The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 449. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 17TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

For Sale.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES at LEADGATE for SALE.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HAWDON, Pont Terrace, Leadgate. 71a

FOR SALE,
A BUTCHER'S SPRING CART with COVER. Has been in use for a few months.—Apply to Mr. HEATHERINGTON, Post Office, Leadgate. 74a

TO BE SOLD or LET, an Excellent PROVISION SHOP, with Stable, Cart-shed, Garden, &c., Freehold, situated at ANNFIELD PLACE.—For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Provision Merchant, Annfield Plain. 50a

FOR SALE,
EIGHT COTTAGES, situate at Blackfine. A great part of the Purchase-Money can remain on Mortgage.
Also, TWO SHOPS, in Middle Street, Consett.—For particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Accountant, Consett. 35a

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

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL those Two Comfortable, Convenient, and Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSES, together with an Excellent BUILDING SITE adjoining, most pleasantly situated at HIGHGATE, near BLACKHILL; each House contains 4 good Rooms and Pantry, with spacious Yards, well Drained, and all other conveniences.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 72a

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

To Let.

TO LET—A HOUSE and SHOP in Derwent Street, Blackhill, at present occupied by Mr. R. CLOUGH.—Apply to W. JOPLING, 'Scotch Arms Inn, Blackhill. 44a

TO BE LET, and may be Entered upon at August Term, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, and recently occupied by Messrs. O'NEIL.—Apply to Mr. JOHN HEADS on the Premises. 61a

TO BE LET, and entered upon at August Term, the HOUSE and GARDEN in Medomsley, at present in the occupation of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect.
Medomsley Hall, June 24th, 1869. 41a

TO LET, an Old-Established GROCERY and PROVISION SHOP, with House and Stable, at South Moor.—Apply to Mr. GEO. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, or Miss WALLACE, the present tenant, who will show the premises. 12a

TO LET, and may be entered Immediately, a HOUSE containing THREE ROOMS with every convenience attached, situate in DELVES TERRACE, Consett. For particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR, Raglan Street, Consett. 983

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Good HOUSE and SHOP, containing Four Rooms, situate near the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL.
Also, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, situate in BLACKHILL.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 836

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, or Shop only, pleasantly situated in SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT, containing Shop, Kitchen, Washhouse, Three Rooms, and an excellent Yard, with every convenience attached.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. JOHNSON, Joiner, Sherburn Terrace; or to Mr. THOS. JOHNSON, Grocer, &c., Tow Law. 64a

Public Notices.

THE ROSE OF CONSETT LODGE will hold their Annual SOIREE, shortly. Particulars in future Advertisements. 45a

SONS OF TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

A DEMONSTRATION will take place in a Field, on SATURDAY, July 31, 1869. Particulars in future Announcements. 60a

CONSETT COTTAGE SCHOOL.

MISS LOWREY will Resume the Duties of the above School, at NUMBER ONE, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, July 20, 1869. 59a

MONEY TO LEND IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest 5 per cent. Also several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold property, at 3½ per cent. No commission charged. Apply to WM. RUSSELL, Esq., late W. WOOD, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover Place, London, S.E. Established 1829. 7a

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

THOMAS BELL living in Lodgings, at HINGING STONE, GREENCROFT, in the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, previously at Greencroft aforesaid, Coal Miner, and formerly of ROSE COTTAGE, KYO, in the aforesaid parish of Lanchester, Beerhouse-keeper and Coal Miner, having been adjudged bankrupt on the 10th day of JULY, 1869, is hereby required to surrender himself to JOHN BOOTH, junior, esquire, a Registrar of the COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, holden at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, at the first meeting of the Creditors to be held on the 30th day of JULY, 1869, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the COUNTY COURT OFFICE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. Mr. CHARLES JAMES GARBUTT is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
At the meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the said Bankrupt must deliver them to the Registrar, and all debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar.
70a JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Registrar.

Business Announcements.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

MRS. HOWARD,
6, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
Terms on application. All Letters requiring an answer must contain a Stamped Envelope for reply. 63a

H. WHITFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in design, quality, and price.
Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.
H. W. is prepared to Purchase or Exchange on the Shortest Notice. 43a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER, GENERAL SALESMAN, and VALUER, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. Good Prices realised for every description of Merchandise. Cash advanced.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Loans granted on Personal Security and Life Policy. Established, 1807. Head Office—Exeter. Agent for Consett and the District, Mr. ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER, CONSETT. 842

MISS M. PATON,
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER,
2, CORNWALL TERRACE, BENFIELDSIDE.
Machine Work Neatly and Expeditiously Executed.

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

J. MILLER & SON, Middle Street, Consett, the Largest and Best FRESH FISH, to be had at the above Address. During the Fresh Herring Season, a Large Supply of KIPPERED HERRING and BLOATERS—Wholesale and Retail—at the Cheap Fish Establishment for the Million, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 992

JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM,
BUILDER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
RAILWAY TERRACE, BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the patronage so liberally accorded to him during the time he has been in business, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, together with moderate charges to merit their continued support.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS most respectfully to return thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him during the Sixteen Years he has been in Business in Consett, and to intimate that his Business is now carried on at the above address, where he trusts to meet with a continuance of their Favours, which it will ever be his study to deserve.
Trafalgar Street, Consett, April 9, 1869. 904

JOSEPH HOWARD,
ACCOUNTANT AND SHAREBROKER,
6, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the District, that he posts up Tradesmen's Accounts, prepares Balance Sheets, arranges with Creditors, draws up Composition Deeds, Wills, Bills of Sale, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, &c., &c.
J. H. also buys and sells Houses, Land, and other Property upon Commission.
Rents and Debts are regularly collected and promptly paid.
A General Registry kept of Property for Sale.
Stock-Broking business receives special Attention in Lead Mines, Railways, Water Works, Iron Works, and other Companies' Shares, bought and sold on Commission.
The Money-Broking is also conducted upon fair and equitable Terms; Parties can be supplied to the amount of two-thirds the value of any approved Security.
For terms and particulars apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, General Commercial Offices, 6, Medomsley Road, Consett. 25a

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

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

WILSON'S
CELEBRATED HATS,
38, *GREY STREET,*
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
WILSON'S New Improved, Easy-Fitting, FRENCH SILK HATS, cannot be surpassed for lightness, elegance, durability, and comfort. FELT HATS of every description. A large assortment of CAPS in the newest styles, Silk Umbrellas, &c. 738

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

PICTURES FRAMED
In every Variety of Style
AT THE PRINTING OFFICES,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

STATIONERY SUPPLIED
to Shops and Hawkers
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

MEMORIAL CARDS
of the Choicest Designs are printed to order and supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED
at Moderate Rates at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
BLACKHILL.

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONS.

R. W. SHAW

HAS now in Stock the Newest Styles in

DRESSES,	SKIRTINGS,
JACKETS,	TRIMMINGS,
SKIRTS,	GLOVES, &c.

Also, a very Large Quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, &c.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT
AND LEADGATE. 55a

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND A-YEAR.

104,606 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART the TEA-DEALER during 1868. This growing demand proves beyond a doubt that the people like them. Our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland are open to all who may choose to honour us with a call. To meet the wants of the People who live at a distance, we are prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address—

10lbs. of the Cheapest Tea in England for		£1 0 0
10lbs. „	Finest Keysou Tea for	1 5 0
10lbs. „	Rich, Ripe, Old-fashioned sort of Tea for	1 10 0
10lbs. „	New Season's Early Tea Pickings for	1 13 0

Should the Tea not please, we are willing to Return the Money. We suggest Small Families to join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such Parcels as they may order. Post Office Orders to be made Payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 736

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

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

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

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate our numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. EDWARD PATTISON, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.
Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our NEW ESTABLISHMENT directly opposite the new street leading from the Quay to the Side.
While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c.
G. H.'s Mixture of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS for permanent pasture has been tested and approved of by the leading Agriculturists in the district for the last twenty years. 206

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

REID AND SONS,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from	£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from	£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from	£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from	£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from	£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from	£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from	45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from	24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from	£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.	
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from	8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from	70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from	63s.

REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,
MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.
R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.
NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways).
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 990

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
„ Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
„ Flooring for Schools and Yards.
„ Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
„ Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
„ Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
„ Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.
Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.
Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to
W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, having a connection, may hear of an Agency that will add to their income from £3 to £5 per month. Address (enclosing stamped-directed envelope), JAMES JEFFERSON, Esq., Forest Hill, London, S.E. 901

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES EYEBROWS, and a FINE HEAD of HAIR.—A retired Apothecary from Wales, will send his noted FORMULA for 13 stamps and stamp-directed envelope to produce Hair on the Head, Whiskers and Moustaches on the Face in three weeks.—Mr. EVAN EVANS, M.D. C.M., Dorking, Surrey.

EPPS'S COCOA.
Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.
SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
HARDWARE GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
Furniture delivered free. 640

MR. T. J. MUSE,
DRAPER AND GROCER,
CASTLESIDE HOUSE, CASTLESIDE,
HAS just returned from Manchester and Best Markets with a CHOICE SELECTION of SUMMER and AUTUMN GOODS, and respectfully invites his Friends and the Public to Inspect them. Second to none in Price and Quality. Also, the Best TEAS in the Markets, and all sorts of Groceries.
P.S.—T. J. M. takes the present opportunity of thanking his Friends for their support during the Twelve Months he has been in business. 38a

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened the above premises (formerly occupied by Mr. Porteous) for the convenience of his Friends and the public generally of Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and adjacent villages, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit their continued support.
Advertisements for the *Consett Guardian* received up to Nine o'clock on FRIDAY Mornings.
Guardian Office, Consett,
23rd April, 1869. 931

REAPERS, MOWERS, AND HORSE RAKES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HORNSBY & SONS Royal Prize Reapers and Mowers.
BURGESS & KEY'S Do. Do.
BAMLETT'S and other Makers Do. Do.
NICHOLSON'S Hay Making Machines and Horse Rakes.
ASHBY & JEFFREY'S Do. Do.
For full particulars of above apply to—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL AGENTS,
Dealers in OILCAKE, MANURES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
HARPERLEY MILLS, VIA BURNOPFIELD,
AND
5, RYE HILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company." Established 1836. Capital £2,000,000. Annual Revenue £300,000. 11a

MONTGOMERY'S CONCRETE FLOORING laid complete in Newcastle or Gateshead at 1s. 10. per yard. Its durability guaranteed. References where laid.
JOHN MONTGOMERY & SON,
CONCRETE STONE WORKS,
LEAZES LANE, NEWCASTLE. 864

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS,
BLANKET AND FANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND
14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3 10 0	to	27 0 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10 10 0	to	40 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches	1 5 0	to	5 5 0
Geneva Gold Watches	5 5 0	to	30 0 0
Ship Chronometers	27 0 0	to	40 0 0

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

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling
Very Strong Useful Teas, at 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—18, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

THE enormous demand awakened by our introduction of these exquisitely flavoured, generous, unbrandied Red and White Wines, proves how wonderfully they are adapted for Household use. Their price brings them within the reach of all, and their quality is so fine that even those accustomed to expensive old Wines can drink them with the greatest pleasure.
"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 6d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
RED OR WHITE CATALAN.
Price—15s. per dozen, 1s. 3d. per bottle.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.

AGENT FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
116, GREY STREET. 989

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, ... and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

OLDHAM'S CELEBRATED HATS
Can only be had at
55, GREY STREET,
(CORNER OF HIGH BRIDGE),
NEWCASTLE.
LATE MANAGER FOR WILSON. 875

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache.
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

CHEAP AND GOOD STATIONERY.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY, containing 24 sheets, of good quality, 8vo Note Paper, 12 sheets Albert size Note Paper, 12 sheets Queen's size Note Paper, 48 Envelopes to match, 1 Black Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder, 6 Pens, 1 stick of Red Wax, and 1 Blotter. Sold at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Black-Bordered Note Paper and 24 Black-Bordered Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET of TINTED WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER, containing 48 Sheets, assorted tints, also his SIXPENNY BOX of WATER-LINED ENVELOPES, assorted tints—corresponding to Water-Lined Note Paper,—a the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

STATIONERY in PACKETS, at 1d., 6d., and 1s. sold at the STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF TINTED LINEAR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of superfine quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—coloured edges—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—plain edges—may be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOXES of NEW FANCY NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—Five Colours, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF USEFUL STATIONERY, containing 48 Sheets of good Note Paper and 48 good Envelopes, and 1 Blotter, on Sale at
THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of good Note Paper, 24 Envelopes to suit, 1 Steel Pen and Penholder, 1 Pencil, and Blotter, may be obtained AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JACKSON'S (No. 1) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 4 Sheets of Note Paper and 4 Envelopes, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S (No. 2) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 3 Sheets of superfine Note Paper, and 3 Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

OUR NAVAL POLICY.—A FEW STARTLING FACTS.—On the admirals' list we have 13 employed, whose pay is £92,700. But there are 82 admirals on half-pay, drawing £48,300; 108 on the reserved list, drawing £52,000; and 127 on the retired list drawing £55,409; and all 317 unemployed admirals, whose pay amounts to £155,700. On the post captains' list, there 114 employed, whose pay amounts to £85,000. But there are 180 on half-pay, drawing £38,000; 84 on the reserved list, drawing £18,000; and 386 on the retired list, drawing £93,700; or in all 646 unemployed post-captains, whose pay was £149,800. There are 128 commanders employed afloat, whose pay is £51,700; and 65 employed on shore in the coastgard, whose pay is £23,700; giving a total of 193 employed commanders, receiving £75,400 a-year. But of unemployed commanders there are 214 on half-pay, receiving £35,900; 78 on the reserved list, receiving £13,900; 492 on the retired list, receiving £63,600; and 256 retired, as commanders, from other lists, receiving £41,000; or in all, 1,040 retired commanders, whose pay is £154,400. Of generals of marines, one only is employed at £1,400 a year but 42 are unemployed at £26,500. To sum up all these ranks there are employed 321, their pay being £195,300; and unemployed 2,045, costing £586,400. In other words, the case is this:—If you name a commander, the chances are 6 to 1 he has nothing to do; if a captain, 6 to 1; if an admiral 21 to 1; and if a general of marines 42 to 1. This is a state of things which I venture to say, when compared with the navy list of any other country in the world, or when judged by the rules of common sense, loudly calls for reform. But there is one, a very salient and marked case, which shows the impolicy of the present arrangements, I mean that of the younger post-captains. According to the navy list of the present quarter, there are 297 post-captains on the active list, of whom 167 are of six years' standing, or less. Now, of these 167, only 35 are employed; in other words, it is about 4 to 1 that a captain, when posted, will have nothing to do for six years. But what does this mean? The average at which an officer is posted is about thirty-five. Well then, between thirty-five and forty-one, when a man is at his best, both as to physical strength and as to powers of command and organization; you turn round to tell him that he shall have nothing to do. This is a blemish, and I may say a disgrace, to our system of administration, which absolutely requires the immediate attention of the Government and of Parliament—*Speech of Mr. Childers, House of Commons, March 21st, 1867.*

Public Notices.

PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, 24th July, the Rev. Dr. GALE, Rector of Treborough, and other Gentlemen, will attend as a Deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by EDWIN O. TREGELLES, Esq. 75a

SONS OF TEMPERANCE DISTRICT DEMONSTRATION.

THE Committee of the several Divisions of this District have great pleasure in announcing that a GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION will be held on Saturday, July 31st, 1869, in a Field, near Benfieldside, kindly granted for the occasion by H. Ritson, Esq.

The Members of the several Divisions—viz.: "Star of Hope," Blackhill; "John Wesley," Consett; "F. R. Lees," Leadgate; "Hope of Dipton," Collierley Dykes; and "Working Man's Friend" Annfield Plain, will meet at Leadgate at One o'clock, p.m., and march in procession by way of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, headed by the Winlaton Brass Band.

TEA will be provided in the Field.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held during the Evening, when addresses will be delivered by Mrs. GEORGE DODDS, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. WILSON RITSON, of Beamish, and other Friends.

Chair to be taken by Bro. THOMAS SCOTT, G.W.P. of the District. 76a

Tickets for Tea and Field 1s. each; Field only 6d.

