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Ann R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 300. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to a JOINER. Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, SIX or EIGHT BRICKLAYERS. Apply to PETER ALLAN, Hill Top, Dipton, or at Tanfield Lea.

Lost.

LOST from West Shield, near Tow Law, TWO EWES and THREE LAMBS, the Ewes are marked with the letter S, on each horn, and with Rade on the back of Head and Neck. Whosoever has found them, and will return them to G. AYRE, Farmer, West Shield, will be rewarded for their trouble.

To Let.

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

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

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
SITTING ROOMS and BED ROOMS TO LET, at Swiss Cottage, Shotley Bridge. Apply on the premises.

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

TO LET, a SHOP and STABLE, in a good Situation at Consett.—Apply to MR. JOSEPH HOWARD.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, DRAPERS, PAINTERS, PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.
TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE and SHOP, together with a large WAREHOUSE, situate in the Front Street.—Apply to MR THOMAS RAWES, Turf Hotel.
Berryedge, May 18, 1866.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
CONSETT DISTRICT.
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.
TO BE LET, the BUILDING of about TWENTY ROODS of DRY STONE WALL near Berryedge.
Specifications and Conditions for the above Work may be seen on application to the undersigned, at his Office, situate at West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, by whom Tenders for the same will be received up to the 19th day of July now instant, at Three p.m.
By order of the Board,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways to the Consett Local Board.
West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, 5th July, 1866.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
CONSETT DISTRICT.
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.
TO BE LET, the Leading of sundry quantities of Limestone and Slag as under.
LIMESTONE.
Lot 1. From Medomsley Depot to near Broom Hill.
SLAG.
Lot 2. From Consett Slag Heaps to the Castleside Road.
" 3. do. do. to Knitsley Lane.
" 4. do. do. to Howdon and Pemberton Road.
" 5. From Bradley Slag Heaps to Ebchester.
" 6. do. do. to Ebchester Hill.
Terms and Conditions for the above works may be seen on application to the undersigned, at his Office situate at Westwood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, by whom Tenders for the same will be received up to the 19th day of July, now inst., at 3 p.m.
By Order of the Board,
M. COUPLAND, Surveyor of Highways to the Consett Local Board.
Westwood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, 5th July, 1866.

Money.

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

Public Notices.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
WHEREAS, about three o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 12th of July, some person entered a field at Mountsett, and took therefrom a DAPPLED GRAY PONY, the property of WILLIAM ROBINSON, Grocer, of Mountsett. This is to give Notice that the above reward will be paid by the said WILLIAM ROBINSON, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

THE BACHELORS' PIC-NIC!!!
Will be held
ON MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.
In a Field at STOCKERLEY GROVE, (Bogle Hole Dene).
For particulars see Bills.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TENDERS Wanted for the ERECTION of a HOUSE at Consett. For further Particulars, Plans, and Specifications, apply to Mr T. JONES, 360, Consett Terrace, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

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

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

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.
TO BE LET by TENDER, the Cutting, Laying and Filling in of 290 yards, or thereabouts of 18 inch Sewer Pipes. Also the Cutting, Laying, and Filling in of 65 yards or thereabouts of 9 inch sewerage pipe. Plans and Specifications can be seen on applying at the office of the SURVEYOR, Front Street, Consett. The Board will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders will be received by me to and not later than the 23rd Current.
GEORGE THOMPSON, SURVEYOR.
Consett, 12th July, 1866.

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 Voters 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, on application, be obtained gratuitously at the CHRONICLE OFFICE, Durham; at the Offices of Mr HENRY GREENWELL, JOHN PATRICK, and Messrs J. & T. WATSON, Solicitors, Durham.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as Linen and Woollen Drapers, at Consett, under the Firm of "THOMAS POTTS AND SON," was on the Second Day of July Instant amicably DISSOLVED.
All Claims against the late Firm will be paid by Mr THOMAS POTTS.
The Customers of the late Firm are requested to take Notice that the Woollen and Tailoring Shop will be carried on by Mr THOMAS POTTS, to whom all Debts owing are to be paid, and that the General Drapery Shop will be carried on by Mr JOHN THURLOW POTTS, to whom all Debts owing are to be paid.
Dated this 6th Day of July, 1866.
THOMAS POTTS.
JOHN THURLOW POTTS.
(Witness) ROBT. MUNRO ALLAN, Solicitor.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.
THE TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC, intended to be held at the Snope, on Saturday, July 21st, will not be held until further notice.

EDUCATION.
MISS M. E. LOWRIE intends to Resume the duties of her SCHOOL on TUESDAY, July 17th, 1866.

MISS M'CULLAGH'S SCHOOL Will Re-open (D.V.) on the 31st of JULY. Woodhise House, Tenters' Street, Bishop Auckland. June 21st, 1866.

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

JOHN PARKER, Blacksmith, of Berry Edge, begs leave to inform the public that Reaping Machines, and all other kind of Agricultural implements, are put into proper working order at his shop.
Horseshoeing on the most improved principles.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY. (LIMITED).
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL TEA PARTY and LECTURE in connexion with the above Society, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM, on Saturday, July 14, 1866. Further announcements in small Bills.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
THOMAS JAMESON, A BANKRUPT.
MR WM. TURNER having been appointed one of the Assignees in the above matter, has authority to collect and receive all Rents and Sums of Money due at the time and since the date of the Bankruptcy, to Mr Thomas Jameson or his Estate.
SCAIFE AND BRITTON,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Solicitors to the Assignees.

BLACKHILL.
THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT'S LONG ROOM.
THE BAZAAR COMPANY having terminated their engagement, the Room is now available for Bazaar's, Public or Private Sales, Public or Club Meetings, Balls, Concerts, Tea or Dinner Parties, Band Practice, or any legitimate purpose, for which the Room is adapted. Terms moderate.—Apply at the BAR, Blackhill.
May 29th, 1866.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
LEADGATE DISTRICT.
DEPOSIT AND CONFIRMATION OF BYE LAWS.
Notice is hereby given, that the Bye Laws adopted for the use of the above-named Board, are now lying at the Reading Room, Leadgate, for the perusal and inspection of persons interested therein, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon, and that after the expiration of one month from the date thereof, application will be made to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the confirmation of the same.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1866.
MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the Board.

TO FLORISTS.
BEDDING OUT PLANTS in great variety, at JOHN RICHARDSON'S NURSERY, BLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER HILL,
Including Tom Thumb, Scarlet, and other Geraniums; Ageratum Mexicanum, Lobelia Erinus, Gazania Uniflora, Saponaria Calabrica, Perilla Nankinensis, Allysum Variegata, Phlox Drummondii, Mesembryanthemum Tricolor, Cuphea Placenta, Aloysia Citriodora, Linum Rubra Grandiflora, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Salvias, Dahlias, Petunias, Hollyhocks, German Stocks, French Asters, &c., &c.
N.B.—Schools, Picnic and other Parties supplied with Bouquets on the shortest notice.
Blades House Nursery, Ebchester Hill, May 18th, 1866.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
JOHN MURRAY AND WILLIAM RAW
BEG most respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that they will commence a
FORTNIGHTLY SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the house of Mr George Routledge, New Inn, Consett, for the better accommodation of the Public for disposing of surplus Stock and to meet the requirements of Buyers. This will open a Market every alternate Monday at Consett for the disposal of every kind of Farming Stock, Produce, Implements of Husbandry, Harness, Household Furniture, &c. In fact every commodity of Merchandise will be disposed of to the best advantage and on the most reasonable terms.
Charges for Entry.—
Horses, Fat and Store Cattle, 2s 6d a head.
Sheep, 6d a head.
Pigs, 1s.
Implements, Furniture, &c., &c., 5 per cent.
The First Sale will take place on MONDAY, June 25th, 1866, and every alternate Monday afterwards, when all Entries must be made not later than the Thursday Night previously, in order to get advertised.
N.B.—All Accounts will be Settled on the Day of Sale.

PRINTING
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 6d. Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 8d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.
The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

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

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

Business Addresses.

CAN WE DO IT?—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—We have resolved (if spared) to increase our Tea Sales to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Don't think us presumptuous when we declare we mean to do it. Fifteen years of unprecedented successful experience has placed in our keeping the key to the public taste, and we mean to use it. With us it is only a question of time. We have faith in our judgment, strength enough in our will, and sufficient liberality in our spirit, to work the question. During 1865 we sold 74,707 Pounds of our justly celebrated Teas, showing an increase over last year's Sales of 6,498 Pounds. It is only for you who have not tried our Teas to consider whether it is not your interest to set aside your prejudice and share the advantages we offer to the Tea-consuming public.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 52, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

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

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN TEMPERLEY,
PONT ROAD,
(NEAR THOMAS FLEMING, GROCER,)
LEADGATE,
BEGS to announce that his Boar "BRAN," of Ushaw College Breed, will serve Sows at 2s each, to Pay when Served.

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

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

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

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

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

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SMAITH & Co.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PERAMBULATORS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
☞ FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.
Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description. Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted Bulbs. G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood.
Inspection kindly invited.

THE IMPERIAL ART UNION.
£5,000 FIRST PRIZE, AND UPWARDS OF 1,500 OTHERS IN PAINTINGS, VARYING IN VALUE FROM £1,000 DOWN TO £5 EACH.
This ART UNION allows all Prizes to be selected by Prizeholders themselves, in any part of the Kingdom. Ticket holders or their representatives will be admitted to the Drawing.
SUBSCRIPTION:—
HALF A GUINEA PER SHARE.
Remittances to be made to the Secretary, or any of the Agents, who will also furnish every information.
RICHARD KING, Secretary.
OFFICES—10, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—Agents Wanted on liberal Terms. References required.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham
Mr E. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 31, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, blaley, near Hexham

Sales by Private Contract

FOR SALE.—A Cottage Piano, by Mettler & Co., 6¼ Octaves. Apply to Mr. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

FOR SALE, ONE STACK of SEED HAY. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, EIGHT COTTAGES, Well finished, nearly New. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, High Street, Consett.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SITUATE AT CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
THREE COTTAGES and One Beer-house adjoining on the Medomsley Road. Also Six Cottages, in Thomas Street, and Three New Cottages near the Co-operative Store. Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission-Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THREE COTTAGES containing Two Rooms each, and a sufficient quantity of Land to Build a Cottage of Three Rooms, and Three Cottages of Two Rooms each.
The Cottages and Land are pleasantly situated at Benfieldside.
For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT JACKSON, Guardian Office, Consett; or to Mr WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Benfieldside.

Sales by Auction.

A SALE BY AUCTION of the NEWSPAPERS for the last and for the ensuing Quarter, will be held in the Reading Room, Consett, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
Situate at Medomsley, in the County of Durham.
MR. WILLIAM RAW,
Has received instructions from Mr. J. R. Smith to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the house of Mr Cuthbertson, Medomsley,
On SATURDAY, July 28, 1866.
ALL that desirable Freehold Dwelling-house, Grocer's Shop, and Post-Office, situate in the centre of that beautiful village, Medomsley, containing Five good Rooms, large Pantry, and Yard, in the occupation of Mr Taylor, Builder, as Tenant thereof.
On Application, the Tenant will show the Premises, and further particulars can be had of Mr. SMITH, Plumber, &c., Delves-lane, Consett, or of the Auctioneer.
Sale to Commence at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.
Sale Office, Blackhill, July 10th, 1866.

SALE BY AUCTION.
The Inhabitants of KYO, ANNFIELD PLAIN, and surrounding Neighbourhood, are respectfully called to attention and to notice the important fact, that
MR. WILLIAM RAW
Will offer for Unreserved Sale by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
A Very Valuable Stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHS and a choice selection of DRAPERY GOODS direct from the Manufacturers, to take place at MR. HENRY HARDMAN'S, KYO, ON SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. Consisting of Superior Broad Black Cloth, all Wool Tweeds, Union Cloths, &c.; also, Seasonable Ladies' Dresses, Wool and Silk Shawls, &c., &c.
Sale to commence in the Afternoon at One and in the Evening at Six o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, July 10, 1866.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
Without Reserve, to the highest bidder, as the whole must be cleared out, by
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
On WEDNESDAY, July 18th, 1866,
At the Shop of Michael Moyle, Leadgate,
THE whole and entire STOCK of a DRUGGIST, consisting of 2 splendid Show Bottles, on Mahogany Stands; large Glass Specie Jars, 90 Stoppered Glass Bottles, 32 oz., 16 oz., 8 oz., and 4 oz. each; 40 Stoppered Powder Bottles, 2lb, 4lb, ½lb, and ¼lb each; White Jars, 1lb, ½lb, and ¼lb each; a large Pill Machine, 2 Wedgewood and 1 Glass Mortars, 2 Sets of Box Grain Scales, Measure Glasses, Infusion Pots, Spatulas, Pill and Ointment Slabs, with a large assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, and numerous useful Articles belonging to the Trade.
Also, a small quantity of Medical and other Books.
Sale to commence at Twelve for One punctual.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the Volunteer Arms Inn, Blackhill, on MONDAY, July 23, 1866, the Whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
Belonging to Mr R. Huddleston.
Mr JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
COMPRISING Mahogany Wardrobe, Mahogany Sofa in Hair, Mahogany Centre Table, 2 do. Easy Chairs, 6 Chairs in Hair, 1 splendid Mantle-piece Mirror, 1 splendid Eight-days' Clock in Mahogany Case, 1 Mahogany Half-tester Bedstead and Mattress, 1 Set of Damask Bed-hanging, 1 do. Damask Window-hangings, 1 Mahogany Dressing Table and Washstand, Swing Dressing Glass, Mahogany Three-quarter Chest of Drawers, 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs, 2 splendid Feather Beds, 2 Large Carpets, Bedroom Do., 3 Hearth Rugs, Stair Carpet, 2 Mahogany Window Cornices and Rings, Cocoa-nut Matting, a number of Pictures and Paintings, 1 Painted Press, 1 Bagatelle Board, 3 Taproom Tables, 1 Kitchen Do., 4 Kitchen Chairs, Mantle-piece Eight-days' Clock, 3 Forms, Bedroom and other Candlesticks, a number of Spittoons, Iron Bedstead and Mattress, 3 Fenders and Fire Irons, 1 Roast Jack, Steam Pans and other Metal Pans, a large quantity of Glass and Earthenware, a number of Show Cards, Ale and Spirit Measures, Patent Mangle, Bottle Rack, 1 Stone, and 2 Steel Forks.
Also, 1 Metal Pump, 22 feet long and 4 inches diameter, in good working order.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

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

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

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c.
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REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

BRITISH.—The weather of the past week has been unusually rough and rainy, with a frequently low temperature, and those who had commenced haymaking have found their crops in great jeopardy from the oft-repeated and heavy showers. Wheat also would have done much better without rain, but the benefit to spring corn has been great, and the grass lands that are late are likely to have heavy gatherings. The symptoms of reaction which were apparent at the close of the previous week have been sacrificed during the past, and a decline upon wheat to the extent of about 3s. per qr. must be generally reported. The astounding news of the sudden collapse of the Austrian army before the advance of the Prussians, together with the cession of Venetia to France as its consequence, has very decidedly added to the downward tendency of prices. But it would be unwise to make sure of a lasting peace as the immediate effect of French mediation; and as our advance did not so much depend upon war as on present stocks and future prospects, and the weather has anything but a settled appearance, we may yet see a return to rising rates before harvest. The cattle disease is too serious a fact to be ignored; the thinness of the wheat plant, as the consequence of a wet winter, is equally apparent; and that America can sent next to nothing for some time to come is sufficiently plain. We may, therefore, very soon recover or improve upon the range of prices; and there is room for considerable fluctuations till our gatherings are safe. Continental averages have been affected downwards as well as those of Great Britain. Throughout France there has been a moderate change, as well as in Belgium, Holland, and Germany; but as yet very little difference has occured in prices at New York, where the ever-changing value of gold greatly deranges commerce in all its branches. Let us only hope the unprecedented rapidity of war in Germany, with its wholesale slaughter, will teach the nations the wisdom and value of brotherly concord and universal peace.

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour trade during the past week has fluctuated, closing lower. The wheat trade has been much the same, but tending downwards. Rye has moved off slowly. Barley still extremely scarce. The best oats have sold at 25f. 50c. per 100 kilos. (33s. per qt.), inferior at 21f. 50c. (21s.) New rapeseed is more abundant at market, and has been selling at 38f. per 100 kilo. for fine. The wheat trade in the provinces has varied, most markets being cheaper—say from 20 centimes to 1 franc per hect. (6d. to 2s. 4d. per qr.); but Chateauxrouge was 1f. 70c. dearer (4s.) The quotations at Bordeaux for fine quality were 21f. 25c. per hect. (53s. 6d. per qr.) Business at Marseilles was calm.—In Belgium the wheat trade has exhibited a downward tendency. This was the case at Bruges, notwithstanding small supplies, quotations for wheat there being 44s. to 50s. 6d., rye 32s., and oats 19s. to 32s. per qr. The reaction in wheat was more decided at Liege, the top price being 56s. per qr.; but rye was very firm, as well as barley, the former being quoted 32s., and the latter 35s.; oats to 29s.—There was only a retail demand for wheat at Amsterdam, at former rates. Rye steady. A decline in wheat was noted at Maestricht of 1s. to 1s. 6d., but rye was 9d. dearer. Fine Zealand wheat at Rotterdam about maintained former prices, but inferior were fully 1s. lower, with very little inquiry; rye, barley, and oats were, however, all very firm.—Great heat had been experienced at Berlin. Advices respecting the crops remained favourable, yet wheat had been hardening in value. Barley and peas had been calm. Rye and oats constantly fluctuating.—After a rise of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per qr. on fine wheat at Dantzig the market had shewn a partial reaction and decline of 1s.; rye, however, pending a better inquiry, had advanced fully 6d.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN NEWCASTLE.—On Wednesday was celebrated the marriage of William Hawthorn, jun., Esq., only son of William Hawthorn, Esq., of Benwell Cottage, to Elizabeth Maria, the only daughter of William John Van Haansbergen, Esq., of Endfield Lodge, Elswick. The marriage ceremony took place at St. James' Church, Benwell, and was performed by the Rev. Clement Moody, M.A., vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, assisted by the Rev. William Maughan, incumbent of Benwell parish. The church was crowded by a gay and fashionable company. The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, a tulle veil; and her hair was decked with orange blossoms and lilies. Her bridesmaids were Miss Anderson, Miss Brewis, of Tetsworth, Oxon, and Miss Rebecca Brewis, also of Tetsworth, cousins of the bride, and Miss Staniford. They were attired in white grenadine, trimmed with plain pink ribbon; and wore long tulle veils, extending from their heads to the skirts of their dresses. The gentlemen in attendance on the ladies were Mr Wood, of Hetton Hall, who officiated as bridegroom's man; Mr W. Brewis, Mr W. B. Van Haansbergen, Mr Hodgson, jun., North Dene House, Gateshead, and Mr Brewis. After the ceremony was performed, a *dejeuner* was given at the residence of the father of the bride, Endfield Lodge, to the friends of the bride and bridegroom. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. The bride and bridegroom left by the express for the south, where they will spend the honeymoon. The whole of the workmen connected with the extensive engineering works of Messrs R. and W. Hawthorn had holiday on the occasion. Throughout the morning *feux de joie* were fired at the works, and at noon the men, headed by a band, marched in procession to the station where they received the bride and bridegroom. After the train had left they proceeded to Benwell Cottage, where refreshments were served and dancing and other amusements indulged in. In the evening, the men to the number of 1,200 dined in detachments at the various inns and hotels of the town, and in every company the heartiest and most earnest good wishes were expressed for the happiness of Mr W. Hawthorn, jun., and his amiable bride.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

THE ARMISTICE.

It has been officially explained in Vienna that the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon was unsolicited by the Kaiser, though cordially accepted.

