Printed & published at 65, West Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, by the proprietor Sarah Bradley Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 349. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE DAWSON, BOOKSELLER,

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

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.

BENFIELDSIDE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, August 4, 1867, SERMONS will be Preached by Mr John Gibson, from Sydney, New South Australia, and Mrs Lowrey, Gateshead Low Fell.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING on Monday, August 5th, 1867.

Tickets 1s. Each.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT,

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

GATESHEAD LIVERY STABLES, AND MOURNING COACH ESTABLISHMENTS, SUN INN, and No. 41, WEST STREET, GATESHEAD.

MRS. MARY SNOWDON

BEGS to return her sincere thanks to her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal patronage awarded to her late Husband, and begs to inform them that it will ever be her study to do her best to sustain the good name of the Establishment by a due attention to those who may favour her with their commands.
At the same time she begs to inform the public that she has added a new GLASS HEARSE, mounted with Ostrich Feathers.

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.

JOHN HOPE, Jun.,
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.

HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE OR EXPENSE.

DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring Invalids' and Infants' Food, THE REVALENTA ARABICA saves fifty times it cost in other remedies, and restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy, to the most disordered or enfeebled,—removing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), cough, asthma, consumption, habitual constipation, diarrhœa, all gastric derangements, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders. It is the most digestible and norishing of all foods, and suitable for invalids and infants in all complaints.

Important Caution.—Beware of the many unsavoury and more than sloppy imitations to which, without authority, Baron Leibig's name is most audaciously attached.

Henceforth no one will doubt the valuable properties of Du Barry's health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Invalids' and Infant's Food, since to the thousands of blessings it has already received from invalids whose position had been deemed hopeless, we may now add that of his Holiness the Pope, whose health has been perfectly restored by it after thirty years of unsuccessful medical treatment. We quote from the *Gazette du Midi*, July 25th (Cure No 68,413):—"Rome, July 21st, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."

Cure No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years liver complaint, wasting away, debility, nervousness, irritability, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Waterford: "I have derived much benefit from your excellent Food.—Stuart de Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford."

Cure No. 49,832.—Of fifty years' indescribable agony from dypepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.

Cure No. 56,814.—Mr Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhœa.

The Food is sold in Canisters, at 1s 1½d; 1 lb., 2s 9d; 2 lb., 4s 6d; 12 lb., 22s; 24 lb., 40s. The 12 lb., and 24 lb canisters, carriage-free on receipt of Post-Office Order, by BARRY DU BARRY and CO., 77, Regent Street, London, also at Fortnum and Mason's, and sold by all respectable Grocers and Chemists.

Public Notices.

POSTING BILLS, of all Sizes, Plain or in Colours, at the Newcastle & Consett "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, 65, West Clayton-street.

EDUCATION.

MRS. CLEMINSON (née 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.

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,
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.

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 antiquit, 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.

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 vorticella can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope: for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."

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

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d; free by parcel, 15s 6d.
RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 1s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—
RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

Business Addresses.

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

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOP.	FERNERY STANDS.
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.

BILL POSTING:
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.

BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, REPORT OF CHARITIES, &c., at the Newcastle & Consett "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, 65, West Clayton-street.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
And Entered on the 11th November, 1867,

ALL that Substantially-Built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situate on that enviable site adjoining the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, where nature has so extravagantly lavished her choicest and richest adornments, and containing Two Sitting Rooms, Large Kitchen, Excellent Closet and Pantry on the ground floor, and Four good Bed Rooms on the second floor; now in the occupation of Mr Clements, bailiff.
Apply to Mr William Raw, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

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

DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.—"THE LIMNER" (Registered) Invented by George Bell, Esq., late of the Government School of Design, and Professor of Drawing and Painting to the Airdale and Richmond Colleges. This ingenious invention enables any person (old or young) to copy Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, &c; to sketch Landscapes, Flowers, Portraits, Architecture, &c., &c., from Nature, without any previous knowledge of Drawing or Painting. The instrument is so simple in its application that a child may use it. Engravings, &c., of the most elaborate kind may be copied in an incredibly short space of time; it also teaches perspective in a most effectual manner, without reference to the ordinary rules; and the price brings it within the reach of all classes. The Limner, price 2s., forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 27 stamps. C. Nash & Co., proprietors, 40a, King William Street, London Bridge. The public are respectfully referred to the opinions of the press and testimonials. Orders should be forwarded without delay, 30,000 having already been sold. An Agent required in every Town. A liberal discount allowed.

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



Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
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,
37A ST. MARY AXE
LONDON E.C.

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 his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT
AND 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 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, say Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife o Ashtma and difficulty of breathing of *many* years' standing.

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction 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 hear 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, frecles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howden 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 1s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
Wm. W. BROWN, Howden 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.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, IN GREEN COURT.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for Regulating and Improving the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Council of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the time being, from time to time, provide, and appropriate proper and convenient Places within the said Borough for holding and keeping Public Fairs and Markets, for the sale of Horses, Sheep, Swine, or other Live Cattle, Corn and other Grain, Fish, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, and other Viands and Provisions, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, and for holding Public Hirings; and when in Council assembled, by Acts or Orders of Council, to order and direct such Place or Places so, from time to time, found, provided, and appropriated as aforesaid, to be used as Public Fairs and Market Places accordingly; and also, when in Council assembled, by Acts or Orders of Council, to ascertain, set out, and appoint such particular part or parts of the Streets, Market Places, and other Ways and Places within the said Borough, as they shall from time to time judge proper and convenient, as well for holding and keeping such Fairs and Markets as aforesaid, as also for holding Public Hirings; and also to ascertain, set out, and appoint such particular Place or Places in the said Fairs and Markets, or any of them, for the erecting any Stalls or Standings for vending or exposing to sale Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes; and also to make and ordain such Orders, Rules, and Regulations as to them shall seem requisite and necessary for the ordering, directing, and regulating the said Fairs, and Markets, and Hirings, and for fixing and ascertaining the days and hours when the same respectively shall be held, and also when the said respective Commodities shall respectively be begun to be offered and exposed to sale, and how long the same may continue exposed to sale, and also the mode and manner of carrying and conveying the said several Commodities to and from such Fairs and Markets.

AND WHEREAS, a large and spacious Market Place has been made and erected at the charge of this Corporation, in or near to a place formerly called the Nuns Field' in the Parish or Parochial Chapel of Saint Andrew, in the said Borough, and is now used for the sale of Butchers' Meat.

AND WHEREAS, another large and spacious Market Place adjoining to the said last-mentioned Market Place, and on the west and north-west side thereof, has also been made and erected at the charge of this Corporation, and now used for the sale of Poultry, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, and other Viands and Provisions (except Fish) and proper and convenient communications with, and passages and avenues have been made and opened to the said last-mentioned Market Place.

AND WHEREAS, it was ordered and directed by the Council, that Vegetables, Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, and Butter, might be vended from Waggons, Carts, Baskets, and other vessels in Grainger Street, Clayton Street, Nelson Street, and Nun Street, placed under the direction of the Market Keeper for the time being, in such situations as to leave ample room for passage along the said streets respectively, which said streets should be deemed and were appropriated as part of the said Market.

AND WHEREAS, in addition to the Market for the Sale of Butcher Meat, and the General Market formerly erected by this Corporation in the Nuns Field, in the said Borough, a Market Place has lately been made and erected at the charge of this Corporation, in or near to a Place called or known by the name of Green Court, situate between Clayton Street and Newgate Street, in the Parish or Parochial Chapelry of Saint Andrew, in the Parish of Saint Nicholas, in the said Borough, for the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, Plants, and other Garden Produce; and proper and convenient communications with, and passages and evenues have been made and opened to the last-mentioned Market Place leading to Clayton Street, and on a Roadway known as Green Court respectively.

AND WHEREAS, a row of Shops, with a flagged footpath the full extent thereof, has been also recently erected and formed along the south-east side of the said last-mentioned Market Place, fronting into Clayton-street aforesaid, at the charge of this Corporation, for the Sale of Vegetables, Fruit, and other Garden Produce by Wholesale Dealers.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the government of the Butcher and Vegetable and General Markets, made and ordained by the Council, on the 7th day of February, 1838, so far as the same constitute Grainger Street, Clayton Street, Nelsot, Street, and Nun Street, part of the said Markets be repealed and that the Out-door Market be confined to Green Court.

NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ORDAINED by the said Council, that the Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the government of the Butcher and Vegetable and General Markets heretofore made and ordained by the Council as aforesaid, so far as the same constitute Grainger Street, Clayton Street, Nelson Street, and Nun Street, part of the said Markets, be, and they are hereby repealed, and that the Out-door Market be confined to Green Court. AND that the said additional Market Place and Shops made and erected at or near Green Court aforesaid, shall be used as a public Market Place for the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, Plants, and other Garden Produce, and the same are hereby appropriated accordingly. AND the said Council do make and ordain the following Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the directing, ordering, and regulating the said Market and for fixing when the same shall be held (that is to say):—

1. THAT the said Market in Green Court shall remain open for Business Purposes at the times undermentionen (that is to say):—
On Mondays and Wednesday, from 3 till 9 o'Clock p.m.
On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 5 o'Clock a.m. till 2 o'Clock p.m.
On Fridays, from 3 o'Clock p.m. throughout the day.
On Saturdays, until 2 o'Clock p.m.
And that the closing of the Market shall be announced by the Ringing of a Bell.

2. THAT Vegetables, Fruit, Plants, and other Garden Produce, may be vended and exposed for purposes of Sale by the Tenants of the said Shops, fronting into Clayton Street, upon a space of ground to the extent of 4 feet on the carriage way of the said Street, and upon a space of ground to the extent of 18 inches in breadth from the front of the shops, on the said flagged footpath. PROVIDED ALWAYS that such Articles as are so exposed for Sale shall be placed on the said carriage way and footpath under the direction of the Market Keeper for the time being, in such situations as to leave ample room for passage along the Street, which Street shall, for this purpose, under the Regulations, and subject to the payments hereinafter mentioned, be deemed, and is hereby appropriated, as part of the said Market, from 12 o'Clock at Noon on Monday until 12 o'Clock at Noon on Tuesday, from 12 o'Clock at Noon on Wednesday until 12 o'Clock at Noon on Thursday, and from 12 o'Clock at Noon on Friday until 12 o'Clock at Noon on Saturday, and at no other times throughout the year. That Vegetables, Fruit, Plants, and other Garden Produce may be vended from Waggons, Carts, Baskets, and other vessels in the said Market Place, and which Waggons, Carts, Baskets, and other vessels shall be placed under the direction of the Market Keeper for the time being, in such situations as he shall deem expedient.

3. THAT the following sums shall be payable each day for Standage in the said Market (that is to say):

For every Waggon	4d per Day.
For every Cart	2d ,,
For every Ass Cart	1½d ,,
For every Basket, Creel, Bowl, Box, Bag, or other Vessel used for the purpose of Vending articles outside the space occupied by Carts or Waggons,	½d ,,
For every Table, Bench, or other temporary Platform, pitched in the said Market, at the uniform Rate, per Square Yard, of	1d ,,

4. THAT all Persons attending the Market with Articles for Sale, shall stand only in and occupy such parts of the Market as shall be appointed by the Market Keeper for the time being. And every person using the said Market shall, at the hour appointed for closing the same on each Market Day, remove his Goods out of the Market.

5. AND to the end that these Rules, Orders, and Regulations may be fully known to all concerned, IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, that the same be printed in legible characters, and affixed in some conspicuous Place or Places within the said Borough, and also that they be advertised two successive times in the Weekly Newspapers published in the said Borough

AND that Notice be given, that any Person disobeying any of the above Rules, Orders, and Regulations, is liable for every Offence, to the payment of a Fine, not exceeding Twenty Shillings, under "The Act for Regulating and Improving the Borough of Newcastle-upon Tyne."

W. HUNTER, Mayor.

Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

TWO GALLONS OF GINGER BEER FOR 3d. BY USING GARBUTT'S GINGER BEER POWDER.
Two packages sent by the post for eight stamps.
C. D. GARBUTT,
32, BRIDGE-STREET, GATESHEAD.

SPORTING ITEMS.

George Milne has been appointed private trainer to the Marquis of Queensberry, the horses under his care being located at Annan, Scotland.

The *Sporting Life* states, in its Ilsley training intelligence, that Achievement has not been out for two days, and it is said that she has broken one of her feet, which will necessitate her absence from the downs for a short period.

The Grand Prize of Paris.—The committee of the French Jockey Club have just rejected a proposal to have the Grand Prix run on a week day; a motion to receive post engagements, with an increased entry and forfeit, a fortnight before the race, was likewise not adopted. The only modification agreed to was for the entry to close on October 1, instead of August 1, as hitherto, and to admit a smaller forfeit of 100f., to be declared on May 1 following, that is, about one year before the running.

Narrow Escape of Lecturer.—The horsebox in which Lecturer, Lord Ronald, and The Earl left London *en route* to Stamford on Wednesday, was observed to have caught fire in the centre in passing through a station between Huntingdon and Peterborough, and a telegraphic message being sent on to the next station the train was stopped, and buckets of water having been provided in readiness, the fire was immediately extinguished.

The grand international chess match, which has been for some time playing in the saloon of the International Club at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, is just brought to a close. The Emperor's prize has been won by M. Kolisch, of Hungary; the second prize by M. Winaver, a Pole; the third by M. Steinitz, an Austrian; and the fourth by M. Neumann, of Prussia. The grand prize consists of a magnificent Sevres vase of the value of from 4,000fr to 5,000fr, the other three prizes were given in money.

Pawton Dene Quoit Club.—A handicap was played on Saturday afternoon, in the Grounds of the Pawton Dene Club. Nearly thirty members contended, with various starts, Messrs J. Stewart and J. Hair being handicappers, and Mr J. Gallon umpire, when some excellent playing took place at nine yards distance, 4lb quoits, fifteen shots up. In the final heat J. Proudlock beat C. Stewart by two shots, and won an elegant silver medal. The members afterwards adjourned to Mr Cairns's, Market Lane Hotel, Pilgrim-street, where an excellent repast awaited them, Mr Charles Stewart taking the chair, and Mr R. Young the vice-chair. A pleasant night was spent.

Fenham Park Grounds.—About 400 persons attended these grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness two foot races and a dog race, which was between Mr Wackup's Young Jerry and Mr Ransom's Shot, 200 yards for £20. Y. Jerry received half a length start, and getting off well, soon went in advance, and finally won by four yards. Two pedestrians named Bone and Shepherd, afterwards appeared on the ground to run 150 yards for £10, when, after a pretty easy contest, Bone was declared the winner by nearly four yards. The last was the principal race of the day, the competitors being A. Pearth, of the Teams, and R. Tweddle, of Swalwell, to run 500 yards for £20. There was a great disparity in their ages, inasmuch as Pearth had seen 32 summers and Tweddle only 25, which had the effect of making him a decided favourite. After the necessary preliminaries they started on their mission, with Tweddle taking the lead. After 300 yards had been covered the old 'un managed to keep within three yards of the leader, but after passing the last turn to take the straight run home, Tweddle put on a little more steam, and as Pearth was pumped out, the former eventually passed the tape about ten yards in advance.

AQUATICS.

Scotswood Boating Handicap.—The trial heats for this aquatic handicap, of 62 entries and 35 acceptances, were pulled off on Saturday afternoon, in James Hall's open skiffs, the distance being half a mile, from Bell's Close to the Railway Bridge, and *vice versa*, to suit the tide, T. Winship, J. Young, H. Clelland, —. Barnes, &c., being amongst the starters. First man, £3; second, £1; third, 10s. The racing will be resumed this day; and if the weather should prove as favourable as on Saturday last, it is expected it will be brought to a close.

Boat Race on the Tyne for £10.—A four-oared race was rowed on Monday evening from the Meadows House to the Chain Bridge, between W. Auston, C. Stokoe, E. Reed, T. Deston (cox.), representing the Blaydon skinners, and S. R. Armstrong, J. Armstrong, T. Birtley, E. Lee, W. Brummell (cox.), representing the Gallowgate skinners, The Blaydon steamer followed with their friends. Mr J. Perry, as referee, also followed in a double scull. Several bets were made, principally in favour of Blaydon, but the followers of Gallowgate backed their men very freely. After the start, the Blaydon men got soonest to work, but scarcely had they reached Armstrong's gears, when both crews were rowing in excellent style. When they passed the head of the Meadows, the Blaydon men had about half a length the advantage. The Gallowgate crew then picked up, and a splendid race ensued to Paradise Quay, when the Blaydon crew again drew slightly ahead, and both rowed well up to the Gut, the Blaydon men leading by fully a length, and they eventually won a capital race by a little over a boat length.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Government have received a telegram from M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico, dated the 9th inst., in which he said that he did not think he would leave Mexico for another week. The telegram makes no mention of the occurrences in Mexico since the occupation of that city and Vera Cruz.

The *Patrie* of Wednesday evening says:—"We are astonished at the excitement created in Italy by General Dumont's inspection of the Antibes Legion, the object of his journey being of an entirely private character.

PRUSSIA.

King William intends visiting Switzerland, for the benefit of his health, after completing the course of mineral waters His Majesty is now drinking at Ems.

£4,000,000 of the amount of £5,000,000 to be issued in Treasury Bonds have been taken nearly at par. Much business was done in the paper at 100½.

Chamberlain Von Quaade, the Danish Ambassador at this Court, recently presented the reply of Denmark to the last Prussian despatch, requiring guarantees for the protection of German subjects in North Schleswig.

The diplomatic representation of Prussia in Mexico has been placed in charge of the envoys of friendly Powers.

The *Railway Journal* of Wednesday evening states that in consequence of invitations from England and France, the North German Maritime States will send representatives to a commission, which is to meet in Berlin in the beginning of August, to deliberate on a maritime code of signals.

ITALY.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday evening, the House, after taking into consideration the proposals of the committee upon the budget, and a declaration of Signor Ratazzi, agreed to the following order of the day:—"The budget for 1868 shall be presented with all possible reductions in addition to those already voted, and the committee upon the budget is charged to present a summary report upon the subject at the commencement of next session."

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The peace overtures of the Emir of Bokhara were agreed to on the 11th inst. by the Governor General of Orenburg. In accordance therewith hostilities are not to recommence except in case of extreme necessity, the Emir of Bokhara on his part to give orders for the cessation of hostilities. The envoy from Bokhara has given guarantees that this condition shall be fulfilled.

SPAIN.

The Bank of Spain is about to make advantageous offers to the Government to facilitate the conversion of the Passive Debt. The *Gazette* publishes a note on the mode of effecting this conversion.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

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

AMERICA.

New York, July 13.

Speeches have been made by Radical members in Congress approving the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. It is reported that the Washington Administration is in favour of American intervention in Mexico. Filibustering expeditions against Juarez and his Government are organising at New Orleans, Buffalo, and other cities, and large numbers are enlisting.

The New York papers state that the American gunboat Haye had been detained at Quebec, having been refused a permit to proceed to Detroit in consequence of the captain refusing to give the customary salute to the British gunboats.

ROME.

The Paris *Presse* professes to have information of a somewhat startling nature respecting the movement upon Rome, which has been anticipated for some time past. It has heard that Mazzini is in Italy, and if acting in the matter in concert with Garibaldi and the National Roman Junta. Garibaldi is said to be in Pisca, and to have appointed the officers of the army which is to attack Rome, and which is to act in conjunction with the Liberals within the walls, who are to rise simultaneously in insurrection. Should the movement be successful a republic is to be proclaimed in the city!

The *Nord* looks upon the present state of matters as a very serious one, and hints that the Pope is meditating an appeal for assistance to the Catholic Powers of Europe, with the view of giving a new lease to the duration of the temporal power.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Cholera prevails at Rome.

Five negroes have been appointed on the police force of Mobile, Alabama.

The ex-Queen Marie has at last left Hanover for Vienna.

Russia has signed the International Sanitary Convention for the cure of the wounded in the time of war.

The Princess Dagmar, wife of the Czarewitch, and sister of the Princess of Wales, has had a miscarriage.

During his stay at Vienna the Sultan is to occupy the same apartments at Schonbrunn as were formerly used by Napoleon I.

The American wheat crop for the year is estimated at the Agricultural Bureau at Washington at 200,000,000 bushels. This is from ten to fifteen per cent. more than the crop of last year.

The Mexican President, Juarez, conducted a small cigar-factory in New Orleans from 1851 to 1853, and during that time is said to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the American political system.

Garibaldi and Rome.—Garibaldi, addressing a large concourse of people from a balcony at Pistoja the other evening, said, "Mark well my words—without Rome there is no Italy."

The Pope has received the formal recantation of the celebrated theologian Passaglia, who, it is said, leaves Italy for London to assist Archbishop Manning.

Lord Lyons has been entertained at a farewell banquet at Constantinople. His lordship takes his departure next week for Paris, to enter upon his new function as British Minister at the Court of the Tuileries.

Kossuth.—Franz Kossuth, the son of the celebrated exile Kossuth, who was proposed as a candidate for the Hungarian Diet for the district of Csakova, has been rejected. Kossuth himself will stand for the town of Waitzen.

The Œcumenical Council.—The Pontificial bull for the convocation of the Œcumenical Council will, it is expected, be issued on the 8th of December next. The council will be opened one year subsequently, on the 8th of December, 1868, the anniversary of the festival of the Immaculate Conception.

