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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. 392. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

To Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a SHOP situate in Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to WILLIAM CHEESMAN, grocer, Leadgate. 386

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 on at May Term, 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 entered upon at May Day next, 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.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE of the Premises lately occupied by Mr. THOS. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street Sale-room, Consett. 340

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, Blackhill, 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

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

ALL those Two Substantially Built and Well-Finished HOUSES, each containing Five Rooms, and other Conveniences, with Gardens attached, lately occupied by the Rev. WM. LAUDER and A. E. TREGELLES, Esq., situate in Benfieldside Lane, near Shotley Bridge.
Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 373

Public Notices.

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

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

Public Notices.

MISS BENNETT AT CONSETT, *On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY, June 27, 28, and 29, 1868.*

SERMONS will be preached on Saturday, at Three and Seven p.m.; Sunday, at Two and Six p.m.
A LECTURE on Monday Night, at 7.30. Subject: "No Surrender."
The ANNUAL TEA PARTY on Saturday Afternoon. Tea on the Tables from Four till Seven. TICKETS, One Shilling each.
The Tea Party and Sunday Services will be held in a capacious MARQUEE.
A collection will be taken at each service in aid of the Chapel Fund. 389

THE BROOMS TEA PARTY, &c., WILL TAKE PLACE *On MONDAY, June 22nd, 1868.*
The Tanfield Saxhorn Band will be in attendance.
Tea on the Tables at Three o'clock.
Admission to the Tea and Games, One Shilling; to the Games only, Sixpence. 385

NOTICE.

THE Members of the ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND are ready to enter into Engagements during the Season, under the Leadership of Mr. JOHN CASSELL, South Pontop, by Burnopfield, to whom all communications on the subject must be addressed. 370

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE WILL BE HELD *On FRIDAY, June 19th, 1868.*
IN A FIELD NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
(kindly granted by R. T. SWALLOW, Esq.)
TEA ON THE TABLES AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

The ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND and Mr. T. PARNABY'S QUADRILLE BAND will attend.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL. 383

NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Blackhill, will be Preached on SABBATH, the 21st Inst., by the Rev. WILLIAM WOOD, of Campsie, Glasgow. Services to commence at Half-past Ten in the Morning, and at Six in the Evening. The usual Anniversary Collections will be taken at the close of each service. 381

THE COLLIERLEY DYKES INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will (by the kind permission of George Wailes, Esq.) hold

A PIC-NIC

On PONTOP PIKE, on SATURDAY, June 13, 1868, when they hope to be favoured with the presence of their Friends and the Public. 376

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 Announcements.

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

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

DR. JACKSON,
SURGEON,
CATCHGATE.

Advice gratis on Mondays from 10 to 12 a.m. 241

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

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

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

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 149

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. 9d.	per pair.	MEN'S CLOTH TROUSERS	5s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.	
BOYS' CORD TROUSERS	1s. 4d.	„	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. 6d. „ 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. 58

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

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.

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.
REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 355

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

BENFIELDSIDE BREWERY, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS W. WRIGHT begs to inform Families and the Public generally that they can be supplied with Good ALE, brewed from Malt and Hops, in any quantity above 4½ gallons, at 1s. 2d. per gallon, cash.
TRADE SUPPLIED. 216

DYEING! CLEANING! DYEING!

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS.

JOHN BRADBURN,
DYER, CLEANER, &c.,
14, CLAYTON ST. WEST, NEWCASTLE,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his friends in 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.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. EDWARD WOOD, at the following places:—High Stables, South Derwent Cottages, Dowlais Cottages, Collierley Dykes, Dipton, Hill Top, and Flint Hill.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr ROBERT STOKEL, at White-le-Head, Tantobie, Tanfield, and Tanfield Lea.

ON SATURDAY MORNINGS
At East Tanfield, Shield Row, Oakey's Cottages, Causey, Marley Hill, Andrew's House, Sunniside, and Street Gate.

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.

MONEY TO LEND in Town or Country, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest, 5 per cent. Also, several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold Property at 3½ per cent. No commission charged.—Apply to T. G. Wood, Esq., late W. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover-place, London, S.E. Established 1828. 199

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. (128 Pages.)
This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

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

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURNE TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the support so liberally accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully solicits their future patronage.
Orders promptly attended to, and executed on the most moderate terms. 10

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. 26

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).
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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

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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.
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Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.
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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

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THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying power of 32,000 times, shews all kinds of Animalculæ 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.
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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.
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Late Advertisement.

SALE OF PRIME FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

IS instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at HALL YARDS, near Stocksfield, on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, the following Wintering Stock of FAT CATTLE, belonging to Messrs. LISHMAN, viz.:—

10 Prime Fat Two-years-old STEERS.
9 do. do. HEIFERS.
3 do. do. GELD COWS.
1 do. BULL, Two-and-a-half-years-old, upwards of 80 Stones Weight.

120 FAT HOGS.

The prime condition of the above Fat Cattle and Sheep will maintain the prestige which the Messrs. LISHMAN have attained in Stock Feeding.

There will also be Sold,
4 Short-horned Two-years-old Grazing HEIFERS.
3 Short-horned Two-years-old Grazing STEERS.
1 Year-old BULL, well bred, and
16 HURDLES.

Purchasers will have the privilege of letting the Fat Cattle and Sheep remain One Week upon the Premises after the Sale.

The Sale will commence at Three o'clock with the Hogs.

Stocksfield and Prudhoe Stations, upon the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, are each One-and-a-half Mile distant from Hall Yards. 392

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS. (near the Cricket Ground) Northumberland Street.

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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.
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Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 393

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

Local and District News.

CONSETT AND THE LIBERALS.—We understand that steps have been taken for the formation of a Committee to assist in securing the election of Sir Hedworth Williamson and Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., the Liberal Candidates for the Northern division of the County of Durham.

Mr. J. E. Spencer, of Blackhill, succeeded in capturing in the river Derwent, on Saturday last, a large trout, sixteen inches in length, and weighing twenty-one ounces.

ACCIDENT TO MR. J. M. FAVELL.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Favell, coroner, was riding through Durham, when his horse suddenly stumbled and fell. Mr. Favell received certain injuries, not, happily of a serious character.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—There was a good supply of stock at our market on Monday, and a fair business done. Beef sold from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per stone. Good wedder hogs 7½d. per lb.; tups, ewes, and inferior sorts 6d. to 6½d. Lambs 30s. each. Good finish.

TEMPERANCE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The last engagement of Mr. Richard Horne, in this neighbourhood, was at Shotley Bridge, on Friday night. Mr. Horne lectured in the Town Hall, to a large company, the chair being occupied by the Rev. R. Petch.

THE ACCIDENT AT HOBSON COLLIERY.—We understand that we were somewhat misinformed of the cause of accident to Joseph Reay, at Hobson Colliery, on Thursday last. It appears that Reay was bringing out the tubs in the dark, and the limmer caught the door-post, causing the tub to upset and fall upon Reay.

EARLY HAY.—The present hay season is considerably in advance of former years, and although last year was considered an early one, hay is now being cut by Mr. Ritson, of Kyo Laws, and by Mr. Gray, of Burnhope, fully three weeks in advance of last year.

On Sunday the remains of the great Tyneside oarsman, Robert Chambers, were interred in the graveyard attached to Walker Church, amidst such a demonstration of popular respect (the *Newcastle Chronicle* says), as has never previously been witnessed in this district.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING BY PITMEN.—On Monday, two pitmen, Josiah and Joseph Brown, were brought up on remand, before the Durham borough magistrates, charged with obtaining a horse from Mr. Gindley, horse dealer, in that city, by false pretences. Mr. H. Marshall appeared to prosecute, and Mr. P. Forster defended the prisoners. The particulars of this case have already appeared. Mr. Forster reserved his defence. The men were committed for trial at the sessions.

ENCROACHMENTS IN THE MUGGLESWICK TOWNSHIP.—A meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township of Muggleswick, was held in the school room, on Thursday of last week, to take into consideration the erection of a gate across the highway near Red-house. In the absence of the Rev. J. J. Cundill Mr. J. Martindale was voted to the chair, and after a little conversation on the subject, it was moved by Mr. John Chatt, and seconded by Mr. Septimus Thompson, that the encroachment be removed. On this motion being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

COWARDLY OUTRAGE AT TUDHOE, NEAR DURHAM.—On Saturday, a pitman, named John Renny, living at Tudhoe, was summoned before the county magistrates at Durham, for the following outrage on a married woman, who is in a far state of pregnancy. About midnight on the 28th of May, the defendant in a state of intoxication went to the house of Mrs. Lee, who is the wife of a brickburner, burst open her door whilst she was in bed, seized her by the throat, and struck her on the breast. Her screams brought her husband, who was working close at hand to her assistance and prevented any further ill-usage taking place. No motive whatever could be assigned for the assault, as the defendant, who did not put in an appearance, is an entire stranger to the prosecutor. He was fined £3 and costs.

FALL OF A PLATFORM WITH FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS.—Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon the town of Gateshead was in a state of rejoicing on the occasion of the laying the foundation stone of a New Town Hall, but the fall of a platform, from a height of between twenty and thirty feet, with five hundred persons upon it, converted the mirth into wailing, and cast a gloom over the borough. Happily none were below the erection at the precise moment when it yielded to the great weight upon it. The people on the platform were thrown down, and several persons, many of whom were seriously injured, were taken into the Dispensary and the adjoining private and public-houses. Two or three young women who had got on to the platform were considerably injured, one of them having sustained a severe cut on the forehead. Indeed, there were few on the platform at the time that escaped without injury.