The negotiations for an armistice have been proceeding, though slow progress seems to have been made. Telegrams have been frequent between Paris and Bohemia, and the King of Prussia has sent Prince von Reuss to Paris with a reply to the Imperial proposals, and, it is said, stating the conditions on which Prussia will accept an armistice. They are reported to be as follows:—"The Prussians are to retain possession of their present positions, and their troops to be supported at the expense of the country they occupy. They are, besides, to be allowed the free use of the railway lines in the north-east of Bohemia, radiating from Pardubitz." It seems that Austria has been induced to give over to Prussia the three Bohemian fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz, and Theresienstadt; but she is reluctant to bind herself to the condition that she is to send no reinforcements to her army in Bohemia or to those of her Federal Allies. Italy stipulates for the immediate cession of two of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, of which one must be Peschiera.

On Monday evening M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left, and on Tuesday Count di Barral, the Italian Ambassador left that capital for the head-quarters of the Prussian army in Bohemia.

According to a report from Vienna there is hope that an armistice for six weeks is concluded.

The Prussian conditions, contained in the letter brought by Prince Reuss, are stated to be as follows:—

The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia, the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied. *La France* states that it has reason to believe that the Emperor immediately dispatched to London and St. Petersburg the important communications of Prince Reuss, as raising questions of European interest which can only be settled by the concert of the great Powers.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* says:—"We are authorised to make the following declaration. Treaties existing between Prussia and Italy render impossible an armistice or the conclusion of peace with Austria without the mutual consent of Italy and Prussia. Italy is, therefore, unable to accede to Austria's wish for a one-sided peace by accepting Venetia, and thus putting an end to the war. Europe knows that it was no sordid love of conquest that impelled Prussia to go to war. Prussia fights for the highest national aims. She demands for herself guarantees of territorial security, and for Germany the establishment of its unity, embracing at least the majority of the States. Herein Prussia has the support of most of the patriotic princes of Germany. The people of Prussia are sacrificing their blood and treasure, and her sons are inspired by the holiness of the conflict, as were their fathers in 1813. Everywhere the Prussians give proof that they are fighting, not against the people, but against the governments which vainly attempted to incite the former against Prussia. In all parts the feelings of hatred give way to more noble sentiments towards us. The army, sustained by the consciousness of its lofty task, will conquer or die."

The *Abendpost*, evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*, says:—"The Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice. The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and General Leboeuf, the French Commissioner, had been ordered to occupy Venetia. General Froissart has been sent to the Prussian head-quarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French. It is the pronounced will of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great Power. The army of the south is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced to march northwards."

The *Journal des Debats* says:—"We have reason to believe that Prussia persists in excluding Austria from the Germanic Confederation, and maintains her project of Federal reform. She also demands the incorporation of Electoral Hesse, Saxony, Hanover, and the Elbe Duchies with Prussia."

The *Presse* of Wednesday publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Clarigny, in which it says:—"Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince von Reuss, a meeting was held at the Tuileries, in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron von Altenburg represented Austria, and Count von Goltz and Prince von Reuss, Prussia. M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings at the meeting. The following are the bases of the negotiations suggested by France and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Metternich by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:—The Germanic Confederation to be dissolved and another Confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part. No territorial concession to be demanded of Austria. The abandonment of the latter of her rights in the Duchies, to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia. Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25 millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and Meuse to serve an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish palatinate. Saxony, Hanover, and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Laudon to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the populations of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereign."

A QUICK RETREAT.

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Austrian army, thus graphically describes the incidents of a retreat:—

"We were now near enough to see that the cavalcade which had already cut in on the main road instead of halting to receive us, swept onwards towards the city, and, looking far to the right, we observed that it consisted of horsemen of all sorts, intermingled with artillery and caissons, and crowds of infantry at a smart double. In the midst were white jackets. "They are Austrians!" "It is our own people!" It was some relief to find this, but it was still evident that a great disaster had occurred, and that Koniggratz was a *point d'appui* for more than one part of the army. Pell-mell they came, and pell-mell our train was mingled with them. "What, in the name of Heaven, is it all?" "Why, we have been beaten by the Prussians again. They have taken sixty carriages of the reserve ammunition, and thirty squadrons of their horse are following us at full gallop." "All make for the fortress," was the cry, and on we swept in furious haste through the village and suburb—jagers and foot soldiers tramping along the sides of the road, artillery and horse galloping, till we reached a sort of fieldwork hastily thrown up in front of the inundated fields through which the Prague highway leads to the city. Here field-pieces were in position to command the causeway, and a body of infantry lined the trenches. Further on we could see troops moving through the meadows, and the parapets, bristling with guns, were crested by the shakoes of the Austrian artillerymen. At the outer gate, there was a confusion beyond description—officers, pistol in hand, swore and threatened the drivers of the vehicles, who tried to fit two carriages in a space which would only hold one; but it would answer no purpose to dwell on the disorder, for at last we got through, passed over the outer moat and the main, over drawbridge and under portal, till the panting horses drew up in the Grossen Ring of Koniggratz about half-past eight o'clock at night, after a day quite full enough of war's alarms, and with a perfect certainty that we were to be besieged till Feldzeugmeister von Benedek came to our succour. Not a place was to be had, most of the houses were closed, and we were told many of the people had left some time ago. The streets were filled with soldiers of all arms, the inns were crammed with hungry, thirsty, and tired men, and the floors were covered with weary sleepers, dusty and worn out, who slept as they touched the ground. It appears that an Austrian column marching along suddenly came upon a corps of Saxons, who, being dressed in blue, were mistaken by them for Prussians trying to cut them off from Koniggratz. It is said the Saxons fired on them. At all events, as the Austrians fell back the dust of our column became visible, and it was at once supposed that another body of Prussians was coming down on another flank to insure their destruction. Our rapid advance confirmed this. It was not till we were close at hand that each was undeceived, but the men we met believed that the Saxons were Prussians in full pursuit of them and their convictions were imparted to our column and caused all the anxiety to get in visible outside the Prague gate. Such is the story we heard. Another report which was rife among us when we started from Sadowa, that Benedek had defeated the Prussians near Josephstadt and taken their head-quarters, had been long wanting, and was quite dissipated by the arrival of my comrade from Dubernitz. On returning to our quarters we found the landlord had given up the rooms we had engaged to Count Clam-Gallas, but we were quite happy to get shelter in humble apartments in the same house and just before midnight the major domo returned triumphant from a contest with a cook, bringing as trophies two plates of a deed in cooking without a name, a hunch of rye bread, and a tankard of beer. Now this is truly and simply all I know of the day, but enough may be revealed by it to show that the Prussians are menacing Benedek's left, that they have given a heavy blow to the Saxons, and that they are probably manœuvring to fall on the Bavarians also."

THE FIGHTING BEFORE GITSCHIN.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing from before Gitschen on the 8th, says:—

"We have had enough of such fighting as the world has rarely seen. For days I have been deafened with the heavy tramp of the Prussian legions, with the incessant rattling of musketry, with the roar of cannon. For days clouds of dust and smoke have covered the landscape with a haze. As far as the eye can reach, nothing is to be seen but a vast extent, by day the moving battalions, by night the lines of watch-fires. Prussian and Austrian have paid more respect than soldiers usually do to private property; but the corn is trampled down, the farm-houses are dinted with balls, the hamlets are unroofed or burned, the able-bodied young Bohemians have fled at our approach, and there only remain the women and the old men. What was recently a smiling, peaceful scene, now speaks of war at every step. If for a moment there is a lull in the fighting, it is manifestly but for a moment; amid the groans of the wounded, the soldiers are hurriedly burying the dead; long lines of stretchers, each with its maimed form, are moving towards the nearest row of houses that can serve for a hospital; and while the ghastly operation is going on, the troops are already on the march, and the crowd of skirmishers in front are exchanging shots with those in the Austrian rear. I have been in the thick of it all. I write with the roar of the cannon still in my ears, within sight of a bloody field, within hearing of long lines of prisoners who are trooping past, with the knowledge that by the time this hurried letter is finished the bugle will sound for another advance. Yet to give anything like a definite account of the several engagements—to detail all the successive manœuvres by which the Austrians have been foiled—is, of course, impossible. To us who are on the spot everything is confused. We see ourselves victorious at every step; but we have little more idea of each battle as a whole than you can have who are seated far from the scene of strife in London.

On the 26th of June we entered Turnau, on the Iser; and at last came a hot engagement with the advanced troops of the enemy. For the most part it was a cavalry action. Our horse—dragoons, hussars, Uhlans—backed by some artillery, fought gloriously, and with complete success. On the other hand all that Austrian valour could do was done. The Radetzky Hussars displayed their wonted gallantry, coming again and again to the charge, officers and men vieing with each other in dash of onset. But on their side there was a lack of skill somewhere. Instead of presenting a closed front to our compact squadrons, they were scattered—here a troop and there a troop—and in the end there were completely cut up. Our stout horses never swerved, casting under their hoofs whatever came in the way. In the crisis of the fighting a grenade burst in the centre of one of our squadrons, under an officer's charger; but though the animal, slightly wounded by the splinters, reared uneasily, the ranks remained unbroken. While the skirmishing was going on a few gallant fellows belonging to the same regiment galloped to the top of a neighbouring knoll, dashed into a small body of infantry who were firing from behind the bushes, and, cutting off their retreat, took them all prisoners. Such were some of the incidents that marked our first encounter with the enemy; and, though not important of itself, it served to dissipate the terror which the Hungarian cavalry, *les braves des braves*, had inspired. Next day witnessed a more important action. During the night the 71st (Thuringians) came upon the Gondercourt Brigade near Podol, a mile from Lichrow, the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles. Both immediately prepared for attack. With loud yells and shrill whistling the "Iron Brigade" threw themselves on our troops. Their shouting lasted but for a moment. It was silenced by a murderous volley from the needle-gun; then came another and another, as fast as the Prussians could load and fire. As the darting flames lighted up the murky night, deep furrows could be seen in the Austrian rank. The men were falling thick and fast before the rain of bullets, and even to the "Iron Brigade" a further advance was impossible. It begins to fall back, and our men having received reinforcement, proceed to charge. Still pouring volley after volley into the retreating masses, they succeeded in taking a village which was at first in the enemy's rear, and the Austrians retire to a barricaded bridge. For a short time there was a pause, and then the Kaiser's troops gallantly return to the charge. But the cool courage of the 3rd Jager battalion, and the incessant hail of shot, are too much even for the "Iron Brigade." The enemy halts; wavers; from time to time makes a stand, as the officers urge the men forward into the jaws of death; then loses ground again; once more makes a desperate effort to sustain its old renown—to prove its title to the glorious cognomen of "Iron." The attempt is vain. The closed lines of the dreaded brigade begin to show signs of disorder: whole companies find themselves encompassed and captured; a wild disorder ensues; and at last the very flower of the Austrian army turns and flies, leaving 500 prisoners in our hands, and many hundreds dead or wounded on the field. So dark was the night, so unknown was the ground, and so exhausted were our soldiers, that pursuit was impossible.

On the 29th we reached Gitschin, just on the eve of a great battle. The engagement, indeed, seemed to have commenced; for the villages were in flames, and a tremendous cannonade, accompanied by the incessant rattle of musketry, awoke a hundred echoes among the rocks. But all this merely betokened one of those numerous encounters which precede a great action. By-and-bye the firing grows fainter, the sounds dying away in the distance; and it is known that our troops have again been victorious. Soon, however, the fight is renewed on a larger scale. Half a mile from Podol is the encampment of the Gordon Brigade, and about two thousand paces before it towers a long wall of rock, partly perpendicular, partly rising in terraces. Suddenly an invisible battery opens a furious fire on our troops. The Prussians return it at haphazard, aiming at the smoke and flash of the enemy's ordnance. The battalions wheel off to right and left to surround the Austrian gunners, while the centre remains stationary, awaiting the signal for attack. Speedily, above the unbroken roll of musketry, we have hurrahs from the assailing force, announcing that the battery is encompassed. The Austrians defend themselves furiously. They contest every inch of the way, undaunted by the heaps of slain. But the needle-gun mows down their ranks, and the bayonet and the butt-end finish what that terrible weapon has begun. Meanwhile, the centre brigade advances, capturing the remaining guns, and completes the triumph. Hardly is the exploit achieved when, along a line, miles in length, are heard the roar of cannon and the sharp, ceaseless rattle of small arms. The fighting has begun at several points, and soon the engagement is general. The thunder of the guns is deafening, and the lovely landscape is lost in the smoke, fire, and vapour arising from the burning villages. Nothing is to be seen but vast clouds, broken by the bright, darting flames from the guns, and by straggling lines of combatants, now appearing as the cloud lifts, now disappearing as they plunge forward in the darkness, or as the guns envelope them in thicker folds of smoke. Behind the curtain that screened the combatants from view, the dreadful combat went on for hours; the roar of the guns ceasing for a moment in one place, only to break forth with thousand fold strength in another; now an Austrian division retiring, then a Prussian; success seeming to fluctuate from side to side. Yet, though to us onlookers the hours appeared endless, we had no dread of the result; we felt that, sooner or later, our men must win. And so, in spite of innumerable obstacles, they did. A junction was at last formed between the first and second Prussian armies, and then the tide of battle flowed decidedly against the enemy. Taking advantage of the hilly ground the Kaiser's troops obstinately defended the narrow passes, the undulating woodland heights, and the steep rocks. Their batteries, more powerful than ours, showered grape upon the charging columns; their horse rushed full gallop upon our infantry; and behind every rock crouched riflemen, who kept up a destructive fire. But neither the hail of grape nor the shock of cavalry could check the advancing columns. Each individual in the Prussian ranks fights as if he had sworn to conquer or die. Our battalions move on, driving the enemy from wood to wood, from one fortified farm yard to another, till the Austrians reach their main position. Here there is a halt, a new onset, and, amid wild shouts, shock is exchanged for shock. But the needle-gun again makes dreadful havoc amid the thick, dense masses that receive its rain-like fire. The men drop down in scores; those in the second rank step over the prostrate bodies of those in the first, only in turn to fall and be trampled on by the men who come behind. In spite of the awful carnage, the gallant Hungarians struggle forward to meet certain death, with bayonets fixed, or swinging the butt-ends of their muskets over their heads. Before such a fire their only chance is at close quarters; but to close quarters they never reach; before the bayonets can be crossed the hail of bullets has done its work, the ranks waver, then stop, and then fly. That is the the history of a hundred charges. On neither side is there a lack of gallantry; but the best troops in the world have little chance of victory if, while ill-armed, they contend with men whose weapon enables them to keep up a fire in which almost every shot tells, and in which there is not a pause.

In another part of the field—at the huge line of rocks to which I have referred—another combat was going on. The 18th Regiment was climbing right up the cliff, using their muskets as alpenstocks, or carrying them swung across their backs. The top was lined with the enemy, who poured down a deadly fire upon the assailants. One gallant climber after another halted, tottered, rolled down the cliffs, stricken dead by the marksmen on the heights. Still the officers encouraged the men, and still the ascent continued, until the summit was gained by the foremost ranks. There, however, they were met by a deadly fire, which lined the top of the rock with the bodies of those by whom it had been first reached. But, nothing daunted, our fellows continued to scramble up. While complete success was still uncertain—while it was doubtful whether our men would be able to keep their ground, and not be driven down the rock—a wild cheer was heard—a ringing cheer, a cheer at the sight of Prussian signals on the enemy's flank. For when the Hungarians, in the battle which I have described, had been beaten back, the gallant 12th Regiment dashed up the height to assist those who were assisting it in front, and pouring a deadly fire into the Austrian flank, they created a diversion which enabled the 18th, after a long and bloody struggle, to reach the top *en masse*, and gain a complete victory.

While that bloody encounter was going on the 1st Jager battalion captured a narrow pass defended by several pieces of ordnance and swarms of riflemen. The Life Guards fight with a pluck and gallantry which surpass, if possible, the achievements of all their comrades. Neither barricades, nor morasses, nor rocks, nor the enemy's guns can check their onset. Whole files of men have been mowed down by a raking fire; officer after officer has dropped down in the ranks; but over the dead bodies of friend and foe they dash on, till the last Austrian position is won.

It has been a glorious victory. Besides many cannon and carriages, we have captured thousands of prisoners. Above all, we have been able to combine our armies, and the attempt of Benedek to overpower in detail our separate divisions is now hopeless. But what a battle-field! Now that the sound of the guns and the tramp of the rival hosts are hushed—now that the smoke has cleared away from the heights and the valleys—now that, without the excitement of battle, we can look at the traces of the fight—how awful is the spectacle! Down in the hollows lie heaps of Prussians, sleeping their last sleep. Rider and horse lie dead together. Under the shattered gun rests the dead artilleryman; while heap after heap of dead along the line mark where the onset was fiercest, and the fire most deadly. In the woods, on the heights, away on the highest peaks, lies the awful array of Austrian slain, with here and there a Prussian—man piled above man in the place where whole companies dropped down, and where others clambered over their bodies, only to be stricken dead in turn, and to swell the dreadful mounds of slain. On every side are the wounded and the dying, whose groans, whose faint cries for help, whose agonising appeals for water, have a heartrending character which only those who have heard them can appreciate. Those who wish to know what war means, and what are its horrors, should ride over a field of battle a few hours after the last shot has been fired.

War, of course, has a bright as well as a dark side. No men are more light-hearted than those of our prisoners who are natives of Italy. Inspired with the hope of getting back to their own country again, they manifest a boyish gaiety. We met a train of them laughing, shouting, conversing with their escort of sturdy Pomeranians, and presenting a comical episode amidst all the horrors of battle. The other prisoners, for the most part, look dejected and dispirited; and their officers stalk along in gloomy pride, their brilliant scarves on their shoulders and their sabres still by their sides.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

The military correspondent of the *Times* at the Prussian head-quarters describes the great battle of Sadowa, or Koniggratz. On Monday, the 2nd of July, Prince Frederick Charles halted with the first army, consisting of 150,000 men, at Kommenitz, and, having communicated with the Crown Prince, it was arranged to fight the Austrians on the following day. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horsitz to Koniggratz; the 7th division, under General Fransky, was at Cesekwitz on the left, and the 4th and 5th divisions at the villages of Bristau and Psanck on the right, while General von Bitterfeld, with the 8th and part of the 7th corps d'armee, was sent to the town of Neubidsaw, on the extreme right, ten miles from Milowitz:—

The first shot was fired about half-past seven. The Prussian horse artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the horse artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages, and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some 20 feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files. As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the 7th division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain. Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at ten o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little. While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down towards the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The 8th division came down on the left-hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack of the village of Sadowa; while the 3rd and 4th divisions on the right-hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dobelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the 7th division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand-to-hand fighting. The 27th Regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village; the burning houses separated the combatants; they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and, taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire, with the loss of many prisoners.