The Co-operative Movement.—An opportunity will be speedily given for ascertaining to what extent the co-operative system has spread, both in America and elsewhere, as it is proposed to hold at Paris, on the 14th of August, a congress of the co-operative societies of all nations.

Progress in Japan.—American enterprise is making rapid headway in Japan. Among the latest proposals of Americans in that far-off country is to light up both Jeddo and Yokohama with gas. There are, besides, projects for railways, telegraphs, and all sorts of improvements; and the Japanese seem to take to these new movements with great relish.

An Imperial Gift.—The Emperor of the French has had erected in the Avenue Dumesnil forty-eight houses, as specimens of dwellings for small families the plan of which may be seen in the Exhibition. Each house contains three stories, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether 320,000f., or somewhat over 6000f. each.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE PEERS

On Friday afternoon, a meeting of the members of the House of Lords took place on the invitation of the Earl of Derby, at his official residence, for the purpose of considering with him the present aspect of the Reform Bill. There were about one hundred peers present. The Earl of Derby having thanked them for their attendance, said it was highly desirable that the Reform Bill, which had been carefully considered by the House of Commons, and which had given much anxiety to Her Majesty's Government during its progress in the latter House, should be passed as speedily as possible through the House of Lords, and that it should be subjected to as few alterations as possible, the discussion of which would necessarily prolong the session to an inconvenient period. The Bill as it at present stood would, he trusted, prove a satisfactory settlement of the question for a long time to come.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which a strong impression seemed to prevail that the lodger franchise as settled in the House of Commons Bill, should be adhered to in its integrity, but that at some future time there might be some better plan adopted for the redistribution of seats.

Their Lordships separated, with the full understanding that every effort shall be made to carry through the Bill as speedily as possible.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT.

The grand entertainment arranged by the Indian Department for the reception of the Sultan took place on Friday night. No less than 2,500 visitors of the highest ranks were invited to meet his Majesty on the occasion. The list of names occupies four closely-printed columns of the *Times*. The fitting up and decoration of the new India Office for the occasion was magnificent—the whole of the unfinished interior courtyard being fitted up as a ballroom by Mr Crace.

Everything that flowers, costly draperies, gilding, mirrors, lights, and, above all, splendid architecture, could give to add brilliancy and splendour to the scene were there, and when, shortly before visitors were admitted, the whole place was lighted up for the *fete*, its appearance was really beautiful beyond description. One of the most charming and one of the most suitable features of the decorations was the display of flowers, ferns, and rare exotic shrubs. Every nook and corner surrounding the staircases, every landing, and every gallery was a perfect bower of plants and flowers. Sometimes they were ranged in bright parterres round little plashy fountains, and woven in their bright colours into such beautiful patterns as one would only expect to see in textile fabrics. Some had the Sultan's colours, some those of her Majesty; others were grouped in picturesque disarray, resembling more the patterns of a kaleidoscope than any mere collection of flowering plants. All the stairways and broad landings were lined and filled with great clusters of exotics, palms, tree-ferns, plantains, and rare creepers heavy with bloom. The landing on the left of the visitor's entrance was turned into a little Arcadia. The deep recess between the polished marble columns was filled up with rockwork, shrouded with a feathery growth of ferns, and creepers, and down over all came a bright sparkling cascade of water, the effect of which was wonderfully striking and picturesque, as it ran in sparkling streams from rock to rock, disappearing at last no one knew whither.

A special room was set apart for the celebrities, but its glories were as nothing compared with those of the chamber especially set apart for the Sultan's reception and the Sultan's supper. This was the India Council-room, one of the most beautifully decorated of all the fine apartments in the new offices.

All parts of its walls were covered with rich draperies richly festooned, and all the treasures of Windsor and Buckingham Palace had been ransacked to lend additional splendour to its adornments. At the upper end, under which his Imperial Majesty was to sit at supper, was a trophy of massive golden plate. There were shields and cups and salvers, as large as any shield, the rarest and most antique specimens of workmanship of their kind, one or two being from the hand of that great master Benvenuto Cellini, and others dating as far back for their origin as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Mixed with these, so as to form a background to their brilliancy, were the time-honoured regimental standards of many regiments, all covered with glorious names of victories achieved, some dim and dusty-looking in their faded glories, and others mere tatters of discoloured silk hanging to the poles. Conspicuous at the base of this great trophy of artistic wealth and historic honours was a huge tiger's head and shoulders, about four times the natural size, in gold. It was beautifully chased, so as to resemble the markings of the beast's skin, and the wide-spread open jaws of the monster were filled with teeth of rock crystal. This was a trophy from the treasure-house of Tippoo Sultan.

In artistic worth this regal trophy was incomparable, though in actual money value the golden plate which covered the Sultan's supper-table would have been a ransom for a king. All that the Royal palaces could spare of their most costly table decorations for State occasions were displayed. There were gold epergnes, gold flower vases, gold centre pieces, gold ice pails, gold knives and forks, gold salts, and gold bouquet holders. Everything on the table was of gold, and though all were of similar patterns, some pieces were of an antiquity that dated from a time when the Sultans were, if not at first, at least the most dreaded Power in Europe, and when every Sovereign save that of England sued for their friendship and trembled at their wrath. Some idea of the value and extent of the plate thus placed at the service of the Imperial guest and those who accompanied him may be judged from the fact that there were no less than nine dozen soup plates and eighteen dozen supper plates allotted for the use of the Imperial party.

The sultan did not arrive till nearly eleven o'clock He was met at the park entrance by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Minister for India, Sir James Fergusson, the Under Secretary of State, and the members of the India Council, and was ushered to the Reception-room, where the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and other members of the Royal party were present to meet him. After a short interval a procession was formed, and proceeded through an open space roped off in the centre of the hall to the dais and chairs of State which were arranged there. The Sultan led her Royal Highness the Princess Alice; the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge; and after them came Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, Prince Teck and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, and suites. There was not much dancing, the great anxiety of the company being to see the Sultan. The supper took place at half-past twelve o'clock, but the royal guests did not return to the ballroom. The Sultan took his departure shortly after one a.m., and on leaving was heartily cheered by the populace assembled outside. It was shortly after supper that Madame Musurus was seized with illness, which terminated fatally before she could be conveyed home.

On Monday evening his Imperial Majesty went to a *fete* at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. It began at nine o'clock, and about 1,000 persons were present; the entire gardens being illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and the conservatory stocked with beautiful plants, and brilliantly lighted up. His Majesty came in state at twelve o'clock, attended by an escort of the Life Guards. Accompanying him in the same *cortege* were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and his chief ministers of State. The Princess Mary Adelaide, with the Prince of Teck, arrived shortly before his Majesty, as did also the Prince and Princess d'Aosta, who were attended by his Excellency the Italian Minister, the Marquis d'Azeglio. The Sultan was received on alighting at the Prince's entrance by the Duke of Buccleuch and the chief members of the Horticultural Society. He stayed about an hour, and, as far as could be inferred from his procedure, appeared well pleased with the entertainment.

On Tuesday morning the Sultan took his departure. A large number of troops received him at Charing-Cross Station, and though it rained, there were crowds of people along the route from Buckingham Palace. By the side of the departure platform, where a raised balcony was erected, which was filled with ladies and decorated with flowers and evergreens, was drawn up a State train of fourteen carriages, including the South-Eastern royal saloon and the two royal saloons belonging to the South-Western line. The train was magnificently appointed, and was fitted throughout with Mr Walker's telegraphic system of communication. The Sultan and the Grand Vizier took their seats in the central South-Eastern saloon, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished personages in the adjoining carriages. As the Sultan and Prince entered these, enthusiastic cheers broke from those within the station; which were renewed when the long train slowly quitted the terminus at 10 55. Mr C. W. Eborall took charge of the Imperial train, which proceeded via Tonbridge and Ashford to the Admiralty pier, Dover, where it arrived at 1·18. There the Sultan was received by Captain Bruce, R.N., the Admiralty superintendent of the port, and General Ellice, commandant of the Dover garrison, which, as upon the Royal arrival, furnished guards of honour and bands. Immense crowds of spectators lined the pier and approaches to the Lord Warden Hotel. The Sultan embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne, to steam across to Calais, *en route*, it was understood, for Brussels, Coblenz, and Vienna, and thence to Constantinople.

THE VISIT OF THE BELGIANS.

The ball to the Belgians at the Agricultural Hall on Friday night was a very brilliant affair. The *Times* says the scene which the ball presented has never been surpassed in any capital, and certainly never been equalled in this. The ballroom was a marvel in illuminative and decorative art. It consisted of a central arena, 500 feet long by 300 wide, entirely boarded over. A central fountain threw its water to a height of 50 feet in front of a triumphal arch of the Doric order in crystal glass illuminated, and bearing the inscription "Welcome to England." Exactly over the centre of the hall hung the largest gas chandelier in England—22 feet in height, and 16 in circumference—and there were besides, eight coloured chandeliers hanging from the ceiling, and 22 of pure crystal. The use made of the piazzas was in the highest degree admirable. The base of each pillar was encircled with flowers springing from a bed of green turf. Baskets of flowers hung down from above. Arches of variegated lamps spanned the spaces from pillar to pillar, and the floral avenues thus formed were five hundred feet long. A perspective of fifteen hundred additional feet was added to them by mirrors fixed in the wall at each end, the edges of the glass being concealed by creeping exotics. The doors had been thrown open at 9 o'clock, and by 11 there must have been between 8,000 and 9,000 persons present.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Teck, and a brilliant company of peers and peeresses, were present. On the arrival of the Prince of Wales the fountains were most effectively illuminated by the lime light. The jets assumed a series of beautiful colours, and at times there were three or four hues on the spray. After supper the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louis of Hesse, the Prince of Teck, the Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Spencer, took part in a quadrille.

The royal visitors did not leave till half-past one. It is said that the Belgians were left rather too much to themselves.

On Friday Miss Coutts received the whole of the Belgian volunteers at a *fete* and *dejeuner* at Holly Lodge, Highgate, where three splendid marquees had been erected. They were welcomed on behalf of the hospitable lady by Earl Granville. In the evening there was a Belgian concert at the Agricultural Hall, but very few of the volunteers were present. The decorations remained as they were on the preceding evening.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor gave a banquet to a number of Belgian volunteer officers in the Egyptian Hall. Some interesting speeches were made by his lordship, by Colonel Gregoire, and by the eloquent Burgomaster of Bruges.

Many of the Belgians had already gone home by various routes, and some have responded to invitations given to them at Derby and Manchester. But the great mass left on Monday. They embarked on board a number of river steamers at Westminster-bridge for the Seraphis, which was to carry them to Antwerp. All down the river, from Westminster to Gravesend, they received one continuous friendly farewell; and what was, perhaps, of not less importance after the day's fatigue, they found a good and ample dinner ready for them in the troopship to which they were transferred from the small steamers.

DURHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT STOCKTON.

On Wednesday, under very encouraging circumstances, the twenty-fourth annual show of the Durham County Agricultural Society was held at Stockton-on-Tees. The weather, which for many previous days had been a constant succession of thunder-showers, "took up" on the morning of the 24th, and as the day advanced the sun shone out brilliantly, so that by the time the show ground, in a field in Bousfield-lane, was open to the general public, the certainty of a propitious day was established. The exhibition, in consequence of the suspension of the usual annual meeting last year, had been looked forward to by the farming community with more than ordinary interest. The farmers of South Durham were well represented on the ground, and in the afternoon the Stocktonians poured into the show yard in sufficient numbers to give an air of gaiety and a holiday look to the scene. The band of the Stockton Rifles (First Durham Rifle Volunteers), conducted by Mr George Fidler, enlivened the proceedings by playing judiciously selected airs during the course of the day. The show of stock contrasted favourably with any former exhibition, though, as might be expected, the display of short-horned cattle, limited to the county, was small. Those animals on the ground were, however, excellent of their class. Bulls were well represented. "Emperor," the winner of the 25 guineas piece of plate, and the best bull in Class I., was an animal that drew forth flattering encomiums from all good judges on the ground. Its owner, Mr Jeffrey Bulmer, of Middleton-one-Row, is fortunate in being the winner of the "plate" prize on two former occasions, in 1860 at Bishop Auckland, and in 1861 at Darlington. This animal, 2 years and 7 months old, is a beautiful roan of splendid shape, and gives promise of much future excellence. The second prize in Class I. was a pure white bull, 3 years old, shapely and full proportioned. Of the younger bulls, Mr Botcherby's (Darlington) red and white animal was generally admired. In females of the bovine breed, Mr Graham's dairy cow "Lucy," and Mr Atkinson's "Red Rose," were animals that would most certainly have met with the warmest praise from any buxom dairy maid of any county. The younger animals were promising and shapely. For sheep there were four prizes offered, and those only for pure bred Leicesters. The entries were not numerous. Mr Simpson, of Spoffarth Park, had the first place for pens of five ewes; and the same gentleman took the first prize for the best ram of any age. Mr Hutchinson, of Bellingham, took three prizes for sheep, for shearling rams, and second best pen of five sheep. The porcine class was not largely represented, but the animals exhibited were prime specimens. The show of horses was conspicuous by its general excellence and condition. This year's show of animals was undoubtedly the largest and finest for many years, and marks a gratifying progression in the county of Durham of animals for all purposes. The horses were distributed over no fewer than twenty-eight classes, the entries generally large, though without doubt the best specimens competed for Mr Davidson's special prize. Implements were fairly represented on the ground. Poultry was a fair show, extending over thirty classes. Among the Cochin Chinas there were some large and powerful birds, and the pigeons were not by any means below an average show. The judges were—for cattle, sheep, and pigs—Mr John Wood, Stanwich Park; Mr J. E. Booth, Killerby; and Mr T. Smurthwaite, Piercebridge. For horses—Mr B. Wilson, Thirsk; Mr J. Wilkinson, Twinsburn; and Mr Hodgson, Bramper. For poultry—Mr J. Shorthose, Newcastle, and Mr R. Pearson, Durham. For implements—the committee. The secretary, Mr F. T. Wharam, Durham; and the local secretary, Mr Settle, of Stockton, did much by their assiduity in forwarding the general arrangements and business of the meeting to promote the success of the day.

NEWCASTLE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Wednesday.—Before Mr Commissioner Abrahall.

Re John Fenwick Shotton, of the firm of Mason and Shotton, Newcastle, brewers.

This was an adjourned sitting for Shotton to come up for last examination and discharge. Mr T. Hoyle appeared for the assignees; and Mr W. L. Harle for the bankrupt.—Mr Hoyle examined Mark Vint, Bigg Market, Newcastle, saddler, who said he sold goods to Mason and Shotton, to the value of £64. He had heard where a portion of his goods were, and from what he heard, saw Shotton. The goods consisted of a saddle, harness, &c. He supplied goods up to the 27th of November, 1866. On the 9th of February, he received information that a great portion of his goods had been taken from the brewery to Shotton's house in York Street, Shieldfield. He met the bankrupt on the way to his house, and told him that he had come about the goods. Shotton denied having anything belonging to him in the house. He threatened that if he did not give up the goods he would have Shotton and his father summoned before the court. Shotton asked him not to make a noise in the street, but if he would go to his father's house they would see what could be done. He went to bankrupt's residence. After bankrupt had consulted his mother, they went upstairs. He asked him (witness) to state the articles he claimed, and he did so. The bankrupt brought down some articles which he had supplied to the brewery. The bankrupt brought down stairs a harness neck collar, driving whip, pair of spurs, best double reined bridle and martingale. The bankupt told him he had lost the riding whip. After getting the goods, he told the bankrupt he would give information of the affair. He had information where other goods supplied to the bankrupts had been removed to.—Cross-examined by Mr Harle, the witness said he did not know that Shotton had given a bill of sale to his father. Shotton never said the goods he had asked him about belonged to his father. He knew the bankrupt lived with his father in York Street. He had not been asked for the goods by the assignee or anybody. He was told in February that they belonged to the estate. He was not clear about giving them up. Mr Harle: Are there any more witnesses?—Mr Hoyle: No, none at present.—Mr Harle: I have simply to ask your Honour to allow the bankrupt to pass his examination.—Mr Hoyle could not consent to that. Mr Vint had given him some information that day, and he wanted an adjournment to inquire into it, and he expected to be able to get some witnesses who could tell where a great portion of the bankrupt's property had gone to. He referred to other property than that mentioned by Mr Vint.—His Honour: Did his property pass under the bill of sale to the bankrupt's father?—Mr Harle: Yes.—Mr Hoyle: No.—Mr Harle: It all passed under the bill of sale, and Mr Hoyle is arranging about it.—His Honour: This property may belong to the creditors.—Mr Harle: Yes, possibly.—Mr Hoyle: It will belong to the creditors.—Mr Harle: Will my friend be frank? Has he or has he not arranged with Mr Shotton's father as to the bill of sale? I was told a settlement had been made. I was told that Mr Shotton was to pay £100.—Mr Hoyle: Who are you examining?—Mr Harle: I am asking you the question.—Mr Hoyle: I am not here to be examined.—His Honour: Do you expect to get witnesses as to property other than that spoken of by Vint.—Mr Hoyle: Yes.—His Honour: Then you are entitled to an adjournment.—Mr Harle said an action had been brought on as to the bill of sale held by Shotton's father, and he had been given to understand that the action had been compromised. He had been told that the matter had been compromised for £100, or some other sum.—His Honour: Is that so?—Mr Hoyle: No.—Mr Harle: Do you say there is no compromise?—Mr Hoyle: No.—Mr Harle: Then I have been misinformed.—After some further conversation the sitting was adjourned.

Re William Common, Buston Mill, near Warkworth, cartwright and blacksmith.—This was an adjourned meeting for last examination and discharge. No opposition being offered by Mr T. Hoyle, who appeared for the assignee, the bankrupt was allowed to pass and take his discharge.

St. Andrew's R.C. Chapel.—The annual trip of the congregation of St. Andrew's R.C. Chapel, Pilgrim Street, was on Monday made to Whitley. In spite of the damping influence of St. Swithin's weather all seemed bent upon enjoying themselves. The band of the Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry, conducted by Mr Kelly, was in attendance, and by the excellent music they discoursed added considerably to the pleasure of the gathering. Having persisted in enjoying themselves in spite of wind and weather, during the day, all were rewarded with a fine and pleasant evening which brought everything to a satisfactory ending. A word of praise is due to the officials of the Blyth and Tyne Railway for the admirable arrangements they made.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Lord Redesdale withdrew the Parks Bill.

Lord Derby assented to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to withdraw his motion affecting the death of the Emperor Maximilian.

Lord Russell strongly advised a similar course, in which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe concurred, after the expression of opinion from the leaders in the House.

Lord Derby gave explanations regarding the case of the Tornado. Neither party, said his Lordship, seemed anxious for the new trial ordered.

The Duke of Argyll protested against the system which permitted such vessels as the Alabama to prey upon the commerce of a friendly Power under the British flag.

Earl Russell drew attention to the comments of a Mr Purcell, a Jamaica magistrate, regarding the charge of Chief Justice Cockburn in the case of General Nelson.

A rather warm debate ensued, in which it transpired that the Government had recommended the Governor of Jamaica to cancel Mr Purcell's appointment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

At a morning sitting, Lord Stanley intimated that the papers as to the Abyssinian captives were in the course of preparation.

Mr Adderley, in reference to a question by Mr W. E. Forster, said the instructions to colonial governors were not yet complete and the production would therefore be delayed for the present.

Mr Samuda asked why the fleet did not manoeuvre at Spithead, according to programme. Mr Corry at some length, explained that the cause was alone to be found in the bad state of the weather.

Mr Sheridan ineffectually attempted, on two occasions during the evening, to obtain a list of those present at the State entertainment to the Sultan, and the principle on which the invitations were issued.

Col. Sykes introduced a motion as to storm warnings, which he, however, withdrew at the close of an interesting discussion.

Mr Headlam, in a lengthy speech, drew attention to the loss of the coal-laden vessel the Mermaid, by a shot from a Spanish fort.

Lord Stanley, while admitting that the balance of testimony was in favour of the Captain, pointed out that there existed no tribunal for settling such matters, and they should pause before embroiling the nation in war.

Sir Robert Peel thought amicable relations could not long be preserved if the Spanish Government persisted in their present course.

After a brief conversation as to the non-compulsory character of the Prison Ministers Act,

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House of Lords presented all the appearances of a grand field-day, in consequence of the debate being taken on the order for the second reading of the Reform Bill. Every part of the gorgeous chamber became crowded very shortly after the Lord Chancellor assumed the woolsack.

