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Henry C Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 348. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

TO COAL HEWERS.

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

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED, a Steady Active Woman, to take charge of a Farm House, and to manage a small Dairy.
For Reference apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

WANTED an APPRENTICE to the Drapery Business.—Apply to R. W. SHAW, Leadgate, Consett.

TO LET a HOUSE and SHOP at Front Street, Leadgate, Suitable for any business.—Apply to Mr JOHN JAMES, Draper, Leadgate, or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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

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

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

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

TO LET, the ERECTION of a HOUSE in Front Street, Consett. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of MR HEADS, Miners Arms, Consett, who will receive Tenders on or before the 20th of July, 1867.

TO LET.

THE SEVERAL WORKS required in the proposed Additions to Backstone Burn Cottage, near Shotley Bridge
The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at my office on and after the 13th inst.
Tenders are to be delivered on or before 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, July 20th, 1867.
No pledge is given that the Lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH, Architect.
Medomsley, via Gateshead,
July 10th, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE DAWSON, BOOKSELLER,

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

IMMENSE SALE OF BOOKS.

MR. SCOTT WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Sale Rooms, Front Street, Consett, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, July 22 and 23, upwards of
500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS,
Of every description, both Modern and Ancient, and written by the best authors.
Sale each evening at 7 o'clock.

WESLEYAN SCHOOLS, LEADGATE.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the Duties of the above School will be resumed on Monday, July 29th. Parents are requested to see that the attendance of their children is both regular and punctual.—For terms, &c., apply to the Master or Mistress, or to SAMUEL LEYBOURNE, Secretary.

BONES' BEER-HOUSE YARD, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

NOW ON VIEW.

ANDERTON'S Monster Cork Model of Lincoln Cathedral, made from used old Corks. The same as shown in the Exhibition, London, 1862.

MONDAY POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

ADMISSION; From 2 to 5, 3d; 6 to 10, 2d; Children under Twelve, half-price.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.
Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.

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

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

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

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

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

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d; free by parcel, 15s 6d.
RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 1s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted, carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address.—

RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

Public Notices.

TO IRONWORKERS.

A SPECIAL SERMON will be given in the CONSETT TOWN HALL, on SUNDAY, July 21st, at Six o'clock, by the
REV. D. M. MACGREGOR.
Subject: "Furnace Lessons," suggested by a visit to Consett Iron Works.
FREE ADMISSION.

NOTICE.

I, RICHARD WHITEHEAD, of Catchgate, in the County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice, that I will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by my Wife, JANE WHITEHEAD, after this Notice.
July 6th, 1867.

EDUCATION.

MRS. CLEMINSON (nee Miss McCullagh) Assisted by Resident Governesses and Masters, will RE-OPEN her SCHOOL, D.V., on the 31st inst.
Woodbine House, Tenters Street, Bishop Auckland,
July, 1867.

STRATTON'S United Kingdom Mercantile Agency, Rent and Debt Collecting Offices, 96, Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Special Facilities for recovering without Legal Proceedings. See Prospectus on application.
Active and Respectable AGENT wanted to Canvass and Collect on Salary and Commission.
GEORGE STRATTON.

NEW LAND HAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At BAR HOUSE FARM,
Belonging to Mr Michael Barron, on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, 1867.
H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
5 Tons of very Superior NEW LAND HAY and well won.

Sale to Commence at 3 o'Clock.
New Market Sale Room, Consett.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c.
CRAWCROOK.
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication
PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED.

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

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

THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH, a Journal of Art, Literature, Decoration, and the Accomplishments, illustrated in colour, edited by Mr WILLIAM DAY (senior partner of the late firm of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, &c., &c.), will be published every Saturday, price Sixpence, commencing shortly; each number will contain 16 pages, quarto, in double column, of popular essays, able reviews, and valuable literary matter accompanying illustrations and studies in all branches of art, and three full-page chromolithographs, i.e., 1. After the best modern artists or great masters of antiquity, alternately; 2. A full-coloured study, after the best professor, either in landscape, figure, or ornamental painting, or illuminating; 3. A fully-coloured choice object of decorative art.
One section of this journal alone, that relating to the art accomplishments, should enlist the liveliest goodwill and co-operation of all who have families, while the whole scope of the project renders it eminently deserving the support of all persons of education and taste.
It is intended during the year to give fifty-two descriptive lessons, with fifty-two coloured models or illustrations. Thus landscape, figure, flower, and ornamental painting, and illumination will be embraced; whilst as an illustrated lesson on one or other of these subjects will be given every week—each branch will come round again in its turn, about once a month. Each department will be presided over by an eminent professor, and it is within bounds to state that these fifty-two lessons will contain more information than any one person could attain in a similar number of lessons for fifty-two guineas, in addition to which absolute facsimiles of the professor's studies will remain the property of the purchaser of the Magazine; and thus a lesson, which given in the ordinary way from master to pupil would there exhaust itself and end, continues in this journal a life-giving property, to be used ad infinitum by member after member of a family.
Full prospectuses, from which alone the very great importance of this Magazine can be realised, may be had on application to W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.

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

THE EXTRAORDINARY ART UNION.—Every subscriber to receive, for each guinea paid, seven large pictures (28 by 18, on mounts 38 by 28), in size and quality equal to those sold at £3 3s, or £22 1s, for a set of seven such as now announced for one guinea, executed in the finest style of chromolithography.
Prospectuses of W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W. Specimens on view.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

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

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

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ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

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

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THOMAS BARTLETT,
PUBLIC BILL POSTER,
No. NEVILLE ARCADE,
(Opposite the Central Station,)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Customers bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or Country.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

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

THE EARLIEST ARRIVAL ON RECORD.

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

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

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those THREE very Valuable FREEHOLD HOUSES, pleasantly situated on the PONT ROAD, near the Commercial Hotel, Leadgate, consisting of one Shop, Cellar, and Two Rooms, in the occupation of Mrs Richardson; One House, with Three Rooms and Cellar, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Brown; and one Cottage, with Two Rooms, in the occupation of Mr Michael Birtley. There is a Large Yard, Two Stables, and every other necessary Convenience attached to the Property.
Apply to Mr WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those Eight very Substantially-built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSES, situate on that excellent site, opposite the Library, Blackhill. The above are in Two Lots, and will be sold separately or together.
Lot 1. Contains 5 Houses with Two Rooms each, good Yard for Water Closets, and every other necessary convenience.
Lot 2. Contains 2 Houses with 4 Rooms each, and one House with 2 Rooms, Yard for Water Closets, and every other convenience.
The above Houses offer a very desirable opportunity for intending purchasers, being pleasantly and centrally situated, close to the Shotley Bridge and the Consett Iron Works.
Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead.

BLACKHILL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Belonging to Mrs Butler, Widow of the late Mr Edward Butler, Manager at the Consett Iron Works, who is leaving the Neighbourhood.

MR. J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

CONSISTING of 1 Excellent Pianoforte; 1 very Handsome Walnut Suite, complete; 1 splendid Walnut Centre Table to match; 6 Mahogany Hair-seated Chairs; 2 Arm Chairs, in Hair-seating; 1 Mahogany Cheffioneer and Book case; 1 Mahogany Chest of Lobby Drawers; 1 Mahogany Sofa; 1 Easy Chair; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 1 excellent Ash Press; 1 Large Looking Glass in Gold Gilt Frame; 2 Swing do; Dressing Tables, Washstands, and Chamber Ware; 3 Feather Beds and Bedding; 2 Iron French Bedsteads; Pole and Tester Bedsteads, with Hangings; Flock and Straw Mattresses; Brussels Carpet, 20 yards, by 5 yards; Kidderminster do., 20 yards or thereabouts; Hearth-Rugs and Mats in great variety; Stair Carpet and Rods; Window Cornices, Blinds, and Rollers; Bohemian Lustres; Stuffed Birds, in Shades; 1 excellent Barometer.
A large assortment of PICTURES, consisting of the "Highland drovers" by Landseer, (artist proof) in Gold Gilt Frame, and other very good Pictures.
An Electro-plated Tea Service; Wine Decanters and Stands, Silver-plated; 1 Eight-days Clock, valued at £10; a Time-piece, also Eight-days; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; Cane-bottomed Chairs; Kitchen Chairs; Tea Tables; Kitchen Tables; Towel Rails; Set of Dish Covers; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; 2 Fancy Bird Cages; Tubs and Pails; Pots and Pans in great variety.
J. J. begs an early Inspection of Purchasers on the Day of Sale, as the Furniture is of first-class quality.
A Strong Useful GIG will be sold at 3 o'clock.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

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

Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.

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CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
,, Urwin, do.
,, Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
,, Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
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BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds, Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).
This Work contains the 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."

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.
John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 12 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
of Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, say Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEA CHEAPER THAN EVER.
STRONG BLACK TEAS, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 4d.
VERY EXCELLENT BLACK TEA is now only 2s 6d per lb.
PHILLIPS & CO., TEA MERCHANTS,
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RARE CHOICE GENUINE COFFEE, 1s 4d per lb.
A PRICE CURRENT POST FREE. SUGARS AT MARKET PRICES.
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IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE
of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion or Biliousness, take PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. Their world-wide celebrity proves them of sterling merit. Of all medicine vendors at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d; or free by post for 14 or 33 stamps from Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, Lincoln.

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.

No. 6 of a Series of Sketches of the new town of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and the grand country surrounding, to be continued and appear weekly in the Guardian during the Summer Season.

At the conclusion of last week's chapter upon Saltburn-by-the Sea, we left our readers amongst the ancient ruins of Kilton Castle, having described to the best of our ability the magnificent views, which on all sides, as far as the eye can behold, arrest the looker-on with the deepest interest and delight. On our last visit to Saltburn we walked to Kilton Castle, starting from the Zetland Hotel at two o'clock; sauntering along the beautiful shady lanes, reaching the noble old fortress in little more than the hour, enjoying nature's wonders, which varied at almost every step. After our arrival we spent several hours in examining the venerable relics of the once impregnable and most powerful fortification in the kingdom, and climbing, here and there, a beautiful and mountainous country, strolling down some of the grassy dales, quite unconscious how quickly the time was passing until the glories of the setting sun surprised us of the hour, with the radiant splendour of its golden hues upon the hill tops, and spreading its brightening beams over the peacefully inhabited valleys and rich moorlands, and reflecting a lovely rainbow o'er the rippling streams and shaley brooks. Varying our route homewards, we arrived just in time to join the twilight promenade in the beautiful garden grounds adjoining the grand terrace, closing the day with half-an-hour's walk by moonlight on the splendid sands, listening to the familiar waters of our boyhood.

We intended on the present occasion to have given our readers a description of the grand romantic scenery of Kildale and Danby, both places being about an hour's drive from Saltburn, but (for a short time) postpone doing so. We hope shortly to be able to devote several columns to the gardens, grounds, public buildings, streets, hotels, and amusements of the town.

CRICKET.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHERS.—*The covers of Communications intended for this Department of the Paper should be endorsed with the word* CRICKET, *and addressed to the* EDITOR, *or to our Cricket Reporter,* MR J. C. MOOR, *Stanhope Street, Barrack-road, Newcastle.*

BENFIELDSIDE v LIZZIE PIT.—A match was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the former, which resulted in favour of the Benfieldside. The batting of Messrs R. Forster, J. Lax, J. Dixon, and the bowling of Dr George Renton for their respective clubs were very creditable. The fielding of neither party was up to the mark, on account of the ground being newly laid down and consequently bad. After the game the ball was presented by Mr Askew to Mr Lax, who was head scorer for his side. Much good feeling was displayed by both parties on separating. The following is the score:—

LIZZIE PIT.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
J. Carr, b Renton	1	c Renton b Foggon	3
W. Stephenson, c Dixon	4	c Foggon, b Lax	8
N. Freak, c Harris b Renton	0	c Bell, b Lax	2
W. Stobbart, c Harris b Lax	8	b Lax	3
Frank Ross, c Bell b Renton	0	c Renton b Foggon	2
R. Forster, b Renton	0	c Harker, b Lax	8
T. Forster, b Lax	3	c Foggon b Renton	0
R. Broadbent, b Renton	3	b Foggon	5
T. Carroll, b Renton	0	not out	0
T. Proud, b Lax	1	c Dixon b Lax	3
P. Hunter, not out	1	l b w, b Foggon	8
Extras	6	Extras	20
	27		76
Total	103		

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st innings		2nd innings.	
G. Freek, b Forster	0		
H. R. Foggon, b Forster	3	b Stobbart	7
J. H. Bell, b Stobbart	2		
Tom Brown c Hunter b R. Forster	3	b Stobbart	0
W. Harris, c Freak b Forster	4	run out	5
Dr G. Renton, b Stobbart	0		
J. Lax, b Stobbart	29	b Stobbart	6
John Dixon, b Stobbart	10	not out	9
J. Tucker, b Forster	3		
J. Harker, st Broadbent b Forster	0		
W. Freek, not out	0	b Forster	1
Extras	6	Extras	0
	60		28
Total	88		

VOLUNTEER SOIREE AT URPETH.

Of all the social gatherings held in the county of Durham there is perhaps not one which is looked forward to with more anxiety and none which excites more attention than that held annually in aid of the 10th Durham (Beamish and Tanfield) Rifle Volunteers. Originated six years ago, the meeting every succeeding summer has increased in popularity. Nor were the sixth annual soiree, concert and ball, held on Thursday afternoon in two large marquees, the property of the Marley Hill Company, and the Beamish Floral and Horticultural Society, which were erected in a field adjoining Urpeth Lodge, the seat of Major Joicey, kindly lent for the occasion by Sergeant Heslop, any exception to the general rule. Notwithstanding the unsettled and showery state of the weather, there were upwards of 1,500 persons present, some of them from Newcastle, but the majority resident in the immediate neighbourhood. Such is the interest which the colliery owners in the district manifest in this yearly assembly, that they willingly allowed their workmen and other officials employed about the pits, to commence their work four hours earlier than usual, in order that those who desired to do so might attend. In the field was stationed the excellent band of the company, which was led by Mr Rodham, the conductor, and at intervals during the afternoon a fine selection of music was played. There were also "shuggy shoos," aunt sallies, and the like, ready to be patronised at a moment's notice, "for the small charge of one halfpenny." There were, likewise present on the field cricket and wickets, so that visitors might have a game at cricket, and there were not a few who availed themselves of the privilege. Then, again for those who preferred quietness to excitement, there were several seats placed underneath the umbrageous foliage of the rich old trees, of which there were several in the enclosure. The two tents were connected together, the larger of them being the one in which the rejoicings took place. The other was used for supplying refreshments. The large marquee was opened at four o'clock, and from that hour till about half-past six o'clock there was a continual stream of tea-drinkers. The following ladies presided at the tea tables:—Mrs and Miss Clark, Beamish Park; Mrs and Miss Heslop, Mrs Davison, Miss Auld, Miss Pringle, Miss Watson, Mrs George Humble, Mrs Ridley, Miss J. Watson, Mrs Kirkup, Mrs Mole, Mrs Forster, the Misses Welch, Mrs Adamson, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Turnbull, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Gray, and Mrs Cole. The tent was profusely and tastefully decorated—the work of Mr W. J. Joicey, assisted by many willing hands. The orchestra was occupied by the members of the Tanfield Lea Saxhorn Band, under the leadership of Mr Wheatman, who at intervals played during tea. When they ceased the band in the field commenced, and so on, so that there was an almost uninterrupted flow of music. On Mrs Clark's table there was a very large fruit cake, which was to be raffled at 1s per lot, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a challenge cup and silver cream jug. These trophies, obtained by the money thus subscribed for last year's loaf, were exhibited. The prizes were shot for recently by the members, and were won by Private Wm. Wishart. Amongst those present at the gathering were Major Joicey, Urpeth Lodge; the Rev. John Mathwin and Mrs Mathwin, Lieut. Clark, Ensign Joicey, Mr and Mrs George Humble, Mr John Hutton (Newcastle), Mr T. Stephenson, Lieut. Whalley (late of the Second North York Volunteers), Ensign Law (5th Forfarshire Volunteers), the Rev. F. Kearney, the Rev. S. M'Gowan and Mrs M'Gowan, the Rev. J. De Pledge, Lieut. Murray, &c. &c. After the creature comforts had been properly attended to, the marquee was cleared of the tables, and a concert held, Major Joicey acting as chairman. The vocalists were Messrs Sinclair and R. Harrison, each of whom contributed three songs, which were interspersed with selections from the band. Towards the close of this part of the entertainment, the cake already alluded to was drawn for by a small boy. The chairman proclaimed Mr William Annandale, of Shotley Bridge, as the successful ticket holder. Mr Joicey then called upon Private William Wishart to step forward and receive the cup and jug which he had won at the late competition. He hoped that such prizes would induce all the volunteers of the company to practice frequently. Mr Wishart, on stepping on to the platform, was received with enthusiasm. He returned his thanks for the gifts, and concluded by calling for three cheers for Mrs Clark, of Beamish Park, which were given with right goodwill. The large marquee was then lighted up by the aid of oil lamps and wax candles, and dancing shortly afterwards commenced to the strains of a quadrille band, under the leadership of Mr T. S. Watson, of Newcastle. The anniversary throughout was of a most successful character.

Correspondence.

THE BACHELORS' PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was really disappointed at not having the good fortune to enjoy the good things that were in store for the lovers of the fair and beautiful at Howens Gill last Monday. Had the weather permitted it must have been a treat to have visited the flowery field, the verdant vale, the rippling brook, and the crystal streams; to visit those stupendous ranges of mountains which are formed on either side of that lovely valley, and whose tops reach an eighth of a mile in height. It must have been grand to have seen their rugged peaks stretching far away into the blue ethereal sky, and to have explored those dens and caves, where once lived the Mammoths, who could drain a good sized well at a draught, and swallow a man (more than a butcher) before you could say Jack Robinson; and to have visited those Druidical or Heathenish temples made by we know not whom, builders of this neighbourhood in search for stone. There were the mineral springs, the cure of every disease except the heart-ache—and not a few of the brotherhood were troubled with that complaint on their fete day. One in particular I saw stalking through the trees, like a ghost among the tombs, with an umbrella in his hand, not much less in size than a weaver's beam. Why should he despair? Once more let him replace the white hat and if the man or the place have attractions he may yet succeed.

Yours, &c.,
A VISITOR.

Consett, July 18, 1867.

SPORTING ITEMS.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—The only item for the weekly reports in these grounds on Saturday was a foot-race for £20 between R. Gledson, of Dudley, and T. Campbell, of Burradon, 50 yards. The short distance being so ridiculous caused the grounds to be very thinly attended. As it was, both men had scarcely got into a canter when they passed the umpire. Gledson having fully half-a-yard the best of it.

GREAT BOWLING MATCH FOR £30.—The Town Moor on Saturday was visited by a large number of spectators to witness a match between Harry Brown, ex-champion, and E. Makepeace, both of Gateshead, each with a 20 oz. bowl, across the mile. The present match counts fully a dozen between these heroes at various weights and on different terms; but as the match on Saturday was level at 6 to 1, Makepeace was backed freely before the start at 6 to 4. Harry's friends, nothing daunted, backed the veteran freely at the above odds. Mr Tom Saint, champion, acted as referee. The first throw was gained by Makepeace, but the old 'un took up the cudgels and held the preference in the next two bowls. The fourth throw brought them so close together that they had to toss for the advantage. Brown then got the lead and kept it to the finish, and finally won by about a dozen yards, crossing the mile in seven throws.

GREAT QUOIT MATCH FOR £100.—One of the most attractive quoit contests ever played in the north came off on Saturday, at Mr Footitt's grounds, Jesmond Field House, between J. Cruddas and J. Anderson. The distance was 12 yards, with 6lb. quoits—Mr Luke Dodds referee. This is the fourth time these men have contended against each other successively on equal terms. The grounds on Saturday were well patronised by about 500 spectators, and a deal of speculation was entered into. Anderson being rather the favourite before the start. In the first three ends Cruddas counted six by double ringers, when afterwards they counted Cruddas eight and Anderson one. As they proceeded, Cruddas kept the lead until a score had been counted, when Anderson played remarkably well, and made it 16 to 25 each. Cruddas again went ahead, and kept the lead to the finish, finally winning by 13 shots, the game being 61 to 48.