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
Removed to 8, Jackson Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne

WILL, on and after November 28th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. Geo. Routledge's, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. Isaac Milburn, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a cure in every case entrusted to his care.

Mr. Anderson will still continue to receive Patients at Barlow on Sundays, and he will also attend Hexham on the last Tuesday in every month. 41

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

TARES FOR SALE.

MR. HENRY BROWN has received Instructions from Mr. Henry Ritson, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Consett, on Monday, July 19, 1869, about FIVE ACRES OF TARES, in 17 Lots, growing in a Field behind Carrhouse Station.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock p.m. 73a

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

The House of Lords has become a prominent topic of political discussion just now, not only in connection with its action upon the Irish Church Bill, but also in reference to a modification of the constitution of the House which was proposed by a distinguished member of it, supported by other distinguished members belonging to both parties, and very nearly carried through. To Earl Russell's Life Peerages Bill, which was unexpectedly rejected at its final stage on Thursday in last week, no very violent or determined opposition was offered. The idea of the proposed change was not angrily repudiated, but was quietly discussed, and received a toleration which could scarcely be expected. The Bill seems to have perished because its friends were as lukewarm as its enemies. On one side, the proposition was advanced that the House of Lords wanted strengthening, on the other, that any change could only do harm; but whether the noble lords held one view or the other, they could scarcely be so enthusiastic in favour of so small a measure, or in opposition to it, since its operation would be too insignificant to do much good or harm at any ordinary time, no doubt the Lords would have passed the Bill to honour a political veteran like Earl Russell; its very littlenesss would have saved it from defeat. But there were two considerations which must have had weight with many of their Lordships—indeed, we might say one important consideration which presented itself under two different aspects. It was said the House of Lords was weak, and wanted strengthening, and this ought to be done by the admission of life peers. The House had just had one of the grandest debates recorded in Parliamentary annals; it had rivalled, if not surpassed, the efforts of the Commons in the debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, and it had further done what the Commons would not do—it had greatly modified the measure in Committee. Could it confess weakness to itself after that? The time was very inopportune for asking them to do so—as inopportune as it could have been for pressing forward Lord Salisbury's measure to provide more work for the Peers, just as they had been and were labouring so severely. But there was also a very important external aspect to the question. Could the Lords, while insisting upon their prerogatives and privileges, in face of the House of Commons and the country, confess to the weakness of their own body as a legislative assembly? Above all could they ask the House of Commons to help them in reforming themselves, by sending the Life Peerages Bill down to the Lower House? The Upper House had just been reversing all the important decisions arrived at in the Lower one in connection with the Irish Church Bill; they had thrown down a challenge to the Commoners, and were standing firmly upon their dignity. Were they at such a time to send to the other assembly a bill which confessed that the Upper House was not exactly what it should, and proposing changes in the constitution, the Commons? What if the Commons had seized the occasion for telling the Lords a bit of their mind, and retaliating upon them for "amending" the Irish Church Bill? By one or two simple amendments in the Life Peerages Bill, this might readily have been done. The number of new peers proposed to be created might have been doubled or trebled—it would only have been the alteration of a word in a clause; and the restriction that only two a year should be created (substituted in Committee for Earl Russell's original proposition of four a year) might have been struck out; and the Commons might thus have formally and emphatically expressed their opinion that the House of Lords was so out of harmony with the country, that Mr. Gladstone ought to have power immediately to add between fifty and a hundred life peers to that assembly in order to give him a majority there. It would have been well, perhaps, if the Commons had done so. If the Commons erred in the matter of life peerages, they are now determined to have the Irish Church Bill restored to something like its original shape. Already several of the obnoxious "amendments" of the Lords have been expunged, and ere long the Bill will assume a form more in harmony with the deliberate opinions of the people's representatives, and also of the great mass of the people.

Local and District News.

A great sensational case is likely to appear before the public shortly, the parties being well-known in the North of England, the young husband more particularly.—*Echo.*

The "Bow Bell" of Durham Cathedral was damaged to such an extent on Saturday afternoon, whilst being rung on the arrival of her Majesty's judges, that its use has been discontinued.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday, by Mr. Stevenson, from Hartlepool, in favour of granting the suffrage to women.

Illness of the Dean of Durham.—We are sorry to announce the illness of the Dean of Durham, Dr. Waddington, who has been in a critical state for the last ten days.

St. Swithin's Day.—Yesterday (Thursday) was St. Swithin's Day; and the day was delightfully fine and fair throughout. Believers in a popular superstition will, in consequence, have received encouragement.

About an acre of ground is being staked out, at the western extremity of West Hartlepool, to furnish the site for a new steel manufactory for Mr. Sanderson, a gentleman who is well known in the locality.

Serious Fall.—To-day (Friday), a person named Jonathan Hall, a "tipper" employed at the Consett ironworks, fell a height of about twenty feet on a quantity of limestone. His arm is severely injured. He was at once removed to his residence, but afterwards taken to the infirmary.

Successful Termination of a Long Courtship.—On Saturday last a marriage was celebrated within a hundred miles of Consett, which terminated, it is said, a courtship extending over the last thirty years. The bridegroom on this interesting occasion had reached the somewhat mature age of 59 years, the bride 55 years, and the male and female who accompanied them were each 50, the united ages of the four thus being 214 years.

The Love Song Competition.—The judges have awarded the gold medal of the Newcastle and Tyneside Burns' Club to Mr Thomas Thomson, the president of the society, as the writer of the best love song. The prize song which is highly praised will be set to music by Mr. A. B. Kennedy, and sung at the annual pic-nic on Wednesday.

Free Library for Shields.—A large meeting of the ratepayers of North Shields on Tuesday night—with only one dissentient—adopted the Free Library Act for the borough. The Mechanics' Institute give a spacious building and a large library, and the Literary and Philosophical Society their library to the Corporation to found this institution.

Fatal Accident at Charlaw Colliery.—On Tuesday, a lad named Liddle, a stepson of Mr. Fallon, master mason, was found dead on the "ways" in Charlaw Colliery. Deceased, who was employed under his father is supposed to have got on to the "run" of waggons in the boards of the pit, and on the journey to the shaft his head had apparently caught the roof of the pit killing him instantly.

Accident on the North-Eastern Railway.—Detention of the "Scotch Express."—The "Scotch Express," which is advertised to arrive in Newcastle as 4·55, did not arrive, on Tuesday evening, until two hours after that time. The delay was caused by a York train going south running off the line near Normanton. Fortunately, though several passengers were bruised, none were seriously hurt.

Singular Recovery of a Watch.—On the sands at Roker, on Friday, a young man while going to bathe, dropped his gold watch in the sea. Search was of course instantly made but in vain. At low water the search was renewed, and the watch was found embedded in the sand. It was lost at 11 a.m. and found at 8 p.m. Strange to say, it had kept going till within a quarter of an hour of the time of it discovery.

Orange Celebrations.—The Orangemen of the province of Durham and North and South Shields and immediate locality, assembled at the Central Hall, South Shields, on Sunday morning, and afterwards proceeded in procession to Holy Trinity Church, where a sermon was preached, and a collection made on behalf of the South Shields and Westoe Dispensary. In the afternoon the members of the North and South Shields lodges attended Divine service at Holy Saviour's Church, Tynemouth.

The Chaplaincy of Newcastle Gaol.—The Justices of the Peace held a meeting on Tuesday in order to choose a chaplain for the Gaol, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who has resigned on account of going to the parish of St. Philip's, Arthur's Hill, Newcastle. The Rev. Mr. Bowling, the able and respected chaplain of Newcastle Workhouse, was chosen as Mr. Shepherd's successor.

The Irish Church Bill.—Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held during the week in several of the large towns in the north of England, to protest against the course adopted by the Lords upon the Irish Church Bill, and to call upon Government to insist upon the measure being passed in its original integrity. At all the meetings resolutions were adopted in support of the Government and petitions were passed for presentation to the Commons against the Lords' amendments.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extricating the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a *derivative* this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old fashioned though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally *derivative*, yet, perfectly painless powers.

Wearmouth Colliery Strike.—At a meeting of the miners, held on Thursday morning, Mr. J. Richardson, presiding, it was announced that the deputies, &c., at a meeting held the previous night, had resolved that they considered themselves clear of the infernal bond, and were wishful to continue work under a fortnightly agreement, and determined not to hew any coals until such times as the owners of the colliery come to an agreement with the men. The following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—"It is the opinion of this meeting that all classes of workmen in connection with Monkwearmouth Colliery should stand by each other in order that the bond (which we consider to be a trickery and a farce) may be thoroughly cancelled."

Inquest at Hexham.—Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, Mr. R. Dickinson, deputy-coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. John Hauxwell, White Hart Inn, Hexham, touching the death of Christopher Bushby, aged fifty-six years. The deceased was an inmate of the Union Workhouse. On Wednesday afternoon, about a quarter-past one, he went to the Royal Oak Inn, and appeared to be tipsy at the time, but had nothing to drink there. The landlord persuaded him to sit down at the door which he did, and, about ten minutes after, he went into the stable, where he fell asleep. At a quarter to four o'clock he was sleeping, but half an hour afterwards he was found sitting on a form with his head down, and black in the face, life being extinct. It appeared that he had been troubled with asthma, and the jury believing that this was the cause of death, returned a verdict accordingly.

The Irish Church.—Deputation to Mr. Gladstone.—Late yesterday afternoon, a very numerous deputation waited upon Mr. Gladstone to present memorials in reference to the Irish Church Bill, adopted at the meetings that have been held recently in the principal towns of England. Amongst the Members of Parliament present were Messrs. Bazley, Muntz, Baines, Read, Miller, Candlish, Platt, and Morley. The Rev C. H. Spurgeon accompanied the deputation. In reply to the deputation who expressed the hope that Government would offer unqualified opposition to the amendments in the Bill made by the Lords, and that it would maintain the original principle of disendowment and disestablishment, and would not listen to the proposal of concurrent endowment. Mr. Gladstone briefly replied that when the Bill came before the House again, it would not give way in any matter of principle, although amendments of mere detail would have every consideration.

The members of the Bishop Auckland Mechanics' Institute held their annual pic-nic at Stanhope on Tuesday.

Coal Depots.—We are glad to learn that coal depots are shortly to be erected at Blackhill, where they are much needed.

Considerable reductions are being carried out in the consular service, and various existing posts will be abolished as vacancies occur.

It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family and suite, will arrive, at Abergeldie Castle about the end of July or beginning of August. There is also a rumour that the Prince and Princess are going to Switzerland in the autumn.

Serious Accident at the Busty Pit, Medomsley.—On Saturday morning last, an accident occurred at the Busty Pit, Medomsley, to George Eggleston, a miner, residing at Bradley Cottages. Eggleston, had fired a shot, but as it (to all appearance) had not taken effect, he was about to cut down the coal, when a large quantity fell upon him fracturing both his leg and his arm, and also inflicting serious internal injuries. He was immediately conveyed home, where he was attended by Dr. George Renton, under whom it is to be hoped he will soon recover.

Another Brutal Exhibition near Consett.—On Friday evening last, another of those brutal exhibitions which we have had to notice previously, took place in a field at a short distance from the Consett Works. The parties engaged on this occasion, were two men belonging to Consett, and engaged in the ironworks, one of them named Gray, employed at the blast furnaces, and the other named Hollow, a puddler. These two set to work in true bull-dog fashion, and after some time spnet in endeavouring to disfigure each other, Gray was declared the victor.

Nomination of Assessed Tax Collectors for Consett and Knitsley.—On Thursday afternoon, a meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Consett and Knitsley, was held in the Town Hall, Consett, for the purpose of nominating collectors of assessed taxes for the township for the ensuing year. This was rendered necessary by the present assessors making an illegal nomination—one of the gentlemen nominated not being liable to act, and the other named gentleman being unknown in this neighbourhood. Mr. E. Spencer occupied the chair, and read over the notice convening the meeting, after which Mr. John Elliott, and Mr. John Pescod were nominated for the office.

Consett Local Board.—On Tuesday, a special meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held in the Board-room. Messrs. J. Calvert (presiding), E. Charlton, E. Spencer, J. Collinson, and J. H. Hudson were present. The Board, on the motion of Mr. Calvert, seconded by Mr. E. Spencer, decided that a rate be levied of 6d. in the pound for the district of Ebchester, which amount it was anticipated would be sufficient for the repair of the roads until the expiration of the financial year. The Board also received the report of the sewerage committee in reference to the sewer in Nile Street, after which it was unanimously resolved to put in a sewer in Nile Street at a depth of seven feet and the Inspector was authorised to prepare a specification for the same, and advertise for the same, which would be received up to Tuesday next. The Board then adjourned.

Suicide of a Young Woman in Newcastle.—Mr. Coroner Hoyle held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at the House of Mr. Anderson, Half Moon Inn, Mosley Street, Newcastle, upon the body of Mary Graham, aged 18 years, who committed suicide in her parents' house, St. Nicholas' Churchyard, Newcastle, on Monday night. The deceased had formed an attachment for a young man who had formerly lodged at her parents' house, and, it would appear, from some quarrel she had had with him, she had gone home, after meeting her mother in the street, and strangled herself in her room. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased strangled herself, but there was no evidence to prove what state of mind she was in.

Extensive Fire at East Jarrow.—On Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, a fire broke out at the St. Bede Chemical Works, belonging to Mr. T. Lomas, and situate at East Jarrow, near South Shields. The fire was first observed at the entrance to the bleaching powder house, and afterwards it spread with great rapidity, and soon the whole of the bleaching powder chambers were in flames. Mounted messengers were despatched for the fire engines, which were soon on the spot and at work, and after playing a couple of hours the fire was got under, but not before a great amount of damage was done. The whole of the bleaching powder chambers with their contents were destroyed, and the roof and bratticing enclosing them completely destroyed. The damage will amount to between £3,000 and £4,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Lomas is fully insured.

News for Palæontologists.—It is difficult to say when and where the prying investigations of men of science will end. Our old notions of the age of the world, and the nature and age of the inhabitants have already been revolutionised; and now the discovery of the jaw of the true mammal in the Northumberland coal measures will set all sciencedom by the ears. The jaws of small mammels have been found in the oolite, and even in the trias, but the most daring speculator has not dared to predict mammalian life during the carboniferous era. One of Mr. Barkas's juvenile fossil gatherers has made a discovery that will make his name famous, as it will for ever be associated with the oldest of the present known mammalia. The carboniferous estuaried and streams have not only been peopled by armed fishes and saurian reptiles, but its forests have been the abode of four-footed beasts and creeping things.

Bishop Auckland.—Ordination by the Lord Bishop of Durham.—The Lord Bishop of Durham held a general ordination at the parish church of St. Andrew's, on Sunday, July 11th, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—Priests: Henry Barber, University College, Durham; Arthur Orlando Cherrington, St. Bee's College, Cumberland; Henry Robert Dunlop, St. Bee's College, Cumberland; David Evans, Durham University (licentiate in theology); Cyril Abdy Greaves, Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, B.A.; Henry Hardwicke Holderness, Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham (licentiate in theology); Henry Turberville Jenkins, Jesus College, Oxford, B.A.; E. R. Ormsby, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A.; Thomas Parkins, Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A.; Thomas Stirrup, St. Bee's College, Cumberland. Deacons: William Larder Cunningham, St. Bee's College, Cumberland; William Fancourt, Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, B.A.; Clement Adolphus Fox, University College, Durham; John Major Freeman, Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham; Matthew Green, Durham University, B.A.; William Robinson Hopper, St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A.; Charles John Hooper, University College, Durham, M.A., L.L.D., D.C.L.; Benjamin Irwin, University of Durham, B.A.; William Wingfield Sandford, Trinity College, Durham, B.A.; Arthur Julius Williams, Emanual College, Cambridge, B.A.; John Harrison Winder, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A.; George Wingate, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. Licenses: R. R. W. Cunningham, to the curacy of Byker; Rev. W. Fancourt, to the curacy of Newbottle; Rev. J. W. Freeman, to the curacy of Deptford; Rev. M. Green, to the curacy of Bolton; Rev. W. R. Hopper, to the curacy of Hendon; Rev. C. J. Hooper, to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Deptford; Rev. B. Irwin, to the curacy of Stockton-on-Tees; Rev. W. W. Sandford, to the curacy of Sedgefield; Rev. A. G. Williams, to the curacy of Byers' Green; Rev. J. W. Winder, to the curacy of Brancepeth; Rev. G. Wright, to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Auckland. The Lord Bishop has appointed the Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, rector of Whitburn to be Rural Dean of the Eastern Division of the Chester Deanery.