The Earl of Derby, in moving the second reading of the bill, admitted that he should have been perfectly content to stand on the Act of 1832, but, in the interval that had since elapsed, a wide and deep-seated opinion had grown up in the public mind that all classes of the community were not adequately represented in the Legislature. However much, then, he might be inclined to deprecate change he thought it was desirable that Parliament should not only fully and completely represent the opinions and interests, but that it should also enjoy the confidence of all classes of the people. Passing in review the several abortive attempts which have been made of recent years to grapple with the question by successive Governments, and showing that a Conservative Ministry were as free to deal with it as their political opponents, the noble earl turned aside to notice the amendment which Lord Grey had placed on the paper, and respecting which he remarked that he could not believe its promoter intended it to defeat or even delay the bill of the Government. At the same time he reminded the noble lord that the question then at issue was the principle of Reform. In justifying the Government for having introduced a scheme of reform in the existing state of parties in the House of Commons, he claimed for them the credit of entertaining an honest and sincere desire to settle a question which if left open much longer, promised not only to obstruct useful and pressing legislation, but to lead to a dangerous agitation. With these feelings they determined to frame a measure on a broad and liberal basis, whilst conservative of the great principles of the constitution, and likely to give satisfaction to all parties. Adverting to the resolution of Lord Grey, the noble earl, whilst granting that the opinion of so high an authority was deserving of all consideration, pointed out that the proposal could serve no useful purpose, and he put it to the House whether the adoption of such an amendment should be regarded as a respectful treatment of the House of Commons which had passed the bill unanimously. In conclusion, he addressed a powerful and an eloquent appeal to their lordships to give the Government and the bill their support.

Earl Grey said he had not given notice of his amendment with the object of asking the House to absolutely reject the measure, faulty and even dangerous as he considered it to be, but to affirm the necessity of greatly amending it in committee. As to his proposal being an insult to the House of Commons, it should be recollected that the bill had only been passed by a most extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, and he believed that fully two-thirds of the Commons regarded the bill as so bad that they quite concurred in the views propounded by his resolution. After reviewing the provisions of the bill at considerable length, descanting on its defects and omissions, and complaining that the Government had dealt with the question in undue haste and on imperfect information, the noble earl moved—"That the bill to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people of England and Wales, to which it is asked to assent, does not appear to this House to be calculated in its present shape to effect a permanent settlement of this important question, or to promote the future good government of the country; but the House, recognising the urgent necessity for the passing of a bill to amend the existing system of representation, will not refuse to give a second reading to that which has been brought to it from the House of Commons, in the hope that in its future stages it may be found possible to correct some of its faults, and to render it better fitted to accomplish the proper objects of such a measure." Towards the close of the noble earl's speech he became so completely exhausted that he was inaudible to all but a few peers who were sitting in his immediate vicinity; and upon concluding he was so utterly prostrated that he had to be led from the House by Lord Halifax and another friend.

Lord Ravensworth denounced the amendment as unparliamentary. It was divisible into two parts which contradicted each other. Either of them by itself would have been perfectly regular; but the noble earl, although he did not venture to oppose the second reading, wished to affix such a stigma as that it could hardly be persevered with. Whilst regretting the necessity for the bill, which was mainly created by the party of the noble lords opposite, he expressed his approval of the bill. It was idle to expect to satisfy the agitation by feeble and half measures; and by a liberal and wise concession now they might enlist sufficient popular support on behalf of the institutions of the country as would enable them to resist the demands which no doubt would be made for an extension of the privileges conferred by this bill.

The Earl of Morley ridiculed the idea that the personal payment of rates would be a guarantee of the fitness of the elector, or would prove a barrier against further democratic demands.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe did not regard with approval the conduct of both parties with respect to this question.

The Duke of Rutland said at present the bill was nude and lightly draped with two restrictions—residence and rating—and he trusted their lordships would send the bill back to the other House decently clothed.

The Earl of Camperdown taunted the Government with the inconsistencies which they had shown in dealing with the question which evidently, to their own surprise had drifted them into household suffrage.

The Earl of Carnarvon had objected to the bill of last year as based on incomplete information, and likely to swamp the intelligence, the independence and the property of the country. They were now asked to pass a much larger measure, upon absolutely no information at all. He objected to the principles of the bill as unsound and illusory, and contended that its only result would be to disfranchise, directly and indirectly, the intelligent and educated classes of the country; and, however much they might hereafter regret it, they would find their position an irrevocable one. He had always felt that the working classes had not been admitted to a fair share of the representation, and that it was a great evil, but there was a great difference between strengthening the Constitution by admitting those who were qualified for it to the franchise and transferring to them the whole power of the State. The only result would be the other classes would retire from political affairs, and the destinies of the empire would be handed over to political adventurers. He expressed his astonishment at the apathy shown by the middle classes in surrendering their political power; and, although he admitted that the leaders of the Liberal party were chiefly responsible for the present state of things, yet if they had found that their prayers answered more fully than they desired, he was no convert to the new Conservative faith. He must protest against it as loudly as he could, otherwise he would do penance in sackcloth and ashes, and confess that his whole political life had been one great hypocrisy. It would be much better for the Government to frankly confess that they regarded all things as fair in politics. The noble earl, in conclusion, bitterly censured the conduct of the Government during the passage of the bill through the House of Commons. They had entered upon a race of concession with the other great party, and the result could only be fatal to the Constitution of the country, and all those who studied the signs of the times with the greatest anxiety for its future welfare.

Earl Beauchamp warmly defended the Government.

Earl Granville congratulated the noble earl who had just spoken and his friend on their success in having so long concealed their now burning desire for household suffrage; but he would warn them that they would soon lose their character as ardent reformers if they proceeded to adopt the words as well as the arguments of that great reactionary person, Mr Bright. He also expressed his surprise at the reticence of the chief colleagues of the noble earl both in this and in the other House, which certainly was not to be wondered at after the humiliating treatment which the noble earl had received at the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He regretted the tone adopted by the noble earl, who moved the second reading, and protested against the very partial review which he had given of the Reform question. It went a good way to confirm the truth of the anecdote which was current, that the chief argument of the noble earl in inducing his party to support the bill was, "See how we have dished the Whigs." With respect to the bill he did not share in the apprehensions expressed by so many speakers, and believing that the extension of the franchise proposed by the bill would strengthen the Constitution, he gave that part of the bill his cordial support; but with respect to the distribution of seats, he did not think that it could last for even two or three years. By refusing to deal with it as they had dealt with the franchise they would create such an agitation that they would have to make two or thrice the concessions that would have now been deemed satisfactory. He trusted that even now the noble Earl at the head of the Government would make a graceful concession on this point, which would not only place the House of Lords in a most favourable position, but in an entirely Conservative character.

The Duke of Marlborough contended that the Government had now only the choice of accepting, as they had pledged themselves to do, the decision of the House of Commons or of increasing the risk of not passing the measure, and plunging all things into confusion.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

Their lordships adjourned at 12·40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr Mill gave notice of a bill in reference to the Municipal Government of the Metropolis.

Lord Stanley promised that unless there was a complete cessation of hostilities in Crete Sir William Wiseman would not proceed to Turkey.

Mr Otway gave notice of a motion as to the Indian Exchequer, after which

Mr Disraeli stated the position of the business of the House. There were fifty Government bills under consideration, nine of which he proposed to withdraw, and the remaining forty-one would be proceeded with. He suggested that there should be morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays. The order for the nine bills referred to was then discharged.

Subsequently the right hon. gentleman moved the second reading of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, and the question was put by the Speaker and carried *sub silentio*. The announcement that "the ayes had it" seemed to take the whole house by surprise, inasmuch as a long debate had been anticipated on the subject; but an explanation was found in the fact that there were not a half-dozen Scotch members present at the time, and these not gentlemen who are in the habit of taking a prominent part in the debates.

When the House had recovered its astonishment, and realised the actual state of things it gave vent to the feeling of amusement and relief which succeeded in a burst of cheering and laughter.

Mr Hardy, in moving the second reading of the Meetings in Royal Parks Bill, contended that the Crown had a right to the parks, and was therefore entitled to annex conditions to the entrance of the people, and to remove them if they did not observe those conditions. The bill, therefore, enacted that the same protection should be given to the London Parks that was now enjoyed by similar places in the provinces, so that they should not be misapplied to political and religious meetings and other equally objectionable purposes. It provided that any meeting held in them without the permission of the Crown should be treated as an unlawful assembly, punishable as a misdemeanor with fine or imprisonment, and that the First Commissioner of Works might lay down bye-laws the breach of which would be visited by a small pecuniary fine.

Mr Taylor condemned the bill as an innovation, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr Neate, who pronounced the bill inadequate for its avowed object, held that it was not expedient to deal with the subject of public meetings in the metropolis with reference only to Royal parks.

Mr Newdegate concurred in the view expressed by Mr Neate, and said that instead of vesting discretionary powers in the Department of Works he preferred the extension of the old act of George III., and the prohibition of all public meetings within three miles of the Houses of Parliament.

After some further discussion the House divided, and the second reading was carried by 181 to 65.

The House then went into committee of supply, and proceeded with the further consideration of the Civil Service estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The attendance at first was not nearly so numerous as on the previous evening; and the galleries, with the exception of those appropriated to the peeresses and the members of the House of Commons, were by no means so well filled.

The Vaccination Bill passed through committee.

The adjourned debate on the

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL

was resumed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said their lordships were placed in a position of some difficulty with respect to this measure, which they did not intend to reject, and although they could not approve of, felt unable to amend. He, therefore, regretted that the noble earl had not given them some assurance that, in his opinion, the bill would effect great good to the country. It was true that the noble earl said it would prove highly Conservative; but he advanced no proof whatever in support of that assertion. He was not hostile to Reform, which, although not necessary for the good government of the country, was inevitable; but his idea would have been rather to hold up the suffrage to the working man as a reward for thrift, sobriety, and industry. The bill, especially after the concession of the franchise to lodgers, who paid no rates and bore none of the burdens which fell on the ratepayers, could only be a stepping-stone to universal suffrage. He pointed out the dangers that would result from the lodger franchise, which already went beyond universal suffrage, and solemnly warned the House that henceforth democratic influence would be paramount in the country, with which it was impossible the hereditary peerage and the monarchical institutions could work in harmony.

The Lord Chancellor regretted that Earl Grey had not before this announced his intention of withdrawing the resolution, which, as he understood, was not likely to be supported on either side of the House. If the noble earl desired to have the bill thoroughly discussed, it had already served its purpose. The resolution was both vague and indefinite. The first portion condemned the bill absolutely without assigning any reason for it; and, at first sight, appeared to be designed with the view of uniting all possible objections to the bill. But he would ask their lordships what would be the result of defeating, by a majority obtained in this way, a bill upon which the House of Commons had devoted so much time and labour, and which both sides of that House had united to make as complete and perfect as possible. The resolution said that the bill was not likely to promote the future good government of the country, which was another and more plausible way of saying that it would be positively detrimental. He deprecated the manner in which the bill had been received by noble lords opposite. Their arguments were only calculated to make the public dissatisfied with a bill which they did not intend to reject or even to amend; and thus to produce the very evils which they professed to deplore so much. It would be impossible to go into committee on a bill branded and degraded as it would be if the resolution was agreed to; but he hoped for better things, and that their lordships would send it back to the other House in a shape likely to meet the just expectations of the representatives of the people.

The Duke of Argyll did not share the apprehensions of many of his friends, but could not conceal from himself that it would effect a very great change. It was not a compromise as regards the franchise, but a complete surrender of all the views ever held by the Conservative party. Analysing the various schemes for maintaining the balance of political power, he confessed that he attached little weight to it; and could only express his fervent hope and confidence that the bill they were now called upon to assent to would ultimately prove beneficial to the best interests of the country, however much they might deprecate the manner in which the Conservative party had effected this great and sudden change.

The Duke of Richmond repudiated the charge that the noble earl at the head of the Government had, in dealing with this question, treated the majority of his colleagues as mere puppets, and asserted that the bill had received the unanimous support of the whole Government.

The Marquis of Clanricarde was disposed, instead of taunting the Government with having brought in so large a measure, to give them credit and to thank them for having done so. In going to household suffrage, they had taken the only basis likely to be permanent, and the only one possible after what had taken place last year.

Lord Feversham said that the conduct of the Liberal party had rendered it necessary for any Government to deal with the question, and so far the responsibility rested with them. He had never objected to a reduction of the franchise, and had at last come to the opinion that the bill proposed the only safe resting place; for those who supported the £7 franchise last year admitted that they regarded it only as an instalment.

Lord Houghton did not feel annoyed at seeing others reap the fruits for which he and his friends had laboured for years; but was rather disposed to welcome them as converts, although such changes were likely to be viewed with distrust and suspicion.

The Earl of Harrowby strongly denounced the bill as a sweeping measure of democracy. It would entirely disfranchise the upper and middle classes, and deliver them over to the poorest but most numerous class. He believed the House of Commons would rejoice if they, to a great extent, reversed the work they had so rashly and hastily accomplished.

Lord Cairns said the merits or the demerits of the bill were really more important than the consistency of the Conservative party, and a far more legitimate question for them to discuss. He would, for a moment, put aside these party recriminations, and address himself to the great cardinal points of the bill. The first was the borough franchise. Now, no one could say that it could be retained as it now stood. He did not say whose fault this was; and would have been glad if the country could have remained content with the settlement of 1832, which, creating a privileged class of householders, had worked admirably. Setting out from this necessity of reducing the £10 franchise, which had now a great prestige, for which a great deal was to be said—abandoning this, as they must, how could they hope to create a new privileged class of £6 householders, much less to make it permanent? If the Government had made a proposal of £6, they would have been met with one for £5; and the result would have been a Dutch auction, until they came to household suffrage, pure and simple. He denied that the proposal of the bill, with the qualification of the personal payment of rates beforehand, and residence, was household suffrage pure and simple; but on the contrary, was a test of thriftiness and punctuality in the discharge of public burdens. Of course Parliament could sweep away this, as well as any other suffrage, but was it likely to do so? They had some experience of this for thirty-five years. The qualification of the prepayment of rates had been maintained, and until the last year or so without being questioned, and the result showed it was not likely to be given up. He showed that the difficulties with respect to the compound householder, had been greatly exaggerated; and, with regard to the lodger franchise, abstractedly, it ought to meet great favour, especially with the Conservative party. He contrasted the views of Mr Lowe and those of Lord Carnarvon on this point, to show how easy it was to conjure up most alarming apprehensions, either for or against any of these franchises. He suggested, however, that some alteration should be made in the figure, to suit the different circumstances of the metropolis, and the provincial towns. With respect to the county franchise, a hard-fast line was inevitable if they wished to have a different franchise to that of the boroughs; and with respect to the redistribution, it was easy to object, but no one had ventured to suggest a substitute for it. He pointed out the effects of a different number of representatives, and expressed an opinion in favour of restricting the votes to two candidates in the constituencies returning three members. He repelled the charge that the House of Commons detested the bill, as involving the serious charge of the most flagrant hypocrisy against that body, to which he was rather inclined to give great credit for patriotism and public spirit in dealing with a question which would effect it so much. It was rather the noble lords opposite, who affected to welcome household suffrage, and yet denounced the bill, and who were laying themselves open to the charge brought against the other House. He objected to the amendment, not only as mischievous and certain to place the House in a false position, but one which would make it impossible for the Government to go on with the bill. He replied to the charge of inconsistency with great point and humour observing that the Whig idea of Reform was for them to always have the credit of proposing and the Conservatives the duty of opposing. In conclusion, he contended that, after the fate of previous measures, the Government had proposed the only scheme that had the slightest chance of passing, bound as they were to deal with the question, and to settle it if possible this year; and with the feelings and with the concurrence of the Conservative party, and not in opposition to its wishes, or in any other way betraying it.

Earl Russell did not in any way find fault with the Government for bringing in a Reform Bill, for he had never regarded it as a monopoly of his own or his party. Early in the session he had pledged himself to support the Government, if they brought in a measure which he could approve of. The first great necessity was to extend the franchise to the artisan classes to such an extent as would satisfy their claims, and settle the question at all events for some years. The second was to check the prevalence of bribery, which was extended, owing to the desire of persons of wealth to enter Parliament. The bill rather avoided than met the first necessity; for it incurred other evils which were needless to incur in obtaining it; whilst the redistribution of seats was admitted on all sides to be so defective that it could not possibly last. The noble earl might pride himself on being the pilot able to guide the ship in extremity; but, in showing his skill, he had run it too near the sands, which it would have been prudent to avoid, and had risked the precious cargo, which it was his duty as a Minister to preserve from all danger. He ridiculed the principle of the bill, and pointed out that it was absurd to say that they could not maintain a hard and fast line when they had a £10 lodger and a £12 county franchise, intimating his opinion that a £5 or even a £6 rating franchise for the boroughs would have commanded general acceptance. On the other hand, he was afraid that the bill, extending the franchise to the lowest class of householders, who were a very ignorant body, would lead to a great extension of corrupt practices, and to serious disorders at elections, and return a much worse House of Commons than was desirable. He was not insensible to the useful purposes discharged by the small boroughs; but it would be better to abolish the smallest of them, and transfer the seats to the rising towns, and to redress the inequality between the county and the borough representation. If they did this, they would find the counties a valuable bulwark in times of excitement. The noble earl then, at some length, vindicated the manner in which the late Government had dealt with the question; and, although the Conservative party might not have directly opposed them, they, as a body, objected to it as going too far. He certainly was surprised, after their resistance to the bill of last year, that the heads of the Conservative party should have brought in the bill to which they now stood committed. He certainly could not reconcile their conduct last year with the statements now made that they had such a measure as this in contemplation for some years. In conclusion, he deprecated the resolution of Earl Grey, as committing the House to an extreme and possibly a false position. He could not support it unless it was considerably modified; and, on the whole, he did not think it was desirable to persevere with it.

The Earl of Derby, in reply, complained that the objection taken to the bill was vague and general; and that in no single case had any one ventured to say the precise extent in which it was defective, or how they would either remedy its defects, or deal with the points which the bill, in their opinion, failed to deal with satisfactorily. The noble earl then, in his most brilliant manner, replied to the censures bestowed upon the Government; and, in doing so, spoke in the strongest terms of the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whose courteous tact, patient endurance, and invulnerability to personal attacks, the passage of the bill through the House of Commons was solely due.

Earl Grey declined to withdraw the amendment; but, if negatived, he would not divide the House.

The amendment was then negatived, only two voices, Earl Grey and the Earl of Harrowby, being in its favour.

The bill was then read a second time, and the committee fixed for Monday.

The House adjourned at 1·12 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

At the morning sitting the House went into committee *pro forma*, on the Meetings in Royal Parks Bill, with a view to its being reprinted and considered on Monday next.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the cases of the Tornado and Victoria, seized by the Spanish Government, as ships of war in the Chilian service, in which Mr Gregory, Sir R. Palmer, the Attorney-General, Mr . Cochrane, Sir R. Collier, and Lord Stanley took part, after which the subject dropped.

At the evening sitting Lord Stanley, in reply to a question with respect to the alleged persecution of Jews in Moldavia, said the only information the Government had was a telegram, to the effect that, in the expulsion of a number of people across the Danube, one or two of them had been drowned.

In reply to Mr Layard, Lord Stanley said it was true that the Greek blockade runner Arkadi had fired into a Turkish cruiser, and that such an act was contrary to international law.

A short conversation afterwards took place with reference to the maintenance of the slave squadron on the West Coast of Africa, after which the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

At the morning sitting the Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin praying the House to take into consideration the requirements of the Catholic population of Ireland in respect to Collegiate and University education in that country.

Mr Jackson, the newly-elected member for Coventry, afterwards took the oaths and his seat.

The adjourned debate on Mr Fawcett's motion, declaring it to be undesirable that the fellowships and foundation scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, should be exclusively appropriated to those who are members of the Established Church was resumed by Mr H. Bruce.

The discussion which followed was on the general question of opening the University education in Ireland to Catholics, and the motion was supported by Mr O'Reilly, Mr C. Fortescue, and Mr Goschen, and opposed by the Attorney-General and Mr Newdegate.

On a division, the numbers were declared to be equal, and the Speaker, after a few words of explanation, voted with the "noes."

On the motion for the third reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill, Mr Gorst moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months; but the amendment was negatived by 129 to 99, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The prizes won at the Wimbledon meeting were presented on Saturday by the Princess Mary. The Sultan was present, and the proceedings passed off very successfully. After the inspection the marching past commenced—the Belgians, to the number of about 1,000, taking the precedence. They were followed by the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, Royal Horse Artillery, battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards Then came the Volunteer Cavalry, the Hon. Artillery Company, and three grand divisions of Volunteer infantry, comprising about 10,000 men. The plateau of Wimbledon overlooks the woods of Richmond. Dark grey clouds gathered in that quarter when the ceremonial began. An immense crowd of persons lined the edges of an open space kept clear for the troops. These, in one long line of columns, the artillery on the right, then the Guards, next the Volunteers, with the cavalry drawn up in a glittering mass behind the right flank, stretched across the common, from the tents to Cæsar's camp, facing the Grand Stand. Here flew the Imperial and Royal standards, the star and crescent floating as high as the Royal arms. The Sultan and his suite first drove by from the direction of Wimbledon town, and then in the north-western corner, mounted his milk-white Arab. Thence, leading his staff, he rode slowly back to the saluting point, the mast of the Royal standard. Here he halted. In front of him were the troops, and in front of them the Duke of Cambridge, at the head of a mass of staff officers. The troops saluted, as they do when a general appears, and then the Duke of Cambridge rode towards the Sultan. This was the most interesting moment. The Sultan moved out to meet the General Commanding-in-Chief, and these two encountered each other in the space between the groups composing the staff of each. For a brief moment they were alone. Then, wheeling to the left, they rode off together, the Sultan a little in advance *always*, along the front and rear. The Sultan and the Prince of Wales returned to the saluting point, and remained there until all the troops had passed by. The Duke of Cambridge, as a Colonel of the Guards, led them past, and saluted the Sultan in accordance with military usage. The Sultan wore the riband of the Garter, and the Prince of Wales a broad green riband, said to be that of the Order of Osmanli, but which may have been the recently-conferred Order of St. Patrick. The marching of the troops was very fine, and the Volunteers need not be ashamed of their doings in that way, even in the presence of the brigade of Guards. The rain spoilt the scenic effect of the whole, which would have been far more splendid under sunshine.

