr. George Elliot's supporters was held at Lanchester, at the house of Mrs. Walton. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Elliot had a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Elliot was cheered on entering and leaving the village.

SINGULAR DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An old lady, who had got upon the train for Chicago at Freeport, recently, was observed suddenly to throw up her arms exclaiming "I am a wicked witch, and am going to die!" She died soon after with terrible convulsions. In her pocket was found a bottle, labelled "poison."

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE IN FRANCE.—The *Journal d'Amiens* gives an account of an attempt at murder in a railway carriage. A manufacturer on an extensive scale, of shoes and boots named Lhermite, residing at Rouen, after having passed the day at Amiens, left by the Paris train at midnight, in a second-class carriage. On arriving at Breteuil he was found by one the railway men lying on the seat all covered with blood. Every attention being paid to him, he recovered so far as to narrate what had occurred. At first, he said he was alone, but shortly after a man entered, and took his seat right opposite. When the train had arrived at Ailley-sur-Noye, the man suddenly attacked him with a sharp instrument, and inflicted on his arms several wounds. Still the defence made was so vigorous that the assailant at last opened the door and getting out jumped down the ironway. Blood flowed so abundantly from the cuts that M. Lhermite fainted, and was just recovering from that state when the train arrived at Breteuil. A description of the man having been given, the station-master telegraphed to Ailly, and got back a reply that a man precisely answering the account sent had just left in another train for Paris. When the latter arrived at Breteul, the man was immediately recognised, and on being charged with the offence attributed to him admitted his guilt, and added that he had intended to rob the other after having disabled him. The perpetrator, whose name is Gurgot, was formerly a porter at the Amiens Station, but was some time back dismissed. The wounded man remains in an hotel at Breteuil, and his state is considered dangerous.

FESTIVITIES AT MILKWELL BURN, NEAR EBCHESTER.

The annual and patronial dwelling of the Surteeses on the Derwent—Milkwell Burn house, near Ebchester—was the centre of gay and joyous festivity on Tuesday. The occasion was no other than the celebration of the attaining of the majority of Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall. Some of our readers will have it on their recollection of our duly noting at the time the demise of the present Mr. Surtees' father, who was one of our local magistrates, and a gentleman of great literary ability. The rejoicings of Tuesday were ushered in by one of the beautiful days that have for a considerable time been allotted us. Every house and building on the estate gave evident tokens of the auspicious event, by the display of banners wearing a truly conservative hue. The time fixed by the respected agent of Mr. Surtees—Charles Armstrong, Esq., of Newcastle,—was three o'clock, and by the approach of that hour the neighbourhood was all bustle, hurry, and excitement, each participant seeming to vie with another to do honour to the young gentleman whose name is so much respected on his own personal merit, and on account of the memory of his ancestors in the locality.

The first part of the day's programme was a dinner given to the tenantry and workmen on the estate, which took place at the hour previously named—Mr. Armstrong presided; Dr. Watson, of Burnopfield, occupied the vice-chair. There were present—John Carr, Esq., of Derwent Cote; Mr. William Stubbs, London; Mr. George Stubbs, Ebchester; Mr. C. Hall, The Hagg; Mr. Edward Davison, Byerside; Mr. John Winter, Derwent Cote; Mr. John Allison, Hamsterley Mill; Mr. T. Charlton, Hexhamshire; Mr. Thompson, Chopwell; Mr. John R. Robson, Southfield; Mr. John Wilson, Ebchester; J. M. Paterson, Esq., Newcastle; Mr. Thomas Simpson, Byerside; Mr. Blanch, West Woods; Mr. Hunter, Leadgate; Mr. Wm. Taylor, Medomsley; Mr. M. Bell, Shotley Bridge, &c., &c. The repast, which included the whole of the substantials of the dinner tables as well as its luxuries, was provided by Mrs. Anderson, of Ebchester, and was served to the guests in a highly satisfactory style, and reflected great credit upon the purveyor.

On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

Mr. Bell was called upon to propose the toast of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and, in doing so, observed that the present time was one in which the clergy required their particular influence and sympathies, insomuch that it would appear, from the political tendencies of the period, under which they were now existing, attempts were being made which almost pointed to the ignoring of the valuable services of the Clergy as citizens of the country. The toast was supplemented by proposing the health of the Rev. George Stobbs, of Ebchester, who, from indisposition, was unable to be present, which was received with becoming applause.

Mr. Carr, in the absence of Mr. Stobbs, returned suitable thanks on behalf of the toast, regretting that the rev. gentleman was unable to be with them.

The Chairman next gave the Army and Navy, to whom meetings, he observed, like the present—owed a debt of gratitude for their honourable services.

Mr. M. Bell, being called on to propose the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, observed that the present was not a political gathering, and that, in consequence, there might be some, if not many, that differed from him as to the propriety of the toast. It was one, however, that should at all times and on all occasions command the respect and the consideration o' all social gatherings like the present. The responsible advisers of Her Majesty in conducting the great business of this mighty empire, without consideration of party, whether of Disraeli or Gladstone, demanded and required their best wishes and sympathy, that they might be guided in their deliberations and their counsels to such conclusions as tended to promote the happiness and welfare of all Her Majesty's subjects.

The Chairman next—in approaching the toast of the day "The Health of Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall,"—said: It now becomes my duty to explain to you the cause of our assembling here to-day, and a very pleasant task it is; though I feel that I am inadequate to properly discharge that duty The object of our meeting is to commemorate the coming of age, or the attaining the majority, of who we may now call the squire of Hamsterley—a successor of a long and honourable race of ancestors, who have resided in this district, and more particularly at Milkwell Burn House, the very mansion in which we are now assembled, and where they spent their days, performing the duties appertaining to the country gentleman long before any of us were in existence, consequently I think that the present heir may be proud of such an ancient ancestry, and entering upon such a beautiful and valuable estate. I sincerely hope that he will hand it down to his successor undiminished in extent, and in as good order and as industrious a tenantry as he now enters upon it. I have lately had many opportunities of seeing and conversing with Mr. Surtees, and have found him kind, affable, intelligent, and courteous, with a good share of what may be termed in our usual business observations, of common sense, and above all, respectful, modest, and unassuming department. With these good qualities, I think, gentlemen, we may fairly assume that as he ripens in years and experience he will not only become, but be, a useful country gentleman and a considerate landlord. It only remains for me to propose, and you to accept, as I am sure you will do, the health, happiness, and prosperity of Anthony Surtees, Esq., who this day attains his majority, and that he may long live to enjoy the beautiful estate which he inherits for many, many, years.—The toast was received with the most rapturous applause, and with prolonged cheering.

The Vice-Chairman, then gave the health of Mrs. Surtees, remarking that in all his experience with her and also with the Misses Surtees, whom he would include in the toast, he found the most kind and considerate attention. They were deeply attached to, and had a warm interest in all that partained to the locality. He might be considered as speaking interestedly, inasmuch as he was to a certain extent a tenant of that lady. Without any consideration of that kind, however, but giving expression to his sincere feelings, he must say that Mrs. Surtees was so amiable and so neighbourly, that such qualities demanded their best wishes, their best hopes that she might be long spared with her youthful son and family to remain and reside amongst them. He, therefore, called upon them to drink with a bumper, the health of Mrs. Surtees, Miss Surtees, and the family.—The toast was received with all the honours it deserved.

Mr. Bell introduced the memory of the late Mr. Surtees, observing that it had been his pleasure to know that gentleman from 1842 to the time of his decease in 1864—a period of upwards of 20 years. During that time he had many opportunities of meeting deceased and thus became aware of the many excellent qualities he possessed. A gentleman of great perception, of unquestionable literary ability, a keen observer of human character, duly appreciating the deserving, and sternly reproving the untoward in his wrongful path. He visited with his influence, encouraged by his sympathy and support, all those who aimed at an industrious and honourable career, and strove to adhere to the principles of uprightness and integrity.—The toast was received in solemn silence.

The Chairman then gave the tenantry of the Hamsterley Estate, remarking that since his official connection with them, he had found them industrious, and he hoped, well-to-do, citizens. The latter remark would be believed, from the fact that many he saw before him had been born and brought up in the home-steads they were now occupying. That might be said to speak volumes in favour of their late landlords, and he trusted also the young heir whose majority they were then celebrating. In recommending the toast to their reception, he could not refrain from coupling along with it that of a gentleman in their presence,—Mr. Hall of The Hagg farm, a gentleman certainly not one of the oldest tenants, yet one of the most enterprising, and also one of the most commercial, and highly to be appreciated as a catttle dealer. He would, therefore, give them the tenantry of the Hamsterley Estate.

Mr. Hall responded in suitable terms, congratulating the company upon the present auspicious occasion. Whilst there was much cause to rejoice, there were other circumstances over which they had no control that had a depressing influence—namely, the present droughty season. Their pastures were burned up, their stock diminished in number, and he feared it would have a serious effect on their pockets when rent day arrived, but having every faith in the generosity of the young gentleman who had then come into possession of the estate, that matter would receive his kind consideration. From his intimate knowledge of the farmers of the Derwent (and his acquaintance of them had existed for a quarter of a century) he felt assured that their perseverance and energy would not be damped by one year of adversity.

Mr. Bell gave the mining interest of the locality, coupled with the names of Dr. Watson and Mr. Carr. Whilst a just tribute had been paid to agriculture, the toast under their consideration was no less requiring their acknowledgment. It was a well-known fact that in that locality the prosperity of the coal trade was worthy of their best attention, and the gentlemen whose names he appended to the toast, were both connected with it, and employed their capital, their talents, and their energies to bring forth for commercial purposes the subterranean treasures, consequently they merited their best and most cordial sympathies. In doing so, he hoped that whilst these gentlemen by their enterprise gave employment to so many, helped to increase the poor man's loaf, and gladdened his household every Saturday night by a week's industry and pay, they would also themselves be amply rewarded.

The Vice-Chairman thanked the company for their good wishes.

Mr. Carr in a similar manner tendered his thanks to his assembled friends, assuring them that in seeking to bring to useful purposes what Mr. Bell had called the interior treasures of the earth, he should always have a sincere regard for the happiness of the people in his employ, and of the neighbours with whom he was in company.

The Vice-Chairman introduced the toast of the health of the Chairman, which was most cordially received, and deputed Mr. J. M. Paterson to bring it more prominently before the meeting. The latter gentleman, in accepting the obligation, remarked that it had been his pleasure to know their worthy chairman for many years. He had always found him kind, sociable, and considerate; a gentleman of good business habits, and one who did on all occasions gave due and just attention to those over whom he was deputed to look after. In private, as well as in public, Mr. Armstrong was deservedly esteemed, and he therefore requested that they would drink his health, hoping that he might remain for many years the agent of the Hamsterley estate.