10TH DURHAM (BEAMISH) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty members of this corps met on Saturday the 6th inst., at Stanley Burn, to compete for the sixth and last time for the Ladies' Challenge Cup. The day was fine, but the wind blew very strong from the left rear; still some very good scores were made. Private Thomas Embleton scoring 19 points, and Private H. Mole, and W. Wishart, making 16 each, six members having each won a competition the tie was shot off at 100 yards. Privates T. Wilson, C. Mole, and T. Embleton each scoring an outer, Private H. Mole a miss, Private Thomas Pringle making a centre, and T. Blackburn the same, when Pringle and Blackburn each shot another round. Pringle making an outer and Blackburn a centre, thus making Mr. Blackburn the winner of the Cup value about £18. A tradesman of Newcastle has kindly promised the recruits of this corps a valuable picture, to be competed for amongst themselves, as soon as they become efficient members.

A DANGEROUS RIDE.—As the 10·59 train, a few mornings ago, was running between Shincliffe and Sherburn stations on the Sunderland branch a man was observed beckoning to some platelayers, who were working on the rails, as if something of an alarming nature had occurred. To their astonishment, they saw a child sitting quite unconcerned on the footboard of the carriage, without any apparent fear. The engine at the time was not travelling at a very great speed as the distance between the stations is only about two miles and a half. On the train passing the curve one of the men, named Nathan Ward snatched the child off as the train passed. It was afterwards ascertained that the child belonged to Mr. Smith the station-master at Shincliffe. The little boy had been playing about the station, and when the train was standing at Shincliffe, had got on just before it started, without having been noticed by any of the officials.

On Monday evening a putter, named John Higgins, aged 16 years, was killed by a fall of stone in Houghall Pit, near Durham.

On Tuesday night 515 prisoners were located within the walls of Durham Gaol, being the largest number ever confined in that establishment since its erection.

THE "LATEST" ABOUT MR. S. BEAUMONT.—The *Globe* of Wednesday night says—In addition to Mr. Denison, who again tries the Southern Division of Yorkshire, it is said that Mr. Somerset Beaumont, brother of the member for South Northumberland, who has extensive estates in the district, will be brought out for the same division in the Liberal interest.

At the residence of a well-known farmer near Bishop Auckland may be seen the novel spectacle of a hen followed about by three kittens as if they were her own progeny. The kittens, now a month old, accompany the hen in the farm-yard, and on any apparent danger or alarm, take refuge under her wings from which they keep popping their heads —*Leeds Mercury*.

A MAGISTRATE WANTED.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, there was no less than 54 cases set down for hearing, but the only Magistrate who put in an appearance was Mr. Jobson. A messenger on horseback was sent, post-haste, to Witton Castle (over four miles), to see if Mr. Chaytor could make it convenient to attend, but on his arrival that gentleman was from home, and Mr. Jobson, after hearing a few minor cases, was obliged to adjourn the others till next court day.

SWALWELL WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above school, was held on Sunday. The Rev. R. Haworth preached in the morning; Mr. J. Snowball, of Gateshead, addressed the parents, teachers, and children in the afternoon; and Mr. W. Thompson, of Blenheim Street, Newcastle, preached in the evening. At each service the children recited portions of Scripture, poetry and dialogues. On Monday, the Sunday School annual tea was held in the field at the Wood House. About 200 children, 200 parents, and friends partook of tea. A public meeting was afterwards held, Mr. Snowball in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. T. Elliott, J. Penman, B. Adamson, and the Rev. R. Haworth.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT FRAMWELLGATE MOOR COLLIERY, NEAR DURHAM.—On Tuesday between twelve and one o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred at Framwellgate Moor Old Pit, the property of Earl Vane, by which the lives of two persons, named Septimus Turnbull, aged 21 years, and a lad named J. Briggs, aged 12 years, were lost. It appears the unfortunate youth went into the engine-room, and in the attempt to put the belt on the machine right was caught in the cog-wheel and dreadfully mangled from the effects of which he shortly afterwards expired. Turnbull, seeing the position of the youth, hastened to the rescue, and, sad to relate, also fell between the machinery, and was crushed to death before any assistance could be obtained. The accident has given rise to the most painful feelings in the neighbourhood.

AN OLD ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER.—At the commencement of the present century, when the Continent was in a state of war, and every land threatened with invasion, the second Duke of Northumberland raised, equipped, and paid a home force of about 1,500 volunteers, under the command of his son, Earl Percy. This force was disbanded by order of the Government at the peace in 1814. When this took place there were 26 men on the muster roll of the persons enrolled and serving in the artillery attached to the cavalry; and as our obituary records to-day, the last of these men, Mr. James Hunter, who was highly respected by all who knew him, and a member of one of the oldest families in the borough, died on Saturday last at the advanced age of 88. He joined as a driver on the 5th Feb., 1805—the year of Austerlitz and Trafalgar. What a crowd of recollections does this simple announcement recall to the mind?—*Newcastle Daily Journal* of Wednesday.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—At Middlesborough on Tuesday there was a large attendance of members of this trade. There was a much more animated tone prevailing than has been the case at meetings of the trade for some time past. A moderate amount of business was transacted, although the ruling prices were scarcely equal to quotations current a month ago. It was reported that makers' stock for May had decreased 3,000 tons, whilst the make had increased almost a similar amount, showing that the demand for May had been at least 6 000 tons in excess of the previous month. Shipments are now going on briskly both on home and on foreign account. The reduction of duty by the Zollverlir from 15s. to 10s. is having the effect of improving the demand for Germany. Prices at the close of the market were reported as follows; No. 1, 46s. 5d., No. 3, 43s., No. 4, 42s. nett cash, or 1s. per ton extra for four months' bills.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT AT CHARLAW COLLIERY.—On Tuesday, a most painful accident occurred to a labourer named William Glen, aged 30 years, working at Charlaw Colliery, near Sacriston. It appears that a short time ago the engine house, a wooden structure, was much injured and rendered unsafe by fire, and it was deemed advisable to replace it with one of masonry. On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock one of the labourers to the colliery masons was wheeling a barrow of stones along the end wall which is built level with the engine, when he slipped his foot and fell. One of his feet in his descent came within the stroke of the connecting rod crank of the engine, which drove an iron pin through the member, tearing away flesh and skin, and exposing the bone down the front side of his foot, which it almost tore to pieces. Dr. Blackett, of Durham, fortunately was on the colliery at the time of the accident, and was soon in attendance on the injured man, whose limb was soon dressed, and he was afterwards removed to the County Hospital at Durham.

DARING RAPE ON AN "UNFORTUNATE."—On Monday, Joseph Sewell was charged before the Durham borough magistrates, with committing a rape on Mary Shiells, a widow. Mr. H. Marshall, sen., defended the prisoner. The prosecutrix alleged that on the morning of the 2nd inst. she was in bed, when a man burst open the door, got on to the bed, and, notwithstanding her struggling and screaming, succeeded in committing a rape on her. Her screams brought two neighbours—Mary Clarke and Isabella Myers—to her assistance, when the man left the room, and as he passed the two women exclaimed "Jossie Sewell." The prosecutrix could not swear to the man, and neither of the witnesses would swear to the prisoner as the man, and they further stated that a good many men were in the habit of following the prosecutrix into the house late at night.—The Bench had not the slightest doubt that a rape had been committed on the prosecutrix, but there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was the man, and he was, therefore, discharged.

A FARMER CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A RAPE UPON HIS SERVANT.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, Mr. William Walton, farmer, of Trimdon, was brought up in custody charged with committing a rape upon Elizabeth Stephenson on the night of the 3rd inst. Mr. Hutchinson, of Bishop Auckland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Meynell, barrister, of Durham, instructed Mr. Marshall, for the prisoner. Prisoner lives with his brother upon a farm at Trimdon, and prosecutrix lived servant with them. On the evening in question, while she and the prisoner, who is unmarried, where in the house together, he according to her statement took liberties with her. A Mrs. Sheraton, who lived opposite, stated that she had been in the prisoner's house all the day in question, and at night had been across home and back again. When prosecutrix complained to her, she was surprised, as she had only been absent about two minutes. Two young girls, who were in the house during the day and at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, were called for the defence, and stated that they never heard the prosecutrix shout or make any complaint. Other witnesses proved having heard prosecutrix, previous to that day, say that she did not like her place, and would leave. The magistrates considered it a trumpery case and dismissed the prisoner.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY AT SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday, a respectable looking woman, named Isabella Harvey, living in Wear Street, Hendon, was charged before the Sunderland magistrates (Ald. Lindsay, and Mr. Elwin), with bigamy. Mary Ann Bambra said she was present when the prisoner was married to her first husband —Wm. Harvey, a seaman, on the 24th August, 1862, at Sunderland Parish Church. Ellen Needham a widow, proved the second marriage. She said that on the 25th of October, 1866, she was present at Monkwearmouth Church, and saw the prisoner married to George Howey, a seaman. The offence was proved to have taken place while the first husband was away to sea. On his return prisoner went and informed him what she had done. They went together for some time and lived on good terms. An altercation took place which caused them to separate, and the prisoner again joined her second husband. Annoyed at this double faithlessness, the prosecution commenced. Mr. Dixon, in defence, urged in extenuation of the offence that the prisoner had been driven to marry a second husband by the prosecutor deserting his wife, and by his continuous ill-usage of her. He contended that the proceedings were just got up through spite. The magistrates retired, and on their return declined to commit the prisoner, and left prosecutor to proceed by indictment. The prisoner then left the Court with her jubilant friends.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstructions, and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled. 50

A COOL STYLE OF ROBBERY.—A man named Henderson is now in the custody of the Sunderland police, charged with robberies of metal on rather an extensive scale. It seems the prisoner is possessed of a horse and cart, and his plan of operation was to take with him an assistant or labourer, and drive up to any spot where there might be lying a store of iron. He and his man would then fill the cart, and proceed to the nearest ironworks to sell the plunder, the coolness of the proceeding serving, of course, to disarm the suspicions of the people in the neighbourhood, or passers-by. In this way he obtained about two and a half tons of metal rails at Monkwearmouth, and he was engaged in the removal of an anchor from the neighbourhood of the docks when P.C. Peacock put a stop to his career. The police have not yet been able to find an owner for the anchor.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. R. Ingham, the venerable and respected member for South Shields, has announced that it is not his intention to seek re-election at the close of the present Parliament. The *Times* says that Mr. W. S. Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, who contested South Yorkshire at the last election, will be brought forward for the northern division, in opposition to the sitting members, Lord F. Cavendish and Sir F. Crossby.—Mr. Alderman Carter has been selected as the working men's candidate for Leeds at the forthcoming general election.—The *Globe* says:—In addition to Mr. Denison, who again tries the southern division of Yorkshire, it is said that Mr. Somerset Beaumont, brother of the member for South Northumberland, who has extensive estates in the district, will be brought out for the same division in the Liberal interest.