According to the 'Owl' the Ministerial whitebait dinner is expected to take place on the 10th day of August.

DURHAM ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.

FRIDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

The only remaining case on the calendar was a

CHARGE OF ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

John Kelly, striker, James Mather, glassmaker, and Francis Carr, glassmaker, were indicted for robbery with violence, at South Shields, on the 9th of June. Mr Thompson prosecuted; the prisoners were undefended. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

This concluded the business of the assizes; and his Lordship thanked the jury for the services they had rendered.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.

FRIDAY.—Before Mr Justice SMITH.

MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

John Anderson, (24), and John Campbell, (19), hawkers, were indicted for feloniously wounding James Spence, with intent to maim him, at Eglingham, on the 24th of June. Mr Meynell conducted the prosecution, and Mr Blackwell defended the prisoners. The prosecutor is a policeman, and on the 24th of June was attacked by the prisoners, and most brutally ill-used. The jury briefly retired, and on their return found both prisoners guilty of unlawfully wounding. Sentence deferred.

ROPE STEALING AT TYNEMOUTH.

Jacob Bushby, (31), scullerman, Cuthbert Cook (31), boiler maker, Joseph Chambers (24), keelman, Thomas Chambers (21), iron shipbuilder, and George Swan (25), keelman, pleaded guilty to stealing, at Tynemouth, on the 24th of June, ten fathoms of rope, of the value of 15s., the property of James Hunter, and to a further charge of stealing, at Tynemouth, on the 24th of June, eight fathoms of rope, valued at 10s., the property of John Lawrence Hall.—Three months' imprisonment on each indictment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Mary Stewart (46), married, was found guilty on a charge of stealing, at North Shields, on the 9th of June, a dress, of the value of 19s, and a bonnet of the value of 10s 6d., the property of John Mann.—Two months' imprisonment.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

Jane Mather, a servant girl, apparently about 19 years of age, was charged with endeavouring to conceal the birth of her female child by secretly disposing of the dead body, at Longbenton, on the 25th of May last. Mr Greenhow prosecuted, and Mr Campbell Forster defended.—Not guilty.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Joseph Bell (16), George Wearmouth (17), and Robert Stobart (18), quarry lads, charged with indecently assaulting a little girl, named Sarah Dunn, at Warden, on the 14th of July, were found not guilty. Mr Meynell prosecuted, and Mr Campbell Forster appeared in defence. The girl was so frightened in Court that she could give no evidence, and his Lordship, in discharging the prisoners, said they owed their escape very much to this fact.

OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN AT BEDLINGTON.

William Clarke (42) miner, was charged with violently assaulting a woman named Mary McFarlane, and with committing a rape upon her at Bedlington, on July 4. Mr Greenhow prosecuted and Mr Blackwell defended. The jury found the prisoner guilty of attempted rape.—14 months' hard labour.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

FRIDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

ACTION TO RECOVER THE PRICE OF A THRASHING MACHINE.

LOWREY v. STEVENSON.

Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Crompton were for the plaintiff, Mr Wm. Lowrey, a gentleman residing at Barmoor and Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Bruce were for the defendant, Robert Stevenson, farmer, Barmoor Mill Farm. The action was brought to recover the price of a corn thrashing machine sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

CROWN COURT.

SATURDAY.—Before Mr Justice SMITH.

OBTAINING BY FALSE PRETENCES.

John M'Kenzie (29) seaman, pleaded guilty to obtaining by false pretences the sum of 5s from one Hannah Rule, at North Shields on the 22nd of January last. In consequence of the illness of the prisoner the trial was postponed from last Assizes, and on Saturday morning he was so ill and weak that he had to be assisted into the dock by the prison wardens. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the confinement which the prisoner, owing to his illness, had already suffered was as much as he would have given him, and he therefore ordered that he be imprisoned for one day.

THE ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.

John Anderson (24) and John Campbell (19) hawkers, who were found guilty on Friday of maliciously wounding James Spence, a policeman in the parish of Eglingham, on the 24th June, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Francis Kelly (19) miner, who pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting a little girl named Phillis Harrison, at Camperdown on the 21st June, was sent to prison for 14 months, with hard labour.

There were no other criminal cases for the county. In the case of Wm. Nesbit the elder, and Wm. Nesbit the younger, the Grand jury ignored the bill on Friday.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

SATURDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN A RAILWAY COLLISION.

DONALDSON v. BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY CO.—Special Jury.—Mr Manisty, Q.C., Mr Jones, Q.C., and Mr Crompton were for the plaintiff, John James Donaldson, mining engineer, and the Hon. A. Liddell, Q.C., and Mr Laycock were for the defendants, the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company. The action was brought to recover compensation for injuries the plaintiff had received in a collision on the defendants' railway. The plaintiff, who was managing engineer at Backworth and West Cramlington Collieries, was at Backworth Station on Thursday, the 17th January last, waiting to be brought up to Newcastle by train. About the day the collision took place there had been a very heavy snowstorm, rendering the conduct of traffic on the defendants' line very difficult. Owing to an accident having occurred on the Tynemouth branch, a train which ought to have started in the afternoon of the 17th January, to come up to Newcastle, could not proceed. For the accommodation of persons very desirous of coming to Newcastle, an engine and tender was sent on to near Backworth Station, where a train of four carriages and an engine was awaiting them. The carriages were pushed back to Backworth Station, and the passengers got into them, ready to be taken to Newcastle. At this time both the engines were at the Tynemouth end of the train and it was necessary that one of the engines should be attached to the other end of the carriages in order to take them to Newcastle. Amongst the passengers who got into the train was the plaintiff. He got into a third class carriage at the Tynemouth end of the train. At Backworth Station the railway from Newcastle branches off, one set of lines going on to Morpeth, and the other set to Tynemouth. In order to get the engine to the Newcastle end of the train, it was necessary to shunt the carriages on to the Tynemouth line, so that it might get passed to the other end. Accordingly, a long chain was attached, one end to the engine, and the other to the carriages; the engine was started, setting the carriages in motion, the former being shunted on to the Morpeth branch and the carriages on to the Tynemouth branch, the chain which attached them having been taken off. The Tynemouth branch at this part has an incline towards Tynemouth of 1 in 55, and down this incline the four carriages ran. At the same time an engine, to which was attached a snow plough to keep the line clear, came up on the same line, down an incline of 1 in 100; and in the hollow between the two inclines this engine and the carriages came into collision, resulting in the plaintiff, among several others, being severely injured. This action was brought to recover compensation for the injuries sustained by the plaintiff. The defence was that the accident was unavoidable; that there was no other method of shunting than that adopted, and that the brake would have acted alone, but because of the block being covered with ice, for which the defendants could not be responsible. His lordship summed up at length, and the jury after consulting for about half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £2,200.

(Before Mr Justice SMITH.)

CLAIM TO RECOVER A LOAN.

B. AND T. BARRAS v. HEWITT.—Mr Udall was for the plaintiffs; defendant was not represented. Verdict for plaintiff.

ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY DUE.

TARN v. HARRISON.—For the plaintiff, Mr Kemplay; for the defendant, Mr Quain, Q.C. Plaintiff, Jacob Tarn, is a joiner carrying on business in Darlington, and brought the action to recover £77 12s., alleged to be due to him for building a house for the defendant, who is connected with works at Crook. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL.

SCHOFIELD v. THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

£250 DAMAGES.

Mr Jones, Q.C., and Mr Campbell Forster appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. A. Liddell, Q.C., and Mr Laycock, for the company. On Saturday night, the 13th October last, Mrs Schofield was a passenger on the Blyth and Tyne Railway from North Shields to Hartley, whither she was going on a visit to her daughter. The train left Shields at half-past seven, and arrived at Hartley about eight o'clock. After plaintiff had got out of the train, and before she had left the platform, the three oil lights were extinguished, and in walking along, in order to get on to the road, she fell over the side of the platform on to the metals, and received a compound dislocation of her ankle, from the effects of which she had been unable to walk, except with the aid of a crutch. She was formerly a monthly nurse. It was denied by the defendants that the lights were out. The jury were absent about two hours, and they gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £250.

BRODIE v. THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Meynell appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Kemplay, instructed by Mr Richardson, solicitor for the company, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff, Mr James Brodie, is a shipwright at the Low Lights, North Shields, and the person in respect of whom the action was brought, was his son, eighteen years of age, who was killed by being crushed between two buffers on the railway at North Shields, whilst engaged in unloading a truck of coals, on the 7th of January. The deceased earned about 24s per week, and was a good workman. For the defence, it was contended that before the engine went on to the siding, the guard shouted out for the men engaged unloading to keep clear, and therefore they had used the necessary precautions. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £70.

This concluded the business of the Assizes for the county.

NEWCASTLE ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.

SATURDAY.—Before Mr Justice Smith.

MANSLAUGHTER OF AN ENGINE DRIVER.

Francis Allison was charged with the manslaughter of an engine driver, named Wm. Wallace, on the 23rd June last. Mr C. J. Fawcett was for the prosecution; Mr Blackwell defended. Allison and deceased had been drinking on the night of the 21st June, in a public house in Haiden-street, kept by a Mrs Robson. After they left the public house they quarrelled together on the street and a fight took place between them. Wallace appeared to have given the prisoner great provocation; the more material witnesses for the prosecution stating that Allison had been indisposed to fight, and that on one occasion when he was going away, Wallace rushed forward and struck him. The struggle was then renewed and the men were seen to close and fall, deceased being under, and falling heavily on his back. Deceased was taken home in an insensible condition, and died on the 23rd. Mr Blackwell submitted that the prisoner had no wish to quarrel with deceased, and that he had only struck him in self-defence.—Not guilty.

FORGING A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

John Grieves, *alias* Dixon, *alias* Gordon (34) clerk, was charged with uttering a forged bill of exchange on the 4th of September, with intent to defraud John Anthony Woods, banker, and others. On the day in question prisoner went to Messrs Woods' bank, in this town, and presented a bill of exchange for £18, drawn by Mr Kennedy, Jarrow, on John Wilson, Jarrow, appearing to be accepted by John Wilson, which bill he asked the bankers to discount. Mr Kennedy said that his name was forged, and that he knew no one of the name of John Wilson. Along with the bill he presented a letter, purporting to be signed by Mr Kennedy, which stated—'Please give the bearer, my son, cash for the enclosed bill as I am poorly and cannot come to Newcastle.' Grieves received the money and signed his name as the son of Mr Kennedy. Prisoner cross-examined the various witnesses, and in his defence he made a long and florid speech, in which he submitted that no human being on this planet could tell where the bill came from—it was a mystery of creation. He went on to show, but called no witness to prove the statement, that he had been working at Queensferry when the crime was committed, and in an ingenious manner sought to criminate some one whom he called John Davidson who, he said, bore a striking resemblance to himself, for whom he had been mistaken several times, and by means of a photograph of whom and not of himself he said he had been apprehended. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship in passing sentence, said the offence had been committed with great artfulness, and he found that prisoner had been formerly convicted at Belfast on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.—Five years' penal servitude.

FORGERY ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

John Gillender (23), clerk, who appeared in the court in the undress uniform of a private in the 28th Regiment, was charged with having, on the 29th December, 1866, feloniously forged three several orders for the payment of sums of £10, £12, and £58, with intent to defraud the Board of Trade. The Hon. Adolphus Liddell Q.C., and Mr Mulcaster appeared for the prosecution; Mr Blackwell appeared in defence. From January, 1860, to September, 1865, the prisoner had been employed as a clerk in the Mercantile Marine Office at this port, of which Mr William Storie Whitfield is the superintendent. On the 3rd January in the present year, an order, marked No. 26, purporting to come from the Marine Office at Newcastle, and to be signed by Mr Whitfield, was presented at the office in London, by a person representing himself to be John Thompson, the order being for £58, and the letter of advice having been received in due course the money was paid. No return coming from Mr Whitfield for the amount, the order was send down to him, when it was found to be a forgery. The inquiries which were instituted brought to light the fact that in December 1866, a man, thought to be the prisoner, went to the office in South Shields, and presented a letter purporting to be a clerk in the office at Newcastle, and the letter asked that a book containing forms of the orders should be given to him, which was done, the book containing 100 orders numbered. Some time after the book was given, the prisoner seems to have left the neighbourhood, and he was not heard of till he was apprehended at Preston, serving as a soldier in the 98th Regiment, under the name of John Smith. The main witness for the prosecution was Thomas John Wilson, who was a private in the same regiment as the accused, and who stated that before he enlisted he knew the accused, he himself being at one time a clerk on the Quayside. He stated that he was present at the time the prisoner filled in and forged the order, which was done in the Ducrow public-house, that he went with him to London, that he (Wilson) went to the Marine Office there and got the money, signing his name as John Thomson, jun., and that he and the prisoner shared the money between them. Mr Blackwell in the course of an elaborate defence, severely criticised the evidence of Thomas Wilson, and submitted that the book found in the house occupied by Wilson's parents, pointed to him rather than the prisoner, as having possession of the book. Guilty—fourteen months' imprisonment.

In the case of three men—Michael Cochrane, Peter Leonard, and Charles Johnson, charged with assault and robbery—no prosecutor appeared, and the prisoners were discharged on entering into recognisances to appear if called upon.

CROWN COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Mr Justice MONTAGUE SMITH.

This court resumed this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE CHILD MURDER.

VERDICT OF GUILTY AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Jane Grey (40), servant, was charged with feloniously and wilfully killing one Sarah Grey, on the 11th of June last. The prisoner, when placed in the dock, appeared calm and composed, and in a low voice pleaded not guilty. Mr Greenhow appeared to prosecute; Mr Campbell Forster defended the prisoner. The first witness called was

Elizabeth Brown, who said the prisoner lodged at her house, and was delivered of a female child on the 17th of May. She left on the 11th of June. She took her child with her. Dudley was about seven miles from Newcastle. She returned next morning about six o'clock without her child. She said she had left the child with those who would take care of it. Could swear the child afterwards seen dead at Newcastle was prisoner's. Knew it by its clothes.

Cross-examined by Mr Campbell Forster: Prisoner suckled her child, appeared to be kind to it, and before she left Dudley covered it well up. Treated it in every way as a mother should. Did not say who was the father; only said he worked at the Ballast Hills. When she came back she said she had found the child's father. Said she left it with the father. Also said the father had called her back, but she had made out of his way.

William Brown, husband of last witness, generally corroborated the previous evidence. In cross-examination by Mr Forster, he said he could swear to the clothes he saw on the dead child at Newcastle. Did not know who was the father of the child. (Clothes produced.) Could swear to the drawings at both top and bottom of the petticoat.

Mrs Brown, recalled, deposed to the clothes being made in her house.

William Henry Petty, a little boy of ten years old, residing in George-street, Newcastle, deposed to finding the body of the child at the waterside, about five o'clock in the afternoon.

Joseph Hunter, another little boy, eight years old, corroborated the evidence given by the last witness.

Thomas Wood, a cooper, employed at Parker's lead works, deposed to seeing the body of a child lying near the Lead Factory Stairs, on the 11th of June. The tide came generally half-way up the stairs. At low tide there were three or four hundred yards between the foot of the stairs and the water.

Thomas Brunskill said he was at the Skinnerburn corner on the night of Whit-Tuesday. About ten o'clock prisoner passed upwards towards the lead works. She had a baby in her arms. An hour after that saw her again. She was coming up the stairs. Could not say whether she had a child with her then.—Cross-examined: It was quite light when the woman passed Skinnerburn corner. Was in company with a man called Dixon when the woman came up the stairs about 11 o'clock.

William Dixon said he was in company with last witness near the Lead Stairs, on the 11th June. Saw the prisoner and spoke to her. Asked her what she was doing there. She said she was looking at the water; it was so big. Also asked her what she was doing out at that time of night. She said she had been looking for her friends, but could not find them.

Patrick Donelly, police constable, deposed to receiving the body from Thomas Wood.

Inspector Walter Scott deposed to apprehending prisoner on the 13th of June, at Dudley. Brought her to Newcastle, and charged her with causing the death of her child by drowning it in the Tyne. She replied "I'll maybe get over this as I have done many other things. I was driven to it. He would not take to it." Witness asked her if she meant the father. She replied "yes."

George Hume, surgeon, said he saw the body of a child on Wednesday, the 12th, in the evening. It appeared to be about six weeks old. The child was dead. Found no external marks on it. Made an internal examination on the following day. The organs were generally healthy. The lungs were much congested. There was mud in the mouth and nostrils. Considered the cause of death was partly from suffocation, and partly from exposure. Found no water in the gullet nor in the windpipe. Did not think the child had been drowned. Suffocation might be caused by anything stopping the current of air to the mouth of the child.

Cross-examined: Found milk in the stomach. The weather was cold on the 11th. If a child were wrapped up too closely in a shawl death might be produced. Thought the child did not die from drowning, but from suffocation and exposure. Suffocation must have taken place slowly.

This was the case for the prosecution. No evidence was called for the defence, and Mr Campbell Forster briefly addressed the jury. He ridiculed the theory of the woman having thrown the child into the flood, and contended that the identity of prisoner with the woman seen near the Skinnerburn had not been established. The surgeon's evidence was conclusive that the child had not died from drowning, but partly from exposure and partly from suffocation. It was consistent with the evidence that because of the woman carrying her child that night a long way, and because of the coldness of the weather, she had wrapped it closely up in her shawl, and probably caused its death unwittingly and innocently. It had not been proved that the woman had neglected her child. On the contrary, she had nursed it well, dressed it carefully, and covered it well up from the inclemency of the weather, and had given it nourishment during the night. One probable theory was that when she found the child dead in her arms, in great horror and distress, not knowing where to go, or what to do, as a last resource she cast it into the river to bury it. All that was consistent with the evidence. They were to find her guilty or not upon the evidence alone, and not upon the suspicions of the prosecution. He could leave the case confidently in their hands.

His Lordship briefly summed up. He could not see anything to reduce the crime if it were intentionally done.

At six minutes past one o'clock the jury retired, and after an hour's absence they returned into court.

Their names having been read over,

The Clerk inquired if they had agreed upon their verdict.

The Foreman: We have.

The Clerk: Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman: We find her GUILTY, with a recommendation to mercy.

The judge then assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death in the following terms:—Jane Grey, you have been convicted of the murder of your child. The jury have recommended you to mercy, but I have no power to give effect to that recommendation. All that I can do is to forward it to the proper authorities, who will lay it at the feet of the Queen. My duty is to pass upon you the sentence which is not mine, but the sentence of the law, for wilful murder. The sentence of the court is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came, and thence to a place of public execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and that your body when dead be taken down and buried within the precincts of the prison. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock. She kept her eyes steadfastly fixed on the floor while the sentence was being passed upon her, seeming scarcely to realise what was taking place, and exhibiting almost no emotion whatever.

The court was crowded during the trial, and on the sentence being passed, the spectators left the court with a rush to make known the sad news outside.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

MONDAY. Before Mr Justice SMITH.

TARN v HARRISON.

In this case, which was commenced on Saturday evening and adjourned, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, for £76 11s 2d.

LIDDELL v. BALMER.

This action was undefended; Mr Kemplay appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought by Mr Liddell, a butcher at Houghton-le-Spring, to recover the sum of £21 4s 7d of Mr Balmer, a builder, of the same place. The account for butcher meat supplied extended over the period between 1864 and 1867. His Lordship directed a verdict for plaintiff to be returned.

SMITH v. HAMMOND.

In this case Mr Udall appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Simpson for the defendant. The plaintiff in the action was Mr Hugh Smith, a gentleman well known in Newcastle as the proprietor of the Victoria Music Hall, and the defendant is the celebrated "buffo" singer, Edward Hammond, better known by the names of "Ned Hammond" and "Captain Ned." The action was brought to recover damages sustained by defendant failing to fulfil a contract entered into to sing as buffo vocalist at the Victoria Music Hall. The defendant pleaded first that he did not enter into the contract; secondly, that illness prevented its fulfilment; and thirdly, that he was exonerated. The engagement was for £3 a week. Defendant himself stated that Mr Smith in reply to the note declaring off on account of illness, had treated the matter in a jocular way, as if he did not care much about it. The latter said "I you cannot come yourself, you must send some one else. If you know a lady with good legs, be sure to recommend her." (Laughter.) Mr Smith calculated his loss from the breach of contract at £100, but only asked for nominal damages. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff. Damages, £5.

DANIELS v. DAVISON.

Mr Jones, Q.C., and Mr Udall for the plaintiff, and Mr Manisty, Q.C., and Mr Meynell for the defendant. Mr Daniels is a bird fancier and keeper of a beer-house, at No. 4, Green-court, Newcastle, and the defendant is an auctioneer in this town. The action was brought to recover compensation for an alleged wrongful and excessive distress for the rent of the house. The plaintiff failed in making out his case, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Berezowski was on Monday morning transferred to the prison of La Roquette.