The Chairman returned thanks, assuring the company that their interests should always receive his best attention.

The Chairman then gave the health of the Vice-Chairman, who thanked the company for hoping that nothing in his public, private, or professional career would arise to mar their good wishes.

A few private toasts brought the post proceedings to a termination.

Whilst ample provision had been made for the sterner sex, the fair ones were not overlooked. Tea was provided by Mr. T. Anderson for all employed upon, or in any way connected with the estate, and was served out with a liberal hand to all who choose to accept the preffered liberality. About 300 availed themselves in partaking of the cheering cup. During the afternoon and the evening the Winlaton Band, which was engaged for the occasion, discoursed excellent music, and contributed by their presence to set on motion the extremities of the young men and maidens in the dance on the green sward, which was indulged in with an earnestness and mirth peculiar to country people, until the shades of evening began to close around the scene, and told to each that their next attention with wives or sweet hearts was "homeward bound."

Thus ended one of the most pleasant and agreeable days it has been our lot to witness or indulge in in this locality; and to the historical associations of Milkwell Burn must now be added to that of Tuesday last. It will be long remembered in the neighbourhood as a day of joyous festivity, and also from which emanated many kind and hearty expressions for the young gentleman by whose liberality the assembled hundreds had so much enjoyed themselves.

TENTH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

GRAND SOIREE AT URPETH.

On Thursday afternoon, the annual soiree in aid of the funds of the Beamish and Tanfield Volunteer Rifles was held in a spacious marquee, erected in a field near Urpeth Hall, the use of which had been kindly granted by Mr. Isaac Heslop. This annual gathering is looked forward to with the greatest interest by the inhabitants of Beamish, Tanfield, and the surrounding district, indeed, it is regarded in the neighbourhood as the gala-day of the year. The weather was very dull, and during a portion of the afternoon, a thick midst obscured the beautiful scenery which abounds to such an extent in the vicinity of Urpeth Hall, but very fortunately for the promoters of the assembly, and unfortunately for the farmers, the rain kept off wonderfully. Two large marquees and a tent were erected close together, for the accommodation of visitors; the principal erection being entered by a prettily decorated porch. The inside of the large marquee was a perfect fairy bower; the gorgeousness of the decorations being a subject of frequent comment. The tea-tables which were placed from east to west, were gracefully presided over by the following ladies:—The Misses Welsh, Mrs. Kirkup, Mrs. Chater, Mrs. Kay, Miss Ridley, Mrs. George Humble, Miss Watson, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Auld, Miss J. Watson, the Misses Pringle, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Roseby, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Heslop, Mrs. Mole, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Davison, and Mrs. Thompson. The second marquee was used as a cloak-room, and one portion of it for the sale of refreshments of a substantial character. Mr. Gibson, of Chester-le-Street, was the vendor. Shortly before four o'clock the visitors—many of them from Newcastle—began to arrive, and for a couple of hours those who dispensed the tea were kept hard at work in supplying the wants of upwards of sixteen hundred ticket-holders. The orchestra, a very neat but substantial erection at the west side of the marquee, was during tea occupied by the band of the 10th Durham Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the direction of Mr. G. Chaytor. The members of the band have recently obtained a complete set of first-class instruments, and they played very beautifully, several popular airs. Amongst the visitors present were:—Major and Mrs. Joicey and Miss Miss Young, Urpeth Hall; the Rev. Mr. Matwhin and Mrs. Matwhin, Tanfield; Mr. Councillor B. Frazer and Mr. Councillor Snowball, Gateshead Mr. George E. Forster and the Misses Forster, Washington; Mr. Martin, Washington; Miss Clark, Newcastle; Capt. and Mrs. W. Joicey, Tanfield Lea; Lieutenant G. Humble; Mr. Green, Rodsley House, Gateshead; Dr. Colquhoun; Mr. James Gray and the Misses Gray, Burnhope; Mr. M. Liddell, Marley Hill; Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, Winlaton; Mr. Thomas Stephenson and Mr. N. Warburton, Newcastle; Mr. George Bailey, Mr. Hancock, Burnopfield; Mr. C. G. Frazer, Gateshead Mr. S. Joel, Mr. Hutton, Newcastle. After tea those present promenaded about the field, outside of the marquee, to the music of the Beamish Band, under the direction of Mr. John Taylor. Aunt Sally had also many devotees; cricket received a fair share of patronage; but the most popular pastime was "kiss in the ring." The corps includes at the present time eighty members, all of whom are in an efficient state. The funds too, are in a highly satisfactory condition. The men are commanded by Captain William Joicey, who takes a deep interest in their welfare, Lieutenant Humble and Ensign Clark. Mrs. N. Clark, of Beamish Park, annually provides a large cake to be raffled for, and the money derived from the sale of tickets goes towards providing a valuable prize for the best shooter in the corps. The conditions of the competition for this trophy are six shots, each at 400, 500, and 600 yards. The prize this year was won by Private Thomas Blackburn, and after the visitors had reassembled in the large marquee, it was presented to him by Major Joicey, who congratulated the victor on his success, and hoped that he would make a higher score in the competitions during the ensuing year than he had ever done in the past.—Private Blackburn suitably returned thanks, and on the suggestion of Major Joicey, three lusty cheers were given for Mrs. Clark, for providing the cake, which was displayed on the table near the orchestra. This year there was 400 tickets taken for the cake, and after the number had been placed in a hat, number 355 was drawn as the winner, and the prize was awarded to Mr. John Hutton, of Newcastle. A concert, in which Mr. Hoskins and oncor two lady vocalists took part, then commenced, and the enjoyable proceedings were wound up by a grand ball; the music being supplied by a quadrille band under the able leadership of Mr. T. S. Watson, of Newcastle.

THE "RADCLIFFE" PROCESS.

From the Iron Trade Review.

The meeting at Darlington on Tuesday last possessed several features of interest. It is evident that iron manufacturers in the district are now devoting special attention to the production of finished iron of improved quality, and in the most economical manner. Mr. Radcliffe's contributions to this question are justly regarded as highly important. If the wasteful and expensive process of forge rolling, cutting up and pilling of puddled bars, and re-heating the cold iron can be successfully dispensed with, an entirely new phase in the manufacture of iron has been introduced. It is of little consequence to inquire how far this or the other part of the process has been previously tried; if the results above alluded to can be obtained by the expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum in the alteration of existing plant, the process as a whole is entitled to mark a new era in the manipulation of iron. Moreover, the quality of iron produced is also of a very superior character. In rails, as commonly manufactured, it is well known that the principal defects arise from imperfect welding of the various portions composing each pile. Thus lamination sets in when the rails are exposed to heavy wear, but under the new process perfectly homogeneous structure is obtained, and the wearing properties of steel rails are secured at a price considerably in favour of iron. The process is entitled to the careful consideration of the trade, and it will doubtless lead to the development of the manufacture of a superior iron rail, which will just meet the existing requirements of engineers.

The trade are naturally showing much interest in the new process of Mr. Radcliffe, and if it demonstrates in practice the feasibility of making a rail equal to steel, at little over the ordinary cost, the discussion of iron *versus* steel rails will soon enter upon another phase. There seems every reason to believe that the new plan will accomplish all this.

The following is an extract from the report of the meeting in the columns of the same journal:—

"Though no special arrangements had been made, as at Middlesborough, for the exhibition of machinery and models of interest to the Iron Trade, there were, nevertheless, a considerable number of specimens of one kind or other. The most important were an extensive series of samples of manufactured iron exhibited by Mr. J. Radcliffe, of the Consett Ironworks, and made under his patents. The "Radcliffe" process consists essentially of such treatment of iron, after leaving the puddling furnace, as allows the manipulations connected with forge rolling to be completely dispensed with. By this system, rails or plates are rolled off from blooms produced simply by treatment under the steam hammer. The bloom is passed through a heating furnace for a short time, and is then rolled off, the finished iron being produced in less than half-an-hour after the puddled balls have been taken out of the furnace. And not only is there an immense saving in the cost of production by this method—the quality of iron is also of a very superior description. The rails and plates exhibited showed a beautiful fibre and high finish, the former especially being homogeneous throughout, exceedingly tough, and evidently possessing qualities much similar to the better kinds of steel rails. The system is not new; it has been in successful operation at the Consett Ironworks for many months, many of their plates being already made under this system. The first samples in the range were from pure Cleveland pig iron, and displayed all the strength and toughness of the very best malleable iron. Plates made of the same material, and bent when cold without fracture were also shown. Forged bars, twisted like a corkscrew, when cold; and a two-and-a-quarter square, doubled up when in the same condition, had both been produced without fracture. There were also other plates and rails that were remarkable for their high degree of finish and fine fibre. On the same stall were some very fine samples of double-headed and flat-bottomed rails. Near to these were a number of axles made from half hematite and half Cleveland pig, one of which—an octagon axle of two and three-quarter inches—had stood the test of a weight of 2,000lbs. falling 18 feet. Its distance of bearings was 22 inches. Another axle was turned at the ends, with all the finish of steel. Besides several samples of plates bent when cold, there were specimens of rails twisted cold, and of rails which had stood the test of a ball 2,000 lbs. weight falling 18 feet; distance of bearings, 3 feet. One end of the latter showed a fine crystalline steely texture. Another piece of rail had been flattened down when cold, and yet showed no defect in the welding. A set of samples made from a 40s. pig iron, and which showed all the marks of high quality, formed part of the series. Bars and plates, which had been subjected to various severe tests, were also shown, and in short Mr. Radcliffe exhibited such an extensive series of specimens illustrative of his process that the trade were in a position to estimate fully the importance of the new method of manufacture; and the samples alluded to excited great interest amongst the practical iron manufacturers present.

"There were also shown on the same stall sections of rails 82 lbs. and 75 lbs. per yard, also specimens of plates, all made from 40s. pig iron, the fractures showing a very beautiful close grain, and toughness of fibre. From the same iron also were shown plates which had been subjected to a tensile strain of 30 tons 3 cwt., 31 tons 8 cwt., and 33 tons 4 cwt., respectively. With this immense tensile strain, showing a stretching capacity of 25 per cent."

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Board-room on Wednesday. Present: Messrs. Edward Charlton (presiding), William Cheesman, R. W. Shaw, John Davidson, and John Wilson.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the preceding meeting which were confirmed.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

stated that little had been done on the roads except providing material for the ensuing season. Since last meeting the surveyor had met Mr. Dixon, surveyor to the Lanchester Highway Board, who with himself had inspected the road where the proposed improvements were to be made. Mr. Dixon was of opinion that the alteration of the road would be a great improvement, and since then Mr. Dixon had advised him that the Lanchester Highway Board were unanimous that the proposed improvement should be carried out. The pay-bills for the past month were for

Medomsley Township	£34	18	2
Iveston Township	27	13	3
Total	£62	11	5

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

was then read, from which it appeared that the whole of the district had been inspected since last meeting and the sanitary condition of the district was good. There were some parties who were keeping fowls in their houses at Crook Hall, and one who was keeping a brood of pigs near the house, on whom he had served notices. He recommended a brick channel to be put down to convey the waste water from the water company's hydrants at Leadgate.