The Royal Visit to Hull.—The programme for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 22nd inst., (Thursday), when they will open the new dock at Hull, is definitely settled. Their Royal Highnesses will be entertained on the evening of the 21st at Brantingham Thorpe, the seat of Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., where most extensive preparations are being made to receive them. The Prince and Princess will arrive at Hull next day between noon and one o'clock. The Mayor and Corporation will receive them at the railway station, and the large hall of the railway station hotel will be furnished as a reception room. The local volunteer artillery and rifle corps will furnish guards of honour both here and at the new dock. Several triumphal arches will be erected on the line of route by the docks. After the formal opening of the dock a grand luncheon will be given. Christopher Sykes, Esq., has invited the following distinguished party to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales at Brantingham Thorpe:—The Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, Earl and Countess Yarborough, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord and Lady Carington, Lord and Lady Muncaster, the two ladies in waiting on H.R.H. the Princess of Waless, the Archbishop of Yord, and Mrs. Thompson. General Knollys, Sir Henry Foulis; Miss Sykes, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. Pease (Haslewood), and Mr. Broadley, M.P., will also entertain a distinguished party at Welton, including probably the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. It is stated that the Chairman of the Dock Board (William Wright, Esq., Deputy-Lieut. J. P., will be knighted on the occasion of the Royal visit.

Delegate Meeting of Bricklayers' Labourers at Darlington.—About 150 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, some from as far south as Torquay, have, during last week, held a Conference at Darlington, in connection with the bricklayers' labourers. Mr. John Kennedy of Halifax, presided; Mr. Hinnigan, of Hull, being vice-chairman. No wages questions were dicussed, these being left to the local lodges, but the financial affairs of the organisation received a thorough investigation, and arrangements were made for providing the neccessary means to meet the expenses of the coming year, which chiefly were owing to grants being made in case of accident to any member, relief being afforded when out of work, and a bonus being given to the relatives of deceased members in the event of death. Mr. Patrick Reigan, of Bolton, was elected as national corresponding secretary. The society is very strong in members, and raises annually a large amount of money. The Conference closed on Saturday.

The Weather and the Crops in Durham.—The hot sultry weather which has recently been experienced has proved very favourable for haymaking, and large breadths of grass have been already cut and stacked in splendid condition. The operations of the hay field are now being carried on with great alacrity in some places, but many farmers seem to be waiting for refreshing showers before commencing to cut. The crops, though far from light, are not likely to prove so abundant as they promised in the beginning of May. At several sales of grass crops the sum of £4 10s. an acre has been realised. Turnips are making very slow progress, in consequence of the lack of moisture. Potatoes on clay lands look well, but on sandy soils they are drooping for want of rain. Wheat has in a great measure recovered from the effects of the spring frosts, and presents a decidedly promising aspect. Barley and oats have a less luxuriant appearance, but on the whole the grain crops have taken much less harm than the root crops from the unusual dryness of the season.

The Proposed Sunderland Ironworks.—A Correspondent of the *Shields Daily News* relates the following:—The new rolling mills for the manufacture of plates, angle iron, &c., for the iron shipbuilding yards of the Wear, which was spoken of some time ago, are to be established near Hylton Dene, on the Hylton Castle estate, by Messrs. Briggs, Ratcliffe, and Co. There is an abundance of clay on the site for the manufacture of bricks for the building. A commencement has been made with the digging of the clay, and the works are to be commenced as soon as practicable. Every one must, I am sure, wish success to the new works, giving, as they will do, employment to a number of persons. That the speculation will prove productive there is every reason to believe, for the iron-shipbuilders on the Wear will, when the works are in active operation, be enabled to obtain iron at their own doors, without being subject as they now are to heavy charges for carriage.

A Singular Case of Theft.—On Monday night two men were discovered offering for sale in Bishop Auckland, a servant's box containing a quantity of wearing apparel. It transpired that they had obtained the box in a singularly cunning manner. A girl named Cleasby had been travelling from Seaton Carew to Bishop Auckland to another situation, on Tuesday last, at Ferryhill; by some mistake her two boxes were sent to Spennymoor unlabelled, and she went forward to Durham. At Spennymoor, the thief seeing the luggage taken out of the van, and no one there to claim it, boldly took possession of one box, and had it left at the station until Saturday, when he went and had it removed to his lodgings, and on Monday brought it to Auckland, where he sold the box and its contents, several dresses, and a large quantity of women's good wearing apparel, &c., for a few shillings. In the meantime the girl missing her boxes, had telegrams sent to Ferryhill, and Seaton, without hearing of it until Monday. Fortunately the other box, which contained some very valuable articles, was left at Spennymoor. A description of the person who sold the box was obtained, and he was ultimately traced to Barnard Castle, and apprehended on Tuesday by Sergt. Banks.

Reported Death from a Chignon.—A report is current in this town that a young girl has been put to death in order to terminate excruciating suffering arising from incurable disease produced by wearing a chignon. The rumour says that the disease in question was leprosy, and was communicated by the chignon; and that, as the disease was found incurable, and the sufferings of the girl were frightful, she was put to death in order to terminate her agonies. We give the rumour as it has reached us, but have been unable to trace it to its source. It is well known however, that the hair of which chignons are made, is obtained from the cemeteries and hospitals of the Continent; and as in some parts of Europe and Asia leprosy or some kindred disease is found, it is possible that the malady may have been brought to this country in this way. We know it is said that the hair before being made into chignons is subjected to a process which, by means of heat and chemical products, purifies it and destroys all obnoxious matters it may contain; but there is no security that the whole of the hair brought into this country may have been subjected to this purifying process, and the omission of any quantity may suffice to bring amongst us the most dreadful disease, taken, as the hair is, from the heads of the dead and of the patients in the hospitals of the most wretched places of the Continent. Whether or not the report we have mentioned be true, there is enough to "give pause" to the wearers of that abomination—the chignon.—*Daily Journal.*

Board of Abitration and Conciliation for Manufactured Iron Trade of the North England.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Manufactured Iron Trade of the North of England was held on Monday, at the Station Hotel Newcastle. After the lists of representatives from the various works had been revised, the standing committee presented a report of their proceedings since the last regular meeting of the Board. The report alluded to various matters of dispute that had been amicably settled at the respective works through the intervention of the Standing Committee. The mode of making the monthly levies was considered; and it was found that in some cases the resolution of the Board, ordering a payment of one penny per month from all men earning 2s. 6d. per day and upwards, with a similar amount from the employers, had not been interpreted to include fitters, millwrights, and that class of workmen, it was agreed that in future such men should be included in the monthly levies. The meeting authorised the Standing Committee to issue detailed wages' records at intervals under the sanction of the Board. The question of working rules was discussed, and the draft rules submitted by the committee were referred back to them for revision, after which they were sent to the respective delegates previous to their being finally considered by the Board. It was decided to present an illuminated address, together with a dispatch box, to Mr. Rupert Kettle, in recognation of his valuable services in connection with the formation of the Board. After the conclusion of the several matters of routine business, the meeting seperated.

Serious Explosion at Tyne Dock, South Shields.—Five Men Injured.—Early on Wednesday morning a serious explosion took place on board the Danish schooner Fraternatis, lying in the Tyne Docks, South Shields, whereby five trimmers were severely injured. The Schooner Fraternatis is at present receiving on board a cargo of gas coal at No. 2 Spout Tyne Docks, and about half-past four o'clock that morning five trimmers, whose names are respectfully John Barlow, John Spoor, Robert Nicholson, Robert Turnbull, and John Noble went on board the schooner, in order to resume the work of trimming. It being dark in the hole they descended with lighted lamps. They had scarcely, however, reached the coals before a loud explosion took place, the same being occasioned by the gas which had accumulated in the hold during the night. The result of the explosion was that the five men were knocked down and severly burnt about the face, head, and other parts of the body. The noise occasioned by the explosion attracted attention, and speedily assistance was rendered the injured men, who were taken on shore, and removed to some houses at Tyne Docks, where they were attended by Dr. Coward, jun. The vessel was but little damaged by the explosion. In addition to the trimmers being injured there were three Swedish seamen, who were seriously injured while standing near the hatchway of the vessel.

Coroner's Inquest at Gateshead.—An inquest was held at the Dun Cow Inn, High Street, Gateshead, on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, before Mr. Favell, coroner, on the body of John Mcfarlane, a man apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, who met his death at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the effects of a fall on the kerb-stone in Pipewellgate, Gateshead.—From the evidence of a man named James Reed, it appeared that deceased belonged to Jarrow, and that at about a quarter past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Reed saw the deceased, who was the worse of drink, leaning against a shutter in Pipewellgate. He eventually fell down, his head coming in contact with the kerb-stone, from the effects of which he received a severe fracture of the scull. With the assistance of police constable William Brown and Sergt. James Cleghorn, he was removed to the police station, and although Dr. Dixon's assistant was called in, his efforts proved unavailing, for after lingering until ten o'clock, the man died. The medical testimony went to show that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above evidence; the coroner remarking on the sad results of indulging in intoxicating liquors.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday, the usual monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate.

The members present were:—Rev. F, Kearney (presiding), Messrs. H. Ritson, J. Calvert, J. Davison, J. Thompson, J. Bland, and W. Cheesman.

The Chairman read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which, after confirmation, were signed.

WATLING STREET CROSSING.

The Clerk reported that he had received an answer from Mr. John Bourne, of the North-Eastern Railway, in answer to the letter written by him. In this letter, Mr. Bourne stated that he expected to receive instructions from the directors of the railway to put up the gates at the crossings as requested by the Board. Nothing further had been done by the railway, and it was now some time since this communication was received.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the members of the Board at the delay of the North-Eastern Railway Company in attending to the request of the Board. It was stated that a meeting of the Directors had been held since that meeting, and that ample time had been allowed the railway company to make the crossing safe for the public.

Mr. Calvert said it was very apparent that the North-Eastern Railway Company treated the Board not only on this but on other occasions somewhat cavalierly. It was high time the manner in which the company treated the Board was put a stop to.

In this view the Board agreed, and several of the members thought it would be well to bring the matter before the magistrates.

Mr. H. Ritson was in favour of the subject lying over for another month. Mr. Bourne was at present from home, and he would be at home again before the expiration of that time.

To this view there were several dissentients, who said that as the matter had been going on for two years, and as they would not have put up with such conduct from any private individual, it was unfair to allow the railway company to treat the Board in such a manner. If the traffic had been small it would not have been of so much importance; the traffic, however, was large, and the danger to the public in proportion. The letter from Mr. Bourne did not intimate that he was from home, or they might have waited a short time.

Mr. Calvert moved that the matter stand over until next meeting.

Mr. H. Ritson seconded the motion, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

NON-PAYMENT OF RATES.

The Clerk read over the correspondence between himself and Mr. Cleghorn of the North-Eastern Railway, and Mr. Lee, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, respecting the rates due from these companies. The total amount due from the North-Eastern, which had not been appealed against, was £143 2s. 7d.; and from the Stockton and Darlington, £13 6s. 7d.

In answer to Mr. Calvert, the collector stated that he had forwarded the account for the rates, as requested by the railway companies, some fourteen or sixteen days ago.

The Chairman then read a clause from the Local Government Act, bearing on the case.

The Clerk said in his note to the gentlemen representing the railway companies, he requested that the amount be paid within twenty-eight days; and that the time allowed had not expired.

The Collector was then instructed to apply for this amount at the expiration of the time.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

stated that since last meeting he had inspected the district and found the sanitary condition good. In cleaning out the grates, sinks, and privies there was a stench which might be considerably abated by the use of chloride of lime. He had served notice to a party at Iveston to erect an ashpit and privy to his property. The piece of sewer in Front Street which was ordered by the Board had been completed, and Mr. Bunton had put in his branch drain. The hose and stand pipe had been received, but the nozzle had not yet arrived. He had a man engaged in repairing the Wells at Iveston.

Mr. Calvert said a person had spoken to him about the manner in which the man was doing the well. This person appeared to be dissatisfied with it, and he stated that they were using clay in place of lime in the building of the well. The Sewerage Committee then arranged to visit the well on Thursday morning in company with the Inspector, and the clerk was requested to order a quantity of chloride of lime.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

stated that a considerable amount of labour was being performed on the roads in water-tabling and in the preparation of material for the ensuing season. A large quantity of limestone had come to hand. The pay-bills are as under:

	£	s.	d.
District Highway Pay-bill	£19	2	3
Medomsley Township	33	11	10
Iveston Township	0	5	5
Total......	£52	19	6

DEVIATION OF FOOTPATH.

Mr. H. Ritson then proposed that the Board sanction a deviation of footpath at Medomsley. At present the footpath went over a corner of the church-yard which was very objectionable. The proprietor of the adjoining land had given his sanction for the diversion of the road by taking it along his property years ago.

Mr. J. Calvert asked to whom the present footpath was a nuisance? The Clerk: It is a nuisance to the people generally.

Mr. H. Ritson thought it was no wonder that it was a nuisance to those whose forefathers were buried in the church-yard.

Mr. Calvert seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BOARD.

The Clerk stated that the amount of £257 1s. 1d. was in the hands of their bankers, and that the amount due from the railway company would have to be added to this amount.

ADDITIONAL FLAGGING

was then ordered for the Front Street, Leadgate, from Mr. Closo's corner to Mr. Davison's open, and from the termination of Mr. Taylor's contract to Mr. Cheesman's open.

SEWER AT PLANTAIN ROW.

The Board also decided to complete the sewer at Plantain Row, and instruction was given that the sewer be commenced with as soon as possible.

TENDERS FOR VARIOUS WORKS.

Mr. Calvert then proposed that the various tenders required by the Board, be received as usual by the Clerk, and by him submitted to the various committees, under whom the work was to be executed, a few days before the meetings of the Board, and that the respective committees report on the estimates to the Board.

Mr. W. Cheesman seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

Mr. H. Ritson proposed that the Clerk prepare a highway rate at the rate of eightpence in the pound for the excluded portions of Leadgate, and that such rate be laid before next meeting of the Board for confirmation, which was agreed to.

Accounts amounting to £69 8s. 8d., and the pay-bills, were then submitted to the Board, and cheques for the amount signed, after which the Board adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The feeling of the country with respect to the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill is being actively displayed in public meetings throughout the provinces. During the last few days these have been very numerous, and the prevailing sentiments displayed at each meeting have been singularly unanimous. Concurrent endowment, as was foreseen by those best acquainted with the temper of the English working men and middle classes, finds little favour.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Wednesday night, a public meeting was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson Street, to petition the House of Commons against the alterations made in the Irish Church Bill by the House of Lords. There was a large attendance, the large hall being crowded to the door. Amongst those on the platform were the Revs. S. Wallace, H. T. Robjohns, Geo. Stewart, and Dr. Rutherford; Councillors Cowen and Cook; Messrs. J. Robinson, Wm. Bainbridge (Cullercoats), Henry Tennant, Wm. Anderson, Gregson, Mason Watson, James Watson, J. Bradburn, T. Herdman, &c. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Robjohns, seconded by Mr. M. Watson, Mr. Jos. Cowen, jun., was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were met that evening to say whether they preferred the Irish Church Bill introduced by the Government or the Irish Church Bill as mutilated and mangled by the House of Lords. They had to declare whether they should follow the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, or that of Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury. As the bill now stood it dealt with these funds somewhat as follows:—Out of seven millions and a quarter in the shape of surplus it was proposed to give four and a half millions to the present Established Church and upwards of two millions as a kind of sop to the Irish Catholics and Presbyterians, which left only £700,000 for the poor people of Ireland. The property of the Irish Church was £16,000,000, and according to the bill as altered by the House of Lords the Irish Episcopalian Church would get twelve millions out of the sixteen and the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics upwards of two millions. Now, the Episcopal Church of Ireland numbered only about one-eighth of the population, and yet they get four-fifths of the property. He considered this was not disendowment, but re-endowment, and was creating a power in the state dangerous to the liberty of the people, and also to the constitution of the country. (Applause, and a voice "We wont have it.") He denied that such a proposal as this would give religious equality, as there were other religious denominations in Ireland besidss the three named, and if they were to pay one, they must pay them all. (Applause, and a voice "Would you pay the Mormons?") He had no doubt the Mormons had as much right as citizens as either Jews or Quakers. The money was paid, not because they liked the Catholics, but for the purpose of buying them and the Presbyterians up. The concurrent sop would not, however, be accepted, and he trusted that this meeting and those being held throughout the country, would send forth no uncertain sound to either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright, but would stand by them in this struggle. (Applause.) He characterised the present ministry as one of the best and most liberal that the country had ever had, and trusted the verdict that might be given would not be one in favour of the bill as now amended.