The late Emperor Maximilian wrote not fewer than seven volumes on different subjects.

The eminent naval architect, Mr Oliver Wm. Lang, died on the 21st inst., at Blackheath.

A lady advertises in a New York paper for a husband "having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies."

Sir John B. Karslake was re-elected for Andover on Monday, on his acceptance of the office of Attorney-General. No opposition was offered to his return

Adulteration seems to have been brought to perfection at Liverpool. A man named Johnson has just been fined £200 for selling a "snuff" mixture which did not contain a single particle of tobacco, but was wholly composed of starch, clay, flour, wheat husk, &c.

The marriage of the Hon. Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, M.P., eldest son of Lord and Lady Ebury, and the Hon. Emilie Beaujolas White, daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly, was solemnised at St Paul's Church, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, on Saturday.

Reouf Pasha, general and first aide-de-camp to the Sultan, arrived at Osborne on Friday, accompanied by Major Teesdale, V.C., and invested Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold with the Imperial Order of Osmanli, by the Sultan's command. Reouf Pasha had the honour of an interview with Her Majesty.

THE POET BUNGAY.—George W. Bungay is penning, for the *Herald of Health*, a series of rhyming sketches of well-known authors. He calls them "Portraits in Verse." Of James Russell Lowell he writes:—

"His brave heart is a well in which the truth lies;
Words Pity drops in splash the spray in his eyes."

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.—Ismail Pasha, according to the *Egypte*, as soon as he arrived in Paris, made a gift to the Empress of the tree and the ground surrounding it under which, as tradition says, the Virgin rested during the flight into Egypt. Every one in that country knows the Virgin's tree. His Highness had enclosed in a small coffer a portion of the earth in which it is planted, a piece of the bark, and the *hodget*, or title to the property, which were presented to her Majesty.

THE STATUE OF VOLTAIRE.—The "Siecle" mentions that the subscription list for the erection of a statue to Voltaire, to which 156,000 persons have already subscribed, will be closed on the 30th of September. The commission to decide on the character of the monument includes some of the most eminent literary men in France. Amongst them are M. de Sainte-Beuve and M. Prosper Merimee, both senators, and M. Coquerel, jun.

A TRADES UNION MEETING.—A trades union demonstration has just been held at Oldham. The speech making was preceded by a procession of 4,000 men, belonging to the various industries of the town, headed by bands of music, &c. A resolution was passed expressing indignation and horror at the terrible revelation of crimes recently made at Sheffield. Another resolution defined the objects of trade societies. These were declared to be assistance to members in sickness, or when out of employment; the payment of fixed sums at death; and otherwise to give general attention to the interests of the members, always having in view the liberty and free action of others not connected with such societies. When trade societies attain this standard we shall have no complaint to make. A petition for an alteration of the law to protect the societies' funds was agreed to unanimously.

THE VISIT OF EMPRESS EUGENIE TO THE QUEEN.—The Empress of the French arrived at Osborne on Monday, on a short visit to the Queen. It is believed in Paris that this visit is due to the present critical state of the Continent. When the Queen of Prussia was here, a few days ago, she pointed out to Queen Victoria how readily King William had listened to her Majesty's counsels in behalf of peace, as set forth in that memorable autograph letter which, more than any other event, perhaps, led to the settlement of the Luxembourg business, and Queen Augusta urged this compliance as an argument why our sovereign should address similar counsels to the French Court. It was in consequence of this request that Queen Victoria pressingly invited the French Empress to visit her. In connection with this we may mention that Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador in this country, has gone to Ems in order to have a personal interview with King William.

THE DEATH OF MADAME MUSURUS.—It is stated that Madame Musurus had been for several years labouring under a malady for which quiet and abstinence from all excitement was deemed by her physicians indispensible. But her disposition impelled her not to give up to the last, and it was hard for the wife of the Ambassador of the Porte to absent herself from such a scene as that of Friday evening. The *Post* states that when dancing began one of the Ambassador's daughters was a partner of the Prince of Wales. Presently the Sultan and the Royal personages, with the most distinguished guests, retired to supper; but on the threshold of the room Madame Musurus was taken ill, and could proceed no further. She was at once removed to another apartment, and became immediately insensible. A staff surgeon of the Bombay army was quickly found among the company. It being evident to him that nothing could be done—the pulse having almost stopped, and the progress of the fit having been extraordinarily rapid—the Ambassadress was, with the approval of her husband, as quickly as possible carried down stairs and taken home, messengers being despatched for doctors to meet her, and for a hot bath to be prepared. In consideration of the feelings of the family, who had gathered around her, the passage adjoining the room to which she was taken, and afterwards those through which she was carried down stairs, were cleared. She was therefore removed almost unnoticed, and few of the guests were aware of the serious nature of her seizure. Lady Molesworth took home the young ladies, and remained some time at the embassy. But nothing could counteract the sudden but fatal blow, and death surpervened before science could avail itself of its resources. The Queen telegraphed directly to the embassy and also sent an equerry to inquire after the health of the ambassador, and to express her sympathy and condolence. Madame Ann Musurus was born in 1819, and was one of the daughters of the well-known Prince Vogorides. She was married in 1839 to Musurus Pacha, a member of one of the first families of Constantinople, and whose eldest brother is a member of the Great Council of the Empire, and the youngest is Prince of Samos. Prince Nicolas Vogorides, brother of Madame Musurus, was Caimacam of Moldavia before Prince Couza; her youngest brother, Prince Alexander Nogorides, was Councillor of the Embassy at London and he is now a member of the Great Council of the Empire. Her elder sister is the wife of Prince Stourdza, who was for sixteen years Prince of Moldavia. The lamented lady leaves two sons and four daughters. During Saturday, Dr. E. Lankaster, the coroner for Central Middlesex, received information of the death of Madame Musurus, accompanied by a certificate signed by Dr. J. C. Forbes, her medical attendant, who ascribed death to disease of the heart, accelerated by excitement. The coroner thereupon deemed an inquest unnecessary.

The collection of gold plate at Windsor Castle is estimated at the value of upwards of two millions of money. Most of it was sent to Buckingham Palace for the Sultan's use.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the judgeship of the Court of Admiralty has been offered to Mr Brett, M.P.

St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, will be opened as a theatre in November next under the direction of Mr Alfred Wigan.

Letters are published in the daily papers stating that the report of the cannon at the Spithead review was heard at a distance of 120 to 150 miles.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Prince of Wales to be a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

Some of the papers say that William Roupell, late Member of Parliament for Lambeth, now a convict for life, lies at the infirmary at Dartmouth in a dying state. The litigation which arose out of his forgeries is still going on.

Admiral Tegethoff has embarked at Liverpool for Mexico, *via* Washington. He is sent by the Austrian Government to obtain the body of the late Emperor Maximilian.

The 'Star' is authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared that the Emperor Maximilian, before his capture, sent to M. Louis Blanc some letters and other manuscripts of great political importance, in order that they might be published.

NEW BOOKS.—Messrs Frederick Warne and Co. have just issued a new edition of Townsend's Manual of Dates, revised to 1867, with 11,000 distinct Alphabetical Articles; The Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction, with 250 illustrations, by Mrs R. Valentine; A Fern Book for Everybody, by M. C. Cooke; and a new Toy Book for the Seaside, by Aunt Louisa.

We have good grounds for stating that the absence of her Majesty the Queen from public evening festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, overworry, or much talking in the evening, is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick-headache, and sense of great exhaustion.—*Lancet.*

Artemus Ward was fond of telegraphing, and studied it for amusement. He is a very good 'sender.' To the telegram of a California lecture committee, 'What will you take for 100 nights?' Artemus promptly replied 'Brandy-and-water.'

A CHILD'S DESCRIPTION OF LIGHTNING AT NIGHT.—One night in a thunder shower we thought the little ones all asleep, when a voice from the trundle bed called out, 'O, mother, the dark is winking! First it shuts up, and then it shuts down!'—*American Paper.*

THE LATE RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—Three men who were concerned in the late Murphy riots at Birmingham, were on Wednesday tried at the Warwick assizes. It was proved that they inflicted dangerous injuries on a policeman named Frankorn, and on being convicted, the judge sentenced them to be imprisoned for nine months.

SINGULAR PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP.—A man was brought up at the Sheffield Police Court on Monday, charged with throwing stones at a lamplighter. When asked what he meant by such a freak, he said he was a friend of the lamplighter. In order to let the prosecutor know that he was near him, and to assure him of his friendship, he had thrown half a brick at his head. He was fined 7s 6d.

The London Trades Unions do not intend to submit to the expulsion of Mr. Connolly from the sittings of the Trades Unions Commission, without a remonstrance. At a meeting on Wednesday a resolution was adopted denouncing the course which had been taken on the instigation of Mr. Roebuck, and notice was given of a resolution pledging the several trades to withdraw from the inquiry so long as the expulsion of Mr. Connolly continues in force.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Last Friday, at two p.m., the Cunard mail-steamer Russia arrived in the Mersey after having made the most rapid passage ever achieved by a screw steamer. She left New York at 12·50 p.m., on the 10th inst., and after making an average rate of about 330 miles a day, arrived at Queenstown at 8·55 p.m. on the 18th, and Liverpool at two p.m. on the 19th. She was favoured with westerly winds the whole of the voyage.

At the meeting for choice of assignees and proofs of debt under the bankruptcy of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, on Wednesday, Mr Linklater, on the behalf of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, tendered a claim for £6,661,000 against the estate. Objections were urged against the reception of the claim, and it was entered with a note that it was disputed. Sir Morton Peto was examined during the proceedings. The reception of proofs lasted all the morning.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A telegram, dated Valentia, reports that the cable of 1866 was broken suddenly on Saturday afternoon; that the preliminary experiments gave the locality at fifty nautical miles from the other side—*i.e.*, from Heart's Content. This (writes the secretary of the company), would indicate a very moderate depth of water, in which the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable. The 1865 cable is in perfect order.

Mr Titus Salt, formerly M.P., for Bradford, and the proprietor of the well-known alpaca manufactory at Saltaire, has just made a very magnificent offer to the borough of Hull. He proposes to give £5,000 to the Sailors' Orphan Institution connected with the Port of Hull Society, on condition that the institution be enlarged to give accommodation for one hundred orphans, and the school two hundred. So liberal a gift cannot fail to be accepted on the conditions specified.

We learn, by a letter addressed by Mr Waddington to Mr. Baines, M.P., that the Home Secretary has granted a free pardon to Mr. Edward Greenland, the former manager of the Leeds Banking Company, who has for some months past been confined in Armley goal, under a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for the offence of making false affidavits respecting the issue of notes by that bank. Mr. Greenland was upwards of seventy years of age, and had for some time past been in exceedingly delicate health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Be prepared.—In Great Britain, one-third of all our deaths is caused by consumption. It usually makes its attack between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and is ushered in by debility, dry cough, and other unmistakeable signs, which could be and should be immediately removed by rubbing this celebrated Ointment upon the back and chest. The friction must be brisk and repeatedly regularly night and morning, and two of Holloway's purifying Pills should be taken at bed time, as an alterative to mitigate the cough and fever. The early employment of this treatment is of the most momentous importance, whether to prevent the fatal disease or to direct it, when developed, to a safe and favourable issue.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.—A publisher of a paper made arrangements for a man in a neighbouring town to furnish him with news items from that locality. The result of the arrangement was as follows, and was rather startling to the editor:—"There iz not much noos around here yet, but there iz a littul. A man had hiz hed cut in a fite last nite, the doctur ses if he don't get well before mornin, that he will hev to die sartan he leaves 1 small wife and family. Another man iz sick and I guess he's got the kollery, but some pepel say his wife pizened him; the doctur can't tell yet, but when he dies they air goin to hold a *port morting* over him, and find out what's the matter. Another mans horse dide last night. He kood ete more than any 5 cattul round, and since he dide oats hev gone down tu cents on a bushell. This iz all the noos here now. Don't forgit to send a paypur. Your Korrispundent."

THE FOLLIES OF FASHION.—The last freak of fashion is to give the *coup de grace* to the pearl-powder, white-lead, and rouge that have so long reigned. Even belladonna is to be discarded, and "golden" hair will shortly be as rare as the real auburn tint of nature, if not still rarer. The decree has gone forth for black hair and bronze complexions, and these will, no doubt, shortly crowd the parks. How they are produced is the only question that need concern us. The destructive nature of the chemical agents usually employed for dying the hair black is well known to our readers. To give a lady of fashion the complexion of a gipsy, nothing is needed but a little walnut juice, and we have reason to know that this has already found its way to the toilette-table. It has at least the negative merit of not being so dangerous as some of the poisonous cosmetics that have preceded it. Whether a dirty face will long be the rage it would be rash to predict.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

VISIT OF BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS TO MANCHESTER.—When it became known that the Belgian Volunteers were to visit this country, a committee was formed in Manchester for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of so many of the Belgians as might have leisure and inclination to visit the capital of the manufacturing districts. The invitation was forwarded in due course to London, and in reply it was intimated that certain of the Belgians would be glad to come down to Manchester on Monday afternoon. The reply was only received late on Sunday evening, and the preparations had necessarily to be made hurriedly. The Belgians, 43 in number, left Euston Square Station at ten a.m., and reached Manchester at about a quarter past three, where they were received by a guard of honour, consisting of 80 of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers, under Captain Philip; 165 of the 2nd, under Captain Stathan; and 120 of the 3d, under Captain Shaw. There were also also on the platform Mr Malcolm Ross, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr J. W. Maclure, Dr. Royle, Major Edward Ross, &c. The station was also thronged with spectators, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. On the arrival of the Belgians they quickly formed in order, and headed by a guard of honour, marched at a rapid pace through the principal streets to the Town Hall, King Street. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell for more than half an hour in torrents there were many thousand spectators, the entire line of route being thronged by foot passengers and crowded vehicles, while the numerous windows on either side of the thoroughfare were crowded with eager sight-seers. The sight was one not to be forgotten. Luncheon was provided in the Town Hall by the Mayor, who, however, was too unwell to be present, and in his absence the chair was taken by Mr Ald. Bennett, the ex-Mayor. Speeches of the usual congratulatory kind were subsequently made by hosts and guests, and in the evening the Belgians attended the performance at the Theatre Royal. Their stay extended over two days, during which they saw some of the "lions" of the place. A second detachment of the Belgians, about 20 in number, arrived in Manchester by a later train.

The "France," correcting a statement that the Emperor had bestowed on the Duke de Morny a similar honour to that conferred on M. Rouher, declares that his Majesty only on three former occasions sent diamond frachats to his Ministers—one to Count Walewski after the Treaty of Paris, the second to M. Fould on the completion of the Louvre, and the third to M. Baroche on the conclusion of the treaty of commerce in 1860. The value of the diamond star sent to M. Rouher is stated to be 60,000f.

GALLANT RESCUE BY A LADY.—On Saturday afternoon last, Mr M'Kenna, of Castletown, had returned from sailing in his own boat with two young ladies, whom he had landed at the steps in the harbour, and who were proceeding up the quay when they heard some one crying for help. On turning round they observed that Mr M'Kenna had fallen into the water. Fortunately, one of the ladies was an excellent swimmer, and she at once ran down the steps, leaped into the harbour, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing Mr M'Kenna from his dangerous position.—*Isle of Man Times.*

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—As a young man in the telegraph office at Carrick-on-Suir was transmitting some messages last week during the thunder storm, which was then raging fiercely, the electric fluid entered the office and struck from his hand an open penknife, which he was holding. The knife having struck against the wall of the office rebounded, and the haft struck the young man on the back of the wrist, which immediately became very much swollen. The lightning had done no other harm.

THE VISIT OF THE BELGIANS TO DERBY.—On Monday a party of the Belgians paid a visit to Derby. Great preparations had been made in the town for their reception, flags being hoisted, illuminators fixed, &c. They were met at the railway station by Col. Wilmot and the Derby battalion of Volunteers who escorted them to the Market Place, where an official reception by the Mayor and Corporation took place. An address of welcome was presented in French by Mr Evans, M.P., and was responded to. The Belgians were then entertained at a public dinner at the Royal Hotel, under the presidency of that gentleman. The town was crowded with people, and presented a pleasing sight.

A MISER'S HOARD.—An old woman, named Jane Douglas, died at St. Helier's, Jersey, leaving her landlord, Mr Brown, to take charge of all she had, as she had no relatives. She resided in a mean house in Byron-road, and was presumed to be, and put on the appearance of being, very destitute. She was visited by a great many ladies, who supplied what they deemed her pressing wants. Mr Brown did not take any trouble about the deceased's goods after she was dead until a few days ago a report was set afloat that she had left a good sum of money. Thereupon he made an examination of the house, but succeeded in finding only the sum of £4 10s. There were, however, five or six boxes, apparently filled with wearing apparel, and an examination proved such to be the case. On their being turned out the following among other articles were discovered:—56 silk and stuff dresses, 30 shawls, 108 nightdresses, 127 chemises, 29 flannel petticoats, 41 towels, 108 pocket handkerchiefs, 84 pairs of stockings, a quantity of print dresses not made up, 42 ties and neckerchiefs, 60 nightcaps, 24 shirts, 24 aprons, and 23 dress jackets. Many of the articles were quite new. In addition to these were found three canisters and a small chest of tea, a keg and a bag of sugar, and various other articles of food. Mr Brown distributed the wearing apparel among some of the poor persons of the town.

TROUBLES AMONG THE MORMONS.—The "Salt Lake Videtta," of June 15, says:—"On Sunday afternoon, Brigham Young preached a lengthy sermon, boldly and openly announcing that Amara Lyman, Orson Hyde, and Orson Pratt had apostatized, and were cut off from the Church. Orson Hyde had been chosen President of the Twelve Apostles last April. Pratt is one of the twelve, and Lyman had been one of the apostles also. Young was severe on Hyde, but particularly so on Pratt. He denounced the latter as an unbeliever, and as now in possession of the devil." A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Salt Lake City, on June 18, says:—"There are palpable signs of dissolution in the Mormon Church. The Josephites (the followers of Smith) pronounce polygamy a sin, and they claim to be the true Mormon Church and entitled to the Church property. When Brigham was south this spring he had to cut off several hundred members for heresy because they adhered to Smith, and over 100 waggons of emigrants are now in the mountains on their way east to escape his fearful vengeance. The Morrisites are another class of dissenters, and have no fellowship with the Salt Lake Church. They denounce polygamy, and are constantly receiving acquisitions to their numbers. They have a strong settlement at Utah, at Soda Springs, under the very shadow of the Prophet. Every sermon I heard from the Mormons betrayed nervous fears as to divisions; some appealed, some unfolded the duty of submission, and Brigham thundered his fierce anathemas against the faithless. Gentile dealings and associations are forbidden, because Mormonism cannot bear contact with virtue and truth, nor can its crowning crime of polygamy bear contact even with vice. Virtue and vice are alike its foes, and equally fatal to its perpetuity. Thus is the Mormonism of Young beset by schisms, perilled by growing intercourse with Gentiles, and soon the Pacific railroad will pour thousands of population into all the fruitful valleys of the West, and in but a few years the distinctiveness of this people must fade away."

THE LOST SHEEP.—An interesting custom which has prevailed for more than a hundred years in the extensive range of moors in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, is the annual summer meeting of the shepherds, bringing with them the sheep that have strayed into their flocks, and restoring them to the rightful owners. Every 20th of July the meetings are held, and as they are entirely different from any other gathering, and have not hitherto been described, a notice of the last may not be out of place. The appointed place for assembling on Saturday last was the Saltersbrook Turnpike Road, distant rather more than two miles from the Dunford Bridge Station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and at a point near where the three counties above-named meet. On walking from the station across the moor the turnpike-road was reached, and then, after a long march uphill, a sharp angle of the road brought the visitor into the midst of a colony of dogs, numbering from 80 to 100, nearly all fine specimens of the sheep-dog breed. They were playing, quarrelling, and a few were having "a quiet round" to themselves. Not far from them were their owners, each with a long stick, by which the shepherd indicates to his dog, in many instances, what he is required to do. After partaking of a good dinner, provided by Mr Taylor, a large moorland proprietor and sheep breeder, the men, with their dogs, proceeded to a large yard, in which there were about 100 sheep which had strayed away. Each animal was examined and claimed by certain marks and indications, the dogs occasionally appearing to recognise some of the truants. In the course of half an hour, with the exception of two or three, all the animals had found their way back to their lawful owners, and shortly after, the shepherds with their dogs and found sheep departed for their respective stations, miles distant and far apart, most of them not to meet again for months, or until they once more assembled, bringing with them the lost ones, and claiming their own truants.

Sporting Intelligence.

WINCHESTER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Second Year of the Second WINCHESTER BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds. One mile. 22 subs.

Mr Padwick's Julius, 8st 10lb .... Daley w. o.

CITIZENS' PLATE of 60 sovs; winners extra. Half a mile. 30 subs.

Mr Hodgman's Northern Star, 5st 11lb .... Quince 1
Mr Samuel's Chivalry, 6st .... Peppler 2
Mr Genge's Miss Camerine, 5st 7lb .... Andrews 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Chivalry, 5 to 1 agst Northern Star. Won by a neck, a bad third.