Mr. R. W. Shaw moved that the inspector be instructed to proceed with the brick channels.

Mr. W. Cheesman seconded the motion which was carried.

ENCROACHMENTS AT LEADGATE.

A member of the board suggested that the North-Eastern Railway should have notice that their office at Leadgate was an encroachment on the highway under the control of the board, and they must either pay ground rent for the same, or take it down.

The Chairman said he would see some of the officials of the railway shortly, and would mention the subject to them.

COMPENSATION TO THE LAMPLIGHTER.

Mr. Cheesman said that the party employed by the gas company had lighted the lamps belonging to the Board at the railway crossing. He ought to have some compensation for his services.

The Board decided to recompense him, after which the members adjourned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DARLINGTION.

On Wednesday, Jonathan Woodmass was brought up at Darlington, on a charge of cutting and wounding Percy Gibson, the manager of the Skerne Ironworks, at Darlington. On hearing the evidence, however, the charge was found to develope into the grave character of an attempt to murder. The prisoner, who was a labourer, and a native of Alston, Cumberland, has been for some time employed at the Skerne works, and went to his work on Tuesday morning, but owing to his "gaffer" being ill there was nothing to do for him and his mate. The latter, however, was given a job by the manager of the works, Mr. Gibson, who was not aware that Woodmas heard the remark addressed to his fellow workmen, that he (the manager) would give him a job for that pay as he rarely missed a day's work. This, though not intended to refer to the prisoner was overheard by him, and he appears to have brooded over it, for he went away and got drunk, borrowing a table-knife of a neighbour, alleging that he wanted to cut food, afterwards returning to the works again, where he was observed to be under the influence of the liquor, and on being asked by William Coultass, a labourer, what he was doing there drunk, remarked that he had come down "to kill Gibson." The witness endeavoured to get him to go home, and left him, intending to tell Mr. Gibson. He did not, however, see Gibson, and when passing the prisoner again, a short time after, the latter seized him by the neck, and held the knife to his breast, and said if he thought he had told Gibson what he intended to do, he would stick him. Coultas got away, and went to tell Gibson. Prisoner, in the meantime, was accosted by a young man named Pickering, whom he asked whether he had seen Gibson, on his replying in the negative, prisoner remarked "The Lord have mercy on him; when I see him, I'll have none." He was foaming at the mouth, which Pickering wanted to wipe off, but the man refused. Immediately after this, Coultass observed Gibson coming up the works, toward where the prisoner was, and shouted to him, but failed to attract his attention. On his getting near to Woodmass, the latter rushed towards him with the knife uplifted, giving at the same time a yell. He aimed a blow first at Gibson's throat, but he, moving off, it fell upon his breast, the end of his knife, which, happily, was not pointed but blunt, coming in contact with his breast with such force as nearly to take away his breath, and at the same time bending the instrument in a remarkable manner. The prisoner then got Gibson down, and continued striking at him in a fearfully savage manner which owing to its bluntness and being bent did not do much damage, although the trousers were cut through, and the shirt showed a slight puncture opposite the groin. The flesh, however, was only bruised, not cut. Prisoner had delivered eight or nine blows when he was dragged off, and held by the workmen. It was found that Gibson, beyond his hands and face being slightly cut, was not much worse for the fearful encounter, in which, but for the worthless character of his weapon, he must infallibly have lost his life. Prisoner, whilst being taken to the police station, remarked to the officer, "Its queer how a thought comes across a man. I just thought I would go down and cut his (Gibson's) throat. Perhaps it would have been as well for both him and I if I had." Prisoner, when before the magistrates said he knew nothing of what had happened, and refused to make any defence. He was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 6th.—Before A. Town and T. Wilson, Esqrs.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Ann Drummond, daughter of Adam Drummond, was charged by P.C. Firn with hawking pots at Blackhill without a license on the 20th ult. It was shown that she was in the habit of hawking with her father's license, and on the day in question she ommitted to bring it with her. Discharged with a caution not to offend again.

ASSAULTS.

Thomas Docherty, of Medomsley, pitman, was charged by Stephen Briggs of the same place with assaulting him on the 17th ult. The case had been adjourned for 14 days to enable defendant to bring witnesses, but he appeared in court as far forward as the previous meeting without any witnesses. Fined 10s. and costs or to be sent to gaol for one month.

Edward Bellerby, former, West Law, was charged by his wife Mary Bellerby with unlawfully assaulting her on the 3rd inst. Complainant stated that she was doing her household duties when the defendant struck her and otherwise used very violent and threatening language she had for some time suffered much from his ill treatment. Bound over in the sum of £3 to keep the peace for 6 months and pay costs.

Mary Biddleston, of Consett, was apprehended with a warrant on the information of her father for assaulting Mary Biddleston, her mother, on the 27th ult. Her mother, who gave her evidence in a somewhat affecting manner, stated that on the day in question her daughter struck her over the back with a long brush and afterwards seized the fire poker and threatened to assail her, and that her conduct had become so violent of late that she felt fear of bodily injury at her hands; she was quite unable to control her. Bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for 6 months, with the understanding that if she came before the bench again on the same charge she would very probably be sent to gaol.

DRUNKENNESS.

Patrick Daley, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was charged by P.C Firn with being drunk in the streets at Blackhill on the 21st ult. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Patrick English, *Patrick Cook*, and *Thomas Clifford*, labourers, Blackhill, were charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and riotous in the streets at Blackhill, on the 21st ult. English was fined 5s. and costs, and Cook and Clifford 2s. 6d. each and costs.

BREACH OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Elizabeth Bell, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was summoned by P.C. Firn to answer a charge of a breach of her license on Sunday the 21st ult. P.C. Firn stated that on the afternoon of the above day he went to the door of the defendant's house in prohibited hours for the purpose of visiting her house, and hrd to stand knocking at the door an unreasonable length of time before he was admitted. Ordered to pay costs, and to be more careful in future.

BREACH OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.

John Laugheran, of Consett, was charged by P.C. Firn with firing several shots with a pistol on the highway at Blackhill to the danger of passers by thereon. Fined 10s. and costs.

BREACH OF MASTER AND SERVANTS' ACT.

Robert Huddleston, alehouse-keeper, Highgate, and *Fanny Huddleston*, his wife, were summoned by Jane Murray, their servant, on the charge under the Master and Servants' Act with ill-treating her and refusing to pay £1 19s., wages due to complainant. Compromised.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 9th.—Before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, and E. T. Smith, Esqs., and Major Joicey.

HOUSEBREAKING NEAR LANCHESTER.

John Sherdon, a tall young fellow, having the appearance of a mechanic on tramp, and who said he hailed from Sheffield, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. William Collinson, farmer, Whiteside Farm, Holmside Lane.

William Collinson said: I am a farmer living at Whiteside Farm. About three o'clock on the 3rd inst. I locked up my house and went out on business. Everything was safe at that time, but the window of the upstairs room was raised about six inches. I saw the prisoner in the lane a short distance from my house, and he lay down as I went away. I returned home about five, and observed that a window on the ground floor was wide open, and the prisoner was standing near it. I had seen a butcher on the road just before that, and I shouted to him for assistance. The prisoner then made his escape by the ground floor window, and ran away in the direction of the Fellside Gill Wood. I ran after him, but lost him as he got into the wood. I went into the house and found the drawers open, and a heap of articles, consisting of seven woollen shirts, a new waistcoat, and a number of other articles, valued roughly at about £4. I then went and procured the assistance of P. C. Thomas Forster, who went in pursuit of the prisoner and captured him in the wood. The knife produced belongs to my housekeeper, Elizabeth Simpson, and the whistle produced is mine, and was taken from a drawer in the upstairs room. When taken by the officer, the prisoner held out the knife and said, "That is all I have got." The whole of the property now produced is mine.

Elizabeth Simpson identified the knife as her property.

P. C. Forster said: I live at Burnhope Colliery. On the 3rd inst., from information I received, I proceeded to Whiteside Farm. I saw Mr. Collinson, who said he had chased the prisoner into Fellside Gill Wood. I went into the wood, and directed Mr. Collinson, who was on horseback, to ride outside of the wood, while I searched for the man inside. After a long search I found the prisoner, and then charged him with breaking into the house of Mr. Collinson. He said, "Have you got the other man," and then proceeded to make a rambling story, about another man being in the house at the same as he was, the other being upstairs while he remained down on the ground floor. I searched the prisoner and found the whistle produced upon him, and Mr. Collinson claimed it as his property. On going to the prosecutor's house I found the articles produced ready for removal.

The prisoner was then formally charged, and pleaded guilty to being in the house. He was committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

THE MASTER AND SERVANTS' ACT.

John Clark, pitman, was charged with leaving the service of his masters, the Consett Iron Company, contrary to the agreement signed by him in April last. From the evidence of Mr. William Walton, overman at Medomsley Colliery, it appeared that the prisoner signed the usual agreement on the 26th of April last, and worked two days after that, when he absented himself. A summons was served upon the prisoner at Shincliffe, but he did not appear, and had since avoided being brought to book until last week, when he was apprehended by P.C. Haw at Shincliffe. The sum of £2 compensation was claimed, but the magistrates deeming this sum too high, ordered the prisoner to pay 20s. and costs, and ordered a distress to be levied on his goods in default of payment.

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT FOR BOYS.

John Dickinson, *Francis Dickinson*, *William Booth*, and *Joseph Day*, four little fellows, were charged with committing wilful damage on the property of the Weardale Iron Company. From the evidence of William Atkinson, a lad of about 17 years of age, it appears that the lads had been bathing near Tow Law, and on returning through the fields they arrived at the air-shaft of the Black Prince Colliery. Here the lads drew lots as to who should be lowered down the shaft, when Day was fixed upon. On being lowered a short way down the boy named refused to proceed further, and was hauled to bank again. The four defendants then were lowered down the shaft by the witness Atkinson and an old man, and on arriving at the drift beneath they found three candles used by some men engaged in mining a drift, which they brought away with them. They afterwards came back, and threw a piece of iron down the shaft into the water at the bottom of the shaft, and they also threw two planks down the shaft. They then went away, and afterwards came to the old shaft of the same pit, near which was a bogie. This they filled with stones and ran it amain down an incline several times, finally injuring it.—George Lee, police-constable to the Weardale Iron Company, said the place where the boys had amused themselves was a most dangerous one. They had injured the bogie, and laid three men off work half a day. The lowest figure they could lay the damage at was £1 3s 6d. The chairman said it was a most dangerous game the lads indulged in, and they would have to pay the damage, and also a fine of 1s and costs.