FARM YARD FIRE NEAR LEAMSIDE.—On Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on the farm of Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwell, at Pithouse Lane, near Leamside, which resulted in the destruction of a stack containing between thirty and forty tons of hay. The stack in question was erected a short distance from the dwelling-house of Mrs. Greenwell but two or three yards nearer the house was a small hovel, the roof of which was covered with whins and furze. A spark from the chimney of the house is supposed to have set the latter on fire, and as everything was in a very dry and inflammable condition, the flames soon enveloped the erection completely, and spread to the adjoining haystack. The fire was discovered soon after its outbreak on the hovel, but a very scanty supply of water was only to be obtained, so that the devouring element had things all its own way. A messenger was despatched to Chilton Moor for the fire engines of Earl Vane's collieries, but they were not available, and all that could be done was to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining farm buildings. This was successfully done by hand labour, and the fire ultimately burnt itself out.

TWO POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—At the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday morning last, Police Constables George Young stationed at Crawcrook, and Henry Wilson, stationed at Ryton, were charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in the testimony they gave upon the oath in their examination before G. H. Ramsay, and other magistrates of the county of Durham. Mr. Ingledew, who prosecuted, said the case was one of a very deplorable character. It appeared that on the night of the 11th of May last, Patrick and James McGuin, uncle and nephew, the one a labourer, and the other a pitman, went to a public-house in the village of Wylam, where a ball was being held. After they had been there some time the two policemen came in and were treated to drink by the McGuins and others. In fact the two officers seemed to enjoy the company as well as anyone present, Young going the length of treating a party to a song. The company began to break up about two o'clock in the morning, but the McGuins and the policemen were the last to leave the public-house. The four took their departure together. To go home the McGuins had to cross a railway, and to cross the Tyne by means of a bridge. They had not proceeded far across this bridge, when the two policemen began to ask them how much money they had, and to belabour them with their walkingsticks. Both of them were knocked down several times, and the younger McGuin (James), was at length apprehended by the officers. They handcuffed him, took him first to Wylam, where they had more drink, and subsequently had him brought to Gateshead, where, on the following day he was charged with having resisted the officers in the execution of their duty, and with having attempted to stab Police Constable Wilson. Wilson told the magistrate that McGuin had attacked him at an early hour that morning, and while on the way to the police station, he had attempted to stab him. He pointed to several cuts in the front part of his trousers and coat, and said they had been afflicted during the affray. He swore that, while taking McGuin to the station, he resisted very much, and that during one of the scuffles they fell over a hedge into a deep ditch. At the same time he observed McGuin throwing away something, and Police Constable Young, on going to the spot, found it to be a knife, which was produced in court. The bench believed the story told by the policeman and sentenced McGuin to two months' imprisonment. Subsequent events threw suspicion on the testimony borne by the officers. Superintendent Squire had been assured by McGuin that the knife was not his, and he thereupon gave it to the finder, Police Constable Young. On the 23th May he went to Young's lodgings and asked him for the knife, when he said he had lost it. Mr. Squire then stated to him, "I am about to commence a very unpleasant investigation, and it would be suspicious if the knife was not forthcoming." Young then went upstairs, and returned with the knife, which was afterwards discovered to have been lent to Young by Police Constable Robson, stationed at Blaydon. The Home Secretary had been communicated with, and this led to the release of McGuin. Mr. Ingledew argued that the policemen had committed perjury, in order to screen themselves. They must themselves have cut Wilson's clothes. He called a large number of witnesses, whose evidence went to prove his statements. Several persons spoke to having seen the policemen, apparently without any cause, ill-treating the two McGuins. Mr. Joel, who defended the prisoners, argued that there was no evidence to show that Police Constable Wilson had committed perjury. He had only sworn that his clothes had been cut with a knife, but he did not say to whom the knife belonged. The magistrates committed the prisoners for trial at the assizes, but accepted bail.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday. Present: Messrs. R. H. Gee, (presiding) John Calvert, Elliott Leybourne, William Cumming, W. J. Joicey and Major Joicey.

The minutes of the last meeting was read over by the clerk, and afterwards signed by the chairman.

The sum of £639 2s. 8½d. was reported in the hands of the treasurer.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included letters from the managers of the Sedgefield Lunatic Asylum stating that two pauper lunatics had recovered and were ready to be discharged.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read over the report which stated that 17 meetings of the Assessment Committee and 38 supplemental lists sent in by the Overseers for the various townships during the year. Two lists had been ordered to be supplied for revision, viz: Conside and Benfieldside, which was done by the Committee at a special meeting at Consett. The total number of appeals was 51.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

sat at one o'clock, and the various supplemental valuation lists were signed by the committee, after which the following appeals were heard:

Mr. JOHN FENWICK, of Dipton, appealed against the present rate of his land and house at Dipton. His rent was £100 10s. 0d., and his rates were on £101 0s. 0d. being apportionate at £84 for land, and £17 for house. Ordered to be reduced to £78 for land, and £15 for house.

Mr. CLARK, of the Fox Inn, Dipton, also appealed against his rate which was equal to his rent. Ordered to be reduced to £15.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER, of Satley, appealed against the rate of his farm at Satley which was in excess of his present rental. The gross rate was ordered to be made the same as amount of rent paid, and one-twelth to be deducted from such sum.

The committee then adjourned.

FEARFUL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—A telegram from Stockholm Sweden, dated June 10, evening, says:—A nitro-glycerine manufactory exploded here this afternoon. Fifteen persons were killed, and great destruction caused."

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held on Wednesday, in the Board Room, Leadgate, when there were present Messrs. E. Charlton (presiding), D. Balleny, J. Davison, J. W. Shaw, W. Cheeseman, J. Thompson, and the Rev. F. Kearney.

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

NUISANCE.

The only matter for conversation, arising out of the minutes of the last meeting, was in reference to nuisances on the properties of several parties which had been brought before the Board at their last meeting, and the Inspector reported that he had, as directed by the Board, cautioned these parties.

FINANCES.

The CLERK, in reply to a question from the Chairman, stated that there was only a small balance in the hands of their bankers. He expected that it would carry them through until they made a fresh rate, which would have to be attended to at once.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be well to make a rate to cover the amount due to the highways, and leave a small balance to go on with.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE.

Mr. J. W. SHAW then proposed that a General District Rate of eightpence in the pound be prepared and published as soon as possible.

Rev. F. KEARNEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

HIGHWAY REPORT.

The CLERK read over the Highway Report, which stated that nothing particular had been done on the roads during the past month. The contemplated improvements near East Castle Colliery had been submitted to the Lanchester Highway Board; Mr. Dixon had written to him, but he had not yet made arrangements to meet the Surveyor to the Highway Board, but trusted shortly to do so.

Mr. D. BALLENY explained the proceedings as they were brought before the Highway Board at Lanchester.

The Accounts of the Highways under the control of the Local Board were:—

Medomsley	£9	6	10
Iveston	7	0	3
Total	£16	7	0

Mr. D. BALLENY said he was afraid there would be some opposition to the contemplated improvements near East Castle Colliery by the ratepayers of Iveston. At the Highway Board, Mr. Smith expressed himself of opinion that it was a very hard matter for the ratepayers.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that if anyone had to complain it was the Consett Iron Company, who had, at present, to pay half of the rates, and were, probably, about to pay two-thirds of the rates in the township. The road would be greatly improved by the alterations suggested to be made.

Mr. D. BALLENY quite agreed with the remarks of the Chairman, in reference to the large amount of rates paid by the Consett Company, but he trusted that it would not be forgotten that that company, although they paid a large proportion of the rates, also brought a large number of paupers, who were supported by the township, at a great cost.

The CHAIRMAN thought the improvements were greatly needed, and hoped he (Mr. Balleny) would, as a member of the Board, press the motion at the next meeting of the Highway Board.

TENDERS FOR CARTING MATERIAL

were then read from several contractors, after which, tenders from the following were accepted:—Messrs. Dixon Grindilning, Walker, Mullen, and Bullerwell.

PETITIONING AGAINST THE IMPROVEMENTS.

At this stage of the meeting, a petition was received from several of the ratepayers in the township of Iveston, against the proposed alteration of the road near East Castle Colliery, which was read over to the meeting, and ordered to lie over for consideration. Several members of the Board expressing their opinion that many of the petitioners had not seen the place, and really knew very little about the proposed improvement.