RAILWAY PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; optional selling weights. 5 fur.

Henrietta, 5st 7lb .... Webb 1
Flying Spanker, 6st 7lb .... Elton 2
Alarmist, 5st 7lb .... Wyatt 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Alarmist, 4 to 1 agst Henrietta. Won by a neck.

MATCH of 200 sovs, h ft; 9st each. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Flight's Viscount St. Alban's .... Withington 1
Capt. Burner's Golden Leaf .... Goater 2

Betting: 7 to 2 on Golden Leaf. Won in a canter by ten lengths.

HAMPSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 40 added; winners extra. 1 mile 5 fur. 19 subs.

The Lizard, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb .... Wyatt 1
Harpenden, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Prangle 2
Secresy, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Webb 3

Betting: 11 to 8 on The Lizard, 3 to 1 agst Harpenden, 10 to 1 agst Secresy. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

WINCHESTER NURSERY PLATE of 100 sovs, for two-yr-olds, winners extra. T.Y.C. 37 subs.

Chivalry, 6st 13lb .... Peppler 1
Merry Andrew, 6st 7lb .... Wyatt 2
Cuckoo, 7st 9lb .... H. Day 3

Betting: Evens agst Cuckoo, 2 to 1 agst Merry Andrew, 5 to 1 agst Chivalry. Won by three-quarters of a length, a bad third.

WELTER CUP, value 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 each 3 ft; certain winners extra. About 1 mile 5 fur. 17 subs.

Black Prince, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb .... Mr Yates 1
Douro, 4 yrs, 10st 8lb .... Mr Crawshaw 2
Lizard, 5 yrs, 11st 2lb .... Mr Whickham 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Douro, 100 to 30 agst Lizard. Won by a length and a half, bad third.

First Year of the Third WINCHESTER BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 36 subs.

Duke of Beaufort's Europa, 8st 6lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Craven's Tom Vernon, 8st 10lb .... Goater 2

Betting: 40 to 1 on Europa. Won in a canter by twenty lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

UXBRIDGE CUP, value 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 each, h ft. One mile. (18 subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's Lord Ronald, by Stockwell—Edith, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb .... Fordham 1
Duke of Newcastle's Julius, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb .... Crow 2
Mr A. Day's Chilbolton, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb .... A. Sadler 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Julius, 3 to 1 agst Lord Ronald. Won by a neck; bad third.

CRAWLEY STAKES of 50 sovs; winners after July 17, extra. T.Y.C. (19 subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's Lady Hester, by Thunderbolt—Lurley, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb .... Prangle 1
Mr Samuel's Amour Propre, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb .... Peppler 2
Mr Porter's Vabalathus, aged, 8st .... Fordham 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Lady Hester, 7 to 4 agst Vabalathus, 5 to 2 agst Amour Propre. Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs. Five fur.

Reindeer, by Mountain Deer—Sultana, 8st 13lb .... Clements 1
Knight Templar, 6st 7lb .... Meal 2
Flying Spanker, 6st 7lb .... Elton 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Reindeer, 5 to 1 agst Flying Spanker. Won by half a length; bad third. The winner was bought in for 135 guineas.

GRANGE PARK STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. (29 subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's Europa, by Trumpeter—Ionica, 8st 13lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Craven nas Witchcraft, 8st 6lb .... A. Sadler 2
Mr Brayley's The Mariner, 8st 10lb .... Murray 3

Betting: 100 to 8 on Europa. Won easily by a length; bad third.

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

Douro, by Arthur Wellesley—Jenny Lind .... Murray 1
Black Prince .... Fordham 2
Chilbolton .... A. Sadler 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Black Prince, 3 to 1 agst Douro. Won by a neck; three lengths separating second and third.

HAMPSHIRE CUP, value 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each. About two miles. (11 subs.)

Gamecock, by Newminster—Grey Hen, aged, 12st .... Mr Crawshaw 1
Zeloo, aged, 11st 10lb .... Col. Knox 2
Mayflower, 4 yrs, 11st 3lb .... Owner 3

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Zeloo, 7 to 4 agst Gamecock, 6 to 1 bar two. Won by four lengths; bad third. Gamecock broke down.

WINCHESTER FOAL STAKES of 30 sovs each, h ft, and 5 only if, &c., for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. (30 subs, 6 of whom pay 5 sovs.)

Mr Bell's Purveyor, by Caterer—Cygnet, 8st 10lb .... S. Adams 1
Mr Johnstone's Ulan, 8st 10lb .... Marsh 2
Mr Ashton's Herennianus, 8st 10lb .... J. Goater 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Purveyor, 3 to 1 agst Herennianus. Won by half a length; bad third.

RADCLIFFE MEETING.

TUESDAY.

BOLTON PLATE of 40 sov; winners after July 16, 5lb extra. About one mile.

Mr Cliff's Crown Prince, by Newminster—Princess Royal, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb .... Maidment 1
Mr Lloyd's Harry Hie-over, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Walker 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Crown Prince, who won in a canter by five lengths.

CRAVEN TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 40 added; winners after July 16, 5lb extra. About 6 fur.

Mr Eastwood's Evelina, 8st 11lb .... Doyle 1
Mr Denman's Bliss, 7st 7lb .... Clarke 2
Mr J. Osborne's Jenny Mills, 6st 12lb .... Walker 3

Betting: Even on Bliss, 7 to 2 agst Jenny Mills, 5 to 1 agst Evelina. Won by six lengths, same distance between second and third.

CHESTERFIELD CUP of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each, 2 ft; winners after July 16, extra. Once round and a distance.

Mr Cliff's Crown Prince, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb .... Maidment 1
Mr Goodlass's Begum, 4 yrs, 8st .... Challoner 2
Mr Parker's Comedian, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Edwards 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Crown Prince, 13 to 8 agst Begum. Won by six lengths; Comedian did not pass the post.

GREY DE WILTON CUP of 100 sovs; winners after July 16, extra. About a mile and a half.

Mr Clarke's Bedford, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Gradwell 1
Mr R. Osborne's Deceit, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb (in 10lb ex.) .... Challoner 2
Mr Cowen's Hawkswell, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb .... Lawrence 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Deceit, 8 to 1 agst Bedford. Won by a length, same distance between second and third.

SCURRY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. About 6 furlongs.

Merry Harp, by Trumpeter—Glacis, 9st .... Hoystead 1
Captain, 7st 4lb .... Gradwell 2
Orange Blossom, 6st .... Walker 3

Betting: 7 to 2 each agst Orange Blossom and Merry Harp, and 4 to 1 agst Captain. Won by four lengths, two lengths between second and third.

HUNTINGDON MEETING.

TUESDAY.

FITZWILLIAM SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; optional selling weights. Three quarters of a mile.

Lady Barbara, 5st 7lb .... Butler 1
Osprey, 5st 10lb .... Kenyon 2
La Sorrentina, 7st 7lb .... Barlow 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Lady Barbara, 5 to 2 agst Osprey. Won by a length, two lengths separating second and third.

HINCHINGBROOK STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for two-year-olds. About half a mile. (34 subs.)

Count F. de Lagrange's Jenny, 7st 13lb .... T. Challoner 1
Prince D. Soltykoff's Coup d'Eclat, 7st 13lb .... J. Mann †
Mr Padwick's Milton, 8st 5lb .... Deacon †

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Coup d'Eclat, 9 to 4 agst Jenny. Won by a head.

CROMWELL HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs; winners after July 17, 5lb extra. Half a mile.

Bounceaway, by Zuyder Zee—Press Forward, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb .... J. Mann 1
Volunteer, aged, 9st 4lb .... Custance 2
Dulcet, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Butler 3

Betting: 8 to 1 agst Volunteer, 100 to 7 agst Bounceaway, 100 to 7 Dulcet. Won by half a length.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE STAKES of 200 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 each, 5 ft, and 3 only if, &c.: winners after July 10 extra. Two miles. (65 subs., 39 of whom paid 3 sovs.)

Mr Porter's Challenge, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (in. 7lb ex.) .... Mordan 1
Lord Wilton's Honeymoon, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb 2
Mr Green's Vidi, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb 3

Betting: 6 to 1 agst Challenge, 100 to 15 agst Vidi, 7 to 1 agst Honeymoon. Won by a head, moderate third.

CAMBRIDGE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; the winner to be sold for 50 sovs. Half a mile. (35 subs.)

Mr Fleming's f by Young Melbourne—Tight-fit, 9st 6lb .... T. French 1
Mr Jos. Dawson's c by Newcastle, dam by Colsterdale—Lateef, 7st 12lb .... H Covey 2
Mr T. Steven's Ottoman, 8st 2lb .... Payne 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on the Newcastle colt, 3 to 1 agst Ottoman, 100 to 15 agst the Tight-fit filly. Won by a head, bad third.

KIMBOLTON CUP, value 50sov, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 each, h ft; selling weights. One mile.

Volunteer, by Alarm—Iona, 9st 12lb .... Custance 1
Moulsey, 9st 12lb .... Tomlinson 2
Merry Monarch, 8st .... Dixon 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Moulsey, 8 to 1 agst Merry Monarch, Vixen colt, and Volunteer. Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

MEMBERS' PLATE of 100sov, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 each; winners after July 17 5lb extra. Three quarters of a mile (28 subs).

Prince D. Soltykoff's Seringapatam, by Arthur Wellesley—Beauty, 3 yrs, 8st .... Mordan † 1
Mr Golby's Vigilant, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Cameron † 2
Mr Elsworth's Cora, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Studdard 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Seringapatam, 5 to 1 agst Rus in Urbe, 6 to 1 agst Vigilant. A dead heat. Cora was a bad third. Deciding heat—Betting: 75 to 40 on Seringapatam, who won easily by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

MILTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.

Prince Soltykoff's Pyrenees, 8st 10lb .... Mann 1
Count Lagrange's Jenny, 9st .... Challoner 2
Mr Mackenzie's Bassoon, 8st 4lb .... Payne 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Pyrenees, 100 to 45 agst Jenny, and 8 to 1 agst Bassoon. Won by a length and a half, a bad third.

RAMSEY ABBEY NURSERY HANDICAP of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 3 ft. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Lonogan's Meliora, 6st .... Jeffrey 1
M. of Hastings' See-Saw, 8st 1[illegible] .... Cannon 2
Captain Machell's Liquidator, 7st 11lb .... Challoner 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst See-Saw, 9 to 2 agst Meliora, 10 to 1 agst Liquidator. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

APETHORPE SCURRY HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 200 added; winners after July 17, 7lb extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lord Coventry's Goojerat, by Stockwell, 4 yrs, 6st 1 lb .... Mordan 1
Lord Westmorland's Indian Star, 4 yrs, 7st .... Kenyon 2
Mr Jones's Skylark, 6 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Carroll 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Goojerat, 5 to 2 agst Indian Star, and 10 to 1 each agst Skylark and King Charming. Won by a neck, a bad third.

MATCH.

Red Comyn, 8st 10lb .... French 1
Osprey, 8st 5lb .... Cannon 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Osprey. Won in a canter by half a length.

CORPORATION STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Elmira, 6st 8lb .... Cameron 1
Retty, 6st 9lb .... Kenyon 2
Shrewd, 6st 1lb .... Jeffrey 3

Betting: 4 to 1 agst Retty, 8 to 1 each agst Elmira and Shrewd. Won by a short head, a bad third. The winner was bought in for 220 gs.

HUNTINGDON CUP, value 200 sovs, by subs of 10 each, with 100 added. Two miles.

Mr McCleary's c by Rataplan—Amanda, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .... Butler 1
Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 6 yrs, 9st 11lb .... Challoner 2
M. of Hastings' John Davis, 6 yrs, 9st 1lb .... Parry 3

Betting: 11 to 1 agst Amanda colt, 12 to 1 agst Moulsey. Won by three-quarters of a length; a bad third. The Marquis of Hastings declared to win with Lecturer.

OAKLEY SELLING PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each. Half-a-mile.

Come Arouse filly, 6st .... Kenyon 1
Haymarket, 5st 7lb .... Jeffrey 2
Lateef colt, 5st 7lb .... Tarrant 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Come Arouse filly, 3 to 1 agst Haymarket. Won by three-quarters of a length; a bad third.

PEEL HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs; winners after July 17 5lb extra. Half a mile.

Mr Chaplin's Volunteer, aged, 9st 9lb (in. 5lb extra) .... Custance 1
Mr Welsby's Lady Raschill, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Huxtable 2
Mr De La Ce's Gretna, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Goodwin 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Volunteer, 100 to 6 agst Gretna. Won in a canter.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

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

The Guardian Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 a.m. on Friday

The Consett Guardian.

Local and District News.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF IT?—Two companies of the 19th Regiment of Foot, numbering in all seventy men, were brought across from Sunderland to Tynemouth Garrison at an hour's notice on Saturday. Since their arrival very few of the men have been allowed to leave the Garrison.

NOVEL FISHING EXPERIMENTS.—On Monday afternoon, the large screw lighter, the Bull Dog, was engaged in the estuary of the Tyne trying experiments with an approved net to be employed in deep sea fishing, in which by a system of inflation, it is fully believed by its promoters an entire revolution will be effected in fishing in the North Sea.

LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE AT STANLEY.—On Monday last, the foundation stone of a school-house for Stanley was laid there by Major Joicey, of Urpeth Lodge, by whom the site for the building and a munificent subscription towards its erection had been given. The usual formalities having been observed, Major Joicey adjusted the stone in a most artistic manner, and having declared it duly and formally laid addressed those present to the effect that he hoped God in whose name and to whose honour and glory the present undertaking was commenced, might bless and further that object and end by promoting the happiness of the people by their increase in knowledge and by their progress in education. The major then gave a sum of money to be distributed among the workmen, when the proceedings terminated.

THE SALARIES OF THE DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHORISTERS INCREASED.—The members of the Cathedral Choir, sent in a petition to the Dean and Chapter asking for an increase in their salaries, and on Saturday last the Chapter agreed to increase their pay £20 per annum, on the understanding that they do not accept any engagements to sing out of the city of Durham. The salaries will now amount to £102 per annum. One or two of the singing men, however, who are in the habit of attending concerts, &c., throughout the county, are dissatisfied with the decision of the Chapter, as the increase will not be equivalent to the sum received by these means. The pay of the bellringers was also increased £2 per annum, and the cathedral bells will in future ring a peal for morning service every Sunday morning.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE ON THE TYNEMOUTH RAILWAY.—On Sunday afternoon, a boy named Robert George Wood, nine years of age, son of Mr George Wood, furniture broker, North Shields, died from injuries received by being struck by an engine on Thursday night. The little fellow was along with his father, who is employed at a coal depot abutting the railway, and had been out seeking birds' nests in the plantation opposite the House of Correction. When crossing the line in returning, the eleven o'clock train from Newcastle to Tynemouth suddenly emerged from the North Shields Tunnel, and the little fellow, getting frightened, ran along the line instead of jumping off, and the consequence was he was struck by one of the buffers on the head and hurled over the embankment. His skull was fractured, from the injuries of which he has died. At an inquest held on Monday night a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SUICIDE AT CLOUSDEN HILL, NEAR KILLINGWORTH.—On Sunday morning at ten o'clock, as two young men called Scott and Cowell, were walking on the banks which surround the pond in the middle of the above quarry they observed a man's cap lying at the margin of the pond. They also noticed that the water had apparently been disturbed, some froth being upon the top of the water. An alarm was given, and attempts were made, but unsuccessfully to find the body. On Monday morning however, it transpired that a man named Ralph Bailes, was missing from West Moor, and the cap being identified as his, another attempt was made by means of a raft and grappling iron when his body was recovered. He has been in a low way for some time, and left his home on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, so that he had gone straight to the place.

STRANGE FREAK OF A CHILD.—On Monday evening as a train which leaves the Morpeth Station of the Blyth and Tyne Railway at 6 15 was proceeding at full speed between Hepscott and Choppington, and when about half a mile from the latter place, a group of children were seen standing close to the rails a short distance in advance of the engine. The driver commenced to blow the whistle, and three out of the group fell back to a safe distance from the line, but the fourth, a girl between ten and twelve years of age, continued to stand to her post till the train was close upon her, when the stoker, observing her danger, ran forward and hurled a lump of coal at her, causing her to stagger backward. Her foot caught the signal wire and threw her down, and she was much cut and bruised. Had she been allowed to stand to her post without doubt her clothing would have been caught by the engine and her body completely mangled.

FORESTERS' DEMONSTRATION NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Saturday the members of Court Robson, No. 2,961, held their ninth anniversary at the house of Mr Richard Rhodes, Shaftoe Arms, Byers Green, near Bishop Auckland. The members to the number of 85, met at the court room, and forming into procession, marched to the church, where divine service was held, conducted by the Rev. J. W. Hick. Afterwards the procession was re-formed, and headed by the Shildon Sax-horn Band, and accompanied by their band and regalia, proceeded to the Byers Green Colliery, from thence to Water Slacks, and round by Whitworth, and finishing off at Dr Hardy's, at Byers Green, and back to their court room, where an excellent dinner was served. The chair was occupied by Mr Reed, viewer of the Byers Green Colliery, and the vice-chair by Mr T. Watson, overman. The total number of members it was stated was one hundred and forty, and the funds amounted to £177 10s 6d.

CHARGE AGAINST CORNISH MINERS.—On Saturday last, two Cornish miners were brought before the Durham County Magistrates charged with absenting themselves from the service of their master. It appeared that a short time ago the agents of the Earl of Durham procured a number of miners from Cornwall to work at Sherburn Colliery, but since their arrival in the north a large number of them have absconded, in many instances leaving their families behind them. The prisoners were among those who have left their work, and they were apprehended by P.C. Mackay during last week working at Castle Colliery, near Shotley Bridge. Both men pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—On Monday, five other Cornish miners, who had been apprehended by the same officer working at Lintz Colliery pleaded guilty to leaving their employment at Sherburn Hill Colliery. One of them was committed to gaol for one month, two others for fourteen days, while the remainder were discharged on promising to return to their work.

SOUTH DURHAM AND NORTH YORKSHIRE CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.—On Monday a general meeting of the members of this association, to appoint officers, pass rules, and transact general business, was held at the Mechanics' Hall, Darlington. The prospects of the society are very encouraging, a great number of farmers and leading agriculturists having given the society their support and encouragement. There was a good attendance at the meeting. Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., was called upon to occupy the chair, and in opening the proceedings said he cordially agreed with the objects proposed by the Chamber. On the motion of Mr Smurthwaite, Mr Ed. Backhouse was elected president of the society. The vice-presidents appointed were:—Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., Captain Surtees, M.P., Mr F. A. Milbanke, M.P., Mr J. H. Aylmer, Walworth Castle, Major Cochrane, Mr H. K. Spark, Darlington, Mr H. A. W. Cocks, Middleton, and Mr A. Pease, Darlington, with power to add to their number. Mr Samuel Richardson, land agent and agricultural architect, of Darlington, was appointed hon. secretary. Mr E. Backhouse was unanimously appointed treasurer. The rules of the Chamber were then considered and passed, and the meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A FISHERMAN SHOT BY A RIFLEMAN AT HARTLEPOOL.—On Tuesday evening two members of the Hartlepool Rifles (19th Durham Volunteers) went on to a space of ground in front of No 1 Battery, on Hartlepool Cliff, for the purpose of rifle practice. The space of ground is about 300 yards, and at the north end they placed a square piece of inch planking for a target. Where this was erected was close to the edge of the cliff and from the position they stood to fire the shots would go seawards. Before commencing to practice they assured themselves that there were no boats about or persons below on the rocks. A fishing boat, however, had either escaped their notice or had been behind a disconnected piece of the cliff at the time of their survey, for they had no sooner started firing than the boat, which was manned by an old man, named Archibald Hunter, and John Pounder, got directly opposite the range of their shots. Two or three balls struck the water close to the boat, and the fishermen, then aware of their danger, began to call out as loudly as ever they could, but their cries apparently had not been heard by the riflemen. The fishermen were engaged in casting their lines, and remained in their dangerous position, instead of pulling away, and the consequence was that one of the balls which had evidently passed through the target, struck the old man, Hunter, near the mouth, and took a piece of flesh out of the cheek. The wound was of an ugly nature and the blood gushed out most profusely. Pounder became terror-stricken on seeing such a flow of blood, and the old man laid down in the boat becoming insensible from the hemorrhage. Fortunately another fishing boat was coming up towards them, and Pounder hailed it. Two of the crew got in and assisted Pounder ashore with the old man, and the firing of the riflemen was stopped by the united shouts of the fishermen, who made them aware that an accident had occurred. The poor old man was taken to Dr. Stamp, who dressed his wounds.

The rate of mortality for the past week was 21 per 1000 in London, 20 in Edinburgh, 19 in Dublin, 16 in Bristol, 26 in Birmingham, 27 in Liverpool, 29 in Manchester, 20 in Salford, 18 in Sheffield, 24 in Leeds, 23 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 27 in Glasgow.