A "TRANSLATOR" STABBED BY HIS WIFE.

Mary Ann McKenna was charged with cutting and wounding her husband, Peter McKenna, who is a "translator" of old boots and shoes (makes new boots and shoes out of old ones), at Dipton. The prosecutor did not appear; but Sergt. Brown stated that on the 8th of July he was called four times during the day to separate the pair. On the last occasion, Mrs. McKenna seized an awl, and stabbed him in the thigh. McKenna shouted he was stabbed, and Sergt Brown at once handcuffed the prisoner, and removed her to the lock-up. She resisted violently, and had to be taken by sheer force.—The defendant denied that she had stabbed her husband, who had used her very badly; but the magistrates believed the officer's story. As the husband did not appear to prosecute however, they considered it best to discharge the prisoner.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, July 7th.—Before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and V. Rippon, Esq.

Chistopher Bell, shoemaker, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with being drunk on the 20th ult.—Ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs.

John Gardiner, blacksmith, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with being drunk on the 25th ult.—Ordered to pay 4s. 6d. costs.

Elizabeth Robinson, single woman, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with being drunk on the 20th ult.—Ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs.

James Stephenson, labourer, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with being drunk on the 25th ult.—Ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs.

John Young, cartman, New Moor Colliery, near Evenwood, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with being drunk on the 25th ult.—Ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs.—*John Young* was also further charged by P.C. Hutchinson with an offence against the Turnpike Act, he being the driver of two horses and carts, was found on the turnpike road near Bradley toll bar, riding and being asleep in the cart, and not having any reins attached to the former horse.—Fined 12s. 6d. including costs.

John Steward, hawker, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with allowing his horse to stray on the turnpike road near Wolsingham, on the 21st ult.—Ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs.

Thomas Sedgwick, labourer, St. John's, near Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Hutchinson with committing a breach of the peace at Wolsingham, on the 6th ult.—Bound over for three months, and to pay 8s. costs.

Edward Bailey, labourer, Towlaw, was charged by John Irvin with assaulting him at Towlaw, on the 13th ult. Fined £1 4s., including costs.

William Parker and Joseph Davison, pitmen, Towlaw, were charged by P.C. Stones, under the Poaching Prevention Act, with coming off land, and having in their possession seven rabbits and four nets, at Thornley, on the morning of the 27th ult.—Each fined £1 1s., including costs.

John Kidd, pitman, Towlaw, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Thubron with trespassing in search of game on lands in the occupation and possession of Thomas Smith, near Towlaw, on the 1st inst.—Fined £2 8s. 6d., including costs.—*John Kidd* was also further charged by Sergeant Thubron with trespasing in search of game on lands in the occupation and possesion of George Pearson Wilkinson, Esq., near Towlaw, on the same date.—Fined £2 8s. 6d., including costs.

William Hughes, joiner, Towlaw, was charged by Ann Watson with assaulting her at Towlaw, on the 26th May.—Fined 14s. including costs.

Mr. John Buston, farmer, Wolsingham, appeared to answer the information of P. C. Scott, the officer of the Wear Fishery Association, for poisoning the waters of the river Wear, at Wolsingham, on the 11th June, by washtherein sheep skins which had been saturated with quicklime and other poisonous substances. The evidence of respectable witnesses clearly proved that the fish were affected by the substances washed from the sheep skins; but as Mr. Buston had already abated his washing, and had undertaken for the future not to pursue his trade in the Wear, the justices only fined him in the small amount of 6d. and the costs.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the above Board was held on the 25th ult. Present—Major Joicey (chairman), Messrs. A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, H. Smith, N. Clark, J. Wilson, G. Hobson, T. Humphrey, G Errington, J. Wilkinson, T. Elliott, G, Alder, and Robson.

The first question before the Board was the level crossing near South Pontop Colliery, Annfield Plain, upon which question Mr Birtley, an agent of Messrs. Bowes and Company, explained that that firm was willing to meet the wishes of the Board, but what was required of them would cost them £50 per annum, and as the North Eastern Railway Company were shortly going to take the line into their own hands, Messrs Bowes and Co. asked the Board to allow the matter to rest until such time as they had some settlement with the North Eastern Railway Company. After some discussion this course was agreed to, upon the distinct understanding that Messrs. Bowes and Co. keep a man in constant attendance at the crossing to protect the public, and in the meantime, the Clerk was directed to write to the North Eastern Railway Company on the subject.

The nuisance caused in Muggleswick by the Rev. Mr. Featherstonehaugh by erecting a gate across the Highway was considered.—After hearing Mr. Wilson and the Rev. Mr. Featherstonehaugh in reply, Mr. Kearney moved, Mr. Talmadge seconded, that the gate be allowed to stand for twelvemonths.—Mr. Clark moved, and Mr. Alder seconded, that the gate be ordered to be removed at once.—Mr. Clark's amendment being put first, there appeared 10 for it and 2 against it. The amendment was then declared carried, and the gate was ordered to be removed.

An arrangement with the Derwent Mining Company for erecting a new bridge over Bolt's Burn (at Jamieson's Mill) was ordered to be carried out. The company finding the stone and building the bridge. The Board being responsible for other work.

Several encroachments on the highways were reported by the Surveyor, including one from Mrs. Compton, Annfield Plain Road, and another in the township of Collierley, by a person of the name of Startford, who had commenced building a wall, interfering with the footpath, and is about to erect privies, &c. The Surveyor was directed to remove the whole of the encroachments, and in case Mr. Stratford refused to comply, and persisted in building them, to take steps to enforce penalties.

The following contracts were approved of:—For alterations in South Medomsley Road to Miles Handy for for alterations in Kyo, near Oxhill to Thomas Henderson. The Surveyors accounts for the month amounting to £225 5s. 5d., were examined and found correct. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Cricket.

THE HOBSON v. TANFIELD.

A match was played between the second eleven of the Hobson and the second eleven of Tanfield resulting in favour of the Hobson in one innings and 64 runs. The bowling of Messrs. Thomas and William Ions was so effective that none of the Tanfield men (save Mr. Maws, whose batting was really very fine) was able to make a stand against it, and Mr. Hardy's wicket keeping was very good, as will be seen by the score. Mr. T. Little put on a good score and kept his wickets in first-class style. The following is the score:—

THE HOBSON.
1st Innings.

W. Ions, c Tissick b Milburn	0
W. Ions, b Milburn	11
J. Marshall, s Ridley b Milburn	11
T. Liddle, not out	72
J. Hardy, c W. Turpin b Milburn	12
D. Henderson, b Maws	4
R. Anderson, b Milburn	1
G. Stewart, b Milburn	7
A. Roseburgh, c Robinson b Maws	2
W. Curry, c W. Bruce b Maws	5
J. Cook, b Milburn	0
Byes	9
Total	134

TANFIELD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Dundas, b W. Ions	1	b T. Ions	2
G. Ridley, c Liddle b W. Ions	0	c Liddle b W. Ions	0
D. Tissick, b W. Ions	1	not out	0
W. Turpin, b T. Ions	0	s Hardy b W. Ions	2
G. Bruce, b W. Ions	2	b W. Ions	4
J. Milburn, b T. Ions	0	c Roxburgh b W. Ions	11
W. Bruce, b W. Ions	1	c and b W. Ions	1
J. Maws, b W. Ions	18	s and b T. Ions	6
J. Robinson, c J. Marshall b W. Ions	10	c R. Atkinson b W. Ions	2
J. Baker, not out	2	s Hardy b T. Ions	3
T. Walker, b W. Ions	0	c Marshall b T. Ions	2
Byes	2		
Total	37	Total	33

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 4, evening.—The Emperor came from Fontainebleau to the Tuilleries to-day to preside at a Council of Ministers, and left again at half-past three in the afternoon.—The Emperor has ordered that as large a number of troops as possible shall be sent home on six months' furlough after the general inspection, and the Minister of War has issued instructions to that effect.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the general bebate on the Budget was closed.

Paris, July 7, evening.—The trial of the *Journal Electeur* took place to-day. M.M. Pasquet and Ferry were fined 5,000 francs each, and M. Vallee, the printer, 500 francs.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The *Epoque* asserts that disturbances have broken out at Valencia and Barcelona, but no details have been received. The Government has advised that the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier leave the country, and also that several generals be exiled.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 8.—The High Court of Justice to-day passed sentence *(in contumaciam)* upon Count Platen Hallermond Minister for Foreign Agairs to the ex-King of Hanover, arraigned for high treason. The accused was condemned in his absence, to fifteen years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ten years' subsequent surveillance by the police.

SERVIA.

Belgrade, July 4, evening.—The Skuptschina has resolved that Prince Alexander Karageorgevich and his descendants shall never be permitted to occupy the Servian throne. It has also been determined that the Skuptschina shall be convoked yearly and that a Constitutional Government should be introduced after the members of the Skuptschina had paid their respects to Prince Milan. The session was closed with a short address from the President.

Belgrade, July 5.—The solemn unction of Prince Milan as sovereign of Servia took place at the cathedral to-day. Salvoes of artillery were fired and bells rung during the progress of the ceremony.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 5.—The *Dagbladt* announces that the War Minister of the empire has ordered the immediate furlough of 20 men per company, by which a reduction in the army of 36,000 men will be effected.

WURTEMBURG.

Stuttgardt, July 6.—At an election meeting the Minister of Justice, Her von Mitinalht, made a speech opposing the project of a South German Confederation. He said Prussia must federate relation, by means of which national unity, with acceptable conditions, might be attended. Until this happened, Wurtemburg must continue to hold an expectant attitude.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

Liverpool, Tuesday evening.—The West India and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer St. Thomas, Captain Cowell, arrived in the Mersey last night, after a very rapid passage. She brings dates from Port-au-Prince to the 11th ult. The town was in a state of siege when the steamer left, and it was the only part of the island under Salnave's rule. Surrounding him there were seven thousand, whilst Salnave had only five hundred men, consisting of irregular troops to defend the town. The inhabitants were strongly prejudiced against him. It was expected that the day after the steamer left an attack would be made on the ports and that some decisive result would follow. An American and English man-of-war were prepared to protect foreign residents. Trade was in a state of complete stagnation. Several vessels were lying there waiting the result of the rebellion. Some of those had been chartered but could not get their cargoes.

AMERICA.

New York, July 4.—The British frigate Chanticleer is blockading Mazatlan, in Mexico, for an insult to the British flag.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation pardoning all participants in the Southern rebellion excepting those who have been indicted for treason felony.

To-day the anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated with the usual festivities throughout the Union and was observed as a holiday.

New York, June 27, noon.—The House of Representatives has passed a new Tax Bill. The Democrats claim having carried the election in Mississippi by 25,000 majority. President Johnson has nominated Henry A. Smith, the present collector at Port York, as Minister to Austria.