It was ten o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dobelnitz, and Mokrowens. The columns advanced covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways, and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this, the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and, in some places, almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the village and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlet; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between. In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the 7th division. But General Fransky, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The 7th division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of General Herwarth's advance was gradually seen moving towards the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistritz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them towards the position at Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian commander [illegible] the upper part of the slope. The Prussian infantry which had taken the villages of Sadowa and Dobelnitz was now sent against the wood, which [illegible] of the Sadowa and Lipa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle gun did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the far end of the wood fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assistants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the 8th division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half way up in the wood the fight became stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal. Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the 5th and 6th divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forwards more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks, but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds. Herwarth, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood, still for a moment. Fransky's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lipa. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if drawing back towards Bistritz. The first army was certainly being checked in its advance, if not actually being pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lipa were seen to be firing towards the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the second army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lipa. The Generals became manifestly uneasy, and then drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians or for retarding their pursuit, and General Von Rheez himself went off to look for the second army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lipa, and that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the first army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagers. At half-past three, the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lipa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Harwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The first army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming in action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all his light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa Hill, and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken posts on the Streselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions; but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down towards them, but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all firing had ceased; but the main body of the army halted about seven. The wounded lay in immense numbers on the field; the dead laid thick. Every cottage in the neighbourhood that has not been burned is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankentrager are still out, and will not be collected till to-morrow (July 4) morning.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank. It is the opinion of the Prussian generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled. The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of this now famous weapon, says:—

The first impression conveyed by an inspection of the now celebrated Prussian "needle gun" is that a clumsier, ruder weapon could scarcely be contrived. The want of finish apparent in every part—in the unbrowned barrel, in the rough stock, in the ugly fittings, in the want of balance and handiness of the whole—is very striking to an eye educated by the beautiful workmanship of our English gun factories. This rudeness of appearance is perhaps apt to interfere with a dispassionate and accurate estimate of the general merits of the arm, but we are satisfied that no estimate, however dispassionate and just, could fail to be unfavourable to its pretensions. The real imperfections of the arm are not those which appear merely on its surface; they are more deeply seated, and belong to the system of the piece. The following description, however rough and general, will perhaps convey some idea of the breech closing arrangement, and may possess some interest at the present time. The barrel tapers slightly, externally, at the breech end; and is closed when required by means of a hollow bolt, the front of which being coned out externally, to correspond with the conical end of the barrel, forms a sort of breech cap. This bolt can be pushed forward or drawn back at pleasure; its withdrawal opens the end of the barrel for the reception of the cartridge, and when it is pushed forward again the breech is closed. The arrangement for clamping it in the latter position is exactly that of the ordinary door bolt. The bolt, it has been said, is hollow, and through it plays the long needle by which the ignition of the cartridge is effected, and from which the gun derives its name. The striking force and action of the needle depend upon a spiral spring within the bolt, which is released by means of a trigger, the needle shooting forward into a patch of detonating composition in the centre of the cartridge. The ammunition is as rude and defective as the arm. The bullet is a small rough nine-pin of cast lead, considerably lighter than our Enfield bullet. It derives its rotatory motion from a papier-mache "sabot," into which its back end fits. In the hinder part of this sabot is placed the detonating composition, and behind this again, in a thin paper case which encloses the whole, is the powder. The needle thus has to pass through the powder before it strikes the denonating composition. The arm is well known to our War Office authorities, and the trials which have been made with it in this country have been very unsatisfactory. For anything like long range shooting it is absolutely useless, while its shooting qualities at shorter ranges are very much below the standard which we have adopted. For a breech-loader it is a slow arm, its rapidity [illegible] not quite one half that of the Snider-Enfield, and [illegible] more than twice that of a handy muzzle loader. The escape of gas at the breech after the arm has been in use for any time is said to be excessive—so great in fact that the Prussian soldiers prefer to deliver their fire from the hip. The needle and trigger arrangement requires very careful cleaning, and the employment of a spring as a material element is very objectionable. The needle itself is much exposed to injury, and if bent or broken the arm is rendered useless. The ammunition is open to numerous practical objections, among which its susceptibility to injury from damp and other causes is very prominent. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that of the various breech-loading rifles which have been submitted to the Select Committee the Prussian needle gun, even with some recent improvements, is one of the most defective.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has issued the following manifesto:—

To my Peoples,—The heavy misfortune which has befallen my army of the North, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its utmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negociations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrolments of volunteers called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

My Peoples,—Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never showed themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshakeable confidence in God.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence in the capital of Vienna, this 10th day of July, 1866.

FRANCE.

The news of the proposal of an armistice was received with great joy in Paris, and many houses were illuminated. At Marseilles the President of the Chamber of Commerce, in presence of all the members, decorated the statue of the Emperor with a laurel crown, amidst the acclamation of a great assemblage. At Lyons there was an instantaneous burst of enthusiasm. A reaction at once took place in her famous industry, and before the day closed large purchases were made in testimony of the confidence felt in the preservation of peace. All Mezieres, Charleville, Sedan, Lille, and Roches, put on their holiday dress at the same time as Paris.

La France believes itself able to state that the Derby Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to accept the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Temps* considers the passage of the Po by General Cialdini, in spite of the cession of Venice to France, as the grave event of the day:—"It is difficult to believe that the Italians could have taken so decisive a step without having previously ascertained that it would not give offence to France." The *Pays* writes that by invading Venetia Italy seems to have forgotten what she owes to the generosity and courage of the victors of Magenta and Solferino.

The authorities at Toulon have not received orders for the despatch of the squadron in the ports, but are to hold themselves in readiness, in case of need, to arm ten steam vessels, with a certain number of frigates and corvettes.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says France has ordered her flag to be placed on all Venetian fortresses, has sent a commissioner to Venetia as chief of administration, and has prepared to send a fleet to the Adriatic.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Lord CHELMSFORD took his seat upon the woolsack as Lord Chancellor at five o'clock, and even at that early hour the House was crowded. Upon the Treasury bench were the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Cadogan, the Earl of Belmore, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Devon, and the Duke of Montrose. The Earl of Derby did not arrive until some time after the rest of his colleagues. Upon the front Opposition bench were Earl Russell, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, Lord Dufferin, Lord Halifax, Viscount Sidney, Lord Westbury, Earl de Grey, Lord Cranworth, and the Duke of Somerset. Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Shaftesbury occupied their usual seats on the front benches below the gangway, on the Opposition side of the House. Earl Grey, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Duke of Cleveland took places on the cross benches. The side galleries were crowded with peeresses, while the spaces in front of the throne, and before the bar, as well as the Commons' galleries, were filled with members of the lower House, amongst whom were Mr W. E. Forster, Mr Du Cane, Sir G. Bowyer, Colonel Knox, Mr E. Egerton, Mr Adair, Mr Bonham-Carter, Mr Oliphant, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr Horsman, Mr Cardwell, Mr Buxton, Sir W. Heat, Mr Villiers, and Mr R. Lowe.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge entered the House while Lord Derby was speaking, and took their seats on the front cross bench.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The Earl of DERBY, on rising, was received with cheers. He said that he had accepted office with considerable reluctance, as he knew too well the difficulties by which it was surrounded, and the insuperable obstacles he would have to encounter. He had, however, been actuated by an imperative sense of duty that he ought not to shrink, honoured as he was by the confidence of a great and powerful party, from the performance of the task entrusted to him. For some years the Conservatives in opposition had been in a position dispiriting and disheartening to their ambition, and their ranks had been constantly thinned by defections, arising from natural impatience at their continued exclusion from the emoluments of office. He and the Conservative party would have been content to remain in opposition as long as Lord Palmerston was at the head of the Government. Lord Palmerston had, with his usual judgment, told his colleagues that it would always be imprudent to introduce a Reform Bill during the first session of a new Parliament, before the Government had ascertained the amount of the support it was likely to receive; and the accuracy of that opinion was shown by the admission of Earl Russell the other night, that he had miscalculated the state of public opinion. If the noble Earl on the opening of the session had announced his intention of not dealing with the question, but had stated that it was so large and extensive, that he desired the interval of another year before he brought forward the details of the measure, he would have acted more judiciously than he had done. The House of Commons was not prepared to have forced on it a measure introduced in a fragmentary shape, and under the threat that if it refused to pass the bill in all its particulars, it would be considered as passing a vote of want of confidence on the Government. If a different tone had been adopted by Mr Gladstone during the debates, he did not think the carrying of that amendment would have justified the late Government in resigning; but he fully admitted that, after having declared that the success of any opposition would be regarded as a vote of want of confidence, no other course could have been taken. After the House of Commons, notwithstanding this declaration, did carry an amendment, much as he regretted that a change of Government had taken place at such a time, he could not find any fault with the course taken by the late Ministry. Nearly a week had elapsed before the final acceptance of the resignation, and Her Majesty immediately sent for him, and informed him that having accepted the resignation of the Ministers, she had turned to him as the only representative likely to form a Government calculated to receive the confidence of Parliament. On the following morning he met a number of his political friends, and informed them that he desired to form a Government based on the Conservative party, but capable of including some of those who had hitherto been opposed to them, who had been supporters and even members of the late Government. One and all of the friends that he had consulted considered it to be his bounden duty to undertake the construction of a Government, and he received from one and all the assurance of their desire to waive all private interests or personal considerations. He proposed to form a Government on an enlarged basis. He used the term enlarged basis advisedly, for he did not conceive that it was at all identical with a Government by coalition. A coalition involved a sacrifice of principle, but that was not the case with a Government formed on an enlarged basis. He proposed that the Government should not be enlarged as to principle but as to party—that it should comprise a certain number of those who only on a few insignificant questions differed from the Conservative party. In social status the distinction between the higher and lower classes was broad and well defined, but that was not so between the higher and middle, and middle and lower classes. In the same way, there was very little distinction between a Liberal-Conservative and a Conservative-Liberal, a Conservative-Liberal and a Liberal, a Liberal and an Advanced-Liberal, an Advanced Liberal and a Radical; although there was a clearly defined line between a Conservative and a Radical. Taking these things into consideration, and feeling it was desirable that there should be no change in the conduct of foreign affairs, the first person to whom he applied was Lord Clarendon; but his noble friend considered it inconsistent with his party obligations to accept the offer made to him. From the noble duke opposite (Somerset) he received a similar answer, and he did not further apply himself to those who had been members of the late Administration. He then addressed himself to those who had been supporters of the late Government, and his first communication was made to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who expressed an opinion that out of office he could give a more efficient support to the Government than he could if connected with it by official ties. He differed with the noble marquis, who went to consult his friends, and from that hour he (Lord Derby) never saw him again. After consulting with his friends, it was determined that a meeting should be held that evening. At that meeting the propositions which he had made to the independent Liberals were considered, and at twelve o'clock at night Earl Grosvenor called upon him to state that those who attended the meeting had come to the unanimous conclusion that, although they were prepared to give an independent support to the Government, they could not undertake to accept office. It then became necessary for him to consider whether he should attempt to form a Government without extraneous aid, feeling that a refusal to undertake the duty would be a signal for the dissolution of the Conservative party. He came to the decision that he was not at liberty to run that serious risk, and seeing no leader more likely than himself to obtain the adhesion of any portion of the Liberal ranks, he felt it to be his bounden duty to undertake, at all risks, the arduous duty which the Sovereign had entrusted to him. He communicated to Her Majesty his readiness to obey her commands. He deeply regretted the interruption which had arisen to the business of Parliament, which had now lasted for nearly a month, but he could not hold himself responsible for any portion of it. He had had many difficulties to overcome, but he had now formed a Government which would afford every guarantee that the affairs of the country were not placed in incompetent hands. It was thought that a Conservative Government must necessarily be a war Government; but there never was an assertion that had less foundation in fact. The Conservative party had the largest stake in the country, and they were the party least likely to be carried away by popular enthusiasm, or be induced to enter into Quixotic enterprises. There were two modes of contributing to the preservation of peace, viz., the mode in which they dealt with the affairs and policy of foreign countries, and the amount of their preparations to resist attack, from whatever quarter it might come. He held it to be the duty of the Government to keep itself on terms of goodwill with all foreign Powers, but not to entangle itself in any monopolising alliance with any one Power. It was their duty, further, not to interfere needlessly in the internal affairs of foreign countries or to give advice unasked. Above all, it would be the duty of the Government to abstain from menace, if it did not intend to follow up the menace by action. He had been charged with finding fault with Lord Russell for not having taken a more active part in favour of Denmark. That was not so. The ground of his complaint was that the noble earl had used language which was not to be justified except he intended to act upon it. It would be the height of impolicy and folly if he were to attempt to say a word on the state of affairs now existing on the Continent. For the last few weeks a bloody war had prevailed in Germany, in the object of which the honour of this country was in no degree involved. With regard to that war it was the duty of the Government, whatever their individual sympathies might be, steadfastly to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. At the same time, their good offices would be at the disposal of any Power, and they would gladly co-operate with any other Power in using their influence to stay the horrors of war. He believed that that influence would not be less efficacious, because it was attended by no hostile menace, and was not given unasked. Passing from Europe to America, he expressed a hope that the termination of the civil war would soften down any feeling of irritation which might have prevailed against this country, and he thought the President was entitled to their thanks for the prompt and energetic measures he had taken to suppress the Fenian invasion in Canada. He trusted that the confederation of the northern provinces, which was greatly for the advantage of all the provinces, would now gain a fresh impetus, and result in a successful termination. With regard to domestic affairs, he held himself and his colleagues entirely free and unpledged upon the great and difficult question of reform, and he believed that no measure could be carried successfully except by a mutual understanding betwee the two great parties in the country. He was not adverse to the principle of Parliamentary reform, but he was afraid that the portion of the community most clamorous for the passing of the Reform Bill were not that portion who would be satisfied with any measure such as would be concurred in by the two great parties. If there was no prospect of passing a satisfactory measure it was not to the advantage of the country that session after session should be wasted, and that useful legislation should be retarded by fruitless struggles upon the question of reform. Among the questions which he thought ought to receive the early consideration of the House were the amendment of the Bankruptcy Laws and the Poor Laws, especially those relating to the pauper sick in workhouses. With regard to Ireland, he earnestly desired the support of those members of the Liberal party who might approve of the measures of the new Government. They did not propose, in their government of Ireland, to act on an exclusive principle, and it would be their desire to do all they could to preserve the tranquillity and peace of the country, to maintain the rights of property, and to put down unlawful associations. In doing that they desired to obtain what had hitherto been too much neglected—the aid and co-operation, in their different localities, of the county gentlemen. Although the exertions of Lord Kimberley had placed a considerable check upon the Fenian conspiracy, the snake was at present only scotched, and it was, therefore, possible that at the termination of the session the Government might not be able to restore the Habeas Corpus Act. If they considered it necessary for the security of property and the protection of honest men that its suspension should be continued, he believed that the Liberal party would give them as free a support as the Conservatives had given them when the suspension of the Act was first proposed. The noble earl concluded by expressing a hope that his efforts in conducting the affairs of the country would result in continuing the happiness and prosperity which the people now enjoyed.

Earl RUSSELL, who was almost entirely inaudible, was understood to defend the foreign policy of the late Government, and to contend that the present session was not inopportune for settling the question of Parliamentary Reform, if it had not been for the obstructions thrown in the way of the Ministry. He rejoiced that Lord Derby had been requested by Her Majesty to form the new Government, but he confessed that he saw no difference between a Government on an enlarged basis and a coalition. He should abstain from offering any factious opposition to the noble earl, and thought that the noble earl and his colleagues ought to have full time to enable them to mature their measures and prepare their bills. He admitted that the noble earl had many difficulties to encounter, but he had also facilities in the state of the finances of the country, and in the position we occupied with regard to foreign countries. He concurred with Lord Derby that we were much indebted to the President of the United States for the energy, and decision, and promptitude with which he had acted in suppressing the Fenian demonstration against Canada, and added that we owed much also to the loyalty and spirit of the Canadian people. Lord Derby blamed the late Government for intermeddling in the affairs of foreign countries, but we were parties to the Treaty of 1815, with regard to Poland, and the Treaty of 1852, with respect to Denmark. When the obligations imposed by those treaties were openly violated, it would have been inconsistent with the dignity of this country to pass over such violations *sub silentio*.

After a few words from Lord Brougham,

Earl BEAUCHAMP asked who was responsible for the appointment of the new Lord-Lieutenant of Rosshire, who was appointed after the late Government had resigned, and before the new Government had come into power.

Earl RUSSELL said he was the person chiefly responsible but the appointment of Sir James Matheson was a very right and proper one.

The House then adjourned at a quarter before seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

A long discussion arose on the Finchley Estate Bill, the object of which was to authorise Sir T. Maryon Wilson to grant building leases on part of the Hampstead Heath estate. Eventually the bill was rejected by a majority of 72 to 65.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should put a question to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the assurance which he gave that no steps should be taken by the Crown with respect to the Queen's University in Ireland without the House having an opportunity of challenging the decision of the Government. He should ask whether a new charter had been actually ordered, and require some explanation of this extraordinary proceeding.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Col. TAYLOR new writs were ordered for North Essex, in the room of Mr Du Cane, who has become a Lord of the Admiralty; and for Shoreham, in the room of Mr Stephen Cave, who has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr HUNT, in moving that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday next, stated that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Reformatory Schools Bill, and, if time allowed, with the Public Health Bill, the Vaccination Bill, and the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill.

THE CESSION OF VENETIA TO FRANCE.

Mr D. GRIFFITH, at some length, called attention to the extraordinary and suspicious step just taken by Austria in ceding Venetia to the Emperor of the French, and entered into some speculation as to its results, and the compensation which the Emperor might require for transferring it to Italy. He trusted that the Government would not give its countenance to the cession of Sardinia, or any other Italian territory, to France.

The motion for the adjournment until Monday was agreed to.

THAMES NAVIGATION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr AYRTON protested against the Thames Navigation Bill being proceeded with that night.

Mr HENLEY expressed a similar opinion.

Mr M. GIBSON explained that the bill was based on the report of a Royal Commission, and had just come down from a select committee, which had impartially considered the objections of all parties interested. These proceedings had entailed great expense on private individuals, and, as chairman of that committee, he could not reconcile it with his duty to let them be wasted; and, looking at the period of the session, he was bound to lose no time in pressing the bill forward. He explained that the locks of the Upper Thames were in such a state that the navigation would be entirely stopped, and the most serious damage done by floods during the ensuing winter.

After some remarks from Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr Candlish, the motion for going into Committee of Supply was withdrawn.

The Thames Navigation Bill was committed, and several clauses agreed to.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 7·30 p.m. until Monday next.

DURHAM SUMMER ASSIZES.

Mr Baron Martin and Mr Justice Lush took their seats at the Court a little after eleven o'clock on Tuesday, accompanied by W. E. Surtees, Esq., High Sheriff, and W. E. Wooler, Esq., Under Sheriff.

CROWN COURT.
(Before Mr Baron MARTIN.)

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., Whitburn (foreman); John Fawcett, Esq., Durham; R. H. Allan, Esq., Blackwell Hall; R. L. Pemberton, Esq., The Barnes; J. R. W. Hillyard, Esq., Horsley; J. H. Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle; W. Scurfield Grey, Esq., Norton; F. D. Johnson, Esq., Aykley Heads; James Brookshank, Esq., Durham; M. Headlam, Esq., Whorlton; M. Kearney, Esq., Lanchester Ford; G. H. Ramsay, Esq., Derwent Villa; H. R. A. Johnson, Esq., Bishopwearmouth; G. Hall, Esq., Heighington; J. L. Smith, Esq., Flass Hall; Thomas Wood, Esq., Coxhoe Hall; John Straker, Esq., Willington Hall; E. T. Smith, Esq., Colepike Hall; Jos. Laycock, Esq., Lintz Hall; R. A. Burrell, Esq., Durham; and J. P. Denton, Esq., Hartlepool.