THE NEWCASTLE TRADESMEN'S QUOIT CLUB HANDICAP.—On Wednesday afternoon about twenty members of this quoit club met in their ground, Crow's Nest Inn, Barras Bridge. Preparatory to the playing an excellent dinner was served up in the conservatory in the grounds, and ample justice had been done to it the quoiting commenced, the grounds being well patronised. The principal prize was played for by fourteen members—15 shot up, 7 yards distance. During the match some excellent playing took place, until three members were left in, when the game finished with H. Wardle (scratch) beating H. Dixon (scratch) by three shots; Mr Forster odd man. Final heat—Mr Forster (three points), 1; H. Wardle, 2. A locket was afterwards played for by the members, when the last two left for Messrs. E. D. Gault and H. Dixon to decide, and after some excellent playing Mr Dixon was declared the winner.

GREAT SWIMMING RACE.—The 1000 yards' swimming match for a stake of £50, between Henry Gurr (champion of England) and David Pamplin, was decided on Tuesday morning in the Serpentine, the distance being from the railings at the eastern end to Kensington-bridge, and despite the dreary state of the weather several thousand spectators assembled on both banks, and lined the course throughout. The match was won by Gurr, who finished the distance comparatively fresh in 16min. 44sec., which is, we believe, the fastest time on record.

AQUATICS.

THE PARIS REGATTA.—The chief race on Friday was the Watermen's four oars, for which the first prize was £100. There were three crews competed, and the following is the result:—Harry Clasper—J. Taylor, M. Scott, A. Thompson, R. Chambers (stroke), J. French (cox) 1; Pride of the Thames—T. Hoare, J. Pedgrift, J. Sadler, G. Hammerton (stroke) 2; Sons of the Thames—J. Wise, J. Hough, W. Biffen, G. Cannon (stroke) 3. The winners pulled splendidly and won easily. The weather was fine and very

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

A serious quarrel seems to be pending between Mexico and the United States. General Santa Anna, who has since been shot, was forcibly seized by the Juarists on board an American vessel, and when protected by the American flag. What is more, the general was actually an enforced passenger on board that ship, having been put on board by Commander Rowe,—so that he was prevented making provision for his own safety, such as he might otherwise have done. Hence the Cabinet of Washington is doubly bound to avenge this seizure; firstly, on account of the flagrant violation of the American flag, and secondly because through the action of one of its officers it became responsible for the safety of the now murdered general. The Americans are not in a temper to submit to this outrage. The 'New York Herald' says:—If our standard has ceased to be a protection in Mexican waters, it is time the country knew it; and, as we have evidently got to come into collision with these liberal Mexican authorities, the sooner the better.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent to M. Rouher the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour set in diamonds, and accompanying the insignia was the following letter:—"Dear M. Rouher,—I send you the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, set in diamonds. Diamonds add nothing to the high esteem in which I have held you for so long a time, but I take this means of publicly giving you a new proof of my confidence and my esteem. In the midst of your many labours, in the midst of the unjust attacks of which you have been the object, a friendly attention on my part will, I hope, cause you to forget the annoyances inseparable from your position, and to recall to your mind your successes, and the services which you daily render to the country. Receive the assurances of my sincere friendship "NAPOLEON."

The trial of Berezowski for attempting to shoot the Emperor Alexander took place on Monday, before the Assise Court of the Seine. The case for the prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Government by Procureur General de Marnas, and that for the defence by M. Emanuel Arago. Twenty-four witnesses were summoned for the prosecution, and a few for the defence. The pistol with which the attempt was made was laid on the table of the court. It is a double barrel, the left barrel being shattered and split down the centre. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the act of indictment, which gave a detailed history of the crime, with numerous comments upon its atrocity. After the reading of it, the counsel for the defence desired the court to take note that when Berezowski was brought to the Prefecture of Police all the witnesses to be now heard for the prosecution had been questioned in the Russian language by M. Souwaroff, the director of the Russian police. The Procureur General then made his speech in support of the case against the prisoner. The jury found him guilty of an attempt at homicide with extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

A photographer in Paris has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined 200 francs for applying the word 'avenger' to Berezowski in the public streets, in correction of the term assassin used by another person.

AUSTRIA.

The squadron which is to cruise off Vera Cruz under Tegethoff is being prepared at Pola.

It is stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Paris in the beginning of September. The Sultan is expected at Vienna on the 21st.

In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Finance Minister, Baron von Beke, made a detailed report on the financial situation of the empire. He reviewed the unhappy situation of the last few years, recapitulating the financial measures that had been executed, and stated that the present debt of Austria was 3,046 million florins. The Minister then passed to an examination of the Budget of 1867, and declared that the Hungarian Ministry had both the power and the will to meet the portion of the financial contributions falling upon Hungary. He regarded the present financial situation, taken as a whole, as unfavourable, but nevertheless hoped it would improve. The settlement of the Hungarian question, although difficult, would yet be carried out, since the necessity of it was recognised. Its basis was justice and an equal division of burdens. Economy alone was of no use if self-government was not carried out. The taxes could not be increased, but must be equally distributed. Reforms in every department of the State were urgently required. Austria had begun to effect the alterations by strengthening herself in her relations, and she would quickly recover from her difficulties.

DENMARK.

A deputation from the Rigsdad delivered the address of both Houses respecting North Schleswig to the King at the Castle of Fredensborg on Wednesday. His Majesty thanked the deputation for the expressions of confidence contained in the address, and stated that he entirely agreed with its contents. Both Houses received the report of the King's reply with marks of approval.

SAXONY.

An electoral meeting, comprehending all the parties in Saxony, was held on July 7, and adopted, as a basis for the elections to the Reichsrath, the programme of the Prussian national party.

ITALY.

The discussion on the disposition of ecclesiastical property still continues. It seems probable that the project of the commission appointed by the Chamber will be adopted with slight modification. This, it will be remembered, proposes that the whole of the property of the Church shall be declared national property, the necessary expenses of public worship to be paid by the State. The whole of the property after this has been done is to be converted to State purposes, and to be sold in small portions as fast as it can be to private individual purchasers, the State in the meantime issuing a sufficient number of guarantees by the value of the lands in question, to meet the immediate exigencies of the Treasury.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The breaking out of cholera has caused the departure of many prelates and priests from this capital. A sanitary cordon has been established at the Roman frontiers.

The Zouaves desert the Pontifical army in large numbers, and are sent back to France by the French Consul at Leghorn.

UNITED STATES.

A Supplemental Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for giving the Southern district commanders discretionary power to remove civil officers.

Congress has resolved to confine legislation during the present adjourned session to reconstruction measures.

The House of Representatives has rejected a resolution expressing gratification at the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian.

CANADA.

The new Government was inaugurated on July 1st. Lord Monck took the oath of office as Governor-General. A holiday was observed throughout the provinces.

MEXICO.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Official advices from Mexico announce that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th of June. The execution was postponed by Juarez for three days. The British and Prussian Ministers had strongly protested against the execution, and were preparing to leave the country. The Prussian Minister assured Juarez that several crowned heads in Europe would give an undertaking that if the life of the Emperor were spared, he would leave Mexico forthwith. Juarez and his Ministers replied that the safety of the country demanded the execution. Escobedo has declared that he would confiscate the property of all Imperialists, and expressed a hope that before his military career was ended he should see the blood of every foreigner in Mexico spilled. Diaz captured the city of Mexico on the 20th ultimo. No particulars. The American press express great sympathy for Maximilian.

Intelligence from Mexico published at New York announces that Vera Cruz capitulated on the 27th ult.

The Foreign Legion, 500 strong, had embarked on board the steamer Tobasco and arrived at Mobile. Large numbers of Mexican refugees were arriving at Texas. General Santa Anna was shot at Sisal on the 25th ult. Juarez had decided that all who had served in the Imperial army should be deprived of the Mexican citizenship until rehabilitated by the general Government. Colonels to be imprisoned for six years, lieutenants five, and captains two years; all foreign privates to be banished, and Imperial Generals and prominent civil officers to be tried for treason.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Prussian Minister in Mexico, Herr von Magnus, has been recalled.

Signor Ratazzi is expected to visit Paris at the end of the present month to arrange for the loan of £24,000,000 on the Church properties, which, it is believed, is to be raised by unredeemed bonds, and not as first contemplated, in the form of Rentes.

Sir Henry Bulwer writes another letter urging that the Emperor of Abyssinia should be compelled to give up our fellow-subjects. Sir Henry deprecates any attempt to bribe that Sovereign as sure to produce bad results. Should the worst happen, and Consul Cameron and his fellow captives by put to death, directly we make war then we ought to hang Theodorus.

A Peruvian paper says 'Castilla, the liberator of the slave, the President who abolished capital punishment, and the hero of many a fight, is no more. He was over 80 years of age.'

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that its diplomatic representation abroad shall be confined to four Legations—France, Italy, Austria, and Prussia.

Several of the rivers in France have overflowed their banks within the last few days. All communications with the town of Tonniens, in Chorente, were completely cut off.

The old 'Europe' of Frankfort now appears daily under the title of 'L'Europe Nouvelle,' with the same editorial staff.

It is said that the King of Greece will not accept the Russian religion on his marriage with the Grand Duchess Olga, because his father, the King of Denmark, does not desire it. His children will be brought up in the orthodox Greek faith.

A large portion of Western Galicia is now under water, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, which have caused most of the rivers to overflow their banks. A great deal of valuable property has been destroyed, and communication by railway between Cracow and Lemberg has been interrupted.

THE GERMAN LOTTERIES.—An ordinance of the Prussian Government orders that the lotteries of Hanover, Osnabruck, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, shall be suppressed after the termination of the second drawing of those of this year. The city of Frankfort loses by this step resources amounting on an average to 200,000 florins annually.

At Jassy a conspiracy, attributed to the Poles inhabiting the principality, was discovered the day before the arrival of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The Prince was to be dethroned, and even killed. All the Poles were ordered, by a telegram received from Bucharest, to leave Jassy in twelve hours. It is rumoured that the conspiracy was denounced by the Russian Government.

Official statements published by the Zollverein authorities show that by the reduction of the duties in the treaty of the 2nd August, 1862, a notable increase had taken place in the consumption of French wines in 1865 and 1866: from 118,324 quintals (about 9 gallons each) in 1864, it had risen to 170,410 in 1865, and 197,360 in 1866. As the reduced duty of 15fr. the quintal only came into operation since the 1st of July, 1865, and as 1866 was not a year favourable to commerce, it may be expected that a still further increase may arise.

ELEPHANTINE PLAY.—It is reported from Bucharest that a Frenchman named Poltin had arrived in that city to exhibit two elephants, a male and female, the same which were shewn in Paris a few years ago. These animals have killed their keeper in a singular manner. The male seized him with his trunk, and threw him into the air; the female caught him as he fell, and threw him back again; and this game at ball was continued for a quarter of an hour. When assistance arrived it was too late; every bone in the poor fellow's body was broken.

THE BELGIANS' VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The distribution of the silver badges to the Belgian riflemen by the Prince of Wales took place at Wimbledon on Saturday afternoon in the midst of a tremendous thunder-storm. Everybody was wet through; but, according to general testimony, the enthusiasm of the volunteers was in no way damped. The Prince kept his standing despite the rain, and gave a capital address in French. The men loudly cheered it, whether they heard it all or not, and Colonel Gregoire replied. Lord Spencer entertained at luncheon at his cottage the Prince of Wales and Prince Teck, among the other guests being M. Van de Wever, Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord Ducie, Colonel Gregoire, and the principal officers of his staff. Refreshments had been provided by the Reception Committee for the whole of the Belgians, but from due notice not having been given, many were unaware of this, and returned hungry to town, or supplied their wants as best they could at the public-houses in the neighbourhood.

The Belgian Volunteers arrived at Windsor by special trains on both lines of railway between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday, and marched through the town to the Castle, headed by the band of the 2nd Life Guards and the Windsor Volunteers' drum and fife band. It rained heavily the whole of the time. After looking over the Castle, the Belgians sat down to dine in the Riding Schools of the Royal Mews, the Band of the Life Guards playing during dinner. Afterwards the weather cleared up, and great numbers took drives and walks through the Royal Parks. Over 2,000 Belgians attended.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt went to the Crystal Palace on Saturday, on the occasion of the "revels" there in connection with the Royal Dramatic College. His Highness expressed much satisfaction at what he saw and heard, and announced his intention of presenting the sum of £500 to the fund for the restoration of the Crystal Palace, and a like sum to the Dramatic College. On Sunday afternoon his Highness, attended by Nubar Pasha, and accompanied by the Earl Dudley and other distinguished personages, left Paddington at three o'clock by special train *en route* for Taplow, in order to visit Cliveden, the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. Carriages were in waiting at the Taplow station, which was reached at 3·35 p.m., and in these the illustrious party drove to the grounds. In the evening his Highness and the rest of the party rowed down the Thames, past Maidenhead and Bray. Prince Teck and Earl Dudley, with two other gentlemen, took the oars, the Viceroy, Princess Teck, and two other ladies sitting in the stern. The boat used by the Viceroy was named the Prince of Wales. Followed by the suite in another boat the party proceeded to Sorly Hall, where dinner was served. Covers were laid for twenty. His Highness and party after dinner proceeded to Windsor, and returned to London by the Great Western line.

On Monday the Viceroy paid a visit to the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bury St. Edmund's. His Highness, who was accompanied by his interpreter and suite, was received by the mayor and town clerk, and Mr Josselyn, one of the directors of the Great Eastern Railway. The platform at the railway station was covered with scarlet cloth, and the station itself was decorated with shrubs. The Viceroy entered the carriage of Sir E. Kerrison, and drove at once to the show-ground, where he was entertained at luncheon in a tent specially erected for the purpose. The train in which the Viceroy travelled from town was a special one; it left Bishopsgate at 30 a.m., and arrived at Bury at 11·50 a.m. The Viceroy inspected some of the machinery, and also made a cursory examination of the horses and sheep. He then proceeded—heavy rain falling all the while—to a farm on which Howard's steam cultivating machinery was at work. Finally his Highness quitted the show-yard in Sir E. Kerrison's carriage about 3 p.m., and returning to the railway station left Bury for town. In the evening he dined at Stafford House with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and attended the *fete* which was given after dinner.

THE VISIT OF THE SULTAN.

The Sultan arrived at Dover, in the Imperial yacht La Reine Hortense, at a quarter to eleven on Friday morning, and was received by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Viceroy of Egypt and Staff. The fleet in the bay saluted and manned yards. His Majesty proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation. The train with the illustrious party left for London at half-past twelve. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied his Imperial Majesty, the Viceroy of Egypt following in another train. The Charing Cross Station was decorated for the occasion, outside and inside, with flowers and flags, and a large body of spectators, chiefly ladies, were collected in the balcony of the hotel overlooking the interior, and in raised galleries erected at the side of the arrival platform. Within the station a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with their full band, was drawn up in the station, and in the courtyard was an escort of Life Guards. At half-past two o'clock the royal train entered the station, amid the cheers of the spectators. The Sultan, with the Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons, went in state carriages to Buckingham Palace through Parliament Street and the Mall into St. James's Park. The line of the procession was kept by the Life Guards, and was crowded with people, who loudly cheered.

The *Court Newsman* describes with great fulness of detail the Sultan's visit to Windsor. From other sources we learn that the special train by which his Majesty travelled was an unusually fast one, and that the journey was accomplished in half-an-hour. His Majesty appears also to have become used to the demands of Western populations in regard to recognition of their homage. The Parisians complained that he took no notice of their cheers, but it is stated that on Saturday he kept continually touching his fez in response to the acclamations which greeted his progress. The Great Western Stations at Paddington and at Windsor were decorated for the occasion in a costly and tasteful manner. The Sultan was received by Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Mayor and Corporation of the borough being also in attendance, and on reaching the Castle the Queen herself received him at the foot of the staircase at the Sovereign's entrance. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), the Great Officers of State of her Majesty's Household, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. His Imperial Majesty was conducted by the Queen to the White Drawing-room, where he presented to her Majesty the Imperial Princes and Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador being present. Mustapha Pasha, Halim Pasha, and Djemil Pasha were then introduced, and presented to her Majesty by the Sultan, as were other members of his Imperial Majesty's suite, Lord Stanley (her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs) being present. Mr Lionel Moore, Attache to the British Embassy at Constantinople (who is specially attached to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan), was then presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley. After the presentations luncheon was served in the Oak Room. The Royal and Imperial party included the Queen, the Sultan, and the Imperial Princes, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold; the Turkish Ambassador, Fuad Pasha, Mustapha Pasha, Halim Pasha, Djemil Pasha; the Duchess of Wellington and the Earl of Tankerville (Lord Steward) had the honour of being present. Luncheon was served for the suite in attendance upon his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in the Dining room. Shortly after luncheon the Sultan and the Imperial Princes took leave of the Queen, her Majesty accompanying his Majesty to the foot of the staircase. The Imperial cortege then proceeded to the Great Western Railway Station, escorted in the same way as upon its arrival. Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse accompanied the Sultan and the Imperial Princes to the train; and on reaching the Paddington Station the Imperial party returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Royal Horse Guards. The visit (including the journey both ways) occupied in all about three hours.

After the Sultan had left, the Queen and the Royal family left Windsor for Osborne, which was reached in the evening. Her Majesty purposes to remain in the Isle of Wight about a month.

On Sunday morning the Sultan was visited by the Viceroy of Egypt at Buckingham Palace. His Imperial Majesty visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House in the forenoon, calling afterwards on the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. Subsequently, the Prince of Wales visited the Sultan, and at four o'clock his Imperial Majesty and the Prince, attended by the great officers of his Imperial Majesty's suite, by the Earl of Bradford (Lord Chamberlain), and by Major General the Hon A. Hood and Colonel H. Ponsonby (equerries in attendance upon his Imperial Majesty), drove in open carriages and four to Teddington, at which place the Queen's barges were waiting to convey the Sultan to Richmond, where his Imperial Majesty honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with a visit at their villa on the banks of the Thames. From Richmond his Imperial Majesty and the Prince of Wales, with their suites, returned in open carriages to Buckingham Palace by the way of Richmond Park, Barnes-common, and Hammersmith-bridge. On Saturday night the Prince gave a state dinner at Marlborough House in honour of the Sultan.

Before the Sultan left Paris, Fuad Pasha, in his Majesty's name, handed to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 60,000 francs for the poor of Paris. He also left 40,000 francs for the servants at the Elysee.

The Sultan had a busy day on Monday. In the morning he received the members of the diplomatic body in London, who were introduced by the Turkish Ambassador according to their precedence. The Turkish consuls at the principal English towns were also presented. In the afternoon his Majesty received her Majesty's Ministers, and then had presented to him a number of deputations. These were—from the Corporation of Manchester, represented by the Mayor (Mr Robert Neill), Mr Alderman Bennett, and Mr Heron, the town clerk, to invite his Imperial Majesty to visit the city of Manchester during his stay in this country; from the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester; from the directors of the Ottoman Railway Company; from the Varna Railway Company; from the Armenian Community of Manchester, Liverpool, and London, to present an address; from the community of British Jews, to present an address. His Imperial Majesty drove out in the afternoon attended by Djemil Pasha, his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, Reouf Pasha, and Halid Bey, and visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. In the evening his Majesty went in State to the Opera. The Sultan arrived about half past eight, and was received by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who each wore the order of the Medjidie. Inside the theatre the spectacle was exceedingly brilliant. For the accommodation of the illustrious visitors, twelve boxes, from gallery to pit, had been thrown into one, with several compartments, the whole being surmounted by a splendid canopy in red and gold—precisely in the same style as at the visit to the Royal Italian Opera of the Emperor and Empress of the French. This magnificent structure was erected, as before, in the centre of the "auditorium," exactly in front of the stage; so that all, excepting those in the galleries above, and in the places on either side immediately contiguous, could obtain a view of the box and its occupants. The Sultan sat between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. Immediately on their arrival, and after the hearty cheers that welcomed them had subsided, the chorus and orchestra gave "God save the Queen," and this was followed by an ode in honour of the Sultan, composed for the occasion by Mr Costa (who presided in the orchestra) to words by Mr Bartholomew. The opera (of which only three acts were performed) was "Masaniello." The Sultan stayed out the performance, and on leaving the house expressed his great gratification at the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment.