New York, July 7, evening.—The Democratic National Convention, which assembled here on Saturday lost, have to-day announced their platform. It favours the taxation of United States Bonds, and the payment in currency of the bonds of all public debts, except where payment in coin is expressly stipulated It declares that naturalised American citizens abroad have equal rights with native-born subjects of the United States.

JAPAN.

MISSING ENGLISHMEN DISCOVERED ON AN ISLAND.

News has been received of a boat which was reported as missing after the loss of the Russian steamer Wolga. In her were Mr. Whittaker, assistant engineer of Her Majesty's ship Rinaldo, and Mr. M'Cormick, a civillian passenger, and some coast seamen and Japanese. It was now found out that Mr. M'Cormick, a Portuguese named Jose, and the Manilla men and Japanese are saved, and are on an island not far from Yokohama. Mr. Whittaker succumbed to the hardship of the position and is dead. The Vineta visited the spot, but, in consequence of its blowing a gale, could not communicate. When the weather is more propitious the survivors will be brought off.

Hong Kong, June 12.—Intelligence received here from Japan, states that affairs in that country are again unsettled. A coalition of the northern Damios has been formed against the Mikado.

Extraordinary Charge of Fraud Against a Girl.—Jane Nesbitt, a girl who stated her age to be thirteen years, but who bore a much younger look, was on Tuesday charged before the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates with practising a series of impositions on her mistress, Jane Neville, confectioner, Newbottle Lane, by which she obtained from her goods of the value of £50 11s. 5½d. On the 21st of February last, the girl Nesbitt entered the service of Mrs. Neville, her duties being to go out to the customers with the goods of her mistress. In March, the prisoner brought an order for some goods from Mrs. Trotter, wife of Mr. Trotter, surgeon, who, the girl stated had been a customer of hers while she was in the employment of Mrs. Watson, another confectioner, but who now intended to bestow her custom on Mrs. Neville. From that day orders came regularly from Mrs. Trotter, through the prisoner; sometime the call was for a chicken, sometimes for fish, and, as Mr. Barker expressed it, Mrs. Trotter was supplied with "all the delicacies of the season," always through the prisoners agency. Sometimes Mrs Neville was not in a position to satisfy the demands of their luxurious "customer," and was compelled at considerable expense to procure the articles required from Newcastle and Sunderland. Sometimes a suspicion would force itself into the mind of Mrs. Neville that all was not right, and she took the girl to task. Her answers, however, were of such a character as to allay all suspicion, and the orders continued to flow in regularly. Not content with securing comestibles only, the girl one day brought a message purporting to be from Mrs. Trotter, stating that that lady had befriended some dressmakers from Newcastle, who had no work, and if the prosecutrix had any dresses to get up, or alter they would be very glad to do the work for her gratis. Mrs. Neville gave the girl a black silk dress to "do up," and a day or two afterwards, the unsuspecting tradeswoman received an intimation from her handmaiden to the effect that the dress looked "beautiful," the alterations being fully described, and a request for some other articles to mend was appended, and at once complied with. It transpired that Mrs. Neville had since got these articles back much the worse of wear and greese, and minus the alterations, At length Mrs. Neville's resources were overtaxed by Mrs. Trotter's orders, and she accordingly made out her account, amounting to £50 12s. 5½d., and called on the worthy and respected surgeon's lady for payment. Mrs. Trotter appeared thunderstruck at the sight of the bill, intimated to Mrs. Neville that she never ordered any goods whatever from her establishment, and on the girl being brought into her presence, stated that she had never seen the girl in her life before. The child herself maintained a dogged silence as to what she had done with the goods, and was then handed into the charge of Superintendent Thompson, and lodged in the police station. While before the magistrates she conducted herself with perfect coolness, not a sound escaping from her lips during her stay in court. Mr. Barker said that it was impossible that these most extraordinary impositions could be the sole work of a girl like that at the bar, and it was palpable that there was some one behind her who had organised her depredations. The prisoner was remanded.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the past week, says pastures are in many places as brown as at the end of August, and if rain be much longer withheld, it will be worse for graziers than the growers of spring corn. Opinions are unanimous as to the short yield of the latter, and also of the root crops; but with a long autumn, and a soil full of solar heat, we may yet see wonders done by means of plentiful showers. Wheat will as a certainty vary in our own country, just as the soils do that grow it, and even where the subsoil and deep tillage seem to warrant fair expectations, there seems to have been in many cases a blight in the ear produced, it may be, by contrast of frosty nights and intense sunshine. The south of Europe and south in the United States have already gathered, and are still gathering, wheat. Samples of the best now in Hungary are of very good quality, weighing 65lb. per bushel naturally.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Alexander Brown, Town Hall Buildings, of twins, daughters.

Newcastle—On the 6th inst., at Carlton Terrace, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cheesman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Leadgate—On the 8th inst., at the Brooms Chapel, Mr. F. Duffy, to Miss McQuade, of Newcastle.

Shotley Bridge—On the 6th inst., at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. A. Lattimer, Mr. M. Charlton, Consett, to Miss Ann Westhorpe, Carrhouse.

Gateshead—On the 7th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, West Street, by the Rev. R. Haworth, Mr, Philip Hall to Mrs. Elizabeth Stokoe.

DEATHS.

Consett—On the 6th inst., Mr. Featonby, innkeeper, aged 38 years.

Stanley—On the 3rd inst., Eliza, daughter of Mr. E. Bailey, aged 10 months.

Gateshead—On the 6th inst., at Romulus Terrace, aged 31 years, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. Watson, of Sunderland, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Philips, of Gateshead.

Newcastle—On the 4th inst., Mr. John Green, Architect, aged 61 years.

Bambro'shire—On the 5th inst., at Tuggell, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John Lamsdon, Neville Arcade, Newcastle, aged 60 years.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE LAST LOOK.

(Written in deep affliction.)

The western breeze blows softly o'er,
And gently fans my pallid cheeks;
It speaks to me of days of yore,
In sadness to my soul it speaks.

Away behind yon purpled hills,
Where golden rays are softly shed;
Where Tyne's unsullied water trills,
Sweet music o'er its pebbled bed.

There, many, long, long years ago,
In boyhood's days, when life was young,
Before my heart had known a woe,
Before my brow had felt a pang.

There, when the lark was soaring high,
Out o'er the hills my steps would speed;
No other want or woe had I,
My lambs to count, my goslings feed.

The distant blackbirds warbling throat,
The soft grass yielding to my tread,
The wildfowls beck, the cuckoo's note,
The pe-wit flapping o'er my head.

The curlew's wild but mellow voice,
The strutting moorcocks amorous call;
These were the songsters of my choice,
That was the music of my soul.

Far from afflictions ebon wing,
Far from the world's gilded care;
I drank with joy the crystal spring,
I quaff'd the unpolluted air.

A mother's warm, commending kiss,
Was more to me than heaps of gold;
I ask'd no more, nay, more than this,
Pandora's store could not unfold.

The safety of my feather'd stock,
That cackled o'er the benty leas;
The welfare of my fleecy flock,
I had no other cares than these.

How chang'd since then is all the scene,
My stock is gone, my flocks are fled!
And all as if they'd never been,
And those I lov'd are with the dead.

My limbs, once strong, and lithe, and free,
That mock'd the longest summer's day;
How do they move so grudgingly?
And drag along their weary way.

This heart, that traced the eagle's flight,
That laugh'd at care, and grief, and gloom;
Now seeks repose in death's dark night,
And sighs for rest within the tomb.

Once I did hope,—life's labour past,
And done with toil, and care, and pain;
I should return in peace at last,
And live my boyhood o'er again.

No, no, 'tis gone! 'tis past! 'tis o'er!
My childhood's day, my dream of bliss;
Ah! not again, no, never more,
My lips shall feel a mother's kiss.

The long grass sighs above her head,
Her lips are closed beneath the sod;
She sleeps in peace among the dead,
Her patient soul is gone to God.

Yet blow sweet breeze that circles o'er
Yon sacred spot, yon hallow'd shrine,
And bring some blessing as of yore,
Upon those silken wings of thine.

• • • • •

'Tis done! I feel the warm embrace,
The tender kiss upon my cheek;
I see that smiling, pensive face,
I hear those words none else may speak.

Farewell!—delusive, earthborn hope,
That's led me on with idle tales;
I've learnt, tho' loath, to give thee up,
Farewell! my native hills and vales.

And now, I turn my weary feet,
Away from earth, beyond the river;
My lov'd and lost again to greet,
And live in scenes that last for ever.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Consett.

Varieties.

Extracts from FUN.

CHICK IN HAZARD.—The infant claimant to the Tichborne estates.

THE BEST MACHINERY FOR PROSECUTING AN ENQUIRY.—The How-so ?-ing Machine.

CONSIDERATE.—*Equestrian*:—"Hy! I say! Call your dog off, you fellow! Do you want me to break my neck?" *Navigator*:—"Naw! *Aw* dwon't want yer to—but maybe the *dawg* does!"

ENJOYING HANDEL.—*Ingenuous Young Lady*:—"I like the choruses best, because they make such a noise that we can talk as much as we like without anybody noticing."

LAND AT LAST.—A would-be contributor, nothing discouraged by previous refusals, intimates to us that he is about to take a tour through the Principality in the hope of there picking up a few '*Ap*-py thoughts.'

BLOW HIM UP!—A scientific correspondent writes to us that he sees in the newspapers, "Borwick's Baking Powder," and wishes to say that if he is, he is doing a very dangerous thing, and that there's safe to be an explosion.

LITERARY MEM.—We see announced a volume entitled *Artists and Arabs*. It would have been quite as alliterative and more sensational to have named the book—*Bedouins Bohemians*.

A CHARITABLE CREATURE.—A member of the Ministry, noted for his appreciation of the annual Greenwich dinner, is reported to have said, on hearing that naturalists have proved whitebait to be nothing but baby-bloaters, "Ah, well! my affection for the poor little things is so strong, that I love them still, though (h)erring!"

DEAD-ALIVE LITERATURE.—There is a writer in the *Leeds Mercury* who certainly should be engaged by the *Pall Mall*, for he possesses a power of writing paragraphs as good as any that have ever appeared in the Gazette of Education. He is describing the end of a foolish fellow who in a drunken freak jumped into the Don, and "disappeared beneath the surface of the waters, and became a lifeless corpse," as if corpses were anything else than lifeless. He winds up the account by saying "that the deceased lives at Masbro'!" If he does we must conclude that he must have become a live corpse.

Extracts from JUDY.

WHEN IS A SCHEME LIKE THE THIRD OF A YARD?—When it's a-foot.

ACCOUNTED FOUR.—Twice two. According to Cocker!