The proclamation against vice, profaneness, and immorality having been read,

His LORDSHIP proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. In doing so, he said that having had considerable experience in the calendars for Durham, he could merely state that the calendar on this occasion was nothing but an ordinary one; there was nothing to congratulate them upon, nor was there much to find fault with. He found that there were eight cases of stabbing and wounding, and they would find that in every case the offence had been committed when the men were in that state described as neither drunk nor sober. As it was, he feared that so long as this country continued to be prosperous, with high rates of wages, and people inclined to spend their surplus wages in drink, such cases would occur. There were two cases of murder, and one of them was a most horrible case indeed. The prisoner Carr was committed only last week, and, in all probability, there would be an application made to him that the prisoner should not be tried during the present assizes. The case, however, would come before them, and it seemed to him that it would only be necessary to call before them a witness named Joseph Bourne, and the policeman to whom the prisoner made a confession, which was the only evidence against him. From that they would collect that the man was a person of weak mind. In all probability it would be said that Carr was a person whose state of mind did not render him answerable to the criminal charge, and an application would be made to postpone his trial, in order to afford an opportunity of examining into the real state of his mind. He thought it was an application to which he would be bound to accede, although perhaps he had a strong opinion of what the law was with regard to crimes committed by men in that state of mind. There was another case of murder, in which Jane Craggs was committed by the coroner for the murder of a person named Cooper. He would invite their attention particularly to that case. The woman, Jane Craggs, seemed to have lived with Cooper as his housekeeper. Deceased worked in the pit, and having been absent from his work from the Friday until the Thursday following, a fellow workman went to his house to inquire about him, but nothing satisfactory could be obtained from Craggs about him. In consequence of her conduct this man consulted with some friends, after which a policeman was told of the matter, and he then went into the house, and upon the bed, the curtains of which were drawn close, was found Cooper dead. The body was greatly decomposed. Some expressions were alleged to have been used by Craggs before that time which led the neighbours to suppose that she had some design to take Cooper's life. The consequence was that a supposition arose that he had been poisoned, and a cat having been found dead in the house, the supposition was that the cat had died from the same cause as the man. However, upon an investigation taking place, there was no pretence for supposing that he took poison at all. Enquiries were made, and he thought it appeared most plainly upon the depositions that there was no ground for the supposition about poisoning. A *post mortem* examination was made by a medical man or his assistant. Whether or not the surgeons spoke from the examination of the body by themselves, or from the statement of the gentlemen who made the examination, he could not collect from the depositions. The medical gentlemen seemed to have arrived at different conclusions. Two medical men were of opinion that death was either caused by suffocation or strangulation. But another medical man said it was not so and gave reasons for saying so. There were some observations made by Craggs with respect to Cooper. He knew that many of them had had considerable experience in such matters, and knew that such statements were not to be relied upon. It seemed to him to be a case in which they would have considerable difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. He need only observe that if they thought the case was one which afforded a *fair* ground for investigation in that court, of course they would find a true bill. Perhaps they might think it better to throw out the bill and wait for further evidence. In the event of their throwing out the bill, he would deal with the coroner's inquisition in a way which would have a tendency to attain the end which it might be found desirable to attain in the case. All the other cases were simple cases; but if they met with any difficulty he would give them every assistance in his power. He understood it was proposed to make alterations in the courts, and that the magistrates had taken some steps with that view. There was a desire, not only in Durham, but throughout the country, to improve the courts, and he would suggest to the magistrates of the county that the architect whom they might employ should make enquiries as to what had been done at other places, especially as to the courts at Manchester. On behalf of himself and brother judges, he returned his thanks for the interest displayed in making the courts perfect. He himself had never found those courts particularly inconvenient, but others had. He had no doubt that what was done would be for the public benefit.

The Grand Jury then retired, and returned bills as follows:—

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

MARY GIBSON (18), pleaded guilty to stealing two shawls, one petticoat, and a piece of holland cloth, the property of Robert Chapman, at Sunderland, on the 19th June. A previous conviction for felony having been recorded against her, she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BIGAMY.

JOHN GILCHRIST (28), labourer, pleaded guilty to marrying Elizabeth Wilson, at Monkwearmouth Shore, Martha, his former wife, being then still alive. Sentence was deferred.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT CROOK.

EDWARD SHALLOW (23), and OWEN SMITH (23), both pitmen, were charged with committing a robbery with violence at Crook and Billy-row, on the 7th April last. Mr Meynell conducted the prosecution, and Mr Campbell Foster appeared for the prisoners. From the evidence adduced it appeared that Thomas Campbell, a miner residing at Crook, accompanied by his wife and Mr and Mrs Aytus, met with the accused men in a shop in Crook, where the accused were purchasing pick-shafts. On leaving the shop Campbell and his party proceeded towards the railway bridge, where five men rushed upon the Campbells, two of the men being Shallow and Smith, each of whom struck Mr and Mrs Campbell with the pick-shafts. Campbell deposed that he was knocked down, and when down Shallow robbed him of 7s 10d. He was rendered insensible. Mrs Campbell stated that she had two of her teeth knocked out, and she was also bruised on the left side. Shallow kicked her from one end of the bridge to the other. Mr and Mrs Aytus were also assaulted, and one of the prisoners tried to rob Aytus of his money. Mr Foster contended that the Campbells had got into a row, and that the story of the assault and robbery was trumped up. After calling two witnesses, who spoke to the good character of the accused men, the counsel on each side addressed the jury, after which the learned judge summed up.—The jury retired about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at the rising of the Court, about four hours after, they had not agreed upon their verdict.

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.

WILLIAM ANDERSON was found guilty of feloniously shooting at James Pratt, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 29th April, the occasion of his crime being that the prosecutor had ran against his door, when defendant seized a loaded gun, and ran out and fired it; the result being that Pratt was much injured about the knees. The jury having returned a verdict of unlawfully wounding, the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

RESULT OF A BEER-SHOP SQUABBLE.

JAMES DUNLEAVY (26), labourer, was found guilty of throwing a gallon pot at Edward Forster, in a public house, in Jarrow, on the 4th May, 1866. The prisoner admitted that he had been quarrelling, and in his anger intended to throw some beer in the face of the prosecutor, when the handle came off the jug, which flew and struck the prosecutor on the head. He was sent to prison for six months with hard labour.

ROBBERY AT GATESHEAD.

HENRY COULSON (21), and ISAAC COULSON (27), were next placed in the dock on the charge of violently assaulting and robbing William Wills, a working man, of a deposit receipt for £70, as also the sum of £9. Mr Bruce prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended. Wills was the worse for liquor at the time he was set upon and robbed at Gateshead. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and both prisoners were discharged.

THE CARR'S HILL MURDER.

Mr Blackwell asked a postponement of the trial of Cuthbert Rodham Carr, who had confessed to the wilful murder of Sarah Melvin, six years of age, at Carr's Hill, on the 13th of April last. He made this application in order that time might be given for the examination of the prisoner as to his sanity. Mr Meynell, who appeared for the prosecution, said he was not disposed to offer any opposition. Baron Martin said the confession of the prisoner did not look like that of a sane man. He would put back the case till the Winter Assizes.

THE EASINGTON LANE TRAGEDY.

The Grand Jury found "No bill" against Jane Craggs, who was charged with the murder of John Cooper, at Easington Lane, in June last.

BILLS IGNORED.

The bill charging HENRY TODD with the manslaughter of John Taylor, at Brancepeth, on the 17th April, was thrown out.

The bill charging JAMES STARK with the manslaughter of Joseph Hayes, at Kelloe, on the 16th May, was thrown out.

The bill charging JAMES FANNING (27), and JOHN NUGENT (21), labourers, with feloniously wounding Michael Hutton with intent to do bodily harm at Jarrow on the 21st May, was thrown out, the prosecutor not appearing. His recognizances were forfeited.

A RUNAWAY.

A true bill was returned charging EDWARD BARRETT with wounding Patrick Barlow at Framwellgate, on the 16th of October, 1864. The defendant was out on bail, and as he did not appear, and it being stated that he had gone to America, his recognizances were escheated.

NISI PRIUS COURT.
(Before the Hon. Justice LUSH.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at twelve o'clock.

GALES v. PYLE AND WALKER.

Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Crompton represented the plaintiff, who sought to recover the sum of £686 and odd money borrowed at various times from the plaintiff, Mr Gales, by the defendants, John Pyle and William Walker, carrying on business at that time under the firm of Walker and Co. Mr Walker did not deny his liability, but the defendant, Mr Pyle, disclaimed all connection with it, although he did not appear, nor yet instructed counsel to represent him. Some time about the months of July and August, 1865, the two defendants, Pyle and Walker, entered into, to some extent, the trade of importing cattle from various ports on the continent, and for that purpose purchased a vessel called the *Island Queen*, to trade between West Hartlepool and the continent. Subsequently another vessel, the *Vulture*, was purchased by them, under the firm of Walker and Co. The defendant Pyle, who was a partner in the firm, wishing to conceal his existing partnership with Walker, had caused the firm to go under that title. Ultimately—somewhere about the month of May of the present year—after making several attempts to raise money in different places, Mr Walker, on the recommendation of Mr Pyle, proceeded to Mr Gales—who, previous to that time, had been employed by the firm of Walker and Co.—and obtained from him a loan of £50. Others followed, till the amount now sought to recover was borrowed, and payment of the part of Mr Pyle being refused on the ground of his non-liability, proceedings were taken. Mr Temple said he would merely call one of the firm, Mr Walker, of Yarm. No further evidence was adduced, and his Lordship recommended the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury awarded £650 as the claim of the plaintiff.

VOSS v. THE IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS COMPANY.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Lewers represented the plaintiff; Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Crompton the defendants. The action sought to recover compensation for the detention of a vessel named the *Berthold*, belonging to the plaintiff, and which the defendants had chartered, in the month of August last, to take a cargo of coal from the South Dock, Sunderland, to Swinemunde. The point, Mr Manisty said, which would be left for the jury was, whether or not the defendants had loaded the vessel within a reasonable time. The charter party had been made on the 15th of August, and on on the 16th the vessel went under the spout for the Pelton coal at Sunderland Dock; but not a single coal was put on board till the 29th—eight days after the date on which she had been chartered, and she did not get to sea till the 10th of September. Mr Temple said the question was whether or not his clients were liable for an irregular turn at the coal staiths. The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £32—eight days' demurrage.

PEARS v. MARCH.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Jones represented the plaintiff, and Mr Quain the defendant. Mrs Elizabeth Pears, the plaintiff, it appeared, had purchased a house in March, 1860, having agreed some time previous that she would purchase the ground for the erection of a house in Darlington, facing King-street. A Mr Morton was to build that house, which was to face King-street, and to form at the back a street twelve feet broad. Whilst building the house Mr Morton had erected a temporary wooden shed, which was intended to be removed so soon as the erection of the house was completed. The shed rested upon the yard wall of Mrs Pears' house, and so long as the erection remained temporary no objection was taken. Mr Manisty said fortunately upon the deed of conveyance there was a plan which had been put upon it by the defendant himself, to the effect that no such building should be placed in the position of the wooden erection, which subsequently was converted into a two-storied dwelling house by the defendant.—Mr Quain called the defendant and his brother, with a view of showing that the wooden erection had been put up with a view ultimately of being replaced by a substantial dwelling house like that now erected.—The learned judge, in summing up, said it was a question for the jury to decide whether or not the wooden erection had been of a temporary or a permanent character.—The jury found a verdict for the defendant—that the erection was merely a temporary one, intended to be supplemented by a substantial building.

The Court rose at five o'clock.

CROWN COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
(Before Mr Baron MARTIN.)

His Lordship took his seat at nine o'clock.

THE ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT CROOK.

In the case of EDWARD SHALLOW (23), pitman, and OWEN SMITH (23), pitman, charged with committing a robbery with violence upon Thomas Campbell, at Crook, on the 7th April, the jury, not being able to agree, were discharged. The men will be tried at the next assizes, they in the meantime being allowed out on bail.

BIGAMY.

WILLIAM JAMES GARDINER pleaded guilty to committing bigamy by marrying Anne Spence at Bishopwearmouth on the 13th April, Priscilla, his wife, being then alive. His case not being aggravated one, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

JOHN GILCHRIST (28), labourer, pleaded guilty to committing bigamy by marrying Elizabeth Wilson at Monkwearmouth Shore, on the 14th August, 1865, Martha, his wife, being then alive. His Lordship considered this an aggravated case, as the prisoner had represented himself to be a single man, and he would sentence him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FREDERICK STEVENSON *alias* FRANCIS SMITH (25), pitman, pleaded guilty to committing bigamy by marrying Margaret M'Kenzie, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 25th January, 1864, Matilda, his wife, being then alive. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BURGLARY AT SUNDERLAND.

WILLIAM O'HARA (20), labourer, pleaded guilty to committing a burglary in the house of Edward Peel, at Monkwearmouth, on the 9th June. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF RAPE AT DAWDON.

CUTHBERT HALL (20) and ANDREW YOUNG (27), pitmen, were indicted for having committed a rape on Isabella Heron, at the township of Dawdon, on the 22nd April. Mr Victor Williamson prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

BURGLARY AT JARROW.

JOHN FLINN (23), labourer, was indicted for committing a burglary in the house of Peter Quin, at Jarrow, on the 22nd May. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

JOHN RUMLEY (24), joiner, and GEORGE WALLACE (21), sailor, were indicted for breaking into the house of Margaret Reed, at South Shields, on the 11th March. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The prosecutrix keeps the Queen's Head Inn, South Shields. The prisoners were found guilty, the jury recommending Rumley to mercy on account of his previous good character. Wallace was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Rumley to nine months', also with hard labour.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT EASINGTON LANE.

In the case of JANE CRAGGS (50), married, for the wilful murder of John Cooper, at Easington Lane, in June last, for which the grand jury threw out the bill, Mr Campbell Foster, on the part of the prosecution, said he could not withdraw the charge under the coroner's warrant. He had received extra evidence which had not been before the grand jury, and which threw so much light upon the case that he must ask his lordship to adjourn the case. There was so much that was very suspicious and very serious about the case that he took it upon himself not to withdraw the charge under the coroner's inquisition.—His Lordship: There is a great deal of suspicion. It is not a case beyond suspicion.—Mr Foster thought it was a case of very strong suspicion.—His Lordship could not find out whether the medical gentlemen who were of opinion that death resulted from suffocation or strangulation had seen the body of the deceased or not.—Mr Foster said they had examined the body, and with respect to the cause of death additional evidence would be produced. He asked that the case might be postponed until the next assizes.—His Lordship said he would require them to lay before him an affidavit to the effect that additional evidence could be obtained, and then he thought it would be a proper case to be postponed.—Mr Foster: The affidavit shall be prepared.—His Lordship: The foreman of the grand jury (Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P.) tells me that the bill was thrown out in the expectation that further evidence could be obtained.—The affidavit was handed in, and his lordship granted the application for a postponement.

THE KNIFE AT DURHAM.

PATRICK HIGGINS (28), labourer, was indicted for feloniously wounding Peter Makepeace, with intent to do bodily harm, at the parish of St. Oswald, Durham, on the 17th of March. He was also charged with committing a similar offence on Jas. Walker at the same time and place.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WOUNDING AT SUNDERLAND.

JOHN ROSE was indicted for feloniously wounding Charles Mollison, with intent to do bodily harm, at Sunderland, on the 29th June. Mr Shield prosecuted; Mr Campbell Foster defended. Both the men are seamen belonging to Sunderland. On the night of the 29th June, they met each other in High-street, and some words arose between them with respect to wages, and the prisoner stabbed Mollison in the left arm. When taken into custody a large "jack" knife was found on the prisoner. He was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULT AT JARROW.

JOHN LARKIN was indicted for feloniously wounding Sarah Miller, at Jarrow, on the 14th April. Mr Campbell Foster prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER AT HARTLEPOOL.

GEORGE COWELL (17), FRANCIS DUNN (17), and WM. BROWN (17), labourers, were indicted for the manslaughter of John Hudson, at Hartlepool, on the 10th June. Brown pleaded guilty. Mr Campbell Foster prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. On the night of the day in question, the prisoners were going home by way of a line of railway at Hartlepool, when the deceased, who was engaged on the line, told the men they had no business there, and gave Brown a push. Another railway man came to the assistance of Hudson, and a fight ensued, in which the prisoners got the worst. A stone was thrown, which hit deceased on the back of the head, from the effects of which he died on the following day. Brown said he threw the stone, and the other two prisoners were only shielding him from the attacks of deceased. The jury found the prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy. They were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBERY AT TYNE DOCK.

EDWARD JENKINS (42), engine fitter, was indicted for robbing Thomas Gallon of a silver watch and some money, at the Tyne Docks, on the 14th June. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. On the night of the 14th, the prisoner, who is engineer on board a steamer, landed at the Tyne Dock and fell in with the prosecutor, and they had some drink together. The prisoner took the prosecutor along a road into a field, where he demanded his watch and money from him, and after assaulting the prosecutor he robbed him of the watch and £1 5s, and then left him lying insensible in the field. When the prisoner was apprehended the watch was found in his possession. He was found guilty. His lordship sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, remarking that it was the worst case heard at that Assizes.

BILL IGNORED.

The Grand Jury threw out the bill charging THOMAS MITCHELL with not finding and providing sufficient food and clothing for his infant child, at Sunderland, on July 2.

FORGERY BY THE AGENT OF A MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NICHOLAS PATTERSON (25), schoolmaster, was indicted for forging a receipt for money from the Integrity Life Assurance Society at West Hartlepool, on the 25th of November. Mr Meynell prosecuted, and Mr Campbell Foster defended. The prisoner, for a period of eighteen months, had been local secretary at West Hartlepool to the Integrity Life Assurance and Sick Benefit Society. The society, which holds its chief office in London, had a local agency in West Hartlepool. Some time ago — in the month of May last — the chief secretary of the metropolitan branch of the society visited Hartlepool, and receiving information of the doings of the local agency, instituted inquiries leading to the present proceedings. These inquiries shewed that amongst the members of the society at West Hartlepool, was a person named Stephen Metcalfe. Members of the society when sick were entitled to payment of ten shillings, on a certificate and declaration being made by a medical man to the local secretary, who, seeing the signature of the intendent recipient of the society's money, affixed to the document, signs his own name, and, provided he has sufficient money in hand, pays to the applicant the relief. In the event of such not being the case, the document alluded to is forwarded to London, and where it is given to the chief secretary, Mr Travers. In November, a document purporting to bear the signature of Stephen Metcalfe was forwarded to London, and the money transmitted to the prisoner. The person Metcalfe alluded to had never been ill at the time mentioned by the prisoner, nor had he ever affixed his signature to any document given to the London secretary by the prisoner.—Mr Campbell Foster examined the witness with a view of adducing that the prisoner had employed under him sub-agents, and who might possibly have made way with the money. Mr Foster contended, for the defence, that the prisoner, being unwell last year, had employed a man named Thomas Johnson as his sub-agent, and that his client had never collected any money for the society.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to nine calendar months, with hard labour.

This concluded the criminal business of the assizes, and the Court rose at 7·30. On Saturday the commission will be opened at Newcastle, but no business will be transacted till Monday.

CIVIL COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
Before Mr Justice LUSH.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at half-past nine.

ROBINSON v. EMMERSON.

In this case the record was withdrawn, a judge's order to be drawn up. Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Quain were for the plaintiff; Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Kemplay for the defendant.

JOHNSON v. ETTRICK.

This action was brought to recover the sum of £39 7s, the value of some timber, the property of the plaintiff. The defendant had paid £8 15s into court. Mr Jones was for the plaintiff, and Mr Meynell for the defendant.—Mr Johnson, the plaintiff, said he lived at Hetton-le-Hole. Mr Ettrick, the defendant, was a gentleman of property, residing at North Hylton. He (plaintiff) purchased some timber from a Mr Street on the 22nd March, 1865. He agreed to pay £12 for it. He paid £10, and left £2 unpaid. In June Mr Ettrick prevented him (the plaintiff) from removing the timber, and it remained in Mr Ettrick's ground, where it was felled. There was £16 worth of timber on the ground. He cut it up, and made it into 1,872 chocks. He took 100 away and left 1,772. Their value was 3½d each, and he could have sold the remaining 1,772 for that price. Witnesses were called to prove that there were only 635 chocks.—His lordship having summed up, the jury retired and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of 772 chocks at 3½d each—namely, £11 5s. £8 15s having been paid into Court, made the verdict for the plaintiff £2 11s.

VICKERS v. MAWSON.

In this case the record was withdrawn.

FRASER AND ANOTHER v. HALL AND ANOTHER.

Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Jones were for the plaintiff; Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Lewers for the defendant. The action was brought to recover damages for the careless navigation of a ship.—Mr Temple stated the case. The plaintiffs sought to recover damages for injury done to a ship belonging to them, and for certain losses in consequence of that injury. The plaintiffs' ship was called the *Lurline*, and on the 3rd March, 1866, she was in the harbour of Sunderland, and it was while there that she received the injury in question from the defendants' vessel the *Neptune*, and in consequence of which she was detained in Sunderland six or seven days. Mr Manisty contended that everything was done on board the *Neptune* that could have been done.—The jury retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages to be referred.