Rev F. KEARNEY thought it would be well for the Surveyor to be in a position at the next meeting to give them some idea of the cost of the improvements, which the Surveyor promised to attend to.

Mr. BALLENY was of opinion that the ratepayers of Tanfield would offer no objection to the improvement of their own portion of the road.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The INSPECTOR reported that the condition of the district was clean and satisfactory, and the sanitary condition good. The water was running from some of the hydrants, and channels were required to carry the water away. There was also a complaint arising from the state of a drain at Blue Row, Crook Hall, which was at present a nuisance.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Consett Company kept two men at Leadgat, one man at Consett, and one man at Blackhill, for the express purpose of keeping the channels clean, and removing nuisances.

Rev. F. KEARNEY had long been of opinion that the Consett Company, who had so generously attended to this work had no right to do so at their own expense. It was the duty of the Local Board to keep the sewers right, and he therefore moved that the Inspector and the Board visit the place complained of immediately after the conclusion of the meeting, in order that they might see what was required.

Mr. J. W. SHAW seconded the motion, which was carried.

ACCOUNTS

amounting to £90 14s. 5d. were then passed, and cheques for the amount signed, and handed to the Clerk.

The Board then adjourned.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT SUNDERLAND.

On Friday morning the Conference resumed its sittings in the Athenæum, Sunderland; the Rev. William Lister (president) in the chair. The legislation recommended by the district meetings, on various subjects was dealt. the principal questions on which any discussion arose during the sitting, being whether or not they should accept Government aid for their day schools. It was agreed to accept the findings of the district meetings on the question for the consideration of the Conference. The resolutions of the legislative Committee were handed in, and the rest of the sitting was occupied in discussion thereon. The Hull first station legislation on the continuance of non-superintendent preachers, as well as superintendent preachers for three years on a station, was adopted by the Conference; and it was also agreed that this should be extended to branch superintendents and stations where only one preacher is stationed. It was also resolved that special cases, or stationing a preacher for more than a third year, should be laid before the meeting of the district, and not before the general committee. The legislation from Hull first circuit, that a married preacher, on becoming a widower, should be entitled to receive for two years the same salary and allowance he had while his wife was living, was unanimously adopted. The legislation recommended by the Sunderland distict to be adopted, namely, that superintendent married preachers should receive a fixed salary of £23 per quarter, with a furnished house and exemption from rates and taxes; a second married preacher £21 quarter, with a furnished house and exemption from rates and taxes; and an unmarried preacher, £10 per quarter, with lodgings and rations, was next considered by the Conference, and after considerable discussion was adjourned.

On Saturday morning, it was reported that the number of young men in the pledge list was sixty-four, and the number who had closed their probation forty-three. The discussion on ministers' salaries being increased was resumed. The matter having been fully gone into, Alderman Meek (York) moved that while the principle was worthy of consideration the matter should be remitted to the quarterly meeting which was seconded by Capt. McCulloch (York), and carried. A communication was read from Westgate recommending that ministers have power to accept invitations from circuits. The question was referred to the same as the previous subject to deliberate on. A communication from the Manchester District was next to recommend that the Conference give its sanction to the friends at that place getting up a fund for for the purpose of building and enlarging chapels, and so upholding their position in the connexion. A short discussion arose on the question of Government grants to day schools at the close of which, the Rev. J. Macpherson and Capt. McCulloch were empowered to draw up a resolution.

CAMP MEETING.

Sunday was a day of strong religious excitement at Sunderland, in consequence of the sittings of the Primitive Methodist Conference in that town. The pulpits of the different Wesleyan bodies were placed at the disposal of the Primitive Methodists A monster camp meeting or out-door service was also held in a field at New Hendon. Early in the morning, hundreds of people poured in from the colliery villages throughout Durham, and many came from Newcastle and Shields. Numbers had been walking from five o'clock in the morning, numerous waggons, carts, and vehicles of all kinds brought freights, and every body was apparently carrying bundles of food which they enjoyed in the camp meeting field. At half-past eight o'clock they assembled in front of the Primitive Methodist Theological Institute, converted from the old Infirmary, where about five thousand persons assembled. Open air service was held here and then the mass dividing into three sections, and headed by the ministers, &c., proceeded in procession through the town, gathering numbers, until when they reached New Hendon they would be nearly doubled. Four platforms were erected, from which, during the morning, ministers and delegates conducted continous services. In the afternoon, the weather being very fine, the numbers were doubled. The services were continued until the evening.

On Monday morning, Captain M'Culloch brought forward the resolution which he and the Rev. James Macpherson had prepared on the subject of Government grants in aid of their day schools. The resolution which he proposed was as follows:—"That the Conference having considered the expression of views by the various circuits on the question of Government aid for the day schools, we resolve—That inasmuch as all stations are at liberty already to apply for Government aid on such principles as are recognised by the Committee of Council on Education, we therefore leave every station at liberty to use its own discretion in applying for such grants."—The resolution was passed unanimously, without any discussion upon it.—The Conference then proceeded to consider a number of complaints and appeals, after which the report of the committee on book-room affairs was adopted. The principal matter receiving attention during the afternoon sitting was the report of the Executive Committee on Elmfield Jubilee School, at York. Captain M'Culloch gave a brief historical account of the school, which was commenced in 1863, with twenty-eight scholars, the Rev. John Petty being the governor, which office he filled up to the time of his death, which took place on the 22nd of April last. The Executive Committee expressed, in eulogistic terms, their impression of the high character and attainments of the deceased gentleman, and their sense of the loss they had sustained in his death. The school had been quite a success, and at the present time contains 102 scholars.—The Rev. Thos. Smith, the recently-appointed governor of the school, explained the method of instruction pursued, especially in reference to the moral and religious training of the boys.

In the evening a conference tea meeting was held in the Athenæum, Fawcett Street, which was very numerously attended. After tea the company adjourned to Flag Lane Chapel, where a large public meeting was held. The object of the meeting was to bring prominently before the Conference the new Theological Institute.—The chair was occupied by Alderman Meek, of York, the president of the college. The chapel was crowded to overflowing. Amongst those present was the Mayor of Sunderland (Ald. Gourley).

On Tuesday, a letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Conference of New-New Connexion Methadists, at Huddersfield, dated June, 1867. The letter acknowledged the receipt of a communication from the Primitive Methodist Conference, in reply to a former letter on the subject of Methodistic Union, and further showed that while the decision it announced was received with great respect, the Conference most cordially reciprocated the expressions the communication embodied—of Christian sympathy and fraternal regard—and concurred in the desire expressed that all practical means of cultivating and manifesting those dispositions should be adopted by their respective bodies.—It was agreed that the Rev. Mr. Pugh draw up a reply to the above communication, and bring it before the Conference. A long letter was read from the Stockton circuit asking to be divided into two circuits—the Middlesborough and Stockton being divided into two circuits. The Rev. M. Lupton moved that the circuit be not divided, and on the motion being put it was carried.—Mr. Fuller from Norfolk, brought the subject of African missions before the Conference. He would give a donation of £35, and an annual subscription of £10 towards sending a missionary to Africa. He hoped the Conference would do something quickly. He moved that the Conference send a missionary to Africa at once.—Capt. M'Culloch seconded the motion, and after it had been spoken to by several of the members, was carried.

On Wednesday morning, the Rev. P. Pugh, the connexional editor, read an elaborate address to the Conference, which displayed much ability, and the several leading questions of the day were handled in a popular style.—The Rev. M. Lupton moved that the address be adopted and printed which was seconded by the Rev. W. Antliff.—The Rev. Mr. Antliff said the general expression of opinion in regard to the Theological Institution had been one of entire satisfaction. He was glad to state also that several of the gentlemen had promised funds towards the expenditure connected with the institute. A motion was carried that the attention of the young men throughout the connection is especially requested to the African Mission. The Rev. S. Antliff was appointed a vice-secretary of the general missionary committee.

Preparations are already making for the production in Paris of a melodrama of thrilling interest," of which Theodorus will be the hero. Miss Menken is engaged in the part of an Amazon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIGHTING IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is responsible for the following:—You will be astonished to learn that, not only was the Prince of Wales at the Grand Prix, but that he got severely handled in a pugilistic encounter with a Frenchman, who wished to wipe out the disgrace inflicted by The Earl on the Gallic turf. Such, at any rate is the firm conviction of Parisian gossipers, and of course it is idle to reason with them on the subject.