The Rev. Dr. Rutherford moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting, having highly approved of the Irish Church Bill as submitted by Her Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by such large majorities in the House of Commons, because whilst generously considerate of every vested interest, it established religious equality, and was conducive to the peace of Ireland, now repudiates, and utterly condemns, the amendments of the House of Lords as re-establishing religious inequality, failing in justice to Ireland, and seriously imperilling the interests and tranquillity of the nation."

In supporting the resolution he said there was no question now about disestablishment. The Lords had given up the last rock of it, and the only question now was about the loaves and fishes. (Hear, hear, laughter, and cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's bill had been accepted by the country, not because it was just, but as a compromise, for no doubt it was a compromise of the question. It was not based upon lines of pure, simple justice, but it was largely generous and liberal. Proceeding to speak on the question of concurrent endowment, he said that it was rather a startling fact that the prelates of the Church of England, by a majority of two to one, voted in favour of bestowing houses and lands on the Irish clergy of the Church of Rome. They would rather give something to their rivals than get nothing for themselves. The Lords and the Bishops were no doubt forcing upon the country the question, "What was the use of a State Church." (Hear, hear, and a voice: "None at all.") Was it to teach doctrine? ("No.") What was the doctrine of that State Church? (Cries of "Loaves and fishes," and "Can you tell us your own doctrine?" Dr. Rutherford concluded by condemning the endowment of truth and error, and stating that neither the Nonconformists of England nor the Presbyterians or Roman Catholics of Ireland wanted endowments, and would take none.

Mr. Wm. Bainbridge, in seconding the resolution, read the following letter addressed to the chairman by Mr. Gladstone:—

"11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.,
"July 13, 1869.

"My Dear Sir,—We have to assure you that on this critical occasion the Government, as I trust, will not be found wanting either to the supporters, or, what is yet, more important, to their engagements; and to thank you for your letter.—Faithfully yours,

"J. Cowen, jun." "W. E. Gladstone.

After reading the letter, he went on to say that if there was a conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the bill the latter would prevail. The House of Commons was elected last November for the very work which they were doing, but whom did the House of Lords represent? It had been said more than once in the House of Lords that they represented the people, but he held that they only represented themselves, their wives, and their families, and it might be, their lands. So far, therefore, as a measure of this kind was concerned it was not the House of Lords that had to say yea or nay, as that had been said already by a House which thoroughly represented the country. The question was arising, what was the use of the House of Lords? and if it could not be reformed from within or without, he thought that, like the Irish Church, it must cease to exist.

Mr. D. Davis, the "street preacher," rose with the view of addressing the assembly, but the meeting at once signified its intention of refusing him a hearing, and he was ultimately forcibly ejected from the hall.

The Rev. S. Wallace moved—

"That the verdict of the nation, already distinctly given against concurrent endowment, having been again openly challenged by the passing of a clause to give residences and glebes to the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy, this meeting emphatically repudiates the levelling up policy as unnecessary, uncalled-for, and as opposed to the spirit and tendency of the age in every part of the civilised word."

In speaking in support of the resolution, he held that there never could be religious equality where Government grants were given to particular sections of the church, so long as large bodies of men had conscientious objections to receiving State pay for religious purposes. He therefore said no more endowment; no more of this uncalled for use of the public money: and no more of this religious favouritism.

Mr. Councillor Cook seconded the resolution. He entertained no hostility towards the Irish Church or against the House of Lords. Cobden once said that they were a very lord-loving people—(laughter)—and no doubt it was so, and if they would behave themselves with propriety, they might go on possibly for at least a generation longer. (Laughter.) If the Lords would take the advice of a humble individual like him they would try and adapt themselves to the spirit of the age, and not run their heads, as Lord Derby with the ram's head was represented to have done, against the Irish Church Bill, but listen respectfully to the voice of the people. If he were going to speak in the interests of that church, he would say the less they had to do with the State the better. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) And all ecclesiastical history showed that the less churches had to do with the State the more they prospered. From the time of Constantine downwards, it appeared that as soon as a State began to patronise and endow the Church, it lost its spiritual power and moral influence. He, therefore, believed that if not only the Irish Church, but all other churches, were disendowed, it would be better for them. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Robjohns moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

"That whereas the bill provided for the final closing of this great controversy by devoting the surplus for the advantage of the Irish people, and the Lords amendments would have the effect of keeping open the question for an indefinite period, and that with a view ultimately to concurrent endowment, this meeting protests against the perpetuation of the conflict, and abides by the decision of Her Majesty's Government and that of the nation, so constitutionally and emphatically expressed through the overwhelming majorities in the House of Commons."

Mr. Robjohns, in supporting the resolution, spoke of the importance of their strengthening the Government as much as possible at the present time, for if there was any want of resolution, courage, or wisdom in dealing with this measure, there would be such a disruption amongst the Liberal party as they had not seen for many a year.

Mr. Henry Tennant seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thos. Gregson moved the fourth resolution—

"That this meeting assures the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Her Majesty's Government of their earnest and unremitting support in the efforts of Ministers to secure that the Irish Church Bill, in its original shape, immediately become law.

He thought they ought to be obliged to the House of Lords for the course they had taken on the present occasion, for it would not only lead to the passing of the Irish Church Bill, but the reform of that House itself.

Mr. McShane, who was stated by the Chairman to be a Catholic and an Irishman, seconded the resolution, which, like its predecessors, was unanimously agreed to.

A petition, embodying the spirit of the resolutions, was afterwards adopted on the motion of Mr. Mason Watson, seconded by Mr. William Anderson. The Chairman was empowered to sign it on behalf of the meeting, and it was ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Headlam for presentation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three cheers for Mr. Gladstone having been cordially given, the meeting separated.

The Œcumenical Council.—The following are said to be the subjects that will be discussed at the Œcumenical Council:—1. Pantheism, Naturalism, and Absolute Rationalism. 2. Modified Rationalism. 3. Indifferentism and Tolerance. 4. Socialism, Communism, Secret Societies, Bible Societies, and Clerical Liberal Societies. 5. Errors with respect to the Church and her Rights. 6. Errors with respect to Civil Society in itself, and in its Relation to the Church. 7. Errors with respect to Natural and Christian Morals. 8. With respect to Christian Marriage. With respect to the Sovereignty of the Roman Pope. 10. With respect to Modern Liberalism.

Local Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 15.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

BREACH OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.

William Leybourne and *William Burlinson*, Browney Bank, near Satley, were charged by P.C. Cosgrove with a breach of the Highway Act by allowing their cattle to stray on the highways on the 25th ult., and were each fined 8s. 6d. including costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Edward Richardson, Thos. Parkins, Stephen Smith, James Briggs, William Coxon, Mathew Robinson, and *Alexander Barras*, were severally charged by Emmerson Wilkinson, of Hobson, with committing wilful damage by trespassing on his land on the 26th ult. Fined 10s. each and costs.

BREACH OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Robt. Sewell, of Consett, beerhouse-keeper, was charged by Sergeant Wood with a breach of the beerhouse license by allowing playing at dominoes for beer in his house on the 5th inst. Mr. W. Brignall appeared for defendant. Andrew Campbell stated that on the day named he was in Sewell's house and played a number of games with several men. He acknowledged that after some dispute with a person named Brodie he said he would get his head knocked off. Defendant's solicitor said that defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but this was his first offence, and he had been upwards of five years in the house without any previous charge being brought against him. Fined 40s. and costs.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Kahoe, miner, of Stanley, who did not appear, was charged by John Fosney with assaulting him on the 3rd inst. Prosecutor stated that as he was coming from his work on Saturday last he was met by Kahoe who asked him if he was still alive, prosecutor answered he was, and enquired whether he had sent anyone to kill him. Defendant said no, but he had a mind to kill him himself. Kahoe then asked him to accompany him to a beerhouse, and as he refused to comply, he struck him several times. Fined 20s. and costs.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

Isaiah Sheldon and *Nicholas Barris* were then charged by Mr. John Walker, with trespassing on certain land in pursuit of game, on the 8th inst. P.C. Alderson said on that day he saw the prisoners at the entrance of a rabbit hole with a net, and throwing stones; they had a dog with them. Prisoners pleaded guilty. John Walker, watcher for Mr. Dickinson, said prisoners had not leave to be on the premises, and considerable trespass had lately taken place. Prisoners, who stated that this was their first offence, and promised never to be guilty of a similar offence, were then fined 5s. each and costs.

ASSAULT.

John Cady and *Margaret Cady*, of White-le-Head, husband and wife, were charged by Mary Breen, of the same place, with assaulting her on the 8th inst. Prosecutrix stated that herself and husband were staying with the defendant until they had got lodgings, and as they were unable to give them as much as they wished, they ill-used her. A witness named Duncan M'Laren, stated that as he was coming through White-le-Head, he heard screams, and on turning round, he saw the women, who had their hands through each other's hair. A little boy, the son of prosecutrix, said that the defendant struck his mother, but that his mother never struck again. Another witness saw the prosecutrix bleeding, and also heard defendant say the next morning to a neighbour, that she had beat her. The magistrates said that the assault had no doubt been committed, but it was evident the prosecutrix did not wish to pay the account, which, although it was the reason of the assault, was not justifiable. Each to pay their own expenses.

LARKING AND ITS RESULT.

Robert Brown and *Thomas Brown*, brothers, of Burnhope Colliery, miners, were charged by John Lynn, of Burnhope Colliery, with stealing from his house a quantity of beef. Mary Lynn said the prisoner, Thomas Brown went to their house on Friday evening, and said, "Get up, Lynn's lying in the lane drunk." She got up, and went in search of her husband, one of the prisoners accompanying her. In going up the lane prisoner used some very indecent language to her. She found her husband at Waugh's public-house. When she left the house everything was right, and when she returned, she found the elder prisoner, with others; they had the window (which was properly secured before she went out) open, and they had taken a quantity of beef out of the oven. The beef which was produced was when purchased 4½lbs. weight. Prisoners were about "half-drunk," but knew very well what they were doing. Mr. Brignall, who appeared for the prisoners, said that the whole affair had been a lark, and he trusted that the Bench would look upon in that light. The Bench took a merciful view of the case, and thought the prisoners had taken the beef in a "lark." It was, however, dangerous to lark in such a manner. The prisoners who had been in the cells until the hearing of the case were then discharged on payment of the costs. Owing to the indecent manner in which the prisoners had conducted themselves, the Bench had refused to accept bail for their appearance when applied to, and they hoped the present case would act as a caution to them for the future.

NIGHT POACHING.

George Patten, of West Auckland, was then brought before the bench, and charged by John Robson, gamekeeper to H. Smith, Esq., of Esh, with killing eleven rabbits the property of that gentleman on the evening of the 3rd inst. P.C. Hodgson on being sworn said he accompanied the keeper and found the prisoner with others on the lands of Mr. Smith. He would not like to swear to the man as he was not in a very good position for seeing his face. After apprehending him and while on their way to Lanchester, prisoner stated that he was amongst the poachers that evening. He made this statement of his own accord. J. Robson, gamekeeper, said that on the night in question he heard that there were four men from West Auckland who had stated that they were going to have a night of it, and that they would make £1 each. He then saw several persons who were to assist him in keeping a look out for these parties. He was down in a hedge when the prisoner and his four companions came past. As soon as they saw himself and party they shouted stand off you b——s. They then flung a quantity of stones at them which inflicted slight injuries on the parties who accompanied him. When they ran out of stones they took to their heels and ran into Castlesteads plantation, where they lost them. John Forster and Philip Ewart, watchers also identified prisoner. When the gamekeeper went to the place where he saw the prisoner he found a large net, also five rabbits in a bag, and six rabbits lying close by. Prisoner denied the offence but acknowledged being in the neighbourhood at the time. The bench said they had no doubt that he was present on the night in question, but it would be some time before he would be at poaching again. He was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and at the end of that term find security for twelve months; if unable to find security he must undergo a further imprisonment of six months.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT DIPTON.

Jas. Flannagan, of Birtley, was charged by Catherine Simpson, of Dipton, with assaulting her on the 3rd inst. Prosecutrix stated that on Saturday, the 3rd inst., she went into the house of a neighbour named Terence McCabe, where prisoner with others were taking tea. She joined them, and after a short dispute with prisoner he jumped up and kicked her in the breast. She suffered severely from the kick which broke several of her ribs, as could be proved by her doctor, Mr. McLaren. Terence McCabe, the neighbour referred to in evidence, stated that prosecutrix came into his house to dispose of some tickets for a raffle, in this she was unsuccessful, and she shortly became very abusive towards prisoner who endeavoured to kick her, but his wife got in between them. If prisoner had kicked prosecutrix he would have seen it, but he did not see any of his kicks take effect. Prisoner said that prosecutrix annoyed him very much by taunting him about his son's wooden leg; this son died about a year ago. He then asked after her son who left this country somewhat suddenly for his country's good, and trusted that the vessel in which he had been conveyed would shortly return for a similar cargo. To the best of his belief he did not kick her. The case was then dismissed, much to the chagrin of the prosecutrix.

NON-PAYMENT OF POORS' RATES.

The Owners of Charlaw Colliery were then charged by John Cumming with non-payment of the sum of £5 12s. 6d., the amount due by them to the township of Langley. Mr. W. S. Daglish, of Newcastle, appeared for defendants. The sum claimed was for a balance of rates stated by Mr. Cumming to be due for the quarter ending March. Mr. Daglish said the rate was formerly £900, but this sum was afterwards reduced by the Assessment Committee to £625. The owners of the Charlaw Colliery had paid the rates upon £900 for December quarter under protest; the Assessment Committee gave him distinctly to understand that whatever Mr. Hedley's valuation was they would accept it. He produced a letter from Mr. Hedley which said that the amount paid over the proper sum—£5 12s. 6d.—would be deducted from next rate. The owners of Charlaw Colliery had deducted that sum, but the overseers of Langley were anxious not to stand by the decision of the Assessment Committee who promised to return any excess. Mr. Cumming said all the collieries had paid upon the rates, the same as Charlaw Colliery owners, and none of these had attempted to have any return made to them. The bench considered that the defendants should have appealed; they had no power legally to do anything else than make an order for payment. Mr. Daglish acknowledged that he had no other ground to stand on than the arrangements made between the Assessment Committee and himself, and offered to leave the matter in their hands, or in the hands of Major Joicey and Mr. Hedley. The bench decided to adjourn the case for seven days, at which time it was expected both Major Joicey and Mr. Hedley could be seen.

DURHAM ASSIZES.

The criminal business was commenced on Monday, before Mr. Justice Hannen and a grand jury, Sir H. Williamson, Bart., was foreman. In his charge to the grand jury, the learned judge congratulated the gentlemen of the county on having obtained such fine and commodious buildings which are quite an improvement on the previous courts. He suggested that a clock should be erected in a suitable part of both courts, as both judge, counsel, and jurymen should mark the course of time. There was nothing which called for observation in the calendar, further than that there were an usually large number of cases for perjury. The following are the only cases of interest to the inhabitants of the district:—

ASSAULT AT LANCHESTER.