From the Opera House his Imperial Majesty proceeded direct to Buckingham Palace; but his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went in state to Stafford House, where the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent *fete*. Before the arrival of his Majesty the Duke and Duchess gave a banquet to the Viceroy of Egypt. Covers were laid in the banquetting-room for about forty guests, among whom were the Prince of Teck and the Princess Mary Adelaide, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and (besides a number of the nobility) Sir Richard Mayne, and Mr Larkin (agent to the Egyptian Government). Nubar Pasha and Risa Pasha, in attendance on the Viceroy of Egypt. After the banquet the guests adjourned to the picture gallery and the drawing-room. In the former of these apartments the ball was given. Nothing had been done in the way of decoration here, except by means of flowers, and for the most exquisite specimens of these all that the conservatories of the great nurserymen, and all that Trentham Hall could produce was brought up to Stafford House. One most important part of the *fete*, however, was marred by the weather. The gardens round the house had been planted with impromptu parterres of flowers, which broke the turf into winding paths and little nooks redolent of fragrance. All the trees, too, were to have been hung with Chinese lanterns and variegated lamps while the grounds were to have been lit throughout alternately with white, red, and blue fires. As a matter of course, all these preparations had to be abandoned—the exotics were removed from the drenching rain, and all hope of illuminating the garden was given up. The guests began to arrive soon after eleven o'clock. Among the early arrivals were about eight of the chief officers of the Belgian volunteers. From eleven to twelve visitors of the highest rank or distinction continued to stream in to the number of about a thousand. All were in full uniform, State costume, or Court dress. The Prince of Wales arrived shortly before twelve o'clock and was received on alighting by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. All the company had assembled to witness the reception. Several bands were in attendance, and in the picture gallery, which by night is lighted from the roof, dancing was maintained by the general company till a late hour.

The Sultan Abdul Aziz and his suite, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, visited the military departments at Woolwich on Tuesday. The troops were assembled on Woolwich Common, the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and the garrison and field artillery occupying a long line stretching across the review ground from east to west, with their guns and general equipment and about 300 men of the Royal Marines. The carriages passed along the front of the batteries, and the august visitors proceeded to the mess quarters of the Royal Artillery. These had been profusely decorated with bunting and the flags of Turkey and England. Each room displayed a choice selection of exotic plants. After luncheon a visit was made to the Royal Arsenal. The Royal and distinguished visitors alighted at the entrance to the long machinery room of the Laboratory, and first inspected the lead-spurting machine, which supplies material for making bullets, prepared by Mr Anderson. The Sultan inspected with much interest Colonel Boxer's parachutes for conveying light over an enemy's works, and also his life-saving rockets, containing a 300 yard line. The Snider rifle now in use was likewise examined with much interest, as well as the new species of cartridge, and its mode of manufacture. The Gun Factory and other portions of the Arsenal were then visited, and the Royal and Imperial party left for the Crystal Palace. The grand concert, or, as the advertisement styled it, "extraordinary musical festival," given at the Crystal Palace, in honour of his Majesty the Sultan, was one of those entertainments on a colossal scale of which the managers of this establishment have offered the public so many examples. The orchestra was that of the Crystal Palace, strengthened by the performers of her Majesty's Theatre and others—an imposing instrumental force. The chorus embraced the London contingent of "1,600," the substantial nucleus of the Handel Festival Choir, besides the very efficient chorus belonging to her Majesty's Theatre. The chief solo singers were Mr Santley, Madlle. Titiens, Signor Gardoni, Signor Mongini, Mr Hohler, Madame Demeric-Lablache, and Madlle. Sinico. The second part of the concert having been announced to begin at a quarter-past eight, the reserved seats were gradually resumed, and every eye was directed to the Imperial box. Just at the moment when the patience of the crowd seemed almost exhausted, and after many "false alarms" had been raised, the long and anxiously-expected guest appeared, and was welcomed with deafening shouts and cheers from every side, which were repeatedly acknowledged in the Sultan's accustomed manner. His Imperial Majesty had graciously signified his intention of subscribing £1,000 towards the expenses of the restoration; and this naturally predisposed every one of the vast assembly in his favour.

After witnessing from the great front terrace the most magnificent display of fireworks probably ever seen in Europe, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took his leave of the Crystal Palace amid renewed and reiterated cheers.

DURHAM ASSIZES.

The business of the assizes for the county of Durham was commenced on Monday morning at the County Courts, Durham, where Lord Chief Justice Bovill sat for the trial of prisoners. His lordship arrived at Durham on Saturday afternoon, and, attended by the High Sheriff (W. Scurfield Grey, Esq.) and the Under-Sheriff (Mr J. Dodds) opened the commission. On Sunday morning his lordship attended divine service at the Cathedral; prayers were read by the Rev. Canon Chevallier, and the sermon preached by the Dean of Durham. The business of the assizes commenced on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., Whitburn (foreman); and Messrs R. H. Allan, Blackwell Hall; H. J. Baker Baker, Elemore Hall; R. L. Pemberton, the Barnes; J. R. W. Hilyard, Horsley; G. J. Scurfield, Hurworth House; G. H. Ramsay, Derwent Villa; A. Wilkinson, Old Elvet, Durham; W. Stobart, Cocken Hall; H. R. Webster, Morton House; Henry Thomas Morton, Biddick; George Hall, Heighington; I. Wilson, Nunthorpe Hall; Edmund Backhouse, Middleton Lodge; R. W. Dixon, Seaton Carew; Thos. Wood, Coxhoe Hall; M. Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester; A. H. Talmadge, Burnopside Hall; Morley Headlam, Whorlton; John Joicey, Urpeth; A. H. Hunt, Birtley; David Dale, West Lodge; and H. F. Pease, Brinkburn.

His Lordship, in charging the Grand Jury, said he had the pleasure of congratulating them and the county upon the absence from the calendar of some of those offences which had too frequently occurred in the district. He referred to cases of violence committed upon women, of which most lamentable instances had occurred there; and it would be a source of gratification to everyone to find an entire absence of those cases from the calendar. Let them hope it was the commencement of a new era amongst those men who had committed offences of that that kind; and that for many years to come the improvement might continue, and the calendar still be without such offences. He was also glad to be able to congratulate them upon the absence of any case of wilful murder. It was true that upon the depositions, as returned to him, a man had been returned as guilty of murder; but, after looking over the depositions, and considering the facts, he felt if a verdict of guilty were returned under the indictment for murder, that it would be his duty to reserve the case for the opinion of the judges, or to give the prisoner his acquittal. The case would only amount to manslaughter, and he had given directions that a bill should be presented to them on the charge of manslaughter only. Whilst he congratulated them on the absence of any case of real murder, he was struck at finding that three deaths had been caused by violence among pitmen; and he was further struck with the circumstance, that in every instance the affrays which ended in death, had taken place on Saturday nights. These affrays which had ended fatally in every case, appeared to have arisen from the men being in a state of drunkenness. There were other instances in the calendar where drunkenness had led to the commission of crime, and it might well be worth the gentlemen of the county, and others interested in the welfare of the lower and working classes, considering whether some means could not be adopted to prevent such crimes, other than bringing the offenders to the Assizes to receive the punishment which attended them. Generally the best preventative in his experience against crime, was that men should have ample employment. If they had employment it generally led to good conduct and the criminal calendar was reduced. But he found that in this county, with abundance of employment and high wages there were still those crimes. With high wages the men expended their money freely and liberally, sometimes without that forethought and thrift which was essential for working men; they indulged he was afraid in drink, and that invariably led to fighting and various disturbances. It might be well for them to consider whether some means could not be adopted for the purpose of keeping them from public houses, and from drinking. He presumed, in most cases there were facilities for workmen saving their money in saving banks or other ways; but, beside that, so far as his experience went, it certainly seemed to be right to provide for men of that class, in the first place means of instruction, and then for those who were not willing to learn, to provide the elements of amusement. At one time drunkenness prevailed in the army to a lamentable extent; but, since the introduction of schools and amusement rooms a great advance had been made in preventing drunkenness; and it would be well worth their considering whether by affording ample means of amusement, they could not rescue men from drunken habits. No less than three men had lost their lives through drinking, and three others were to be placed upon their trial for manslaughter. He had thought it right, after looking over the character of the offences in the calendar, to make the observations he had. Referring to the calendar he said the class of crimes generally were those of the ordinary character with which they were accustomed to deal. There was one case which he had already mentioned; the case of Adam Harrison charged with the wilful murder of John Allen, at Bishop Auckland. That case however did not amount to more than manslaughter. There was a case in which Thomas Larkin was charged with the manslaughter of John McGinn, at Ryhope. In that case death appeared to have resulted from lockjaw. In an affray on the 13th of April, the deceased received a blow on the nose, and in the opinion of a surgeon the injury caused by the blow brought on lockjaw, from which the man ultimately died. The deceased worked several days and it was not until the 24th of April that symptoms of lockjaw appeared, and at that time the wound on his nose had healed. He had noticed the statement of a medical man who had been present at the post mortem examination, and he found that the membranes of the brain had become hardened, were gritty, and that there were boney deposits. It would be well deserving their attention to examine the medical man as to whether the state of the brain had not been the cause of death. There was also a case of alleged child murder at Monkwearmouth. The child undoubtedly had been concealed in a box; there were injuries on its person, neck and head; and it would be deserving of inquiry whether these injuries might not have been caused during delivery. He believed it was only a case of concealment of birth; and he had directed a bill to be presented to them on that charge. If they thought it proper after inquiring into the evidence, to send the prisoner for trial on the graver charge, they could make a presentment. There was another case where a child had been killed at Stockton, by Newark Darnton. Although a criminal charge, the magistrates had admitted the evidence of the prisoner's wife, upon which they committed him for trial for the murder of his child. There were only the prisoner and his wife present at the time, and they could not call the wife as a witness. It was necessary to see whether there was any evidence on which to send the prisoner for trial. After referring to other cases, his Lordship sent the Grand Jury to consider the cases, and bills were returned as follows:—

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Thomas Ferguson (46), labourer, was charged with having uttered counterfeit coin at Sunderland, on the 13th of April. Guilty; twelve months' imprisonment.

BIGAMY.

John Birket (42), pitman, was charged with having committed bigamy, by marrying Ann Bolland, at Gateshead, on the 2nd of June, Mary Ann, his wife, being then alive. Guilty; two months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

David Dixon (34), pitman, was indicted for having robbed Alexander Kinross of a silver watch, at Seaham Harbour, on the 7th of July. Not guilty.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT SUNDERLAND.

Mary Charlton was indicted for having concealed the birth of her new-born male child at Monkwearmouth, on the 25th of June. The prisoner was committed on a charge of wilful murder, but, under the direction of the judge, the grand jury returned a bill for concealment of birth only. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

HORSE STEALING.

John Littlewood (22), butcher, and William Robinson were indicted with having stolen a mare, the property of G. Hutchinson, at Howdon Colliery, near Crook, on the 14th of June. Robinson pleaded guilty, and Littlewood was found guilty, and each of the prisoners was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

BILLS IGNORED.

The bills were ignored against Wm. Hoggett, charged with burglary at Bishopwearmouth on the 2nd of June; Newark Darnton, charged with the manslaughter of Frederick Darnton, at Stockton, on the 14th March; Thomas Larkin charged with the manslaughter of John McGinn, at Ryhope, on the 2nd of May; Michael Flynn, charged with burglary at Sunderland, on the 29th of June; Thomas Berry, charged with having stolen a woollen shawl, the property of Mary Ann Callaghan, at Stockton, on the 7th of July.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Kirkham Summers pleaded guilty to having embezzled several sums of money, the property of his masters, Messrs Stratton, at Darlington, in December, in 1866—two months' imprisonment.

Wm. Hodgson, labourer, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having in his possession twenty-three pieces of counterfeit coin, with intent to pass off the same, at Sunderland, on the 4th of July—eighteen months' imprisonment.

Thomas Gage, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking into the shop of Robert Turner, at Sunderland, and stealing 17s 6d, on the 3rd of July—six months' imprisonment.

CROWN COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

The Courts sat this morning at ten o'clock.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT JARROW.

Wm. Patterson (18) brickmaker, and Thomas Barham (17) striker, were indicted for robbery with violence, at Jarrow, on the 26th of March. Mr Campbell Forster prosecuted and Mr Blackwell defended. Prosecutor, George Meikle, is in the employment of the Local Board of Health as inspector of drains, and resides near Hebburn. On the evening of the 26th of March he was in Stewart's public-house, paying some workmen who had been employed by him. A short time after ten o'clock the prosecutor, accompanied by his son, a young man, prepared to go home and left the house. When a short distance along the road, however the prosecutor's son left him to go to Jarrow, whereupon prosecutor left the road and took a bye-road across a field, known as the Mountain Road. He had not gone far along this path before he was tripped down unawares by some persons, who had jumped out from behind a hedge. He was held down upon the ground, one of the men knelt upon his breast, and whilst they held him in this position his pockets were rifled of a sum of money, including £12 in gold, 30s in silver, and a few coppers. After an absence of two hours the jury returned into court, finding a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged. The case occupied the court seven hours.

PERJURY AT THE SPRING ASSIZES.

Francis Kenny, a middle aged man, a miner, on bail, was indicted for perjury at the last Durham Assizes on the trial of Walter and Michael Welch for robbery. Mr C. Forster prosecuted and Mr Blackwell defended. The facts of the case appeared to be that a number of colliers and others from Usworth Pit, in connection with a Band of Hope, had a trip in carts to Sunderland. They left early in the morning, and Kenney, who was 'big drummer' in the Band of Hope, was accompanied by his son Joseph, a lad about 13 years of age. The party enjoyed themselves during the day, and in the evening prepared to return home by way of the village of Southwick. The whole party more or less became drunk, and in the general disorder, the prisoner fell out of the cart on to the highway, where he was left. When lying upon the road, he alleged that the Welches came to him, and notwithstanding the resistance offered by his son, they robbed him of 6s 9d. Several witnesses having been called to prove some of the foregoing facts,

His Lordship adjourned the court at half-past five o'clock until next morning.

SECOND COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before the Hon. ADOLPHUS LIDDELL, Q.C.

A second court for the trial of prisoners sat in the Grand Jury Room, before the Hon. A. Liddell, Q.C.

PERJURY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

Mary M'Grath (28) married woman, was prosecuted for perjury at South Shields on the 2th March. Mr Meynell prosecuted, prisoner being undefended. Not guilty.

FORTUNE-TELLING AT SUNDERLAND.

Elizabeth Brannon (52) married, was indicted for receiving a quantity of flour and other articles, the goods of D. P. Huntley, draper and provision dealer, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 21st of June, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr Meynell prosecuted. A servant girl in the employ of Mr Huntley was sent to search for a person named Scott, and met the prisoner, who said that was her name. She offered to tell the girl her fortune with a pack of cards, but this was declined. After some conversation, however, it was agreed that she should come and visit her. Accordingly on the 21st of June, the prisoner visited Mr Huntley's house, and was let into the kitchen by the girl whose name was Martha Jackson. After the woman had had a cup of tea, she pulled out a pack of cards, and commenced to tell the girl's fortune. For this she of course, required the 'usual' payment—the girl had to go and pillage her master's shop of groceries and other articles. The depredations were soon discovered, and the girl, horrified at the extent of the robberies she had committed, made a disclosure of all—how she had been tempted by the prisoner not only to steal but to commence a dissolute and shameful life. The jury found her guilty and she was sentenced to 12 calendar month's imprisonment.

The Court then rose.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr Justice SMITH.

PEARSON v. PATTERSON.

Mr Kemplay appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, George Thomson Pearson, merchant, West Hartlepool; the defendant, Frederick Patterson, of West Hartlepool, was not represented. The defendant had been in the employment of the plaintiff from July, 1865, to February, 1867, and during that period had overdrawn his salary to the extent of £48 16s 0d, and the action was now brought to recover the amount. The defendant admitted the correctness of the account. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for the full amount.

JOBSON v. BLACK.

In this case the defendant did not appear, and the Judge directed the jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr Meynell was for the plaintiff.

WALTON v. WALTON.

In this case also the defendant did not appear. Mr Kemplay, who was for the plaintiff, stated that he believed it was really an undefended case, and the judge directed the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff.

PICKERING v. WHEATLEY.—A STRANGE CHAPTER IN A FAMILY HISTORY.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Trotter for the plaintiffs, Thomas and Robert Pickering, farmers, near Ferryhill; Mr Temple, Q.C., for the defendant, Elizabeth Wheatley. The action was brought to recover £100 in bank notes, which the defendant had taken from the possession of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs lived with their father, George Pickering, farmers, at High-hill farm, near Ferryhill. In 1864 he sold the property to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and when the purchase was completed he had about £800 in cash. He continued to live on the farm. In 1864 George Pickering executed a deed of gift, making over his furniture, farming stock, &c., to the plaintiffs, the condition being that he should live with them. This arrangement was carried out, the plaintiffs and their father living at High-hill. The defendant, a sister to the plaintiffs, also came to live in the house to nurse her father. When the plaintiffs were put in possession of the farm, their father gave them £500, and put £300 into a bank. In December, 1866, the money was withdrawn from the bank, and divided amongst three daughters. Plaintiffs during this time had been working the farm, and were in the habit of depositing money in a box in their father's room. There was in December £100 in notes and £30 in gold in the box, but the father, unknown to his sons, sent the £32 and the notes to another of his daughters to take care of. In January the plaintiffs wished to get the money from the box, and, not being able to find the key, they broke the box open, and found it empty. The father informed the plaintiffs what he had done with the money, and sent another daughter to her sister to fetch it, and she gave the £32 to the plaintiffs. She also brought the notes, and laid them on her father's bed, and saw the defendant take the notes away, and they had never been seen since. The present action was brought to recover the value of the notes. The defence set up was that the defendant had not the money, and had never had it, and that it did not belong to the plaintiffs, but to the father. The jury retired, and, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiffs.

ACTION UNDER A GUARANTEE DEED.

TAPLIN v. SPENCER.

Mr Quin, Q.C., and Mr Kemplay were for the plaintiff, Mr Taplin, brewer, West Auckland; and Mr Jones, Q.C., and Mr Skidmore were for the defendant, Mrs Spencer Blackwellgate, Darlington. This was an action to recover the sum of £143 6s on a guarantee deed. The defendant denied the genuineness of the deed, and after a long consultation the jury found for the plaintiff.

THOMPSON v. WRIGHTSON.—BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Crompton were for the plaintiffs, Messrs Thompson and Wilson, trustees in the estate of Messrs Spoor and Pattison, builders, of Sunderland; Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Jones, Q.C., were for the defendant, Mr Robert Wrightson, provision dealer, High Street, Sunderland. The action was brought to recover £230, the amount of money due under a contract made by the defendant with Messrs Spoor and Pattison. The defendant had paid £41 into Court, leaving £189 to be sought for. According to the opening statement of Mr Manisty the defendant was the owner of a house in High Street, which he had pulled down, and Mr Middlemas, architect, prepared plans for a new house to be erected on the site. The contract to build the house was let to Messrs Spoor and Pattison, who commenced with the work. After the builders had got part of the work done, Mr Snowball, solicitor, owner of the adjoining property, found that the new erection would infringe upon his premises, and having taken the necessary steps, got an injunction issued by the Court of Chancery to prevent the defendant carrying on the building according to the plans which had been prepared. This injunction brought the work to a standstill, and the plaintiffs (the trustees in the estate of Messrs Spoor and Pattison, who became insolvent) now brought this action to compel the defendant to pay the amount due under the contract; they were ready to complete the contract if the defendant would enable them to do so. The Judge interrupted Mr Manisty, and said that the case was one which would be best settled by reference, and the counsel, having consulted, agreed to adopt the suggestion of his lordship. Mr Read, one of the circuit barristers, was appointed arbitrator.

The Court rose about six o'clock.

CROWN COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

THE CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

On his Lordship taking his seat at ten o'clock, he remarked that in his charge to the Grand Jury he mentioned in reference to the case of Newark Darnton, charged with the manslaughter of Charles Frederick Darnton, at Stockton, and against whom a true bill was not found, that the wife of the man charged had been improperly examined before the magistrates. He found, however, that he had inadvertently been mistaken in that statement, for, on looking over the two sets of depositions, he discovered it was not before the magistrates that the examination took place, but before the coroner. He wished the fact mentioned, because an impression might have gone abroad that the magistrates and their clerk had taken upon themselves the responsibility of such an examination.

THE PERJURY CASE AT THE LAST ASSIZES.

The charge against Francis Kenny, for falsely swearing at the last Assizes that he was violently assaulted and robbed on the 15th September, by two labourers, named Walter and Michael Welch, was the first business on the calendar, and appeared to create considerable interest. The case occupied the attention of the Court from ten o'clock till half-past six, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentence deferred.

SECOND COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr S. TEMPLE, Q.C.

COUNTERFEIT COINING.