A LITTLE READER OF LARGE BOOKS.—A little girl, of eleven years, not born in Chicago, but in a staid New England village, happened to be in the same railway carriage with Charles Dickens on the road from Portland to Boston. On being told who he was, she manifested the liveliest desire to speak to him; which, on learning, he most pleasantly gratified her. She was all delight at the opportunity, and in her simple, child-like way, said to him, "I have read all your works, and like them very much." "Ah!" said Dickens, "and which do you like the best?" "David Copperfield," promptly replied the girl. "Good! good!" said Dickens; "so do I." A conversation of considerable length followed, which the little New England girl will doubtless remember and relate as long as she lives. And the great novelist will doubtless remember it pleasantly as a proof how wide his writings are read in America. It will also serve him as a suggestive incident that he met a girl of eleven years, perhaps the daughter of a smalll New-England farmer, who had read all his works, and with an appreciation that accorded with his own as as to the best of them.—*Fireside Words by Elihu Burritt*.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.—Our readers know our high opinion of Rubinstein; yet here he is playing magnificently before half a hundred sleepy sitters, who scarcely wake up to give a parting salute. On the other hand Wehli, equally the hated of the great writers, enjoys a popularity seldom accorded to any but old favourites. Whence comes the difference in the popular treatment? Is it that the public, tired of hearing over and over again the severely classical in art, which they never yet understood, and have lost the desire to pretend they understand, turn round longingly for a lower, livelier, and to them brighter school? We fancy there is a good deal of this feeling. A writer in the *Press* and *St. James' Chronicle* has pretty shrewdly guessed the truth when he says:—"It is doubtful whether a single convert is made to the tenets of the classical clique by classical concerts. When an uneducated mortal drops in at one of these entertainments, he is generally more or less bored, although his sense of decorum probably prevents the honest expression of his sentiments. Just as people think it right to profess a profound admiration of Shakespere, whereas a candid avowal of their feelings would register very low indeed in the scale of appreciation of the noble and elevated in art is frequently so much humbug; and it is sadder to become aware of a reaction from the classical in favour of the noisily popular. Yet after all, is it not better that people should be natural than that they should profess a love for that which they do not understand, and inwardly think a bore? The mass of people who go to concerts are musically uninformed—that is to say, they do not know the Latin and Greek of music. But they have a pretty accurate, and on the whole honest taste for effective musical commonplaces—melody, for example, and brilliant execution and dash. This they understand and like; and liking it, it is better they should confess as much. Here comes Wehli, playing what the averaged musically educated would grasp and appreciate. It is the music of the day with the highest possible interpretation—quite within the comprehension of ordinary amateurs, though far beyond their attainment. It is essentially art, but art concentrated in a certain easy focus. On the other hand there goes Robinsteine, playing what only musical scholars with great musical sensibility can enjoy, and which even they cannot satisfactorily compass at a single hearing. It is art in another form; it is as though Gladstone gave at a penny reading an extract from the Iliad. We fancy that the coming will change much of the traditional in piano playing. The tendency of the age is to popularise; musical publications are coming down in price, literature is coming down, education includes every year, more and more of the masses. The new form of popular art, we take it, will be one which an average audience can understand. The prevalence of such a system would at least absolve them from the deception of professing an interest in what (however full of life to the cultivated minority) is to the mass of hearers merely the dry bones of a decayed tradition.—*The Orchestra*.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.
MONDAY, June 8th.—Before A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqs.

DAMAGING A FENCE.

Robert Thompson, farmer, of Edmondbyers, was summoned to answer a charge of doing wilful damage to a fence, the property of John Carr, on the 27th April. Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

ASSAULTS.

John Savage and *Richard Hobdy*, of Blackhill, were charged by David Thomas Arnott with assaulting him on the 27th April. Dismissed, complainant not appearing.

Thomas McNally, labourer, Consett, was charged by Matthew McFarling with assaulting him at that place on the inst. This being rather a violent assault, defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Evans, shoemaker, of Consett, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and indecently conducting himself in the streets at Consett on the 24th ult. He being an old offender, was fined 10s. and costs, and in default went to gaol for 14 days.

Mary Brown and *Elizabeth Blackburn* were charged by P.C. Alderson with being drunk and indecently conducting themselves at a late hour at Consett, on the 7th inst. The former was fined 20s. and costs, or one month to gaol, the latter 5s. and costs or seven days in gaol. Both went to gaol.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

George Watson, tinker, was charged with using violent and threatening language to P.C. Hodgson at Leadgate on the 5th inst. To find two sureties in the sum of £5 each to keep the peace for 6 months, or in default sent to gaol for one month.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

James McCann and *John Fitzpatrick*, labourers, Blackhill, were charged by P.C. Firn with creating a disturbance in the streets at Blackhill, by fighting on Sunday the 7th inst. They were each fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Jane Watson was charged by P.C. Hodgson with being drunk and riotous at Leadgate on the 5th inst. Fined 5s. and costs, and in default went to gaol for seven days.

John Tierney, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Wood with being drunk and riotous at Consett on the 6th inst. Fined 5s. and costs. He was further charged by Superintendent Thompson with doing wilful damage to a pail to the amount of 5s. whilst confined in the lock-up. To pay a fine of 1s., damages, 5s., or in default, to be sent to gaol for 21 days.

John Wilson, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Wood with being drunk and riotous in the streets at that place on the 6th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

Francis Rowland, of Leadgate, was charged with a similar offence by P.C. Hodgson on the 6th inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, June 11th.—Before M. KEARNEY and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

THE STABBING CASE AT CONSETT.—ALLEGED POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH A WITNESS.

Mr. Albert George Wherly, draper, Consett, surrendered to answer a charge of cutting and wounding George Elliott, at Consett, on the 25th of May.—Sergt. Wood, in applying for an adjournment of the case, stated that he had seen the complainant on the previous night, when he had stated that he had only been out of bed twice since the assault was committed, and he was quite unable to attend this court to-day. Otherwise he (Sergt. Wood) was quite prepared with his evidence to go on with the case. He produced a certificate, signed by a doctor, to show that the complainant was not able to attend.—Mr. Patrick (who appeared for the defendant) asked Sergt. Wood if he was not told two or three days ago that the complainant would not be able to attend to-day.—Sergt. Wood said something had been said about his not been able to attend the court to-day. He (Sergt. Wood) did not know positively that the complainant would not be able to attend until this morning.—Mr. Patrick said he had reason to complain of Sergt Wood's not giving him notice of the inability of the complainant to attend. He (Mr. Patrick) had had to come from Durham to meet the case, and three witnesses had also been brought to this court, who would not have had to attend had Sergt. Wood given them notice. He had also to complain of Sergt. Wood on another ground. That officer had gone to serve a summons on one of the defendant's witnesses, a Mrs. Seymen; but not content with merely serving the summons, he had also invited Mrs. Seymen to tell him what she knew of the affair.—Sergt. Wood: I deny that.—Mr Patrick: The woman tells me that you invited her to tell you all she knew of the affair. The woman is here to-day.—Sergt. Wood: I never did anything of the kind, and surely my word is as good as hers to believe. I apply for a remand, and I will tell the defendant when the complainant will be ready to attend the court. At the same time the defendant had as much chance of knowing how the complainant was as I had—Mr. Wherly: I have not been to see the complainant.—Sergt. Wood: But you have been to see the doctor who is attending him to see how he was.—Mr. Wherly admitted this, but stated that he had found that Sergeant Wood had very much exaggerated the nature of the wound.—Mr. Patrick then called Mrs. Seymen, to speak to the conduct of Sergt. Wood on the occasion of his serving her with a summons, but Mr. Watson (clerk to the magistrates) thought Sergt. Wood had done no harm in speaking to the woman about what she knew of the affair.—Mr. Patrick thought as the witness was one of the defendant's, Sergeant Wood should have refrained from questioning her. If the defendant had gone to question any of the complainant's witnesses, he (Mr. Patrick) had no doubt they would have been very much incensed by it.—The magistrates adjourned the case for a week, and enlarged the defendant's recognizances.

AN INVETERATE POACHER.

William Mowbray, a pitman, was charged with trespassing in pursuit of game in Cockburn Wood, near Edmondsley, on the 25th of May.—P.C. Thomas Strong deposed to seeing the defendant beating the bushes to start the game in Cockburn Wood on the day in question, and also to seeing a terrier dog belonging to him start and course a rabbit.—The defendant did not appear to answer the charge, and it was stated that he had left the district to get out of the way of the present prosecution.—P.C. Hodgson stated that he was stationed in the Castle Eden Division of the county, and he knew the defendant as a notorious poacher—as one, indeed, who subsisted by poaching. He (Hodgson) knew him to have been implicated in two different cases of poaching in particular, which he enumerated, and the presence of Mowbray in this district was in consequence of his leaving the neighbourhood of Castle Eden in order to keep clear of a prosecution for poaching which was hanging over him.—The magistrates observed that the defendant was evidently a notorious poacher, and they fined him 20s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment in default.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mary Platt, who described herself as a needle woman hailing from the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, was charged by Sergt. Wood with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 10th of June. The defendant expressed deep contrition for her misconduct, and was fined 5s. and costs.

James Appleby was charged with a similar offence at Esh, on the 10th of June. From the evidence of P.C. Hodgson it appeared that the prisoner's conduct had been most violent, and he was fined 20s. and cost's or one month's imprisonment.

ASSAULT AT KYO.

Ralph Thompson, pitman, was charged with committing an assault on Stephen Nicholas Wilson, at Kyo, on the 6th of June. The defendant, while in a quarrelsome, drunken condition, had committed a most unprovoked assault on the complainant outside of a public-house at Kyo. He was represented in court by his mother, from whose statement it appeared that she had never given the summons to him. The magistrates imposed a fine of 5s. and costs which the mother stated she would beg to pay at the next sitting of the court.