Dennis McGee (19), pitman, was charged with feloniously wounding Matthew Hamill, at Lanchester, on the 17th of February. Mr. Fawcett prosecuted, and Mr. Meynell defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. It appears that the prisoner, prosecutor, and a number of other men were engaged in a row at Lanchester on the night in question. The prosecutor was attacked by two men, one of whom struck him from behind, while the prisoner, it was alleged, seized him by the right hand, struck and stabbed him with a knife on the thigh. The prosecutor was removed home, when he was found to be suffering from two wounds in his side and one in his thigh, all of which seemed to have been inflicted by the weapon. The prisoner was then taken into custody, and on being questioned said, "I did not do it, but my brother-in-law (Henry King) did it." On search being made for this individual, it was found that he had left the neighbourhood.—Mr. Meynell contended that there was no evidence that the prisoner had used a knife, and under the direction of the Judge the jury found the prisoner guilty of assault.—He was sentenced to one month imprisonment.

BIGAMY AT LANCHESTER.

John Gray Forster (27), pitman, was charged with bigamy, by intermarrying with Margaret Johnson, his first wife, Ann Forster, being then alive. Mr. John Edge prosecuted. The prisoner was married to his second wife, Ann Johnson, on the 2nd of July, 1867, and they lived at various places, last of all at Lintz Colliery. On the 10th ult, a woman presented herself to P.C. Smith, and stated the prisoner had committed bigamy, having married her at Thornley, on the 28th of April, 1862, and that he had married another woman at Lanchester on the date named, and was then living with his second wife at Lintz Colliery. P.C. Smith took the woman over to that place, and confronted the prisoner with both his first and second wife, when he confessed that he had married them both. P.C. Smith afterwards got a certificate of the first marriage, and Mr. Dickinson, the clerk at Lanchester Church, produced the record of the second. On being lodged in the lock-up at Lanchester, Sergeant Woodward admitted the first wife to see the prisoner, when the latter accused her of having deserted him, and run away with another man, to whom she had had a child. He also accused her of dirty habits. The wife indignantly denied the charge of infidelity preferred against her, and stated that for the greater part of three years she had been separated from the defendant she had been an inmate of the Easington Workhouse.—In defence the prisoner did not deny that he had married both the women, but he based his defence on the conduct of the first wife.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—His Lordship sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr. Justice HANNEN.

ATTEMPTED RAPE ON A LITTLE GIRL AT LEADGATE.

Joseph Baines (14), a putter, was charged with assaulting Maria Doyle, a little girl, six years of age, at Leadgate, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Edge prosecuted. On the day in question the prosecutrix, an intelligent little girl, was playing with another child of her own age on the garden banks near the Bradley blast furnaces, Leadgate, when the prisoner came to them, he took the prosecutrix in his arms, carried her over to some adjacent coke ovens, and attempted to commit a rape on her. A man named George Pegg, walking near, heard the child cry out, "Oh dear, you make me bad." On looking in the direction the sound of her voice came from, he saw the prisoner in the act of attempting to commit a rape on the child. He shouted out, on which the prisoner took to his heels, ran past a man named Makepeace, who identified him, and made his escape. Information was given to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended by P.C. Firn, to whom he denied the offence. He afterwards made a confession to Sergeant Wood, at Consett, after being duly cautioned, admitting the offence, and giving a statement which closely corroborated the account of the affair given by the prosecutrix. On being examined by Dr. G. Renton, the child appeared to have been subjected to considerable violence, but the whole offence had not been committed.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—His Lordship observed that the assault had been committed on a girl of tender years, and although, fortunately, he had been interrupted before he had accomplished his purpose, yet the crime was one of great atrocity. Prisoner's youth had made his lordship unwilling to pass so heavy a sentence as he otherwise should, but he hoped that a term of imprisonment for some time would work a change in his mind, and that he would come out of prison better than went in. In consideration of his age, he sentenced the prisoner to only one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr. Justice HANNEN.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT LANCHESTER.

Ellen or *Eleanor Mitcheson*, a single young woman, surrendered to a charge of having committed perjury at the Petty Sessions at Lanchester, on the 13th of August last, on the hearing of an information against William Hodgson for an assault. Mr. Campbell Forster and Mr. Fawcett appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Meynell and Mr. John Edge for the defence. It appears that, in May last, defendant went as a servant to Mr. Robert Hodgson, farmer, Stanley Burn. Defendant's sweetheart resided at Tudhoe, and on the 6th of August she received a letter from a friend at Tudhoe which appeared to have given her great concern. She went to her room between eight and nine o'clock, and all the other members of the family afterwards retired to their several rooms. About half-past ten o'clock defendant was heard crying out, "Mr. Hodgson; Mr. Hodgson." Miss Hodgson, whose room is close to that occupied by defendant, and who was at the time engaged in writing a letter, at once opened the door of her room, and observed defendant in the act of doing so while her father, whose room was on the ground floor, had got to the bottom of the stairs leading to the upper rooms. The defendant, who was dressed in the same manner as when she went upstairs, was asked what was wrong, and she replied "That villain Billy has been trying to get into bed with me." At the request of her father, Miss Hodgson went into the adjoining room occupied by her brothers, who were all in bed. They all slept in the the same bed; and stated in answer to their sister that they had gone to bed half an hour ago, and that their brother William had never been out of the room. Defendant got up next morning at four o'clock, and afterwards left the house, saying that she would make William pay for going into her bedroom. She afterwards brought a charge of assault against the young man, and swore at the Petty Sessions that he had come into her bedroom, jumped into bed, that they had a long struggle together, and that she called out Hodgson three times. The Justices believed this statement, fined William Hodgson 50s., and he thinking himself aggrieved, brought the present action.—A number of witnesses having been examined, Mr. Forster, in addressing the jury, contended that defendant's story was a pure fabrication, got up to enable her to leave her situation, with which she was dissatisfied before her engagement had expired. He pointed out that as soon as she screamed Miss Hodgson opened her door and saw defendant, who was dressed and appeared to have never been in bed, in the act of opening the door of her room. He hair was in the same state apparently as when she had gone upstairs, which he maintained could not possibly have been the case had such a struggle as she described taken place; while William Hodgson, who was accused of having committed the assault, was found to be in bed and lying between his two brothers. He also directed attention to the fact that the door of defendant's bedroom was opened and shut with some little difficulty and creaked loudly, and held that had the prosecuter entered the room he must have been heard by his sister, or would have been seen leaving it after defendant called out.—Mr. Meynell, in addressing the jury, expressed his sorrow that he could not put defendant into the box and let her tell her own story. It was impossible to get any other testimony on her behalf, but he reminded the jury that the justices believed her story to be true, and fined prosecutor for committing an assault upon her. He was not surprised at Miss Hodgson saying she had not heard the door creak as she doubtless would be accustomed to it, and, therefore, it would not strike her; and pointed out that, between the young men's bedroom and that occupied by defendant, there was only a very narrow passage.—Several witnesses were called who gave the defendant an excellent character.—The jury retired, and after a short consultation returned a verdict of not guily.—The announcement of the verdict was received with applause, which was immediately suppressed.—The judge, pointing to Mr. John Thornton, of Darlington, one of the jurymen in waiting, said he saw him applaud, and he would therefore fine him £5. He wished it to be known that if any exhibition of applause took place in his presence he would punish anyone he saw applauding.

THURSDAY.—Before Mr. Justice HANNEN.

This morning on the court opening, a jurymen named John Thornton, who was last night fined £5 for applauding in the court, apologised for the offence. His lordship severely censured his conduct, but in consideration of the apology, remitted the fine.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY AT LANCHESTER.

Mr. Campbell Forster made an application to his lordship with reference to the charge of perjury at Lanchester, decided on the previous night by the acquittal of the prisoner. It appeared that there was some difficulty with reference to the costs of the prosecutor, for whom he (Mr. Forster) appeared. He now drew attention to the clause in the statute referring to that point, and of his own knowledge he could testify that the custom of allowing the prosecutor's costs had existed for the last five years.—Mr. Holtby (the taxing master), turning to his lordship, said he did not allow the costs of a prosecution that had been instituted under such circumstances. The magistrates had refused to convict, and the prosecutor had come voluntarily forward and asked to be bound over to prosecute. It was a very different thing where the magistrates bound the parties over to prosecute. As he (the taxing master) had a discretion in the matter he certainly should not allow the costs of the prosecution.—His lordship said this was a very proper decision, and he should therefore dismiss the present application.

Messrs. Stokes and Senter, the rival candidates for governor of Tennessee, are stumping in concert. In a recent speech, the former said that he would give the latter ten dollars if he would state whether or not he stood on the Chicago Republican platform. Mr. Senter answered that he did, and put the ten dollars in his pocket.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.—The first winner in the first stage of competition for this prize is Sergeant Kirk, of Hull (1st East York). He is said to be the best shoulder shot in England. He has three times been one of the English 20 in the international match, and this year, for the fourth time, fills that post.

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE ANNUAL TEA PARTY.

On Saturday evening the annual tea party in connection with the Consett Co-operative Store was held in the Lecture Room of the Store. The tables, which were each ornamented with a splendid boquet of flowers, were presided over by the following ladies:—Misdames Wilkinson, Tucker, Williams, Hall, Willey, Morgan, and Misses Morgan, Hammond, Jones, and Elsdon, who each attended to the requirements of their numerous guests with great affability. In addition to these ladies, the wants of the company necessitated the constant exertions of Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Carey, and Mrs. Robson, who were busily engaged in preparing cake, &c. The bread, which was of very superior quality, was supplied by Mr. Young, of Sunderland. After tea, a large company assembled to hear a lecture on "Co-operation," by Mr. McKendrick, of Newcastle. The chair, on the occasion was occupied by Jonathan Priestman, Esq., who was introduced to the meeting by the Secretary, who hoped that the audience would express their approval by giving the chairman a hearty reception, this was cordially and most enthusiastically given by the company after which

The CHAIRMAN expressed his pleasure in being with them on that occasion. (Applause). There were three essentials necessary to ensure success—prudence, thriftiness, and frugality, and he considered that the managers of that establishment possessed these qualifications, or the society would not at that time appear so successful as the accounts of their last quarter's transactions proved. He enjoined those present to let prudence enter into their every-day life, and they would be greatly benefited by it. (Applause).

Mr. MCKENDRICK then addressed the meeting at some length. He argued that the principles of co-operation were leading men on to greater exertion, and they were now looking for greater results than had hitherto attended stores of the distributive kind. He showed that the capitalist and the working man might be benefited by going hand-in-hand in industrial partnerships, such as Briggs & Co., and Greening & Co. The Lecturer's address was listened to with marked attention, and was repeatedly applauded.

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

"During the six years the society has been in existence there has been received for goods sold £65,655, and we have paid for goods, £59,192. We have received £4,689 from members for deposits, and have paid out, as withdrawals, £4,952; or an excess of withdrawals over subscriptions of £262; or the society in the past six years has made itself and paid to members £262 over what it has received as deposits. The total profits are £4,820, or something like seven and one-third per cent. for the six years, it will thus be seen that during the past year the takings are short of the preceding one by £1,417 16s. 4d., and yet the profits are in excess of the same year by £156 0s. 8d., or an average profit on the years sales, of something like 7¾ per cent, thus showing that, although the sales are less, the profits are more; and consequently, showing that the businesses are getting into a more healthy state of working. The profits for the whole period of the six years have been distributed in the following manner:—Dividends, £3,811 3s. 0d.; interest, £582 19s. 8d; Educational Fund, £38 0s. 6d.; Reserve Fund, £71 17s. 6d.; reduction of Fixed Stock, and property, 395 13s. 9d.; this item is what we may term real property. During the time we have been in this building, we have, from time to time, been compelled to purchase fixtures, and we are now redeeming the Fixed Stock at the rate of five per cent. per annum, as you will see from the Balance Sheet, so that at some future time it will cease to be an asset, and the cash will have entered into the possession of the members. Now, on a close examination to those figures, you will see that the society has made all we are at present possessed of, and paid £262 over to members, and, also, £305 for reduction of Fixed Stock; so that now the society is owing nothing to members, but has totally cleared itself. Several carefully selected cases were then given by the Secretary to prove the benefits of co-operation. after which the Secretary sat down amid reiterated applause.

Mr. CARR, treasurer of the Stockton Store, then addressed the meeting in an impressive manner, urging upon the members the necessity of supporting the Store, and they would obtain great advantages. (Applause).

The proceedings were agreeably diversified by the singing of choice pieces by an excellent choir, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Stephenson.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, the singers, and the ladies for their services at the tea, closed the proceedings.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.—The roots from which cabbages are being cut, may either be lifted and the ground dunged and cropped with turnips, leeks, or other vegetables; or they may be allowed to remain, in which case they will send out three or four heads each, which makes them useful in the autumn. See that strawberries do not suffer through want of water. Thin out crops that may require it, and give onions plenty of room. Potatoes are looking very well this season, and promise to be a good crops; so long as the rain holds off there may be no appearance of disease, but as soon as it rains the early ones may easily become affected. In this event the only road to safety lies in early lifting. Like most other malignant diseases, though it cannot be cured it may be prevented. In a general way the disease does not manifest itself till the potatoes are pretty well grown, so well grown, indeed, that the tubers may be lifted and pitted without sustaining any injury; that this is true can be proved from the fact that invariably the early ones are attacked first if the weather is favourable for its development, if the weather is not favourable and the crops get beyond a certain stage in their ripening process, they escape altogether as not unfrequently happens, and it is not till the late crop reaches that stage that it is quite safe to lift them, that the disease attacks them, however favourable the weather may be for its development. People who never tried the experiment will maintain that potatoes will not keep if they are lifted before they are ripe. We do not intend to argue the question philosophically, but will just ask any of our readers who may feel an interest in the matter to try the experiment, and they will find that the potato will keep in all stages of its growth—from the size of a marble till it is full grown. Keep filling up all spare ground with one crop or another, and see that there are no weeds in any part of the garden.

FLOWER PLOT.—No delay should be manifested in filling up all open spaces with plants to flower in the autumn As a rule annuals are allowed to grow too close together, they are more like tufts of grass than anything else. No annual should be allowed to grow closer than two inches apart, and most of them six, nine, and twelve inches. It is wonderful how few plants it takes to make a place gay in summer if they are properly selected. A few each of feverfew, scarlet geraniums, yellow and dark calceolarias, blue lobelia, saponaria stocks and asters, and a little sweet alyssum will make of themselves any small garden look well at this time of the season. Roll or beat grass plots, and keep grass short, pull out all weeds, foul grass always looks ill.

PLANT HOUSE.—Attention must be paid in this drying weather to seedling calceolarias, cinerarias, and Chinese primroses, fresh sowings of the two former may be made. Pelargoniums that are done flowering may now be cut back and cuttings put in. If there are any old plants not wanted for keeping over winter, turn them out in the flower plot, and they will continue flowering till the frost comes. Before cutting them down, let them be rather dry at the root than otherwise, and keep them dryish till they are breaking their buds. Azaleas that are not outside must have plenty of air. Heaths and epacrises must be kept in a cool shady place, having their pots plunged in coal ashes. Give window plants all the air possible in order to keep them from being drawn.

Correspondence.