Anthony Reynolds (32), pitman, was charged with feloniously having moulds in his possession for the purpose of coining, at Witton Gilbert, on the 29th of April. Mr Greenhow appeared to prosecute; and Mr Wright defended. Prisoner was suspected in consequence of passing a bad shilling at Nicholson's public-house, Sacriston. A policeman, on proceeding to the residence of Reynolds, discovered moulds used for coining, and among other things a spoon with base metal adhering to it. Prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY AT THORNLEY.

Ralph Errington (19), pitman, was charged with stealing a purse, containing half a sovereign and a half crown, from Daniel Quin, at Thornley, on the 6th July. On that morning, as the prosecutor was standing near his own house, prisoner came up, seized hold of him, and snatched the purse and money out of his pocket. Mr Wharton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Greenhow for the defence.—Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr Justice SMITH.

WATSON v. NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In this case Mr James, Q.C., assisted by Mr Herschell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Temple, Q.C., with Mr Kemplay, for defendants. In opening the case Mr James stated that the action was brought in consequence of the North-Eastern Railway Company keeping their station at Wingate in an improper state. On the 19th of December, 1865, the plaintiff, who resides with her husband, a publican at Castle Eden Colliery, went to see a married daughter, and intended to travel by a branch line between Hartlepool and Ferryhill. She went to Wingate Station, and stood with a friend some time on the platform. Before the train arrived for which she was waiting she had occasion to leave the waiting room. The place was dark, no lamps were lighted, and, proceeding along the platform she suddenly tumbled down, a depth of 2½ feet, and broke her thigh in two places. Witnesses were called to prove the negligence of the company, but his lordship thought there was no case to proceed on; there was no evidence of negligence. The plaintiff need not have gone out into the dark, or might have obtained a light from the station master. The case would have to be withdrawn, and plaintiff non-suited.

CRICK v. ALDER AND ANOTHER.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., with Mr Meynell appeared for plaintiff; Hon. A. Liddell and Mr Lewers for defendants. Mr Manisty stated the case. The action was brought to recover a sum of £62 for services performed by plaintiff. Mr Crick, for a club or society of 40 pilots of the port of Sunderland, to assist them in obtaining compensation for certain money rights abrogated by a recent Act of Parliament. Ultimately the matter was referred to arbitration.

THOMSON v. PARKER.

The plaintiff, Robert Thompson, is a timber merchant at Darlington, and defendant is a cabinetmaker at Stockton. Mr Meynell, for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought to recover a sum of £23 5s 1d, for certain timber supplied by plaintiff to defendant. Verdict for plaintiff.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS v. CLAPHAM.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., with Mr Herschell, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr Quain for defendant. Mr Manisty said the action was brought to regain possession of a farm which defendant rented of the Commissioners at Heighington, in county of Durham. Notice was given on the 12th November to defendant to quit at May-day. He had been told that that notice was a day too late, on the ground that Martinmas Day was on the 11th. His lordship, in commenting on the whole case, said that it appeared the father and uncle of defendant had sold the farm to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who had no better or other right than the former owners. The former agreement bound the plaintiff.—Plaintiffs were accordingly non-suited.

JOHNSON v. STODDART.

Mr Jones, Q.C., and Mr Meynell appeared for plaintiff; Mr Quain, Q.C., and Mr Herschell for defendant. The plaintiff was a dealer in timber, living near Hetton-le-Hole, the defendants were Messrs Stoddart and Broughton, who acted as agents for Messrs Smith and Watkin, of South Shields, the general agents and receivers of rents for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Last year plaintiff tendered for certain trees growing on the south side of Ryhope-dene, and also for certain trees growing on four farms on the north side of the same Dene. After the sale, and when plaintiff had commenced to cut down the trees, another person stepped in and claimed the right to fell and take away the trees on Livingstone's farm. Hence the action. Plaintiff claimed the ownership of the whole of the trees, and asked for about £220 damages. It was agreed to allow a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £100.

DAMAGES FOR MIS-DELIVERY OF GOODS—JONES AND ANOTHER v. THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Hon. Adolphus Liddell, Q.C., and Mr Herschel were for the plaintiffs, and Mr Quain, Q.C., and Mr Kemplay were for the defendants. The plaintiffs, Messrs Richard Jones and John Scott, are warehousemen in Manchester. In October last year they sent a parcel of goods valued at £35, to Ralph Ord, a draper at Consett. A few days after they were sent, but before they were delivered the local agent of the Manchester firm received a telegram asking him to intercept the parcel, Mr Ord's acceptance having been dishonoured. The local agent waited upon Ord, and the parcel, on arrival by the lorry, was redirected to Manchester, and taken to the station. The agent called at the station the same evening, and was told by the clerk that the goods would be in Manchester in three days. Afterwards, Ord went to the station, stating that he had arranged with the agent, and the parcel was handed over to him. The jury found for the plaintiffs in the full amount.

THE ADVENTURES OF A TOURIST.

After morning service at Montreux Church, July 11, the Rev. Mr. Bennett, English chaplain, presented to Michael Roux, a handsome silver hunting watch with a small bag of money, from the English residents in the neighbourhood, for saving the life of an English lady, who fell from the Rochers de Naye, a distance of 2,300 feet, on the 30th of April last. The circumstances of the case are these:—A lady and three gentlemen ascended the Rochers de Naye, from Chillon, on the Lake of Geneva, in the afternoon, and at half past six o'clock began to retrace their steps, but a quantity of snow having lately fallen, they missed the path, and got too near the edge of the precipice. One of the party having lost his footing, slipped down about 300 feet, then stopping himself and turning round to assure those above of his safety, he saw the young lady coming down past him at a tremendous pace. As it was impossible to stop her, he followed up a circuitous route, at the risk of his own neck, and at last succeeded in making her understand he was going down to procure assistance. Fortunately Michael Roux was cutting timber not far off and heard her cries; he descended at once to the valley, where the lady was found in a most suffering state from her injuries as well as from the cold, snow falling heavily at the time. Had there been much more delay in reaching her she would not have been found alive. Michael was an hour in getting her up to the nearest chalet, the great part of the time struggling for life with this heavy burden on his shoulders. A litter was prepared, and the lady was eventually brought down to the Hotel des Alpes, where they arrived at midnight. She was attended by Dr. Carrard so successfully that at the end of three weeks she was able to return to England tolerably well. It is the fashion to abuse the Swiss for their independence of manner and their want of courtesy, but in this instance nothing could exceed the kindness of people who received this lady at the chalet on that dreadful night; and when the sledge litter, filled with hay, was prepared, she was carefully placed in it and an umbrella fastened upright to protect her from the rain and snow, which fell heavily.

CO-OPERATION AT CONSETT.

The fourth annual festival of the Consett Co-operative Society was held in the long-room of the Store on Saturday afternoon and evening. The proceedings commenced with tea and cold collation of excellent quality, being served up in first-rate style by the Misses Elliott, Mrs and Miss Cornforth, Mrs and Miss Jones, Mrs and Miss Wood, Mrs Carr and M. A. Curry, Miss Jackson and Miss Curry, Mrs McAlon and Miss Tindall, Mrs and Miss Perry, Mrs and Miss Thompson, Mrs and Miss Maxwell, and Mrs Lamb.

The repast was partaken of by about 400 persons, all of whom did ample justice to the many good things provided.

On the cloth being removed—or, more strictly speaking, when the room was cleared—a public meeting took place, which was attended by a large and respectable audience. Jonathan Priestman, Esq., was called upon to preside, and after a few introductory remarks,

Mr Robert Charlton, secretary to the society, read over the abstract of accounts for the past quarter, which showed that the total receipts had been £3,788 8s 11d, while the disbursements amounted to £3,571 10s 11d, leaving a cash balance of £216 8s 11d. After appropriating £21 18s 1d to depreciation of fixed stock, £31 15s 6d to interest on members' paid-up capital, and £1 14s 7d to the reserve fund, a dividend of 1s 8d in the pound was given to the members. During the four years the society has been in existence, the total amount of profits realised had been £2,499 9s 9d.

Mr E. T. Gammage, of Sunderland, the popular advocate of co-operation, then gave his lecture on "The past, present, and future of co-operation." He said that when he bade them adieu last year he had feelings of considerable anxiety for the welfare of Consett society, as the late struggle in the iron trade was just commencing, but he felt pleasure that evening to find that they had not only held their ground but were in a flourishing condition. Latterly, his time had been very much occupied with the Reform movement, and he was glad that the great problem had now been solved; but he had not wandered far from co-operation, as everything that was good and honest in politics, in his judgment, was related to that question. The past of co-operation was then dwelt upon by the lecturer, in which he showed that its founder was Robert Owen. At the present time there were nearly 700 co-operative societies in existence, which were saving £2,000,000 annually to the working classes. In spite of all drawbacks, co-operation was making rapid progress. Working men were grasping all new thoughts in commerce, which was the result of co-operation. Co-operation was supplying real, not imaginary, wants, teaching men the value of money, and making them wise and thoughtful. It might be thought presumptuous on his part if he were to prophecy as to the future of co-operation; but his experience of the past, and his knowledge of the present, justified him in saying that co-operation would teach a man to lead a moral and honest life. It would solve the difficult problem of capital and labour, and the employer and employed would feel their interests to be mutual, consequently they would hear no more of those abominable outrages that had recently come to light at Sheffield. Mr Gammage was frequently applauded during his lecture.

Mr H. Carss addressed the meeting in his usual humorous style on "Education and co-operation."

A quadrille band, under the leadership of Mr T. Parnaby, rendered very good service during the proceedings.

The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships were occupied in discussing a few petty bills. The first was the Royal Parks' Bill, which the Earl of Derby thought had better be postponed until it was settled in the other House, which suggestion was adopted. A new clause being added to the Consecration of Churchyards (No. 2) Bill, the Report was agreed to, and after several clauses had been added to the Churches and Church-Yards Consecration Bill, it was also agreed to. An Address was moved for a return of all the expenses of the Special Commissioners of Inland Fisheries both in England and Ireland by the Marquis of Clanricarde, which was agreed to. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at 6·55 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The proceedings in the Commons were confined chiefly to the various Schedules in the Reform Bill. Clause 29 drew forth a few remarks from Mr H. Berkeley, who moved the omission of that clause for the purpose of inserting an amended one which he said would give to the lower classes of the community the franchise, who under other circumstances, in consequence of their poverty, would be open to temptation.

Mr OSBORNE thought that the only restraint that could be applied to bribery was to have the ballot.

The House divided upon the question when the clause was negatived by a majority of 42.

A clause, to prevent Under Sheriffs or any one connected officially with them from taking part in elections, was negatived by a majority of 41.

Several other important clauses were then discussed and many amendments suggested, but few alterations were made in any of them.

An amendment was moved by Mr P. Taylor, to the effect that the lodger franchise should apply to the occupation of "different lodgings in succession," which was negatived.

The afternoon sitting was suspended at seven o'clock, and the House resumed at nine, when the People's Bill again occupied the attention of the members, who went carefully into the various clauses which were objected to and on which amendments were proposed, but few alterations took place in the bill as it originally stood, and after the House had been occupied in discussing the various objections raised by members, the bill passed through committee and was ordered, amid loud cheers to be read a third time on Monday night.

Other miscellaneous business was then transacted, and the House adjourned at 2·50 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

At the morning sitting, the Royal assent was given by commission to a number of public and private bills.

At the evening sitting, Earl Longford, in reply to Earl Grey stated that the neglect to supply the troops at Hounslow with rations, arose from the officer to whom the orders were sent being absent from his post at the time. He had since been removed.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved an address for a return of the regiments in New Zealand, which gave rise to a short discussion on the policy of the Government. The motion was agreed to, and

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr Fawcett gave notice that he should call attention to the proposed ball to the Sultan, and should ask whether it was worthy a great country like England to charge the cost upon the heavily taxed people of India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said the establishment of telegraphs in connection with the Post-office was still under consideration.

Sir S. Northcote, in reply to Colonel Sykes, said there was no truth in the report that an expedition was to be sent from India to Abyssinia. The Government were engaged in negotiations, which they hoped would lead to the release of the prisoners, and there was therefore no necessity to resort to force.

Mr Hunt, in reply to another question, said that the excise license on dogs was working satisfactorily. Last year the number of licenses was 394,000 this year 695,000, and in Scotland it had risen from 36,000 to 80,000.

Sir John Pakington said it would not be possible to supply the militia with the Snider rifle this year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then made a statement with reference to the business of the House. He proposed to adjourn over Wednesday for the naval review, and to sit on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, instead of in the evenings. On Monday he would move the second reading of the Scotch Reform Bill, and suggested that on Tuesday there should be a morning sitting.

THE REFORM BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill for the Representation of the People,

Lord CRANBOURNE, seeing the great preponderance of opinion in favour of the bill, would deprecate a division, but he did not on that account regard the bill with less hostility. When first brought in it bristled with precautions, all of which had disappeared, and he should like to see the original scheme printed side by side with the bill as it now stood, coupled with the demands originally made by Mr Gladstone, when it would be seen that they corresponded with the changes which had been wrought in it. He therefore heard with infinite astonishment that the bill was regarded as a Conservative triumph. There was nothing Conservative in it, for every one of the demands of Mr Gladstone had been adopted, and no one could point out a precedent of any Government having yielded to such vital changes and still claiming credit for the measure. If it was a Conservative triumph to have adopted all the views of Mr Bright, to have dropped all the distinctive features of their scheme at the bidding of their adversaries, the Conservative party have never won so signal a victory. (Laughter.) It was rather in the lobbies that the Conservative party had been persuaded to adopt the bill, and the chief argument was that of Mr Henley, that they must take care that the pot did not boil over. That was a most ignoble argument, and, he feared, would be the policy of the Conservative party in future. The bill had never been discussed with due consideration to the future interests of the country, and knowing what they did of the freemen and the Trades' Unions, they were sanguine indeed if they could place much reliance on the flesh and blood theory of Mr Gladstone, or believe that there was some unknown quality in Englishmen which would neutralise the experience of history, and that their Conservative instincts would prevail over class interests. They had handed over the supreme power to the working classes, and they would find that, when class interests and class passions were aroused, rank, wealth, and intelligence were but feathers before the wind. He vehemently denounced the Government for having betrayed the Conservative party, and the Conservative party for having abandoned its policy and its traditions, and concluded by recording his solemn protest against the bill.

Mr LOWE was of opinion that it was worth while to consider whether any credit was due to any one in respect to the measure. Many, although they probably did not like the bill, regarded this stage with satisfaction, in the hope that at last they would be at peace, but he wished rather to point out that this night would be the period when they took leave of the stability and permanence which had marked the history of the country, and when they were entered upon an new era of future strife and turbulence. Rather than claiming credit for the bill, they ought all to disclaim it with horror as a disgrace. The bill had a principle. It was equality, and by which the day labour and the richest commoner who paid their rates were placed on the same footing. They were told that they were to have no hard fast line; but with this basis of equality would the country franchise be tolerated much longer, or would the lodger always submit to pay his £10? Again, could their scheme for the redistribution of seats last? Would the inhabitants of the large towns consent to have a sixty-thousandth share of the representation? Instead of settling the question they have opened the door to a number of other questions equally important and serious. It was absurd to fancy that they could with household suffrage maintain the small boroughs. When they had once taught the people these notions of equality, they would find out that equality brooked no rival near its throne, and that it was an idle dream to fancy that things would go on as they were, that they would still be able to discuss their little petty details of education and so forth. They would find that all things would have to be, and would be, remodelled to suit the new order of things. Hitherto the basis of the franchise had been fitness to exercise it. In future it was to be the dangerous doctrine of equality. There was no use blinking the matter, and they would find that the experiment would not answer here as it had not answered anywhere. Other countries had tried this democratic experiment and too late had repented in vain, and it was absurd to suppose that if democracy had failed in other countries it would succeed in the complicated state of society with the infinitely varied interests of England. Having democracised their legislature, they would soon have to democracise all their other institutions. Democracy was a most despotic tyrant. It suffered no opposition, and instead of settling affairs, they were really only now inaugurating an era of endless change, turmoil, and confusion. In conclusion, he expressed his infinite astonishment that the leaders of the Conservative party should have, after the opinions which they avowed only last year, so changed their policy, and still more, that their followers, the country gentlemen of England, should have followed them, and for what? To retain office, but with the ignominy of having to listen, and knowing that they were true, to the denunciations like those of the last speaker. For this they had established an union between the highest and the lowest against the great middle class, reckless of what they destroyed and of what would be the results. Government was handed over to the masses. He could wish for a poet, an historian, or orator, who could paint in words that would never die, the shame, the scorn, the indignation, and the despair with which the measure was viewed by every cultivated Englishman who was not the slave of party trammels or dazzled with the glow of a temporary and ignoble success.

Mr BRIGHT said, from the beginning of his political life he had regarded the household suffrage as the only possible basis of the borough franchise; but feeling that it would include a large class at present not fit for it, he was willing to arrive at that result by gradual stages. He did not, however, regret at all the passing of this bill; but feeling that before long great concessions must be made, he was prepared, irrespective of the party by which they were proposed, to accept any proposals which would have gradually prepared the people for the concessions which were inevitable. He had always acted on this principle. He made allowances for the difficulties of the question, and did not reject concessions if they were in the right direction because they did not go so far as he thought they might have done. He was therefore disposed to congratulate the Conservative party on having discarded their fears of the people, and he trusted next year they would be still further advanced, and ready to complete their work by a practical scheme for the redistribution of seats. At present he could only rejoice that Parliament had made this great concession to the people, and trust they would never send to that House a Parliament less worthy of a great nation.

Mr GRAVES, as representing one of the largest constituencies of the country, defended the Government, and thanked them for the course which they had pursued in a very difficult and arduous task.

Mr JULIAN GOLDSMID did not share in the gloomy anticipations of Lord Cranbourne and Mr Lowe.

Mr GORST regarded the change effected so rapidly with considerable apprehension.

Mr COWEN believed that a boon had been conferred on the people which would be exercised with care, judgment, and honesty.

Mr B. HOPE denounced at some length the conduct of the Government, who had sacrificed the permanent interests of the country to gain a temporary popularity.

Mr D. SEYMOUR, as a member of the Tea Room party, claimed the credit of the success of the bill in its present shape for those who refused to adopt the invidious tactics pursued against a Conservative Government in 1858 and 1859. They had declined to obey the behests of their leader, and preferred their duties to their country to their party ties.

Lord ELCHO said that last year, when the late Government was turned out, he had anticipated that Lord Derby would come in and that Reform would be settled by the independent Liberals. As a moderate Liberal he did not regret that result, for, with all respect to Lord Cranbourne and Mr Lowe, it would have been absurd for the present or any other Government to have tried to arrest all Reform, and, as practical men, the moderate Liberals had taken the patriotic course of supporting the Government which had offered the means of settling the question on a satisfactory and stable basis, which was infinitely better than the £5 line and temporary expedients of Mr Gladstone, who, although he dreaded household suffrage, was really responsible for the securities proposed by the Government having been swept away.

Mr OSBORNE did not know whether the speech of the noble lord was a defence of the Government, a vindication of himself or an attack on Mr Gladstone. He did not question his independence, but doubted his right, to call himself a Liberal. The noble lord and his party had had their day, but were now broken up, and the Cave of Adullam had become the cave of Trophonius pouring forth gloomy prophecies, which the House received with equal admiration and unbelief. If the Government did not approve of the change in the bill, they ought to have resigned, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not the real father of the bill. He had stolen the bill of Mr Bright, and in order to conceal it had only disfigured it. At the same time, he had proved his genius in having converted the most aristocratic and Conservative Cabinet ever known to a belief in household suffrage, after having, as every one knew who had read his words, led his party little by little up to this point. He doubted, however, if the country would believe in a conversion which was made for the sake of retaining office.

Mr SANDFORD denounced the Government for its changes of opinion.

Mr DOULTON defended the course pursued by the Government, who, after the tactics of the Liberal party, had no option but to settle the question. In this they had been assisted by the independent Liberals who had been most unjustly maligned for having deserted their party.

After some remarks from Mr Newdegate and Lord E. Cecil,

Mr LAING protested against the manner in which Mr Lowe had spoken of those who had done their best to pass a bill which was so popular that no one ventured to oppose its final stage.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the measure and the Government in a remarkably able and conclusive speech, in which he reviewed the discussions, agitations, and failures of the last fifteen years. In 1852, as the organ of the Government, he had said it was necessary to remedy the great blot of the Act of 1832, and restore to the working classes what they had been deprived of by that Act. In 1859, Lord Derby's Government believed if they reduced the borough franchise they must go to household suffrage, and subsequent attempts had justified that opinion. He twitted Mr Gladstone with his dictatorial opposition, and exposed the inconsistencies of Mr Lowe. He did not believe the country was in danger, she was safe in her aims, safe in her national character, safe not only in her accumulated wealth, but in the experience of a thousand years, and in the glorious future which he believed still awaited them.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, amid considerable cheering.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 2·5 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord REDESDALE laid on the table the Representation of the People Bill, which was read the first time.

