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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 395. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP situate in Shakespere Street, Consett.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 391
Consett, June 11th, 1868.

TO BE LET, and may be Entered upon immediately, the HOUSE AND SHOP situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, at present occupied by Mr. WM. SCOTT.—Apply to Mr. THOS. WILSON, Starbeck, Harrogate, or to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Accountant, Consett. 319

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

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

TO BE LET.

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

For Sale.

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

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

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

Election Notices.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

LANCHESTER DISTRICT.

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

NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, BART.
AND
ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, ESQ.
Will ADDRESS the Present and Future Electors of the Lanchester District, at the
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CONSETT,
On MONDAY, July 6th, 1868,
At Four o'clock in the Afternoon, and in the
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
At Seven o'clock the same Evening.
Committee Rooms, July 1st, 1868. 415

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

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the intended resignation of your respected member, Mr. SHAFTO, I have been requested to become a Candidate in conjunction with Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, for the honour of representing this Division in the ensuing Parliament.

My political opinions have always been those of the Liberal party, and in my private position I have given a steady and active support to the principles which they have at heart. I think it, however, right to accompany my acceptance of the high distinction which has been offered me with an explicit statement of my opinions on the leading questions now engaging the attention of the country.

The consideration of the Legislature is at present directed to the state of the Irish Church. If honoured by your suffrages, my support shall be given to the measures advocated by the Liberal party, which appear to me to be based on justice, and to be essential to the contentment and good government of Ireland.

As a member of the Established Church, I feel humiliation in imposing on Dissenters any portion of the burden of maintaining its ecclesiastical edifices. I should therefore vote for the abolition of Church-rates.

I shall support any well-considered measure that may be devised for the better protection of the electors, and for the more perfect suppression of bribery. To accomplish this I see no alternative, in spite of minor disadvantages, but voting by ballot.

The economical administration of our national expenditure is so intimately connected with the comfort and well being of the industrial classes and with the prosperity of the country generally, that it would be my duty to assist in restraining it within limits indispensable for the public service and the national security.

I would reserve for the most urgent and obvious necessity any interference with the policy of foreign nations. I would seek rather to consolidate friendly relations by the extension of those principles of commercial freedom initiated by this country, and so well calculated to develope and increase international commerce.

I am prepared to give my most cordial support to any plan calculated to extend the advantages of education, satisfied as I am that this will be the most effectual remedy for many of the social troubles which now exist.

Such are my opinions on the great political questions of the day. There are others of magnitude on which it will be my duty to give information. In the course of the canvas I shall avail myself of the opportunity of communicating freely with the constituency, and of affording the fullest explanation that may be required. The local interests of the constituency should always receive my unremitting attention, and bound up as my own are with the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and industrial operations of the district, this would be to me a most agreeable duty.

I have accepted the invitation addressed to me in the hope that, with your assistance, I may be the means of maintaining unimpaired the independence of the Northern Division of the County, and of preserving its character as a Liberal constituency. No efforts on my part shall be wanting to promote the success of the cause in which we are embarked, and I am confident that our combined exertions will once again ensure a Liberal triumph.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
I. LOWTHIAN BELL.
The Hall, Washington, 6th June, 1868. 387

Election Notices.

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

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a very numerous body of the Electors of the Northern Division of the County I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for you suffrages at the next election of members to represent you in Parliament.

All my life has been spent in the County. To most of you I am well known, and I need scarcely, therefore, give the assurance that, intimately associated as I am with the great mining, shipping, industrial, and commercial enterprises of the district, every measure which affects those interests, or the political and social welfare of the inhabitants, will receive, at all times, from me, whether in a private or public capacity, an earnest and watchful attention.

On public questions you are entitled to expect from those who seek your suffrages a frank and open avowal of their views and sentiments, and I do not shrink from the frank and open avowal of mine, and of the course I shall pursue in case you should be pleased to place me in the honourable position of your representative.

I am in favour of the connection of religion with the State. I do not assent to the disruption of that connection in the case of the Protestant Church in Ireland, but should be ready to concur in such modifications and changes as shall, after proper investigation, appear to be desirable. I am warmly attached to the Established Church, but at the same time hold dear the principles of universal toleration and religious liberty.

The question of Education has always been one of great interest to me, and I will be ready to support any proper measure, short of compulsion, for the extension of the means of instruction.

I regard with the deepest interest the progress of those social and legal reforms which have received the consideration of the best and wisest of our countrymen, improving the moral condition of the people, and uniting all classes in the maintenance of internal order and tranquillity, and the preservation of the institutions of our country.

Being an advocate of peace and opposed to a needless interference in Foreign Affairs, I approve of the policy so ably maintained by Lord Stanley: and any measures tending to the consolidation of peace and the protection and development of our commerce with foreign countries, shall always have my support.

I think our national expenditure in the naval and other departments may be materially reduced, without lessening their efficiency, by the introduction of an improved system of management, as practised in large well-conducted private establishments.

My views in reference to the questions affecting the relations between employers and employed, especially with regard to the mineral industries of the North, of which I have had a large experience, have already been stated at length in my recent evidence before the Commissioners on Trades Unions.

Believing that my views in general are those of the majority of the constituency, I confidently look forward to the honour of being returned as one of your representatives. I will endeavour in that character to bring my practical knowledge and experience to bear upon the questions of the day, and, by a conscientious and diligent discharge of my duties, to promote the interests of the country at large, and especially of the Constituency of North Durham.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.
Houghton-le-Spring, County of Durham,
June, 1868. 402

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

GENTLEMEN,—Circumstances have occurred which render it necessary that I should no longer delay in requesting you to do me the honour of returning me, for the third time, as one of your Representatives in Parliament at the approaching General Election.

I make this request with confidence, trusting that my conduct has been such as has met with your approbation.

Since I have been in Parliament I have always supported those broad Liberal principles of which, when first elected I declared myself an advocate—and on the further development of which I still think the prosperity of the Country depends.

The most important result of this Parliament has undoubtedly been the Reform Act. During its progress I steadily voted for the removal of those restrictive clauses, the maintenance of which would, in my opinion, have rendered the Act useless. Much, however, remains to be done. The Ratepaying clauses require revision and the Redistribution parts of the scheme a thorough alteration.

On the question of the Irish Church I have cordially supported Mr. Gladstone, believing his policy to be, not that of antagonism to the Establishment, but simply that of justice to the Irish people.

As regards Her Majesty's present advisers, I cannot give them my confidence, as, though there are undoubtedly able men amongst them, they seem to me to be without a definite policy, and to have shewn a want of frankness towards the House of Commons and the Country.

I have always advocated, and shall continue to advocate, the throwing open of our Universities and Colleges, so that merit may be the ground for a participation in their benefits, irrespective of any particular religious denomination.

I think I may say that I have not been remiss in any local matters to which my attention has been called, and that your interests have not suffered at my hands.

I come forward now, as I did four years ago, at the request of the Liberal Party; and in conclusion, I beg to assure you that in so coming forward I am actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to serve that party and yourselves.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON.
House of Commons, 18th June, 1868. 412

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.
Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, PETER MOLLER'S AND DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL. 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

JACKSON & Co.,

WORKING MEN'S CLOTHIERS,

(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP,)

33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

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

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY. 388

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 31

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MILLING & Co.

PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct, for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,
Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.

Note the Address—
JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 55

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
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EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
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BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.
THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

Business Announcements.

JOHN GREAVES,
TEA MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices*, and at the *earliest period of the Season*.

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN, 355
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

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

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

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

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

NEW SHOP, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

DYEING! CLEANING! DYEING!

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS.

JOHN BRADBURN,
DYER, CLEANER, &c.,
14, CLAYTON ST. WEST, NEWCASTLE,
BEGS to thank the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and vicinity, for the kind patronage bestowed on him for a number of years, and hopes from his long experience in the business, and by employing the best workmen, to merit a continuance of their support.

RECEIVING OFFICE,—SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

AGENTS—
Leadgate, ...Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, &c.
Consett, ...Mr. PROUD, Draper, &c.
Blackhill, ...Mr. TURNER, Tailor, &c.

Agent for D. W. GIBB'S, London, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. 268

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN.*

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.
DR SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

This Work contains his highly-successful and only [illegible] treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
Address "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

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

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 20

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

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

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
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This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.
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The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.
Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

Greatly enlarged, 300 pages, bound, 1s., or by post, on receipt of 14 postage stamps.
THE HOMŒPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of). By RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a Hundred Diseases are fully described in this Work, and their various phases prescribed for, with proper doses for both Adults and Children.
London: Published by James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street.
CAUTION.—The Medicines supplied by Agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, without which none are genuine. 375

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
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.—January 14th, 1867.
John Brabban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Joseph Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—October 13th, 1866.
Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying power of 32,000 times, shews all kinds of Animalcule in water, Circulation of the Blood, &c., &c., Adulteration of Food, Milk, &c., and is just the Microscope that every Surgeon, Dentist, Schoolmaster, Student, and Working Man should have.

It is pronounced by the Press (and all scientific men who have seen it), to be the best, cheapest, and most simple microscope ever invented.

It has twenty times the power of the Coddington or Stanhope Microscope, and is twice as good as the celebrated Rae Microscope (which has been awarded so many prize medals), as may be inferred from the following letter received from Mr. Rae himself.

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.
To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker.
Sir.—Having seen some of your Diamond-Plate Lenses, I write to ask your terms for supplying me with the same per 20 gross, as I consider them superior to mine.
Yours, &c.,
RAE & Co., Opticians, Carlisle.

I beg to inform the Public that I have no Agents anywhere, and all pretended Agents are imposters. The above instrument can only be had from me, in Birmingham. Those at a distance who care for instruction and amusement, can have it safe and free by sample post, with book of full instructions, on receipt of 32 Postage Stamps. Sample sent abroad, two stamps extra.
All persons wishing further particulars and testimonials, must send stamped and addressed envelope.
ADDRESS:—
A. McCULLOCH,
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.
No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 200

Education.

EDUCATION.

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

Public Notices.

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

LOOK OUT FOR THE ODD-FELLOWS' PIC-NIC, On SATURDAY, July 18th, 1868. 417

WESLEY COTTAGE—DEBT EXTINCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. J. RATTENBURY, in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, at Three o'clock, and in the TOWN HALL, at Seven o'clock.

A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the TOWN HALL, at Five o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of Mr. J. Dickinson, Mr. Taylor, and at the Door of the Hall. A Collection will be taken after each Service.

The proceeds of the Tea and Collections to be appropriated towards the extinction of the Debt on Wesley Cottage. 414

BLACKHILL LAMB FAIR.

ON MONDAY, August 17th, 1868, a GENERAL FAIR for the Sale of LAMBS, SHEEP, HORSES and CATTLE will be held in a Field adjoining Benfieldside Station, Blackhill.

Trains will leave Newcastle for Benfieldside Station at 6·10 a.m. and 10·20 a.m., returning to Newcastle at 12·53 p.m. and 8·38 p.m. Trains for Benfieldside also leave Durham at 8·10 a.m. and 12·13 p.m., returning to Durham at 6·1 p.m. 418

N O T I C E.

WE are instructed by Amelia, Countess of Darwentwater, hereby to give Notice to all those residing on the Darwentwater Estates, in the Counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, not to pay any Rent to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital nor to whomsoever it may be, except to the Agent duly authorised by me, the Countess of Darwentwater.

AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.
Blaydon-on-Tyne, 9th June, 1868. 408

TENTH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, SOIREE AND BALL.

V. R.

IT is respectfully announced that a SOIREE, followed by a CONCERT and BALL, in aid of the funds of the BEAMISH and TANFIELD VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, will be held in a spacious Marquee, at Urpeth, on THURSDAY, 9th July, 1868.

The BAND of the TENTH DURHAM RIFLE CORPS, together with the BEAMISH BAND, will play a choice selection of music during Tea.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock; Concert to commence at Half-past Six; and the Ball at Nine o'clock. 407

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

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are requested for the several works required in the erection of a Primitive Methodist Circuit House at Stanley.

Plans and Specifications may be inspected from June 29th until July 6th, 1868, each day from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M., at the office of JOHN SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge, where Tenders will be received until July 5th, 1868.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
Shotley Bridge, June 22nd, 1868. 411

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

Business Announcement.

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON, *THE PROPRIETOR*,

SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

THOMAS ANDERSON, *BONESETTER*, BARLOW, NEAR WINLATON,

WILL, on and after JUNE 13th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years experience.

ISABELLA HEADS, of Sherburn Terrace Inn, Consett, desires to record her deep gratitude to Mr. T. ANDERSON, and to make known to the public generally that she has been cured of a lame shoulder of near three months' standing, and that she has the proper use of her arm, and is now quite free from pain.
Consett, May 19th, 1868. 42

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

PULWELL LIME PAY.

NOTICE.—The PULWELL LIME PAY will take place at Mr. NEILSON'S, Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, on SATURDAY, July 11th, 1868, and at Mrs. DONALD'S (late Messrs. Brinton and Son), Crown and Thistle Inn, Newcastle, on SATURDAY, July 18th, 1868.

Dinner on the tables each day, from 12 to 4 o'clock.
JOHN DOBSON, AGENT.
Offices, 3, St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle. 420

NORTH DURHAM REGISTRATION.

LIBERALS not already on the 'Register of Voters are requested immediately to apply to the undersigned, who will supply forms, and render every assistance gratuitously.

July 20th is the last day for the delivery of claims.
W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, 39, Church Street,
J. WOOLSTON, Jun., Hills Street, Gateshead. 421

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

J. S.—Your letter on "THE PERMISSIVE BILL," next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

Sir Robert Napier and his staff arrived in London on Thursday. During his short stay in Paris he received an address from the English residents congratulating him on the success of the Abyssinian campaign. The son of the late King Theodore did not come forward with Sir Robert from Malta, but will arrive at Southampton in the transport Urgent during next week.

THE GENERAL AND THE QUEEN.

On reading the arrival of Sir Robert Napier in London, the Queen summoned him to Windsor Castle. He was met at Windsor Station at seven o'clock by Sir John Orwell, Master of the Household, and then proceeded through the streets to the Castle, very few recognising the hero of Abyssinia. Sir Robert will be the guest of the Queen to-day (Friday), and will probably be present with her Majesty at Aldershot review.

Local and District News.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—At our market on Monday there was an excellent show of stock. Beef sold at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per stone; second quality 8s. to 8s. 6d. Mutton from 6d. to 7d. per lb. Lambs from 24s. to 30s. each. There was a good show of lean stock at prices ranging from £5 10s. to £9 10s. each.

FRIGHTFUL LEAP OF A HORSE.—On Monday, a horse drawing a cartload of coke down Newton Cap Bank, near Bishop Auckland, took fright, ran away, and the vehicle coming in contact with the wall of the bridge, broke through the masonry, horse and cart were precipitated into the Wear, and the animal of course killed.

ACCIDENT AT LEADGATE.—Isaac Mitchell, a pitman, whilst riding from Busty Pit to Leadgate, on some coal waggons, he jumped off when they were in motion, slipped and fell, the waggons passing over him, crushing his leg. On his admission to the Infirmary amputation was found necessary; and he is now progressing favourably.

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE REAPING MACHINE.—Mr. John Common, of Denwick, near Alnwick, died on Sunday evening, in the 91st year of his age. He is justly entitled to renown for his many useful inventions and improvements in agricultural implements; especially for that admirable machine known as the American Reaper, of which it is well known to all who have made themselves acquainted with the facts of the case that he was the original inventor.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON WORKS.—We understand that arrangements are now in progress to start the Shotley Bridge Ironworks, in manufacturing iron on the "Radcliffe" process, as patented by Mr. Radcliffe, of the Consett Ironworks. This process is unquestionably one of the greatest discoveries in mettalurgy of the age, and in a short time bids fair to completely revolutionise the whole iron trade.

PIC-NIC NEAR LEADGATE.—Our readers will see by advertisement that a pic-nic is to be held on Monday, near Leadgate, under the auspices of the Leadgate Saxhorn Band. Should the weather prove favourable, we have no doubt that a considerable number will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending an agreeable afternoon, and we are assured that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the promoters of the pic-nic, to secure the comfort of all who may patronise them on that occasion.

THE COMING ELECTION.—We see on reference to our advertising columns, that the Liberal candidates, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., are to address the electors of Consett district at the Commercial Hotel, Consett, on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, and they will also address the electors at Shotley Bridge, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock the same evening. We have little hesitation in saying that both these gentlemen will meet with a hearty reception from the electors on their visit to the district.