HORRIBLE SIGHT AT AN EXHIBITION AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—On Saturday evening a scene which was sickening and disgusting in the extreme was witnessed at Weston-super-Mare. It had been announced that a man styling himself "Professor Lubin" would dive from off a platform erected about sixty feet on the new pier into the water below, making in all a distance of 100 feet. Notwithstanding the sad fate that lately attended the Star Diver at Derby some thousands of persons flocked to the pier-head—in fact, excursion trains brought down multitudes from Bristol, amongst whom were several well-known gentlemen of the "fancy" turn of life, the whole presenting a most motley appearance. Six o'clock was the time announced for the daring feat, and soon after Lubin made his appearance and went to the top of the platform. Having ascertained that all was safe he again descended, but in about half an hour afterwards he reappeared, and proceeded to the foot of the ladder. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor and trembled violently before ascending, his countenance being like that of a corpse. Several of his friends persuaded him to postpone the feat until another day, as the wind was then most boisterous. The headstrong man, however, refused and slowly proceeded to ascend the ladder. On gaining the summit he made his preliminary preparations, and then, extended his arms, fired a brace of pistols into the air, and leaped, or rather fell, off the platform into the boiling surge beneath. A cold shudder seized the multitude of spectators as, when in mid-air, he turned on his side and entered the water with a mighty crash. There were men swimming about in the water to pick him up in case of accident, but nearly three minutes elapsed before his body could be seen. His body was then discovered gradually rising to the surface, about twelve feet from where he entered the water, and was at once caught hold of and pulled into a boat. Lubin, who was senseless and almost lifeless, was immediately conveyed to the shore, and was attended by several medical gentlemen who were present, and their opinion is that he has sustained internal injury of a most serious nature. It was acknowledged by one and all that had a man premeditated suicide, and had ascended a pinacle for that purpose, he could not possibly have fallen more heavily or clumsily. It is high time that some steps were taken to put a stop to such disgusting scenes, as it cannot possibly add to the patronage of a fashionable watering place.—*Western Press*.

Correspondence.

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

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT AT REDWELL HILLS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As my name has appeared in the *Consett Guardian* in connection with a prize fight that was to have taken place at Redwell Hills between me and a man called Andrew Forster, whom I never saw, I beg to contradict, most emphatically, the whole statement, at least as far as I am concerned. I had nothing whatever to do with the affair, and did not even know of it, till a few days before the fight was to have taken place, and I do not know what authority Sergeant Wood had for arresting me on mere hearsay, without striving to ascertain the truth of the matter, for he had he could have been undeceived. He kept me locked up from Saturday till Monday, brought me before Mr. Kearney, never let me into the office when I was directed by that gentleman to follow him, and on his own representation got me involved in 8s. 2d. expenses, and bound over to keep the peace for six months, and all for doing nothing. Some officials like to make themselves conspicuous by over-officiousness; let them preserve the peace by all means, but let them in future strive to hit on the proper parties. On what I have said I challenge contradiction, hoping you will allow space for this vindication of myself.

I am, respectfully yours,
PATRICK MCQUADE.

[We admit that Mr McQuade might not know that he was matched to fight until within *a few days* of the time when the brutal exhibition was to have taken place; but we presume Mr. McQuade will be aware that frequently fights are arranged by *supposed* friends of the combatants without the parties themselves being consulted about the precise time when such is to come off. We heard that this pugilistic encounter was to take place, and the police officers were in possession of the same information. No doubt they have taken such measures as they thought would best secure the peace of the neighbourhood.—ED. C. G.]

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As the originator of this much-required charity I am overwhelmed with correspondence and applications for support of particular candidates for admission, who number, I am sorry to say, 122. I am induced to ask the favour of your inserting this letter and statement of circumstances, as it is quite impossible for me to act so unjustly as to support cases from counties where there are scarcely a handful of subscribers, while other counties have nobly done their duty, and abundantly responded to my original appeal.

The annexed list will confirm my statement. I quite believe that one and the principal cause is a non-knowledge of the existence of this charity, for our British yeomen are noted for their hospitality; and when they know, through your columns, that such an institution exists, they will no doubt readily support it. I also believe that our landholders will feel a pleasure in relieving those candidates who were once their tenants.

On the 17th June we elect—
8 Male Pensioners at £25 per annum.
3 Married do. at £40 per annum.
12 Female do. at £20 per annum.

All particulars and lists of subscribers may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Charles Shaw, 56, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. J. MECHI.

Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex, May 23, 1868.

[From the list sent us we observe that while the smallest county in England (Rutland) which contains 95,360 acres has 40 subscribers to this deserving institution, the large and wealthy county of Durham containing 702,68[illegible] acres possesses only *two* contributors! Again, Gloucestershire with a less acreage than Northumberland has 625 contributors, while the latter has only *five*!]

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR.—The Permissive Bill of the United Kingdom Alliance appears to be gradually and rapidly becoming one of the greatest, most prominent and most important political questions of the day. Very large and influential meetings have been and are being held, almost daily, in all parts of the country, in favour of its introduction to, and adaptation by the next (reformed) Parliament. And judging from present appearances, the dissolution of the present Parliament, must inevitably take place before long; except Her Majesty's ministers have the magnanimity to resign office, as they ought to do, but which they are evidently not inclined to do at present. Therefore, it would be very advisable for all who take an interest in public or political affairs, and especially for those who are, or will be entitled to vote at the next general election, to be looking out in good time for representatives, in whom they can place the greatest possible confidence. The working classes of this country never had a better, nor even as good an opportunity of getting their views represented in the House of Commons as they are likely for having in the next Parliament. But, of course, this will greatly depend upon their own choice of men to represent them. If the working classes are not better, and more directly represented in the House of Commons in the future, than they hitherto have been then the fault will lie at their own door. The Committee of the Sunderland Liberal Political Union have already drawn up sixteen questions, and sent them to four different gentlemen, asking for their candid opinions in writing, on each question. Three of those gentlemen—Messrs. Smith, Thompson, and Gourlay,—have each sent a written statement, of his opinion in a very liberal and straightforward manner. And, if they really mean what they say, then, in my humble opinion, any of the three is worthy of a seat in Parliament. The other gentleman, who was written to was, I believe, Sir Wilfred Lawson, late M.P. for Carlisle, and (it was said) lost his seat in consequence of the active part he took in the Alliance movement, by introducing the Permissive Bill into the House of Commons some time ago. It will be remembered the bill was rejected at that time by a very large majority. Now, this gentleman declined to answer the questions of the Sunderland Committee, in the manner they proposed; and therefore, it is hardly likely he would have any chance whatever of being elected by the Liberals of that borough. This, sir, is very much to be regretted, and more especially if Sir Wilfred does not succeed in obtaining a seat for some other place. Now, sir, a great many of the Alliance and teetotal advocates make the Permissive Bill not the principle, but the sole test of fitness in a candidate for Parliament. They advise electors to give their votes only to such candidates as are in favour of that bill, no matter what their views are on other important subjects may be. And some even go so far as to say "they would rather withhold their votes altogether, than give them to any one who is not in favour of the bill." These sort of men seem to be imbued with only one sentiment, their minds seem to be so contracted, as to be incapable of comprehending or grasping at more than one idea. The fact is, sir, they talk nonsense. On Monday evening, the 18th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting in support of the United Kingdom Alliance, was held in Exeter Hall, London. That meeting was presided over by B. Whitworth, Esq., M.P., and was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Saunders, Professor Rolleston, of the Oxford University; Mr. Jabez West, a working man; Mr. Samuel Pope, Dr. F. R. Lees, the Rev. J. W. McCree, H. Jefferson, Mr. Councillor Thompson, of Manchester; and Dr. Edmunds. Now, at that meeting, there was (as might reasonably be expected), judging from the names of the speakers, some really excellent speeches made; but there were some things said which no really independent Liberal could endorse. For instance, Dr. Lees, one of the greatest Alliance advocates in England, after making a few desultory remarks on Professor Goldwin Smith's letter, went on to say, that no candidate should ever receive a vote from him who did not go for the Permissive Bill, for he did not believe in the honesty of any man who did not go for the Permissive Bill! He said, "his question would not be, are you a Reformer or a Conservative," but "do you go for that bill." The above quotations need no further comment, as their import is quite obvious, self-evident unmistakeable, and palpable. Now, we shall all readily admit, that habitual drunkenness is a personal and self-imposed debasement, a family and domestic curse, a great public evil, and a national disgrace, and that the facilities for obtaining drink is one of its principal causes. But, we cannot for one moment admit, that drinking necessarily causes drunkenness, any more than that eating necessarily causes gluttony. It is the abuse in the use of both food and drink, and tobacco as well as that which causes so much misery; and is such a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death. It is a positive, demonstrable, and incontrovertable fact, and is found in every day of life, that a man may take a glass of beer, or even a drop of the "dare crater," and a pipe of tobacco too, in moderation (if they are genuine, and the real stuff year ken), without any injurious effect, and with benefit to himself, both physically and mentally. And at the same time, the man may be as good and as sincere a christian as great a philosopher, as true a patriot, as honest and respectable, and as honourable a statesman, as any man that ever took the teetotal pledge. Now, sir, for my own part, I would recommend liberty and freedom in all things, so far as is consistent with reason, common sense, and justice. But we know that perfect and absolute freedom cannot possibly be had, because the freedom of some, and especially when the freedom is abused, necessarily interferes with, and prevents the freedom of others. Therefore a majority ought to rule, especially when they are placed in similar circumstances, and equally affected by their own decision, as the minority. On these grounds I quite agree with the principle, and object of the Permissive Bill.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
S. W.

Tow Law, June 1st., 1868.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The lecture which Mr. Brooks delivered, having opened a controversy, your valuable paper seems to be the arena where the combat is to be fought, and judging from those entering the list it would seem the time had come when that poor unfortunate the Irish Church should have her coffin made. The position of those that would defend her, does not seem to be much better, for some seem to think that her defenders are utter as great a burden as Atlas was, when he had the world on his back. But seeing that she is going to make a determined struggle with those that would coffin her you might let one (who has not sank beneath his heavy burden) state a few facts as to why she should not be condemned for the following awful crimes. Of being (1) a badge of conquest. (2) an alien church, (3) because her property belonged to another church originally, (4) she gets too much money, (5) she is a minority.