FORESTERS' BAND.—This band met at the house of Bro. Watson, Percy-street, Newcastle, on Thursday evening, for practice. It is intended to hold the next practice on Tuesday evening, and every alternate Saturday afterwards. On the suggestion of Bro. Spinks, it was agreed that the subscriptions be collected, in order to procure the uniform for the band.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A WORKMAN IN NEWCASTLE.—Robert Archbold, 19, a labourer, was severely injured at the works in connection with the new theatre, in Westgate-street, in this town, on Wednesday. Archbold had been passing through the building to some works in the back part, when a brick fell from the top part of the building, upwards of 60 feet, and struck him on the back part of the head. He sustained a severe contusion of the scalp and concussion. He was conveyed to the Infirmary where he now remains in a hopeless state.

FORESTRY.—COURT EARL PERCY.—On Tuesday evening this court held its usual meeting at the house of Bro. John Watson, Three Bulls' Heads, Percy-street, Newcastle. During the evening P.C.R. Joshua Anderson, of Court Northumberland, and others attended, and spoke at length on Forestry; two new members were also proposed. The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to Bros. Hay, Cranston, Spinks (one of the Band), who gave "Last Rose of Summer" on the cornet, and the renowned Bro. Sutherland, S.C.R., the local poet, gave "Gan farther up the toon, Geordie Broon," in capital style.

FORESTRY AT BLAYDON.—The half-yearly meeting of Court Joseph Cowen, No. 4,625, was held on Saturday night. The secretary, Bro. John Daglish, gave a statement for the half year, which showed the income to be £89 4s 2d, and the expenditure £64 15s 11d, leaving a balance of £24 8s 3d. Fifteen members have been initiated during the half-year, making a total of 121 members. After the court business was gone through, an archery club was inaugurated, when a number of the brethren put their names down as members. Bro. Robert Forster was elected president, Mr John Cunningham treasurer, and Mr John Daglish secretary.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening, E. Pomphrey, Esq., gave a lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, on "Labrador and the Moravian Mission," —C. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park, presiding. The lecturer had visited Labrador about two years ago, and had got a knowledge of the country and of the manners and customs of the people. He had noticed also the marked changes that had taken place in the morals of the people through the preaching of the Moravian brethren, all of which he brought out in his lecture, and illustrated it by a number of diagrams. There was a large attendance of Sunday school teachers (for whom the lecture was principally intended), and a number of the public.

The Northumberland and Newcastle Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., assembled on Friday (yesterday), for eight days' permanent duty in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and on Friday, the 2nd August, an inspection of the corps will be made by an officer, appointed by the Horse Guards for that purpose. The following promotions in the regiment have been gazetted:—Major Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bell, who retires; Captain Bryan Burrell to be Major, vice Ridley; Lieutenant John Anderson to be Captain, vice Clayton deceased; Lieutenant W. L. Anderson to be Captain, vice Burrell; Cornet G. H. Sham-Storey to be Lieutenant, vice J. Anderson; Cornet G. A. Fenwick to be Lieutenant, vice W. L. Anderson; John Straker, gent., to be Cornet, vice Storey; Walter James, gent., to be Cornet, vice Fenwick. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut.-Col. Matthew Bell in the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry, and in consideration of his long service to the regiment to approve of his retaining his rank, and wearing his uniform.

THE STATIONS OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—The stationing committee of the Wesleyan Conference have just issued their first draft of the stations of the preachers, and the following are the appointments for this district:—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: (Brunswick, &c.), Thomas Vasey, Wm. Tyson; One asked; John P. Haswell, Supernumerary. (Blenheim Street, &c.), John McKenny, Wm. H. Kendall. One asked.—Gateshead: Robt. Haworth, Peter Mackenzie, Joseph Dawson. North Shields: George Turner (a), Wm. Rodwell Jones.—South Shields: William Bond, William H. Bainbridge, Frederick E. Toyne (East Jarrow). Joseph M. Browne (Jarrow).—Blyth: James Kendall, John R. Bennett (Bedlington).—Morpeth: Samuel Lucas (b), who shall change on one Sunday in every six weeks with the ministers of the Blyth Circuit.—Sunderland: George Blanchflower, George Sergeant, W. H. Cave, John Broadbent, James E. Hargreaves.—Houghton-le-Spring: Joseph Hirst, Edward Day.—Durham: Robert Lewis, Isaac Gould, Thomas Hepton.—Wolsingham: John Walters, Henry Marchbank (St. John's, Weardale), David Jones (a) (Stanhope).—Hexham: John Booth, John Fallon.—Shotley Bridge: Richard Potch, John Malvern (Leadgate), George G. Letters (Prudhoe).—Alston: John Newton, John H. Morgan. One asked.—Allendale-Town: Harry Pedley, James W. Escott (Limestone Brae, Haydon Bridge).—Alnwick: Edmund B. Warters, Thomas Hind (Amble).—Berwick: Charles B. Richie, who shall change on one Sunday in every six weeks with the ministers of the Alnwick Circuit; Robert Tothorick, supernumerary.

INJURIES BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm of thunder and lightning which occurred on Tuesday afternoon, considerable injury was sustained in the neighbourhood of Dipton. It appears that a cartman named John Armstrong, living at Mountsett, near that place, was walking at his horse's head, near his own door, when he was struck on the back of the head by the electric fluid. His hat has completely shivered to pieces. The fluid then ran down his watch chain, melting several of the links on the way, and afterwards ripped the cloth of his trousers off one leg, leaving the lining intact. It ripped the leather of the heel off one, and nearly tore off the heel of the other boot, but left his feet untouched. He was severely injured, however, by the visitation, but is, we are glad to state, recovering. His horse was knocked down at the same time, and severely injured. A farm house near at hand, in the occupation of Mr Edward Wilkinson, was struck at the same time by the lightning. The electric fluid entered at the chimney, knocking down the whole of the lime, but leaving the brickwork unharmed. It then struck and set fire to a crinoline under the bed, but did not injure the bed itself. It then struck a mug of dough standing at the fireside, scattering the paste all over the house. After stripping the plaster off the wall, the current made its exit from the house by the window, breaking a pane of glass as it took its departure. It was highly fortunate that no one was in the house at the time, or loss of life might have been sustained. Two horses at work in the neighbouring fields were also knocked down and injured.

DEATH OF MR WILLIAM HEDLEY.—Our obituary of to-day announces the removal by death of another of our useful citizens, Mr William Hedley. He expired at his residence, on Monday, after a useful life of sixty-nine years. At the age of nineteen, he left his native town, Hexham, and came to Gateshead, where he has since uninterruptedly resided. We cannot, as public journalists speak too highly of the public and philanthropic services which Mr Hedley has rendered to this borough. He did not make himself very prominent in public affairs, but always worked with a tact and skill which commanded success. We cannot, at such a time, be in error in mentioning a few, out of the many, public institutions with which Mr Hedley was associated. The Gateshead Bible Society has lost its worthy treasurer, one of its earliest committeemen, and one of its most liberal supporters. Since its commencement in 1833, Mr Hedley took a most lively interest its welfare. He was one of the founders of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute in 1826, and from its commencement till the day of his death continued a member of the committee. For the institution he has done much, and was always at his post, when his advice was eagerly sought, and always readily and courteously given. He was also secretary to the Gateshead Soup Kitchen, a duty which he performed to the satisfaction of all, and which he continued to discharge till he closed his career of earthly usefulness. Mr Hedley performed other very useful duties, but suffice it to say, that he lived in the light of universal respect, and we are sure that our readers will join with us in saying that Gateshead can ill spare him. His remains were interred on Thursday, in the Gateshead Cemetery, in presence of a large number of friends, amongst whom were various gentlemen representing the committees of the Gateshead Bible Society, and Mechanics' Institute. The officiating minister was the Rev. George Stewart, of St. James's, Newcastle, of which church the deceased was a member. *Requiescat in pace.*—*Gateshead Observer.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING WHILE BATHING.—A melancholy accident, which created some excitement in Sunderland, occurred on Wednesday morning, when a young man, named Breadalbane Smith, a clerk, aged twenty-one, was drowned at sea while bathing. Mr Smith and two young men, named Scott and Pattinson, went to the beach, near the Blue House, about half-a-mile south of the Docks, and stripping, went into the sea, on the north side of one of the timber groynes. Unfortunately there was a strong sea on at the time, and a back sweep, running outwards on the ground, which rendered it difficult for bathers to keep their legs. The three also went in on the north side, where the sea was much stronger than on the south, just under the breakwater. Messrs Scott and Pattinson swam out for some distance, the deceased being between them and the shore. They had not gone far, however, when they heard the cries of Mr Smith, and swimming in to the shore, they found him struggling and in difficulties, from, it is supposed, an attack of cramp. They got hold of him, and endeavoured to reach shoal water, but before they could get near to the shore, a heavy sea broke over them, completely burying them, and dividing the party. Mr Scott was the first to recover, and, feeling much exhausted, he swam to the shore, but hearing the cries of Mr Pattinson, who was struggling for his life, he went off to his assistance, and though almost overcome, succeeded in reaching him, and tending him to land. Some other parties were bathing on the south side of the breakwater, and they were alarmed with the intelligence that a young man was drowning. One of them, a foreigner, M. P. Mavani, offered to swim off to Smith's assistance if any one would go with him, but there was no response. The body was by this time floating out to sea, nothing but the black hair being seen above water, but there were no boats near or life lines by which help could be rendered, and the group on shore seemed to have been too paralysed to render effective aid. In a few moments the body sank. Efforts were subsequently made to recover the body, and the spot where the body was last seen was searched, but it was not until three hours after the accident (which took place at 6.30 a.m.) that it was picked up at sea, a mile from the place, by a pilot coble, and brought into the dock. The deceased was a young man much esteemed.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR GRIFFITHS.—We understand that a testimonial to Dr Griffiths, lately residing at Annfield Plain, has been determined on by the inhabitants of that place and neighbourhood. Mr Griffiths has endeared himself during his residence at this place to those who came in contact with him by the kindness and attention he invariably paid to those to whom he attended personally, and we have no doubt that many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of testifying their respect for his character by contributions to so desirable an object. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr James Brown, of Annfield Plain, and other friends.

INQUEST AT OXHILL.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mr Errington, Oxhill, on the body of a child which was found at High Kyo on Monday. It appears that a person named Wilson saw a dog carrying about something in its mouth which she thought looked something like the body of a child, and on coming up with the animal she found her fears confirmed. Information was at once given to P.C. Newbolt, of Annfield Plain, who called upon Dr. Hooper, who made a *post-mortem* examination, and stated in evidence that he was of opinion that the body was that of a seven months' child, but was unable to state the sex. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the surgeon's evidence.

BRANDLING v. PLUMMER.—In the Vice Chancellor's Court on Monday, before Sir R. Malins, the case of Brandling v. Plummer, in which his Honour on Wednesday last decided on the construction of a deed, and which relates to very large estates in the North, was now heard on further consideration and a petition. Mr Bailey, Q.C., Mr Glasse, Q.C., Mr Toller, Q.C., Mr Dickenson, Q.C., Mr Schomberg, Q.C., Mr Cotton, Q.C., Mr Karslake, Q.C., Mr E. F. Smith, Q.C., Mr Faber, Mr Jones Bateman, Mr Freeling, Mr Dickens, Mr Marten, Mr Babington, and Mr Kingdom appeared in the case. The Vice-Chancellor directed certain inquiries. The further hearing stands till a future day.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT BLYTH.—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended public meeting was held in the Central Hall, Waterloo, Blyth, presided over by the Rev. Thomas Clifton, of Blyth, for the purpose of formally recognising a body at present worshipping in the Central Hall. The proceedings were opened at half-past seven by prayer, after which the rev. chairman introduced the subject of the assemblage by recounting the various circumstances which had led to the constitution of a new and independent church. The Rev. George Stewart, and the Rev. H. J. Robjohns, of Newcastle, addressed the meeting, dwelling on the principles of Congregationalism. At the close of the addresses the members of the new body celebrated, for the first time together, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, after which the meeting separated.

PRESENTATION AT ECKINGTON.—On Thursday evening an interesting presentation was made to C. D. Balleny, Esq., late assistant steward of the Renishaw estate, near Eckington. The presentation consisted of a gold chain purchased from Mr Myers, High-street, Sheffield, and was subscribed for by the workmen on the estate at Renishaw. A deputation of workmen, accompanied by S. Williams, J. T. Jones and E. Wright, Esqrs., waited on Mr Balleny at his residence, where the presentation was made by Mr Williams. Mr Balleny replied in very appropriate terms. Speeches were made by most of the deputation, and toasts were given, including the health of Lady Sitwell, which was responded to by Mr Balleny; and also the health of the late steward, J. R. Bellyse, Esq. A very pleasant hour was spent, all regretting, however, the loss of Mr Balleny who is leaving to join Mr Bellyse at Chirk, North Wales, in a similar situation to that which he has held at Renishaw. we may also add that among the many tokens of regard presented to Mr Balleny by friends at Renishaw is a very superb time piece, the gift of Lady Sitwell, owner of the estate.—*Sheffield Independent.*

A SERIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE.—On Tuesday morning, Matthew Clint, a cabman, was brought before the Durham borough magistrates, charged with breaking and entering the house of Mr George Oswald, the landlord of the Market Hotel, Durham, and stealing therefrom a suit of clothes and two quilts. It appears that on Tuesday morning Oswald was awoke about two o'clock by hearing a noise on the stairs of his house, and he challenged the intruder. A voice, which he recognised as that of Matthew Clint, a man whom he casually employed, answered, "Wish you b——." Mr Oswald at once gave chase to the housebreaker downstairs, but he escaped from the house by the scullery window. Mr Oswald returned upstairs, and on looking out of the window saw Clint leaving a cab which is allowed to stand before his door all night. Having got his clothes on, Mr Oswald searched the house, and found that a suit of clothes had been removed from the bedside of a man in his employment, and two quilts had also been lifted. At four o'clock he gave information at the police station of the affair, but, in the meanwhile, P.C. Collinson had visited the cab in front of the Market Hotel, and found the clothes there wrapped in a bundle. The case was put in the hands of Detective Brown, who apprehended Clint at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, and that officer, on examination, found that the quilts had been thrown on to the top of a press bedstead. This was not the first offence of the kind committed by the prisoner, who seemed to treat the matter as a good joke, and he was remanded until Monday next.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT SUNDERLAND.—DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE VICTIM.—On Tuesday afternoon one the Sunderland magistrates and the clerk proceeded to Pemberton Colliery, Monkwearmouth, to take the dying deposition of a pitman named Joseph Bulmer, who lay at the point of death in consequence of the injuries he is said to have received at the hands of another pitman, named John M'Anally, sen., and working at the same colliery. It appears that on the night of Friday, the 5th of July, the night of the colliery pay day, Bulmer, M'Anally, and a lot more of the pitmen, were at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Bridge Row, the house where the pitmen mostly meet. Here during the course of the night a disturbance arose and some quarrelling ensued, many of the company being either drunk or far gone that way, and when the men turned out it was near midnight. At the door some fighting was going on with strangers, and Bulmer went up to them and was advising them to go home and not to fight. He had scarcely got the words out of his mouth when some one, said to be M'Anally, came behind, and, with a treacherous and cowardly blow, aimed direct for the head, felled Bulmer to the ground. The latter was picked up insensible and led away home, where it was discovered that he had a very serious wound on the back part of his head—whether inflicted by a blow from a stone or a blunt instrument, or sustained by falling on the kerbstone or some projection, is yet to be ascertained. Bulmer has since been attended by Mr Smith and Mr Davis, surgeons. He has never been able to leave his bed from the injuries he sustained. On Sunday he was at times insensible, and, erysipelas having supervened, he was considered in so dangerous a state that, on the surgeon's certificate, M'Anally was taken into custody at the colliery on Monday night, and taken before the magistrates and remanded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.

The election of a member of Parliament to represent Birmingham in the room of Mr William Scholefield, deceased, took place on Tuesday. The two candidates were Mr George Dixon (Liberal) and Mr Samuel S. Lloyd (Liberal Conservative). The following is the state of the poll:—Nine a.m.—Dixon, 591; Lloyd, 469. Ten a.m.—Dixon, 1,891; Lloyd, 1,434. Eleven a.m.—Dixon, 3,291; Lloyd, 2,407. One p.m.—Dixon, 4,615; Lloyd, 3,453. Two p.m.—Dixon, 5,131; Lloyd, 3,718. Three p.m.—Dixon, 5,562; Lloyd, 3,948; and at the close—Dixon, 6,054; and Lloyd, 4,208. There was considerable excitement in the centre of the town.

COVENTRY.

The candidates were Mr Jackson (Liberal) and Mr B. Ferrand (Conservative). The election, which took place on Tuesday, was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr M. J. Treherne. The following is the state of the poll:—Nine a.m.—Jackson, 571; Ferrand, 471. Ten a.m.—Jackson, 1,258; Ferrand, 1,110. Eleven p.m.—Jackson, 1,819; Ferrand, 1,649. Twelve o'clock.—Jackson, 2,091; Ferrand, 1,825. One p.m.—Jackson, 2,232; Ferrand, 1,964. Two p.m.—Jackson, 2,291; Ferrand, 2,008. Three p.m.—Jackson, 2,360; Ferrand, 2,087; and at the close.—Jackson, 2,421; and Ferrand, 2,114.

Correspondence.

CONSETT WATER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Permit me to ask why it is that we have such filthy water every time it comes on rain. Can this not be prevented? Is it not possible to ascertain what has been done in towns that are similarly situated? Is there anything in the position of Consett when renders her liable to exceptional legislation?

Yours, &c.,
AN INQUIRER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. Town, Esq.

Owing to there being only one magistrate present, a few cases were adjourned for a fortnight.

Thomas Kinlin, Black Hill, navvy, was charged by John Kirton, of the same place, with assaulting him on the 8th of July. Compromised.

William Vosper and George Batey, Annfield Plain, miners, were apprehended by Sergeant Wood on a charge of being drunk and riotous in the streets at Consett, on the evening of the 26th of July, 1867. Sergt. Wood stated that on the evening in question he found the defendants drunk and fighting in the streets, and a large crowd of people gathered round them. Sergeant Scott bore testimony to the evidence given. Each fined 14s 4d, including costs.

Roger Oswald and Thomas Fox, of Annfield Plain, miners, were charged by Sergeant Wood with assaulting him at Consett whilst in the execution of his duty in endeavouring to rescue Wm. Vosper and Geo. Batey from him whilst in lawful custody, on the evening of the 20th of July. The evidence being corroborated by Sergeant Scott, they were each fined 14s 4d, including costs.

Robert Nicholson, Thomas Williamson, Thos. Smith, and Thomas Robson, of Consett, were summoned at the instance of P.C. Thompson to answer a charge of obstructing a certain footway situate at Consett, and causing a great annoyance to passengers thereon on the 7th of July. They were each fined 18s 6d, including costs.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Messrs R. W. HODGSON, J. WALKER, and C. LAMB.

ABSENTING FROM EMPLOYMENT.

Walker Cowell, pitman, was charged with breach of contract with the Washington Colliery Company, but, as he promised to go back to his employment, the case was withdrawn.

SELLING BEER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Edward M'Cann, Felling, was charged, at the instance of Sergeant Thompson, with selling beer without a license, and was fined 10s and costs, in all £1 0s 6d.

STEALING COALS.

John Wilkin and John Maxwell, middle-aged men in the employment of Messrs Hugh Lee Pattinson and Company, were charged with stealing 15 cwts. 2 qrs. weight of coals, the property of the North Eastern Railway Company, at the Felling, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before Major JOICEY, E. T. SMITH, Esq., A. TOWN, Esq., and the Rev. H. BARRATT.

CHARGE OF CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT EAST KYO.

Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of a publican residing at East Kyo, was charged with concealing the birth of her illegitimate child. It appears that on Monday night last a person residing at East Kyo was shocked at the sight of a greyhound playing on the village green with what seemed to be the body of a child. The hound was stopped, the body taken from it, and carried into one of the houses. P.C. Newbolt and a medical gentleman were then sent for. Suspicion pointed to the prisoner as the mother of the child, and it was thought that the dog had scratched the body up from a midden in the rear of her father's premises. She was apprehended by P.C. Newbolt, who had her examined by Dr. Hooper, of Annfield Plain, and that gentleman stated that the prisoner had apparently been recently delivered of a child. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday night, when the medical evidence went to show that the body was that of a seven months' child, which had evidently been still-born. When first apprehended by Newbolt, the prisoner denied the maternity of the child, but when examined by Dr. Hooper she admitted to him that she was the mother, but hoped that he would not say anything about it.—As the prisoner had only been in custody since the previous day, and no time had been allowed her to retain a legal gentleman for her defence, she was remanded, bail being accepted for her appearance next week.

KEEPING A SAVAGE DOG.

Robson Evans, hawker, was charged with allowing a ferocious dog to go at large. It appeared from the statement of a boy named Robert Simpson, that on Thursday the 28th of June, he was coming down the street near his mother's house, when the dog in question flew out from beneath defendant's cart, seized him below the knee, and inflicted a wound about an inch and a half long, afterwards retreating beneath the cart again. The defendant said he was unaware of the offence, as he was at Newcastle on that day. His wife was, however, out selling fish in Consett on the day in question, and the complainant was in the act of stealing the fish when the dog flew on him. Mrs Evans stated that the boy was a very mischievous little fellow, and on the day when the offence was committed she found him at one of his pranks on her cart from which she was selling fish. The bench considered the case proved, and fined the defendant 2s 6d and costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

DEFECTIVE TENEMENTS AT IVESTON.