BLACKHILL LAMB FAIR.—A meeting of persons favourable to holding a Lamb Fair at Blackhill, was held on Monday, at the house of Mr. D. Brannigan, Derwent Hotel.—Mr. Ritson in the chair. After some conversation, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Lamb Fair, at that place, on Monday, August 17th, in a field adjoining the Benfieldside Station. It was also decided to allow tents and stalls to be erected on the ground, permission for the erection of which must be obtained from the secretary, Mr. E. Lovat. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PIC-NIC AT LITTLE GREENCROFT.—The Rev. Mr. Steggall and the choir of Consett Church were kindly invited by Mr. Balleny to a pic-nic on Saturday last, when the picturesque grounds of Little Greencroft were thrown open for their amusement. Owing to business engagements, several members of the choir were unable to avail themselves of Mr. Balleny's kindness; those, however, who were present, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Refreshments were provided on the lawn about five o'clock, after which music and games of various sorts served to while away the time till the moon had "lit her lamp above," when the choir departed to their respective homes.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable Remedies.—In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing, and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver complaints, diseases most disastrous in their effects, deranging all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, and pain in the side, until the whole system is exhausted. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady, stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action, and effect a complete cure.

SPEN COLLIERY.—The annual festival in connection with the Local Accident Fund, and the Spen branch of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund, was celebrated on Saturday. The Local Fund has been established to afford immediate relief in case of accidents, none being procurable until the lapse of six months from the "Permanent." An excellent tea was provided in the school-room, and over 200 partook of the repast. After tea, the company repaired to a field (kindly lent by Mrs. Errington), when football and other amusements were sportively engaged in. About seven o'clock, a public meeting was convened, and presided over by Mr. W. Green, viewer. The secretary, Mr. Cruddace read the report, which showed the number of members in the local fund to be—full members, 101; half members, 13. The total income, including balance, was £6 6s. 1d., and the expenditure paid to the Permanent Fund, £33 13s. 10d.; to disabled men, £8 12s. 6d.; incidentals, £2 7s. 4d.; making a total of £44 13s. 8d., and leaving a balance of £24 12s. 5d. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Alexander Blyth (secretary of the Miners Permanent Relief Fund); W. P. Shield Blaydon Main Colliery; J. Humble and W. Thompson. A vote of thanks to the chairman was given by acclamation.

THE APPROACHING CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.—Government intends, if possible, to close the present session on the [illegible]th July; but it is feared public business will not be sufficiently advanced.

ACCIDENT AT NEWSHAM COLLIERY.—On Saturday afternoon an accident of a serious nature occurred at the above colliery, to a man named Wm. Jones, about 30 years of age, who, whilst pursuing his ordinary employment, was severely crushed internally by a sudden fall of stone. We regret to learn that the unfortunate man lies at present in a precarious condition.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.—At the meeting of the ironmasters of Darlington, on Tuesday, the tone of trade was not very encouraging, but a considerable amount of business was transacted. Pig iron was rather weak in price, being quoted at No. 1, 46s.; No. 4, 42s., net cash; or 1s. extra per four months bills. Rails and plates are in fair demand, though prices are low. Large quantities of pig are now being exported to the continent, and to Scotland and Wales.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. DR. BRUCE.—A very pleasing ceremony took place on Monday at Newcastle. A deputation waited upon the Rev. Dr. at his Bruce, residence, to present him with his portrait, done in oil, by Signor Cecci, from a picture taken of the doctor in Leghorn, which is considered a life-like likeness. The portrait was subscribed for by a number of the old pupils of Percy Street Academy. The following is the inscription on the plate below the portrait:—"Presented to the Rev. John C. Bruce, L.L.D., F.A.S., &c., by a number of old pupils of Percy Street Academy, as a token of respect and esteem. June, 1868."

CAUTION TO BETTING MEN.—At the Newcastle Police Court, on Monday, Charles Heed, was summoned by Capt. Syvester, for having an office on the race course on Tuesday the 23rd of last month, contrary to an Act of Parliament (16 and 17 Vic.) which says one person being owner or occupier of any house, office, room or place, opened, kept, or used for the purpose of betting shall be liable to a fine of £100. Capt. Sylvester said he had the betting men warned about putting betting places up on the race course. Several more summonses have been taken out. Charles Heed was the only one to appear. He stated that he had come all the way from Leeds that morning in answer to the summons, and he did not think it was contrary to the law of the country to have betting stands, or he would never have had one. The magistrates then retired to consider the case and, on returning, Mr. Angus said that as the defendant had been so just and upright in his statements they would mitigate the fine to 10s. and costs.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—In order to test the practicability of working the telegraph by the post-office, Mr. Nathaniel J. Homes, the well-known telegraphic engineer, has submitted to the Government a plan for putting into immediate operation a telegraphic district in a part of the county not covered by any of the existing telegraph systems. The proposal of Mr. Holmes has been favourably received by the Duke of Montrose, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Scudamore, the head of the department of the Post-office entrusted with the conduct of the negotiation with the telegraph companies. The district selected from the experiment is that between Newcastle and Newbiggen, which will be traversed by the land wires of the Danish Norwegian English Telegraph Company, now being erected by Messrs. Reed Brothers, the telegraph contractors. The principal office will be at the branch Post-office on the Quay-side, and the stations at the Post-offices, at Cramlington, Bedlington, and Newbiggen. The instrument used will be Professor Wheatstone's A B C magnetic telegraph, and the line will be opened in a very few weeks.

MARLEY HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The promoters of the soiree and ball in connection with the Mechanics' Institute at Marley Hill, which is held annually at that place, may be fairly congratulated on having on Monday succeeded in accomplishing the difficult object of providing the means of enjoyment for a large number of people, and dissatisfying very few. The names of the ladies presiding at the tables were Mrs. C. Berkley, Marley Hill House; Mrs. Watson, Burnopfield House; Mrs. Wilowfield, Houghton-le-Spring; Mrs. Bell, Hedley Hall; Mrs. M'Laren, West House; Mrs. Gilchrist, Primrose Hill; Mrs. Mathwin, Tanfield Vicarage; Miss Thomwson, Hill Head, Gibside; Mrs. Horsley, Barrington Place, Gateshead; Miss Liddle, Grove House; Miss Ribinson, Mountsett House; Miss Fenwick, Sunniside; Mrs. Barrass, Sunniside; Mrs. Moore, Sunniside; Miss Charlton, Cromwell Street, Newcastle; Miss Smith, High Street, Gateshead; Mrs. Todd, Marley Hill; Mrs. Fenwick, Marley Hill; Mrs. A. B. Charlton, Marley Hill; and Mrs. R. Patterson, Marley Hill. There was a meeting for delivery of addresses, at which Mr. C. M. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, of Grinkle Hall, Yorkshire, were present, and received congratulatory addresses, and with it a hearty ovasion. The chair was taken by Mr. Cuthbert Berkley, and we noticed in the assembly Dr. Blacket, of Whickham; Mr. Anthony Nichol and Mrs. Nichol; Mr. and Mrs. Crone Killingworth; Rev. John and Mrs. Mathwin, Tanfield; Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. and the Misses Barrass, Miss Isabella Matthewson, Miss Jane Matthewson, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Renwick and Miss Renwick, Newcastle; Miss E. Ewart, Miss Ewart, Rev. Mr. Groves Marley Hill; Rev. Mr. Matthews Marley Hill; Mr. Councillor Brown, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Joicey, &c.—Mr. James Gilchrist read the report, from which it appeared that there are 873 volumes in the library, of which the issue during the past year had been 302. The receipts had been £126 15s., and the expenditure, £105 2s. 4½d., leaving a balance in hand amounting to £20 12s. 7½d. The Chairman congratulated the members and friends upon the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, and then proceeded to read the address, beautifully illuminated in a richly gilded frame. The members set forth in the memorial referred to that their most sincere and hearty thanks for the uniform liberality and countenance they had received. They tender their desire for the success of Mr. Palmer's great commercial undertakings, upon which the well-being of 30,000 human beings depended.—Mr. C. M. Palmer, who was received with vociferous cheering, acknowledged how gratifying to himself and Mrs. Palmer, was the complimentary address. He then gave a sketch of his acquaintance with Marley Hill. He avowed the anxiety of himself and partners that the workpeople should enjoy the advantages of prosperity in trade, that they should be comfortable and well educated. Upon the latter point he spoke favourably of the efforts of Mr. Bowes and Sir Wm. Hutt (denominating the latter gentleman a champion of civil and religious liberty), and that both these gentlemen had tried to throw down the barriers between the workmen and the upper classes. The usual vote of thanks was then awarded and the business ended. A concert followed, Mr. W. Brown, of Shields, Mr. W. Patrick, Mr. W. Cairns, Master Clinton, and others delighting every one with their vocal and instrumental performances. The interesting proceedings were wound up by a ball.

Cricket.

BENFIELDSIDE *v* OVINGHAM.

On Saturday last, the return match between the above Clubs was played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in an easy victory for Benfieldside. The bowling of Messrs. Lax and Brown was so effective that none of the Ovingham gentlemen (save Mr. C. Browell and his defence was really very fine) were able to make a stand againt it, Mr. Swan also bowled well for his side, and Mr. Browell's wicket keeping was very good. As will be seen by the score, Messrs. Dixon, Foggon, and Lax put on a good score; Mr. Dixon, as usual, kept his wickets in first-class style, and Mr. Brown's fielding at point was also worthy of commendation. After the game was concluded, the cricketers and their friends partook of an excellent supper, which had been provided for them at, the house of Mr. Armstrong. Annexed is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. H. Bell, run out	2	b Swan	1
H. R. Foggon, b G. Armstrong	24	b Swan	2
T. Brown, b San	0	hit w, b Swan	6
J. Lax, b b w b Cuthbertson	18	b b w b Swan	7
J. Dixon, c Browell, b G. Armstrong	1	not out	42
J. Ridley, b Cuthbertson	2	b G. Carr	0
M. Davison, b Cuthbertson	0	b Swan	1
G. Freck, jun., c Swan, b G. Armstrong	11	c G. Armstrong, b G. Carr	0
J. Errington, b Cuthbertson	2	c G. Armstrong b Swan	0
W. Watson, run out	3	b G. Carr	5
G. Walton, not out	0	b Swan	2
Byes, 7; wides, 2	9	Byes	5
Total	72	Total	71

OVINGHAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Carr, s Dixon, b Brown	1	c Brown, b Lax	0
J. Cuthbertson, run out	0	b Brown	1
E. Warner, b Brown	0	c Brown, b Lax	0
G. Armstrong, b Lax	2	b Brown	3
C. Browell, not out	4	not out	4
W. Harrison, b Lax	10	c Brown, b Lax	1
R. Swan, b Lax	0	b Brown	0
R. Armstrong, b Brown	7	b Brown	3
J. Nixon, b Brown	2	c Foggon, b Lax	0
W. Carr, b Brown	0	b Lax	0
E. Waugh, b Brown	0	run out	0
Byes, 4; wides, 2	6		
Total	33	Total	12

MISS BENNETT AT CONSETT.

This, the second visit of Miss Bennett to Consett, has been in connexion with the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel. The services were commenced on Saturday by two sermons in the chapel, and a tea party in a large marquee erected in a field granted by Mr. John Calvert. The sermons were very interesting, especially that in the evening, which was beautiful and powerful, delivered with all that point and pungency, quaintness and humour, fearlessness and force, originality and simplicity, that throws such a magical influence over all she says, and makes her such a favourite with the masses. Her versatility and variety of speech, coupled with such earnestness and dexterity in the delivery, and yet such child-like plainness and openness are such that you find your mind thrown open as soon as she begins, and your mind never flags for a moment.

The tea party was very successful, the tables were provided gratuitously by the ladies of the congregation, and the edibles were all that could be desired. Upwards of 300 took tea. But Sunday was the great day, and long before the time of meeting numbers of people were seen gathering from all directions, some we are told came from a distance of fifteen miles, and all the villages round about sent their quota to swell the tide; so that by the time the service commenced, every inch of standing and sitting room inside the canvas was fully occupied; and in the evening numbers had to be satisfied within standing outside and hearing the best they could; fortunately the wind was so that the preacher's voice was carried over the vast multitude, and we believe that most, if not all, would hear quite distinctly. Considering the vastness and variety of the audience, the conduct of the people was most exemplary; all that was within sight or hearing, listened with the most marked attention. The vast company was not altogether composed of Primitive Methodists, but members of the various denominations in the neighbourhood; numbers too, who were identified with no religious persuasion, and scarcely, if ever, seen at any place of worship. The sermons were of a thoroughly popular type, appealing to the heart, rather than the head, to the conscience rather than the intellect; and yet they abounded with pieces of exquisite beauty, and the thrilling interest, but the chif feature was the entire absence of formalism, nay the form seemed lost in the power, and the preacher was manifestly anxious to forgo everything in the shape of finery, if she might but put the matter so that all might understand and feel the truth.

The lecture on Monday evening was in the chapel, which was well filled; the Rev. T. Southern in the chair. The subject "No surrender," was treated in a characteristic way, and loudly applauded, you could see alternately a smile and a tear in the eyes of the listeners.—Some statistics of Primitive Methodism were given, and the cause commended, the lecture abounded with beautiful and appropriate quotations, both prose and poetry, from various authors. Miss Bennett received an enthusiastic invitation from the congregation to return next year, to which she cordially assented.

OUR TRIP TO TYNEMOUTH.

According to arrangement this trip took place on Monday last under the auspices of the Consett Wesleyan Sabbath School, the teachers of which issued invitations to the various Wesleyan schools in the vicinity, including Leadgate, Castleside, and Blackhill, the whole of which had to meet at Consett and proceed in procession to Benfieldside Station. The procession being headed by some of the Consett senior scholars bearing a very neat and emblematic banner. Long before the appointed time of starting from Blackhill hundreds of pedestrians might have been seen in holiday attire wending their way thereto from all points of the compass, and such was the influx of holiday seekers that an extra special train had to be telegraphed for to convey them to their destination. At length, all having been accommodated with seats, with a shrill whistle the great iron horses sped away down the beautiful vale of Derwent with their living and anxious freight towards the desired terminus at which they arrived in good time; when each and all hastened to enjoy themselves. After having partaken of some refreshments on the sands at very reasonable terms many betook themselves to the pleasure-boats, and having had a scud on the bosom of the sea returned to have a plunge in its briny depths. Many more might have been seen wandering amidst the ruins of the priory and surveying with wondering amaze those mighty weapons of war at the fort which are capable of doing so much damage on the field of battle; others again of more thoughtful mood might have been seen pondering on the epitaphs of the noble dead who lie beneath those mounds of earth in the old church yard; others again of a more philanthropic turn of mind were scouring with a critic's eye that noble work of modern art, the pier, and those awful places, the Black Middens and Trow Rocks had their quota of visitors, lamenting the fate of many a noble barque on the latter, while the mind would instantly recall that fearful night when that good and well-built vessel, the Stanley, was stranded, and nearly, if not all hands, were lost. After all had spent a very pleasant day—long to be remembered—and again replenishing nature's internal store, they began to collect on seeing the banner hoisted—the signal for return—and then retrace their steps to the station, from which to home they were brought in about an hour, safe and sound, and though some slight mishaps took place, yet nothing of any consequence occurred to mar the pleasant reminiscence of the cheapest trip ever accorded to the inhabitants of Consett and vicinity, and it must be stated that so far as the railway officials are concerned the greatest kindness was shown, a quality for which they are not proverbial, and it is to be hoped that on any subsequent occasion they will manifest the same spirit and we will wish "many returns of the season."—*Correspondent.*

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held in the Board-room on Wednesday, when there were present Messrs. J. Priestman (presiding), J. Dickinson, E. Charlton, J. W. Davison, E. Spencer, and J. Collinson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and afterwards signed by the chairman.

TRESPASS.

It was stated that notwithstanding the Board had placed notices warning trespassers across a portion of Buildings Farm, there were still parties who paid little attention to such notices, and the clerk was requested to obtain the names of the offenders, and summons them before the magistrates.

HIGHWAY RATE.

A Highway Rate of Fourpence in the pound for the township of Conside and Knitsley was confirmed.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Inspector was authorised to take steps for the formation of a fire brigade.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

was read over from which it appeared that since last meeting the sum of £10 8s. 10d. had been received towards private improvements at Blackhill. The sewer behind Medomsley Road had been completed, and a connection with the other sewers had been made.