"A FLIGHT OF IMAGINATION"—That of Englishmen before their foes.

GRATEFUL.—The physician who is "allowed to be clever" returns sincere thanks for the indulgence!

TRUE IN ONE SENSE.—A writer may be said to be more free than a king, inasmuch as he can "choose his own *subjects*!"

CLEARLY.—As the philosophical member for Westminster is not practical, but simply all talk, may he not be looked upon in the light of a *Wind-Mill*?

IF YOU LIKE.—May the fashionable wife of a wealthy coal merchant residing in the country village, be said to "lead the *ton*" there?

RIFLE PRACTICE.—Shorncliffe is a very interesting locality, especially for mammas with marriageable daughters; in fact, for practice "from the knee," it may be said to be unequalled.

VERY INCONVENIENT CERTAINLY.—The short dress, which is now coming into fashion, will prove, we fancy, very inconvenient to a lady to travel much by railroad, as she must, under the circumstances, invariably miss her *train*!

SERVIA.—Whatever may be the sentence on the dastardly assassins of the late unfortunate Prince Michael, common humanity will exclaim, "*Serve yer right*!"

WHAT'S IN AN APPLE-ATION?—The Yankees have actually discovered that wine can be made from apples, and they call the vinious (?) product *vin des pommes*. What pommeposity! In England we should call it cider; but then, perhaps, it wouldn't be so nice!

DON'T BE ABSURD?—This is the only answer we design to give to the gentleman who has written to ask us whether, in our opinion the Ark ever found its way to the *Nore*!

AN AWFUL GLUTTON.—The proprietor of a large hotel told us, a short time ago, that on that particular day, he had a dinner in every room in his house.

THE LATEST "NATIONAL DEBT."—One of gratitude to Sir Robert Napier and his brave companions!

WE THINK SO.—The "Houses" have done well to land Napier—cannot Mr. Disraeli *Lord* him as well?

FASHIONS FOR THE SEA SHORE.—Gentlemen visiting the sea shore this autumn are expected to appear in *sand-bags*.

"PASSING STRANGE."—It appears that the Princess Louise is a sculptress, and that she has done a bust of Her Majesty. Strange that a princess whose royal mother,

"By precept and example too,"

has always impressed upon her mind, not only the duty but the *happiness* of being good and just in all things, should, and at such an early age too, act so ungrateful towards that mother as to "*chisel*" her!

Spirit of the Press.

MR. ROEBUCK ON HIMSELF.

The *Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that Mr. Roebuck—the little leader of a party of one, and not always sure of his only follower, himself—has been defending his career down at Sheffield. He is always defending himself. He never tires of the theme, and he always proves to his own abundant satisfaction that on all occasions he was right. In fact, he is a very great man. In 1866 he stayed in the House at the risk of his own life to support Mr. Gladstone. Then he "carried" the Reform Bill of last year, for "in the House of Commons great deference is paid to my opinions." Then, again, "Whigs now-a-days are Whigs and something more: I was something more when they were only Whigs." But this is too mild; Mr. Roebuck always was, is, and will be "something more" than everybody; he reminds us of Mr. Guppy's young friend who was "up to everything, whatever it was." Then he obtained the Trades Union Commission. What a herculean task! Considering that the present Government has issued commissions at the shortest notice on everything under the sun—and that if a Liberal member merely coughs, a Minister starts up and says "Would you like a commission?"—we really cannot see that there was the least difficulty in originating one of the many which were authorised during the year. Then Mr. Roebuck says he has "never cared for popularity" nor "pecuniary rewards." He "speaks out fairly and honestly," and he "only cares for truth!" What a wonderful man! What an excellent character! A foolish local person said, "It is impossible for you to work with Mr. Gladstone." What was the reply—the gracious reply—of the great man? "Mr. Gladstone is now in a more likely grove *to work with me*"—that's the true way to put it—"than ever he has been in his whole life up to the present hour." How very gratifying to Mr. Gladstone, and what a promise it holds out for the future! Roebuck "shewing the way," as he did, he says, "thirty-six years ago," and Mr. Gladstone at length converted to the right path!

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

In concluding some comments on the Social Science meeting at which Mr. Gladstone presided, the *Daily News* observes that at this meeting, as on like occasions, the case of the working man was forcibly and ably put; but hardly a thought was given to the general condition of the employers. Judging from the tone of the speakers, we might infer that the possessor of capital is unburdened with cares, while the possessor of labour is continually buffeting with misfortune. The actual state of the case is forgotten. The fact that the man who is able to employ thousands of men may have comparatively as little ready money at his disposal as one of his workmen never receives a moment's attention. But the existence of inequalities on both sides is the most striking argument for something being done in the common interest of labour and capital. It is this and not the prevalence of trade unionism, which justifies the appointment of an influential committee for the purpose of joint action with a view to discover defects and devise remedies. Happily, the time is ripe for the enterprise. It is no longer possible, as it was never justifiable, to attempt to repress unionism by sheer denunciation. The mischiefs engendered by an uncompromising attitude of both parties are gradually dying out. The injustice of condemning every union because one or two merit unsparing rebuke, will not again be repeated with even a show of plausibility. It is the determination to criticise in a hostile spirit, rather than to inquire in a kindly tone, which has embittered the working man against a portion of the press and a section of our public men. To this let there now be an end. We believe that all the working men desire may be attained without continuing certain arrangements on which they have set their hearts.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The *Times* calls attention to the statement of Lord Hardwicke, that we should have bread cheaper this year, and, in commenting on it, remarks: So far as regards the mental constitution of buyers and sellers, that must be the same whatever the article dealt with. The case of bread, however, is exceptional, because we cannot do without it, and a very high price involves not merely that we shall put off the construction of railways, economise coal, curtail the allowance of candles, have a pair of boots less in the year, or wear a coat till it is threadbare; but that a good many people, especially women and children, are crying for bread, both because it is dear and because they cannot get work. When this is the case, and the agriculturist is the man to cry out, he has to choose between philanthropy and philosophy, but either will serve. We don't know how Lord Hardwicke will take it, but that is the choice we respectfully offer him after his speech at Cambridge the other day. His lordship reasons that because wheat has been rising for four years, and has now risen to a very high figure, and because there is an increasing importation from America, not so tremendous after all, the market will probably soon go down with a run. The figures his lordship presents as to the prices of wheat are striking enough. Here they are: March, 1865, wheat, £1 18s. 11d. a quarter; 1866, £2 4s. 11d.; 1867, £3 11s.; 1868, £3 12s. 10d. The last figure staggers. It is too good, or too bad, to last. We nearly got it a year ago, and we have been rather steady somewhere about it the whole twelvemonth. But what has been the state of the country meanwhile? What has been the condition of trade, of enterprise, of railways, of banks, of packet companies, of ironworks, and a good many other concerns depended on general prosperity? Repeatedly as we are told to our comfort that the ordinary trade of the country has been in a healthy state there hardly ever was a worse time for all that part of our trading and commercial system which does not minister in a servile way to our everyday wants. Nor is there an agriculturist in those two islands, from the noble and generous proprietor of a model farm who is content to believe he re-invests his rent in the soil, down to the labourer toiling for a few shillings a week, who is not deeply interested in our commercial prosperity. It is that which creates enterprise; it is that which invites expenditure; it is that which makes our tens of thousands congregate round workshops and mills, marry, and have families, in the hope that where there are mouths heaven will send bread. There is not a hamlet so remote from our great centres of residence or seats of manufactures which does not contribute domestic servants, workpeople, aids of all sorts, to the affluence or that industry which hangs on the prosperity of the hour. England was never very large, but railways and free trade have made it seem much less than it was, for it is impossible now to escape from the circle of the great British family. Go where we will, we find all hanging one on another, partners in one concern, bound by a common interest, and receiving our dividends at the same rate, be it one per cent. or ten. Wherever we go we are sure to find somebody busily, but not always profitably, engaged in scattering upon the land the fortune acquired in trade, improving, reclaiming, draining, and, anyhow, employing. But during the last three years commercial enterprise has been gradually sinking, and it is now in a state of abnormal inactivity. There is a want of credit in that high and genial sense which borders on enthusiasm. No project, be it wise or foolish, obtains confidence. Everybody, everything, is distrusted. Of course, one account of the matter is that a good many people have been severely bitten, and that even if they have the money they have been taught wisdom. But experience shows that material circumstances largly share with vicissitudes of sentiment the causation of fevers and panics. Enterprise always finds its wings clipped when food is dear, and also finds that when the contrary is the case it can soar to any height it pleases.