Earl DERBY said he proposed to take the second reading on Monday, and if the debate terminated that night he would fix the committee for the following Friday. If the debate went beyond Monday it would probably be best to take the committee on the following Monday.

Earl GREY did not think the debate would be so short as Lord Derby anticipated. He was not aware of any opposition to the bill, but it was desirable that a question of this importance should be fully discussed, and . . . ample time should be allowed for the consideration of an amendment. It would be better to fix the committee for Monday next.

Lord DERBY said he was ready to meet the convenience of the House.

On the third reading of the Transubstantiation, &c., Declaration Bill, the Marquis of Westmeath complained of the meagre report given of his speech on the second reading, in the *Times* and other papers, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

New writs were moved for West Gloucester, Andover, and the University of Cambridge, consequent upon the legal changes which have taken place by the elevation of Sir John Rolt as Lord Justice of Appeal; and also for Coventry and Birmingham. In reply to Mr Akroyd, Mr Hunt repeated that the question of uniting the telegraphs with the post-office was still under consideration, but no step could be taken by the Postmaster-General until an act of Parliament had been obtained.

In reply to Mr J. S. Mill, Lord Stanley said the appointment of Commodore Wiseman as chief naval adviser of the Porte, had been suspended for a time; and Sir S Northcote, in reply to Mr Fawcett, said the invitation to the Sultan for the ball at the India-office, was given by the Indian Government, and not by the Imperial Government.

Mr O'BEIRNE moved a resolution of which he had given notice, for a grant of one million sterling to purchase insolvent estates in Ireland, to be resold in sub-divided farms, but after a few words from Lord Naas, the motion was withdrawn.

Sir R. PALMER moved the second reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, which had come down from the Lords, and briefly explained its provisions.

Mr GILPIN opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr HADFIELD seconded the amendment.

Mr HARDY said the Government did not intend to oppose the bill, and after a few words from Mr Ayrton, the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

The Investment of Trust Funds Bill passed through committee, and the Tests Abolition Oxford and Cambridge Bill, was read a third time and passed.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN afterwards moved the second reading of the Libel Bill, but during the debate which followed the House was counted out.

MISS BENNETT AT CONSETT.

For several weeks back our advertising columns have been telling our readers that a certain Miss Bennett, from Cheshire, was going to preach at Consett on the occasion of the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of July. As the lady was unknown even to the officials of the chapel, many have been the conjectures raised concerning her by the public, and a great amount of prejudice was entertained. The day at length arrived, and with it Miss Bennett; who, according to announcement, began her campaign in the chapel on Saturday afternoon. The audience consisted chiefly of persons from a distance. The Rev. Thos. Southron, superintendent of the circuit, conducted the devotional exercises, after which Miss Bennett stood in front of the audience. There was nothing remarkably prepossessing about the young lady's appearance, nothing ridiculously antique about her attire, her *physique* was plain and ordinary, and her dress neat and natural. She selected her text from 1 John, i., 7, and discoursed upon "Christian fellowship." The requirements in order to enjoy fellowship with God were, she said, a knowledge of, and confidence in, him; and the advantages derived from that fellowship were that it fashioned them like God, introduced them to the best of company, and had a purifying influence. Those that were critically inclined would observe a great want of arrangement in the discourse, and would probably object to her using so many adjectives; yet it could easily be seen that she knew her Bible, knew experimental godliness, and knew the way to the hearts of her auditors. Her diction throughout was moderately poetic, and delivered at times with all the tenderness and gentleness characteristic of her sex, and anon with the energy of the masculine. The company were evidently delighted, and the prejudices of many were overcome.

The tea meeting was held in a large marquee erected in a field near the chapel, kindly granted by Mr J. Calvert, when upwards of 350 partook of the excellent tea and cake provided by the ladies of the congregation. A bazaar stall was open during tea, and presided over by Miss Gledstone; but the patronage she received was not large, the people being more inclined for the social than the mercantile. Tea being over, a tolerable company assembled to hear a sermon from Miss Bennett. The subject elucidated was "Abundant Grace," which made a deep impression upon the people.

The weather on Sunday being beautiful, numbers of people might be seen wending their way towards the tent, and at the hour appointed for commencing the service it is estimated that about 1,000 persons were present. Miss Bennett had for her subject "The Kingdom of God," which was vested with greater ability than any of her previous subjects, and her ringing, musical voice could be heard distinctly in every portion of the marquee. In the evening, the gathering was immense, numbers not being able to gain admittance, and we are sure that we are within the mark when we say that there were 1,600 inside of the tent, while a great many stood outside and heard easily. "What think ye of Christ?" was the portion of Scripture chosen by the lady for her topic, and in the course of a thrilling exhortation the character and offices of Jesus were clearly set before the assemblage. One thing is certain, the people were captivated with the lady, and Miss Bennett has won for herself a name in Consett; and, we venture to add, deservedly so, as it is impossible to estimate the moral benefit the locality has derived from her visit. The choir, under the leadership of Mr W. Horn, gave their friendly aid during the service.

A VISIT TO SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.

(From the *Yorkshire Post*)

The "Quakers' line," as the Stockton and Darlington Railway, over which we travelled is familiarly termed in the neighbourhood, carried us through the "black country" of Tees-side. Sights and sounds of industry were taken in by the eye and ear on all sides; and the vast importance of the discovery of the mineral treasures of the Cleveland hills was approximately realised as we hurried through miles of gigantic blast furnaces and extensive iron shipbuilding yards, long trains of ore, and countless heaps of "pigs." Smoke and soot and dirt had left their indelible impress on the busy scene, and I almost indulged the fancy that it had been cunningly devised to heighten by force of contrast the charms of the sunlit glades, the umbrageous slopes, the bosky dells, and tawny sands of Saltburn. Leaving behind the huge cinder heaps of Middlesborough and Cargo Fleet, and glancing by the way at the tower-like monument on Eston Nab to the illustrious circumnavigator, Captain Cook—a welcome landmark to many a storm-tossed ship—past luxuriant meadows, rippling in the breeze to the very foot of the Cleveland range, the flanks of which are seamed and scarred by the operations of the ironstone miner, we at length reached the end of our journey, and alighted upon the platform of Saltburn station. It is a neat, elegant, and commodious station, without a fleck of dirt or disorder about it to offend the eye. A continuation of its platform, protected from the weather, affords the visitors easy access to that striking feature of this Brighton of the north-east coast—the Zetland Hotel.

The newly-created watering-place of Saltburn is situate at the extreme north-east corner of the great Cleveland plateau. It was about the year 1860 that Saltburn was selected as the site of the charming creation which is embodied in the name of Salburn-by-the-Sea. It is said that the idea originated with Mr. Henry Pease, late M.P. for South Durham. However that may be, the project was taken up by the directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and in the session of 1860-61 parliamentary powers were obtained to make a short branch line from Redcar to Saltburn. This was carried out. On the 2nd October, 1861, the foundation of the Zetland Hotel, the real terminus of the line, was laid by the Earl of Zetland. This magnificent building was designed by Mr W. Peachey of Darlington, architect to the railway company. The style of architecture is Italian. It is built of firebricks relieved by freestone dressings, and is five storeys in height. The frontage is 120 feet. The fronts and sides have spacious terraces, with perforated balustrades of terra-cotta, surmounted by vases; and a neat balcony runs along the whole front of the middle storey. A circular tower with a balcony rises from the centre of the building, and is used as a telescope room. The view from both the summit of the tower and the balcony is extensive and varied. The hotel contains about 90 rooms, comprising about 50 bedrooms, a large dining and coffee room, a ladies' coffee and drawing-room, reading-room, smoking room, billiard-room, &c. The cost of the edifice was about £12,000; that of the furniture and fittings at least £5,000 more. The hotel was opened July 27th, 1863, and by that time a few houses had been built by private speculation. Now there are numerous private residences, rows of lodging houses, several good shops, and other features of a first-class watering place. The houses are all, or most of them, built of firebrick, and more cheerful and clean-looking residences can scarcely be conceived. A temporary church was opened for service in 1863, and a permanent church is now in course of erection. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also chapels here. I may here mention that at a later period of the day we visited the Alexandra, a spacious, commodious, and splendidly furnished hotel, at a little distance from the Zetland, and like it commanding an extensive prospect seaward and around.

Having fortified ourselves for the labours of the day, we sallied out of the Zetland, and held a brief council on the broad carriage way in front as to our future proceedings. This carriage drive sweeps along the summit of the sea banks, here of considerable altitude, and seats are placed at short distances for the use of visitors. From this elevated spot a wide circuit lay before us. Far to the north, through the misty haze of a hot day, the bold coast of Durham was seen in shadowy undulating outline; a little nearer a few tall chimneys and their accompanying smoke pointed out the site of the Hartlepools; and about mid-distance, artistically speaking, on a sandy point stretching seaward, the church spire, the windmill and vandyked aspect of the gables of Redcar were distinctly visible. Beneath us lay a long and wide expanse of firm and level beach—the tide being out at the time—over which the sea breeze came with refreshing coolness, and tempered the otherwise overpowering heat. Visitors were promenading upon the glistening sands, and near the bathing machines a few dark spots in the water indicated that bathing was going on. All around breathed of luxurious repose, from the calm sea, only ruffled by a few fleeting cats-paws, to the ships spreading their white canvass in the offing, and the blue concavity overhead, flecked by fleecy, motionless clouds. To the south the view seaward was shut in by the bold ferruginous-hued front of Huntcliff, about a mile distant from Saltburn. This perpendicular cliff is 340 feet high and when the tide is in its base is surrounded by water, but when out a wide stretch of rocky shore, black with luxuriant algæ, is exposed. Beyond Huntcliff and a little inland Warcott Hill rises to a height of 550 feet; and this and the highland of which it forms part limit the horizon in that direction.

Our deliberations were brief, for, animated by the enchanting scene around us, and fired by ardour worthy of the Alpine Club, we resolved to scale the summit of Huntcliff. The impulse was at once acted upon, and in a few minutes we were passing along the beach, on the look out for fossils, which abound about here. After crossing Skelton Beck the beautiful slopes of the pleasure grounds burst upon our view, but resolutely turning our backs upon these and other allurements, we pressed onward. A few yards further brought us to a group of houses, ancient in appearance, quaintly situated, and looking for all the world as if they had been left by the last spring tide. Wreck and seaweed lay about, and everything about the place was of the sea—salty. This is old Saltburn, a stronghold in former days of those original freetraders, smugglers; and we learnt that here and in the neighbouring glens many a cargo was run in those adventurous and somewhat lawless times. The principal house in the group is a comfortable hostelrie called The Ship, the harbour, half a century ago, of smugglers, but now the resort of pic-nic parties and harmless excursionists. As we swarmed up the steep hill side, to gain the footpath running along the edge of the cliff the somewhat strong aroma from Green's cutty pipe—I confess it didn't look exactly respectable, but we were beyond the criticism of other visitors, and therefore we indulgently tolerated it—at once suggested that a cigar would not be amiss, and ere many seconds had elapsed we were all puffing away in defiance of the phillipic of Ruskin against the practice. Whether it was the soothing influence of the weed, the heat of the day, want of training in pedestrian exercise, or all of these combined, I cannot say, but it is an undoubted fact that when about a quarter of a mile from the bluffy head of Huntcliff, the excelsior ardour of the start began rapidly to dissipate, and a disposition to linger over the scene began to manifest itself. It was surprising to witness the deep interest of some of the party in the movements of distant figures on the rocky beach beneath, strolling about in search of common objects by the seaside. A vague doubt began to prevail whether we could possibly see any more by venturing further than we had already compassed; and at length it was agreed, without a dissentient, that as there was still much to be seen, we should explore the glen at once. On our way thither we had a striking illustration of the keen and cutting nature of the wintry blasts from the north-east. A thorn hedge on the side facing the sea presented a mass of matted and stunted twigs, as evenly laid as if they had been shorn. Once within the gardens and glen the change was almost magical. The bitter easterly wind seemed to be entirely excluded, as vegetation of all descriptions grew there as luxuriantly as in the moist and mild climate of the western coast of the island. Entering the gardens by the gateway near the waterworks which supply Saltburn from Skelton Beck, an enchanting scene lay before us. The ornamental grounds have been laid out by Mr Dickenson, of Darlington, and they are a most pleasing example of what the landscape gardener can achieve. The walks are so laid out as to open up fresh beauties as the visitor proceeds, and the intermingling of clumps of ornamental shrubs, bright-coloured parterres and rockeries, cannot be contemplated without infinite gratification. At the lower part of the ground, and bounded by the murmuring waters of the beck, is a spacious croquet lawn, being the second on the ground, the other being situate further up the glen. A pavilion is in course of erection and nearly finished, and near it a very nice band plays every day during the season. They were performing at the time we passed, the sweet sounds falling softly on the ear as they dissipated amongst the umbrageous acclivities of the glen. In a deliciously cool grotto is the chalybeate spa, described by Mr G. F. Bodington, the resident medical practitioner, as being similar in taste and constitution to the kindred springs of Harrogate. This spot was so agreeably cool and charming as almost to tempt one to linger some time under its soothing influence; but there was still much to see, and we proceeded onward. The footpaths in the glen are well laid out, and numerous seats afford the means of rest. The foliage of the noble trees is almost impenetrable, but here and there the sunlight falls in chequered light and shade. The air is calm and cool, and the numerous birds make the air vocal. Openings here and there afford glimpses of the well-wooded uplands beyond, and through one of these a sight is obtained of Rushpool Hall, the elegant mansion of Mr J. Bell, a partner in the firm of Bell Brothers, ironmasters. Not the least interesting feature about this picturesque residence is the material of which it is built. The walls are composed of ironstone, relieved by freestone dressings. A little way up the glen we reached Marske Mill, situated in a beautiful glade, on the bank of the beck from which it derives its motive power. It would form a charming subject for the artist in search of the picturesque. We penetrated the glen as far as Jackdaw Crag, a lofty precipice, in the upper strata of which a seam of ironstone is distinctly visible. We had intended to go as far as Skelton Castle, but time would not permit. This castle is a comparatively modern edifice, the original stronghold, once the seat of the powerful Bruce family, having nearly disappeared in making way for the present erection. After many changes of owners, the castle came into the possession of the Wharton family, to a member of which it still belongs. The village of Skelton was a favourite resort of Sterne, and places in the neighbourhood are still known as Mount Shandy, and Sterne's Seat. On setting out on our return to Saltburn we took a route which I would not advise any valetudinarian to take, enticing as it is. We returned by the bed of the Beck, and were rewarded by seeing much that would have delighted the geologist, the botanist, and the admirer of fine scenery; but who can realise, except those who encountered them, the hair-breadth 'scapes, the perils by flood, the treacherous banks we had to scale, and the daring feats of some of the more adventurous of the party, except those who participated in them.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.

The Dramatic College Fete has certainly had to contend this year against unusual disadvantages. With the almost simultaneous arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt, the Belgian volunteers, and the Sultan, so many festivities are taking place that the actors' revels at the Crystal Palace appeal to a public which has already almost as many pleasure engagements on hand as it can well fulfil. Then, too, on Saturday the weather proved anything but a faithful ally. The morning opened heavily, and as the day advanced deepening gloom told of a coming storm. At a little before three in the afternoon, when many were on their way to the Palace and others no doubt were about to start, there was a perfect tempest of rain and hail, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. Rain, too, fell again afterwards, though not to the same extent. Fortunately, an incident occurred during the afternoon which gave an interest to the *fete* altogether special and unexpected. At about half-past four the Viceroy of Egypt paid a visit to the Palace, and taking up a place in one of the royal boxes erected opposite the great orchestra found himself in the very midst of the festivities. The novelty of the scene seems at once to have impressed his imagination. In a very short time it was announced by Mr Horsley, one of the directors, that his Highness had given £500 to the restoration fund of the Crystal Palace and another £500 to the Dramatic College. Nor did his generosity stop here. Specially observing one of the young actresses who go about on these occasions with baskets on their arms selling bottles of scent or flowers to fascinate visitors, the Viceroy made a trifling purchase of her, and in payment for it handed over the very respectable sum of fifty sovereigns. After this display of Oriental gallantry and munificence it was mere prudence perhaps on the part of his Highness to withdraw at once, and so avoid all chance of still further succumbing to the allurements which threatened him on every side.

CO-OPERATION IN THE IRON TRADE.

MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

On Monday a meeting of the Drinkfield Co-operative Iron Company was held at Darlington, to consider the question of the conveyance of land on which the erection of the company's works has already commenced, and for other purposes. The company was projected by a number of working men scattered over the Cleveland iron district in the towns of Darlington, Stockton, Middlesborough, &c., with a view to the solving of the question of capital and labour after the disastrous strike in the iron trade, which terminated with the commencement of the present year. The nominal capital of the company is 20,000 shares of £5 each. About 5,000, however, are all the shares that will at present be allocated. The board of directors consists of eight working men well known throughout the iron district, and who are generally operatives engaged at present at some of the large works. Beyond a temporary hitch with regard to the conveyance of the land, which the meeting put in a fair way of being settled, the prospects of the company are very encouraging. The new works are within about a mile of Darlington, and closely adjoining the North-Eastern Railway. The experiment is watched with considerable interest in the district. On Monday, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at Darlington, to consider various questions in connection with the company's affairs, the chief of which was the refusal to convey the land on the part of Mr J. H. Garbutt, on the terms originally agreed upon. Mr H. K. Spark occupied the chair on the occasion. The meeting occupied some time in discussing with Mr Garbutt the question of the conveyance. Mr Garbutt held that he was entitled to a further lien than that originally agreed upon on the land, in consideration of some money obligation which he had incurred on behalf of the company by request of the directors.—The chairman and the solicitor of the company (Mr Clayhills) held an opposite view, the latter giving it as his opinion that such a condition on the part of Mr Garbutt was illegal.—Mr Garbutt, however, refused to give way, and a resolution was unanimously passed by the 50 shareholders present that Mr Garbutt should be requested to complete the conveyance at once, or failing to do so, that the requisite steps to compel him to do so be taken.—Mr Clayhills resigned the position of joint-solicitor for Mr Garbutt and the company, and was confirmed as the solicitor of the company only. The chairman, at the close, congratulated the meeting on the good temper and earnestness they had shown, and said that, as a meeting of working men, it contrasted favourably with certain railway meetings which had been held of late.

DESTRUCTIVE COLLISION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

At 3·18 a.m. on Tuesday, an accident of a very destructive character, but fortunately unattended with loss to human life, occurred at Bolton Percy, a small station on the North-Eastern line of railway, a few miles to the south of the city of York. The Great Northern down Scotch express, which leaves London at 9 15 p.m was, on Monday evening, partly by the return of volunteers from Wimbledon, of a more than ordinarily heavy character; and though it had a couple of engines to the front, it was, early on Tuesday morning, telegraphed to Milford Junction to be an hour late. A certain amount of discretion is entrusted at this station in the hands of the officials as to the forwarding of goods trains, and one was, in consequence of the lateness of the express, sent forward in advance of it. The passing of this, on its way towards York, being noticed at the Ulleskelf station, where a goods train from Hull to York was in waiting, the latter also was ordered onward. Between this and the night express it was that the collision occurred. On the Hull goods train arriving at Bolton Percy, it was found necessary that it should be shunted for the purpose of allowing the express to pass, and whilst this was going on, it is alleged the danger signals for a considerable distance before arriving at and beyond the station were exposed. Nevertheless, when the goods train was partly on both the up and down line, the express came up and dashed into it, scattering ruin and destruction in every direction. The confusion was indescribable. The first engine of the express lay on its side enveloping the neighbourhood in its emission of hot steam, and being twisted and so damaged in all its parts as to make its appearance a perfect wreck. Partly on the line from which it had just been overturned, the front engine impeded the progress of the second (which kept the line), and thus the express was brought to a stand. The tail end of the Hull goods was the portion of the train which had suffered, and some five trucks, which were laden with almost every description of merchandise, were literally smashed to pieces, and various articles scattered about the line in the most admirable confusion. The guard's van, which fortunately at the time of the accident, was empty, was knocked into something like matchwood, and the loss of life had it had an occupant must have been certain. To his engagement on the line in the act of shunting the guard owes his life. The utmost consternation existed amongst the passengers of the express train after the accident, and cries of alarm were general. An investigation after the first confusion showed that the driver and stoker of the overturned engine had before the collision, luckily for themselves, jumped from the footplate to the side of the line and escaped comparatively unhurt, an ankle of one being sprained, and the nose of the other being broken. Amongst the passengers a number were hurt, though from present appearances it cannot be said seriously. A medical gentleman, who happened to be in the train, attended to the wants of several sufferers who had received contusions on the face and head. One man sustained a severe cut on his cheek, which had to be sewed up, whilst blackened eyes, bleeding noses, and bruised pates were very common. The main force of the collision, however, appears to have been felt in the goods van of the express, in which the guard sans ceremony suddenly found himself transferred with more than agreeable force from one end to the other, and received injuries of perhaps a more serious description than any other person in the train. These were principally on the top of the head; but nevertheless he proceeded forward with the train. These were principally on the top of the head; but nevertheless he proceeded forward with the train. The injuries of one gentleman—a passenger from Retford, compelled him to break his journey and return. John Dickenson is the signalman's name, and in reply to his assertion that the danger signals were properly exposed, the express driver is alleged to have stated that at the time of the accident he was doing all he could to respond to the danger-signal which he had noticed, but from the wet and slippery state of the rails was unable to do so before the calamity in question occurred. Had the express been at full speed the damage to or loss of human life must have been serious. Immediately after the accident intelligence was transmitted to York, whence several of the Great Northern and North-Eastern Railway officials, accompanied by Mr Crummack (surgeon to the North-Eastern Company) were speedily on the spot, and rendered all the assistance which was necessary. The line was blocked up for three hours and a half, and the mail bags from the South were considerably delayed.