1st. Is she a badge of conquest? At the time of the reformation, 22 out of the 24 Irish Bishops became reformers also, the priests preaching in the same places of worship, and presided over by the same bishops. Sir, if Roman Catholics reform and accept a Protestant form of worship, does that make them a badge of conquest? But can I prove the Church of Rome to be a badge of conquest? In the twelfth century Henry II. who was a vassal of the Pope's, asked leave to invade Ireland, representing to the Pope that "his great ambition was to bring the ignorant and barbarous Irish within the pale of the true church, and to have them instructed in Catholic doctrine." Pope Adrian, of course, granted the request, and sent a bull to the King of England as the authority to invade Ireland. That bull begins with a reference to Henry's "laudable design" for "widening the boundaries of the church," and as the Pope thought that he had a right to any island that professed Christianity his bull states the following fact, viz.: "for which reason we are the more disposed to introduce into them a fruitful plantation, and to engraft among them a stock acceptable in the sight of God," but Henry must levy Peter's pence for him. Armed by this infallible authority Ireland was conquered by Henry's sword, and she yielded to England and Rome. Sir, I would ask you now, which church is the badge of conquest? Englishmen, if you are to remove badges of conquest, do deal fairly, and remove the Church of Rome, yes, and remove every Union Jack in Ireland, from the Giant's Causeway to the Cove of Cork. Do remove the real badges of conquest, and deal with justice if you deal at all.

2nd. Is she an alien Church? How can she be an alien church when she merely reformed herself, and the bishops and priests which preached Roman Catholicism again preaching the simple gospel as it was preached in Ireland centuries before, when every kingdom of note in Europe was under the supremacy of the Pope. But what is the present Church of Rome? Can I prove her an alien? The ecclesiastical ancestors of the present Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland were not consecrated by Bishops of Ireland. They were not of Irish creation, they derive their orders from Italy and Spain, and not from the Irish Church, they were introduced from abroad in the sixteenth century. Sir, if coffins are for alien churches, I would suggest that you measure the Church of Rome.

3rd. Does her present property belong to the Church of Rome? The glebe lands possessed by the beneficed clergy are 151,111 acres, of which no less than 132,756 acres were granted since the reformation. From this it appears that nearly five-sixths of the present glebe lands never belonged to the Church of Rome, and some competent authorities maintain that the Church of Rome could not prove her title to a single acre of the remaining sixth. In fact the Bishop of Meath is in possession of land which was granted to the Church in the sixth century, 600 years before the supremacy of the Pope was acknowledged in Ireland. I fancy I can hear some one saying mother church had property, what villain has swallowed it. The fact is this, at the time of the reformation, the revenues of the monasteries were given to laymen. Sir, it is a mistaken identity, the witness has perjured himself, and the prisoner ought to be discharged.

4th. Her enormous revenues. Yes, sir, 2 archbishops, 10 bishops, 1,510 incumbents, and 602 curates are living, how much do you think? Why, there is at least one English nobleman with an income nearly as large as the total income of the whole array of divines which I have just referred to. The net income of the bishops and clergy is £448,913. Why, sir, one of our noblemen would cost as much. The average incomes of the beneficed is £245 per year for each of them, and out of this curates must be provided where they are required. What a great income this for an educated gentleman, who in times of distress often makes no distinction in extending relief to those of various religious denominations. As might be expected there are a number of parishes where the number of churchmen is small ranging from 20 downwards, and yet these parishes number less than a thirteenth part of the whole. These are the parishes that constitute the stock-in-trade of the hawkers of the Irish Church anomalies. But what is the stipends of the ministers of these much abused parishes? Why, they are receiving £164 6s. 10d. On what smaller pittance than this could a clergyman exist. But if voluntaryism is to be substituted for endowment, I would suggest that these hawkers should have this stock-in-trade to themselves, and that one of them be sent to each of these 114 benefices to work on the voluntary principle and to receive a twelvemonth's stipend when there is but six month's due, and I think that this would not stop them even from grinning like a circus clown, but with this difference, he would be in fun, but they would be in real earnest.

5th. The unfortunate minority. Who can read the following facts without a shudder? they may be seen in books published under Romish authority in the year 1845. "Ye men of Ireland proceed onward on your course and complete the work of your liberation. Destroy your heretical enemies. Ye have already slain 150,000 of them in four or five years that are past, as your adversaries themselves allow; would to God ye had slain them all!" In James II.'s time it was made highly penal for Protestants to meet in a place of worship, or even to meet in greater numbers than two or three on any pretence whatever. In 1798 an awful massacre of Protestants took place. Priest Murphy declaring that where there was one drop of protestant blood in a family they ought to be put to death. Between the years 1826 and 1831 a great emigration of Irish Protestants took place chiefly to America, some authorities calculating that no less than 175,000 emigrated. Englishmen, seeing that that light which burned for 300 years is still burning, will you lend your aid to extinguish that light which persecution and massacres hath not been able to dim, and which in spite of every obstacle is burning with increasing splendour, for in 1672 there were 8 Roman Catholics to 1 churchman, but when the last census was taken (in 1861) there were only 6½ Roman Catholics to 1 churchman, and in 1672 there were 200,000 Protestant dissenters to 100,000 churchmen, but at the last census there were 100,000 more churchmen than all the dissenters put together. Sir, would they be friends of that church that would make her a voluntary when voluntaryism is so fast losing ground.

Sir, what great grievance can the tithe be, seeing that should the establishment cease to exist as such to-morrow, neither landlord or tenant would be into pocket by it, tithe would still have to be paid as the House of Commons has ignored the right of landlord or tenant to any portion of it, and is wrangling as to what use it should be appropriated. Can they put it to a better use than teaching the simple gospel in a Church where ritualism has not entered, and where Puseyism dare not come. Is it the Irish Church that keeps Spain in misery and discontent, ready for rebellion at any moment.

What is the reason, then, for disestablishment? The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool has said that when the Protestant establishment is destroyed the question would then arise whether the Catholic religion should not be established in its stead, and these are the words spoken by Cardinal Cullen, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland—"Can we longer endure an establishment which maintains the Bible as the sole rule of faith and the right of private judgment." Englishmen, will you not look at the subject in its true light, or will you join with the Gosses and the Cullens to put down an establishment because she loves her Bible, and will not allow the Church of Rome to interpret it for her.

Dissenters—look at the subject, and what it may lead to ere you go for disestablishment. If the state church in England was done away with would it not be considered unjust that the Queen should be bound to a particular form of religion, when the state acts upon the principle that all religions are alike. Where would be the guarantee then that a pervert to the Roman Catholic faith would not sit upon the throne. Such a thing has been dreadful in the past, could you say what it would be in the future? Englishmen, good bye.

A LAYMAN.

[Letters on both sides of the question having now been inserted, we must close the controversy.—ED. C. G.]

At Exeter, on Friday, Sergeant Thomas, of the East Devon Militia Staff, stationed at the St. Thomas depot, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the heart with a chisel. The previous day he had a quantity of mixture composed of vitriol and quicksilver, which he had used for cleaning his rifle.

A LADY POLYGAMIST.—The lady bigamist, who was charged with marrying Mr. Blackmore, a medical gentleman at Southampton, she having two or three previous husbands still living, was on Tuesday tried at the Central Criminal Court. Two previous marriages having been proved, evidence was given for the defence to the effect that the first husband, who was an actor, had deserted her, that two years afterwards she was led to believe by his mother that he was dead; and that the second marriage did not take place until some weeks afterwards. Her father, who was called for the defence, on being asked what the prisoner's name was, replied with much *naiveté*, "that he did not know, but supposed it would be Blackmore, the name of the last gentleman she married." Roars of laughter followed, and the jury had no difficulty in arriving at a verdict of "guilty." The Recorder sentenced her to a month's imprisonment.

THE BOY HIGHWAYMAN ON THE STAGE.—Mr. James Greenwood writes a letter to the *Star* on the subject of low-class sensational literature. He calls attention to the fact that the "noble" boy highwayman is no longer a creature of books merely. He has got on the stage, and now robs, flirts, fences, and shoots, nightly to the amusement of costermongers, errand boys, and factory girls, who, by reason of their non-acquaintance with the alphabet would otherwise be ignorant of his existence. The penny gaff where plays may be *acted*, not spoke, has hitherto been the only place where a boy might learn how noble a thing it is to be a burglar. Now, however, this is altered, and managers of licensed theatres are beginning to find that low dramas pay; they are bringing them out accordingly, to their own profit, but the destruction of the morals of the lower classes, and the danger of every grade of society. Well may Mr. Greenwood ask, "Can nothing be done towards altering the grim complexion of these facts?"

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mill presented a petition from the Macclesfield Foreign Affairs Committee, condemning the Abyssinian Expedition and the murder of King Theodore, and praying for a Committee of inquiry. The petition was read amidst great laughter. Mr. Lamont afterwards presented a petition, signed by a great number of peers, bishops, members of Parliament, generals, admirals, clergymen, justices of the peace, and others, condemning the persecution to which ex-Governor Eyre had been subjected, and praying that his expenses in defending himself should be repaid, and that he should be re-employed in a public capacity. Mr. Lamont had given notice of a motion on the subject, but he postponed it until Tuesday. Mr. Mill gave notice of an amendment on the Scotch Reform Bill, with respect to voting at University elections; and Mr. Disraeli evasively answered a question as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the report of the Select Committee on the Boundaries Bill. Mr. McEvoy, in reply to a question said that as soon as the report of the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was presented, he should move a resolution on the subject. On the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish Church Bill, Mr. Ayrtoun moved an instruction to the committee that the tenure of every office connected with the College of Maynooth be subjected to like conditions with those to which official tenures connected with the Established Church in Ireland would be subjected after the passing of this bill, and that no money be paid to any student after the passing of the bill. Mr. Greville Nugent opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that every person appointed to any office in connection with the College of Maynooth shall hold it subject to the pleasure of Parliament. On a division Mr. Ayrtoun's motion was lost by a majority of 76. Mr. Nugent's amendment was afterwards adopted without a division, as was also an amendment to include the *Regium Donum*. Mr. Newdegate then moved that the House go into committee on that day six months, but after some discussion he said he would not, in the absence of the head of the Government, press the amendment to a division. The House then went into committee, and the amendments having been added, the bill went through committee amidst loud cheers, and the House resumed. The House was subsequently counted out.