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

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

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of Malmesbury made a statement with reference to what took place in the House the previous evening, and as to the course the Government proposed to take with respect to the Boundaries Bill and the Scotch Reform Bill. He strongly condemned the conduct of the Opposition as unprecedented and unjustifiable, but under the circumstances the Government would put off the Boundary Bill and Scotch Reform Bill, and would ask independent Members not to press their amendments. The bills must be passed to receive the Royal assent not later than the 13th. Earl Russell defended the course taken by the Opposition. If Earl Beauchamp's amendment had been adopted, the bill must have been sent back to the Commons, and the result would have been to render it impossible for the Government to complete their arrangements for the meeting of the new Parliament in December. Earl Beauchamp having stated that he would withdraw his amendment, the conversation was continued by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Marquis of Salisbury, after which the subject dropped. The Earl of Carnarvon moved for copies of the despatches sent out by the Duke of Buckingham with respect to the Colenso question. The Earl of Buckingham explained that the object of these despatches was to prevent the Government officials mixing themselves up with the unhappy state of things which prevailed and becoming partisans. Earl Russell then moved that the House go into Committee on the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill. After a few remarks by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Derby, and the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford said that on the report he should move to restore clause 8, and that the bill should not come into operation until a fortnight after Easter next, that was with the vestries for appointing parish officers next quarter. After some further discussion, the bill passed through Committee, and their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the COMMONS, after explanations by Sir S. Northcote with reference to the Government of India Amendment Bill, and by Lord Stanley with respect to the regulations against the importation of the rinderpest from Hungary and Galicia into Austria, Mr. Hardy, in reply to Lord Milton, said he did not think it was necessary to appoint a high sheriff for each riding in Yorkshire, but he thought there should be two—one for the West Riding, to attend the assizes at Leeds; and one for the North and East Ridings to attend the assizes at York. The adjourned debate on the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill was resumed by Mr. Corrance, who spoke in favour of the measure. Mr. Gladstone opposed the bill, as injurious to the interests of the consumers and ratepayers of the metropolis. Mr. Henley and Mr. Lowe supported it. Mr. Goschen urged that the bill was wholly in the interests of the agriculturalists. An unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn the debate, which was then continued until the rising of the House, without any decision being come to on the bill.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Strathedon presented two petitions from Nova Scotia, alleging the existence of discontent in that province, in consequence of the Act of Confederation, and praying for the repeal of the Act. He moved an address for a commission of inquiry, and urged certain reasons why the inquiry should be made. The Duke of Buckingham, whilst admitting the existence of discontent, opposed the motion, believing that an inquiry would tend to increase the discontent rather than otherwise. The Earl of Carnarvon, as the Colonial Minister when the Act was passed, explained the circumstances under which it was proposed, and after remarking that a scheme of Confederation was really assented to by Nova Scotia in 1861, said the Act, after it was passed, was solemnly ratified by the then existing Parliament of Nova Scotia, and it was only in the succeeding Parliament that resolutions against it were agreed to. After some remarks by the Marquis of Normandy, Lord Lyveden, Lord Lyttleton, and the Earl of Clanricarde spoke in favour of inquiry. Earl Russell said that the Assembly of Nova Scotia having declared in favour of a scheme of confederation, it was too late now to complain of the Act of Confederation. At the same he time hoped the Government would take measures to remove any real grievance which might exist. The motion was withdrawn, and the petitions were ordered to lie upon the table. The Boundary Bill then passed through committee, and the amendment on the report having been withdrawn, on the suggestion of the Earl of Malmesbury, the report was agreed. The report on the amendments on the Scotch Reform Bill was brought up and agreed to, and their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the COMMONS, after some explanation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the State papers received from the Philadelphia Library, and the conditional agreement entered into with certain companies relative to the transfer of the telegraph lines to the Government, which he said would be laid before the Select Committee, the Registration Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee on the Bribery Bill. On the consideration of clause 5, Mr. Bouverie, who complained that the bill was imperfect, as it did not include Scotland and Ireland, maintained that the Committees of the House acted impartially, and moved to substitute a clause to retain the existing system, the Chairman, however, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts. Mr. Mill suggested that the operation of the Act should be limited to two years, and Mr. Gladstone supported the suggestion. Mr. Disraeli opposed the amendment of Mr. Bouverie and said he thought the suggestion by Mr. Mill should be raised as a distinct issue. After some further discussion Mr. Bouverie's amendment was negatived by 204 to 127. Clauses 6 to 9 were then agreed to, but clause 10, which provided for the appointment of two judges, was strongly opposed by Sir R. Palmer and Mr. Lowe, and an amendment by Mr. Ayrton to strike out the words "two judges" was carried against the Government. Mr. Disraeli thereupon moved to report progress, that he might consider the exigencies of the case. On the motion for going into supply Major Anson moved a resolution in favour of an annual statement concerning warlike stores.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Duke of Buckingham moved the second reading of the West Indies Bill. He explained that the object of the bill was to repeal a grant which had been made, before the abolition of slavery, for increasing the influence of the Church in the West Indies amongst the slave population. The persons for whom the grant was originally made were now able to take the charge upon themselves, and it was, therefore, proposed to discontinue it as the recipients died out. The Earl of Carnavon defended himself from the attack made upon him by the Lord Chancellor during the debate on the Irish Church. He said that in originating this measure, he had simply ratified the proposal made to him from the West Indies. The case of the Irish Church was exactly parallel, and it was the Government who were inconsistent in proposing disendowment in the West Indies and opposing disestablishment in Ireland. He denied that this was a mere transfer from Imperial to Colonial hands, and challenged the Lord Chancellor to prove that the colonists were either willing or able to accept the burden. The Lord Chancellor defended his statements, and Earl Granville expressed the opinion that the Earl of Carnarvon had made out his case. After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to. On the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Reform Bill, the Marquis of Clanricarde said that to call a bill of this kind a reform bill for Ireland was a fearful mockery. Earl Longford defended the Government, and, after a few words from Earl Russell, the bill passed through a Committee. The Registration Bill, the Boundary Bill, and the Scotch Reform Bill were afterwards read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

At the Morning Sitting of the COMMONS the proceedings were of an unimportant character. The Public Schools Bill passed through committee after some further discussion. At the Evening Sitting, Mr. Disraeli in reply to a question said he could not at present name a day for resuming the discussion on the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill, but it was the intention of the Government to press the measure forward as rapidly as possible. The House subsequently went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

WEDNESDAY.

At the the usual sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir C. O'Loghlen, stated the cost of the Irish Railways Commission up to the present time had been about 22,000. The labours of the Commission were practically closed, but the Commissioners would be glad to give any assistance in their power on any question which might arise. It was true there would be a supplemental report. The Water Supply Bill having been withdrawn, the Assessment of Mines Bill, the Promissory Oaths Bill, and the Government of India Act Amendment Bill passed through committee after amendments. The Lords' Amendments to the Boundary Bill were considered and agreed to. Before the sitting closed a new writ was issued for the borough of Clitheroe. The election cannot take place until next week, and as the session is expected to close about the 20th or 21st, the new Member, whoever he may be, will have the tantalising and barren honour of sitting in the House for a few days, and then have to prepare for a new election in November.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Edmond Potonie, well-known for his labours in the cause of peace, has died in his fortieth year.

The University of Naples has been closed on account of the hostile demonstrations of the students against Professor Luca.

Upwards of 30,000 acres of land have recently been taken up by the actual settlers, in one district only, in Minnesota, in the United States.

Intelligence from Smyrna announce that six brigands have been taken, three alive and three dead.

Parcels of this year's rye and barley have just appeared for sale in the Brussels market.

Instant death from a blow under the left ear with a cricket ball was the sad fate of a young gentleman, at Faversham, on Monday.

The *Owl* says the Queen will visit Switzerland soon after the prorogation. Her Majesty will travel *incognito*, and will pass through Paris.

Sir Alexander Grant has been elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He had four votes, and Sir James Simpson three.

We hear that no less than 530 gentlemen have intimated their intention of entering the matriculation examination at the University of London. This is perhaps the largest number on record.

The long pending case between Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Walters, his steward, has terminated. Lord Shaftesbury declining to carry the prosecution further on account of defendant's bad health.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—On Tuesday morning, the wife of John Gurnsey, a hammerman in the smithery of her Majesty's dockyard at Chatham, was safely delivered of four female children; they, with their mother, are in a favourable condition.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.—The French Government have granted to Baron Emil Erlanger, of Paris, and Mr. Julius Reuter, of London, an exclusive concession for twenty years to lay and work a submarine telegraph cable between France and the United States.

The Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, on Monday, and the latest accounts state that Her Royal Highness and child were doing well. This is the fourth child and second daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales.

EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.—There has been another explosion of nitro-glycerine. It occurred in Quenast, in Belgium. The nitro-glycerine was to be employed in blasting operations, and was being unloaded from a waggon when the explosion occurred. Ten persons were instantaneously killed, and great damage was done in the neighbourhood.

THE TICHBORNE BARONETCY.—Last week, the wife of "Roger Tichborne," the Australian claimant to the Tichborne title and estates gave birth to a son—an event which, says a Hampshire paper, was hailed with much satisfaction throughout Arlesford, Tichborne, and the neighbourhood.

THE ALLEGED NEW GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.—Menotti Garibaldi writes to the *Amico del Popolo* declaring that there is not the slightest foundation for the persistent rumours that there is going on an enrolment of volunteers in the interest of the movement party, under his father's auspices.

THE BABY-FARMING CASE.—A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the coroner's jury against Mrs. Moorer, the woman at Bethnal Green, who took an illegitimate child to nurse at 2s. 6d. a week and starved it to death. The police had some trouble to protect Mrs Moorer from lynch law.

"A fact just come to light" says *Lloyd*, at Pesth, "will not fail to produce a certain sensation in Austria. For two years the Bishop of Bruhn has kept a young priest incarcerated in a monastery, no one being ever admitted to see him. After numerous attempts, the family has obtained from the public prosecutor permission to commence an action against the prelate for illegal imprisonment. We can guarantee the authority of the news."

The Cape advices, brought by the Roman, state that news had been received from the gold diggings, that Captain Black, with a party of gold diggers, had arrived at the Chief Matjen's head kraal, whose country is rich in gold fields, and had made terms with that chief for the privilege of digging. Matjen had received the party in a friendly manner, and pointed out the treasure.

A PROPOSED NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The report of the Select Committee on the House of Commons Arrangements has been issued. The committee recommend the adoption of Mr. Barry's proposal, to use the present House as a lobby and offices, to take down the dining-rooms, and to construct a debating chamber on the space now occupied by the Commons' Court and the dining-rooms. The cost is estimated at £120,000.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL LOVER.—Mr. S. Lover, the well-known writer and composer of Irish ballads, died at Jersey on Monday. Mr. Lover was the author of "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," "The Low Backed Car," "The Angel's Whisper," and other songs which had vast popularity in their day. Mr. Lover also wrote several novels, and was an artist of more than average ability. The deceased was in his 71st year.

SHOCKING PIT EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday forenoon, an explosion took place at the Deep Ash Pit, Fenton, near Hanley, belonging to Messrs. Goddard. Since Saturday there have been rumours of an accumulation of gas. On Wednesday morning, some men were working at a depth of 360 feet, when, by firing of a shot the accumulated gas ignited, and several men were injured. Joseph Booth was not expected to live, and his son and nephew, as also Benjamin Bould, are greatly injured.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.—An immense gathering of teetotalers and temperance societies was held in Lord Carlisle's park, at Castle Howard, on Friday, and comprised most of the abstainers of the North and East Ridings. It was computed that in the afternoon fully 10,000 persons were present. Among the speakers was Mr. Grubb, of Rotherham, who attended as a deputation form the United Kingdom Alliance, and who advocated the Permissive Bill, and called upon the Assembly to vote for no man at the next election who would not go for it. On a vote being taken a forest of hands was held up for the bill, and none against it.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—It is understood that Sir Robert Napier is about to be raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Napier of Magdala, and that he will be gazetted in a few days. Meanwhile Sir Robert has been pleased to accept the freedom of the City of London which was recently voted to him by acclamation, with a sword of great value, by the Court of Common Council, and it has been arranged between him and the Lord Mayor that the ceremony of conferring this mark of distinction shall be conducted in the Guildhall on Tuesday the 21st inst. The committee of the Corporation charged with providing the sword have resolved to expedite its manufacture accordingly. The Lord Mayor will entertain Sir Robert Napier and a distinguished party at the Mansion House in the evening of the same day.—*Times*.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—The papers brought by the overland mail on Saturday morning, gives an account of the movements of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Tientsin. Their force is supposed to be 30,000 strong, and they are said to be moving in six divisions, *en route* for Tou-ting, the provincial capital. The rebels made their appearance before the walls of Tientsing on the afternoon of the 27th of April, having destroyed several villages. The British gunboat Dove was at Tientsing on the 28th of April, and steps had been taken to secure the lives and property of foreigners in case of attack. The British gunboat Oppossum was expected to arrive; the French had already two gunboats at Tientsin, and the Russian consul was daily expecting one to arrive from the Amoor. The imperialists claimed to have 8,000 troops within the walls, and boasted of their ability to hold it; but when the advices brought by this mail were despatched there had been no collision between the imperial and rebel forces.