A STATION-MASTER KILLED ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

A most deplorable accident occurred upon the Newcastle and Berwick branch of the North-Eastern Railway Company's line on Tuesday morning. Mr Short, the well-known and esteemed station-master of Lucker—a few miles on the Newcastle side of Belford—was killed under most painful circumstances. He had evidently been away visiting some friends in a neighbouring village on Monday evening, and returned home—his residence was at the station—about half-past twelve o'clock. Some time ago Mr Short had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died after a painful and lingering illness, and consequently of late his house had been managed by the eldest of his children, of whom there are four or five. It would appear that, when he arrived at the station on Tuesday morning, the doors of his house were fastened, and for the purpose of gaining admission, he stepped upon the down line, took a handful of gravel from the platform, and threw it against the bed-room window of his son, a boy about thirteen years of age. Whilst so doing, a luggage train from the South had come down, and stepping aside, Mr Short stood upon the up rails. The through train, commonly known as the "Flying Scotch Express," was just due at this time, and it would seem whilst the unfortunate deceased was attempting to take up another handful of gravel he had been caught by the train, which it is unnecessary to say, was at this part of the railway going at top-speed. What followed it is needless to say. The remains of Mr Short, who apparently had been killed outright, were afterwards picked up and removed to his residence, there to await a coroner's inquest. Deceased will be long missed in the locality. His faithful adherence to the duties of the company under which he served, his kindly and attentive disposition to those with whom he daily came in contact in business, and his honest and manly bearing, will long live in the remembrance of those resident in the neighbourhood; whilst to the casual visitors to the pleasant sea-side village of Bamburgh his civility and free hearty greeting will long be remembered.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Military Review in Hyde Park is finally abandoned, and the galleries are taken down.

The proprietors of the *Times* have, we understand, presented each of their numerous staff with a fortnight's salary to defray the expenses of a trip to Paris.

ANOTHER ROYAL COMPLIMENT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Prince of Wales to be a Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

NO ONE FROM SHEFFIELD NEED APPLY.—An engine-tenter, who applied by letter for a situation at the County Asylum, Rainhill, near Prescott, has received from the advertisers an answer in the following words:—"We do not feel disposed to entertain any application from Sheffield at the present time."

A newspaper contains the following plaintive advertisement:—"Will the gentleman who stole my cucumbers on last Sunday night be generous enough to return me a few of the seeds, as they are a rare variety."

NEW COMPANIES.—In the present year, from the 1st of January to the 16th of March, 96 companies were registered under the Companies Act of 1862, with a proposed capital in the aggregate of £6,248,610.

The mayors of Hereford, Leominster, and adjoining towns are about to begin a crusade against the bakers, who for a long time have sold their bread in anything but a proper manner. All are to be prosecuted who fail from this date to sell bread properly weighed.

SUBMARINE VOLCANO.—The Renshaw, from Lagos, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, reports that on July 2nd, nine miles to the north-west of Serrata Point, north-west coast of the Island of Terceira, a submarine eruption broke out, and that on the 6th it was still in action, and an islet on shore had been formed extending three miles to east and west.

A patient in the county lunatic asylum at Lancaster has been killed by a fellow-patient. It seems to have been known that the homicide was of a very violent disposition, and at night precautions were taken, but by day he was allowed to associate with other inmates, and one morning last week was left unguarded a sufficient length of time to enable him to inflict on another inmate injuries which proved fatal.

THE POET LAUREATE.—Tennyson, the poet laureate, has purchased a small estate named Green-hill, near Blackdown-hill, Haslemere. A more romantically lovely and retired spot can scarcely be conceived. He intends to erect on the property a suitable house, so that probably he will become a permanent resident.—'West Surrey Times.'

The case against the president and certain members of the Master Tailors' Association who were charged with conspiracy against the operatives was before Mr Tyrwhitt at Marlborough-street, on Saturday. After hearing the evidence and the arguments of the learned counsel (Mr Coleridge led for the prosecution and Mr Serjeant Ballantine for the defence), the magistrate dismissed the summonses, but said he would grant an opportunity for trying the case in another court.

The quaint old wooden-fronted house near the palace of the Bishops of Hereford, where Nell Gwynne was born and lived has been entirely swept away. Every visitor to Hereford used to call to see it, but it has proved obnoxious to an ecclesiastical dignitary, and has been in consequence entirely demolished. The house was pretty, filled in with quaint old wooden tiles, and in King Charles's time facing as it did a pleasant bank sloping down to the river, it must have been a charming home.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, a young woman at present unknown, murdered her infant child, aged about three weeks, by throwing it into the Liggat Syke Burn, near the village of Broxburn, Scotland, and then drowned herself at the same spot. No clue has yet been got to the identity of the deceased, the woman being a stranger in the neighbourhood. A bundle found on the road containing articles of wearing apparel for a woman and child, and a pocket Bible having no name in it. In the pocket of the woman's gown was found a small leather purse, and 3s 2d in copper and silver money.

THE BREADALBANE PEERAGE CASE.—The House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, gave judgment on Tuesday morning in the case of Campbell v Campbell (the Breadalbane peerage case), which was argued some time since. There were present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, Lord Colonsay, and Lord Cairns. Their lordships delivered judgment *seriatim*, the result being that the decision of the Court of Session which was appealed from was affirmed.

REWARD TO A CLERGYMAN FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.—On Saturday evening, the Rev. R. C. Cobb, M.A., rector of Dymchurch, Kent, was presented with the first-class Albert medal by order of Her Majesty "in recognition of gallant services on the occasion of the French luggar Courrier de Dieppe, at Dymchurch, on Sunday, January 6, 1867." The rev. gentleman had been previously rewarded by his being presented with the gold medal of the National Lifeboat Institution. Mr Cobb swam out to the wreck of the lugger in the midst of raging sea, and succeeded in saving the life of the captain, the only person remaining on board.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT BIRMINGHAM.—The Murphy excitement in Birmingham has resulted in a case of homicide; it may be constructed into murder. Before the disturbances the proprietor of the Bell Inn in that town, one Morris Roberts, was an active supporter of Murphy, but he had withdrawn from any participation in the lectures at the Tabernacle. At the time of the riots his windows were broken, and as he had been threatened with personal violence, he supplied himself with a six-barrelled revolver. On Tuesday evening a party of Irish Roman Catholics entered Roberts' bar, as he presumed, with no friendly intentions. There were three of them, and each called for two-pennyworth of whisky. Roberts, under the impression that they had had enough, refused to supply them, when they commenced casting at his head the plates and glasses which lay on the counter. Roberts, who had his revolver close at hand, shot amongst them, and inflicted such injuries upon one of the party, John M'Nally, that he died in a few minutes. The murderer is in custody.

On Saturday, in charging the grand jury at Warwick, Mr Baron Pigott expressed regret that the ten garotte robberies in the calendar showed an increase of three on that of 1866. He had hoped, he said, in common with others, that the additional punishment which the legislature had provided for the offence, at the discretion of the judge, would have been attended with more beneficial results than that calendar exhibited. Although every one must be averse to applying such a punishment as flogging to any human being where it could be avoided, yet a judge was bound to use every means the Legislature had placed in his power to repress crime. For his own part, he did not hesitate to say that where persons were convicted before him of this offence, and had shown an utter disregard for the life or health of the person assaulted and robbed, he should assuredly inflict the punishment of the lash. He hoped it would go forth, and that it would have a good effect on all persons who desired to commit robberies, that if they accompanied them with violence they must expect to be treated with severity, and to receive the additional punishment of personal chastisement.

THE MURDER BY A CASHIER AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, at the Warwick Assizes, before Mr Baron Pigott, James Scott, 22, writing clerk, was charged with the wilful murder of Mr John Pryse, of the firm of Messrs Pryse and Redman, at Birmingham, on the 6th of April last. The facts of the case have already appeared, but a brief *resume* may be desirable. At the time of the murder the prisoner was cashier to Messrs Pryse and Redman, gun and pistol manufacturers, Birmingham. Mr John Pryse, the deceased, was traveller to the firm, and brother to the senior partner. On the night in question, Mr Redman called the prisoner into his office, and accused him of being deficient in his accounts, and the prisoner confessed his guilt. He was then ordered to leave the room and prepare his books for examination. On leaving the office he went to one of the warehousemen and obtained from him a six-barrelled revolver and some cartridges, saying that he wanted to show the pistol to a friend. He loaded the pistol, and said he would go into the yard and shoot it off. On leaving the warehouse he went straight to the office in which the deceased was writing and shot him in the abdomen as he was striving to get the pistol from the prisoner's hand. The deceased died almost immediately, and before the pistol was taken from the prisoner, Mr Charles Pryse, who had come into the room on hearing the report, received a bullet through his hand. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his lordship passed sentence of death in the usual manner.

Sir J. Wilde is temporarily appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court until the bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Court has passed.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.—The testing of the Government Snider rifle and Boxer ammunition at the Wimbledon meetings, as announced on Monday at Woolwich, has been most satisfactory. At the 200 yards' range, in the competition for militia breech-loaders, for rapidity and accuracy combined, the Snider rifle headed the list up to the end of last week with the scores of 75, 75, and 72, the next highest score obtained being with the Henry rifle, 71. At 500 yards the Joslyn rifle headed the list with a score of 93. The Snider was second with a score of 86, but the arm is capable of doing better things even than this, having in a recent trial scored 95 at the same range. In the competition for "any breechloader" at 200 yards the Snider made the highest score—namely, 70. Thus, in two out of the three breechloader competitions the Snider is first, and in the third it holds a second place. The arms have been used at Wimbledon by Volunteers of the Royal Arsenal battalions, who had had but little previous practice with them. The ammunition has given great satisfaction, and the excellent performances of the arm at Wimbledon have raised its reputation in the eyes of those who have witnessed them.—*Times.*

Matilda Griggs deserves a niche in history. Seduced by her lover Frederick Augustus Watkins, a young watch maker, she bore him a child and continued to keep company with him in the vain hope that he would marry her. One evening she left her parents' home with Watkins for a walk, and was brought home the next morning dreadfully bruised and wounded. Watkins endeavoured to kill her by beating her with a piece of lead tied to a string, and when the string broke, by stabbing her with a dagger in no less than fifteen places. Against all expectation, Matilda Griggs has survived, and Watkins, tried for feloniously wounding with intent to kill her, has been sentenced by Baron Bramwell to twenty years' penal servitude. The poor girl whom he had ruined and done his best to murder could not be prevailed upon to appear against the father of her child, and wrote to him the following letter in anticipation of his acquittal—

berlin June 1867.

My dear fred,—I hope you dont think it unkind at my staying away from the trial it for you good I do so and I am waiting anxiously in the hope of hearing that you are free and I am looking for the time when we shall be united and happy once again for without you I cannot be happy all-though I am quite well in body all the past is forgot.

from your true own,

TILLEY GRIGGS

this note come enclosed to a friend in London who will couse to be guivn to you. T. G.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER MEETING.

FRIDAY.

SEFTON HANDICAP.

Mrs Stratton...... 1 | Monitor .... 2 | Frost 3

Six ran.

BADMINTON STAKES.

Torch .... 1 | Warrington .... 2 | Electricity 3

Three ran.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

Challenge 1
Mrs Allan 2
Moldavia 3

Eight ran. Archimedes was struck out at 11, and East Lancashire at 1·20 this day.

HANDICAP PLATE.

Contract.............. 1 | King Charles .... 2 | Prelate 3

Three ran.

ST. LEGER.

Veruban.............. 1 | Gipsy King ...... 2 | Tumbler 3

Five ran.

WELTER CUP.

Merry Harp .... 1 | Harrie Hie Over 2

Three ran.

BICKERSTAFF.

Feodor .... 1 | Wroughton 2

Two ran.

NOTTINGHAM JULY MEETING.

TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; selling weights. One mile.

Merry Monarch, 8st 2lb........................Dixon 1
Lady Barbara, 5st 7lb........................Butler 2
Moresca filly, 5st 13lb........................Kenyon 3

Betting: 7 to 4 each agst Moresca filly and Merry Monarch, 5 to 2 agst Lady Barbara, 5 to 1 agst Plunder. Won by a head; length and a half between second and third.

COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs; winners of any handicap after July 3, 5lb extra. Six furlongs.

Mr Barber's Bedford, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ....Gradwell 1
Mr Saville's Maid Marian, 3 yrs 6st 12lb ....Kenyon 2
Mr Hodgman's Vice Versa, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ....Butler 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Maid Marian, 2 to 1 agst Queen of Trumps, 5 to 1 each agst Vice Versa and Bedford. Won by three lengths, a length between second and third, two lengths between third and fourth.

BRADGATE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added; winners after July 10, at 10 a.m. extra. One mile. (18 subs.)

Mr Barber's Contract, 5 yrs, 6st 6lb.................Kenyon 1
Mr Hodgman's Vici, 3 yrs, 6st ....Quince 2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Vici. Contract came in alone, Vici having jumped over the rails.

SHORT STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added; selling weights. Half a mile.

Sunnyside, 7st 11lb..Holland 1
La Muette, 6st ....Kenyon 2
Plunder, 7st 12lb ....Cannon 3

Betting: 11 to 8 on La Muette, 2 to 1 agst Plunder, 5 to 1 agst Sunnyside. Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third. The winner was bought in for 50 guineas.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, h ft, and 5 if declared, with 150 added: winners after July 3, extra. Mile and three quarters. (53 subs, 25 of whom declared.)

Mr Stokes ns Numa Pompilius, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ......Butler 1
Duke of Hamilton's Beadle, 6 yrs, 7st 10lb...A. Edwards 2
Mr Wombwell ns Whirligig, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ....Prangle 3

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Beadle, 4 to 1 agst Knight Errant, 5 to 1 agst Primrose. Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth.

ROBIN HOOD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Six furlongs.

Duke of Hamilton's Contempt, 8st 7lb.........A. Edwards 1
Count F. de Lagrange's Sarah, 8st 7lb ....T. Challoner 2
Marquis of Hastings's Cuckoo, 8st 11lb ....Fordham 3

Betting: 9 to 4 on Contempt, 2 to 1 agst Cuckoo. Won by four lengths, same between second and third.

STAND PLATE of 50 sovs; winners of any handicap after July 3, 5lb extra. Half a mile straight.

Capt. Hawksley's Mrs Stratton, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ......Loates 1
Marquis of Hastings' Pantaloon, 7 yrs, 9st 6lb...Fordham 2
Lord Bateman's Queen of Trumps, aged, 9st 2lb

T. Challoner 3

Betting: Even on Mrs Stratton, 5 to 1 agst Bedford and Pantaloon, 6 to 1 agst Problem. Won by a neck, half a length between second and third.

SELLING PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each; selling weights. Six furlongs.

Did not fill.

WEDNESDAY.

RUFFORD ABBEY STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile. (8 subs.)

Marquis of Hastings's Cuckoo, 8st 7lb ....Fordham 1
Count F. de Lagrange's Sarah, 8st..................T Challoner 2

Betting: 12 to 8 on Sarah. Won by three lengths.

FOREST PLATE of 50 sovs; winners of any handicap after July 10, at noon, 5lb extra. Half a mile.

Capt. Hawksley's Mrs Stratton, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ....Loates 1
Mr Barber's Contract, 5 yrs, 7st 1lb ....Gradwell 2
Mr Mackenzie's Outcast, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb ....Cameron 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Mrs Stratton, 4 to 1 agst Outcast, 8 to 1 agst Contract. Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

NOTTINGHAM NURSERY PLATE of 100 sovs; winners of any race after July 3, 5lb extra. Half a mile.

Mr Hodgman's Northern Star, 6st ....Quince 1
Mr Payne's Dulcet, 7st 12lb ....Parry 2
Lord Bateman's The Returned, 7st 3lb.....................Kenyon 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst The Returned and Traviata, 3 to 1 agst Northern Star, 6 to 1 agst Dulcet. Won in a canter by a length, three lengths separating second and third.

CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, winners after July 3, extra. Mile and a half. (21 subs.)

Mr Hodgman's Vici, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb ....Quince 1
Mr Saville's Claverhouse, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ....Kenyon 2
Marquis of Hastings's Black Prince, 4 yrs, 6st.........Jeffrey 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Claverhouse, 5 to 2 agst Numa Pompilius, 4 to 1 agst Vici, 6 to 1 agst Black Prince. Won by half a length, three lengths between second and third.

BUNNEY PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile. (23 sovs.)

Mr Beadman's Orion, 7st 13lb ....Clement 1
Lord Stamford's Charnwood, 8st 10lb ....Daley 2
Mr Hodgman's Vex, 8st 10lb ....Parry 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Orion, 4 to 1 agst Charnwood, 7 to 1 agst The Sawyer. Won by a length, a neck between second and third.

GRAND STAND STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Half a mile.

Traviata, 6st ....Kenyon 1
Sunnyside, 7st 11lb...Hammond 2

Betting: 7 to 2 on Traviata. Won by two lengths.

PORTLAND PLATE of 40 sovs. One mile.

Plunder, 7st 8lb ....Jeffrey 1
Bedford, 7st 12lb ....Parry 2
Vice Versa, 6st 10lb ....Quince 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Black Prince, 4 to 1 agst Bedford, 5 to 1 agst Plunder. Won by four lengths, three lengths between second and third.

SELLING HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.

Captain, 6st 10lb..Gradwell 1
La Muette, 5st 7lb ....Butler 2

Betting: 5 to 1 on La Muette. Won by three lengths.

DONINGTON PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, for two and three-yr-olds, with 50 added by the Marquis of Hastings. Half a mile.

Lord Stamford's Charnwood, 2 yrs, 7st ....Kenyon 1
Marquis of Hastings's Cuckoo, 2 yrs, 7st ....Buter 2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Charnwood. Won in a canter by three quarters of a length.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs. Two miles.

John Davis ....Fordham 1
Safety...T. Challoner 2
Primrose ....R. Covey 3

Betting: 5 to 1 on John Davis. Won by a length, two lengths between second and third.

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

THE RESULTS OF THE REFORM BILL.