[*We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.*]

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD AND ELFIN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I perceive from the report of the Consett Local Board, given in your last week's issue, that the members considered the remarks of "Elfin" in a recent issue of the *Chronicle* regarding the want of public conveniences in Consett, and the disgraceful and demoralising exhibitions resulting therefrom. It seemed strange that the Board required to be told by "Elfin" either of the existence of the exhibitions complained of, or of others more disgraceful and demoralising witnessed every day in the streets of Consett. I refer to the drunkenness, the cursing, the swearing, and the filthy obscenity witnessed in our streets. As an amendment on "Elfin's" proposition that the Board erect conveniences I would suggest that the publicans be required to furnish them, and that the Board require of all publicans to provide conveyances to carry their inebriates home and not have respectable street passengers annoyed by meeting drunken dehumanised animals cursing and swearing and not unfrequently vomiting the filthy contents of their stomachs at one's feet on the pavement. If we had less public-house drinking we would have less need of these so-called conveniences. We never hear of sober men behaving in the disgraceful manner referred to. But why should publicans be allowed to supply drink to persons till, and after, they are intoxicated, when their licence forbids them just as much as it forbids gambling? Are not our police at fault in not entering public-houses in search of drunken men and women in the same way as they do where gambling is suspected, or where they have reason to believe improper hours are kept? I hope that the Local Board at its next sitting will consider this aspect of the question it has more to do with the sanitary condition of the district than any other question that comes under their consideration. It is now no uncommon thing for working men to be discharged from their employment through drink, and yet we find employers of labour proprietors of public-houses and therefore interested in a large liquor consumption; others again are magistrates, guardians, overseers, or members of Local Boards, in all of which capacities they are morally bound to administer the law for the protection of the public including, of course, their working men, as laid down in the spirit and beer licences. Yet so remiss are they in the exercise of their duty in this respect that notwithstanding the numbers of helpless inebriates which issue daily from our public-houses we never hear of a publican being "pulled up" for the offence. The drunk and disorderly victim is generally seized upon, but the law breaker who gives him the drink escapes. If publicans are allowed to violate with impunity their licence for the sale of drink. Why should not druggists have the same privilege? While on the subject of drinking I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of our Local Board, the necessity there exists for the erection of a few drinking fountains throughout the town, in the absence of public wells fountains are an absolute necessity.

Yours, &c.,
ELFIN THE SECOND.

E R R A T U M.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I perceive that a few inaccuracies in syntax and in numerals have crept into my commmunication of last week, on "Symbolism." I need not enumerate them, but to "small critics" I may merely say with mine ancient friend, Cap'en Benjamin Cuttle—"when found, make a note of."

Yours truly,
CLAUDE.

Clarendon School, Consett, July 15, 1869.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR.—Allow me to express my most grateful acknowledgment for your repeated kindnesses and further offers of service. I am excedingly well pleased with the description Mr. Parker gives us of a few of our Consett bachelors; and it is my wish that negotiations of a promising kind may be entered into as early as possible. I have had a short interview with one of them since I was favoured with your last impression, and during our conversation he handed to me a female portrait, and according to the appearance of her garb I said to myself, a widow. It appeared to me he had just been taking his tea when I entered the room he was in, as there was a small table with a cup and saucer on it, but I saw nothing that would satisfy hunger or thirst, nevertheless, a more agreeable companion I will not desire through this life's journey. With respect to one's errors, sir, when one knows them there is a probability of mending them. You may perhaps think it an extravagant fancy, but I stand a chance.

HARRIET.

Consett, July 5, 1869.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The duty of a journalist and reporter of public events ought to be very impartial in the discharge of their duty as it respects the meeting held in the Town's Hall, on the 7th inst. Your reporter has been very unfair indeed. Referring to myself he has attacked me very unjustly in his report and made me appear to use language that I never gave expression to, and otherwise so altered the construction of my remarks as to make them unintelligible. I have no desire to enter further into personal matters and will therefore avoid detail; but as to the object of the meeting that is another thing upon which I feel bound to make a few observations. There has been an attempt in the entire report to mislead the public and pervert the truth. The fact is, that the authors of the meeting never so much as hinted at a Sunday delivery at all, and I never once heard it advocated by a single individual. What the party with whom I was acting desired to have was simply the letters brought to the place as formerly and taken away in the evening, so that in cases of family emergencies and other urgent circumstances persons might be able to avail themselves of a ready and inexpensive mode of communicating with their friends. Every speaker on our side of the question advocated no delivery on the Sunday, but merely to have the option of going to the Post Office for a letter and to be able to post one, as is the case in all other towns and villages where they have not got a Sunday delivery.

Yours, &c.,
JOS. HOWARD.

[Our correspondent makes some serious charges against our reporter. We have taken some trouble to inquire into the matter, and the result of our investigation is that all, even those who voted in favour of Mr. Howard's motion, agree as to the truthfulness of the report.—ED. *C. G.*]

SIR,—Some of the advocates of the Sunday mail are trying to make capital of the inconsistencies, real or imaginary, of some of the opponents of that measure; some of the latter forsooth have been seen getting a letter at the Post Office on a Sunday; and therefore it is right to have a Sunday mail; just about the kind of logic generally used by advocates of a bad cause. Now, whether the charge be true or not I cannot tell, but suppose it be so, what then? What were the arguments used against a Sunday mail at the meeting last week? Certainly not that it is a sin to receive, read, or write a letter on Sundays; no one denied that it was a privilege to hear from a sick relative on that day, but that we could not have that privilege without entailing an extra day's work on a number of working men, and rather than have it at such a price we would forego the privilege, but if we cannot prevent the extra work why then sacrifice the privilege? That would be very like a little boy taking the pet with his dinner. For a person to go on a Sunday for letters who professes that such a course is sinful would of course be inconsistent, but I never met with such a person never heard of such, except from such Sabbath iconoclasts as Mr. Howard, who made all his opposition arguments as he went on for the purpose of replying to them in his own way. There was not one of the arguments he so courageously did battle with was ever mentioned at the meeting and Mr. H. did not reply to one argument which was used. The clap-trap of straining at gnats and swallowing camels, and of being horribly shocked at the character of other people's consciences is a very convenient way of getting along when reason and common sense does not suit, and it has the better effect after a good sound blow at *sanctity* expressed with a good sneering emphasis. Let the arguments which were used be replied to, that such a step would entail an extra day's work on a number of working men, and I believe that if even a sufficient number of men can be found at present to do the work for the extra pay it brings, the tendency is to bring about a state of things when they will have to do it unwillingly, and to work seven days a week for six days' pay, or less. It is so in France and brought about by the same means. First, a privilege for one in a thousand, then a day of pleasure for the many, and a day of work for the few; now, a day of pleasure for the few (the wealthy) and a day of work for the many (the working men). Every working man in France who cannot live on short time must work seven days a week, for less than that is short time there. British workmen contradict this, or prevent it in England for your own sakes.

Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE OPPOSITION.

SIR,—At the commencement of the discussion on the "Sunday delivery" I fully expected the promoters would have viewed the question from a social and moral point, but they seemed very much inclined to take the religious view of the case. The mover, seconder, and supporter gave us some consideration and thought upon "duty to God," "matter of conscience," "glad tidings of the gospel," and "sanctification." I was not prepared to hear this when I saw who they were but the mystery is solved when one remembers that in reading the temptation of Christ, Satan could talk quite as religiously as the Saviour. Sir, what do you think of the attitude of the Chairman? Did it strike you as being very impartial? We are told this district contains 20,000 inhabitants. Was the meeting last week representative? In the division the chairman told us the numbers were—for the Sunday delivery, between 80 and 90; against, between 50 and 60. Taking the outside numbers would you consider 150 a fair representation? What do you think of the division? Look at the circumstances—9 o'clock, no gas, confusion worse confused through the darkness increasing every moment. Looking at the attitude of the chairman, take these together, had they a victory? Such a one as it is they are welcome to it. I am told that some of the chief supporters of the "Sunday delivery" are very much interested in sporting papers and betting books. Is this true? Just keep your eye open, sir. In writing to the Postmaster-General in London, will our opponents state that "at a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Consett, presided over by an impartial chairman," &c. Will they state this; we must wait and see. The question is of the most importance to our tradesmen. It seems to me the consideration for them is just this. Knowing what I do of the requirements of my business, and judging of my experience in life, is the benefit I am likely to gain from a Sunday delivery anything like equivalent to disturbing the 52 Sabbaths per year of men who are now quite free from Sabbath duty. The question was forcibly put at the meeting by the Rev. W. Middleton. Again, with regard to our working men, who know what long hours of toil and labour mean, and who consider Sunday as their own day of rest, will they wish in view of the little advantage, which may now and then arise from a Sunday delivery, will these wish to promote a movement which is likely to lead to any person having to give any portion of every Sabbath to his duty, and then, too, without any extra remuneration. I would like to ask, sir, where were the ministers and members of our Churches? Did they not know of the meeting? Let them think this matter over. Once more—do the friends of Sabbath rest intend to let the matter end here? I hope not; we have our resources and can be represented in London.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

Consett, July 8, 1869.

SIR,—Perhaps you will spare a corner in your paper for a few remarks on the meeting held on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall, on the postal question, confining myself to that part of it which referred to the Sunday mail. In his opening speech Mr. Howard stated that he did not see why Consett should be behind other places in having a Sunday mail and quoted the cases of Whickham, Burnopfield, and Fellside, where the influence of two gentlemen gave the people of these places the benefit of a Sunday mail. Mr. Howard did not say whether the inhabitants of these highly favoured villages wished the privilege or were even consulted about it; in the absence of such information I would submit that these cases are not to the point. The inhabitants of Consett know as well as Mr. Howard does that they have as much right as the inhabitants of any other place to have their letters on Sunday, but if they chose for the benefit of the Post Office officials to waive the exercise of that right, they are at liberty to do so; but if we had a great and very liberal lord in our midst, who, in the arbitrary exercise of his power, should, for his own benefit, procure for the district a Sunday mail, the inhabitants would neither deserve credit nor blame in the matter. The meeting at Consett was to ascertain the opinions of the inhabitants on the question, in the cases quoted the opinion of the people was utterly ignored, consequently they were not to the point.

The very honest-faced but over-candid working man who proposed that there should be Sunday mails, gave the meeting a page from his experience of the dreadful inconvenience and evil consequences resulting from the want of Sunday letters, but his extreme candour spoiled his case and gave it an amusingly ludicrous turn, for after the letter which put him in an agony all Sunday came on the Monday the folks at home forgot to send it to him with his dinner, and they forgot to send it with his tea, and the poor fellow did not get it till after six o'clock at night which was too late to be of any service. Of course, Mr. Howard, when he rose to second the motion sympathised very much with his "brother," but did it not strike the philosophic noddle of this sapient individual that possibly a letter might arrive on the Saturday to the postmaster, the letter-carrier or some others connected with the delivery, requesting his presence to a sick bed or a funeral on the Sunday, but owing to the duties which would be required of him through a Sunday mail he would be prevented from going. This Sunday question is one which the Consettonians have peculiar facilities for judging upon. Very recently the district had a postal communication on Sunday. Since the opening of the railway they have had none. The question to solve is—Does the letter-receiving inhabitants find the inconvenience so great that a return to the old state of things is absolutely necessary? Judging from the absence of any allusion to the Consett Iron Company by the promoters of the question, and the emphatic declaration of the representative from the *Guardian* office, which, next to the Ironworks, is the largest receiver of letters in the district, against the motion, together with the generally expressed opinion of the majority of the meeting, notwithstanding the division, I would say that nothing like a wide-spread desire existed to return to the old system. That there is a disadvantage, however, existing from the present state of affairs cannot be denied, but could not that be removed by an early despatch on Monday mornings in addition to that at 5 p.m.

One word in conclusion regarding the division. When the show of hands was taken there was an unmistakeable majority in favour of no Sunday mail. When it was agreed to divide an equally unmistakeable majority went over to the no Sunday mail side, but one or two spirit dealers and beer sellers who were present quickly observed how matters stood and by a species of influence neither honourable nor legal, drew whole seatfuls over to their side and thus gained a majority.

I am yours, &c.,
FIDO.

P.S.—In the event of another meeting being called on the subject, I would suggest that the speakers on both sides be selected for their wisdom and prudence rather than for their zeal, had such been the case on Wednesday night much irrelevant talk would have been avoided.

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

CASTLESIDE v. TOW LAW.

A match was played between the above clubs on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a victory for the Castleside Club by 16 runs. This end was chiefly owing to the good batting of Messrs. Leslie and Hodgson (the former going in first in the first innings and carrying his bat out for 33 runs), and also the destructive left-hand bowling of Mr. Foggon. For Tow Law the batting of Mr. Smith was very steady and good, and the bowling of Messrs. Scott and Hindmour was very fair. The fielding of the Castleside team in the second innings of Tow Law was excellent, and we have no doubt was a good help towards winning the match. Annexed is the score.

CASTLESIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H. R. Foggon, c Wilson, b Scott	6	b Scott	0
J. Leslie, not out	33	st Smith	1
J. Hodgson, b Scott	9	b Hinddmour	15
M. Davidson, b Scott	2	b Hindmour	2
W. Farrer, b Scott	0	run out	0
J. H. Farrer, c and b Westgarth	3	b Hindmour	0
J. Collinson, c and b Scott	0	c Smith, Hindmour	0
J. Dover, thrown out by Robinson	2	run out	0
J. Smith, b Scott	0	not out	2
J. Pattinson, b Scott	0	thrown out by Robinson	0
R. Gray, b Scott	0	Hindmour	1
b, 9; l b 4	13	b, 5; wide 1	6
	68		27

TOW LAW.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Robinson, c Hodgson b Lisle	2	c Pattinson, b Foggin	4
Jos. Westgarth, b Foggon	0	c Pattinson, b Lisle	0
T. Smith, st J. Harrar, b Foggon	10	run out	11
J. Coats, b Foggon	2	c Hudson, b Lisle	0
W. Scott, h w b Foggon	2	b Lisle	5
G. Gibson, run out	7	c J. H. Farrar, b Lisle	1
N. Smiles, b Foggon	1	b Foggon	3
J. Oswald, b Lisle	4	not out	1
G. Hindmour, c Lisle, b Foggon	5	c Lisle, b Foggon	1
J. Westgarth, b Foggon	1	b Lisle	1
T. Hinds, not out	0	c W. Farrar, b Foggon	1
b, 9; l b, 2	11	b	6
	45		34

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club was held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday—the Duke of Argyll presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, his Grace passed a high panegyric on the memory of the late Mr. Cobden.

THE TRAFFIC IN NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The authorities of Woolwich Arsenal have just made a report on nitro-glycerine, embodying some suggestions for diminishing the public danger from its employment. A bill has been drafted and will probably be at once introduced into Parliament, based upon these suggestions.