SETTLING-PITS FOR SEWERAGE.

A letter from Messrs. Annandale and Son, requesting the Board to provide settling-pits for the heavy portion of the sewerage was read over to the Board, and it was decided to lay the communication before the sewerage committee.

PLAN.

A plan of additions to the property of Mr. Wm. Curry, was submitted to the Board, which was approved of, and passed.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CONSETT DISTRICT.

I have to congratulate the Board on the very healthy state of Consett. The district is entirely free from disease of an infectious character, and I am happy to say has been so for the past two months. Such a long immunity from this class of disease in the place is, I should think, unprecedented since Consett became so populous. The long continued dry season has no doubt exercised considerable influence in furthering this end; but we may in all fairness give the greater credit to the exertions of the Sanitary Board in draining the district; for most assuredly where drainage is deficient, there we may expect to find the materials of disease, which, if brought under suitable atmospheric influences and exposed to squalid and ill-fed people,—persons favourable for the reception of zymotic germs—disease will certainly develope itself. This we find occurring every day in our towns whose crowded and poverty stricken localities are exposed to accumulating filth. The localities of the district that require more immediate attention to drainage at present, is that behind Foundry Row, Blackhill, and that behind the south side of Front Street, Consett. White-washing, which is being vigorously carried on at present, is quite essential, particularly at this period of the year. I would also recommend the free deposit of hot lime into all open drains and sewers.

ACCOUNTS.

amounting to £19 8s. were then submitted to the Board, and cheques for the amount signed. The Board then adjourned.

In the first week in July Mr. Bright will visit Mr. Peabody, of New York, at Castleconnell, to enjoy salmon fishing on the Shannon.—*Irish Times.*

At a recent bull fight at Bilboa, a picador ventured to the assault mounted upon a velocipede. This novel form of assault perplexed and rather daunted the animal.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday, an adjourned meeting of the Benfieldside Local Board was held in the Board Room. Present: Messrs. John Annandale (presiding), E. O. Trugilles, W. Wilson, W. Raw, James Annandale, jun., H. Ritson, and A. Richardson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, and after confirmation, were signed by the Chairman.

FENCE ON THE NEWCASTLE ROAD.

The CLERK reported that he had seen the Act of Parliament relating to the road and so far he saw there was no clauce in it bearing upon the question. In another act, however, the case was made very clear, as to the proper parties to repair the fences. Some conversation took place between several members of the Board, at the close of which, it was determined to send a notice to Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley, and Richardson, to put up a fence from Mr. Thirlwell's to Green Street.

A QUESTION REGARDING THE RATES.

Mr. RITSON asked for the various items included in the rate just made. He had been asked by several parties for the particulars of the rate, but as he was not present at the meeting he could not give them.

Mr. RAW thought that they better advertise the particulars of the rates.

The CLERK said that the books of the Board had, according to law, to lie at the office for the perusal of any of the ratepayers for some days. The requirements of the law had been fully met, and he had his doubts as to whether the auditor would allow them to pay for advertising the particulars of such rate. It was unusual to do so.

REPORT OF NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN read over a report from the Nuisance Removal Committee which recommended the immediate emptying of full ashpits; that, except in extreme cases, no more than two families should use one privy; that instructions be given to the inspector to serve a notice upon all owners of slaughter houses to prevent deposits of nuisances; and that notices be served on the owners of property in Plantation Row, Blackhill, to white-wash the houses and cleanse the sewers opposite the dwellings, and if not attended to promptly, recommending such to be closed; they also recommanded the erection of a public slaughter house if any difficulty arose through parties not removing nuisances in their killing shops.

LODGING HOUSES.

At the request of the Nuisance Removal Committee the medical officer had visited the various lodging houses in Shotley Bridge. In hospitals, &c., 800 cubic feet of air was allowed to each individual. He recommended that one lodging house said to afford accomodation for 18 lodgers, the number of lodgers should be reduced to 8; and other three houses should be reduced to 10 each.

A PLAN.

of Mr. Beckwith's property was then submitted to the Board, and passed, with the distinct understanding that no one would be allowed to reside above the stable. A Plan of certain improvements in the Commercial Hotel, were also passed.

NEW STREET AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

It was resolved that the Bye-Laws should be complied with by the parties making the new street at Shotley Bridge, and the Inspector was also authorised to bring a plan for the alterations at present going on at Mr. Richardson's house before the Board.

ACCOUNTS.

amounting to £53 4s. 10d. were then submitted to the Board, and were ordered to be paid. The Board then adjourned.

The Wesleyan Conference will meet at Liverpool in the latter part of July, and the Methodist Free Church Assembly at Louth. Both of these Church organisations will, is is said, show substantial progress during the year.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—We have to announce the safe arrival in this country of several of the released captives besides Mr. Rassam, viz., the Rev. H. A. Stern, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, and the Rev. Mr. Flad, all in good health.—*Observer.*

POSTING FENIAN PLACARDS.—On Saturday night or Sunday morning, a Fenian placard, with the heading "J. R." Message of the Supreme Council of the Irish Republic to the Irish people," and signed "God save Ireland," was removed by the police from the west end of Bishopwearmouth, where some copies had been posted.

LOST AND STARVING DOGS.—On Saturday morning, by direction of Sir R. Mayne, the whole of the dogs found straying unmuzzled were seized by the police before midnight on Tuesday, and conveyed to the Home for Lost and Starving dogs, Hollingworth Street, St. James' Road, Holloway, for the pupose of being disposed of. Those of good breed and real value, for fancy or other purposes were placed in "pens" at the "Home," and the remainder, numbering about 200, were quickly despatched by poison.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—A tragedy of a singularly horrible character is reported from Trebizond. On the morning of the 7th ult., a foreigner, whom there is reason to believe was a real religious fanatic, commenced a wholesale attack upon the people in the neighbourhood where he lived. He had previously sharpened a knife for the purpose, and stabbed every one, man, woman or child, whom he met. Four persons thus attacked died immediately, ten were mortally wounded, and three slightly so, when he was knocked down and secured.

MAD DOGS.—Another occurrence, different in character, but seriously less sad in its results, is reported from the department of Lyons, in France. At St. Genis-Laval, Neyron, and Montinel, seventeen persons were lately bitten by mad dogs, and great excitement and alarm had been caused in consequence.

THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.—The late American Minister to the Court of St. James's, the Hon. C. F. Adams, and suite, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York in the Cunard steamer China. The hon. gentleman was accompanied on board the China by Mr. Dudley, the American consul at Liverpool; Mr. Morgan, the secretary of Legation, who, until the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, will transact the business of the American mission in this country; and several other friends, with whom he took a hearty farewell. We believe Mr. Adams, in retiring from the representation of the United States in this country, has determined on retiring into private life, and to a certain extent seclusion from the world of politics.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The *Times* has received later news from South America. The advices from Monte Video to the 26th May, state that the revolutionary movement in the Banda Oriental had been put down, and that the chief Colonel Perez, had surrendered to the Government authorities. The Government of Monte Video insisted on specie payments being resumed on the 1st, and uneasiness prevailed as to the possible results. Exchange 42¼. Buenos Ayres dates to the 24th June, quote exchange 49½ to 49. Nothing new has been received from the seat of war, but the general arming of the women by Lopez is confirmed. Five brigades fully equipped were at the Cuartil Salamanca.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—Another outrage by Spaniards upon an English vessel is reported by the *Gibralter Chronicle* on the 17th. The schooner Fanny P. Travo, master, left the Bay of Gibralter on the 16th, at eleven a.m., bound for Oran, with a cargo of tobacco. At about half-past three p.m., as the Fanny was standing to the southeast, and distant about three miles from Europa Point, she was stopped by a Spanish revenue boat, named the Renidora. The Spanish captain and four men of his crew went on board the Fanny and demanded her papers. These examined, they proceeded to open the hatches and to search the schooner. After delaying the vessel on her course for some ten minutes or more, the ship's papers were returned, and the captain and men of the the guardacost left the Fanny, which resumed her voyage. When she had sailed half a mile further on her course, the guardacosta returned and again boarded her. This time six of the Spanish crew were put on board the Fanny, and the captain was informed that his vessel must be taken to Algeciras. Suiting the action to the word the helm was taken from the helmsman, the course was altered, and the schooner's head was put towards Cabrita Point. After another quarter of an hour had passed the people of the guardacost again decided that they would not interfere with the Fanny, and giving her up to her captain, informed him the might proceed on his course. Once more, however, they returned, and again boarded the Fanny, and drove the captain who was himself steering, from the helm, and again made Cabrita Point. The captain went below, and a few minutes afterwards one of his own crew went into his cabin and told him an English gunboat was coming to his assistance. The remark was overheard by the Spaniards, and being borne out by the appearance of a small steamer, rounding Europa Point, the men of the guardacosta for the third time abandoned their unlawful prize, and taking to their own boat, made for Ceuta in all haste, with sail and oar. Before leaving the English schooner the Spanish patron begged Captain Trevo to assure the captain of the English gunboat that none of the people of the Fanny had been ill-treated, and the British flag had never been hauled down. The steamer which was taken for the English gunboat proved to be the Italian steamer Corsaneghetto, for Galatz. The Fanny, fearing further outrage, returned to Gibralter.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

The quarterly meeting of the North of England Iron Trade was held on Tuesday at Darlington, in the Central Hall. From one to three o'clock the representatives of the different branches of the iron trade with those connected with the coal trade, assembled in the hall for the transaction of business and to inspect the specimens of iron, steel, models, &c., which were exhibited. The exhibition itself was not so extensive as might have been expected, none of the patentees being present with their interesting and varied make of steel from Cleveland iron. The models were very few, and with two or three exceptions lacked interest.

Occupying a conspicious position were the specimens of iron possessing a steely texture, produced by the "Radcliffe process"—a process which has already obtained much favourable attention. It is at present in operation at the Consett Iron Works, where plates have been made on this principle for the last six months. By this mode of manufacture, the patentees assert, an entire change in the manner of manipulating is introduced, the loss of quality and increase of cost arising from repeated heating being obviated. The first samples in the range were from pure Cleveland pig iron, and displayed all the strength and toughness of the very best malleable iron. Plates made of the same material, and bent when cold without fracture were also shown, and their finish and ductility were apparent. Forged bars, twisted like a corkscrew, when cold, and a two-and-a-quarter square, doubled up when in the same condition, had both been produced without fracture, and their exhibition caused much curiosity and satisfaction. There were also other plates that were remarkable for their high degree of finish and fine silky fibre. The iron was made without any intermediate cooling after the puddling according to his process which is highly economical and very rapid, so that rails or plates can be produced within half an hour of the puddling ball leaving the furnace. On the same stall were some very fine samples of double-headed and flat-bottomed rails, possessing a fine crystal, great compactness and solidity, and apparently enormous strength. Near to these were a number of axles made from half hematite and half Cleveland pig, one of which—an octagon axle of 2½—had, it was stated, stood the test of a weight of 2,000lbs. falling 18 feet. Its distance of bearings was 22 inches. Another axle was turned at the ends with all the finish of steel. Besides several samples of plates bent when cold, there were specimens of rails twisted cold, both ends of which were broken to show the fracture, which was of a very fine steely character, and of rail which had stood the test of six blows of a ball 2,000lbs. weight falling 18 feet; distance of bearings, 2 feet. One end of the latter showed a fine, crystalline, steely texture. Another piece of rail had been flattened down when cold, and yet showed no defect in the welding. There were also shown on the same stall sections of rails 82lbs. and 75lbs. per yards, also specimens of plates, all made from 40s. pig iron, the fractures showing a very beautiful close grain, and toughness of fibre. From the same iron also were shown plates which had been subjected to a tensile strain of 30 tons 3 cwt., 31 tons 8 cwt. and 33 tons 4 cwt. respectively. With this immense tensile strain, showing a stretching capacity of 25 per cent. There was also exhibited a model of Whitwell's (of Thornaby) patent stove, the economical advantages of which have been several times explained in papers read before the trade. A model was also shown of Whitwell's patent fire-brick stove. There was also specimens of girder work, by Pease, Hutchinson, & Co. A model was also shown of Bolckow's patent stoves for heating blast furnaces.

There was also a moderate amount of trade done at the meeting, requirements not being very large, and prices unaltered.

THE DINNER.

Immediately after the exhibition, the trade dinner took place at the King's Head Hotel. Between 70 and 80 gentlemen connected with the iron and coal trade sat down. The chair was occupied by H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., President of the Ironmasters' Association; the vice-chair by Edward Williams, Esq. Amongst those present were noticed—Mr. H. Pease, (Mayor of Darlington), Mr. C. Bagnall, Mr. P. J. Whitby, Mr. W. R. J. Hopkins (Mayor of Middlesbrough), Mr. J. Wilson (Middlesbrough), Mr. H. S. Stobart (Witton Tour), Mr. J. Bell (Rushpool Hall), Mr. R. Ramsey (Whitby), Mr. W. Warner (Stockton), Mr. James Ratcliffe, Mr. J. J. Broobank, Mr. W. M. Byrne (Mondon), Mr. C. A. Head (Stockton), Mr. W. and Mr. G. Whitwell (Stockton), Mr. D. Dale (Darlington), Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Pechell, &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN gave the usual loyal toasts, and then the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which Mr. Stevenson responded.

Mr. J. DODDS proposed the "House of Commons," which he said, had been designated the first assemblage of gentlemen in the world in the best club in London. They had a gentleman there that day who was not only a member of the House but a distinguished member of the iron trade of the Cleveland district. He meant Mr. Bagnall, the member for Whitby. (Loud applause.)

Mr. BAGNALL, M.P., replied in a humorous speech, remarking that he felt somewhat embarrassed on the present occasion in the presence of one distinguished ex-M.P., and of he did not know how many future M.P.'s. (Laughter and applause.) The House of Commons were very good company to get into, whether on one side of the House or the other, and whatever difference of opinion they might have in the House they frequently met in the smoking rooms, &c., as good friends. Looked at, through other peoples' eyes, House of Commons life was a very proud thing, but upon my word (said the hon. member) looked at by one's own eyes it is a very hard thing. (Laughter.) If a man went into Parliament he must work and make it the business of his life. (Applause.) He begged to acknowledge the compliment paid him.

Mr. D. DALE proposed "The Iron Trade and better times," and hoped they would be able to make such arrangements as would prevent differences with their workmen. He coupled with the toasts the name of Mr. E. Williams, the vice-chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. WILLIAMS replied, and remarked that he hoped, as they were going to send so many of their chief iron-makers to Parliament, that what they lost by their services to the trade they would reap by their services in the House of Commons. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. J. WILSON proposed the "The Coal Trade," coupling with it the name of Mr. Arthur Pease.

Mr. A. PEASE responded in an excellent speech.

Mr. HENRY BELL, of Walker Ironworks, gave "The Iron Merchants and Consumers," coupled with the name of Mr. Byrne, of London, who duly responded.

Mr. W. R. J. HOPKINS proposed "The Town and Trade of Darlington," coupled with the name of Mr. H. Pease, its first and present mayor. (Cheers.)

Mr. HENRY PEASE responded, and regretted that Middlesbrough, which was the cradle of the iron trade, had not better dock accomodation. He adduced statistics to show that, notwithstanding the dulness of trade, the mineral traffic on the North Eastern Railway during the last three years had gradually increased, which spoke well for the district. (Applause.) In conclusion he proposed the chairman (Mr. Bolckow).

The CHAIRMAN suitably returned thanks, and remarked that this district now produced more iron than any other district in the country. He hoped again soon to see a return to prosperity. (Applause.) The toast of the secretary and the ladies followed, and the proceedings terminated about seven o'clock.