LIKE some old ship that, with slacked rope and patched sail and leaky hull, has rolled and staggered to her safe harbour mouth amidst the wind and salt sleet, the Reform Bill has at last passed through the House of Commons, and has already been read a first time in the Lords. Whether any breeze may there arise to stay the prosperous and speedy passage of the measure we cannot foretell; but it appears almost universally admitted that the bill which has the support and influence of Lord DERBY, which comes with the final assent of all political parties in the lower house, will pass, even were it to only for the anxiety the members will have to get securely settled, a question which has caused such prolonged and ceaseless attention, which has been a hindrance to all practical and useful legislation in our time, and which has been a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence to successive administrations. We may, therefore, anticipate that ere the session is concluded the Reform Bill of 1867 will have become law. We believe it will provide a useful, practical, and just extension of the franchise—one that will settle this part of the question of Reform for many years to come. A measure advocating household suffrage was one which Reformers would have hardly dared to dream of a few years ago, and now it is an accomplished feat. We only regret that the Tories have not taken heart of grace and concluded the work so well begun in an equally satisfactory manner. The suffrage clauses in the bill are all that could be wished for, but the redistribution of seats is incomplete and meagre. A few of the new manufacturing towns, the seats of our wealth and influence and prosperity, have been enfranchised, the four largest cities have each received a third member, and all the other seats have gone to the credit of the counties. These clauses are plainly based on electioneering advantages. The Conservative Registration Associations have undoubtedly been consulted in the matter and the seats have been disposed of to the best Conservative advantage. However, we are not going to quarrel about a bill, in which we see many and wholesome elements of good. The franchise clause will, as we have stated, settle the question of the suffrage for a generation at least, but the redistribution of seats can never be intended to be a settlement of the question. It is a lingering remnant of our old system of party politics, and has succeeded only because Reformers were unwilling to imperil the passing of the bill, by contending for clauses which will soon be righted. With enlarged constituencies and a more robust and vigorous tone of political thought in these constituencies, members will be returned who will soon remove all the present anomalies, and complete and perfect the scheme of reform.

We believe the results of the bill will be felt for good to an extent hardly now thought of. The object of nearly all our public men at the present day appears to be to live *au jour le jour*—to survive, as it were, the next quarter day—to tide over difficulties so as to present a parliamentary presence at the beginning of next session. Thus it is that enterprises of great "pith and moment" are unknown amongst us, or lose the name of action. The Parliament at present may be in Mr LOWE's view the most perfect governing and political machine possible; but the fact remains that for many years we have done nothing that required any creative or constructive power. We have overturned much, reformed many abuses, improved many departments of the state; but we have created no great policy and originated no great measure. These are talked of and perorated upon to serve a parliamentary or party purpose, but are never elaborated with a view to be in working order. We believe the extension of the franchise will change all this, and will give a vigorous impulse to political life. A Parliament truly elected by the people and working for the people should have something of earnestness and zeal, some love for "sweetness and light," some loyalty to the country, some generous and noble impulses. We think and hope the new era of our country now opening will be one for good, and will exercise a beneficial and hopeful influence not only at home but abroad. We see nothing to be alarmed at in the Cassandra like wailings of Mr LOWE. It was only natural that he who has opposed every extension of the suffrage, whose mind is essentially stationary, should pronounce a monody over his ruined hopes. But we have faith in the true heartedness and love of right of the people. If you give every man a vote you give him a stake in the country's welfare, and he feels his responsibility and strives to discharge the duty he owes to the state. The extension of the suffrage will conduce to the truest and speediest political education of the country, and will undoubtedly add to the dignity and power of our deliberations. We think with Mr DISRAELI that "England is safe in the race of men who inhabit her, that she is safe in something much more precious than her accumulated capital—her accumulated experience. She is safe in her national character, in her fame, in the traditions of a thousand years, and in that glorious future which awaits her."

It is not necessary for us to recall those questions which will press on the attention of a Reformed Parliament. They are too many and too complex to be dealt with here; but Mr LOWE pointed out one subject that deserves and demands immediate attention. "I believe," he said, "it will be absolutely necessary that you should prevail upon our future masters to learn their letters;" the bitterness with which this was said is undeniable, but the truth of it is undeniable too; and every man in the country who cares for it will back the speaker in urging the Legislature more than ever now to make education its first care, and to press it on without delay. Whether we agree or not with Mr LOWE on other questions we agree with him in this, that it is desirable, and indeed necessary, that when we have enfranchised the people we shall take measures for educating them. We give them a considerable power—Mr LOWE says the whole power—in the state, and since this power has been given to them it ought to be followed by the most universal measures that can be devised. If the Reform Bill secure only this it will prove the most beneficent and useful measure of the age; we can bless it if it but further and hasten the coming of that glorious time, of which WORDSWORTH sung, when the State, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth and best protection, shall admit her obligation to teach those bound to serve and obey her: when none, however destitute, shall be left to droop by timely culture unsustained, or be forced to drudge through a weary life without the help of intellectual implements or tools. But this, however important, is but one of many great questions which merit our attention and our care, and which will, we believe, be well and truly settled by the new parliament. The hazy clouded light of dawn will retire before the full and perfect light of noon, and all the old and shadowy abuses, the ancient prejudices, and the forms of time-honoured beliefs will disappear like the mists around the mountain tops at the approach of the sun. Such is our belief and our hope :—the future of our country can alone tell whether it be true and well-founded.

THE MINISTERIAL CONVERSION.

THE most beautiful part of private life, writes Mr HELPS, the silent revolutions in men's souls, the most quiet heroism on earth, are all to be found twined together in one continued chain of finely-wrought action and meditation, constituting the secret history of a great cause. Consider the growth of opinion in any one man's mind; how crudely the opinion is formed at first in his thought; how he is affected by discussion with friends, by controversy with sincere opponents, by some remote analogy in present life or in past history; how, strange to say, when his mind has apparently been disengaged from the subject, he finds, all of a sudden, great growth or change of opinion has been going on in him, so that it seems as if he had been thinking while he had been sleeping. Then, if the mind of this man is of deep and fertile soil, how all the beautiful influences of literature, of natural scenery, of science, and of art, enlarge and modify the growing opinion, hardly now to be called by so small a name as opinion, but a cause; how this thought is modified by chance remarks from his fellows—those remarks that tell so much upon most of us, because the moral we draw from them is all our own. Over and over again has history recorded on her ample page "rich with the stores of time" how a great man has disregarded the traditions and prejudices of his youth and freeing himself from the trammels of party ties and old associations has entered on a new and more liberal course of action. The change of opinion amongst the Ministry of to-day on the question of Reform is so sudden and startling as to court enquiry as to whether it has been brought about by such just and true influences as these, or whether it has not rather been produced by the weight of expediency and policy.

Lord CRANBORNE, speaking on Monday evening as the leader of a forlorn hope, arraigned his party on a charge of having proved traitorous to their principles and faithless to their pledges, and his stirring denunciation and condemnation was one of the most striking features of the debate. He urged that what was now called a Conservative triumph was in fact a bill fashioned after a model of Mr BRIGHT, and a fulfilment of his most sanguine desires; and whilst all those precautions, guarantees, and securities with which the bill formerly bristled have disappeared, all Mr GLADSTONE's demands have been acquiesced in. The bill had been passed, as Mr HENLEY urged, to prevent the pot boiling over. Instead of debates in the House, there were intrigues in the lobby, and it had been shown how far Conservative instincts would lead men to sacrifice their opinions for the sake of their places. He thought men who valued their honour would not be inclined to vote by the side of those who were bold when no danger was present, but who at the moment there was a threat of battle pitched their standard in the mud and abandoned their principles. He entreated the House to pause in its worship of mere success, and to review the opinions which down even to the middle of the present session have been avowed by the Ministers who have allowed themselves to be the instruments of carrying a bill in contradiction of those opinions. The tendency of such conduct is to convert the House of Commons into an arena where political adventurers scramble for office. He objected strongly to the bill, but even if he approved it he still should deeply regret that the position of the Executive should have been so degraded as it has been in the present session, that the House of Commons should have applauded a policy of legerdemain, and that this great gift to the people—if gift it was—should have been purchased by a political betrayal which has no parallel in our Parliamentary annals, which strikes at the root of all that mutual confidence which is the very soul of our party government, and on which alone the strength and freedom of our representative institutions can be sustained.

Now, no one who has watched the course of this measure through the House of Commons can deny the justice of this censure. Mr DISRAELI may delude himself into the belief that he has ever been the truest and best advocate of Reform, but no one else has seen it. If he believes it he must not ask the world to accept his belief. All that the *Times* can suggest as the true explanation of their conduct is that after their first proposals were made the Government had the choice of exposing their own reputation for consistency to suspicion, or of involving the country in consequences such as all would deprecate. And they sacrificed themselves. If this be so, the conduct of these Ministers is so far from censurable that a frank confession of their motives would have evoked hearty sympathy and support. But the whole course of the debate has proved how Mr DISRAELI has been ruled by expediency. He determined to carry a bill, and by the power of his mighty will and wondrous genius he has bullied and cajoled his party into any compromises or conversions he desired. He knew exactly how far he could yield without yielding all, and whilst he haggled about petty differences gave way on great ones. Perhaps he hardly knew himself when he introduced the bill that it would be shaped and amended in the manner in which it has been. He is like an Alpine climber who, stepping on the sliding snow of one of the high peaks, is carried down he knows not where or how, till he is landed on one of the desolate shelves or shoulders which everywhere surround the central crests. In some such way Mr DISRAELI must have been urged on. He made the first step, and there was no return. What he first shuddered at he has at last embraced, and, more wondrous still, has by some strange fascination drawn his party with him. "Our theory of Government," mourns Lord CRANBORNE, "is that on each side of the house there should be men supporting definite views, and what they support in opposition they should adhere to when in office, and that every one should know from the fact of their being in office that those particular opinions will be supported." But Mr DISRAELI has changed all that. He has followed where the House led; he has accepted expediency as his guide and rule, and whilst he has carried a Reform Bill has cast a slur on the honour of public men and has shown how easily he, at least, can change his opinions. When Mr LOWE says the Government had remained true to one principle—the recognition of the principle of equality—we are reminded of the sage example of the good Vicar of Bray. Once taxed for being a turncoat and inconstant changling, "Not so neither," said he, "for, if I changed my religion, I am sure I kept true to my principle, which is to live and die the Vicar of Bray." In truth we have had too much of party government. Many a time has it been proved true that, as a writer said a few years ago, the attention of cabinet ministers of all parties in England is mainly directed, not to the devising of measures for the good of the country, or for the improvement of the Government and administration, but to the keeping of themselves and their party in office—we cannot say in power. Some young enthusiastic Irish essayist and political debutant was talking to SHIEL in magniloquent terms on the high game of politics. Keep the Whigs in and the Tories out, said the shrewd and worldly-minded Irish orator; these are the only politics I understand.

It is unfortunate that the Reform Bill has been won at the expense of our trust and confidence in the honour of the Government. There are, and there should be, occasions when the House must trust to the honesty of the Ministry, when it is obliged to have faith that they will carry out the policy they have declared. Changes of opinion there will ever be, but if a minister changes his principles he should have the honesty and the honour to acknowledge it. It is, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* truly says, a misfortune of the gravest kind when the country cannot confide in the constant policy and in the direct declarations of its Ministers; and this misfortune at least accompanies the blessing of a settled Reform Bill.

OUR NATIONAL HOSPITALITY.

THE arrangements made for the reception and entertainment of the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, during their visit to this country, have so signally showed the inadequacy and utter inefficiency of the machinery for providing for the courtesies done to distinguished strangers, that it may be well briefly to inquire whether some better plan may not be devised, whereby due honour may be paid to those guests to whom the nation desires to exercise hospitality. That the English nation is sincerely wishful that sovereigns of countries, with whom it is on terms of peace and amity, should, when they honour it by visiting its country, be treated with that distinction which its own character for hospitality, not less than their lofty station, demand, cannot, we judge, for one moment be denied. The English people are well known for their hospitable qualities, and however cold and distant they may occasionally be, yet they are fully alive not only to the virtue but also to the necessity of exercising a protuse and dignified hospitality. The duties which the various municipalities discharge with perhaps most efficiency, are those of courtesy to distinguished guests; and there are but few Englishmen who do not maintain a generous hospitality. Before we consider what are the best means by which an improvement of the present system can be effected, it will be well to see about the existing arrangements for the purpose of entertaining royal visitors, and others who, by their stations in their own countries, or by the services they may have rendered to ours, are entitled to our hospitality. We may almost sum up the whole inquiry by saying that the present system is absolutely no system at all. The Sovereign, both by her position as the fountain of all honour and by the fact that she is the representative of the nation whom she rules, is naturally the person to whom we would look to entertain royal and other visitors. And not only would we expect that such a duty should be performed by the Queen because of her position as the head of the realm, but also because it would not be consistent with the laws of etiquette for Royal visitors to be entertained by any nobleman however wealthy or however distinguished, whilst there is a Sovereign occupying the throne. Time was when the Court of St. James was distinguished for the lavish and dignified hospitality which was shown to guests of the Sovereign, but since by the hand of Providence her Majesty has been so bereaved that she does not feel able—for we cannot doubt that she has the will—to dispense the customary courtesies to the potentates of friendly countries, it seems to be the duty of Parliament to provide some means whereby a recurrence of the lamentable spectacle that was witnessed before the arrival of the Sultan and the Viceroy may be prevented. Owing to some cause, of which an explanation has not been, and, as far as we can see, will not be, given, none of the Royal palaces could be made available for the reception of the Viceroy of Egypt, a monarch to whom this country is very deeply indebted, and with whom it is our interest to remain on the most friendly terms. There are palaces in abundance — Windsor, St. James, Buckingham, Marlborough House, Clarence House—the residence of Prince Alfred, who, as is well known, has left home to circumnavigate the globe—Hampton Court, Kensington, Kew, and Frogmore, yet so many of them are occupied by pensioned officers attached to the Court, that no accommodation could possibly be found for the Viceroy, and it was actually intended to lodge him at Claridge's Hotel. That establishment may be, and doubtless is, a very comfortable and elegant one, but it is unworthy the dignity of a great nation that its visitors should be entertained at an hotel, as had it not been for the hospitality offered in a spirit worthy of the English aristocracy, both by the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Dudley, would have been the case. As regards the Sultan, the matter was but little better; after long delays it was at last discovered that a few rooms in Buckingham Palace could be rendered sufficiently clean to be inhabitable. When the treatment of our illustrious guests is contrasted with the magnificence of the hospitality with which they were entertained by the Emperor at Paris, it cannot be but that every Englishman who has at heart the honour of his country will blush that the character she has always taken amongst European powers for wealth and hospitality should be so lamentably impaired. To what cause, then, is this state of things done? Doubtless to a very great extent to the reluctance which her Majesty naturally feels to join in the gaieties consequent upon the visit of these Oriental potentates. That there is another cause to which we think it may be imputed, the system of the divided authority of the *attachés* of the Court, such as the Lord Chamberlain and of the Ministry. The remedy is not far to seek. If any one of the numerous palaces that are maintained at the cost of the nation can be rendered available solely for the accommodation of visitors, by all means let one of them be at once set apart for that purpose. But if they are all of them required by the Royal family, and its pensioners, then we doubt not that Parliament would be not only willing but wishful that some house should be purchased for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors. And not only so, but the English nation would never be so parsimonious as to begrudge the annual expenditure of a sum of money for the purpose of maintaining its character for hospitality, and were the supplies to be asked we have no fear that Parliament would hesitate for a moment before granting them. And then let the present system of divided authority and responsibility be abolished, and let there be some officer, attached either to the Ministry or the Court, whose duty it should be to make the necessary arrangements for the entertainment of any future visitors, and who should be responsible for the efficient carrying out of those arrangements.

Local and District News.

A BOY DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—On Tuesday evening, a boy named Wheatley, 11 years of age, the son of a ship carpenter living in Ouse-street, was playing about a keel in the Tyne off the Tunnel Spouts, when he unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. The grappling irons were procured and search made for the body, but up to a late hour on Tuesday evening it had not been recovered.

Three stained glass memorial windows are in course of preparation for St. Peter's Church, in this town. The artists engaged are Messrs Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, London; Mr W. Wailes, Bath Lane, and G. J. Baguley, 9, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle. When these windows are completed, this beautiful church will be adorned with the works of various artists, and will contain some of the finest specimens of glass painting in the North of England.

BOY DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—Moses Royle, aged eleven years, whose parents live in Rendall-street, in this town, was drowned in the Tyne while bathing, near Sir Wm Armstrong's Works, Elswick, on Friday. The body could not be recovered until a late hour, when it was found that life was extinct. An inquest was held at Elswick, on Saturday evening, and a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been accidentally drowned, was returned by the jury.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday night last, during the thunderstorm, a public-house at Spring Gardens, near West Auckland, occupied by Mr George Stephenson, was struck by the lightning, and shaken from top to bottom, and the inmates were thrown into considerable alarm. Nearly every square of glass in the windows was broken, and the furniture and crockery scattered about the rooms and some broken. The roof and ceiling of the house, as well as that of a house adjoining were very much damaged.

MAYORAL HOSPITALITY. — His Worship the Mayor of Newcastle entertained at his private residence on Tuesday night, Captain Jansen, Lieutenants Guyot and Van Kewel, Surgeon Buyzes, the chief constructor of the Dutch navy Herr Jansen, and officers of the Dutch iron-clad Prins Hendrik, the Sheriff of Newcastle, the Town Clerk, H. M. Lange, the consul for the Netherlands at Newcastle, and a distinguished party of local gentlemen.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LAMBERT'S LEAP.—On Tuesday, two masons, named Robt. Armstrong aged 27, and Robt. Potts 37, were working on a scaffold which was being used in the erection of a dwelling-house, when the cornice-stones of the building suddenly gave way, crashing the scaffolding with the two men, to the ground, a distance of 2 feet. They were taken to the Newcastle Infirmary, where it was ascertained that Armstrong was the more severely injured of the two. He had sustained a very severe scalp wound, and the fracture of both collar-bones. Potts was also injured about the head.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held at the Durham Ox Inn, on Tuesday evening, before Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner, on the body of Robert Maxwell (38), baker, who died suddenly on that morning. Deceased belonged to Edinburgh, and was employed by Mr Green, of this town. He had been ailing for some time back, and after three weeks of illness commenced work on Sunday evening. He had gone to work again on Monday night, and about four o'clock in the morning he turned suddenly ill and died in a few minutes. Verdict died from natural causes.

BIRTLEY CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The members of this store held their twenty-second quarterly meeting on Saturday evening last, in the large room belonging to the store — Mr W. B. Latham, vice-president, in the chair. The balance sheet and report read by Mr Armitage, the secretary, showed the total amount of sales to have been £1,968 13s 10½d—about the same as last quarter. The nett profits, after paying working expenses, interest on capital, and a large reduction on fixed stock, was £192 15s 4d, or a dividend of 2s in the pound on members' purchases, and carrying a balance of £22 15s 4d forward.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Tuesday evening, Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner for the borough, held an inquest at the Barley Mow, Sandgate, touching the death of a child named Susannah Clasper Waterson, grand-daughter of the veteran oarsman, Harry Clasper. The mother of deceased had come from Leith to Newcastle by train on Monday evening. On her arrival she drove to her father's house in a cab, and on taking off a shawl which had been wrapped round the child the little one was found dead. Mr Hume, surgeon, said he had examined the body, and had come to the conclusion that death had resulted from natural causes. The child was greatly attenuated, and this he attributed to ailments from which she had been recently suffering. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

WORKMEN'S TRIP.—Messrs Carr, the well-known fancy biscuit manufacturers of Carlisle, gave their workpeople, numbering over 300, their annual trip on Monday and engaged a special train for the purpose, which left Carlisle early in the morning reaching Newcastle at eight o'clock. The party, accompanied by Messrs James and Henry Carr (two members of the firm), and Mr John Alderson, their traveller for this district, proceeded to the Lecture Room, Nelson Street, where they partook of a substantial breakfast, and afterwards viewed the different objects of interest in the town, while some went by train and steamer to the sea-side, returning to the Lecture Room to tea at four o'clock. The excursionists took train at six o'clock at the Central Station, and proceeded to Carlisle, all highly delighted with their day's excursion.

ELOPEMENT FROM GERMANY TO WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Among the cabin passengers who arrived at West Hartlepool in the screw-steamer Gitana, last week, from Hamburg, was a respectably-dressed German lady, who appeared to be a stranger to all on board. She left the ship with the other passengers, and made her way to Merton's Hotel, Church-street, but finding they could not accommodate her there, she returned to the ship, and inquired for George Maddison, who is a fireman aboard the vessel. When Maddison was brought before the young lady he denied that he was at all acquainted with her, but afterwards admitted to Sergeant Kirby that he had enticed her across the German ocean, but had repented of his folly and wished her back again. He promised to pay for her lodgings until another vessel sailed, and she was kindly taken in by Mrs Elliott, whose husband is a watchman in the docks. The young woman said she was a lady's maid, and the cruel fireman had enticed her to leave her situation at Hamburg and accompany him to West Hartlepool, where he promised to marry her, having, he said, £200 in the West Hartlepool bank. The poor woman was nearly broken-hearted when she learned that her gay deceiver was a married man with a family of five children; but she has procured a passage home, and will return perhaps a wiser though certainly a sadder woman than when she left. She had a quantity of luggage with her, having invested all her money in wearing apparel consequent upon her expected marriage.