At the instance of the Leadgate Board of Health John Moore was summoned for having a house in the village of Iveston without the requisite water-closet accommodation. Superintendent Thompson said he was Inspector of Nuisances to the Leadgate Local Board of Health, and on the 14th of November last he served the defendant with summonses to have his property provided with water-closet accommodation. This had not been done up to this time, and the present steps were taken to compel him to comply with the order. The bench ordered the necessary work to be complete within fourteen days, and payment of the costs of the present hearing.

George Minto was summoned for a similar offence in the village of Iveston. The defendant had been ordered to provide the requisite water closet accommodation on the 14th of November last, but not having done so the present proceedings were taken. That morning, however, the work had been commenced, but an order was pressed for to strengthen the hands of the inspector in the event of the work being stopped. A similar order was made. Neither of the defendants appeared to answer the summons.

THE "SCHOOLING" NUISANCE AT BURNHOPE COLLIERY.

Wm Burlinson, John Burlinson, Job Wibey, Robert Mason, Wm. Middlemass, John Kerton, John Bell, Thos. Mason were charged by Sergeant Woodward with obstructing the highway at Burnhope Colliery, on the 6th inst. It appeared that on the day in question there was an Oddfellow's soiree at Burnhope Colliery, and about two o'clock Sergeant Woodward, in company with P. C. Forster, saw two immense schools comprising not less than a hundred and fifty persons in full operation. The two officers consulted as to the best means of getting near enough to the "schools" to get the names of those present, but without hitting on any definite plan, and meanwhile they noticed a number of persons obstructed on the footpath by the number of men who had congregated together. At last a definite plan was hit upon. The officers crept round by the neighbouring inn, by that means they got within about a hundred and fifty yards of the schools and caught some of those participating in the amusement. The moment the officers were seen, however, the crowd scattered as if a shell had been thrown in their midst, some of the men took one route, some another, others sat down, while a few bold ones came forward and met the officers face to face. Woodward gave orders to his subordinate to take as many names as possible, and the prisoners were recognised and booked. The whole of the men bitterly denied all participation in the "schooling" that was going on, although they admitted being at the place in question when the offence was committed. In consequence of the men having to attend the court on the previous Thursday when their case could not be taken, the magistrates agreed to allow the men to go on payment of costs.

AN IRONWORKERS' SERMON.

Agreeably to intimation, Mr Macgregor preached a special sermon in the Town Hall, Consett, to the Consett ironworkers, on Sunday evening. The hall was crowded to such an extent that additional seats had to be brought in.

Precisely at six o'clock worship began by the singing of a well-known hymn, and after prayer and reading, the preacher said he had no intention of taking a Scripture text and expounding it, but read a verse in Matthew's Gospel, where it is stated that without a parable Christ did not teach the people—and if the master taught by parable, so also might the servant. He then began to draw lessons from his recent visit to the ironworks. After noticing how true it was still that man must earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, he went on to compare men to so much iron ore, and to trace out the analogy between the one becoming malleable iron and the other Christians. First—One has a common nature, so have all men; secondly, one is part iron and part slag, so men have a capacity for religion, kept back by much sin. Then the process: ore must go into the furnace, so men are made wise by sorrow. Ore comes out of the furnace melted and becomes pig iron, rough, but having consistency. So after our first troubles much evil taken away, yet rough, but sorrow runs together the loose elements of our character. The iron goes back into the furnace, and is again melted. The puddler takes it out and sends it away to the hammer to be soundly beaten. So with man, when God is leading him; he is troubled and beaten on every side. But even this is not enough. Iron must be cut in pieces, a pile made of it, and then cast into the furnace. And thus it is often with our hopes and blessings all cut up, cut in pieces, till even our hearts are as if cut asunder; yet even then we go into the furnace. Troubles seldom come on us singly. But when the iron now comes out and is stretched into lengths it is ready for any use, for plates or rails, or tools, or any purpose. So with the Christian; he too is ready for active service. Mr Macgregor then described the various denominational irons—the Primitive Methodist being made into ploughshares, to break up the fallow ground; the Wesleyan into files and pruning hooks to polish and beautify the believers; the Presbyterian into anchors and cables, to keep steady the good ship amidst the storms; the Baptist iron was not made into cisterns to hold water as some said, but into trumpets and trowels to arouse and to build; while the Episcopalian iron, although there was much splendid stuff in it, was rather too much alloyed to be of real service at present. But as Archdeacon Prest said the other day, it will be put on its trial before long. To make iron all hands were at work; so all Christians were required to labour for their faith. The preacher then referred to the great hill of rubbish outside the works, and compared it to the fate of the lost, fit only to be cast out; and closed with an appeal to all to become real iron.

Mr Macgregor intends to continue sermons on various popular topics, and as they will be duly announced in the *Guardian*, our readers will be made aware of them in good time, and we trust the Town Hall may produce some first-class spiritual iron.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending July 20th, 1867:—

	1867. Miles open 1229.			1866. Miles open 1207½		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	23,929	0	0	24,586	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	51,280	0	0	47,857	0	0
Total	75,209	0	0	72,443	0	0
Aggregate	224,048	0	0	215,791	0	0

NINEVEH AND BABYLON.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Tract Society, to hear a lecture from the Rev. J. T. Harwood, of Crook, upon "Babylon: Its rise, progress, and fall." A tolerable company assembled, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Shotley Bridge, took the chair.

The Chairman briefly introduced the lecturer.

The Rev. J. T. Harwood, who began by speaking of the profitableness of the study of ancient history, showing how exciting it was to read of the progress and conquests of nations, and lamentable to ponder over their retrogression and fall. The interest and profit was especially deepened when the chequered career of a country was connected with Scripture, and when its history was the fulfilment of prophecy. This was the case with Babylon. The chronology of Babylon was very defective, but there remained sufficient that was authentic for the grand purposes of Divine Providence. Its starting point was clear, as the building of the Tower of Babel was the beginning of that empire. It began in man's presumption and the confusion of tongues. Centuries of its history, however, had been entirely lost, and there was only what be designated the dynasty of fable to fill up the blank. Having glanced over the principal features of the fabulous records, he came to what was termed the Assyrian dynasty, 750 B.C., and then turned to the records of Holy Writ. Nineveh was then in power, but, after negociating about the matter, the Governor of Babylon and the King of the Medes came against the city, determining to raze it to the ground. During the siege the river Tigris was flooded mightily, which sapped the foundation of the walls of the palaces, whereupon they fell, and the invading forces at once marched in and carried out their work of carnage and demolition; thus, though they knew it not, bringing to pass the prophecy of Nahum. The desert sands were blown over its ruins, and the once glorious Nineveh was buried out of sight. The decay of Nineveh was the making of Babylon. The lecturer then launched into the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and after admitting the truthfulness of the prevailing supposition that Nebuchadnezzar was a bad, iniquitous, proud man, he went on to show that he was also a great man. Probabilities were that he was the architect and builder of the gorgeous Babylon, a graphic description of which the lecturer gave. He was great as a warrior. His powers of endurance were such that after subduing the district, he besieged Tyre thirteen years, at the end of which time be captured the stronghold. This monarch was also unconsciously doing the work of God. The taking of Egypt was an example of his superior military ability; and be was, in truth, one of the greatest conquerors the world ever saw. He was also used as a scourge in the hand of God against the idolatrous nation of Judah, and three times he brought them under his power, bringing away among other captives, Daniel after the first invasion and Ezekiel after the second. The lecturer here noticed a singular incident connected with the third invasion of the land of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar. Ezekiel in captivity prophesied that Zedekiah, king of Judah, should be brought a captive to Babylon but should not see it; while Jeremiah prophesied in Jerusalem that the eyes of Zedekiah should see the king's (Nebuchadnezzar's) eyes. Sceptics regarded that as a contradiction of prophecies; but a satisfactory explanation was not wanting. The king of Babylon during the invasion did look into Zedekiah's eyes, after which the latter was captured and his eyes were ordered to be pulled out, in which state he was taken to Babylon, but never saw it; hence both were true. Furthermore, Nebuchadnezzar was a seer, in proof of which he instanced his remarkable dreams, his own future being unveiled to him in visions. When looking into the furnace into which the three Hebrew children had been cast, he had been privileged with a sight of the pre-incarnate Jesus. During the seven years that reason had abdicated its throne, and his body had been wet with the dews of heaven,—which was the result of his pride—Daniel would doubtless act in the capacity of prime minister, not king, consequently when his understanding returned unto him, he had not to fight for his throne, but "his counsellors and his lords sought unto him, and he was established in his kingdom." He was a changed man, and the lecturer thought he was not wrong in saying that he was now shining before the throne of God. They had now passed the last of the meridian splendour of Babylon. Years rolled on and the Hebrew was still a captive; they had come to the reign of the weakest and wickedest of kings—Belshazzar. The seventy prophetical years were drawing to a conclusion, and the hearts of the daughters of Judah were sad as they sat by Babel's streams and thought of Zion; but a brighter day was about to dawn upon them Cyrus, a valorous young man, commander of the Persian army, (a short sketch of whose antecedents was given by the lecturer) and Crœsus, king of Lydia, were then introduced. They declared war against the king of the Chaldeans, and at the time appointed the armies met. An exciting pourtrayal of the battle was given, which resulted in the triumph of the united forces of the Cyrus and Crœsus, though the Chaldeans considerably outnumbered them. Subsequently, Cyrus laid seige to Babylon, which might have been considered an abortive transaction, and the attempt would probably be sneered at by the Babylonians. He arranged his army around the walls of the city. Two long years had passed away, and no impression had been made upon the massive wall. The feast of Bel had arrived—the one day in the year when the entire of the inhabitants got drunk, consequently patrician and plebian were alike given up to licentiousness. While that was the state of affairs inside of the city, Cyrus and his men were working outside. A little while before, the thought had struck him to turn the course of the Euphrates. That was done, and on the night of the feast the invaders entered the city, and brought to pass the mysterious handwriting which Daniel had interpreted that same night—"numbered, weighed, divided"—for "the kingdom was given to the Medes and Persians," and "in that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain." Under the Medo-Persian rule it was decreed that the Hebrews should have their liberty, and they returned to their own land. Babylon thenceforth ceased to be a royal city, and the prophecy respecting its demolition was to the letter brought to pass. Every king or general that attacked it was victorious, and ere long it was entirely depopulated. The Persians subsequently made a park of it for wild beasts; but the ponderous walls at last fell, so that the denizens of the forest walked out of it. Alexander the Great having reached it, and finding it in ruins, began at once to build upon the foundations thereof; but God had said it should not be restored, and at the death of Alexander, which occurred in Babylon not long after, the project was abandoned. The Euphrates in the rainy season made havoc of the remaining ruins, making the city a great marsh; and in the dry season the once beautiful and fertile place became an arid desert. Mr Harwood then drew some lessons from the narrative, such as—(1) The frailty of human nature; (2) The immutability of the word of God; (3) Babylon as a type of our present wilderness-state; (4) Babylon as a type of the church between the Seven Hills, her doom being pronounced;—all of which were brought home to the audience with great force. In conclusion, he said that a few of his hearers would be asking—What about England? He had no hope for her unless she were true to her mission, and Lord Macaulay's New Zealander might not be a creation of the fancy after all. But let her hold her own, and begin to stop the gin shops, keep from voluptuousness, effeminacy, and crime, and she would be as a wheel going onward—the evangeliser of the world. The lecturer resumed his seat amid rapturous applause.

The lecture was delivered extemporaneously, and abundantly showed that the rev. gentleman was no tyro at the history of Babylon. The dry, historical text was relieved with some excellent remarks, and the eloquent manner in which the entire discourse was delivered elicited frequent expressions of approbation.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, in which a hope was expressed that they would soon have the pleasure of again hearing a lecture from the former, and that the latter (who removes shortly to another sphere of labour) would visit them on a similar errand.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Board-room, West-street—Mr James Hewitt in the chair. The usual statement of the relief given during the past fortnight was read by the Clerk. The number of paupers relieved in the workhouse for the first week of the fortnight ending July 22nd was 292, and for the second week 207, against 259 and 265 respectively. The numbers of vagrants relieved were 126 males, 28 females, and 21 children. Out-door relief was given during the first week of the fortnight to 2,375 persons, at a cost of £193 13s 11d; for the second week to 2,313 persons, at a cost of £167 8s 11d. For the corresponding weeks of last year the numbers were 2,269 and 2,218, at a cost of £171 5s and £158 9s 9d respectively. A letter was received from Dr. Robinson, Felling, calling attention to the fact that amongst the list of vaccinators for Heworth parish the name of Dr. Cook stood first, and as no such person resided or had resided in that parish for the past two years, the Guardians should, in justice to the other public vaccinators, cause the name to be removed from the list. It was resolved to remove Dr. Cook's name from the list of public vaccinators for Heworth, and Dr. Robinson's from the Gateshead list, as neither of these gentlemen resided in these places. On the motion of Mr Frazer, it was agreed that the Clerk be instructed to write to Dr. Brecknell, the medical officer for the Felling district, who lives in Newcastle, informing him that, according to the Poor-Law Board regulations, he must reside within his district. The only medical report received was one from Dr. Meggett, who stated that, so far as he knew, the Winlaton district was free from fever and other infectious diseases.—After attending to the relief of the poor, the Board adjourned.

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.*

WOODBINE v GATESHEAD FELL.—A match was played on Saturday last, between these clubs on the ground of the former, which resulted in favour of the Woodbine team by 8 runs.

ALEXANDRA v GATESHEAD YOUTHS.—On the evenings of the 16th 17th and 19th inst., a match was played by these clubs at Gateshead, which resulted in a victory for the Alexandra for five wickets.

WHICKHAM v UNION (2nd Eleven), Newcastle.—A match was played between these clubs on Saturday afternoon, on the ground of the former, and resulted in favour of the Union by 11 runs.

DURHAM CITY v CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Monday a match was played by these clubs, on the ground of the former, at Durham, victory being declared in favour of the Durham City team, on the first innings, by 33 runs, time not allowing the match to be played out.

GENTLEMEN OF NORTHUMBERLAND v DO. OF NORTH OF IRELAND.—This match was played on the Northumberland Ground on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Northumbrians having won the toss went in first and scored 115. The North of Ireland innings closed for 59. The bowling of Messrs Carr and French for Northumberland was well on the spot, and appeared very difficult to play. In the second innings capital play was shown on both sides, the Northumberland gentlemen making the respectable score of 85, of which number Mr T. C. Grace made 39, he having carried his bat through the whole innings. Some splendid play was made by Messrs Watson, Cordner, and Armstrong, for the Irish Gentlemen, who had to suffer defeat, as at ten minutes to six the last man was out leg before wicket, and the Northumberland gentlemen added one more to their long list of victories by 'ten minutes,' or 35 runs. The following is the score:—

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. Thompson, c Cordner, b Timms	4	c Timms, b Armstrong	14
T. C. Grace, c Sinclair, b Timms	16	not out	39
C. R. Carr, c Cordner, b Timms	14	b Cordner	4
T. Lee, b Timms	10	c Mork, b Armstrong	10
H. Coverdale, b Cowan	7	b Cordner	0
A. Paradox, b Timms	7	l b w, b Armstrong	7
G. W. Elliott, run out	8	c Mork, b Cordner	0
F. Maclaren, not out	30	b Timms	3
T. Levick, b Timms	0	c Crauford, b Cordner	7
J. T. French, run out	8	b Cordner	0
W. Nesham, c Mork, b Cowan	1	b Cordner	1
Extras	10	Extras	0
	115		85
Total	200.		

NORTH OF IRELAND.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
J. M. Sinclair, l b w, b French	21	c Coverdale, b French	0
P. H. Ewing, h w, b Carr	0	st Nesham, b Carr	9
H. Tennant, b French	2	c and b Carr	3
R. Watson, c Nesham, b Carr	2	run out	23
C. K. Cordner, run out	10	c Lee, b Coverdale	26
T. H. Armstrong, b French	0	c French, b Coverdale	29
W. Crauford, b French	6	b Carr	0
H. S. Timms, c Thompson, b Carr	0	c Nesham, b French	6
H. D. McMaster, b French	0	not out	8
S. K. Cowan, b French	1	l b w, b French	0
P. Mork, not out	5	c Nesham, b French	1
Extras	12	Extras	1
	59		106
Total	165		

LANCHESTER v STANLEY.—A match was played between these clubs on Saturday last, resulting in the Lanchester club winning with 5 wickets to fall. The following is the score:—

LANCHESTER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ralph Lister, c Brown b Toward	0	l b w, b Fairless	2
William Watson, c & b Toward	1		
James Innes, b Fairless	2	b by Fairless	5
George Currie, b Fairless	4	c Toward b Toward	15
Thos Toward, c and b Toward	7		
Ralph Walton, b Fairless	4	not out	10
John Waugh, b Fairless	13	not out	11
Mark Wall, b Fairless	11	c Vardy, b Toward	0
Thomas Ward, b Toward	2	c Morton, b Fairless	2
George Watson, b Toward	0		
George Elliott, b Toward	1		
Extras	3	Extras	6
	41		51
Total	92		

STANLEY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
William Heslop, run out	3	l b w, b Curry	13
William Howard, b Walton	4	b Curry	3
Joseph Fairless, b Walton	2	c Waugh, b Walton	2
Thomas Vardy, c Ward, b Wall	13	l b w, b Curry	8
J. Dixon, c Waugh, b Walton	3	b Waugh	1
W. Brown, c Ward, b Wall	5	b Waugh	0
C. Arque, b Wall	3	b Curry	0
Henry Morton, b Curry	2	b Walton	0
J. Laidler, l b w, b Curry	1	b Walton	5
G. Brown, b Wall	4	b Walton	0
G. Robson, b Wall	0	c Lister, b Waugh	5
Extras	6	Extras	7
	46		44
Total	90		

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At 25, Eldon-street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr W. G. Simpson, of a daughter.

At the Scotswood Arms, Scotswood-road, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr J. Hayhurst, of twins—son and daughter.

At Percy-street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr E. Lambert, of a daughter.

At the Grand Stand, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Thos. Marshall, Esq., of a son.

CATCHGATE.—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr W. Rutherford, of a son.

WARKWORTH.—On the 18th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Browell, of a daughter.

DUBLIN.—At 25, Bloomfield-avenue, on the 18th inst., Mrs Grattan Kelly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At Brunswick-place Chapel, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. H. Kendall, Mr Wm. Kirton, of Wallbottle Brick Works, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr M. Watson, Gosforth.

On the 22nd inst., Mr Thomas Scott, butcher, to Mary Ann Reid.

At St. James' Chapel, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Stewart, Richard Oliver, second son of Mr J. Heslop, to Margaret W., daughter of Mr C. Harrison, all of Newcastle.

GOSFORTH.—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. A. Charlton, Alexander Thomson, Esq., solicitor, Edinburgh, to Mary, second daughter of Wm. Walker, Esq., North Shields.

HEWORTH.—On the the 22nd inst., by the Rev. M. Plummer, Charles Millar, son of Mr Thomas Hunter, Durham, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John Walton, Esq., Hebburn.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At Howard-street Methodist Free Church on the 22nd inst., Mr John Atkinson, Newcastle, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Robert Surtees, Esq., of North Shields.

STANNINGTON.—On the 22nd inst., Mr George Cooper, of Blagdon, to Fanny Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr George King, Beamish.

HOLY-MOOR SIDE, near Chesterfield.—At the Congregational Chapel, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, the Rev. James P. Gledstone, of Sheffield, to Louisa, second daughter of S. Manlove, Esq., Belmont, near Chesterfield. (No Cards.)

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Wintringham Church, on the 17th inst., Nicholas Lowes, Esq., of Allens Green, in this county, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Burskill, Esq.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Ivy-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 4 years and 7 months, William, son of Mr Matthew Bell.

At No. 7, Victoria-terrace, on the 22nd inst., aged 22, Mr Philip Hope.

At Melbourne-terrace, on the 23rd inst., Margaret, infant daughter of Mr P. Galloway.

At Carlton place, on the 25th inst., Robert R., infant son of Mr J. Brewis.

At Pandon-dene, on the 23rd inst., aged 34, Mrs Ellen Siddens.

At St[illegible]-terrace, on the 22nd inst., aged 57, Dorothy, widow of Mr J. W. Brown.

At Gibson-street, on the 21st inst., Isabella, daughter of Mr R. Maughan.

At Buxton-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 67, Mr Joseph Tinkler.

At Ragged School Home, on the 23rd inst., aged 12 years, Patrick, son of Mr P. Brett.

At Shieldfield, on the 21st inst., Isabel, daughter of Mr W. Aitchison.

GATESHEAD.—At Church-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 69, Mr Wm. Hedley.

BELSAY CASTLE.—On the 20th inst., aged 88, Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At West Holborn, on the 23rd inst., aged 40, Mr J. C. Tosbach, surgeon.

GLANTON.—On the 19th inst., aged 55, Mr Adam Allan, mason.

TOWNFOOT, Slaley.—On the 17th inst., aged 27, Mr John Rowell, cheesemonger.

ALNWICK.—On the 21st inst., aged 21, Margaret, wife of Mr James Allison.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by SARAH BRADLEY, of No. 24, West Parade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the General Printing Office, No. 65, West Clayton Street.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1867.