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

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

THE COMING ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—A general election will take place in the autumn of the present year, when an immense number of electors will exercise the franchise for the first time; consequently their votes and influence will be eagerly solicited by candidates. Now is the time, therefore, for voters, old and new, calmly to choose a ruling principle for their guidance, in order to escape political misdirection or betrayal. The election will be unprecedented for the earnestness of the conflict and the importance of the objects contested. One of the foremost of the questions to be considered is the licensing system, and the duty of the people to claim a prohibitive power over that canker of their country—the liquor traffic. Social reformers are agreed that something must be done to remedy the present anomalies and mischiefs of liquor selling, not only upon Sunday but the week. What scheme can be more constitutional than that which would enable the people—in the words of Sir Robert Peel—to "take their own affairs into their own hands." With the advent of the new Parliament, the people of England will (if they use their electoral power wisely) enter upon a new lease and career of national life; and it will largely rest with the new voters whether the most potent cause of pauperism and crime shall be legally protected and perpetrated. A great responsibility rests upon every enfranchised person to vote in the interests of humanity; and this can best be done by electing as our law-makers men who not only have no connection with taverns, and no interest in their continuance but who will pledge themselves to vote for a measure giving ratepayers an absolute veto power over old and new licenses—such as the Permissive Bill. Political parties in the selection of candidates will do well to see that this cardinal point—so essential to true social reform—is not ignored; they will then command the active and earnest support of the tens of thousands of new voters who are pledged to promote anti-liquor traffic legislation. There is no reason why candidates of all shades of political party should not put themselves right upon this great issue, which involves the sobriety, the education, and the moral advancement of the nation more than any other question or issue before the country. I beg leave to renew my offer of explanatory papers upon this important question.

HENRY PITMAN.

Manchester.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—By your permission I shall, in a few successive communications, endeavour to lay before your readers a clear and practical statement of the existing state of popular education. By Popular Education, I mean the national system of which the revised code is the exponent, and whose working is most emphatically condemned (as a whole) whatever exceptional advantages it may possess by the highest dignitaries of the church, by many of the most learned of our clergymen and laymen, and I believe, by every Principal of our training colleges. As this is a subject which unfortunately must take a political bearing in the existing state of parties, I should urgently recommend the study of the subject to the labouring class, and to tradesmen too, as far more important than political creeds. Every day's events show us that practically there can be no such theorists, in this advancing age. One session we have high sounding liberalism preventing, and prevaricating on the subject of reform,—the next we find those whom their opponents taught us to believe the sworn enemies of improvement successfully carrying out measures much more liberal than the whigs durst even profess. In this age every party must bend to public opinion, properly and advisedly expressed. For my part my vote should be given to that man who had proven himself a liberal in all his social actions and commercial engagements as respects those employed under him, by whatever name he announced himself to one who was a leading liberal on all measures except on a solitary when he found no change was necessary there because his pockets would suffer, no imaginary case. These, sir, are my political views on the subject. I am only sorry to think that education should ever have been a political and sectarian question. It is a matter of the utmost consequence to all grades in the lower ranks, in rural districts most especially, inasmuch as *nolens volens* they must be effected by its workings. Private schools can no longer exist, in the generality of country parishes, and the parent can no longer request his child to be especially attended to in that particular branch or branches which will be most useful to him in life—certainly this is a necessary evil, in some respects, but an evil it is, and might be mitigated, if school managers and teachers were not bound down by red-tapism. On the part of the former, I have never experienced illiberality in this respect, especially from clergymen, and of the many young men whom I have known, sent out by our training institutions, I have every reason to speak of with commendation. Both parties, I sincerely believe, are wishful in most instances to satisfy the people.

At the introduction of our national system, many wise and considerate measures were passed. As regards trained masters, excellent seminaries were founded, the pupil teacher system was introduced, a regular course of study prescribed, and annual examinations held, so that the proper instruction of such apprentices might be ensured. The master was obliged to devote one hour and a half daily to his instruction, and was paid for such services at the rate of £5 annually for each, up to three, where a less charge for additionals commenced. At the end of his five years course he was eligible (by examination only) to a Queen's scholarship entitling him to two years free instruction in a training college. Such a system produced a class of men whom Mr. Lowe (no doubt) in the *Times*, declared latterly to be over-educated and capable of doing what would puzzle a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

As respects masters who had been previously in the profession, there was a threefold enactment if they were above 35 years of age successful examinations in each grade being essential, an annual inspection of his school allowed. He might simply be admitted as competent to teach a school on which a capitation grant on each scholar was given—or he might by a higher standard be registered to instruct pupil teachers—or by a week's examination on the same papers as were given to students; he might, if successful, obtain a certificate, which included all the advantages of the three classes besides learning an annual money value according to its rank. This certificate (and all others) were held out to be progressive in the event of his success as a national schoolmaster—and neither himself or his schoolmanagers even dreamt that it would not be perpetual in a financial point of view. In fact each successful candidate (at least I know it was my case and I have known others who got the same) received a letter from the Privy Council on education, complimenting him on his success and urging him on to still higher aspirations—and cautioning him against a relaxation of study. Such was the schoolmaster trained or untrained under the old code. For some years after the introduction of the system the "old" masters did not experience much difficulty in "gettting through," but as "students" multiplied the number of the former who succeeded, rapidly decreased until for three successive years, preceding and succeeding the "New Code," only one untrained master obtained a certificate at Durham,—and only one or two others throughout the kindom, while not a single student failed. Many useful, and even able men, where thus thrown out of their situations for public good. There were not wanting many, however, who imagined that the circumstance of each candidate being compelled to prefix his name, age, and yes, or no, as to whether he had been at a training school or not, to his papers, was not much in his favour. I should not wish to cast imputations on the examiners of the papers. This much I know, not an individual connected with education could ever elicit the names of the inspectors who examined the several papers. This much we all know, that it is no easy matter to be up to the mark when it is advantageous to prove us deficient. There is very little parity between the position of the two parties when critics look for blunders in the one and beauties in the other.

But let us pass from the workmen under the old code to his work, we cannot properly unfold our views without a brief but clear exposition of that. As regards the instruction of his assistants, the pupil teacher, we have already said enough respecting the annual examination, the position of the master was this, his pupils were as a *sine qua non*, expected to be well up in reading, writing, (including dictation) and cyphering. He might have his first class, or any other, as far advanced in artithmetic as he choosed, but if any imperfection was discovered it was recorded against him. The Rev. G. Moncrieff, H.M.I. once pointed out to me an intricate example from Colenso's arithmetic, involving an intimate acquaintance with fractions and proportion, which he had found readily done in a rural school. A knowledge of English grammar and geography was also exacted. On the day of examination as large an attendance as possible was expected, and if the majority were found well instructed, the inspector was satisfied, his approbation of course, depending upon the aggregate well up in each class. This rational system was superseded and the whole machinery altered by the "New Code" as we will show in our next.

JOHN TAIT.

Consett, June 23rd, 1868.

The North British Railway General Powers Bill was passed on Monday by the Select Committee of the House of Lords.

On Sunday morning the dead walls of Dublin, like those of Manchester, was found to be extensively disfigured with copies of a Fenian "proclamation."

Mr. Bright on his approaching visit to Ireland, will be entertained along with Mr. Peabody at a complimentary breakfast by the citizens of Limerick.

The statue to the memory of Mr. Cobden, erected in Camden Town was inaugurated on Saturday. Mrs. Cobden and her daughters were present and the assembly numbered from 8,000 to 10,000 people.

GREAT FIRE IN WINDSOR HOME PARK.—Several acres were set on fire on Monday in Windsor Home Park, supposed by a lucifer match having been thrown down. It was put out with much trouble. Several valuable trees were endangered.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

The adjourned debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill was resumed by the Earl of Carnavon. He regretted that the subject had been brought before their Lordships this session, and that it had been mixed up with party politics. He felt that the Irish Church had failed in her mission, and thought he regarded her with affection, he could not in his conscience maintain her in the position of an Established Church. He declared himself in favour of disestablishment, but no disendowment, and said he could not take upon himself the responsibility of rejecting the bill. Lord Redesdale contended that he was justified in applying the term "sacrilege" to the bill, and that the Sovereign was entitled to urge her coronation oath as a reason for refusing to accept the advice of any Ministers who might urge upon her to sanction the disestablisment of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The Duke of Marlborough replied to Lord Carnarvon, and repudiated the charge that the Government ever proposed to endow a Roman Catholic University. He continued by repeating the stock arguments against the bill, and by characterising it as a factious attempt to reunite the scattered members of the Liberal party. Lord Dufferin, whilst yielding to no one in attachment to to the Protestant Church, said he could, with unfaltering judgment, give his vote for the bill. He should do so not only because it would crown the aspirations of the Liberal party, but also because, as a politician and a statesman, he believed the present connection of Church and State in Ireland was prejudicial to the progress and prosperity of the country, and was dangerous to the best and highest interests of the empire. The Archbishop of York opposed the bill, and pointed out the hardships and injustice which would arise from its operation. It was an act of gross spoliation and injustice, and he should oppose it, whatever might be the consequences to the Established Church or their Lordships' House. Lord Romilly supported the bill, which was opposed by the Archbishop of Armagh. The debate was continued by the Earl of Cork and the Duke of Somerset, who supported the bill, and by the Duke of Rutland, who spoke against it. The Marquis of Salisbury criticised the bill at some length, argued against the appropriation of Church property, and urged the House to act with prudence, firmness, and independence. Lord Lyttelton followed in support of the bill.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Lord R. Montagu, in reply to a question, said the Government had not come to any decision with reference to the Schools Inquiry Commission. The Noble Lord afterwards moved that the House should go into committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Markets Bill, which he explained, and said that its main object was to provide that foreign cattle imported into London should be landed at one spot, and slaughtered there. Mr. M. Gibson moved a resolution against the principle of the bill, which, he said, was only a new phase of protection to the British farmer. The discussion was continued until the close of the sitting without any decision being come to. This further adjournment of the bill practically shelves it for the present session.

At the evening sitting Lord W. Hay called attention to the defective character of our telegraphic communication with India, and moved for copies of correspondence. Sir S. Northcote explained the steps which were being taken to improve the communication, and said he had no objection to produce the correspondence asked for. A conversation then took place with reference to the publications of the Record Office, more especially relating to Irish papers, after which the various orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY.

The interest excited by the debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church again filled the House with a very distinguished company. Amongst those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge, who occupied one of the cross benches. The Prince Christian and the Crown Prince of Denmark were in the Ambassadors Gallery, and the Peeresses' Gallery presented a very brilliant appearance. After the preliminary business had been disposed of, the debate was resumed by the Duke of Argyll, who remarked that he did not suppose any human being proposed total disendowment, after which he defended Mr. Gladstone and the policy of the Liberal party in bringing this question forward now. He urged the necessity which existed for pacifying the people of Ireland, denounced the Government as a Government of manœuvres, and expressed his conviction that the Church of England would gain strength by being disassociated from the Irish Church. The Bishop of Oxford said it would be both an injustice and an act of spoliation to disendow the Irish Church. He argued that the measure would not satisfy the disaffected amongst the Irish, who wanted separation, and characterised the grievance, which had no real existence. In conclusion, he said the Protestants had increased since the Reformation from 100,000 to 700,000, and they formed the salt of society in Ireland. The Earl of Shaftesbury explained why he should not vote on the motion, after which the bill was opposed by the Duke of Richmond and Earl Bandon, and supported by Lord Houghton and the Earl of Granard. Earl Russell also supported the bill, and explained that its main object was to leave the new Parliament free to legislate on the question. He submitted that the Irish Church had failed, and pointed out that the promise made by Mr. Pitt, when the Act of Union was agreed to, that Ireland should be placed on a perfect equality in religious matters with England had never been fulfilled. He replied to the arguments against the bill.

In the Commons, after questions with reference to Irish documents in the Record-office, the Leominster Sunday cricket case, the deodorisation of sewage, and the want of discipline at the Windsor Volunteer Review, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Baines, said the question of exempting schools and charities from the poor-rate could not be considered as an isolated matter. It must be dealt with as part of the whole subject of exemptions. Mr. Disraeli afterwards gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move a vote of thanks to Sir Robt. Napier and the forces recently engaged in Abyssinia. He also stated, in reply to a question, that he proposed to fix the Metropolitan Cattle Markets Bill for the morning sitting on Friday, when he hoped the House would come to some decision on the bill. On the motion for going into committee of supply Sir Chas. Russell moved a resolution with respect to the more general employment in Government-offices of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, discharged with good characters. The resolution gave rise to a short discussion favourable to its object, after which it was withdrawn. Mr. Clive, in reply to Sir John Gray, said there had been no unnecessary delay in the preparation of the report of the Irish Church Commission. He held a draft of the report in his hands, and in a few more sittings it would be completed. He hoped it would be in the hands of the Members within a fortnight, but the schedules might not be ready at the same time.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, after the South Eastern and London and Brighton Railway Bills had been disposed of, the House went into committee on the Scotch Reform Bill, and passed all the clauses with the exception of that relating to the boundaries of Glasgow. Later in the evening the Irish Reform Bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, Lord Mayo stated that the Irish Registration Bill would be introduced as soon as the English measure was disposed of. Mr. Maguire afterwards moved a resolution to compel magistrates in counties and boroughs to make adequate provision for the instruction and worship of Catholic prisoners, but, after a few words of explanation by Mr. Hardy, the motion was withdrawn. A conversation afterwards took place on a motion by Sir C. O'Loghlen to enable Members who found themselves in the wrong lobbies on a division to vote according to their convictions, but the motion was not passed to a division. On the order of the day for going into committee on the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should go into committee that day three months. Mr. Gladstone also opposed the bill, but after considerable discussion, during which an attempt was made to count out the House, the order for going into committee was carried by 79 to 49.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Corry, in reply to a question, stated that the Admiralty had decided to place the navy chaplains on the same footing as the army chaplains. The order of the day for going into committee on the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn. The adjourned debate on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill was resumed; and after considerable discussion, the second reading was carried by 198 to 140. The Libel Bill was subsequently withdrawn, and the other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords there was again a large and brilliant attendance in honour of the vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier. It was at one time expected that Sir Robert would be present, but he had been commanded to Windsor. The Earl of Malmesbury then moved a vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier and the officers and soldiers employed in the Abyssinian Expedition. He referred to the circumstances which had led to the expedition, to the care with which it had been planned, and to the ability with which it had been conducted to a triumphant issue. In conclusion, he justified the destruction of Magdala after the release of the captives. Earl Russell seconded the motion. The motion was supported by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Derby, and others, after which it was unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons Mr. Disraeli moved a vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier, the officers, and soldiers engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition. He spoke of the campaign as unprecedented in history, and eulogised in high terms the skill and zeal with which it had been conducted. Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion in an eloquent speech, and it was unanimously adopted.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.
MONDAY, June 29th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Edward Logan and *James McPherson*, two boys belonging to Consett, were charged by P.C. Thompson with doing wilful damage to a quantity of hay belonging to the Consett Iron Company on the 28th ult. Fined 6d. each, and 6d. damages and costs. Seven days were allowed to pay the same.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, July 2nd.—Before A. H. TALMADGE and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

ASSAULT.

Thomas White, of Consett, was charged by John Ferguson, of the same place, with assaulting him at the Consett Iron Works on the 1st inst. The dispute arose between the prosecutor and the defendant in connexion with the work in which both were employed. It appears that both parties wished to have the bogie on which they run their "heat" to the hammer, prosecutor contending it was his turn to have the bogie; defendant, however, stuck to the bogie, and it was alleged by defendant that prosecutor struck at him first, after which defendant picked up a piece of slag or metal and flung at prosecutor which cut his head. The magistrates fined him 2s. 6d. and costs amounting to 8s. 10d., and said that probably he deserved more, but they would deal as leniently with him as possible, and hoped it would be a caution to him.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Bernard McDonald, Michael Moore, John Conway, John Yarrow, and *Francis McDonald*, labourers, all of Consett, were severally charged by Ann Carruthers with doing wilful damage to the door of her house at Consett on the 20th ult It appeared from the evidence of complainant that on the day in question the prisoners came to her house and wished to see her lodger, one of the prisoners at the same time wishing to fight with the lodger. Prosecutor shut the door, and the prisoners by forcing open the door and breaking glass did damage to the amount of 10s. The prisoners said that on the evening on which the wilful damage was committed, the lodger of prosecutor was drunk and struck at Yarrow and knocked him down. Yarrow, on rising followed the lodger of prosecutor and got his foot within the door which was then closed as far as possible: the other prisoners then came forward to force the door open to prevent injury to the foot of Yarrow. The prisoner, Bernard McDonald, in justification of himself, said that the lodger of prosecutor was standing grinning inside of the window, and he just drove his hand through the window He, however, kept clear of the police at the time. (Laughter.) P.C. Scott said that prisoners had offered to pay the damages, but not until after the summons was served upon them. The magistrates thought that there had been considerable provocation, and in their opinion the sum of 10s. was too much. They were severally fined 1s. each and expenses together with the damage which they awarded at 5s.

LARCENY.