EXTRAORDINARY CHILD STEALING CASE.—A man named Edward Hartley, tall and of powerful build, was on Friday, charged on remand at the Hull Police Court, with stealing a child, and also with assaulting a woman named Allison. The child—a girl seven years old—is the daughter of a lady in Liverpool, well connected, who intrusted it from its infancy to Mrs. Allison's care. For some time she has wanted to have it at her own home, but its foster mother declined to give it up; and the prisoner has been employed to obtain it by force. Mrs. Allison, seeing the child watched, took it away to some friends, till a mourning card, alleging the death of the mother, was sent to her. She then returned to Hull with the girl, when prisoner called at the house, and snatching up the girl ran off with her, but was stopped by the neighbours. During a scuffle which took place, while Mrs. Allison endeavoured to prevent the prisoner from taking the child away, the assaut was committed.—The stipendiary magistrate acquitted the prisoner on the charge of stealing the child, but said he had been guilty of a gross assault, and sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

THREE MURDERS IN AUSTRALIA.—No fewer than three murders are reported from Victoria, Australia. The first was discovered on the 5th of May, when the body of a women who had been killed by strangulation was found on the dried swamp at the rear of the military barracks, near Melbourne. On the 12th, or just a week later, a man named William Danaher was murderously assaulted at Chillwell, Geelong, by another man named Fuller, receiving wounds of which he died two days afterwards. On the day that the news of this occurrence reached Melbourne, the town was still more painfully shocked to hear that the Rev. W. Hill, a Wesleyan minister, had been murdered by a supposed madman, while performing his ministrations in Peutridge Gaol. One of the prisoners, named Ritson, under sentence for shooting a man without the slightest provocation, in the public market, was visited by a Mr. Hill, for the purpose of religion. The two were left together in the cell, the warder remaining outside; in a few minutes Mr. Hill was heard to say "Mercy, man, mercy," but thinking it part of the service, no notice was taken till he heard a slight scuffling inside; he then forced open the door, and found Mr. Hill lying on the floor, with his head smashed in, and Ritson with the hinge of his bedstead in his hand, cowering, terror-stricken in the corner of the cell. Ritson was a quiet, submissive prisoner, and there is little doubt committed the murder during temporary paroxysm of madness. Possibly he has a homicidal mania, which only afflicts him at times.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says:—Owing to late fine weather the hay crops will now be secure. Late pieces of wheat have been coming into bloom, and there has been a marked change for the better in every English country and all parts of Europe. Still, first gatherings in France show inferior weight and deficient yield. The late fine weather has only partially checked the upward movement, which on an average has been fully 1s per quarter higher, while millers have had to pay 3s. more than previous week. The same firmness is partially exhibited in other parts of Europe, and generally the position is yet critical, with greater likelihood of an advance than a recurrence to late quotations. But little change has occurred at New York in the value of bread stuffs.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small country and coasting supply of wheat, but rather a large arrival from abroad, mostly from the Black Sea and Egypt. Fine samples of English and foreign brought a further advance of 1s since Saturday, or 2s over the rates of this day week, but for other descriptions the demand was limited at 1s improvement. Barley for grinding 1s dearer. Malt dull. Oats were 1s higher. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour 2s dearer for English, and 1s per sack for foreign.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 0s 0d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 9½d; mutton, 7½d to 9d; veal, 8d to 9d; lamb, 8d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d each. Pigeons 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s. Apples, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Gooseberries 3d to 4d per quart. Cherries, 4d to 0d per lb. Onions 0d. per lb. Old potatoes 10d; new rounds, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; kidneys, 0s 0d to 2s 0d per stone. Green peas 8d to 1s 0d per peck.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Red wheat sold at from 13s 0d to 13s 9d per boll, and white 14s 0d to 14s 9d. Barley made from 10s 6d to 11s. Oats: long made 26s to 30s, short 32s to 34s. Beans 50s to 54s per qr.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Wheat brought an advance of 2s to 3s per qr. on last week's prices; barley was up 6d per qr., and oats met a fair sale at the rates of last week.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The fine weather is causing the crops to progress very satisfactorily, and the general tone of the market has become quieter. Buyers having provided for pressing requirements are acting reservedly, expecting that in the course of a week or ten days, when the hay crop is secured and labour more available, more wheat will be thrashed and sent to market. At Mark Lane to-day the attendance was small, and there was only a limited inquiry for any kind of grain, but supplies being light rates were not lower for either wheat or spring corn.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.	s. d.
Wheat	39,688	at 44 11
Barley	247	at 36 6
Oats	993	at 27 9

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 133 beasts and 1,790 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, generally speaking, the whole on offer was inferior. The supply of beef comprised 763 head. There was a tolerably good demand for most kinds at a decline of about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, in exceptional cases 9s 9d and even 10s per imperial stone would be obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 6d. Prices were very irregular, with a middling finish, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,970. The mutton trade ruled firm for the better qualities at previous currencies, but the middling and inferior sorts receded about ½d per lb. from the rates of last week, with a tolerably good clearance. Lambs.—The demand varied considerably, and prices receded ½d per lb. from the rates of Tuesday last, the better qualities, which were again very scare, moved freely off at extreme currencies, but the inferior sorts experienced a slow hanging market, and part were left unsold. Pigs—186 were shown. The pork trade ruled slow, prices varied very little from last week, and nearly all changed hands.

Prices:—Prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; cows, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 7½d to 8d; middling 6½d to 7d; tups, ewes, and inferior 5¾d to 6¼d; lamb 7¼d to 8½d per lb., sinking offal.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beef 8s 3d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lbs.; mutton 7d to 8d, a few small weights making 8¼d, lamb 8d to 8½d, calves 7½d to 8d per lb; fat pigs 8s 3d to 8s 6d per stone, store ditto commanding less money. Fat stock met with rather heavy sale, particularly horned cattle, which could not be cleared off. There was, however, no material alteration in prices.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beef 3s 8d to 5s 6d; mutton 3s 4d to 5s 8d; veal 3s 4d to 5s 8d; pork 3s 0d to 5s 10d; lamb 4s 0d to 6s 0d per stone. No alteration from the rates of Monday for beef and mutton. Lamb dearer. Veal in good supply; best qualities firm. Pork dull.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 43 carts of hay, and 38 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £8 0s 0d; this year's growth, £5 9s 0d to £6 0s 0d; new land Hay, £7 0s 0d to £8 0s 0d; this year's growth, £5 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; and oat straw, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a smaller attendance at the makers' meeting to-day. Business was not very brisk. Pig iron does not show much alteration, there being a dull inquiry beyond the regular supplies on old contracts. The returns of the Association reveal a diminution of stocks to the extent of close upon 10,000 tons upon the month of June, the total stocks in makers' hands being somewhere about 60,000 tons. The warrant stores continue, however, to get lower. Probably a large part of the diminished delivery by makers' arises from a disposition to restrict supplies at the end of the half year. Prices of pig iron are unchanged. The rail and general manufactured iron trade continue busy.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Wednesday.—South Hetton 16s 9d, East Hartlepool 16s 9d, Eden Main 15s 6d, Hastings 14s. Ships at market 31½, sold 23¾. Ships at sea, 30.

MORPETH WOOL MARKET, Wednesday.—Half-bred, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d: Cheviot hogg, 1s 6d; ewe, 1s 3½d.

LEEDS WOOL MARKET, Wednesday.—There has not been quite so many fresh lots placed as at the former markets, and the buyers have been less disposed to give the prices. This has caused the business to be rather flatter than at the previous markets.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—Sellers, 50s 10d, buyers 50s 9d cash.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At 139, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Malon, of a daughter.

At Delves Lane, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Atkin, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. John Pescod, of a son.

At Front Street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Batey, of a son.

At 164, on the 14th inst., Mrs Fenegan, of a son.

BLACKHILL—On the 12th inst., the wife of P.C. Riddell, of a daughter.

At 1, Tinnill Row, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Bell, of a daughter.

LEADGATE—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Cox, of a son.

DERWENT COTTAGES—On the 13th inst., Mrs. Bell, of a son.

ALLENDALE—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Snaith, of a son—still born.

MIDDLESBRO'.—On the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. McGarrety, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONSETT—At Christ Church, on the 10th inst., Mr. Geo. Bell, farmer, of Cow Byres, near Blanchland, to Miss Mary Swinburne, of Edmondbyers.

LANCHESTER—On the 10th inst., Mr. J. Larmouth to Miss Elizabeth Bell, both of Burnhope Colliery.

NEWCASTLE—At St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, West Clayto Street, on the 7th inst., Mr. Chas. Ingham to Miss Maria Neal, of Consett.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 8th inst., the infant daughter of Mr Malon.

At Victoria Street, on the 12th inst., aged 15 months, Jane Maddison.

BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY—On the 6th inst., aged 62 Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Maddison grocer.

HOBSON—On the 12th inst., aged 80, Mary Curry.

Poetry: Original and Select.

A PLEA FOR THE SEA-BIRDS.

Stay now thine hand!
Proclaim not man's dominion
Over God's works by strewing rocks and sand
With sea-birds' blood stained plume and broken pinion.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Spend not thy days of leisure
In scattering death along the peaceful strand
For very wantonness, or pride, or pleasure.

For bird's sake, spare!
Leave it in happy motion
To wheel its easy circles through the air
Or rest and rock upon the shining ocean.

For man's sake, spare!
Leave him this "thing of beauty"
To glance and glide before him everywhere
And throw a gleam on after days of duty.

For God's sake, spare!
He notes each sea-bird falling
And in creation's groans mark its sad share—
It's dying cry—for retribution calling.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Cease from this useless slaughter—
For though kind nature from the rocks and sand
Washes the stains each day with briny water;—

Yet on thine hand,
Raised against God's fair creature,
Beware lest there be found a crimson brand,
Indelible by any force of Nature.

RICHARD WILTON, M.A.

Londesborough Rectory.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Wimbledon sweetmeats—Bull's eyes.

The Wimbledon "Commons"—The seven who beat the Lords.

QUERY IF SUFFICIENT?—The only objection to concurrent endowment—current opinion.

A MATCH AT LONG ODDS.—The spider against the fly, over the beacon course, Newmarket.

NOT ABDICATED YET.—Lord Derby still seems to reign over his party, and not to have forfeited his claim to the title of "The E(a)rl King."

"THE MORE YOU STIR IT," &c.—The wisest thing Mr. Grenville Murray's friends can do, would be to borrow from his adversary a Newman and a fresh field.

THE GALLANT SCOTS.—As a party of pretty girls approached the camp of the Royal Scottish at Wimbledon, the band struck up—"The Camp-belles are coming.

WIMBLEDON *v.* WESTMINSTER.—At the Wimbledon match the Commons have beaten the Lords for the first time. Let us hope that in the Westminster match the Lords have not beaten the Commons for the last.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Considering the richness of Canon Greenwell's finds in the Barrows of the North of England, very general disappointment has been felt at finding so little in the Cairns of the North of Ireland.

THE CHANGELING.—*Nurse Canterbury* (holding a child in her arms: "Which we've taken the greatest care of 'im, mem, and 'ope you'll think 'im grow'd." *Mrs. Prime Minister*: "That is not my che-ild—not in the least like it."

BOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.—Mr. Granville Murray makes light of the effect of Lord Carrington's tap on the head. But to judge by the disgraceful scuffle in Marlborough Street Police Court, he was decidedly afraid of the effect of Mr. Newman's box on the ear.

A VERY SUFFICIENT REASON.—For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the camp at Wimbledon, the butts have been gravelled. The reason given by Lord Elcho, we understand, is the discredit "the Turf" has fallen into.

"COMING EVENTS," &c.—In the match at Wimbledon the Commons beat the Lords. In the contest between these two bodies, expected to come off almost immediately at Westminster, many persons are hoping that the Commons will be again victorious. Betting in favour of the Lower House.

THE JUVENILE STAKES.—In this years competition at Wimbledon all ages have been provided for, down to the very youngest for whom the "Enfield Nursery Prizes" seem specially designed. But is it not a great risk to entrust an Enfield in such inexperienced hands? Would not a popgun be safer?

OH, WOODMAN!—A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the deplorable and disgraceful fact that several of the finest trees in Kensington Gardens, and particularly five or six noble old Scotch firs, have been brutally felled. Who was the Vandal that—by the hands of his servants—felled them. He must be a very stupid feller.

A DOUBLE MEANING FOR DIS-ENDOWMENT.—People seem to forget that the monosyllable "dis" used in composition has two meanings. There is the Latin "dis," which means separation; the Greek "dis" which means doubling. In the case of the Bill for "*Dis*endowing the Irish Church," the Commons employ "dis"; in the former sense; the Lords, in the latter.

Extracts from JUDY.

Fancy bread—Prize-fighters.

When a dog answers to his name, what does he say?

More rappy thought—The stuff and nonsense of the meetings of the Dialectical Society.

How to make a little money go a long way—Send a Post Office Order for twopence to Australia.

The normal state of our work-girls—Sew, sew; and *Judy* is afraid, in many respects, it is but too true.

Judy is extremely glad to notice that the Queen has given a hundred pounds to Mrs. Gladstone's Home for Convalescents—an excellent institution, presided over by an excellent lady.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—*Short-sighted maiden lady* (to rude buoy in the distance). Ga-long with you, do? Ga-long, or I'll call the bathing woman, I will.

NOT MUCH OF A KETCH.—The newspapers tell us that Calcraft is quite a lion in Paris, and that he is making shoes for the court ladies. The French call him a cord-onnier.

WAS IT LIKELY, NOW?—*Intelligent Foreigner* (though perhaps, after all, he meant imperence): Excusez, Madame, but has it happen to ze back of your head to come off!

A HEARTY JOKE.—"Mr. Solomon Hart, R.A., has been appointed secretary *pro. tem.* in place of Mr. Knight, R.A."—*Evening Paper*. *Judy* is glad to hear that the R.A. body not only has a Hart upon which it can lay its hand, but also at the same time may be assured of its being *in the right place*.

Extracts from FUN.

The public wheel—The velocipede.

The pink of (im)perfection—Rouge.

The utmost *rigger* of the law—An Old Bailey special pleader.

Why is a dead horse like the tiles? Because it is cats'-meet.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE.—It will be found as a rule, that after "hot words" a coolness springs up.

HINT TO FARMERS.—To save the expense of a crow-boy. Purchase a "scare-fier."

The legal profession.—Honesty. (We don't say what the legal practice is.

A BLACK JOKE.—A correspondent wishes to know whether the coloured singers at the Christy Minstrels learn music by a study of Jim Crow-matics.

JURIES-PRUDENCE, THOUGH NOT LAW.—Providing the wherewithal to fortify the inner man when that relic of barbarism—a lock-up all night—is impending.

What is the difference between the portrait of the Lord Mayor in the Royal Academy, and the leading story in the *St. James's Magazine?* The latter is the *Life's Assize*, the former is the size o' life.

STRANGE AND TRUE.—"I say, ma," said Master Mischievous, "one of the kittins is sitting in the old cat's lap." His mother hastened to see the strange fact, and found that one of the kittens had tumbled into the saucer of milk.

A POLE-ITE SUGGESTION.—We now a "fellah who nevaw weads the papaws ye know. He so profoundly ignorant of all that concerns the press, that when he heard the other day of the *Northern Whig* he said he supposed it was meant for the bare Pole in the Arctic Regions.

"THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN."—It may prove of interest to the diligent student to learn that in the Museum at Kew Gardens he will find "The Mushroom Family" amply illustrated—and very curious specimens some of them are. The drive in Hyde Park, too, will prove a fruitful field for observation.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

FRUITFUL SIGNS OF THE SEASON.—Concurrent endowment playing old gooseberry in the Government measure.

There is no truth in the rumour that the landing stages of the penny steamboats are to be made life piers. On the contrary, their appearance has caused a "dead set" to be made among them.

Our friend Napoleon the Third, is not in such a critical position as some people would suppose. True he is about to lose (perhaps, by the time these lines are in print, has lost) his Minister. But then the man was only a Rouher *(roue.)*

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, on the report of the amendments on the Irish Church Bill, the Earl of Carnarvon moved to restore the date of January 1, 1871, as that from which the disestablishment of the Irish Church should take effect. Lord Cairns said the rent charges were paid in May and November, and he suggested, therefore, that the date should be the 1st of May, 1871. After a short discussion the suggestion was agreed to. Some discussion afterwards took place with respect to the amendment, empowering the bishops of the Irish Church to retain their peerage during life, and a clause enabling them to exercise their ecclesiastical titles, but no alteration was made and the clause was withdrawn. Lord Redesdale moved a series of clauses authorising the representative body of the Irish Church and the synod of the Roman Catholic Church each to submit three persons to the Crown for nomination to archbishoprics and bishoprics, the Crown to select one, and to have the power to issue summonses to one Archbishop and two Bishops of each Church to sit in the House of Lords. The Earl of Granard, on the part of the Roman Catholic Church described the clauses as monstrous and utterly inadmissable, and they were then withdrawn. On clause 28, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved to reinsert words omitted with respect to the payment for glebes and parsonages, but after a long discussion the amendment was negatived. On clause 29, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved to insert a clause accepting £500,000 in lieu of private endowments. Earl Granville said the Government would only make that offer on the understanding that it included the Ulster glebes. The clause was agreed to. The Earl of Clancarty gave notice that on the third reading he should move that the bill be read a third time time that day three months. The House then adjourned.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Newdegate presented a petition from a meeting held at St. James's Hall, in which the petitioners expressed their alarm at the interference of the Home Secretary with the rights of lawful assembly and free discussion, and prayed the House to take measures for maintaining them. Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Salomons, regretted to say that the Government had received information of outrages committed on Jews in the Danubian Principalities. The instructions to the Consul-General and the agent of Bucharest had invariably been that he should not cease to represent to the Roumanian Government the bad effect which the ill-treatment of the Jews in the Danubian Principalities produced in other countries. He was sorry the result of those representations had not been such as might reasonably have been expected; but he hoped that, under the influence of the enlightened Prince who now governed Roumania, a new state of things would be inaugurated. Mr. Monsell, in reply to a question, said that the Government of the Dominion of Canada had virtually accepted the terms proposed for the cession of the Hudson's Bay territory. At the evening sitting, Mr. Eastwick called attention to the state of affairs in Central Asia, which gave rise to an interesting discussion.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Monday, the Royal Assent was given to a number of public and private bills, after which Lord Kinnaird moved for certain papers relating to the sanitary condition of the School of Musketry at Hythe, which were agreed to. Earl Granville then moved the third reading of the Irish Church bill. The Earl of Clancarty moved that it be read a third time that day three months. Lord Lurgan supported the bill. The Earl of Derby said his objection to the measure still remained, but he advised his noble friend to press his motion. He hoped, however, their Lordships would resist any attempt on the part of the Commons to modify their amendments. He added that on Thursday, he and his friends would lay on the table a protest against the bill. After some remarks Lord Lyttelton and the Bishop of Tuam, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time. On the motion that the bill do pass, the Earl of Devon moved the omission of the words entitling the Irish bishops to retain their seats during life; and after some discussion, the motion was carried amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches. Earl Stanhope then moved the insertion in clause 28, of which he had given notice, and the object of which was to secure what is known as the concurrent endowment. Lord Houghton and the Duke of Somerset supported the motion, which was opposed by Lord Kimberley, who said the Government objected to all schemes of "levelling up," and by Lord Granard, who said the Catholic hierarchy were not prepared to accept endowments from State, what the Roman Catholics demanded was, disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and social and political equality. Lord Dunraven said the measure was one really of disestablishment and re-endowment. Earl Russell and Lord Westbury supported the motion, which was opposed by Earl Granville on the part of the Government. Lord Cairns also opposed the motion, but on a division it was carried by a majority of seven, and the bill then passed.