DIXON v. DUNCAN.

Mr Pickering, Q.C., and Mr Jones for the plaintiff; Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Meynell for the defendant. The plaintiff in this action is the owner of the *Champion* steamboat and the defendant is the owner of the steamboat *Cardinal Wolsey*; and the action was brought to recover damages for injury done to the *Champion* by the *Cardinal Wolsey* at the Billingham landing-stage on the Tees, the latter vessel having run into the *Champion*, and caused considerable damage. The collision took place on the 7th June, 1865. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

This concluded the civil business, and the court rose at 6·15.

Miscellaneous News.

At an inquest held at Rath, Carlow, a few days ago, on the body of a child, the medical man who conducted the *post-mortem* examination, said that each hand of the child had an extra finger; that one foot had six toes, the other seven; on opening the cavity of the chest he found the heart on the right side, both lobes of the lungs encircling it whilst all were surrounded by the intestines; the liver, very large, nearly filled the entire abdominal cavity; the brain and other organs normal.

The Earl of Enniskillen, grand master of the Orange Institution, has issued his usual admonition to the brethren enjoining the most perfect order and exact obedience to the law on the occasion of the July anniversaries. He reminds them that the law relating to processions is still in full force, and would be rigidly acted upon, and its violation would injure the cause they are associated to maintain and the character of the Society. He entreats them to prevent processions in every locality.

An extraordinary instance of death by lightning occurred at Slinfold in Sussex, on Friday evening. Mr. E. Holden, a farmer, residing in that neighbourhood, was walking in his fields, when a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, commenced. He proceeded to a kind of shed or out-building, but it appears that he had not been there many minutes before the lightning struck his place of refuge, crashing in the roof and dislodging the rafters. Mr. Holden was killed instantaneously by the lightning, his clothing being burned and shattered to shreds in a most remarkable manner, his shoes struck from his feet, and the soles separated from the upper leather.

The editor of the "Book-Worm" has just issued Part I. of "Early Dutch, German, and English Printers' Marks," a collection of those curious devices and emblems which ancient printers exhibited on the fronts of houses, and gave as illustrations upon the title pages or last leaves of their books. These devices appear to have been engraved in pewter, or other soft metal, similar to the rude pictures in the "Book-Worm," and their greatest fault is that they exaggerate the defects and coarseness of the originals.

In its concluding article on "The Book Clubs of America," the *Round Table* says:—"In the fall of 1865, three gentlemen in the City of New York organised an association, with the title of 'The Washington Club,' for the purpose of reproducing, in fac-simile, the early addresses, &c., concerning the illustrious father of his country, particularly those which were delivered on the occasion of his death. Only fifty copies of each are to be printed. The Washington Club has as yet issued only a single work, the celebrated oration by Fisher Ames."

The Parliamentary Committee on Theatrical Licenses and Regulations have agreed to a report which will recommend that the Lord Chamberlain's authority as licenser of theatres and stage-plays should be maintained, but that any proprietor of a safe building should have a right to demand a dramatic license, with an appeal to the Home Office in case of disputes. Theatres and music-halls are to be placed on the same footing with regard to public-house privileges—both having to apply to magistrates for wine and spirit licenses, and the illegality of morning concerts is to be removed. The publication of this report will doubtless be regarded by the Lord Chamberlain (who has full authority to do as he likes without it) as an additional letter of license.

At last we stand a fair chance of having some light thrown upon those odd signs which we have all encountered at one time or another in quaint thoroughfares and old neighbourhoods, such as the Cow in Boots, Queen's Head and Artichoke, Pig and Whistle, Shoulder of Mutton and Cat, Bull and Three Calves, Royal Bed, Q in the Corner, Grave Maurice, Cow and Snuffers, &c. A work has been in preparation several years, by Messrs Jacob Larwood and J. C. Hotten, and is about to appear upon the subject. The title will be "A History of Signboards from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," and it is understood that the literature of all ages and countries has been ransacked for explanation. Some three thousand signs are treated of, and one hundred curious pictures of ancient or remarkable sign-boards are given.

ITALY AND MAZZINI.—The dream of Italian unity is at last about to be realised. It was the dream of one man when the rest of his nation lay dead; and that man still lives, but lives in exile and in bodily affliction, in a narrow home. Had Mazzini been an idle or inert seer of visions he would have merited little of his country's gratitude; but more than any other man, or than all other living men put together, he has for the space of thirty years and more contributed to the creation of national hope, national strength, and national life. It will be an everlasting infamy to the nation whose existence he foresaw, and which he may in truth be said to have brought into being, if henceforth his cruel sentence of ostracism be not annulled, and if he be not, as a tardy act of reparation, recalled with honour from his banishment to witness and to share in the general joy.—*Examiner.*

THE ROAD MURDER.—The action against the *Edinburgh Daily Review* for slander, at the instance of Mr. and Mrs. Kent, father and stepmother of Miss Constance Kent, has just been settled. The action, it may be remembered, arose out of an article having appeared in the above paper containing statements regarding Mrs. Kent's position in life prior to her marriage, and charging her with cruel treatment of her step-daughter. It also contained reflections on the part which Mr. Kent had taken through out the investigations preceding Miss Kent's confession and trial. The *Review* now states that it has made inquiries which prove that these statements were not true, that they had been misled by false information, and that the proprietors of the paper have consented to pay the sum of £350 to Mr. and Mrs. Kent in the name of damages.

A New York paper reports, at the conclusion of a debate in the House of Representatives at Washington: "Many other members who designed making long speeches to-day, and who had no opportunity of doing so, were authorised to have their speeches published in the *Globe* as part of the debates." Can no similar arrangement be carried out here also?

It is stated that Sir Roundell Palmer, the late Attorney General, regularly takes a class in the Sunday school of the church which he attends in Langham Place.

On Saturday, Her Majesty and Royal Family left Windsor for Osborne. The Queen is expected to return to the Castle on the 20th or 21st of August, and after sleeping at Windsor one night, will leave for Scotland. The Queen intends to reside at Balmoral two months, after which Her Majesty will return to Windsor for the winter.—*Court Journal.*

THE MIDDLE LEVEL.—It will be remembered that, in the spring of 1862, considerable excitement was occasioned by a great flood in the fens near Lynn. A litigation has been pending ever since as to the liability of the Middle Level drainage commissioners to compensate the sufferers by the disaster. This litigation, it is agreed, shall now be terminated on certain conditions, of which the first is that the appeal in the case of Coe v. Wise be withdrawn, and the second, that the proceedings in all the actions to be stayed, except in such cases as the arbitrators may appoint.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS. — MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.—The following address to the electors of Buckinghamshire has been issued by Mr. Disraeli:—"To the Electors of the County of Buckingham.—Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Ministers having, as they allege, lost the confidence of the House of Commons, have resigned their offices to the Queen, and Lord Derby, by Her Majesty's command, has formed a new Administration. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased this day to entrust to me the seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer, my seat in the House of Commons has become vacant, and I now solicit the honour of your electing me for the eighth time your representative in Parliament. Although the state of affairs both at home and abroad is not free from anxiety, I have every expectation that with prudence and firmness on the part of her Majesty's advisers, this country, under Divine favour, may continue to enjoy prosperity and peace.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,—B. DISRAELI."

THE TWO MINISTRIES.—The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle, on Friday, at one o'clock, at which the Members of the late Administration—consisting of Earl Russell, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Cranworth, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers—attended, and resigned their seals and other badges of office. The Hon. Henry Brand, late Secretary to the Treasury, was introduced and sworn in as a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. Her Majesty held a second Council at three o'clock, at which the new Ministry, consisting of the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Chelmsford, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Stanley, Lord Cranborne, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. J. Peel, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, were introduced, and received their seals of office, and kissed hands on appointment. The Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranborne, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy had previously been sworn in as Members of the Privy Council. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Lord Methuen and Colonel Cavendish were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh were present at the Council, and afterwards left for London, attended by Major Grey and the Hon. Eliot Yorke.

THE BREECH-LOADERS IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.—Now that there is such a rage for breech-loaders, it is but justice to recollect that we owe to Lord De Grey the fact that we are so forward in our arrangements for introducing them into our own army. After the Dano-German war, Lord De Grey resolved to take steps for arming the whole of the infantry with this vastly-improved weapon, and, in spite of very formidable opposition, he succeeded in having a committee appointed to receive tenders for the conversion of the Enfield into a breech-loader. As we know, there were several competitors and a great deal of imperfection, even in the plan which was most approved of. But these imperfections have, we believe, disappeared, and we have every reason to think that we have got a really efficient breech-loader in the Enfield converted on Mr. Snider's plan. It is but right to say that Lord Hartington has not been slow in following up the initiative taken by Lord de Grey, and one of his last official acts was to provide for a large supply of the converted weapons. We have no fear that General Peel will dissent from the course adopted by his predecessor, and we are confident that the British army will be the second in possession of this weapon, which is now to the Enfield as the latter was to Brown Bess.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The needle-gun is well known to our War Office authorities, and the trials which have been made with it in this country have been very unsatisfactory. For anything like long-range shooting it is absolutely useless, while its shooting qualities at shorter ranges are very much below the standard which we have adopted. For a breech-loader it is a slow arm, its rapidity of fire being not quite one half that of a handy Snider-Enfield, and little more than twice that of a muzzle-loader. It is no exaggeration to say that of the various breech-loading rifles which have been submitted to the Select Committee the Prussian needle-gun, even with some recent improvements, is one of the most defective. Its defects, indeed, were so conspicuous that it was thought unnecessary to carry out with it any extensive experiments. A committee of French officers, we believe, came to a precisely similar conclusion. And yet it is with this arm that the great battles in Bohemia have been fought and won, and with which the overthrow within a few days of one of the mightiest military nations in the world has been in great part accomplished. To us this should be a source, not of anxiety, but of satisfaction. We are not, as is sometimes incorrectly represented, behindhand in this matter. Neither France, nor Italy, nor Austria, nor Russia, has taken any decided steps towards arming her troops with a breech-loading rifle; and Prussia is the only nation of any importance in Europe whose armies are so equipped. We, on the other hand, are now actively engaged in the production of an arm superior to the Prussian needle-gun at all points, and one of which the efficiency in every respect has been laboriously and conclusively established. Our means of production are practically unlimited, and we trust that General Peel will inaugurate his reign at the War Office by so applying those means as to ensure our army being furnished throughout, *within the present year*, with a breech-loading rifle at present without its equal as a military arm in Europe.

MR. DISRAELI AND MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Friday evening, the Lord Mayor entertained the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, together with a numerous company of distinguished guests, at a banquet, which took place in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, briefly responded to the toasts of their health. — The Duke of Edinburgh referred to the great shipping trade of London, and remarked that it was one of the special duties of Her Majesty's men of war to defend those ships wherever they found them in any danger. (Cheers.) "Let me tell you, my Lord Mayor," added His Royal Highness, amidst loud cheers, "that, as one of the fellow citizens, I shall always be to the front in defence of those ships." Mr. Disraeli responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and Mr. Gladstone to that of "the House of Commons."—Mr. Disraeli, notwithstanding their "encounters," spoke of Mr. Gladstone as his right hon. friend. The new Ministers, he went on to say, were animated by a sincere desire to do their duty to their Sovereign and country, and they hoped that by a policy prudent and at the same time firm, by one temperate in its general tone but yet decided when necessary, they might preserve to this country prosperity and peace.—(Loud cheers.) There was no country more interested in these blessings than one which was situated near to us, and the amiable and accomplished Sovereigns of which had honoured them by their presence that night. (Loud cheers.) He trusted that those blessings would fall on that country, for he was sure that every Englishman was interested in the welfare of that nation.—(Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone, after some introductory remarks, said:—Perhaps if I were to attempt to pronounce a glowing eulogy either upon the past or the present House of Commons, I might be permitted to efface from my recollection, or at least to throw into the shade, an incident which occurred about three weeks ago.—(Hear, hear.) But it is not necessary for me to regard this or that particular occurrence. The character of the House of Commons is too closely associated with the character of the country, its history forms too large a part of the history of the country to make it necessary to say that it should be a subject of any elaborate effort to secure for its name the welcome which it is always sure to receive from any assembly of Englishmen. (Cheers.) I must now thank the right hon. and distinguished gentleman near me, who is the leader of that house, for the kind terms in which he has been pleased to refer to me, and, I assure him that I have infinite satisfaction in reciprocating, and heartily reciprocating, the sentiment which he has been pleased to utter. (Cheers.) I believe that our countrymen out of doors do us but justice when they entertain the conviction, warranted by the facts of the case, that amidst those conflicts into which so many of us enter, and in which we are engaged from night to night, the ardour and the eagerness with which we fight are not to be taken as indicating personal animosity.—(Cheers.) The House of Commons has, at all events, this special claim on public approval during the present year, that we have been more than usually lively in our transactions, and have attracted a considerable share of public attention. If the House of Commons on any occasion goes astray, or if on any occasion it rises to the full height of its vocation, its praise and honour must be this, that it is the mirror of the people whom it represents, and on this day, my Lord Mayor, when you entertain a sovereign in whom we cordially recognise a distinguished and worthy representative of a sister country, it is with satisfaction that we remember that England, if she has sometimes in particular passages of her history helped to mislead the nations of the earth, may, at all events, in the modelling of representative institutions, have done them some service; and it is with thankful satisfaction that we perceive in more than one quarter of the earth, and perhaps in none with such distinction or success as in Belgium, under the guidance of its enlightened sovereign, that assemblies have been organised resembling, as we think, in every essential feature our own House of Commons, and that they are rooted in those countries as freely and as genially as if no portion of their idea had been copied from abroad, thereby testifying that they are founded on principles as broad and as deep as human nature itself, and that they are destined in this our day, and in all future times, to contribute largely to the greatness and happiness of mankind.—(Loud cheers.)

A heavy fall of black rain took place a few days ago near Aberdeen.

An auction of hair of young girls who have taken the veil since 1816 was recently held at a convent in Paris, when 800lbs. of hair were sold for £1,200.

The tenth thousand of "Ecce Homo," with a new preface, in which the author takes notice of the principal criticisms upon his book, has just been published.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the Earl of Derby, Downing-street.

The elevation of Lord Monk to an English peerage, and that of Lord Cremorne to an earldom by the title of the Earl of Dartrey, have been gazetted.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince of Teck, to be an honorary member of the civil division of the first class of Knights Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, Lord Augustus Loftus, Ambassador at Berlin, and Sir Arthur Magenis, late Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, have been made G.C.B.'s. Sir James Clark, Mr. Erskine May, and Mr. Pressly, late chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, K.C.B.'s; and Mr. Booth, formerly one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trade, a C.B.

THE LONGTON BANK FAILURE.—The stoppage of the bank of the Messrs. Harvey, Longton, Staffordshire, though at first deemed of comparatively small significance, is likely to produce consequences, which on the first report, could not be foreseen. The more it is looked into, indeed, the worse the case appears. *Imprimis* there is the now revealed fact of excess of issue limit, combined with the falsification of returns. Messrs. Harvey were authorised to issue notes to the extent of £3,894 and their last returns gave £4,978 as the amount of its outstanding notes; but the limit has been far exceeded, and the actual issue is over £17,000. The total of overdrawn balances is about £33,000, and it is much to be feared that the attempted recovery of the sum will bring down many firms. Mr. Harvey, it may be remembered, took a very prominent part as Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in the Royal ceremony at Hartshill on the 25th. Four days afterwards he left his home, and on the 30th left Southampton for New York, simply writing to his wife to inform her of his departure. Pending the preparation of a balance-sheet, the liabilities are roughly estimated at £80,000, and Mr. Harvey's property being mortgaged, the estimate of dividend has gradually sunk to 1s 6d in the pound.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS. — The Queen's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena. 2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. The Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover, which Kingdom by the way, until the accession of Her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the Kings of England. And lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.

A WOMAN IN A BOG FOUR DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS.—One day last week, as a ploughman in the employment of Mr. William Sutton, of Ballinteskir, of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, was crossing a part of his master's farm, he found a woman in a most exhausted state, sunk to her waist in what is known as a shaking bog. With the assistance of a couple of other men, he got her taken out and removed to a neighbouring cabin. The case was reported to the Enniskerry constabulary, who at once brought a doctor to her assistance, under whose care she has been sufficiently recovered for removal in a covered car to the Loughlinstown Hospital. It appears she is the wife of a journeyman painter, resident in Dublin, and that as she was occasionally somewhat idiotic, he placed her under the care of a family named Cassidy, residing near where she was found, but he removed her to his own home about twelve months ago. On the Friday previous to her being found, she left her home to see the Cassidys, and not knowing the locality, she left the main road to take a short route across Mr. Sutton's farm to Cassidy's residence, and in crossing the bog, got swamped, and the more she tried to extricate herself the farther she sank, and had to remain in that state for four days and four nights. As may be supposed she was, when found, in a most frightful and painful state. Her head, arms, and part of her body remaining above the bog, were frightfully burned and blistered with the sun. Her legs, hands, and the part of her body which was sunken in the bog were also fearfully parboiled. From her sufferings for want of rest and nourishment, she was quite insensible when found.

FEARFUL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, Mr. Devey, deputy coroner for Liverpool, held an inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Bradley, an elderly man, lately living in Rishton street, Everton, who was killed on the evening of the previous day. It appeared that the deceased, having to go from Everton into Liverpool, went to the corner of Priory Road, where an Omnibus belonging to the New Omnibus Conveyance Company was standing ready to start to Dale-street. There were three horses harnessed to the omnibus, and the driver, who had just got down from the box, and was standing upon the step of the public house, at the corner of the street, had hitched the reins round the brake pedal. Mr. Bradley's getting up to take his seat, frightened the horses, and they started off at a furious pace, turned sharply round the next corner, into a street which runs at a most dangerous decline down to Netherfield Road North, and dashed down the steep at a pace which the witnesses described as being nearly 20 miles an hour. Mr. Bradley, with great presence of mind, seized the reins, and did his best to stop the horses, but the impetus of the descent was too great to be checked, and they flew across Netherfield Road, and crashed through the window of a grocer's shop, opposite. One horse was killed in the collision, the other two were so much injured that it was found necessary to kill them on the spot, and Mr. Bradley was thrown violently to the ground. He was carried home, and died about two hours afterwards. It was stated that the driver and conductor of the omnibus were both sober, and that the latter made an attempt to stop the horses at first.—The Jury found a verdict of accidental death, making a presentment with regard to the negligence of the driver, and the advisability of compensating the sufferers.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF COINERS. — Mr. Superintendent Pattison has effected the capture of three persons at Scarbro' who, there appears every reason to believe, have been somewhat extensively engaged in passing bad money in Scarbro'. Their names are Michael Ripton, a lad, fourteen years old, Alfred Elgar, and Mary Elgar. Several tradesmen have recently suffered loss by unwittingly taking counterfeit coin, but the guilty parties succeeded in avoiding detection. The youth Ripton went to a dram shop for some brandy, on Thursday night, for which he tendered a bad half crown. The landlord questioned him as to the money, which he said he received from a gentleman for whom he wanted the brandy, and offered to take the coin back. This he was allowed to do, but he failed to return. He again attempted to pass the half-crown at another public house during the same evening when the landlord—Mr. J. W. Brown—detained him and gave him into custody. He told an ingenious story as to his connections, mode of living, &c. In the meantime Mr. Pattison received information that led him to apprehend the other prisoners, believing all three were connected. Elgar had nearly £17 of good money in his possession. Mr. Pattison searched their lodgings, where he found a box containing papers in which there was no doubt coin had been wrapped, and it was stated that the box was known to contain coins when received in Scarborough by the prisoners. Several chemicals, such as are commonly used by coiners, were also found, as well as a small galvanic battery. It was shown, too, before the bench, that when the lad was at Mr. Brown's hotel, the man Elgar was not far off, and that as soon as he learned that Ripton was in custody, he hastened home, took a parcel out of his room, and went forthwith to a neighbouring outhouse. This place was accordingly searched, and counterfeit coins to the amount of nearly £12, in crowns, half-crowns, florins, and shillings, were found amongst the soil. The prisoners stand remanded.

MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday, Wm. Collier, who is charged with the murder of Thos. Smith, the son of a land owner, at Whiston Eaves, was brought up at Cheadle, before Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. and Mr. John Adamthwaite. The prisoner lived with his wife and family in a small cottage, and tilled about 30 acres of land near to Mr. Smith's farm. Evidence having been given that the deceased and a labourer were out on Thursday morning to watch, as the prisoner was suspected of shooting in Mr. Smith's preserves, a labourer, named Moorcroft said he found two barrels of a gun in an empty drain in a field on the prisoner's farm. The stock of the gun had been broken off at the thin part. He observed hair, but no blood on the barrels.—A policeman, named Goodwin, deposed to finding a gunlock and piece of gunstock near to the place where the body was found.—William Gaunt, sergeant of police, deposed that he found a piece of a gunstock amongst the ferns, near to the place where the murder was committed. Near to the body he found two gun wads, which had apparently been used. In the prisoner's house he found a gun-wad punch. The wads found fitted the punch.—Mr. Rupert Mellor, gunsmith, of Hollington, deposed that, in November last, he sold the prisoner a double-barrelled gun. The portions of a gun produced were parts of that gun, and fitted together. On a private mark of his own underneath the barrels he found a little blood. He also identified the ramrod as the one he sold to the prisoner.—Mr. Thomas Webb, surgeon, of Cheadle, deposed that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased. His face was covered with blood. There were three large wounds on the forehead, and the skull was completely beaten in in two places. There were two shots in the upper and back part of the head; these, however, would not cause death. He produced sixteen pieces of bone which he found in the skull. The injuries were terrible, and would result in death almost immediately. He thought that one heavy blow was given behind, two or three on the top of the head, and three or four blows on the front. The wounds were such as would be caused by the blows from the butt end of a gun, and the first blow would perhaps kill the deceased.—The prisoner was then remanded.—Mr. Flint, the county coroner, opened the inquest on the body of the deceased at the house of Mr. Smith, sen., on Friday evening. The inquiry was adjourned.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The oidium, which it was hoped had entirely disappeared, has just re-appeared in some vineyards in the neighbourhood of Lyons.

The well-known writer, Heinrich Hansen, of Berlin was killed at the battle of Langensalza. He was only 28 years of age when he died.

Captain Harward, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in selling arms while Commissary of Ordnance at Agra has been tried at Calcutta and acquitted.

Intelligence has been received in America that 900 Bohemians, persons of education and wealth, have determined to settle in America, and have already engaged passage.

The Viceroy held an investiture of the most exalted order of the Star of India, at Simla, on the Queen's birthday, when the Commander in Chief was invested with the insignia of knighthood of the order.

It is now stated that the Deb Rajah, instead of removing the seat of the Boohtan Government from Poonakha to some other place, is engaged in improving the city, and contemplates illuminating his palace with gas.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Land and Water states that the Zoological Garden of Dresden has been destroyed. The smaller animals were all given away or turned loose; the large carnivora, &c., were killed; and the ground has been levelled for fortification. It is apprehended that the fine Zoological Garden of Cologne will suffer the same fate.

A race lately took place at Philadelphia of chariots constructed like those of ancient Rome, driven by ladies in classic costume. Miss Mason, of New York, driving Lady Sherman, and Prairie Flower won the race, against Miss Sherwood, of Philadelphia, driving Flora Bell and Empress. The race was in mile heats, best three in five. Time, 2m. 25¾s.; 2m. 30s.; and 2 m. 15s.

A Boston (American) paper has a report that a clerk in one of the wholesale stores of that city has lately been afflicted with a painful breaking out on the neck, which he at first attributed to boils, but a physician being called, the patient was informed that he was suffering from the poisonous properties of articles used in the preparation of his enamelled paper collars, which had been absorbed into his system.

The Cabul army, led in person by the Ameer, was defeated on the 10th ult. after an obstinate encounter, by the forces under Sirdar Abdul Rahmon Khan. Ufzul Khan has been released, and the "Khootba" read in his name at Cabul. The Ameer was slightly wounded, and is now a fugitive. The latest Cabul news to 20th ult. states that Ufzul Khan has assumed the title of Ameer, and is on his way to Cabul. The Ameer Shere Allee Khan is reported to be at Khelat.

SPAIN AND CHILI.—Contrary to expectation, it appears that Spain does not intend to recall her squadron from the Pacific, but proposes to continue the war against Chili and Peru. The *Epoca* says:—It is not true that orders have been given to the Pacific squadron to return to Spain. The maritime forces of Spain, now at Rio Janeiro, after being properly reinforced, will return to those waters to complete the work so brilliantly commenced, in proof of which may be taken the nomination of Admiral Mendez-Nunez to the permanent command of the squadron.

FENIAN RELICS.—A correspondent of the *Hamilton Times* states that the Fenians in their flight from Canada left large numbers of Rifles, cartridge-boxes, canteens, and other munitions of war, which the farmers picked up, and which they are now selling at good prices to relic hunters. At the first good rifles could be bought for from 2 dols to 5 dols, then the price rose to 8 dols to 10 dols, and now it is from 12 dols to 20 dols. A great many suppose that these rifles are the celebrated Springfield make. They are not. They are the Brandenburg rifle, and are only sighted for 500 yards. They are not equal to either the Springfield or Enfield at long ranges, but are said to be the most effective weapon at short ranges.

THE PRUSSIANS ACROSS THE RHINE.—A letter from Heiderberg, in the *Temps* says:—"The Prussians entered Rudesheim early in the morning of the 29th; carried off 300 florins from the municipal cash box, but had the disappointment of only finding three florins in the Post office, and five at the railway. To indemnify themselves for such a meagre booty they emptied all the celebrated cellars of the crown, pouring the wine into casks, which they carried off in a steamer to Bingenbruck. This may be fine, but it is not war, as the Russian officer said. They behave much in the same way in all countries they occupy. Thus at Cassel the following, according to the journals of that place, is the menu of a sub-officer as regulated by order of General De Beyer, who on entering the place saluted the population with the word brothers:—'In the morning, coffee, butter, and eggs; at noon, soup, a pound of meat, vegetables, and a bottle of wine; at four a lunch; for supper, meat, vegetables, and a can of beer.' Persons in easy circumstances may find it little to have to satisfy such appetites, but is ruinous to the poorer people. The great anxiety in Electoral Hesse and Hanover is, therefore, to be delivered from this devouring plague as soon as possible.

ANECDOTES OF BISMARCK.—A couple of anecdotes of Count Bismarck may be acceptable as affording some insight into the character of the man who has persuaded the King of Prussia to do what he recoiled from a few years ago—viz., from plundering his little friends and relatives. In 1849, the paper which does duty as *Punch* at Berlin, having wounded the Bismarck susceptibilities, the editor at once received a challenge, and there would have been a duel had not friends arranged matters otherwise. When Bismarck became president of the council the offending editor, who was a man of wit, was to be seen frequently at his table, the minister making it a practice to lay aside all political hostility in private life. Not many months ago, considering himself personally insulted by the language of the *savant* Virchow, he left the chamber and called that deputy out. The *savant*, however, refused to fight, on the ground that it was his duty to attack Bismarck in the chamber, but not in the field. Count Bismarck has, of course, a host of decorations which he seldom wears, but when he does ornament his breast with crosses and ribands he never forgets a Humane Society medal which he received, when 23 years old, for having saved a man from being drowned at the risk of his own life.—*Paris Letter.*

THE COTTON CRISIS AT BOMBAY.—The *Times of India* says there still exists the apprehension of total ruin for nearly all cotton exporters and their principal creditors. No attempt has been yet made to form definite estimates of the respective losses that will fall upon all large exporters, and until these be ascertained the greatest uncertainty and anxiety must be felt by the whole community of Bombay. The very utmost discouragement still prevails as to the future prospects of the export trade of Western India, and the depression in Bombay, it is feared by some, may now continue far into the year 1867. The *Times of India* now thinks, however, that this gloomy view, though prevalent just now, does not seem to be quite reasonable. "It is true (it adds) that the next cotton crop is quite likely to be less than the last by one-third, and that much of the former cotton ground will be used for the growth of grain; but there will remain a large proportion available for the cultivation of seeds and other exportable produce. The extraordinary profits realised of late years by the mercantile classes of Western India cannot be expected to continue when the exceptional cause that produced them has been removed. But the cotton cultivation of Western and Central India is being established on a sound basis, which cannot be seriously affected even by the great reduction in price that must be anticipated. Better qualities of cotton are being grown; it is prepared for market with greater care, the facilities for an early shipment are fast increasing in every direction; and the lowest price to which it is at all likely cotton can be reduced during 1867 will abundantly repay the cultivator in nearly every part of the Bombay presidency, so that the country will derive a reasonable profit from the export, whilst a greater variety of products being offered at Bombay will assist in steadying commercial operations generally. Considerations of this kind cannot, however, find much place with the Bombay community at present whilst insolvency is falling upon so many of the principal firms; besides which, the stoppage of the Commercial bank has threatened the incomes of many retired merchants and others not engaged in trade."

AMONG THE FENIANS.—A French Canadian reporter, sent by the *Minerve* to observe the movements of the Fenians, was made a prisoner by them and has reported to that paper his adventures. They relieved him of his horse, his papers, and his purse, after which they exchanged with him clothes, and even boots, so that when they brought him to head-quarters he was dressed like a ragged and dirty Fenian. When entering the village the captive saw whole sheep and oxen roasting as in the days of Homer, the dirty cooks performing their task in a revolting manner. One was parading the bowels of an animal as food with which they would feed Lord Monck and D'Arcy M'Gee when they held them as prisoners. There was no discipline among them, and they were incessantly quarrelling with each other about trifles, resorting, however, to no other weapons but their most coarse and venomous tongue, which never stopped. They freely stated that they had no intention of meeting the British soldiers in fight; they meant to *retreat* before them; that their object was to pillage, destroy, keep the Canadian people in a state of alarm, and worry out the Canadian military forces. If driven from one point they would withdraw across the lines and surrender, if needs be, to the United States authorities; but they would re-organise and keep this game of brigandage going on all summer until the Canadians cannot stand it any longer. They say that if prisoners are put to death they will certainly be revenged by incendiarism and assassination. They seemed to have spies in Canada, and to be well informed as to the movements of troops. In the evening a courier reached them from St. John's, giving them every information about the movements of the troops about to concentrate upon them, with the number and character of the several corps put in motion. A Captain Trestian came to question the reporter about the country, the roads, and the preparations in progress. As he got evasive answers, he suddenly changed his policy, ordered that all his clothes should be restored to the reporter, and even his purse, which, however, was returned empty. Then he tried to convince his prisoner that French Canadians ought to favour the Fenians, and make common cause with them, and that Sweeney was in correspondence with some of them in Montreal. The reporter was put for the night with two other prisoners under guard in a room, the window of which had been fastened with wooden bars; but by ten o'clock the guards got so drunk that the prisoners could break through the window and escape unmolested.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MADNESS.—The Scottish Commissioners in Lunacy state in their report for 1865 that in the course of that year a patient was brought to a lunatic asylum with the certificate of a medical practitioner given (by way of compliance with the statue) as the fact observed by himself in proof of insanity that the patient "has a great desire to appear conspicuous as a musician."

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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

Office .... FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Tuesday,	July	17	Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.
Wednesday	,,	18	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	19	Dipton.
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, July 15th, 1866.

MORNING SERVICE.—Psalms 75–77; First Lesson, 2 Samuel 21. Second Lesson, John 3. Hymns—172 and 77.

EVENING SERVICE.—Psalm 78. First Lesson, 2 Samuel 20. Second Lesson, 2 Thessalonians 1. Anthem.—"Lord of all power and might."—Novello. Hymn—313.

R. S. SPENCER, Organist.

P.S.—The Hymn Book used is Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Full report of complimentary dinner to Major Joicey, next week.

Local and District News.

THE CONSETT INFIRMARY.—We understand that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient old linen for the dressing of the wounds of the patients in the Consett Infirmary. We feel confident that such a fact only requires to be stated to secure a good supply of this indispensable, and we hope that our thrifty housewives will immediately search out their old linen, and forward a liberal supply to the infirmary, where it will be most thankfully received.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—An interesting and instructive lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening in Mr Brown's Sale-room, Consett, by Mr J. Wrightson, on "Prophecy," Mr John Elliott presiding. The lecturer for an hour and a half discoursed most admirably on the prophecies, and at the close, a request was made that the lecturer would deliver another in the course of a few days, which Mr Wrightson consented to do. After votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, and the singing of the doxology, the meeting separated.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Consett Iron Company having lately re-issued their regulations to all occupiers of their property, in which they forbid all to keep dogs unless they pay the tax on these animals. Two of their tenants, residing about Leadgate, who are also in their employ, determined on drowning their dogs, both of which are of the bull-dog breed. On arriving at a large pond, near Bradley furnaces, an idea of a most brutal character occurred to these savages, which was to have a fight between the animals before putting them to death; and, we understand, that for full two hours and twenty minutes these dogs were allowed to worry each other, and when, at the end of that time, the poor animals were thoroughly exhausted, the monsters seized a bar of iron about four feet long, known as a bridge rail, and used down the pits, and having tied a dog at each end of the plate, threw them into the water, where they sank immediately. Happily, for them, we are unacquainted with their names, or we should have given them the benefit of an advertisement, free of cost.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.—On Thursday afternoon, a man was brought into the Lanchester Police Station, from Cornsay, by the police and others. His hat was marked "C. Garbutt, Dunston Lodge." From the conversation of the poor fellow, there is no doubt that he had escaped from the Dunston Lunatic Asylum late on Wednesday evening, or at a very early hour on Thursday morning. He had apparently walked from Dunston, by way of Whickham until he got to Mountsett, where, according to his statement, he found a grey pony. After riding it for some distance past Collierley and Annfield Plain, he fell in with a more beautiful pie-balled pony—which he took, and let the other free. He had then gone through Lanchester, and found his way to Cornsay, where he was secured. There is no doubt but that this is the person who stole a pony out of a field at Mountsett, for which a reward is offered in our advertising columns. He imagines himself to be Napoleon III., and talks incessantly. By the time our readers see this he will have been safely conveyed to Dunston, where, no doubt, he will be recognised.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of this committee was held on Monday week, in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, when Messrs William Barkas, (chairman,) Henry Carss, Thomas Muse, Robert Marshall, William Lovatt, William Wilson, John Wrightson, and William Baw, were present. It was resolved that the inspector write to Mr Thomas Neilson, of Gateshead, secretary to the Building Society, informing him that unless immediate steps be taken to construct the water closets and complete the drainage ordered by the Local Authority, the property will be closed in accordance with the medical certificate held by the Local Authority, and that the committee expect an immediate reply to such communication. Mr Armstrong attended to explain matters, and the committee decided to allow him one week after the removal of the water closets to complete the same. Summonses were ordered to be obtained against certain persons for not abating nuisances for which notice had been given. Measures were also directed to be taken to secure the waste water running from the pump trough, for the purpose of flushing the sewers in Messenger-street. It was also resolved, the nuisances existing at the late inspection having proved the necessity of more frequent inspections by the committee, that the whole of the township be inspected again during the course of the ensuing month. This being the whole of the business before the committee the meeting adjourned.

COLLIERY DYKES WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., two very able sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Colliery Dykes, by T. H. Bainbridge, Esq., of Newcastle. The children were examined during the afternoon service. Several pieces were recited, also, in the morning and evening, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves reflected great credit on both the the teachers and themselves. An address, appropriate to the occasion, was given by Mr. R. Young, of Leadgate, in the afternoon. The chapel was well filled in the morning, and crowded in the afternoon and evening, many people being unable to gain admittance. The annual tea meeting was held on the previous day, when 114 scholars were regaled gratuitously, and 182 adults also took tea. A public meeting, well attended, was held in the evening, presided over by Mr R. Robinson, of Colliery Dykes. Excellent addresses, marked by great variety and independence of thought, were delivered by Messrs. R. Turner, W. Armstrong, James Elliott, and A. Muse. The report read by Mr Phillipson, showed that the number of scholars was 114; increase for the year, 44; number of teachers, 21; increase 10. The balance in treasurer's hand was 11s 1d. Results of present anniversary: proceeds of tea, £5; collections, £3 0s. 6d—£8 0s. 6d. Expenditure in tea, £4 5s. 6d.; balance in hand, £3 15s.; to be appliedfor purchasing prizes and the usual expenditure in the schools. Ardent wishes are expressed that Mr Bainbridge, who is a son of one of the South Medomsley Colliery owners, may serve the chapel on future anniversaries.

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.—It has been rumoured in Consett during the present week that a person carrying on business at that place has eloped with the wife of a cinder drawer residing near Beamish. It appears that the enamoured man called at the house of the cinder drawer, where he had been before repairing a timepiece, and was introduced by the wife to her husband as her cousin, and the husband, who believed the statement, left them together. On his return, however, matters began to wear another aspect, and he had not been long in the house before a brief examination proved that his wife had bolted with the pretended cousin, taking with her £18 and other valuables, besides her clothes. The jilted husband and a friend soon found out who the cousin was, and visited his house, where they made known to the wife the flight of her husband. The cousin has left behind him a wife and three children, who appear to know nothing of his whereabouts. It is further stated that the guilty pair were seen at Leeds on Saturday last, and the runaway had actually the effrontery to walk up to the sister of his wife, who was in ignorance of what had taken place, in company with the worthless woman, and converse with her for some time. The cinder drawer will, no doubt, feel more the loss of his money than his faithless wife.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which had proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectively treated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of injuries, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of disease.