Margaret Moor, of Consett, married woman, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing on the 28th ult. a jacket, the property of Ralph Ord draper, of Consett. The prosecutor said that on the morning of the day in question before he was out of bed, prisoner came to his house, walked into his show room, and took the jacket now produced which was worth 10s. P.C. John Scott apprehended the prisoner with the jacket in her possession on the 28th ult. The magistrates said that the prisoner by her foolish conduct had put them to the disagreable duty of having to send her to gaol for 14 days.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Whitfield, Thomas Collingwood, Joseph Drummond, and *John Sanderson*, miners, of Tanfield, were charged by William Robinson, farmer of Tanfield Lea, with doing wilful damage to a field, his property. It appears that a stream of water runs through one of his fields, and the prisoners, with others, had cut the sods off his meadow field for the purpose of damming up the water to increase its depth so as to bathe. The prisoners averred that it was the first time they had bathed in the place. The prosecutor did not wish to press the case very heavily against the prisoners but wished the trespass and damage to be put a stop to. The bench said that they would inflict a nominal fine of 1s. and costs on each in the present instance, but if brought before them again they would be very severely dealt with.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Banks, of Burnopfield, miner, was charged by P.C. Smith with being drunk and riotous on the 12th ult. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that he had taken some drink on that day and scarcely knew what he was about. The bench advised the prisoner to "take no more drink," or if he did he would probably appear before them again. Prisoner who said he had been a teetotaller for six months was advised by the bench to continue so. He was liberated on payment of costs.

Thomas Carr and *Jasper Mills*, of Cragghead, miners, were charged by P.C. Furness with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 20th ult. From the evidence of the police officer it appears that prisoners, with others, came out of a public-house at Cragghead, on that day in a state of drunkenness. They proceeded a short distance and had a round before he got up; they were then got home. Both prisoners got a good character from the officer, and were fined 1s. each and costs.

ASSAULT AND DAMAGE.

William Robinson, of Tow Law, was charged by Wm. Myers with assaulting him at the brick flats at Tow Law on the 17th ult. It appears that some dispute arose between prosecutor—who was employed in painting the doors of the house in which defendant resides—and the mother of defendant as to the colour of the paint to be used on the door of her house, and the dispute ran so high that prosecutor used some very violent and brutal expressions to the mother of defendant, which so exasperated him that he knocked down prosecutor. Dr. Carr appeared for defendant. Witnesses were called on both sides. The witnesses for defendant proved that it was in consequence of the disgraceful language used by prosecutor to his mother that the defendant put prosecutor out of the house. The damage was caused by the paint used by prosecutor being spilled on his clothes and the damages he estimated at 20s. with 4s. for loss of paint. The bench said that although the defendant was annoyed by the expressions made use of towards his mother by prosecutor he was not justified in committing such an assault. They fined him 2s. 6d. and costs, and 10s. for damages.

FRAUD BY CHANGING "TOKENS."

George Wind, of Tow Low, miner, was brought before the bench and charged by the Weardale Iron and Coal Company (Limited) with having on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June defrauded the prosecutors, by changing the tokens on the coal tubs sent to bank at Black Prince Colliery, Tow Law. The prisoner, who was brought up in charge of P.C. George Lee, the Company's officer, had on the days stated defrauded the company and some of the workmen of between 2s. and 3s. Prisoner's father said that his son had been tempted to do such an act by a workman who had since absconded. Prisoner who had that morning been apprehended, was remanded for fourteen days.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

William Lawson was charged by John Robson with trespassing for pursuit of game on land belonging to John Kidd, of Greenlands, near Esh, on the 17th ult. From the evidence of P.C. Hodgson it appeared that on the day in question the prisoner with others, who had two dogs with them, were ranging some fields after which they crossed the road and ranged another field. He went up to them and spoke to them when they said they were *catching blackbirds*. They gave him fictitious names at the time, but he afterwards ascertained who they were. The other two had been before the bench. Prisoner denied having ever been in Esh, and said he could prove an *alibi*. Sergeant Woodward said he saw prisoner in company with the other two men and two dogs on the day in question. The magistrates said they had no doubt in their own minds on the question. He had had quite sufficient time to secure witnesses to prove his statement if correct. Fined £2 including costs, with a warning that if brought before them again, the full penalty would be inflicted.

SUICIDE AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Monday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the inhabitants of Church Street, North Shields, were thrown into a state of consternation on the intelligence getting abroad that a woman, named Ann Appleby, had committed suicide by hanging herself in her own house. The deceased had been missed by the neighbours who lived beside her for about a week, and this morning, on the house being entered on the suspicion that there was something wrong, the body was found hanging quite dead on a nail near her bed. The body was cut down by a man named R. Allan, who resides in Reed Street, and information of the affair was immediately sent to the police station. P.C. Simmons proceeded to the house, and took the body, upon which an inquest will be held, inquiring into the circumstance of the death. Deceased is about 30 years of age.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—The Wesleyan Conference in Dublin have divided on the Ecclesiastical Endowments question, seventy-eight voting for, and five against the resolution, disapproving of the desire of "statesmen of different parties to endow the Roman Catholic Church," and adding that "the best interests of our country forbid all additional grants of public money to the clergy or institutions of that church." The Conference will accept the results of resisting such endowments, and even of asking for a withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth. It will object to the application of any moneys, either from taxes or ecclesiastical revenues, to convent schools, or schools taught by friars, under the name of denominational schools, "as being equally with, if not more than the endowment of the priests, calculated to cause in the future discord among fellow citizens and danger to the State."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 26.—At to-day's sitting of the legislative body, the discussion commenced respecting the contingent of 1869. An amendment of the opposition to reduced the number of men from 100,000 to 70,000 was rejected by 184 against 24 votes. The Government proposal was then adopted by 210 votes against 13. The discussion on the Transatlantic Company's Bill was then resumed, and with be continued to morrow.

La France of this evening says that the Emperor will return from Chalons to-morrow, and will remain for five or six days at Paris. The same journal asserts that Prussia manifests some anxiety respecting the Hanoverian refugees in France, and demands that strict measures should be taken against them.

The *Temps* announces that the *Journal Electeur* has been prosecuted for inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government.

RETURN OF SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

MARSEILLES, June 30.—Sir Robert Napier arrived here last night from Malta, in H.M. troop ship Urgent, and will leave by the 11.30 train this morning.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, June 26.—The First Chamber adopted to-day all the clauses of the budget, after a declaration on the part of the Government to the effect that its colonial policy would be one of prudent progress, aiming at a liberal solution of the question connected with cultivation. With the co-operation of the legislature, the estimates of the Dutch West India Islands will be discussed to-morrow.

PORTUGAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday at the Portuguese Legislation in London:—

"LISBON, June 25.—To-day a complete amnesty has been granted for all political crimes."

PRUSSIA.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE LUTHER MEMORIAL.

BERLIN, June 27.—Queen Victoria has sent the following telegram to the King of Prussia at Worms:—

"Pray express to the Committee for the erection of the Luther Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathises with an occasion which unites the Protestant Princes and the peoples of Germany."

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 28.—The Senate adopted the grist tax by 110 against 11 votes.

ROME.

ROME, June 29.—A pontifical bull summoning a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church to meet in the Bastilica of the Vatican, on the 8th December, 1869, was formally promulgated here to-day.

MALTA.

SIR R. NAPIER.

MALTA, June 27 (morning).—Her Majesty's steam transport Urgent, having on board Sir R. Napier, Theodore's son, General Staveley, and fifteen other naval and military officers, arrived here yesterday, and has just left for Marsilles.

The Urgent will return to embark time-expired men for England.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, June 27.—A conference of the members of the Deak party was held to-day, when the President of the Hungarian Ministry submitted the Military Bill for their consideration. The bill received the approbation of the Conference. The rumours of the failure of the negotiations with Croatia are unfounded.

SERVIA.

WILL OF PRINCE MICHAEL.
THE LATE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE.

BELGRADE, June 25 (evening).—The last will of Prince Michael, read to-day, in family council, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, appoints his surviving sister, and two sons of a deceased sister, the legal heirs of his property. The investigation into the facts connected with the assassination has terminated. Documentary evidence has been published here refuting the Protest of Prince Karaygorgewich, and endeavouring to show his complicity in the matter.

BELGRADE, June 26 (evening).—At to-day's proceedings of the investigation into the murder of Prince Michael, thirteen accused persons were brought up. The accusation declares the existence of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government in favour of Peter Karageogewich. The trial will be continued to morrow, and judgment is expected to be delivered on Monday.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 29.—The promulgation of the sentence against the murderers has not taken place, in consequence of fresh discoveries. More arrests are being made. Captain Mirzelevic, who was ordered to garrison a police barrack with a body of troops, was shot by an assassin, in the presence of an immense throng.

BELGRADE, June 30.—A search is being made in the Topischeden Park for 750 revolvers said to be there concealed, and with which prisoners released from gaol were to have been armed after the accomplishment of Prince Michael's murder, in order that they might occupy the town.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—According to the news from Orenburg to the 24th inst., the Russians had occupied the town of Bokhara with out resistance.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, June 26.—Prince Napoleon yesterday received the European Consuls, French Military Commissioner, and a deputation of Jews, who presented him with an address. His Imperial Highness leaves this evening for Rustchuk and Varna, on his way to Constantinople.

TURKEY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TOUR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—Prince Napoleon arrived here this morning from Bucharest, having travelled *via* Varna. The Sultan's relative Mehemit Ali Pasha is dangerously ill.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Senate has passed the bill equalising the national bank circulation by transferring to the extent of twenty million dollars to the States, having less than their proportion, the surplus in the states having more than their proportion.

The House of Representatives has not concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill removing the political disabilities of numerous North Carolinians, and has asked for a conference.

The Texas reconstruction convention have adopted a resolution asking the Congress to afford additonal military protection to loyal Texans, against the crimes and lawlessness prevalent throughout the State. It is reported that the President has declared himself in favour of Chief Justice Chase as democrat nominee for the presidency.

The Chinese Embassy was received on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

The Frorida legislature have elected Mr. Welsh, republican, from Michigan to be United States senator.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Steven's bill, which provides for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisana, Georgia, and Alabama to representation in Congress, on condition that the constitution of those States shall never be amended as to deprive of suffrage those now entitled to vote, has been vetoed by President Johnson. The bill was passed to-day over the veto in the Senate by 30 against 8, and in the House of Representative by 105 against 30.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamers leaving to-day for Europe, take out one million dollars in specie.

The National steamship Helvetia arrived out to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 8.—Advices from the seat of war report that Humaita was to be attacked on the 30th ult. A revolution has broken out in Corrientes. Mana and Italian banks at Monte Video have declined to pay in specie.

CHINA.

SHANHAI, June 8.—All the treasure and twenty-eight bales silk have been saved from the Benares. The Ellora is still by the wreck. Some hopes are entertained of saving the Benares and the remainder of the cargo. The silk has been much damaged by the salt water.

HAYTI.

Intelligence from Hayti state the Cacos to be awaiting reinforcement to attack Port-au-Prince.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.—M. Pietri, the First French Consular Judge for Egypt, arrived here yesterday. The Nile commenced rising yesterday.

Sporting Intelligence.

DURHAM REGATTA.

STEWARDS.—The Mayor of Durham; A. J. Wilkinson, Esq.; J. L. Warton, Esq.; J. W. Barnes, Esq.; R. A. Burrel, Esq.; J. L. Freeman, Esq.; A. C. Cherry, Esq.; J. G. Henderson, Esq.; J. D. Forster, Esq.; H. H. Holderness, Esq.; C. Darnell, Esq.

MONDAY, June 29, 1868.

This annual aquatic fixture was commenced on the Wear, at Durham, and, thanks to the exertions of a hard-working committee, and the equally industrious secretary, proved a great and encouraging success.

THE SCURRY STAKES, to be pulled in Cutter Skiffs, open to those who have never won a Sculler's Prize at a Regatta; first, £2; second £1; short course; entrance, 2s. 6d.

First heat.
The Rose—H. Craggs.... 1 | College—G. Bailes.... 2
Second heat.
Lily—E. Marshall ...... 1 | Wear—J. Appleby.... 2
Third heat.
The Violet—J. Rake, in the absence of Hamill—G. Thompson—rowed over.
First ties.
Lily—E. Marshall, in the absence of the Violet—J. Rake—rowed over; and The Rose—H. Craggs—got a bye.
Final heat.
Lily—E. Marshall ...... 7 | The Rose—H. Craggs 2

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP, value 45 guineas, for gentlemen amateurs, with gold presentation medals; gentlemen coxswains; entrance, £1. One mile and a quarter.

First heat.
University College Boating Club 1
Tynemouth Rowing Club 2
Second heat.
Durham Amateur Rowing Club 1
Wear Boating Club 2
Third heat.
Middlesbrough Amateur Boating Club.................. 1
Durham Grammar School 2
First ties.—First heat.
Durham Amateur Rowing Club.................. 1
Middlesbrough Amateur Boating Club.................. 2
Second heat.
The University College Boating Club got a bye.
Final heat.
Durham Amateur Rowing Club 1
University College Boating Club 2

CITY PLATE. A four-oared race. For the inhabitants of the city of Durham. Prize, £8, and £2 for the second boat. Short course.

City .... 1 | Clyde 2
Save distance.
Dreadnought ....
Final heat.
Dreadnought .... 1 | City 2

THE OSWALD PLATE. A skiff race. For gentlemen amateurs; entrance, 10s. For a silver cup. Short course.

York Amateur Rowing Club.—Bryan Walker 1
Wear Boating Club.—W. Forster.................. 2
Second heat.
Cambridge University Club.—C. F. Davison........ 1
University College.—J. Aspinall Addison 2
Antelope.—W. Brignall, jun. .... saved distance
First ties.
Mr. Brignall .... 1 | Mr. Davison 2
Mr. Walker got a bye.
Final heat.
Mr. Walker .... 1 | Mr. Brignall 2

THE WHARTON STAKES. A Skiff race. For residents on the banks of the Wear. Prize, £3, and £1 for the second boat. Short course.

First heat.
Sarah Ann.—A Hogarth.. 1 | Wear.—J. Appleby .. 2
Second heat.
Chance.—C. Marshall.... 1 | Albion.—G. Young .. 2
Kettledrum.—R. D. Marshall saved distance.
First ties.—First heat.
C. Marshall............ 1 | R. D. Marshall........ 2

MOWBRAY STAKES. A pair-oared race. Open to all. Prize, £4, and £2 for the second boat. One mile and a quarter.

Dreadnought............ 1 | Perseverance 2

The sports were concluded for the day shortly after eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 30.

These aquatic sports were continued, and, as on the first day, drew together a very large concourse of spectators, including the gentry of the district, who remained in the enclosure during the afternoon, and evidently took much interest in the racing which, for spirit and contention was far above the average, and gave much gratification.

BRANCEPETH PLATE. A skiff race. Open to all. Entrance 2s. 6d. One mile and a quarter. For a purse of £5 and £2 for the second boat.

First heat.
Tyne—James Ranford, white.................. 1
Tyne—James Taylor, red 2

This was the pick of the professional races of the regatta, and as such it met with a surprising amount of interest, the Newcastle division being represented by Messrs. Cooke, Adams, Percy, Moffat, Oldham, and other gentlemen, who evidently took the utmost possible interest in the issue of the match. Ranford had the race easily in hand, and rowing with much judgment and composure won splendidly by two lengths.

Second heat.
Wear—J. Appleby, red 0
Tyne—R. Chambers, white 0

The competitors in this race got in collision, and both were allowed to start in the

Final heat.
Tyne—J. Ranford .... 1 | Wear—J. Appleby 3
Tyne—R. Chambers............. 0

Chambers was unfortunate in not getting up to the starting place at the time appointed, and he was left. Ranford had the inside, by much the best position. Betting—any odds on Ranford, who cleared his opponent in the first fifty yards, and, taking it easy afterwards, won as he liked by three lengths.

THE WHARTON STAKES. A skiff race. For residents on the banks of the wear. Prize, £2, and £1 for the second boat. Short course.

Final heat.
Hogarth, Sunderland.. 1 | Marshall, Durham 2

CONSOLATION STAKES. A four-oared race. Entrance 5s. Prize a set of silver-mounted horns. Open to all amateurs who have not won a prize at this regatta. Short course. Post entries.

Tynemouth R.C. .... r.o.

THE LADIES PLATE. A pair-oared race. For gentlemen amateurs. Entrance 10s. For silver cups. Short course.

Wear B.C............. 1 | Middlesbro' A.B.C. 2
The University College B.C. ......