In the COMMONS the Home Secretary gave notice that he would bring in a bill to protect the funds of trades unions from embezzlement for a limited period; and Mr. Newdegate gave notice that he would on Friday move a resolution involving a strong vote of censure on the Home Secretary for interfering with the right of free public meeting. Mr. Otway, in reply to a question, said that by the terms of cession to M. Lesseps, vessels of all nations would be entitled to use the Suez Canal upon an equal footing. The Home Secretary, in reply to a question expressed the opinion that, if it were possible to deprive the nitroglycerine of its explosive property during transit, it ought to be done; and if not, its transit ought to be prohibited. After some conversation with reference to the fatal riot at Portsdown, the House went into committee on the Civil Service Estimates. The Lord-Advocate afterwards moved the second reading of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) bill.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Bishops' Resignation Bill, which provides for the appointment, under certain circumstances, of coadjutor bishops. The motion was agreed to after some discussion. The Earl of Kimberley afterwards moved the second reading of the Assessed Rates' Bill, which was also agreed to after some discussion, and their Lordships adjourned.

At the morning sitting of the COMMONS, Mr. H. Sheridan asked a series of questions with reference to the boiler explosions at Bingley, Whead Bassett, Sherbourn House Colliery, and Nuneaton; after which the House went into Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill. The bill ultimately passed through committee. At the evening sitting there were long discussions with respect to the constitution of Malta, our relations with China, and other matters of general interest.

WEDNESDAY.

At the regular morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Dr. Brewer, said that the subject of the burial of stillborn infants formed part of an inquiry now going on, which had been suggested by the Sanitary Commissioners. Mr. W. E. Forster, in reply to a question, said that a number of foreign cattle had been slaughtered at Thames Haven and Brown's Wharves, in consequence of their suffering from foot and mouth disease. The disease was not of a fatal character, and home cattle when suffering from it were not interfered with. Mr. Locke King then moved the second reading of the Real Estates Intestacy Bill, the object of which, he said was to do away with the absurd distinction with regard to land, and to make the law as to real and personal property uniform. Mr. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. B. Hope and Mr. Henley, and supported by Mr. C. Buxton and the Solicitor-General. On a division, the second reading was carried by 169 to 144. The Libel Bill was withdrawn. The House afterwards went into committee on the County Coroners' Bill. Two clauses were passed, one of which was amended so as to vest the election in the Parliamentary voters instead of the freeholders only. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the only business of much importance was the Endowed Schools Bill, which was considered in committee. Several other Bills were also advanced a stage.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS was crowded on Thursday when the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill were considered. In opening the debate, Mr. Gladstone stated what he proposed to do. He should object to all the amendments except the third, relating to annuities, and the fifth, which occurred in the 25th clause, for the protection of annuitants. These would be agreed to with alterations. Mr. Disraeli hoped the House would address itself to the consideration of the amendments of the House of Lords, which had been introduced after exhaustive debates, marked with great ability and statesmanship. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to move the rejection of their Lordships' several amendments, and his motions were, with trifling exceptions, agreed to: the clauses being in most cases reduced to their original forms.

The following inscription is actually to be found in an ancient cemetery in Rockville, Eastern Massachusetts:—"In memory of Jane Bent, who kicked up her heels and away she went."

A foppish fellow advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty "up hill work." "Good, said his friend, "I would rather go up hill than down any time."

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—TWENTY-ONE PERSONS DROWNED.—At Krenholm, near Narva, in Russia, a number of persons having collected on a bridge, the parapet gave way. Sixty-five persons were precipitated into the river, and twenty-one drowned.

A SWEDISH TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The town of Gefle, in Sweden, from whence large quantities of wood are imported to this country, was on Monday last completely burned down. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

An ariel machine, intended to make the trip between New York and San Francisco in twenty-four hours, has been invented by a genius in the latter city, and according to reports of the first trial trip it works like a charm, being propelled in any direction in the air.

FATAL RIOT IN MORAVIA.—On Monday and Tuesday, serious disturbances took place among the working classes in Moravia rendering interference necessary on the part of the military. Stones having been thrown at the troops, the latter fired on the mob, killing two and wounding twelve of the rioters.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 12 (Evening).—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Rouher read the following message from the Emperor, by the declaration on the 28th ult.:—

"I announced that I should submit at the ordinary session of the Chamber the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realise the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its aspirations.

"It is my firm intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the fundamental basis of the constitution.

"I now lay before you by this message the decisions which have been taken at the Council.

"The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible to examine the following questions, viz.:—

"The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to the proceeding, and the right of electing its bureau.

"Second, the simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments.

"Third, to make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariff in international treaties.

"Fourth, the voting of the budget by chapter in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete.

"Fifth, the suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of ministers.

"Sixth, the extension of the right of interpellation. The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate, and the more efficient solidarity which will be established between the Chamber and the Government. The faculty of exercising simultaneously the functions of Minister and Deputy. The presence of all the Ministers in the Chambers. The discussion of the affairs of state in the Council, and a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all the guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude.

"I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish in the public interest certain of my prerogatives.

"The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the empire. They must, at the same time, have in the act the prerogative which the people has most explicitly confided to me, and which are the essential conditions of power, and of the preservation of order and society."

The message was favourably received, and M. Rouher concluded the reading of it amid cries of "Long live the Emperor."

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, July 13.—After the Council of State, held at St. Cloud yesterday, and the message of the Emperor had been read to the members of the Legislative Body, the Ministers placed their resignation in the hands of His Majesty, by whom they were accepted. The Ministers will, however, continue to fulfil the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be appointed.

PARIS, July 13 (Evening).—The *France* says the Emperor has offered M. Rouher the Presidency of the Senate.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body on the reading of the report of the previous day's proceedings, M. Jules Favre protested against the contradiction between the Imperial Message and the decree proroguing the Chamber, said the conversation ensued between MM. Giraud, Pelletan, and others, relative to the elections, which have not been declared valid, and after the President had read the decree proroguing the Chamber, the Deputies separated in silence.

PARIS, July 14 (Evening).—A rumour has been current on the Bourse to the effect that Prince Napoleon will be appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

Several of the evening's journals anticipate the speedy formation of the Cabinet, and the issue of a decree convoking the Legislative Body.

PARIS, July 15.—The list of the new ministry will probably be published this evening or to-morrow morning. It is announced that Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne will accept the portfolio of foreign affairs. The rumour of an intended dissolution of the Chamber is entirely false.

FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

BREST, July 15.—A message was received here at 10 p.m., from Gooch to the Emperor of the French, congratulating His Majesty on the completion of the cable to St. Pierre.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 12.—Negotiations are still being carried on this evening for a settlement of the Ministerial question, and it is expected that the termination of the crisis will be announced to-morrow.

In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, declared that the sales of ecclesiastical property at Barcelona would realise a sum of 1,500 millions of reals.

MADRID, July 13.—The new Ministry has been definitely constituted. The members will take the oaths this evening, and present themselves to-morrow to the Cortes.

MADRID, July 14 (Evening).—General Prim presented the members of the new Ministry to-day to the Cortes. He remarked that the present Cabinet was constituted from the ranks of the majority of the Chamber, and he declared on behalf of the new Administration that it would uphold at any cost public order, and respect for the Constitution.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN RED BOOK.

VIENNA, July 12.—The new Red Book, which is about to be distributed to the members of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, declares that the Government is still guided in its relations with Prussia and the South German States by the principle laid down in the diplomatic documents already published.

The despatch of Count Beust concerning Austria's interference in the dispute between Belgium and France will be published in the Red Book.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople announcing that at the intercession of the Russian representative in that, the Porte has sent telegraphic instructions to the Governor of Bajasid to allow the Persian women to proceed by the rasits, Chelsky Pass, to their own territory.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONFLICT ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

NAKHITCHEVAN, July 12—On the 8th inst., some Persian Nomads crossed the Kagsliggeh Pass and were encountered by a detachment of Turkish troops, who passed over the Persian frontier, under the command of Governor Bafazio. The Persian authorities sent a detachment of infantry to the support of the Nomads, and the latter were forced back by the Turks only after the Ottoman troops had fired a volley of grape shot.

INDIA.

Advices from Abyssinia state that Colonel Kirkham, a British officer, had joined Prince Kasai, who had placed a force of 2,000 infantry and 150 artillery under his command.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The report published by several New York journals of an unsatisfactory interview having taken place between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Motley, is officially denied.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Fish, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announces that an agreement has been arrived at for a joint commission to meet here to settle the Mexican claims of American citizens.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A riot took place here last night; a procession of Orangemen being attacked by a party of Catholics. Thirty persons were injured; but the police succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

A detachment of cavalry, under General Carr, has surprised a band of Cheyenne Indians. Fifty of the latter were killed.

THE IMPORTATION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.—A bill, introduced by Sir John Hay and Mr. Ald. Lawrence, to prohibit for one year from October 1st, 1869 the importation of Nitro-glycerine, and to restrict its carriage, was published on Wednesday morning.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent says that it is very confidently stated, in quarters which ought to be well informed, that their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and the Princess of Wales intend to honour Dublin with their presence at the opening of the Great National Horse Show to be held on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society on the 10th of August.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT NEW YORK.—One of the boldest and most successful robberies on record was committed at the Ocean Bank, New York, on June 27. This establishment is situated above a broker's office, and the thieves, getting into the latter, knocked a hole through the ceiling and ascended. The vault, defended by three doors, was entered, and two safes forced open, the whole of this long task being accomplished in the most businesslike manner. The burglars got clean off with the property to the value of not less than half a million dollars.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2, 3*
Benfieldside ......dep.	6·55	3·30	6·20
Cold Rowley ...... „	7·3	3·40	6·30
Burnhill Junction .. „	7·12	3·50	6·40
Tow Law ...... „	7·24	4·3	6·53
Crook ...... arr.	7·35	4·15	7·5
Crook ...... dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland .. „	8·5	5·50	....
Darlington ...... „	9·0	6·40	....
Stockton ...... „	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro' ...... „	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro' ......dep.	6·22	2·20	....
Stockton ...... „	6·34	2·28	....
Darlington ...... „	7·20	3·10	....
Bishop Auckland .. „	7·50	3·40	....
Crook ...... arr.	8·10	4·10	....
Crook ...... dep.	8·13	4·30	7·20
Tow Law ...... „	8·23	4·40	7·30
Burnhill Junction .. „	8·35	4·53	7·45
Cold Rowley ...... „	8·45	5·3	7·55
Benfieldside ......arr.	8·58	5·15	8·5

* This train runs only on Saturdays.

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Newcastle ......dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	5·20
Scotswood ...... „	6·2	10·7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell ...... „	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill .... „	6·19	10·21	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green .... „	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester ...... „	6·38	10·43	2·48	6·3
Shotley Bridge .... „	6·44	10·49	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) „	6·50	10·55	3·0	6·15
Knitsley ...... „	7·4	11·9	....	6·29
Lanchester ...... „	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham ......arr.	7·35	11·40	....	7·0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Durham ......dep.	8·10	12·0	....	7·10
Witton Gilbert .... „	8·25	12·14	....	7·51
Lanchester ...... „	8·36	12·25	....	8·5
Knitsley ...... „	8·47	12·36	....	8·16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) „	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·28
Shotley Bridge .... „	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·33
Ebchester ...... „	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·37
Lintz Green .... „	9·20	1·9	3·44	8·48
Rowland's Gill .... „	9·25	1·14	3·49	8·53
Swalwell ...... „	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·2
Scotswood ...... „	9·40	1·29	4·5	9·9
Newcastle ......arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·20

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle ......dep.	8·0	4·0
Scotswood ...... „	8·7	4·9
Swalwell ...... „	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green ...... „	8·27	4·29
Ebchester ...... „	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·55	4·56
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	9·10	5·5
Knitsley ...... „	9·21	5·16
Lanchester ...... „	9·34	5·29
Witton Gilbert ...... „	9·46	5·41
Durham ......arr.	10·0	5·55

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham ......dep.	....	4·0
Witton Gilbert ...... „	8·3	4·13
Lanchester ...... „	8·15	4·25
Knitsley ...... „	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·40	4·50
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge ...... „	9·35	6·21
Ebchester ...... „	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green ...... „	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill ...... „	9·56	6·42
Swalwell ...... „	10·7	6·53
Scotswood ...... „	10·13	6·59
Newcastle ......arr.	10·25	7·11

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MISS RYE'S EMIGRANTS.—The eight young women whom Miss Rye has taken to Canada have arrived in the colony all well, and have met with a hearty welcome. There is a great demand for girls in Canada, the supply is short, and Miss Rye's importation will therefore be proportionately valued. The *Toronto Globe* promises that none of the girls will be permitted to engage with anyone whose character will not bear scrutiny. The householders are having a regular fight for these valuable prizes.

A COSTLY KISS.—A Skipton, on Saturday, Richard Whittaker, weaver, was charged with assaulting Martha Whiteoak, on the evening of the previous Sunday. It appears that the complainant was in company with her sweetheart, Wm. Heaton. They were sitting on a low wall, when the defendant came up, seized the girl, and attempted to kiss her, and in so doing tore her dress, and dragged her from the wall. Heaton tried to prevent the defendant from pulling the girl about. The defendant gave Heaton two black eyes and made his nose and mouth bleed. Fined £1 and £1 7s. 6d. cost.

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

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

An important decision about packed parcels was given by the House of Lords on Tuesday. Their Lordships gave judgment in the case of the Great Western Railway *v.* Sutton, in which the plaintiff sought to have it declared that a carrier had no right to collect small parcels and to pack them together, for conveyance by railway as one parcel, thus depriving the railway company of the profits derived from the extra charges for separate parcels. The court below had found for the defendant. Their Lordships confirmed that decision.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—According to the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* the wheat trade is now in a somewhat anomalous position. The plant has undergone considerable improvement during the past week, but there is much damage to be rectified before appearance can be regarded as altogether satisfactory. Our contemporary still inclines to the belief that the crop will be very variable, both as to quantity and quality, and that it will in no way be comparable to the yield of last year.

SUICIDE OF A FAVOURITE OF FORTUNE.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that Komissarow, who, in 1866 saved the life of Alexander, by turning aside the arm of an assassin, has hanged himself in an hotel, at the age of 35. A mere journeyman hatter, he owed to the chance which placed him in the path of the Czar his elevation, at one stroke, to the highest pinnacle of fortune. His plebian name was replaced by that of Kostromski; the Emperor's munificence gave him a landed estate. He was named a colonel of a regiment of the Guard, and the Emperor authorised the opening for him of a national subscription, which produced nearly 2,000,000 f. In spite of this abundance of honour and riches he has committed suicide. The abuse of spirituous liquors has been considered the cause of his lamentable end.

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Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.