PIC-NIC AT CROOKHALL.—On Monday a pic-nic was held at Crookhall, in a field near the blast furnaces, kindly granted by H. Ritson, Esq., under the presidency of Mesdames Thos. Risdon and Atwood, when about 200 partook of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." After tea, the company engaged heartily in a variety of games, and also in "tripping the light fantastic toe." A very happy evening was spent, and we understand that it is intended to be held annually.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT REDWELL HILLS PIT.—On Wednesday morning, an accident of a very serious character occurred to a person named Joseph Iley, belonging to Annfield Plain, working at Redwell Hills Colliery, the property of the Consett Iron Company. It appears that about two o'clock in the morning, Iley and others were engaged in firing shots for the purpose of bringing down the coal, and it having missed fire they were engaged in boring it out, when it went off, breaking Iley's left arm, severely burning his face, and tearing off one of his thumbs. He was immediately removed to the Consett Infirmary, where Dr. Renton and assistant immediately attended to the unfortunate man. We understand that the tube in which the powder for blasting was placed, was made of gutta percha, and the workmen think there must have been some fault in the tube or the shot would have gone off at first, and thus have prevented this serious accident.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH IN GATESHEAD.—A very melancholy case of death by burning occurred on Monday, in Gateshead. It seems that a young lady named Miss Ann Procter, the daughter of Mr William Procter, hardwareman, Side, Newcastle, and twenty-five years of age, who resided with her parents in Ellison-street, Gateshead, had been engaged some way in the kitchen in her father's house, when her dress unfortunately caught fire, and notwithstanding the exertions of her mother and others whom her screams brought to her assistance, the flames were not extinguished until her face and neck were injured in a fearful manner. The next door neighbours had rushed into the house at the time; and it was found that Mrs Procter and another daughter had also been somewhat severely burned in the efforts they made to smother the flames. Drs. Dixon, Barkus, and Bennett were immediately sent for, and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the poor girl. The injuries she sustained were much too serious, however, to give the slightest hope of her recovery, and she died about one o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Procter was governess to the family of Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., of Stella Hall, and was widely respected.—On Tuesday evening, Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at the Ellison Inn, Ellison-street, Gateshead, when the jury returned a verdict finding that the occurrence had been an accidental one.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING AT ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.—A CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—An inquest was held at Mrs Urwin's, Engine Inn, St. Helen's Auckland, on Monday night, by Mr Thomas Dean, deputy-coroner, touching the death of George, the infant son of William Martin, coal miner, of St. Helen's Auckland, who died on Sunday morning, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, incautiously administered by its mother for the purpose of alleviating pain and causing sleep. From the evidence of the mother it appeared that the child was nearly a month old, and that on Saturday it was crying all day, and appeared to be suffering from pain in the inside. She then gave it two or three drops of laudanum, or at the most four drops, and put it to bed. She mixed the laudanum with warm water and sugar. She had had three children previous to this, and had been accustomed to give them Godfrey's cordial and laudanum to cause sleep, and had never found them to experience any ill effects from it. After she had given the child the laudanum on Saturday night it slept about two hours, woke about nine o'clock, and appeared to be very hearty and "peart," but looked simple and mazed. Then she gave it some butter and sugar, and it again fell asleep. About a quarter of an hour afterwards she looked at it, and it was turning quite black in the face, and its tongue hanging out of its mouth. She thought the child was in a fit, and took him out of bed and shrieked out that the child was dead. Some neighbours advised her to send for Dr. Kilburn, of West Auckland, and Mr Kilburn's assistant soon arrived and administered restoratives, and left the child, as he thought, recovering. It continued, however, taking convulsive fits and died at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. John Lewis Hawksworth, assistant to Mr Kilburn, surgeon, of West Auckland, spoke to being called in, and said half a drop of laudanum was sufficient to give to a child of that age, but he was of opinion that more than four drops had been administered. He inquired in the house as to how many drops had been given it, and was informed that it had eight drops. Verdict—"That George Martin died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, incautiously administered by his mother."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the *Times* describes the voyage of the Great Eastern round to Berehaven:—

"The start from the Moose Light was made soon after twelve on Sunday. At first only the screw engines were used, and these but slowly, for the Alexandra Channel had to be passed, in which there were some dangerous shoal patches and many very narrow windings. Sometimes it almost seemed as if the vessel was touching, so muddy and disturbed did the water seem around her. She never did touch, however, though at times there were so few inches of water between her and the ground that the drag of the ship must no doubt have stirred up the mud considerably. Soon after three in the afternoon she was safely through the worst, though it was not till the open water was fairly before her and the leadsman reported no bottom at 12 fathoms that the word was given to go ahead at full speed. The paddle engines worked beautifully and with the most perfect ease, making from 6½ to 7 revolutions a minute, the screw making about 25 in the same time. The consumption of coal averaged as nearly as possible a ton per knot per hour, while the water was smooth, but unfortunately this was not for long. Before the Downs were reached, on Sunday afternoon, the weather, which had been very unsettled, turned dead against the ship's course. The yachts which were following alongside dipped deeper and deeper as the wind and sea rose, and though the Great Eastern remained as immovable as a rock to the little breakers of the Thames mouth, it made a serious difference to the smaller craft, which, after being swept fore and aft by seas, at last signalled "farewell," and ran for the nearest port for shelter. Towards sunset the Great Eastern had passed the Downs, where a whole fleet of shipping was anchored, for the wind was adverse, and outside the sea ran high. Neither wind nor sea, however, made the slightest difference in the Great Eastern's steadiness, and it was scarcely possible, even by means of a pendulum, to detect that she was moving at all, far less that she was steaming against a strong gale and high cross sea. After rounding the cliffs of Dover and turning fairly down Channel to the west the weather grew much worse. The glass fell rapidly, and as fast as it fell the sea rose. The rain poured in torrents, the wind kept up a perfect scream through the rigging, and then, and not till then, was any motion discernible upon the vessel. Yet even this was so slight that it was only by watching the chandeliers in the saloon that it could be detected at all, and but for the slight but infallible test of these pendulums many would have disbelieved in the motion of the ship altogether. Monday at noon found the great ship off Portsmouth. The day was tolerably clear, but squally, with showers of rain, the sea still high, and the wind getting every moment higher. Off the Race of Portland, and just before dusk, we fell in with the Baltic, from Southampton, which overtook the Great Eastern only after a very long race, and this, be it said, was the first vessel that had passed her at all. Every other steamer we had come up with, either paddle or screw, had been passed easily; not that the great ship had a higher rate of speed than seven knots, but simply because heavy winds and seas which were making smaller vessels plunge bows under had no manner of effect either upon the speed or steadiness of her tremendous hull and ponderous weight of cargo. For nearly an hour it was a close race between her and the Baltic. The latter at last drew ahead, and seemed at one time as if about to cross the great ship's track. But the imminence of the danger was so great that the attempt was soon given up, though not until it had been pushed to an extent that for the smaller vessel seemed awfully hazardous. The whole of this night and the following Tuesday were equally rough—wind, rain, and high seas seemed as if they never would end. At seven on Tuesday evening she was off the Land's End, where a heavy sea was rolling in from the Atlantic before the full force of a strong sou'-westerly gale. The lighthouse could just be discerned through the misty haze, like a huge white tombstone on the rocks, round which the waves kept leaping up only to fall back slowly in clouds of spray and long white cataracts of foam. Once past the Land's End, the Great Eastern's long-maintained steadiness forsook her. She did not roll because she could not to a head sea, but her heavy pitches were quick and deep as she faced the long ranks of waves that came in tier on tier from the ocean. This night of Tuesday was a very wild one, and the Great Eastern laboured rather heavily to the seas. Sometimes she rose with a long, slow, easy swinging motion, but only to drop more heavily into the furrow of waves beyond the ridge she had forced her way through. Often, however, she was not so fortunate, and the masses of water struck her with a boom like thunder, and made her quiver from stem to stern, and seem as if she stopped half stunned, for a moment gathering her strength to face the seas again. At about half-past one a.m. on Wednesday, a tremendous sea struck her forward on the port side, which rushed fairly in board and threw a considerable depth of water on her deck. The wind at this time was very strong, and the sea, even for that most turbulent of all Channels—the Irish—was very rough indeed; so bad, in fact, was the appearance of the weather at two o'clock that Captain Anderson was called, and from that time till after four he never left the deck. Just after dawn on Wednesday, or rather soon after four in the morning, a monstrous wave struck her on the port bow, which rushed in over almost the whole space of bulwarks between the bows and paddle-boxes. This flooded the decks forward, and was by far the worst wave she encountered during the trip. As it may happen even to the most practised hunter to make his leap awkwardly, so it was in this case with the great ship. She met her wave suddenly and unawares, and as it struck her full there was nothing for it but to come in over her, which it effectually did. Wednesday brought no cessation of the wind; in fact, it was stronger than ever. The rolling of the vessel during all this time was absolutely as low as only three degrees each way, which, in plain terms, means that the movement was so slight that even the moderator lamps on all the saloon tables were left, as usual, quite unsecured. The pitching of the ship, however, was by no means so moderate; in fact, the great ship plunged till it seemed as if she would take the green seas in over her bows. Many times the forward pulley sheaves which are to be used in hauling in the last year's cable were dipped completely under water. So quick and so continued was this pitching motion that an examination of the cable tanks and their supports was thought advisable. A very careful inspection was accordingly made by Mr Clifford, but the result showed that their fastenings were absolutely perfect. Even beneath the largest tank amidships, the struts of which have to sustain a weight of more than 2,500 tons, not a sound could be heard beyond a trifling creaking noise, which was as nothing compared with that in the saloons in the upper portions of the ship. Not a single adjustment, improvement, or alteration of any kind was found necessary. The tanks, however, being filled with water, and the pitching of the ship occasionally spilling it over their edges, it was thought better to reduce the quantity. The valves beneath the tanks were therefore opened, and a mass of the water was allowed to flow away into the sea."

Berehaven was reached at seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), J. JOICEY and E. T. SMITH, Esqrs.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—James Hamill, of Crook Hall, labourer, was charged by Patrick Nugent, of Berryedge, labourer, with cutting and wounding him on the 8th instant. Adjourned.——James Hamill, was further charged by Michael Donoughey, of Berryedge, labourer, with cutting and wounding him at the same time. Adjourned.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—James Spencer, a tramp, was charged by John Jopling, of Berryedge, innkeeper, with uttering a counterfeit coin with the intention of defrauding him on the 7th inst. Dismissed.

CHANGING TOKENS.—Thomas McMannus, and Joseph Batey, both of Leadgate, pitmen, were charged by the Consett Iron Company, with changing the tokens on the tubs at Medomsley colliery, on the 29th June, with the intention to defraud the said company. McMannus was committed for trial at the sessions; and Batey was dismissed.

BREACH OF GAME LAWS.—William Tate, of Annfield Plain, pitman, was charged by John Ross, of Lanchester, with trespassing in pursuit of game, in the parish of Lanchester, on the 16th June. Fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.—He was further charged with offering a hare for sale on the 18th June. Fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN WORKHOUSE.—William Kenney, an inmate of Lanchester Workhouse, was charged by John Ross, master of the Union, with disorderly conduct on the 9th inst. The defendant, whose mind is seriously affected, was dismissed.

STEALING PIGEONS.—Michael Carrol and John Batey, two boys belonging to Berryedge, were charged by John Pescod, with stealing four pigeons, his property, on the 8th inst. Case adjourned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the Board-room, Lanchester.

Present—Rev. J. Thompson (in the chair), Major Joicey, Messrs N. Clark, W. J. Joicey, Joseph Dickinson, G. Hobson, T. Humphrey, R. H. Gee, E. T. Smith, J. Parker, T. Elliott, G. Alder, and W. Cumming.

The minutes of last meeting were read over by the clerk, and after being confirmed, were signed by the chairman.

The Chairman reported that the treasurer had in hand £202 14s 4½d, and that none of the townships had paid the call due save Langley and Satley, while Greencroft had paid £50 out of £74 due from that township.

A letter from the Poor Law Board was read, which refused to sanction the residence of Miss Ross in the workhouse.

On Mr Ross being called he stated that owing to the number of old people who were unable to do anything, and of young children, they had been compelled to keep his daughter in the kitchen, and it was impossible for them to do without her.

The Chairman here remarked that if she was working in the workhouse it made an important alteration in their rules. Was she willing to undertake the duties of servant at a certain wage, which would of course preclude her from following any other business?

Miss Ross, on being called into the Board-room, stated that she had never been able to follow her business since she entered the workhouse, owing to her being kept so busy in the kitchen. She was quite willing to take a situation in the house.

It was ultimately decided to give her £8 per year with her rations, subject to the approval of the Board.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Mr G. S. Thompson, of Burnopfield, applied by letter for the office of medical officer to the Union, and his qualifications, consisting of diplomas from the Apothecaries' Hall and the Royal College of Surgeons, and his register were also forwarded to the Board.

Major Joicey said he had great pleasure in proposing Dr Thompson for the duties of medical officer to the Union.

The Chairman very gladly seconded the motion. He had known Mr Thompson for a number of years, and he was satisfied that he would attend to the duties faithfully.

Carried unanimously.

SALARY TO TREASURER.

The Chairman introduced the subject of the proposed increase of salary to the treasurer of the Union. It was, he said, a singular idea to request a man to find bail for £1,000 for the paltry salary of £10 per year. He had to go every week to Durham, which cost, he understood, at least 2s. 3d. each time, for the purpose of drawing or depositing the monies of the Union; and, therefore, he proposed that £25 be the future salary to their treasurer.

Major Joicey thought it was only right for every man to be paid for his responsibility, and he seconded the motion.

Mr E. T. Smith supported the motion.

Mr N. Clark said that he was led to believe that their treasurer was allowed some interest for the money while it was in the bank, and he would rather hear from Mr Laycock whether such was the case.

Mr Laycock, on his being called into the room, admitted that he had a small interest on the money. One half-year it amounted to £1 18s. 9d., but it did not average more than £5 per year. It would have been a very different matter if the bank was in the village, but he had to go every week to Durham. After the withdrawal of Mr Laycock,

Major Joicey said it appeared to him that the whole of the interest was consumed in train expenses, and therefore he thought £25 was not too much.

Mr N. Clark concurred in the remarks made by Major Joicey.

Mr Humphrey proposed, as an amendment, that the salary be £20.

Mr T. Elliott seconded the amendment.

The Chairman then put the amendment, for which six voted. The motion was then put to the Board and carried.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then sat and examined accounts, amounting to £216 11s. 8d., which they found correct, and on the motion of Mr Clark, they were ordered to be paid.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

Correspondence.

MAJOR JOICEY'S DINNER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I have received a letter requesting my presence at a complimentary dinner to Major Joicey, and to you, as reporting the proceedings of the Lanchester Highway Board, I address a few words in explanation of my reason in declining. I see the dinner is to be held at the Black Bull Inn, in Lanchester, tickets one guinea! How the committee of management could for one moment allow the landlord of a village inn to charge a sum which would admit me to a first-rate dinner, with all its luxurious accompaniments, at the Freemasons' or London Tavern, I am at a loss to conceive! But it places me in the false position of either appearing to be wanting in goodwill to our respected chairman, a feeling I most sincerely repudiate, or paying a price I am both unable and unwilling to afford. An experience of twenty years in the meetings of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club has shown me that landlords of City, Town, and Village Inns, in all parts of both counties, can find it worth their while to place before us for two shillings and sixpence as good a dinner as any man would wish to sit down to, and I, being one of that rather numerous class who, when they pay money, look for money's worth, decline to pay a guinea for a public-house dinner and eighteen-penny sherry.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Edmondbyers Rectory,
June 26, 1866.

[We regret that, through some misadvertence, we have neglected to publish our correspondent's letter, till it appears now, "a day after the fair." The dinner, to which Mr Featherstonehaugh alludes, took place on Thursday. According to our reporter's account it was a very excellent one, and to prove that our correspondent's feelings are not widely entertained, there was a large company. On the committee, we understand, rests the entire responsibility of fixing the price of the ticket, and the providing of the dinner. The result entirely shows that they did not mistake the wishes of the guests.—ED. C.G.]

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I beg, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the disgraceful proceedings which are carried upon the Medomsley-road, beside "No. 1," in the form of foot-racing, dog-racing, pitch and toss, and other forms of vice, on Sundays.

On Sunday last the road was crowded with a degraded class of people, who were shouting and using the most profane language, while the racers were stripped to the skin, to the utter disgust of every one who chanced to be going to their several places of worship; and what is more strange, these abominable practices have been going on for some time.

You will agree with me, Mr Editor, that such practices on the Lord's Day are certainly a disgrace to any civilized place in the nineteenth century, and more especially to such places as Consett and its locality, where the worship of God is performed by so many different denominations.

[illegible] these few lines be the means of suppressing these [illegible] and thereby clearing a public road of such open [illegible] on the Lord's Day, I shall feel myself sufficiently remunerated for my trouble.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALPHA.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and THOMAS WILSON, Esqrs.

NON-PAYMENT OF POOR RATES.—Charles Mosley, of Shotley Bridge, joiner, was charged by Henry Carss, of Cutlers Hall, assistant overseer, with non-payment of poor-rates, due to the township of Benfieldside. Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—John Marrow, of Broom Hill, labourer, was charged by William Charlton, of the same place, beerhouse keeper, with wilfully breaking four panes of glass, his property, on the 17th ult. Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

WILFUL AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE.—Nicholas Oley, of Shotley Bridge, saddler, was charged by Martin Bell, of Cutlers Hall, with wilfully and maliciously doing damage to a sun dial at Cutlers Hall on the 6th ult., the property of complainant. It was stated in evidence that the defendant was summoned to appear at the petty sessions, Shotley Bridge, on the 26th June, along with other two persons who were fined £5 and costs, the particulars of which were given in the *Guardian* a week or two ago, and owing to his non-appearing a warrant was granted for his apprehension.—Fined £5 and 9s 6d costs, and to pay damages 8s 4d. The money was paid.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—Peter Campbell, of Blackhill, labourer, was brought up charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 8th inst. Five previous convictions were placed against the prisoner, and he was fined 20s and costs.——John Winter, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 7th inst. The defendant had been five times previously convicted, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s, including costs. He went to gaol.——Barnard Murphy, fireman at Crook Hall, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on Wednesday. Fined 5s and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—James Cunningham, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Baines with committing a breach of the peace at Berryedge, on the 7th instant. Bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months, and pay 5s 4d costs.

OBSTRUCTING THE PASSAGE OF A FOOTWAY.—Charles Conroy, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Thompson, with obstructing the passage of a footway at Berryedge, on the 8th inst. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Literary Institute, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs E. Charlton (chairman), the Rev. F. Kearney, J. Fletcher, W. Cheeseman, J. Davidson, Watson Smith, and J. Thompson.

The minutes of last meeting having been read over and confirmed by the chairman,

The Clerk stated that he had communicated with the authorities of the Pontop and Shields Railway Company, as requested, concerning the dangerous condition of the crossing between East Castle and Iveston. They promised to attend to it, and he understood they were now busy repairing it.

The Clerk read the correspondence between himself and the chairman of the Lanchester Highway Board relative to the turning over into their hands from that Board of the roads in the township of Iveston, and certain portions of roads in the Medomsley township, which matter had been attended to, and he now laid before them the account of the moneys received and expended in the township, which showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £42 6s 7d.

The Clerk also stated that a meeting of the ratepayers of the Medomsley township had recently been held, and all present, with one exception, had agreed to cease connection with the Lanchester Highway Board, and desired to be under the control of the Leadgate Local Board.

The Clerk then said that the bye-laws had been in the Board Room the appointed time for the inspection of the public, and that he had sent them to Sir George Grey for confirmation on the 4th inst.

The Sewerage Committee reported that they had made another inspection of the place, and Inspector Thompson suggested that the mains should be put in at certain places at once.

The Rev. F. Kearney: I would suggest that all the members of the Board go and see these places.

The Chairman thought it would be well to do so, which was agreed to accordingly.

Mr W. Cheeseman moved that, as the roads in the Medomsley township were now under the control of that Board, Mr M. Coupland, the present surveyor of highways for that township, be retained in his office, at a salary of £20 per annum.

Mr Davidson seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Rev. F. Kearney moved that a letter be written to the Chairman of the Lanchester Highway Board, requesting him to send the books belonging to, and the balance of the accounts for Medomsley township.

Mr Fletcher seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mr Thompson then moved that the clerk call a special meeting of the Board as soon as the bye-laws come to hand from the Home Office; and also that the Inspector make out an estimation for the sewerage work.

Mr Watson Smith seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Board then adjourned.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM AT LEADGATE.

For some time back the chapel in which the Primitives worship in the above village, has been becoming unfit for that purpose, and they have very lately been considering the propriety of repairing it, rebuilding it, or building a new one. This would of course require special effort, and they accordingly asked the Rev. W. Harland, to favour them with his valuable services to assist them in the matter. That gentleman consented to come, and on Saturday evening he gave a lecture on "Joshua,"—the Rev. M. Lupton presiding on the occasion. The rev. lecturer said he had from early childhood had a liking for the biographies of the Bible, particularly the life of Joshua. His name, and its signification was then considered, after which he conjectured his filial piety from the fact that in early life he had the favour of God, and showed the importance of this from the Scriptures. Joshua's early piety was attained under disadvantageous circumstances. It was while he was in a heathen land that he had learned to fear God, and while the Hebrews were under the servile yoke of the Egyptian tyrant; it was in that strange country, however, that he was prepared for the great duties that devolved upon him in after life, and that grace would do the same for all present that evening. Joshua's fidelity as servant to Moses was then looked at, and illustrated by his many acts of devotion to his master. The one design of his life seemed to be to exercise his powers for the glory of God and the good of the people. As a warrior, Joshua's prudence was equal to his valour, and his valour was dignified by his prudence. He took the guiding hand of God into any matter he had in hand. His humility and patriotism were afterwards descanted upon by the lecturer, in which he passed a high encomium upon the man whose bosom swells with love and pride for his country. In conclusion, Mr Harland again reviewed the sterling piety of the subject of his lecture, whose faith in God had been instrumental in levelling the walls of Jericho and in causing the sun to stand still upon Gibeon and the moon in the valley of Ajalon. The lecture abounded with practical hints, and elicited vociferous applause from the audience.