STEWARDS' PLATE, for junior crews. A four-oared race. For gentlemen amateurs. For a set of gold medals, and a gold medal for the coxswain. Entrance 10s. Gentlemen coxswains. Short course.

First heat.
University College B.C. 1 | Tynemouth R.C. 2
Second heat.
Wear B.C............ 1 | Hatfield Hall B.C 2
Third heat.
York A.R.C. 1
Durham Grammar School 2
First ties.—First heat.
York A.R.C............ 1 | Wear B.C. 2

This was a pretty good race right up to the Baths Bridge, where the York men rowed ahead, and won easily at the finish by one length.

Saved Distance.—Univ. Coll. B.C.
Final heat.
York A.R.C.......... 1 | Univ. Coll. B.C. 2

The first-named crew had the inside, and, after a really splendid race up to the enclosure, where the two boats were strictly level. Near to the bridge, the York crew, by dint of hard pulling and much perseverance, succeeded in getting half-a-length ahead, and having now the best of the turn, increased the gap and won by a length and a half.

UNIVERSITY PLATE. A four-oared race. For gentlemen who are members of amateur clubs in the city of Durham. Entrance, £1. One mile and a quarter. For a set of silver cups, and a gold medal for the coxswain. Gentlemen coxswains.

First heat.
Durham A.R.C.................. 1
Durham Grammar School 2
Save distance.
University College B.C.
Final heat.
Durham A.R.C. ...... 1 | Union Coll. B.C.......... 2

PATRONS' PLATT. An open four-oared race. First boat £15, second £5. One mile and a quarter.

Albion Crew.......... 1 | Albion 2

THE MEMBERS' PLATE. A four-oared race. For inhabitants of the city of Durham, winner of City Plate excluded. Prize £2, and £1 for seconnd boat. Short course.

City.................. 1 | Clyde 2

We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a Theological College at Gloucester.

Madame Rachel on Friday found bail for her appearance at the Central Criminal Court to take her trial, and was released from the House of Detention.

The young Princess of Sweden (says the *Court Journal*) who is engaged to be married to the Crown Prince of Denmark, has a fortune 25,000,000 rix-dollars—that is, £1,400,000. The sum seems an enormous one for a poor country like Sweden.

A queer little book published in Paris gives the singular origins of many modern men of talent. Halevey's father was a grocer; Rossini is the son of strolling players; Verdi of an innkeeper; Auber was born behind a print shop; and the parents of Victor Masse sold nails.

King Cole, the Australian Aboriginal cricketer, is dead. He died on Thursday night of bronchitis.

Two brothers, named Edwin and Henry Higgins, were drowned in the Ribble at Preston, on Thursday last, by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

A fire somewhat similar to those which have occurred on the Yorkshire moors has been burning for the last few days on Chat Moss. The fire has passed over a considerable area, and does not appear to have wholly yet spent its force.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Throughout Friday afternoon and evening anxious visits were made by the inhabitants of Windsor to the termini of the Great Western and South Western Railways, and the crowd at the stations and in the streets became large as the fact of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in England became known. The train conveying his Royal Highness arrived from Paddington at 10.45 p.m. The Prince rapidly passed to the royal equipage, and as he took his seat a tremendous cheer rose from the great crowd of spectators, and cheering as loudly as their lungs would permit them the crowd surrounded and followed the duke's carriage, which had to proceed at about walking pace to the Castle. The greatest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church rang out merrily, and a royal salute was fired from the artillery of the Long Walk, and awoke the echoes of the forest in the stillness of the night. The Duke reached the Castle shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received by her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family.

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

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor die. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. ZYLOBALSAMUM (MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 1394

Markets

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade, says:—The weather of the past week has been much more favourable to growing crops, and saved many a field of barley and oats. All we can at present note is that the wheat crop will be very light on the hot soil, about an average on the fens and clays, and perhaps over an average on the deep well-pulverised loams. As to the spring corn, we believe it will all be short, the rain in many cases having fallen too late to do much good; but we have got the harvest to pass through, and no weather-wise prophet can give us any assurance how this may turn out. Prices have very little changed, though the aspect of trade in London closed pointing to a further decline should the weather still continue fine. In France there is the same variety. The Emperor has been furnished with a sample of bread from the new crops harvested at Arles. The crops in Northern Europe appear to have mostly gone on well. In America the season appears favourable. In short, the prospect is good as to the wants of the immense population of the world being satisfied in the coming cereal year.

CORN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Market quiet, and the prices the same as on Monday for all kinds of grain Spring corn unchanged in value. Oats in good demand at the reduction of Monday.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a moderate arrival both coastwise and from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and only a limited business was done in both English and foreign, fine samples were fully 1s per qr. lower on the week, while secondry descriptions were quite neglected. Oats sold at previous terms. Malt, barley, beans, and peas as before. Flour unchanged

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a thin attendance, and a moderate supply of all kinds of grain, which sold at last weeks prices.

DARLINGTON, CORN MARKET Monday.—There was a large show of wheat, but sales were slow and made at a reduction on last week's prices. 1s. per qr. decline. Red wheat made from 18s 6d to 19s 3d per boll of two bushels; white do. 19s 3d to 20s 3 d. Barley very scarce, rates at 11s 0d to 11s 6d; oats 7s 0d to 8s 6d; beans 12s 0d to 13s 6d—all per boll.

CATTLE MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD, Wednesday.—Tade ruled heavy, and a clearance could not be effected. Numbers at market.—Fat cattle 1.210, sheep and lambs 11,700 lean cattle 180, pigs 1,980, with fair trade. Prices: Beef, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; prime, 8s 9d per stone; mutton, 5½d to 6d; lamb, 8d per lb.

DURHAM, Monday.—At our market to-day fat beasts brought from 8s to 9s per stone. Mutton, 6½d to 7d; and lamb, 8d to 9d per lb.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was a poor show of cattle at our market to-day. Inquiry was not active, and last week's rates may be quoted as those ruling. Prices:—Beef sold from 8s to 8s 6d, secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 8s 0d per stone.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The supply of beef comprised 911 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 10,800 The mutton trade was in a sluggish state at a reduction at a ½d per lb. incline from the rates of last week, and a considerable portion remained unsold. Prices declined fully 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a increase of 211 beasts and 3,770 sheep and lambs from that of last week. Respecting quality, cattle, generally speaking was inferior. Sheep were middling, while lambs were very bad. The top figure for beef was 9s 0d. Pigs—400 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, and previous rates were fully supported.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 9d to 9s 0d, secondary sorts 8s 0d to 8s 3d, inferior sorts 6s 0d to 7s 0d, first-class oxen 8s 3d to 8s 6d, middling 7s 3d to 8s 9d, cows 6s 6d to 7s 0d per st. Pork 4s 6d to 6s 9d, small dairy-fed do, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per st. Sheep: good yeatable wedders 6½d to 6½d, large fat 0d to 0d, middling 6½d to 6d, tups, ewes, and inferior 5d to 5½d, lambs 8d to 8½d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 42 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £4 0s 0d to £6 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £5 0s 0d to £6 10s 0d; this year's growth, £4 10s 0d to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 7d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 1s 0d to 1s 7d; and oat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per thrave.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—Sellers, 53s 1d; buyers, 53s 0d cash; sales at 53s. cash; 53s 3d one month, steady; No. 1, 52s; No. 3 50s.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—On the 24th ult., the wife Mr Jones, 280, Consett, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Campbell, Front Street, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKHILL—At the United Presbyterian Chapel, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. Lauder, Mr. William Bell, of Friars' Side, to Miss Susannah Kidd, of Blackhill.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On 25th ult., at Sherburn Terrace, Mr. T. Anderson, aged 47 years.

On the 25th ult., at Mount Pleasant, Mary Jane Forster, aged 21 years.

On the 29th ult., at William Street, Thomas Dougan, aged 1 year.

BLACKFINE—On the 25th ult., Mr. Thomas Moreland, aged 72 years.

Poetry: Original and Select.

SUMMER.

How beautiful the face of nature seems,
Clad in a rich and variegated hue!
Teeming with life! all pleasant to the eye!
Exhaling floral odours, which perfume
The vital air that man inhales, respires!
The forest trees which rear their heads,
Nod friendship with the skies—commune with clouds,—
Are clothed in rich and verdant foliage;
'Neath their cool shade I love to spend the day,
And listen to the rustling of the leaves
As whisp'ring zephyrs pass, and gentle move
The balmy air; while branch embraces branch,
And tree makes love to tree. (A rural scene).
The feather'd songsters, perch'd on topmost boughs,
Warble sweet melody; their wild-wood songs,
Attuned to nature's lowly harmony,
Re-echo through the woods from morn till eve,
And soothe the sadden'd heart, so pleased are they
That summer's genial hours are come again.
The meadows too are clad in gay attire,
In plenitude are flowerets displayed;
New spring from nature's fruitful matrice, they
Unfold their fragrant beauty to the eye
Of man, in nature's own wild-working way.
The summer breezes as they waft along
All-gently undulate the tufted grass,
And blithely kiss the waving fields of corn;
While fertile showers decending from above
Impart fresh beauty to the floral scene;
And golden dew-drops like some orient pearls
That deck a kingly brow, or crown of gold,
Glitter on every leaf, on every flower,
Nor melt away till Phœbus mounts the sky.
The crystal, softly-meand'ring rivulet,
That softly purls along its pebbly bed
Or trickles through a crevice in the rock,
Or glides through fields and bowers of happy green,—
The ancient river, that ceaseless seaward flows,
Now hid behind some huge and mossy cliff,
Now shaded o'er by towering oak and elm,
Now winding slow in ravine dark and deep,
Then rushing into open day, and rolling
Majestic'lly along the verdant plain,
Till lost in ocean's fathomless abyss.
High hills, and mountain tops, and breezy heights,
In ornamental verdure richly drest,—
Projecting rocks, and rugged steps, studded
Thickly o'er with shrubs and ferns and flowers,—
Look gay and glorious to the ravished sense.
The fleecy flock, the lowing herd, that browse
In yonder grassy vale; the game which shoot
With lightning speed across the silvan glade,
As though the hounds were all in hot pursuit,
Participate in summer's genial joys.
The azure sky—the vast expanse of heaven,
From cloudlets free, looks pleasant and serene;
The mighty orb of day,—yon peerless sun,
Resplendent shines, and sheds out glorious rays.
But why these scenes, this season of the year?
Who gave them being? for whose pleasure made?
'Twas God, the great, the good, the holy one,
The ceaseless source of life and happiness,
That made this world, and gave it seasons, fruits,
And flowers, and all its richly varied scenes.
All nature seems as if 'twere made to please
The soul of man, and he were made to dwell
To revel with delight amidst its joys.
Happy the man, who, contemplating, looks
From nature's works to nature's God on high,—
Who sees in blades of grass, in rippling streams,
In efflorescent plants, in shady bowers,
In wind and rain, in mountain, dales, and seas,
In all the summer scenes profusely spread
O'er nature's face, the finger of a GOD;—
Thrice happy he, whose spirit glows with love
And ardent aspirations after God,
Whose soul surveys with joy the universe,
Exultingly exclaims, with confidence,
My Lord, my God, my Father made them all.

J. W.

Leadgate.

Varieties.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

A NEW READING OF KEATS (DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE PRESENT AGE).—A thing of beauty is a *toy* for ever.

A BREACH OF PROMISE FOR WHICH ONE WOULD NOT LIKE TO PAY THE DAMAGES.—The Breach in the Plymouth Breakwater Target at Shoeburyness.

A waggish M.P., who heard an H dropped near Buckingham Palace at the evening breakfast, remarked, "that it was enough to make your *constitution 'ill.*"

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS BEEN PUT ON THE PAPER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Mr. Disraeli, to move, That in order to advance the state of public business the standing disorders of this House be suspended.

Madame Rachel's extraordinary and sudden illness on the occasion of the adjournment of her case was not caused by her having rashly supped off some of her own pigments. It was caused by her having swallowed Sir William Ferguson's certificate, a calamity which Mr. Knox wisely avoided.

A Public School education has never been held to imply necessarily any extraordinary cultivation of the intellect. But there is one thing that everybody is supposed to learn at our public schools, and that is, to find their own level. Mr. Labouchere informed the House of Commons the other day that he had been three years at Eton, and had learned absolutely nothing. The hon. gentleman, on this occasion, had the whole House with him.

Extracts from JUDY.

THE ORDER OF RUNNING.—"Off!"

A COMMON METRE.—The gas-meter.

SIGNAL FAILURES.—Railway accidents!

"RIFLE PRACTICE" AT WHITECHAPEL.—Picking Pockets.

JUDY'S ADVICE TO EARL RUSSELL.—"Rest and"—let *us* "be thankful."

The tourist who picked up Italian has recently dropped some expressions in that language.

SIMPLY ABSURD.—There are those who imagine that the key-stone in the arch of Government must necessarily be a *Glad*-stone!

ONE FOR JACK.—When at sea, and requiring new milk, what part of the ship would be the best to go to for it?—Her *udder*, of course!

AS UNSAFE AS CAN BE.—If Mr. Bright's "premises" at Rochdale have no better foundation than those of his speeches, they'll come down on his head one of these days, for certain!

THE WHOLE TRUTH.—*Railway Official*: Did you come up single? *Country Lass*: Yes, Sir: I come up single; But I's going to be married, week after I goes back.

A SHREWD GUESS.—If we were asked what sort of health the honourable member for Peterborough enjoyed, we should answer at once, that he was a *Whalley*-tudinarian.

MILITARY.—To suppose that the Duke of Wellington said, "Up, Guards, and *hat* 'em!" on ordering the final charge at Waterloo, is quite a mistake: what his Grace *did* say was, "Up, Guards, and *bonnet* 'em!"

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Public executions having been at last abolished, the "enlightened masses" will be no longer entranced by the spectacle of the hideous *drop-scene*, which has been such a source of gratification to their elevated tastes!

JUST LIKE HIS BAD TASTE.—Mr. Reardon is very fond of strawberries for dessert,—by the way, we should like to supply him with his "*dessert*," according to Judy's own opinion. The only kind which, to use his own words, he "can't a-bear," is the *British Queen!*"

Extracts from FUN.

WHAT TO "BACK A BILL" WITH.—An accommodating pen-holder.

AM I RIGHT? OR, HORNI-(OTHER)-MAN?—THE BEST TEA FLOAT.—The first clipper home from China.

BETTER HAVE BEEN LEFT TO BLOOM UNSEEN.—THE DESERT AIR.—The camels are coming. Oh dear! Oh dear!

DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT?—Reflecting on the immense amount of specie in the cellars of the Bank of England one cannot help thinking that "*stumping* Great Britain" must be about the most profitable branch of oratory going.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.—A Yankee is going to shoot Niagara in an air-tight india-rubber boat, within which he will be enclosed with twenty minutes' worth of air—so says an American paper; but we know the Yankee press to be so fond of the long bow, that this shooting business may be merely a little of the usual archery.

MEDAL AND MAGDALA.—The authorities at the Horse Guards do not mean to give a ribbon for the Abyssinian Campaign. They fear, should they do so, that it would be christened the "Medal and Muddle" Campaign—the medal, typifying the gallanty of our troops; the muddle, standing for the usual breakdown of the Commissariat and other departments.

THE WAIL OF THE PIBROCH.—Scotland has reason to mourn the degeneracy of some of her children. The Scots Fusilier Guards have long since abandoned the kilt for the trews;—now they are about to discard the national musical instrument—we mean, of course, the pipes. There is a painful inconsistency in this arbitrary assumption of the bags and renunciation of the pipes. Can the alteration be a measure of economy? If so, we trust that the nobility of the North will come down handsome and pay the pipers.

Spirit of the Press.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE IRISH CHRCH.