A SEPOY'S REVENGE.—The *Delhi Gazette* says:—A shocking tragedy occurred on May 30th in the lines of the 13th N.I. at Jubbulpore. It appears a subadar, whilst overlooking his men when on fatigue duty in their lines, used some offensive language to one of the sepoys, who was not doing his duty in as willing a manner as the other men. The subadar's language offended the sepoy, it seems, for at night he was seen walking up and down near the subadar's hut, which, it appears, did not seem to attract much notice then, but it has since been discovered he carried in his sleeve a long knife, with which, it appears, he intended to despatch the subadar, but finding no opportunity he retired to his own hut. Next morning, however, after being dismissed parade, he returned to his house carrying his musket with him, and there loaded it with ball and cartridge, and then made his way to the subadar's quarters, in front of which the subadar was standing, when the sepoy came up and deliberately shot the subadar dead. The murderer was seized, and a court of inquiry is at once to assemble to investigate this shocking occurrence, but there can be little doubt as to its finding. There are rumours that the sepoy had intended to commit another murder had he not been arrested.

An association for the abolition of capital punishment has been formed at Antwerp.

An anti-truck association has just been formed in the Ruabon coal and iron district, in Wales.

Two deaths of haymakers near Castlebar, county Mayo, are attributed to sunstroke.

Mr. James Hannay has been appointed by Lord Stanley to the vacant consulship of Brest.

Mr. Goote has been appointed president of London University College in place of Lord Brougham.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-LONDON BANKER.—Mr. G. Belding, who recently carried on business in London as an American Banker and agent and failed, has committed suicide at New York.

Lord Brougham's house at Cannes has been sold to Count von Bismarck.

An Irish breach of promise of marriage case was heard in Dublin on Monday, and the defendant pleaded that he was—mad! He got a verdict.

Miss O'Connell, who was arrested and searched during the Fenian trials in Cork, being in company with a relative of one of the prisoners, and suspected of having Fenian documents in her possession has obtained £50 damages against the police inspector and two constables who took her into custody.

FREE PARDON TO A CONVICTED DIRECTOR OF A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.—Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, the managing director of the Joint-Stock Discount Company, who a year and a half ago was found guilty of fradulent misappropriation at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to five years penal servitude, has received a free pardon.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A MUSIC HALL SINGER.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a music hall singer and dancer named Bryant, who committed suicide by jumping through a window in one of the upper wards of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he had been taken to be treated for an illness brought on by intemperance and the excitement of his life.

GREAT FRAUDS AT THE MAURITIUS.—The Hon. James Douglas had been accidently killed. His death is considered a great loss to the colony.—Great frauds have been discovered there. Fictitious dock-warrants have been issued, causing a loss of £7,000 to the banks.—Fever is diminishing in the towns, but has appeared in places which has hitherto escaped.

ELOPEMENT.—A telegram from Queenstown states that the police at that port on Monday arrested a fugitive couple, Charles Pierce and Catherine Allan, on board the outgoing Inman steamer. Pierce is a young married man; Mrs. Allen is a middle-aged woman who had left her husband, carrying off £1,000. Both had fled from London. The money was found upon the fugitives.

SHOCKING STABBING CASES AT LEITH.—An Irish shoemaker, named M'Quillan, stabbed no less than three persons at Leith on Saturday afternoon. Being drunk, he went into the house of a Mrs Lodge and abused her so grossly that she called for assistance. A man named Henderson went into the house and attempted to turn M'Quillan out, whereupon the latter stabbed him so severely that he is in serious danger. Another man who interferred was also stabbed by M'Quillan, and subsequently Mrs. Henderson was likewise cut. M'Quillan attempted to escape, but the police followed closely, and caught him.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—On Saturday, a grand Volunteer review and sham fight came off in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in the presence of a concourse of spectators numbering not less than 100,000. The reviewing-officer was Major-General Rumley, commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Scotland. There were 10,046 troops present—comprising Hussars, Mounted Rifle Volunteers, Royal Artillery, a Regiment of the Line, Volunteer Engineers, Artillery, and Rifles. The counties represented were—Edinburgh, Lanark, Linlithgow, Haddington, Peebles, Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Fife, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

FEARFUL SHIPPING CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.—Another of those terrible disasters so common on American waters occurred on Lake Erie on the night of Saturday, the 20th of June. The steamer Morning Star, going from Cleveland to Detroit, came in collision with the barque Cortland, when 30 miles out, and both vessels sank in a few minutes. The steamer carried 40 possengers, and had a crew of 30 men. The barque's crew numbered 13, making a total of 83 persons. A passing steamer picked up 63 persons, leaving 20 who are missing, and probably all lost.

A YEAR'S CASUALITIES AT SEA.—The Statistical Committee of Lloyd's published an analysis of wrecks and casualities during the year 1867 as compared with 1866. It results from their returns that the total number of casualities last year was was 12,513, against 11,711 in 1866. The total losses were 2,343, of which 105 were steamers, in 1867, against 2,234, of which 115 were steamers, in 1866. The cases in which the cargo was entirely lost numbered 1,168 last year, and 1,946 in 1866. The loss of life in 1867 contrasts very favourably with that of the year preceding, the total being only 1,546 against 2,644 in 1866. The committee, however, observe, that the returns on this head are still more imperfect, the actual number being in excess of that given in the various tables. The month in which the fewest losses have occurred for the past ten years is July, the heaviest being November. An elaborate geographical summary of the wrecks and casualities arranged according to the voyages performed, shows that of the entire list of total losses, numbering last year 2,343, 20 per cent occurred in the British Islands; while of the other sections, the heaviest—that which included the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia—contributed only 3 per cent. The Cape Colonies, the Persian Gulf, Australia, Polynesia, California, and Greenland appear to have been almost blanks as regards total wrecks of foreign going ships in 1867, although they supplied a few cases of constructive losses. In the British islands the number of vessels raised last year after sinking was 32, and in the rest of the world only 20. There were five cases of loss from piracy in 1868, and 18 in the year preceding.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. The superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 374

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2.	A.M. 1, 2.
Carrhouse	dep.	6·35	11·10	3·40
Cold Rowley	„	6·45	11·20	3·50
Burnhill Junction	„	6·55	11·30	4·0
Tow Law	„	7·10	11·45	4·10
Crook	arr.	7·25	11·55	4.25
	dep.	7·30	12·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	7·55	12·55	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	1·50	6·55
Stockton	„	9·35	2·25	7·27
Middlesbro'	„	9·50	2·35	7·37

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 4.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	9·10	2·10
Stockton	„	6·35	9.20	2·57
Darlington	„	10·30	3·10	3·10
Bishop Auckland	„	11·0	3·40	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	11·25	4·10
	dep.	8·35	12·5	4·35
Tow Law	„	8·50	12·20	4·50
Burnhill Junction	„	9·5	12·33	5·5
Cold Rowley	„	9·15	12·40	5·15
Carrhouse	arr.	9·25	12·50	5.25

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	„	6·17	10·26	5·18
Swalwell	„	6·23	10·32	5·23
Rowland's Gill	„	6·31	10·39	5·31
Lintz Green	„	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	„	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	„	6·55	10·59	5·55
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	7·1	11·3	6·1
Knitsley	„	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	„	7·19	11·21	6·19
Witton Gilbert	„	7.28	11·30	6·28
Durham	arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·13	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·24	12·23	8·6
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·33	8·17
Knitsley	„	8·46	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	„	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	„	9·7	1·1	8·46
Lintz Green	„	9·18	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	„	9·23	1·15	9·0
Swalwell	„	9·32	1·24	9·8
Scotswood	„	9·39	1·30	9·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	9·25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	3.50
Scotswood	„	8·7	3·57
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10·7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

and their respective Distances from the nearest Railway Station on that line.

	STATIONS.	FARES. 1		2		Gov.	
	NEWCASTLE						
	SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0	3
1	SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0	4½
2	ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0	7½
3	LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0	9
4	EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1	0½
5	SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1	1½
6	BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	6	1	2½
7	KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1	5½
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8½
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11

Allansford ....2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain ....3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House........2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle ....3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside ....1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett) 1 mile from No 6.
Billingside ....2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill ....(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages ....1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope ....2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield ....1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor ....2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery ....2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield ....3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland ....9 miles from No 5.
Castleside ....3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Causey ....3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean ....2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes ....2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall ....1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge) 1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay ....3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead ....4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook ....3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate ....1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall ....2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages ....2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote ....2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Dipton ....2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages ....2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery ....3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester ....½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers ....6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh ....1 mile from No 9.
Fellside ....2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill ....2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side ....2 miles from No 3.
Gibside ....1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft ....1 mile from No 8.
Greencroft Cottages........2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead ....2 miles from No 5.
Greenside ....2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels ....2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley ....1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land ....3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill ....4 miles from No 4.
Hare Law ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Healeyfield ....3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton) ..2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh) ....2 miles from No 9.
Hobson ....(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside ....3 miles from No 8.
Iveston ....3 miles from either Nos 4 or 6, and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley ....½ mile from No 7.
Lanchester........Close to Station.
Langley ....2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate ....2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery ....1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill ....½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green ....½ mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain.
Loud ....4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill ....3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley ....1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett ....2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick........5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Minsteracres ....6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester) ....1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland) ....7 miles from No. 5.
Newlands ....3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill ....4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook ....2 miles from No 3.
Pontop ....3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley ....3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley ....4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row ....5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge ....1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa ....1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field ....2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley ....9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green........½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).
South Moor ....3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.
Spen (Garesfield) ....2 miles from No 2.
Stanley ....4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill) ....3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell........Close to No 1.
Tanfield ....3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea ....3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie........3½ miles from either Nos 2 or 3.
Waskerley ....4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge) ....2 miles from No 5.
Whickham........1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head ....3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert ....1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall ....1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill ....1 mile from No 6,
Winlaton ....2 miles from either Nos 1 or 2.

*The Stations are all numbered and the distance to the village from the nearest Railway Stations is easily found, thus, supposing the party wishes to know to which Station he ought to book for Annfield Plain, he will find on reference that Annfield Plain is about 3 miles from No 8 (Lanchester Station), to which station he should book if coming from Durham and about 4 miles distant from No 2 (Rowland's Gill Station), to which he should book if coming from Newcastle.

☞ We shall be glad to receive corrections of the above list from any of our correspondents.

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SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1868.