GRAND TEMPERANCE GALA AT HUTTON HALL, NEAR GUISBRO'.—On Tuesday, a temperance gala was held in the grounds at Hutton Hall, near Guisbro'. Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., had kindly placed the grounds at the disposal of the committee, but owing to the inclement state of the weather, the attendance was not so large as was expected. Special trains were run from Crook, Witton, Bishop Auckland, Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Guisbro'. On arriving at Hutton, the excursionists soon found their way to the grounds, which skirt the railway. Here the bands of the 20th North York Rifle Volunteers and the Guisbro' Band played selections of music, and the people enjoyed themselves loitering about the walks in the grounds. Under the superintendence of Mr Rhodes, of Darlington, there were several balloon ascents. In the afternoon, a public meeting, presided over by Mr Charles Pease, was held. General Neal Dow, and Mr J. H. Raper, of Manchester, delivered addresses, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr Pease for his kindness in granting the loan of his grounds. Tea was then served in a commodious tent, and a large number of persons partook of the refreshing beverage. The tables were presided over by Mrs Nattrass, Mrs Williamson, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Bowes, Mrs Moor, Mrs Hewitt, and Mrs Erle. After tea, although showers of rain fell at intervals, many people wandered into the woods and on to the several hills adjoining the ground, and enjoyed the holiday in spite of the unfavourable weather.

MECHANICS' PIC-NIC TO MORPETH.—On Monday, the Independent United Order of Mechanics of Newcastle and Gateshead had their annual pleasure excursion to Morpeth. The members of the order and a number of their friends, with their wives and sweethearts, left the New Bridge Street Station of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, and, after picking up various other lodges on their route, arrived at Morpeth at twelve o'clock. They were accompanied by Stephenson's Band, under the direction of Mr W. Ure, and as soon as the party had got outside of the station they formed into procession, headed by the banner of the order. The procession had a very striking appearance, those forming it being gaily decorated with the regalia of the order, and carrying a great variety of flags and banners. They subsequently proceeded to the top of Newgate Street, whence they returned through Oldgate to the Collingwood Gardens, where the proprietor, Mr George Charlton, had made every preparation for their reception. From the windows of several of the houses in the line of procession flags of various nations and colours were hung, and the town wore an unwonted gay appearance in the early part of the day. Arriving at the gardens, the whole party amused themselves till nearly three o'clock in admiring the fruits and flowers, and strolling along the river side. It was intended to have a number of matches in pedestrianism, quoiting, boat pulling, and other games, but unfortunately, just as the sports were about to be commenced, rain began to fall so heavily that the idea had to be abandoned. Many of the excursionists had likewise employed themselves in dancing on the green sward, but on the rain beginning to descend they were compelled to adjourn with the band to the pavilion, where they continued to dance with much spirit to a fine programme of music, very effectively rendered by the band. The committee were entertained by Mr G. T. Lewins, of the Turk's Head, Morpeth, along with a number of their friends. Some few hardy spirits, defying the elements, got boats off, and enjoyed themselves on the Wansbeck, but the majority of the party sought shelter in the outbuildings in the gardens and the various hostelries of the town. The excursionists returned home by the seven o'clock train at night.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, in consequence of the serious accident that occurred early that morning to the south express at Bolton Percy, the mail-coach did not arrive in Consett until 1·15 p.m., being almost four hours after her time.

ACCIDENT AT THE TIN MILL PIT.—A man named Teasdale, residing at Leadgate, who is a miner in the above pit, was severely injured in the back, on Thursday afternoon, by a fall of stone or coal. He was speedily brought to bank, and was taken to Leadgate in a conveyance, where medical aid was procured.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the members of Court T. E. Headlam, No. 4,573, held at the house of Mr. Roberts, Globe Inn, St. Edmund's Place, Gateshead, on Tuesday evening, Bro. William Millican was presented with a handsome silver medal and neck riband, in recognition of his services. The presentation was made by Bro. Wm. Coward.

CAMP MEETING AT TOW LAW.—On Sunday, the Primitive Methodist body at Tow Law held their annual camp meeting, which was conducted by the Rev. E. Rust, of Crook. The weather looked foreboding, but eventually it cleared away, and after processioning the streets of the village, several friends gave stirring addresses to a large congregation. A "lovefeast" was held in the chapel in the evening, and at the close several persons professed to have received spiritual benefit.

THE BACHELORS' PIC-NIC.—The annual picnic under the patronage and management of the Consett bachelors was announced to be held on Monday, but owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, the intention of the promoters of the gala was entirely frustrated. There were a few, however, who determined to visit Howns' Gill during the afternoon, and returned thoroughly drenched. We understand that the bachelors intend holding their picnic at an early date, when it is to be hoped they will be more successful.

ACCIDENT AT CROOKHALL FOUNDRY.—On Wednesday forenoon, William Valentine, a lad of 12 years of age, son of John Valentine, of Leadgate, sustained a severe accident at Crookhall Foundry. It appears that the lad is employed at the foundry, and had been talking to a companion over a wall at the entrance of the moulding. A waggon was passing at the time, and his head being too far over the wall, was dragged over and crushed between the wall and the waggon, which broke an arm and a thigh bone. He was at once taken to Consett Infirmary, and was speedily attended to by Dr. Renton and his assistant. Notwithstanding his intense suffering, the poor fellow bore up bravely while the doctors were setting the broken limbs.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For bad legs, wounds, ulcers, and all descriptions of sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edge of the wound together is folly, for should the skin unite a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and permanent treatment as indicated by nature is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighbouring nerves, to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels and to render their watery ichorous discharge consistents and healthy. Holloway's Pills should likewise be taken to purify the blood, and expel the obnoxious humour from the system.

SUICIDE OF A MINER AT BURNOPFIELD.—On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a man named Roberts, aged 49 years, was admitted into the Newcastle Infirmary, with his throat cut. He lived in Burnopfield, and had been employed as a pitman at Lintz Colliery. On Friday night he went to bed evidently in very low spirits, and on Saturday morning persons sleeping in the house were aroused by deep groaning. They went to Roberts' bed and discovered him in the very act of self-destruction, sawing away at his throat with a large knife. Of course, they wrenched the instrument from his hand, and without delay took the man in a cab to the Infirmary. His sufferings were intense, the gash in his throat being very deep. The wound, which was of a very dangerous character, was dressed by the surgeons; but notwithstanding all their attention the man died on Monday. On Tuesday evening the inquest was held at the Durham Ox, before the coroner, Mr J. T. Hoyle. Ann Churchill, wife of a miner at Lintz colliery, said deceased came to lodge with her last Monday week. He came to work at the colliery. He had only three-halfpence in his possession, and she offered to find him board and lodging till he received some wages. He commenced work on Thursday. On Friday witness left him in the house, and returning in about fifteen minutes found the door fastened. She opened a window, and saw deceased with his throat cut and a razor beside him. Witness could not account for the rash act, further than that deceased had not worked for so much as he had expected. Mr Rowell, clinical assistant at the Infirmary, said the deceased was brought to that institution at four o'clock on Saturday morning with a cut in his throat dividing both windpipe and gullet. He lingered till Monday. A verdict that deceased had died from self-inflicted injuries was returned.

POLICE INSPECTIONS.—Gateshead Borough.—Lieutenant Colonel Woodford inspected the Gateshead Borough Police Force (Chief Constable Mr Elliott), on Saturday morning. The men paraded at the station about nine o'clock and marched to the rifle field in St. James's-street, where they formed open order, and awaited the arrival of the inspector. Col. Woodford, attended by the Chief Constable, arrived at about half-past nine, and the men were called to attention, and the inspector walked along front and rear ranks, minutely scrutinising each officer. Afterwards the gallant Colonel witnessed some interesting field manœuvres by the men, who were taken in command by Sergeant Drill-instructor Cain. Before dismissing them the inspector examined every man's kit and accoutrements, which were in a very clean and neat state. There were present on the field 25 policemen, 17 of whom were the good conduct badge, 6 sergeants, the Inspector (Mr Ewart), and the Chief-constable. The Mayor of Gateshead (Ald. Miller), Councillor Hogg and Superintendent Squire, of the County Police, were also present. Lieut.-Colonel Woodford then attended at the station, and inspected the books, cells, &c.; and before leaving, expressed his entire satisfaction with the orderly bearing of the men under the command of Mr Elliott. —The Chester-le-Street (Gateshead) division of the Durham county constabulary, commanded by Superintendent Squire was inspected on Tuesday morning by Lieut.-Col. Woodford. The force, numbering 32, including the superintendent, 5 sergeants, and 26 privates, assembled at the station West-street, Gateshead, and marched to the rifle drill field, where the men took up position in open order. The inspector was accompanied by the chief-constable, Colonel White, and on his arrival was received with the usual salute. A minute inspection was made, with the result of which the gallant officer expressed himself highly pleased, and was also extremely satisfied with the condition in which he found the men's kits and accoutrements. Various movements were gone through by the men with great steadiness and ease. The efficiency of the officers reflected much credit on the training of Mr Squire.

REWARD OF BRAVERY.—A meeting was held on Monday morning, at the Newcastle Marine Board-room, for the performance of a very pleasing and interesting ceremony, viz.—presenting Capt. W. Johnson and Mr Malcolm Johnson, of Newcastle, master and second mate of the ship Blackfriars, with medals, as rewards for disinterested bravery. The presentation was by the Swedish Government, and their object was to signify their appreciation of the services rendered by the gallant recipients to the crew of the Swedish vessel Juno, who would have perished 'in the ocean's briny surge' but for the true manly courage manifested on their behalf by these men. There were present to witness and take part in the transaction, Mr Borries, the Consul for Sweden; Mr George Cairns; Mr R. C. M'Callum of the Local Marine Board; Captain Thwaits, Master of the Trinity House; Captain Coates, of the Trinity House; Mr Whitfield, of the Mercantile Shipping Office; Mr Thorn, Master of the Trinity School; Mr Bozenbage, and a large number of mariners. Mr Cairns presided. He called upon Mr Borries to make the presentation. Mr Borries in doing so, said that he felt great pleasure in handing over the medals as marks of appreciation from his government to Captain Johnson and his second mate, Mr M. Johnson. Captain Johnson said, in returning thanks, that at the time (the 5th of Nov., 1866) when he was so fortunate as to be able to render his services to the crew of the Juno, in the Bay of Biscay, he had no idea they would thus be publicly acknowledged. If he ever had a similar opportunity of doing a good turn he would most willingly perform it, without thinking of any reward. Mr M. Johnson, second mate, expressed himself in similar terms. Cheers were given for the Government of Sweden and for Mr Borries, and the meeting then separated. The Captain's medal, which was gold, had his name and occupation (W. Johnson, *nevargho*) inscribed in the centre, and the following practical inscription round the margin:—*Illis quorum meruere labora.* The second mate's medal, was silver, also had his name and occupation inscribed in the centre (M. Johnson, *skyrman*), and the following Swedish inscription round the margin: — *For Beromliga gerumgar.* We have no doubt that ceremonies like this will have the effect of stimulating others to follow the gallant example shown them by Captain Johnson and Mr Johnson.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.—On Tuesday, Mr W. Sidney Gibson, registrar of the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, attended at the Borough Gaol, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, for the purpose of discharging certain debtors. Two men were named in the order—William Edward Atken and Frederick Gaywood. Atken was a commission merchant in Newcastle. There were no special features in the case, and bankrupt, who had been put into gaol owing principally to family quarrels, was discharged. The case of Gaywood was a somewhat singular one. The real name of the bankrupt is Narburgh. He belongs to Warwick, and executes commissions on horse races. He had been sued for libel by a man named John Darwin, who pursues the same calling. The case went against Narburgh, and the damages were fixed at £2, with £150 costs, for which he was imprisoned. It appears that he had petitioned the County Court at Warwick, and obtained protection till the 6th July. On the faith of the protection, he came to Newcastle on the 25th June, in the hopes of doing a good stroke of business during the races. Mr Davison, sheriff's officer, had, however, received information to watch the bankrupt, and after his arrival he followed him to the post-office, in the Arcade, and there saw him sign a receipt for a registered letter containing two farthings, which had been sent as a test. The inscription on the letter, "Fred. Gaywood," corresponded with the name on the execution, and the bankrupt was accordingly conveyed to the debtor's prison. Gaywood produced his discharge and claimed exemption, but the name under which it was granted being Narburgh, the officer refused to recognise it. At the gaol on Tuesday Mr W. Lockey Harle appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr J. Watson appeared in opposition to the discharge. The Registrar decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that application must be made either to the County Court at Warwick or to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas who had issued the execution. The case of another debtor, named Atkinson, also came under consideration. Atkinson had been trustee under an assignment, and had been sent to prison by order of the Commissioner, but he was not named in the order, and as some doubt existed whether he was detained for debt or on a process of contempt for not paying some money to the official assignee under a trust deed which he held for the benefit of the creditors, the case was adjourned.

We see by an advertisement that Anderton's cork model of Lincoln Cathedral is on view at Annfield Plain, and those of our friends who have not seen it we would recommend not to lose the opportunity.

THE NEWCASTLE POLICE BAND.—The Newcastle Police Band, with their friends and patrons visited Morpeth on Wednesday. They proceeded by the Blyth and Tyne Railway, and arrived at the old town promenaded the principal thoroughfares, and played a variety of music, under Mr Watson, their painstaking tutor. They subsequently dined at Mrs Atkinson's, Newcastle House Inn, from thence adjourned to Collingwood Gardens, and, to the music of the band, numbers enjoyed a right good hearty dance. Tea followed, and the party afterwards broke up, arriving in Newcastle in good time.

INSPECTION OF THE LANCHESTER DIVISION OF THE DURHAM CONSTABULARY.—On Wednesday morning the annual inspection of the Lanchester Division of the Durham County Constabulary, which is under the control of Superintendent Thompson, took place at Shotley Bridge, by Lieut.-Colonel Woodford, Her Majesty's Inspector of Police for the Northern Counties, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel White, Chief Constable for the county. The inspector, after minutely examining the men, was highly satisfied with the result. The gallant colonels were afterwards driven to Consett by Superintendent Thompson, where they inspected the police station, which gave entire satisfaction.

CONSETT IRON WORKS AS A TEXT.—Our Consett readers will see from our advertising columns that Mr Macgregor takes for his subject on Sunday evening "Furnace Lessons," being thoughts suggested by a visit to Consett Iron Works. Various as are the texts of preachers, this is perhaps one of the most recent. No doubt the iron-workers will feel somewhat curious as to how a sermon can be brought out of such material. This curiosity can be gratified by going to the Town Hall at six o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) evening, where we trust many who go nowhere else on Sunday evenings will go and perhaps learn a few lessons they never before thought their furnaces could teach them. The Consett Town Hall on Sunday evenings is now a standing institution in our midst.

DURHAM ASSIZES.

THURSDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

The court sat this morning at ten o'clock.

THE CASE OF PERJURY.

Francis Kenny, pitman, who was found guilty on Wednesday on the charge of perjury, was brought up and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

MANSLAUGHTER AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Adam Harrison (35), pitman, was charged with the manslaughter of John Allen, at Bishop Auckland, on the 30th June. Mr Trotter prosecuted; and the prisoner was represented by Mr Meynell. Guilty. Six months' hard labour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Henry Wood (24), tailor, Patrick M'Anna (23), Mary Jane Burn (31), married, were indicted for a robbery with violence at Bishopwearmouth, on the 30th of May; and Ann Ratcliff (40), married, was charged with receiving the stolen property. Mr Meynell prosecuted; and Mr Blackwell defended. Ratcliff was acquitted; the other prisoners were found guilty. Wood was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; M'Anna, twelve months' imprisonment; Burn, seven years' penal servitude.

PERJURY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

George Osborne (on bail) was charged with committing perjury before the justices in petty sessions, at South Shields, on an application for an order of bastardy, on the 14th June, 1867. Mr Meynell prosecuted; and Mr Blackwell defended the prisoner. Not guilty.

THE SUNDERLAND MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Patrick Gorman (32), pitman, was charged with the manslaughter of William Mason, at Monkwearmouth, on the 13th May. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; and Mr Bruce was for the prisoner. Guilty, twelve months' imprisonment.

The court rose about half-past seven o'clock.

SECOND COURT.

Before H. TEMPLE, Esq., Q.C.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT THORNLEY.

Ralph Errington (19), pitman, found guilty on the previous day was sentenced to twelve calendar months' hard labour.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

Before Mr Justice SMITH.

ABKLE V. SMITH.

Mr Pickering Q.C., and Mr Greenhow appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Kemplay for the defendant. The action was to recover damages for alleged illegal seizure of sheep, the plaintiff and defendant having adjoining farms. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £49 16s.

This concluded the civil business.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A moderate attendance, and a fair extent of business was done at about 1s per qr in advance on fine wheats (which are scarce), whilst secondary sorts were difficult to sell, even at the rates of this day week. Barley, for grinding, firm and scarce. Oats in large supply from abroad, and 1s per qr. lower, with a slow sale. Beans and peas neglected.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A fair supply of grain. Wheat sold at fully last week's prices. Oats in good demand at former rates.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 22 head of cattle and 50 lambs from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 72 beasts and about 200 sheep from foreign, and 68 beasts were from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 37 beasts, and 950 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was only middling, even time of year considered; sheep were tolerably good, while lambs are coming to hand in very middling order; as a proof of which, there was the worst show of lamb in Newcastle Butcher Market last Saturday morning that was ever known in the month of July by the oldest person in the trade.

The supply of beef comprised 546 head. A few of the finer descriptions of heifers realised an advance of 3d, and in exceptional cases even 6d per imperial stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; but for all other sorts business was completely devoid of animation, and prices were very irregular. The losses sustained in the market last week, together with the sultry state of the weather and the large show of lambs, all of which exercised an unfavourable influence on the general state of the trade, caused a heavy finish and a total clearance was barely effected.

The number of sheep and lambs was 8,800. The mutton trade was somewhat inactive, yet prices did not vary to any quotable extent, and part remained unsold.

Lambs.—The demand varied considerably, the better qualities were in tolerably active request, but the middling and inferior kinds were in an exceedingly sluggish state, at prices from ½d to 1d per lb. lower than last week, and part remained unsold.

Pigs.—272 were shown. The pork trade was rather improved. Large fat porkers were in good demand at previous rates, and the store kinds met with a brisk sale, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 546; sheep, 8,800; pigs, 272

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d.; middling, 7s. 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 3d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6d to 6½; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5¼ to 5½d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Bulman-village, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr Thornhill, of a daughter.

At Lovaine-crescent, the wife of Mr John Mills, jun., of a daughter.

At Buxton-street, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr Wilks, of a son.

At Surgeon's Hall, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr F. Woodmass, of a daughter.

GATESHEAD.—At Collingwood-terrace, on the 15th instant, the wife of Mr Henry H. Howell, of a son.

At the Rectory, on the 13th inst., the wife of Archdeacon Prest, of a daughter.

HEXHAM.—At Chipchase Park House, on the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. G. Rowe, of a son.

LINLITHGOW.—On the 12th inst., the wife of Adam Dawson, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. James's Chapel, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. George Stewart, Mr Thomas G. Dunford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Cooke, of Gomersal, Yorkshire. No cards.

GATESHEAD.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 13th inst., Mr Wm. Eltringham to Isabella, daughter of Mr W. Carr, of Walbottle.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 13th inst., Mr Martin Thompson, of Towlaw, to Miss E. Brown, of Earn Well.

On the 13th inst., Mr John Gardiner to Miss Margaret Beck, Boltsburn.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Leazes-villa, on the 12th inst., aged 12 years, John Kirsop, the beloved son of Mr Emerson M. Bainbridge.

At 14, Hindhaugh street, on the 13th inst., aged 27, Mrs Mary Ann Weddle.

GATESHEAD.—At the Low Fell, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Watson.

GREENSIDE.—On the 5th inst., aged 71, Mrs Margt. Brown, third daughter of the late Mr Wm. Todd, Stocksfield Hall, Northumberland.

TYNEMOUTH.—On the 15th inst., Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Place.

LOW STEADS, near Seghill.—On the 3rd inst., aged 20, John, son of Thomas Weatherburn.

CULLERCOATS.—On the 14th inst., Mary Ann Bulman, widow of Harrison Bulman, Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WIGAN, Lancashire.—On the 10th inst., aged 50, Dr Richardson, of this town.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1867.