The *Times* says:—The debate on the Suspensory Bill in the House of Lords was opposed on Thursday night with all the pomp and circumstance befitting a great occasion. Princes of the blood showed themselves not forgetful that they were also Peers of the Parliament, and attended to hear the attack and defence of the Irish Church. The curiosity of the gentler sex was duly manifested, though—perhaps because there is no envious grating in the Upper Chamber to prevent their being seen as well as seeing, the ladies always form a more prominent part of the spectacle at the Lords' debate than in the Commons. But on this occasion the House of Commons itself must have been denuded of the host of its members, for even when the ringing of the division bell was heard at the bar most of them refused to stir from the places they had taken up. Later in the evening the Prime Minister himself contrived to steal for a few moments into the House of Lords to listen to the arguments of his supporters . . . The debate thus commenced was resumed last night, and it is now understood that it will not be concluded before Monday. The rejection of the bill is sufficently certain, though it may be observed that until Lord Derby communicated to them some of his own animation the supporters of the ministry were very half-hearted in their zeal, as if conscious that they win a victory this year only to incur certain and disastrous defeat next session. How is it possible that it should be otherwise? In vain may archbishops prophesy evil, and Conservative peers denounce revolution. There is not a member of the House of Lords who is not too familiar with such prophecies and denunciations. Religion departed, or ought to have departed from the land forty years ago. It was impossible that the throne could survive 1832. When the Municipal Corporation Act was passed the security of property received a death-blow. The abolition of the Church Laws destroyed our aristocracy. The secularisation of the clergy reserves in Canada alienated for ever the last of the Canadian loyalists. And yet there is some religious activity left amongst us, the throne was never more secure, property is treated with the same respect, our aristocracy is richer than ever, and the loyalty of Canada is almost troublesome. Shall we be told now that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will destroy the religious life in Ireland, and alienate the only friends of the Union in the Island? We turn away from such prophecies only bent more resolutely than ever to pursue the course approved by a thousand proofs.

The *Daily News* says:—We confess that to us there is something melancholy in the obstructive attitude of the House of Lords. The spectacle of the good man struggling against adverse fate has always excited the admiration of mankind; but unhappily, irreverent caricature has invented a companion picture in Mrs. Partington and her mop trying to keep out the ocean. The spectacle which their lordships have to determined to present the world is of course the sublime one; but to the distorted vision of an unbelieving age they appear in the ridiculous aspect. It is a rising tide against which they are contending, not one of the storms of fate; and it is not the potent wand of omnipotent justice with which they bid it defiance, but Mrs. Pakington's mop.

In answer to the question why the Liberals did not deal with the Irish question when in office, the *Telegraph* contends that it was impossible. When the Liberals were in office, they had to deal with a weighty problem which was *the* question of the day, and which had for years baffled the most strenuous efforts of Tory and Liberal statesmen. Now arises another great question, and the House of Lords has to shew itself alive to the occasion. But, unhappily, the Suspensory Bill will not only be rejected, but rejected by so much a majority as 110. Those who are the staunchest friends of the peerage will regret such a result most keenly. Lord Granville impressively warned his fellow peers against provoking the people to say that the effort to establish religious equality has been defeated by aristocratic privilege. If ever the idea should arise it will be an evil day for the House of Lords.

The *Star* remarks that the peers have entered upon the duty asigned to them by the Constitution, and are expected forthwith to decide against the Irish Church Suspensory Bill. Any other result is probably past praying for. Lord Clarendon prophecies that the bill will be thrown out by a larger majority than that which carried it through the House of Commons. This being pretty certain, we have simply to watch the incidents of the debate, by which the foregone conclusion is to be prefaced. As the bill is to be lost, we can afford to face the catastrophe. That it will cost a little economy is a very small consideration. That it will much embitter the general election is a very serious consideration. The most important consideration of all for the peers is, that the affront which they needlessly offer to the representatives of the people will stamp their character in the minds of the new electors who are henceforward to be *the* electors of the country.

The *Post* remarks that the House of Lords has acquired the habit of discharging its legislative functions with extraordinary rapidity. It frequently gets through its evenings work in half an hour, and except on rare occasions, does everything required of it before dinner hour. It is therefore satisfactory to the public that on occasions like the present, whatever may be the opinions of the majority of its members, it should seriously discuss, not during two or three hours, but during two or three evenings, the most important question that has now been submitted to it. Whether rightly or wrongly, the majority of the elective representation of the nation have passed a measure which strike a fatal blow to the continued existence of the Irish Church; and if the House of Lords, in the existence of its undoubted prerogative, proposes to reject that measure, it is but right and proper that it should assign its reasons for so doing.

The *Standard* declares that it is not wise to settle so large a question in so short a notice, and under circumstances which indicate something like a yielding to panic. Nor is it advisable to deal with it after a fashion which will inevitably arouse the bitter resentment of that class of Her Majesty's Irish subjects which is once the most orderly, the most industrious, the most thriving, the most contented, and the most loyal. At least let the House of Lords effect thus much—that the legislature shall not act without accurate information to go upon, and without plain warrant from the nation. Lord Grey is slow to recognise the motives which have actuated the leaders of his party in pressing forward the Irish Church question in violation of both these conditions. Personal ambition is at the root of it all, and less friendly critics than the noble earl will not shrink from saying as much before the debate is brought to a close.

The *Herald* thinks it a hard task to say whether there is more cause for anger or for ridicule in the language in which day after day, the Lords have been advertised of the peril which they will incur by rejecting the bill for the *ad interim* disestablishment of the Irish Church. The existence of an Upper Chamber, whether hereditary or not, would have no meaning or use, would be simply an encumbrance to the machinery of the State, if it could exercise an independent judgment upon great political measures; and it would be difficult to name a case which would furnish stronger justification, in all the attendant circumstances, for the exercise of a suspensive veto, than the present. The bitterest Radical must, the *Herald* conceives, be aware of this; to Lord Granville it must be perfectly obvious; and that noble earl, in moving the second reading of the measure, must have felt that those whom he addressed had received from those whom he there represented such provocation as made the rejection of his motion a matter not only of certainty, but almost of duty, or at least of self-respect.

THE DIVISION ON THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

The *Daily News* says:—The present and immediate result of the division is that the House of Lords is in antagonism to the country on a questions in which they, although valorous now, yet fear, because the necessity of finally yielding already looms in the distance.

The *Herald* says:—The majority against the Irish Church is a majority such as has not been mustered in the House of Lords for many a year—a majority which we believe represents far more truly the opinions of the country than the factious vote which carried Mr. Gladstone's through the committee of the House of Commons.

The *Times* says:—The debate of last night remits the question of the Irish Church to the constituencies of the kingdom. The opinion of the House of Lords is clearly indicated by the division, but it is confessedly an opinion. The speeches during the three nights that have been given to the subject have been so far satisfactory that no peer of any rank among the speakers ventured to proclaim an unyielding determination to maintain the Irish Establishment. Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby, equally with Lord Russell and Lord Granville, have acknowledged that the will of the people of England, delivered through the constituencies of the kingdom, and expressed by the House of Commons, must eventually prevail over the sentiments of the Upper House. The defenders as well as the opponents of the Irish Establishment thus appeal to the nation. Upon the issue let the question go. It is right or it is wrong that the national property should be devoted to one-eighth of the inhabitants? Does the distribution produce peace or engender disaffection? The reply will come with fulness and with power, carrying away with it the opposition of the House of Lords, and of all who would build on the sand of unjust privileges.

DURHAM MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

The General Quarter Sessions for the Peace for the County of Durham was opened on Monday, at the Court House, Durham, before Mr. J. R. Davison, Q.C., chairman, and a bench of Magistrates. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. Richard Halcrow, Frederick Street, Bishopwearmouth, foreman; Robert Armstrong, Cockfield; George Bailey, Pelton; T. Bell Barker, Westoe; W. R. Black, Ryhope; W. Dawson, Tunstall Terrace, Bishopwearmouth; W. P. Elliot, St. Ann's Hill, Stockton; John Frazer, Heworth; W. Galloway, Bensham Tower, Gateshead; W. Jackson, Albert Hill, Bondgate; W. Laing, High Street, Bishopwearmouth; John Middleton, Eastbourne, Darlington; J. Nixon, Winlaton; James Richardson, South Terrace, Hartlepool; W. Ritson, Foyle Street, Bishopwearmouth; John Stobbs, Elysium Lane, Gateshead; M. Turnbull, Carr Hill, Southwick; John White, Ogle Terrace, Westoe; W. S. Wood, Willington Burn, Helmington Row; Henry T. Wooler, High Street, Wolsingham; and John Young, Seaton Carew. The usual proclamation having been read,

The CHAIRMAN in addressing the grand jury regretted that on the first occasion of his taking his seat as Chairman there should be so heavy a calendar, there being no less than fifty-one prisoners awaiting their trial. The calendar embraced almost every crime which could be tried at the sessions, but they were all simple cases, and a larger portion of them very short, and none needed to be referred to, excepting a case in which two men were charged with housebreaking at Stanhope. The Grand Jury then returned bills as follows:—

FIRST COURT.

Before Mr. J. R. DAVISON, Mr. ROWLAND BURDON, Mr. J. HENDERSON, M.P., Mr. A. WILKINSON, Mr. H. R. A. JOHNSON, Colonel WOOD, Mr. T. WOOD, &c.

Wm. Rolly (54), labourer, was found guilty of unlawfully wounding Matthew Rame, at Haswell, on the 6th June.—Nine months' imprisonment.

John Pinder (25), and *Samuel Pratt* (18), pitmen, pleaded guilty to stealing fowls at Shotten, in April last. Pinder, who has been previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and Pratt to twelve months' imprisonment.

Jane Burst (28), married, was found not guilty of stealing 10s. from the person of G. S. Gofton at Bernard Castle, on the 7th May.

Thomas Cook (35), striker, was found guilty of stealing two anchor stocks, the property of Messrs Gibson and Scott, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 1st May.—Twelve months.

Joseph Brown (26) and *Josiah Brown* (35), labourers, were indicted for obtaining a horse, a saddle, and bridle, with intent to defraud William Lindsay, at Durham, on the 2nd June. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Margaret Scott was indicted for receiving four pairs of boots and shoes, which had been stolen from the house of Samuel Coombes, at Stranton, on the 13th June. She was acquitted.

John Lumsden Henderson (48), boilersmith, pleaded guilty to stealing an anchor and some iron rails, at Sunderland, on the 11th June, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Henry Taylor (29), labourer, pleaded guily to breaking and entering the warehouse of Thomas Robson and stealing 10lbs. of lead, at South Shields, on the 2nd June.—Six months' imprisonment.

John Rose (20), labourer, pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the warehouse of Alexander Robertson at South Shields, and stealing two loaves of bread, on the 16th May.—Nine months' imprisonment.

Robert Ainsley (24), labourer, was found guilty of a common assault upon James Trainer, at Durham, on the 29th May.—One month's imprisonment.

Maria Stubbs (19), spinster, was found guilty of stealing £6 5s., the moneys of her father, Jacob Stubbs, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 6th April.—Two months' imprisonment.

Mary Docherty was found guilty of stealing a silver watch, the property of T. Hodgson, at Ferryhill on the 20th June.—Three months' imprisonment.

LARCENY AT LEADGATE.

Jane Forster (25), spinster, was charged with stealing fourteen yards of stuff, the property of Ann Richardson, at Leadgate, on the 1st of June. The prosecutrix is a widow, carrying on business as a draper at Leadgate, and on the 1st of June she sold a quantity of stuff for a dress to a woman, leaving a piece of fourteen yards lying upon the counter. The prisoner visited the shop, and soon after she left the stuff was missed from the counter. Upon the 10th of June the prisoner went to another shop in the town, produced a piece of stuff, which she said her father had purchased at Chester-le-Street for a dress for her, and as she did not like it she wanted it changed. She was apprehended by P.C. Hodgson, but denied she had stolen it. She was found guilty by the jury, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Peter Cassidy (20), sailor, was found guilty of stealing a pair of boots the property of J. Stewart, at Monkwearmouth, on the 29th May.—Twelve months.

SECOND COURT.

Before, Col. SCURFIELD and Mr. T. B. DREWETT.

William Fletcher (35), and *John Smith* (29), pitmen, pleaded guilty to stealing thirteen hens, the property of R. Pattison, at Jarrow, on the 9th May.—Smith four months' imprisonment, and Fletcher three.

James Johnson, pitman, was sent to prison for twelve months, for having stolen certain fowls, the property of Hall Stobbs, at Farnley, on the 17th May.

Elizabeth Lunn (46), married, was sentenced to six months imprisonment for stealing a cloth jacket, the property of Joseph Hart, at Darlington, on the 3rd April.

Ann Reed (27), spinster, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, for having stolen two cloth jackets, the property of Thomas Raine, at Durham on the 25th April.

William Potts (out on bail) was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having stolen four trusses of hay, at Hylton, belonging to John Fairrie, on the 2nd April.

William Smith (38), fitter, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, for having stolen two shirts, &c., the property of Robert Chalmers, at Darlington, on the 28th May.

Thomas Gage (18), cooper, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, for having broken into the shop of Robert Turner, at Sunderland, on the 9th May, and stolen £3 8s.

John Brown (20), sailor was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for having stolen £1 8s. from P. McKenzie at Bishopwearmouth, on the 25th May.

William Watson (47), chimney sweep, was found guilty of having stolen £8 10s. from the person of Anthony Robinson, at Barnard Castle on the 10th of June. The prisoner was seen to put some "snuff" into some beer, which was drunk by the prosecutor, who almost immediately fell down insensible, and while in this state prisoner robbed him. Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Ann Calder (30), married, and *Ann Mooney* (40), widow, were indicted for stealing and receiving 7s., the moneys of William Templeman at South Shields, on the 22nd April. At the close of the evidence the prisoners pleaded guilty, and the jury began to consult among themselves, and, to the astonishment of the Court, they returned a verdict of not guilty. The attention of the jury was then drawn by the Bench to the fact that the prisoners had pleaded guilty, and also been previously convicted. The jury adhered to their verdict, and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

John George Gowland (43), law clerk and accountant was found guilty of having obtained the sum of 10s., with intent to defraud Robert Trusty, at Durham on the 10th April. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

TUESDAY.
FIRST COURT.

Before Mr. J. R. DAVISON, Q.C., and Mr. A. WILKINSON.

Graham Reed Smith pleaded guilty to embezzling 2s. 6d., the moneys of his master, George D. Lightfoot, at South Shields, on the 16th May,—Four months' imprisonment.

Thomas Ridley was found guilty of indecently assaulting M. A. Fletcher, at Merrington, on the 15th April.—Six months, with hard labour.

Thomas James (21) was indicted for having assaulted M. A. Lamb, with intent to commit a rape, at Stockton on the 18th June. The case broke down and the prisoner was acquitted.

Nicholas Makepeace and *Nicholas Wearmouth* (on bail) were indicted for having broken and entered the dwelling house of John Wilkinson, at Frosterly, on the 30th May, and stealing 5s. and a clasp knife. The jury considering the robbery a "lark" acquitted the prisoners.

John Burton, guard, *William Robinson*, fireman, and *Robert Henderson*, engineman (all on bail), were indicted for having stolen half a gallon of porter, the property of the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Darlington, on the 10th June. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

William Potts (36), platelayer, pleaded guilty to unlawfully wounding David Clark, at South Shields, on the 8th April. It was stated that the prisoner for some years had been subject to epileptic fits, and during one of these fits he committed the offence to which he now pleaded guilty. Taking his condition into account, and also the fact that he has been two months in prison already, the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned for one day.

Christopher Moffit was indicted for having stolen or received a silver watch, the property of Robert Lashley at South Shields, on the 23rd March, 1867, but as the charge was not brought home to the prisoner he was discharged.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT CONSETT.

Albert George Wherly (out on bail), draper, was indicted for having unlawfully wounded George Elliott, at Consett, on the 23rd May. According to the statement of the prosecutor, about midnight on the 23rd May, he and another youth named Simpson watched the prisoner and a young woman named Ellen Little walking along a lane at Consett, near where Little lived. He went into his house, and on coming out he saw the prisoner in the garden, and Little was climbing over the railing to get in; but she got down, and the prisoner came out on to the road, and the two walked along, Elliott following them. The prisoner asked Elliott why he followed, and said he would shoot him if he continued to do so; and then, after a few words, they commenced to struggle with each other, and during the struggle the prisoner stabbed Elliott twice in the thigh; the trousers were cut in five places. On the following morning the prisoner went to Police-Sergeant Wood, and lodged information against prosecutor and others, and also gave him a knife with which, he said, he had marked a man, who with two or three others were about to attack, and perhaps rob him, on the previous night. On the part of the prisoner Mr. Meynell said his client was seeing Miss Little safely home from the draper's shop where she worked, and as they passed the garden referred to, the wind blew her hat over the railing, and the prisoner went over and got it, Miss Little standing in the middle of the road until her hat was restored to her. About this time two men were seen hiding in a plantation, and further on they saw a man trying to conceal himself near a wall. The prisoner, who suspected that the men intended to attack him, asked the man (who turned out to be Elliott) what he was doing there, upon which Elliott rushed to him threatening what he would do. A struggle took place, during which the prisoner stabbed Elliott. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy, as they considered he had had provocation. The Chairman said the use of the knife must be put an end to, and it was quite necessary to make an example of persons, like the prisoner, who ought to have known better. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SECOND COURT.