On the motion of the Rev. G. W. Moorse, seconded by the Rev. G. Wood, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. W. Harland preached an excellent discourse, to a fair congregation, in the chapel, from 2 Thessalonians iii. 1, his subject being "Prayer," in which he showed the interest the Apostle sought, and the end to be attained.

In the afternoon, the Rev. G. Wood, of Hexham, officiated in a spacious marquee, erected in a field adjoining the chapel, in which a large company were assembled. "The Mosaic Dispensation, a type of the Christian" was his subject, and he very beautifully showed the superiority of the latter, and its peculiar advantages.

Mr Harland conducted the services in the tent in the evening. He discoursed in eloquent terms on "The Work of the Christian Ministry," and the large congregation, numbering upwards of 1,000 persons, evidently listened with no small degree of pleasure to the preacher's thrilling voice and sublime theme.

On Monday afternoon, the Rev. J. Spoor, of Durham, preached in the chapel. From the esteem in which this gentleman is held in this neighbourhood, we thought the congregation would have been larger; but it was nevertheless very respectable. He discoursed from 1 Peter iii., 15, and gave an edifying and soul-stirring sermon.

A tea meeting was subsequently held in the marquee, at which upwards of 200 partook of the good things provided, of which there were a superabundance. The following ladies presided at the tables:—Mrs Hawdon and Miss Parker, Mrs Fleming and Mrs Lammonby, Miss Birtley and Miss Skelton, Misses Hannah and Elizabeth Collinson, Miss Brown and Miss Mowbray, Mrs Smith and Mrs Ramsay. A public meeting took place afterwards, and after devotional exercises had been engaged in, Jonathan Priestman, Esq., was called to the chair. The chairman delivered a lucid speech on "The Importance of the Educational Training of Youth." The Rev. M. Lupton, the retiring superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Circuit, then made a financial statement accruing from the services that had been held, and otherwise, from which it appeared that the Consett Iron Company had given a donation of £50; J. Priestman, Esq., a donation of £5; and the lecture, sermons, and tea, had realised upwards of £24. In the name of the trustees, he begged to thank Mr Priestman for his donation, and for the exercising of his influence to obtain the handsome sum the company had given to them. Addresses of a profitable character were delivered by the Rev. T. Brodie, from Penrith, on "The Joyfulness of a Religious Life;" the Rev. G. Wood, on "The Progress of Christianity a Proof of its Divine Origin;" the Rev. G. W. Moorse, from Maryport, on "Emotional Religion;" the Rev. J. Spoor, on "The Work of the Lord;" and the Rev. W. Harland, on "The best means of making Chapels free from Debt." There was a large company, and a collection was taken, which amounted to upwards of £3, thus making the total sum above £82.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT WORKS.—On Friday, as a boy named Jones, was engaged in attending to a wagon laden with rails, he fell and one of the bars fell on him crushing one of his legs severely.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr Gladstone will take the sense of the House of Commons on the Compulsory Churchrate Abolition Bill, notwithstanding that it is no longer technically a Government measure.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

BATTLE AT KISSINGEN BETWEEN THE PRUSSIANS AND BAVARIANS.

The *Herald* has received the following telegram, dated Kissingen, Wednesday:—After a splendid defence of ten hours, the Bavarian army has retired from the town, to take position on the Maine. General Zoller, in command, was killed, the Belle Vue Hotel destroyed, and much damage done to the town. At this moment cannon is firing, and the Prussians advancing.

HOHENMOUTH, July 11.—The Prussians will shortly take possession of Prague, the occupation of that city being, however, only a secondary object.

The day before yesterday an encounter took place at Zoittau, resulting in favour of the Prussians, who cut off a large Austrian provision train.

Numerous prisoners continue to be brought in.

The next advance of the Prussians will be in the direction of Brunn.

There are no Austrian troops on the frontier of Southern Silesia.

FRANCE AND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The *Times* remarks—The future hangs in the balance, and a day or an hour may restore peace, or set the Continent in a flame.

The *Daily News* says the greatest interest is now felt in the action of France, and shows that Napoleon's acceptance of Venetia from Austria, although announced as the beginning of a mediation, was really the first step of a practical alliance with Austria, and was as good as a reinforcement of the Austrian army by 150,000 men. It would, therefore, seem a logical conclusion that French armies should be sent into the field to accomplish the work in which those of Austria have not succeeded. Nothing but the abject position which the Emperor of Austria has taken up can explain the pretensions of the Emperor Napoleon to transfer to Paris the work of reconstituting Germany, which is the business of the German people, and not that of Europe, by whomsoever represented. The terms on which the King of Prussia will accept the offered mediation of France are now known. If they are accepted as the basis of negotiations, an armistice may take place at once; but if not, then Europe may find itself on the threshold of a war, compared with which even that waged in Bohemia will appear insignificant.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that there is a hitch in the negociations.

Sporting Intelligence.

PONTEFRACT MEETING.

MONDAY.—The LONDESBOROUGH STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Hobson's Newland, 9st 3lb ... Snowdon 1
Mr Osborne's Rabbit Trap, 8st 10lb ... Osborne 2

Betting: 5 to 1 on Newland. Won by a neck.

The PONTEFRACT BOROUGH CUP, value 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 1 ft. T.Y.C.

Coleraine filly, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Lawrence 1
Elvire, 2 yrs, 6st ... Craddock 2
Claros, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Kitchen 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Claros, 5 to 2 agst Elvire, 8 to 1 agst Coleraine filly. Won by a length.

The SPECULATION PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 3 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Yarrow, 8st ... Carroll 1
Peg Fife, 6st 11lb ... Walker 2
Mite, 5st 7lb ... Kitchen 3

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Peg Fife, 2 to 1 agst Yarrow, 4 to 1 bar two. Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The GREAT WEST RIDING HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. One mile and four furlongs. 22 subs, 11 of whom pay 2 sovs ft.

Mr Goodlass's Begum, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ... Cameron 1
Mr Nichol's Missile, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ... Challoner 2
Major Elwon's Douro, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb ... Craddock 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Begum. Won by a length; a bad third.

The WEST YORK NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Slap Bang, 8st ... Carroll † 1
Elvire, 8st 2lb ... Snowdon † 2
Tidy, 7st ... Challoner 3

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Elvire, 5 to 2 each agst Slap Bang and Tidy. A dead head, a bad third. Deciding heat: 6 to 5 on Slap Bang, who won by a length.

The YORKSHIRE WELTER CUP, value 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft (to the fund). One mile.

Mr Ringrose's Lady Sykes, 4 yrs ... Boynton 1
Mr Milbank's Antique, 3 yrs ... Snowdon 2
Mr Robinson's Hanover, 3 yrs ... Ashmall 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Lady Sykes, 5 to 2 agst Hanover, 4 to 1 agst Antique. Won by six lengths. Hanover did not pass the post.

TUESDAY.—The PARK HILL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds; second to save his stake. T.Y.C.

Mr Bowes's Rondinella, 8st 3lb ... Cram 1
Mr Hobson's Newland, 9st 3lb ... Snowden 2
Mr Osborne's Rabbit Trap, 8st 10lb ... Osborne 3

Betting: 13 to 2 on Newland, 10 to 1 bar one. Won by a head, a bad third.

The ALEXANDRA PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Cornish's Mayfair, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Dunbar 1
Mr Murland's Archery, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Craddock 2
Mr Milbank's Antique, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Cameron 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Mayfair, 5 to 1 agst Antique. Won by three lengths; a bad third.

The PONTEFRACT HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and only 2 if declared, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. One mile.

Mr Nichol's Missile, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ... Harrison 1
Mr Chilton's Lady of the Tees, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Challoner 2
Mr Cowen's Lady Durham, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb ... Martin 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Lady of the Tees, 3 to 1 agst Lady Durham, 6 to 1 agst Missile. Won by two lengths, a bad third.

The BADSWORTH HUNT CUP, value 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. One mile.

Claros, 3 yrs, 10st 2lb ... Thomson 1
Lady Sykes, 4 yrs, 11st 1lb ... Boynton 2
Mayfair, 3 yrs, 10st 2lb ... Spence 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Sykes, 4 to 1 agst Claros. Won by two lengths, a good third.

The INNKEEPERS' PLATE (Handicap) of 30 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Peg Fife, 5st 7lb ... Walker 1
Antique, 7st 6lb ... Cartwright 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Peg Fife. Won by a head. The winner was not sold.

The CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE (handicap) of 3 sovs each, 1 ft, with 25 added; the winner to save his stake. T.Y.C.

Claros, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Harrison 1
Yarrow, 4 yrs, 8st ... Carroll 2
Missile, 4 yrs, 8st ... Whiteley 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Claros, 5 to 1 bar two. Won by a neck, a moderate third. Tidy fell, and the jockey was severely shaken.

ABINGDON MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The CRAVEN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added. About one mile. 16 subs.

Mr Golby's Under the Cloud, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb ... H. Clark 1
Mr Brayley's Bitter Sweet, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb ... Murray 2
Mr Thomas's Brigand, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... H. Covey 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Brigand, 4 to 1 agst Under the Cloud, 5 to 1 agst any other. Won by a head, bad third.

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added; two-year-olds 6st 7lb, three 8st 5lb, four 8st 12lb, five, six, and aged 9st 2lb. Three-quarters of a mile. 12 subs.

Lord Bateman's Queen of Trumps, aged, 9st 2lb ... Morris 1
Mr Lowe's The Colt, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb ... Peppler 2

Betting: 20 to 1 on Queen of Trumps. Won in a canter by a length.

The MARCHAM PARK STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds and upwards. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mazurka, 8st 4lb ... Fordham 1
Bay Dayrell, 8st 2lb ... Clement 2
Flora, 8st 4lb ... Grey 3

Betting: 11 to 2 on Mazurka, 8 to 1 agst Bay Dayrell. Won in a canter by a length and a half, bad third. The winner was bought in for 135 guineas.

The BERKSHIRE STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 3 if declared, with 100 added; the second to receive 25 sovs. About two miles. 10 subs, 5 of whom declared.

Mr Treen's Morris Dancer, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... C. Page 1
Mr Halford's Foreign Stamp, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Clements 2

Betting opened at 4 to 1 but closed at 2 to 1 on Morris Dancer. Won in a common canter by 50 lengths.

The LADIES' PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for two-year-olds and upwards. Half a mile.

Bonne Fortune, 6st 1lb ... Peppler 1
Newnham, 7st 12lb ... Page 2
Mona, 6st 1lb ... Reeves 3

Betting opened at 5 to 4 on Newnham, 6 to 4 agst Bonne Fortune, closed at 3 to 1 on Bonne Fortune. Won by two lengths, bad third.

MAIDEN TWO YEAR OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each with 50 added; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb. T.Y.C. 9 subs.

Mr Hanks's Alcazar ... Barker 1
Mr Evans's Esparto ... A. Holman 2
Mr Brayley's Preceptor ... Cannon 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Alcazar, 6 to 1 agst any other. Won by three lengths, length between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—NEW HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 40 added.

Brigand ... Grey 1
Mazurka ... Fordham 2
Bishopton ... Clement 3

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Mazurka, 5 to 1 each agst Brigand and Bishopton. Won by two lengths.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs each, with 30 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Fat Jack ... Clement 1
Discretion ... Hubbard 2
Bonne Fortune ... Covey 3

Betting: 2 to 1 each agst Bonne Fortune and Fat Jack, 4 to 1 agst Discretion. Won by a head, bad third. Winner sold to Mr Allibone for 52 guineas.

The STAND PLATE of 50 sovs each. Straight run in (about half a mile).

Blackbird ... Deacon 1
Gay Tom ... Morden 2
Jezebel ... Carter 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Jezebel, 4 to 1 agst Blackbird, 10 to 1 agst Gay Tom. Won by half-a-length, same distance between second and third.

The NURSERY PLATE of 70 sovs, for two-yr-olds. About three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Brayley's f by Brocket, 7st 4lb ... Murray 1
Mr Chaplin's c by Promised Land, 7st ... Covey 2
Mr Starky's B Flat, 7st ... Payne 3

Betting: 13 to 8 agst B Flat, 5 to 1 agst Promised Land c. Won by three-quarters of a length, a length and a half between second and third.

The CULHAM STAKES of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and only 2 if declared, with 50 added. One mile.

Lord Coventry's Drum, 8st ... Adams 1
Mr York's Kingmaker, 8st ... Loates 2
Mr Hobson's Durham, 8st 12lb ... Hibbard 3

Betting: 55 to 40 on Kingmaker, 7 to 4 agst Drum. Won by half a length, bad third.

The ABINGDON STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds, the second to receive 25 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lord Portsmouth's Plunder, 8st 4lb ... French 1
Mr Starky's Land Tax, 8st 7lb ... Fordham 2
Mr Hank's Alcazar, 8st 7lb ... Barker 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Plunder, 100 to 30 agst Land Tax. Won by half a length, bad third.

The SCURRY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for two-yr-olds and upwards. Half a mile.

Elegance, 7st 1lb ... Sopp 1
Heliotrope, 7st 1lb ... Murray 2
Bay Dayrell, 7st 4lb ... Clements 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Heliotrope, 5 to 1 agst Bay Dayrell. Won by a length, bad third. Winner sold to Mr Gardiner for 75 guineas.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has ruled quiet, with a limited amount of business passing, at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr from the prices of last week. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was good, and sold slowly at 4s per qr under the prices of last week. The trade with factors ruled firm, with a restricted sale for English and foreign, at 2s below the rates of last week. Barley, good sale. Beans and peas unaltered. Rye little doing. Malt steady sale. Flour, slow sale at 1s to 2s per qr from the prices of this day week. Prices: Wheat, 50s to 55s; barley, 36s to 37s; beans, 45s to 48s; peas, —s to —s; rye, 32s to 34s; malt, 62s to 66s; flour—households, 42s to 43s; whites, 43s to 45s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate attendance, and the wheat trade ruled quiet, at a decline of 3s per qr since this day week. Barley, oats, &c., same as Saturday.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market there was a good supply of wheat, but very little business was done, buyers wanting a decline of 4s per qr. A very small supply of barley, demand trifling, at late prices. Oats a good supply, which sold slowly at the rates of last week.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 34 head of cattle and 120 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; also, 66 beasts were from Ireland, and 28 from Norwich, and 245 beasts and 536 sheep were from foreign. There has been less stock brought forward to-day than last week. Respecting quality, generally speaking, both sheep and lambs were only middling. 486 beasts were shown. The quotatations stand the same, yet, in some instances 11s per stone was obtained for nice cutting heifers. Trade opened quiet, but as the day advanced prices improved, and the last would be the dearest. 3,380 sheep and lambs were shown. The mutton trade was somewhat irregular, the finest description of wedders sold freely at 9d per lb., but for all other sorts the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a slow finish, and part left over. Lambs sold slowly, at ½d per lb decline from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a middling finish.

Numbers shown: — Beasts, 486; sheep and lambs, 3,380; pigs, —; store cattle, 0.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d; secondary sorts, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 8s. 3d. to 8s 9d; good steers, 10s. 0d. to 10s. 3d; middling, 9s. 0d. to 9s 6d; cows, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; stags, 0s 0d. Pork 0s 0d to 0s. 0d; ditto, small, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 10d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior 6½d to 7d per lb sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years:—

Year	Beasts.	Price per st.
1863	723	6s 0d to 8s 6d
1864	1117	6s 9d ... 9s 6d
1865	784	6s 9d ... 9s 9d

Year		Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1863	7,130 sheep & lambs	6d to 7d	8d to 8½d
1864	9,220 do.	6d ... 7½d	8d ... 9d
1865	6,450 do.	6½d ... 8½d	10d ... 10½d

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—At to-day's market there was a short supply. English Regents, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Scotch Regents, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Rocks and Reds, 0s 0d per load of 20 stones. New do., 5s 0d per basket of 4½ stones.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Snowdon-street, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Todd Robinson, cabinet maker, of a daughter.

At Park-street, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Harper, of a son.

ALWINTON.—Last week, the wife of John Bolam, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., her Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh, of a son.

WILBY, Norfolk.—At the Rectory, on the 5th inst., the wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodacre, of a daughter.

SANDY RECTORY, Bedfordshire.—On the 6th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Richardson, of a daughter.

WEST BROMPTON.—On the 7th inst., the wife of William J. Browne, Esq., of a daughter.

BANGOR, Wales.—On the 3rd inst., the wife of R. B. Williams, Esq., of a son.

EDINBURGH.—On the 6th inst., Mrs Gilbert M. Innes, of a son.

LONDON.—At Onslow-square, on the 8th inst., the wife of M. R. Ridley, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At Jesmond Church, on the 5th inst., E. W. Johnston, Esq., West Hartlepool, to Elizabeth H., only daughter of J. Herring, Esq.

At Trinity Presbyterian Church, on the 9th inst., Mr W. Ayre Craig, to Jane Ann, daughter of Mr R. Hunter, of this town.

At St John's Church, on the 5th inst., Mr Thomas Lewis, hairdresser, to Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac Murray, both of Consett.

At St. John's Church, by license, on the 10th inst., Mr J. Greenfield to Miss Margaret Laing, both of this town.

HIGH ELSWICK.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 9th inst., Mr William Simpson, to Jane, relict of Mr Robert Cranston.

BENWELL.—At St. James' Church, by the Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Maughan, incumbent of Benwell, William, only son of William Hawthorn, Esq., of Benwell Cottage, to Elizabeth M., only daughter of William John van Haansbergen, Esq., of Endfield Lodge, Elswick.

WALKER.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Weddell, Richard Ellerton, Esq., of Lake House, Low Bentham, Yorkshire, to Mary, sister of the Rev. C. Thompson, incumbent of Walker.

SUNDERLAND.—At the Ebenezer Chapel, on the 9th inst., Mr G. van Asch, of Manchester, to Emmeline Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr Charles Drury, of Sunderland.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Oyster-shell-lane, on the 5th inst., aged 6, William, youngest son of Mr R. Coulthard.

At Gallowgate, on the 4th inst., aged 71, Mary, wife of Mr John Miller.

At Macford's-entry, on the 6th inst., Joseph, infant son of Mr I. Bernadina.

At Shield-street, on the 6th inst., John C., son of Mr T. Borthwick.

At Trafalgar-street, on the 5th inst., William, infant son of Mr John Falconer.

At Tuthill-stairs, on the 7th inst., aged 72, Mr Robert Hymers.

At Suffolk-street, on the 10th inst., aged 54, Mr John B. Cooke.

At Ridley-villas, on the 6th inst., aged 55, Mrs Mary Blenkinsopp.

At New Pandon, on the 9th inst., aged 33, Mr Peter Gough.

At Macford's-entry, on the 8th inst., aged 6, Ann, daughter of Mr John Troughton.

At 56, Mansfield-street, on the 8th inst., aged 24 years, Annie Snowdon, daughter of the late Mr Charles Wm. Beverley.

At 31, Hedley-terrace, on the 11th inst., aged 24, Mary, daughter of Mr G. Appleby.

ELSWICK HALL.—On the 11th inst., aged 28, Captain F. Allhusen, 15th Regiment.

WEST MOOR.—On the 9th inst., aged 83 years, Mr Edward Charlton.

GATESHEAD.—At Havelock-terrace, on the 11th inst., aged 24 years, Anne Jane Scott, daughter of Mr Frederick Monkhouse.

At 27, Ellison-street, on the 9th inst., aged 2, Susannah, daughter of Mr W. Main.

BLAYDON.—On the 21th inst., Mr James Watson, late Baptist minister.

SEDGEFIELD.—On the 9th inst., Mary, second daughter of Mr G. Wilson.

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SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1866.