Before Col. HALL and Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, M.P.

Catherine O'Brien (15), was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having stolen a dress, the property of Edward Cockburn, at Durham, on the 16th April.

Thomas Brady (21), grocer, was indicted for having embezzled the sum of £6 14s. 4d., the moneys, of his master, William Harrison an egg and yeast merchant, at South Shields, on the 8th April.

Robert Storey (25), sailor, *William Wilson* (28), labourer, and *Joseph Heslop* (25), labourer, were indicted for stealing a shirt, &c., from the dwelling-house of Mary Fairlamb, at South Shields, on the 27th May. Story was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and Wilson to nine. Heslop was acquitted.

Ellen Cook (26), married, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for having obtained by false pretences the sum of 7s. 6d., with intent to defraud Julia Morris, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 8th April.

John M'Kinley (38), engraver, was found guilty of attempting to obtain, by false pretences, the sum of £2, with intent to defraud William Douglas Learmount, at Bishop Auckland, on the 27th April. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

This concluded the criminal business of the Sessions.

NEWCASTLE MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

The Midsummer Quarter Sessions for the town of Newcastle was held on Wednesday in the Guildhall, before Mr. J. P. Mulcaster, the Deputy-Recorder, who was accompanied on the Bench by the Mayor (Mr. H. Angus), the Sheriff (Mr. R. Cail), and the Under-Sheriff (Mr. W. S. Daglish).

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. A. P. Harrison (foreman), E. Spoor, Charles Limpricht, John Elliott, Thomas Eccles, Joseph B. Lupton, W. D. Doeg, H. J. Dance, T. C. Grace, and James Hodgson. The usual proclamation having been read,

The DEPUTY-RECORDER briefly charged the Grand Jury, expressing his regret that he could not congratulate them on the lightness of the calendar. The Grand Jury then retired, and returned bills as below:—

THE ALLEGED EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF LINEN GOODS.

Minnie Blessing (36), seamstress, was indicted for having stolen, on the 28th March, one pair of stays and a great many articles the property of John Milling. Mr. Greenhow prosecuted; Mr. Blackwell defended.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Michael Farrell (30, labourer, and *William Robinson* (33), barber, were indicted for unlawfully and knowingly having in their possession, eighteen pieces of false and counterfeit coin, resembling a shilling, with intent to utter and put off the same. Robinson pleaded guilty. Mr. Greenhow prosecuted; Mr. Blackwell defended Farrell. The prisoner was found guilty, and they were both sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each.

ROBBERY OF LEAD.

Matthew Walton (32), labourer, was indicted for having stolen on the 18th May, 3 cwt. of lead, the property of Robert Rowell. Mr. Bruce prosecuted; the prisoner was not defended.—The Deputy-Recorder did not think there was any case against the prisoner, and instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

Robert Anderson (24), engineer, was indicted for unlawfully and maliciously inflicting upon Peter Larkin grievous bodily harm, on the 30th May. Mr. Scurfield prosecuted; Mr. Wright defended.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character.—Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

George Treppatt (27), miner, was indicted for unlawfully obtaining by false pretences from Thomas Riley, on the 25th June, the sum of £1 15s., with intent to defraud him of the same.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Elizabeth Ann McCrae (34), married, pleaded guilty to unlawfully and knowingly obtaining by false pretences, from Mark Fiddes, two sums of 3s., on the 23rd and 30th May, the moneys of the Guardians of the Poor of Newcastle Union.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Thomas John Fox (37), clerk, pleaded guilty to embezzling certain sums of money, belonging to Robert Ward, the proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser* newspaper. Mr. Bruce appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and referred to the circumstances of his client, and said that the prosecutor did not press for a heavy punishment.—Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Thomas Loftus (29), labourer, pleaded guilty to unlawfully and feloniously uttering a counterfeit coin, resembling half-a-crown, on the 25th March, and with uttering a counterfeit coin, resembling a crown, on the 3rd April.—He was sentenced to nine calendao months' imprisonment.

James Harrison (39), watch glass maker, pleaded guilty to unlawfully and maliciously wounding John Broomfield, on the 6th April.—Sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment.

Joseph Weddell (32), joiner pleaded guilty to obtaining by false pretences, certain articles from Robert Cooper, brush manufacturer, and from John Hetherington, hardwareman, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

William Young (31), labourer, and *Thomas Lorley* (20), ropemaker, pleaded guilty to feloniously breaking and entering, on the 16th April, the warehouse of Thomas Sterling and stealing 4lbs. of cheese, &c.—The prisoners were sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment each.

Lisle Codling (28), pleaded guilty to breaking and entering, on the 19th April, the workshop of T. Dotchin, and stealing two planes and other articles. The prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

This concluded the business of the Sessions.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A complimentary dinner was given on Saturday night, at Willis's Rooms, London, to Sir John Young, the late Governor of New South Wales. Sir John Young, in acknowledging the toast of the evening, gave a glowing account of the prospects of the Australian Colonies. The Duke of Buckingham returned thanks for a complimentary toast to the House of Lords. His Grace expressed a conviction that the future of the Australian Colonies had a tendency towards democracy. He saw in that no danger; but, on the contrary, an increased strength, power, and attachment to the old country.

WEARING THE BREECHES WITH A VENGEANCE.—In the Divorce Court on Friday, Mr. Thomas S. Chapman, a gentleman of some property, residing at Springfield, in Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate of the county, applied for a judicial separation on the ground of his wife's cruelty. Mr. Chapman stated that on one occasion his wife attacked him violently, kicking him and scratching his face until the blood ran down his cheeks. On another occasion he was compelled to take refuge in his room to avoid her violence, and failing to force open the door, she broke two panes of glass, and attempted to get into the room through the window. He succeeded in preventing her doing so, and she then threw a large piece of iron at his head. On several occasions she threw stones and one day a large clock at him. He was frequently obliged to call the male servant to protect himself from her violence. The Court pronounced a decree of judicial separation.

THE NEW LORD BROUGHAM.—On Friday, Lord Brougham took his seat in the House of Lords, in order, we believe, that he might be present at the expected division upon the Irish Church Suspensory Bill. The ceremony was remarkable from the circumstance that the noble lord and his two supporters, Lord Dacre and Lord Vaux of Harrowden represented all the branches of the illustrious House of Vaux. Harold de Vaux, Lord of Vaux, in Normandy, had three sons, Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert. From Hubert descended the Barons Vaux of Gillesland, from whom, through the family of Multon, the barony passed to the Dacres. Ranulph, the second son, was ancestor of Vaux of Tryermayne and Chatterlen, and in the female line of Lord Brougham and Vaux. Robert, the third son, was ancestor of Elias Vaux, who married the heiress of Harrowden, and from him descended, in the female line, the present Lord Vaux of Horrowden.—*Carlisle Journal*.

THE ÆCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the bull of convocation for the Æcumenical Council will be issued on the 29th inst. It is said, he adds, that the Pope intends to send invitations to the principal bishops and dignitaries of the non-catholic churches—the Greek, the Anglican &c.—so that they may take part in the deliberations, and appreciate for themselves the points of dogma and discipline which separate them from Rome. The *Correspondance Italienne* says that the Pope will announce that the council is to be open on the 8th December, 1869. One of the questions to be submitted to it is the absolute freedom of the church from the state. The *Correspondence Italienne* is assured that even among the higher ranks of the Roman clergy there is a party favourable to the widest application of the principle of liberty, and that this party has been increasing in numbers for some time past. Its members maintain that the position of the Roman Catholic Church is much better in Belgium, England, and the United States than it is in France or Austria, and they intend to urge these views in the Council.

CHEAP MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

Notwithstanding the disheartened failure of previous attempts, our Australian brethren, with characteristic energy, appear determined to open up a market in Europe for the sale of the beef and mutton of which they possess such an enormous abundance, and the quality of which has not—fortunately for them—become deteriorated by the presence of the rinderpest. They reason, and with much truth, that if Australian meat can be landed here in first-class condition, and at a price below that of common butcher's meat, a large sale will inevitably follow. Already the import of foreign preserved meat into England has become developed on a very large sale; about 6,000 tons of salt beef, valued at £241,500 sterling, having been imported during the last year into Liverpool from the United States and Canada alone. This is exclusive of the heavy imports into London and other places from the same countries. Our importation of preserved meat from South America, Russia, and other countries, are also of no mean magnitude, despite the extensive reaction in popular taste following the famous South American "jerked beef" *furore*. The Australians argue fairly enough, that it would not be difficult for them to become competitors with America in the supply of preserved meat to England. The Australian beef and mutton is fully equal, if not superior to American; while its greater cheapness would render the expense of curing, packing, freight, insurance, and agencies, pretty equal in both countries, the balance, if any, being in favour of Australia. Consequently, it is not at all surprising, to find Queensland boldly offering a tempting bonus, in the shape of 10,000 acres of land, to the parties who shall first succeed in landing here one hundred tons of Australian meat in fresh and good condition. Not to be behind hand, a large number of leading residents, stockowners, bankers, and merchants—in New South Wales, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of conducting experiments on a large scale, with the view of testing the efficacy of the freezing system, lately introduced by Mr. Mort into that colony, and of which an account appeared several weeks since in the *Daily News*. A ship has been purchased, fitted up with the necessary apparatus, and is now on its way here with a large cargo of Australian beef and mutton packed in ice, or reduced by chemical means to a semi-frozen condition. Stimulated by the example of her sister colonies, Victoria has also entered the field, and with such energy, that several samples of Victoria beef and mutton have already arrived in London, having been brought by the Panama route for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the condition of the meat thus sent would be in any way affected by its transit through the tropics. To the great delight of the promoters of the enterprise, the experiment has been attended with complete success, the samples, when opened in London, being found in precisely the same condition as when packed in Victoria. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this fact. It demonstrates beyond all doubt the complete practicability of procuring excellent meat in large quantities, and at a cheap rate from the antipodes. The samples which are at present on view at Mr. Tallerman's, 3, Jeffery's St. Mary-axe, consist of legs of mutton, carcases of sheep, and a quantity of beef, hams, and briskets. The appearance is that of the finest ham, the flesh presenting a remarkably bright and clean appearance when cut with a knife. The sheep are tied up in long rolls. The beef is equal in every respect to the hung Hambro', Dutch, and other smoked meats retailed as luxuries in London shops at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per pound, and can be profitably sold retail at 7d. per pound. Australian mutton can be sold in like manner at 5d. per pound, without any bone. The meat is first divested of bone, then smoked or steeped in pickle for twenty-four hours, wrapped up in clean calico, and finally packed in seeds or mutton fat. The simplicity of the process forms its great recommendation. It is inexpensive, requires no costly plants, and does not demand particular skill or mechanical expertness on the part of those employed in preparing the meat. The leading essential is that the beef or mutton shall be of the best quality. Inattention to this condition explains the failure of all previous attempts. As the character of the new importation becomes more generally known, other consignments from Victoria will probably follow in the shape of sheep, and bullock tongues, tripe, sausages, kangaroo hams, salt beef, spiced beef, smoked beef, legs, shoulders, and joints of mutton, &c., at prices so low as effectually to compete with all other descriptions of meats—whether fresh or preserved—at present in the English market. Large shipments of this meat are already on their way here. Should the experiments succeed, as we trust it will, our food resources will become immensely enlarged, and our butchers' bills proportionately decreased—a circumstance for congratulation in these days of dear bread and meat.—*Daily News*.

THE OAKS COLLIERY.—On Saturday the workmen engaged in extending the workings of the Oaks Colliery came accross a body in Jones's jinny in a very good state of preservation, and which was at once removed to the dead house. As usual, there was a good many females on the spot desirous of seeing every body, with a view of recognising their relatives, &c. Ultimately the remains were recognised as those of a man named James Hawcroft, his wife having identified the body by a pair of flannel trousers, a pair of boots, and a belt which were found on it. The breast of the poor fellow was covered with what is known as "mould," but the body was thoroughly dry. It was expected that other bodies which are known to be in the same district will be brought out almost immediately.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.—There is to occur this year, on the 17th of August, one of the most imposing solar eclipses that an observer on this earth is in a position to behold. Remarkable phenomena of the kind have happened before and will happen again; but this one possesses a special interest. There are total eclipses; in some the totality lasts but a few seconds, and the spectator has small time to study the phenomena that the occasion manifests; in others, however, the obscuration endures for several minutes, and good opportunity is afforded for observing and recording the attendant appearances. Now in the eclipse in question the sun will be hidden for more than six minutes, nearly the maximum possible interval, and the astronomers are on the the *qui vivi* with preparations for making the best use of this time in settling moot questions now existing, and in gleaning new facts for the advancement of their comprehensive science. One unfortunate circumstance is that the spectacle can only be witnessed in situations far removed from the great centuries of European civilisation: for the shadow path of the moon passes over India, the Malay Peninsula, and the Oriental Islands. But this has not deterred the *savans* from their search after knowledge; India, at all events, offers a vantage-ground for the observers which ample preparations have been made to occupy. Schemes have been discussed, expensive instruments have been made, and eyes and hands carefully trained to use them; and well-equipped expeditions have been fitted out. Learned societies have given their brains, and governments their moneys, and all that far-sight and foresight can do has been done to make the event a fruitful one to science; for it may be centuries ere an eclipse of such magnitude will occur again.—*The Gentleman's Magazine for July (New Series)*.

AN EXPRESSIVE NAME.—The long streamer worn by ladies, known to the French modistes by the expressive name of a "soivez-moi, jeune homme," (follow me, young man), having become common and insignificant, a new fashion has been devised of a cushion or lump worn prominently about eight inches below the waist, its position being indicated on the outside of the dress behind a large bow of ribband, to which the still more suggestive designation of a "princez moi cela" (pinch me here) has been given. So capricious is our senses of propriety that many people who will be ashamed at the new fashion will be terribly shocked at the name conferred upon it.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·13	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·24	12·23	8· 6
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·33	8·17
Knitsley	„	8·46	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	„	9· 3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	„	9· 7	1· 1	8·46
Lintz Green	„	9·18	1·10	8·56
Rowland's Gill	„	9·23	1·15	9· 0
Swalwell	„	9·32	1·24	9· 8
Scotswood	„	9·39	1·30	9·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	9·26

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

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

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

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

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

Allansford ....2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain ....3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House........2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle ....3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside ....1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett) 1 mile from No 6.
Billingside........2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill ....(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages ....1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope ....2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield ....1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor ....2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery ....2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield ....3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland ....9 miles from No 5.
Castleside ....3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Causey ....3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean........2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes ....2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall ....1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge) 1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay ....3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead ....4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook ....3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate ....1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall ....2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages ....2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote ....2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Dipton ....2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages ....2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery ....3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester ....¼ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers ....6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh ....1 mile from No 9.
Fellside ....2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill ....2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side ....2 miles from No 3.
Gibside ....1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft ....1 mile from No 8.
GreencroftCottages........2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead ....2 miles from No 5.
Greenside ....2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels ....2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley ....1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land ....3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill ....4 miles from No 4.
Hare Law ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Healeyfield ....3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton) ..2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh) ....2 miles from No 9.
Hobson ....(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside ....3 miles from No 8.
Iveston ....3 miles from either Nos 4 or 6, and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley........¼ mile from No 7.
Lanchester........Close to Station.
Langley ....2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate ....2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery ....1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill ....¼ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green ....1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain.
Loud ....4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill ....3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley ....1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett ....2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick........5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Minsteracres ....6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester) ....1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland) ....7 miles from No. 5.
Newlands ....3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill ....4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook ....2 miles from No 3.
Pontop ....3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley ....3½ miles fromeither Nos 6 or 7.
Satley ....4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row ....5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge ....1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa ....1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field ....2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley ....9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green........½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).
South Moor ....3 miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.
Spen (Garesfield) ....2 miles from No 2.
Stanley ....4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill) ....3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell........Close to No 1.
Tanfield ....3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea ....3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie........3½ miles from either Nos 2 or 3.
Waskerley ....4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge) ....2 miles from No 5.
Whickham........1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head ....3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert ....1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall ....1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill ....1 mile from No 6.
Winlaton ....2 miles from either Nos 1 or 2.

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

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

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