MONDAY.

The House of Lords met for the first time after the Whitsuntide holidays. The Earl of Malmesbury explained that in consequence of an accident, the Abyssinian despatches had not arrived, and it would, therefore, be necessary to postpone the vote of thanks to the army for a few days. The orders of the day were then disposed of, and their lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. C. Bentinck gave notice of a question with reference to the statement in Mr. Gladstone's letter, that Mr. Reardon was no follower of his, after which Mr. Bright gave notice that on the 30th inst. he would call attention to the petition of Nova Scotia against the Confederation of British America, and move an address for a Commission to be sent out to inquire into the causes of the disaffection which existed in that colony. In reply to Mr. Childers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government had decided, during the recess, that it would be necessary to take the supplies for the whole year. The Government would endeavour to have the registration commenced before the 29th July, but it would be absolutely necessary to have the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills and the Boundary Bill passed in the meantime. Even then, however, Parliament would only be able to meet shortly before Christmas and the swearing in of Members, and the other formal proceedings would delay the Supplies until nearly the usual time. He would, however, postpone the report on Supply for a week, until Mr. Hardy had introduced and explained the Registration Bill. After further questions with respect to an alleged attempt to bribe a witness against Colonel Nagle, the sanity of O'Farrell, the attempted assassin of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Electric Telegraphs Bill, the House went into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill. The minority clause, the lodger clause and other postponed clauses were agreed to, after which Sir James Fergusson moved to insert a clause, in accordance with the instruction previously adopted to disfranchise Arundel, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Honiton, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells. Mr. N. Grenville proposed to substitute Evesham for Wells. Captain Hayter seconded the amendment. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the clause was agreed to. The bill subsequently passed through Committee. The House then went into Committee on the Boundaries Bill, and a discussion took place on the report of the Select Committee, modifying some of the recommendations of the Commission, as to the boundaries of certain boroughs. Mr. Walpole, as chairman, defended the report of the committee. Mr. Hardy, in reply to Mr. Bright, said he had not pledged the Government to the report, and it was for the House to ratify it or not. Mr. Bright complained of the course taken by the Government, and urged the House to accept the report of the committee. Mr. Disraeli protested against the assumption that the Government was bound by the report of the committee, and said the House must consider both reports. Mr. Gladstone, whilst confirming the explanation of Mr. Hardy, supported the report of the committee.

TUESDAY.

At a morning sitting of the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Electric Telegraphs Bill. After pointing out the disadvantages which would arise from leaving the question to stand over to another session, and referring to the general support which the measure had received, he said he anticipated a surplus yearly revenue from the working of the telegraph system by the Post-office of £210,000, which would be sufficient to pay off the debt in 29 years, at three and a-half per cent. The cost would be between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. To meet it the Government proposed to avail themselves of the Savings Bank funds, as far as those funds were available; to take power to raise money by terminable annuities for a period of 29 years; and also power to borrow on bonds and bills. If the bill were read a second time he should ask the House to send it upstairs to a select committee. Mr. Leeman contended that the preamble ought to have been submitted to a committee like a railway bill, so that the companies might have been heard in opposition to it. He said there was no desire for the bill until the Government moved in the matter, and he urged various objections to the transfer of the telegraph to the Government. He concluded by moving that the bill and the whole matter be referred to a select committee, on the ground that the House had not at present sufficient evidence before it to deal with the question. The discussion was continued by Mr. Graves, Mr. T. Bave, Mr. Goschen, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Liddell, and Mr. Gladstone, who said he doubted whether the question was sufficiently advanced for legislation. The debate was discontinued at ten minutes to four, in accordance with the standing orders, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Lamont put a question with reference to the prosecution of Mr. Eyre. Mr. Disraeli replied that the Secretary of State had written to Mr. Eyre asking him to send in the amount of the expenses he had incurred. Mr. Lamont asked one or two other questions, the answers to which he did not consider were satisfactory, and he therefore announced that he would not withdraw his motion but postpone it till Friday. Sir H. Verney moved an address for a royal commission to inquire into the capabilities for settlement, and the best means of settling, the territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific. After some discussion, Mr. Alderley said the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company created a difficulty in the way of opening out this territory, but negotiations were going on between the Canadian Government and the company, which he believed would have a satisfactory result. Lord Milton said there was a growing feeling in the North American colonies in favour of union with the United States and it was time something was done by the Imperial Government to prevent this feeling from spreading. The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Dixon obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act of 1860 relating to the adulteration of food and drink shortly after which the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Monk moved the second reading of the Revenue Officers Disabilities Removal Bill, and explained that its object was to relieve officers of the Inland Revenue department from disability of voting at Parliamentary elections. There being no one on the Treasury or front Opposition benches, Mr. Monk simply moved the second reading, which was at once agreed to. Mr. Lefevre then moved the second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill. Mr. Lopes moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The bill, he said, would effect a revolution in the relations of man and wife, by removing all control over the wife's property from the husband, whilst all his responsibilities and liabilities remained in full force. Mr. Karslake seconded the amendment. Mr. Denman suggested that the bill should be referred to a select committee. On a division, the voting was equal. The Speaker gave his vote in favour of the motion, and the bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee. The House afterwards went into committee on the Burials (Ireland) Bill and on resuming the remaining orders were disposed of.

THURSDAY.

The House of Lords, at a brief sitting read the Sea Fisheries Bill a third time. Some discussion took place in reference to the Army Chaplains Bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford expressing doubts in reference to the details. The Duke of Buckingham, on behalf of the Government, postponed the order for going into committee until Friday.

Mr. Hardy, Home Secretary submitted to the House of Commons the promised Registration Bill, by the new Parliament will be able to meet by the 14th operation of which it is calculated that the December. After a short discussion, the bill was read a first time. The Boundary Bill passed through committee. On the motion of Mr. Hibbert, the 15 large towns which the select committee proposed should not be dealt with at present, were altogether struck from clause 4. Other amendments, chiefly details, were made, and the bill will be reported on Monday, when Mr. Disraeli proposes to submit a clause as to compound householders.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

On the judges taking their seats in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday morning, the Lord Chief Justice said he was very anxious to make a statement, to correct an impression that had gone forth to the profession and the world at large, with reference to the case of Ex-Governor Eyre. It had been stated that the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Blackburn in his charge to the grand jury was the law of the members of the court, whilst it was really his own individual opinion. Mr. Justice Blackburn as senior puisne judge, addressed the grand jury; but each member of the court could have done the same. Had he (the Lord Chief Justice) known that Justice Blackburn would have laid down the law as that judge had, certainly he should have been in his place on the bench. With some points of the law as laid down by the learned judge he did not concur at all, but, in fact, entirely dissented. Mr. Justice Blackburn was merely the mouthpiece, the organ, of the court. The Lord Chief Justice, after referring to his construction of martial law as laid down in "Beg v. Brand et Nelson," said that no doubt that if Governor Eyre had acted conscientiously and under the advice of those competent to advise him, and there really was a necessity for stringent measures being adopted, he would not be responsible, criminally, at all events, for the consequences that ensued. He did not make the statement in any vain spirit, or with a wish that he might not be considered inconsistent, when they looked at his charge in the case of Nelson and the charge in the case of Governor Eyre, but with a desire that they would, not only at the present time, but in years to come, when he should be no more, not be under the impression that the law laid down by Mr. Justice Blackburn was the law that he and other members of the court had laid down; and if in any future years an insurrection should again take place—which he prayed would not happen,—it would be serious to suppose that the law as laid down last Tuesday, was that of the whole of the members of the Court of Queen's Bench, the highest (with the exception of the House of Lords) court of criminal judicature in the realm.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said that when he knew that the law as laid down by him was supposed by the world at large to be the opinion of the court, he was anxious to correct a mistake. The charge he made for it he alone was responsible. He laid down the law then most conscientiously, and was prepared to stand by the opinion he had then expressed. He was sorry that it had been supposed to be the opinion of the whole court, and of course, as his opinion, it would not have the weight that the opinion of the whole court would have done. The learned judge concluded by saying that he should not then refer to the law that he had laid down, but merely explain what he had done. He had most laboriously studied the case, and had divided the subject under the different heads, which he had submitted to the other members of the court; but the charge itself was his own.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN SHOREDITCH.—A fire broke out in the Parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, on Tuesday night, and was not wholly extinguished until an advanced hour on Wednesday morning. The property destroyed will amount, at a moderate calculation, to some thousand pounds sterling, besides throwing out of employment a great number of workmen.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A PEACEMAKER.—On Saturday evening, a young man named Reuben Nobbs, a carpenter, residing at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, received a fatal blow on the head with a poker from a man named James Blow, who was fighting with another man. Nobbs was endeavouring to make peace between the parties, when the poker came down upon his head, smashing the skull, and forcing the eyeballs out of the socket. He died in excruciating agony between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday. Blow stated that he never intended to strike Nobbs, but aimed at the other man.

GOSSIP.—The *Owl* which reappeared on Wednesday after the holiday vacation, says it believes that Mr. G. Hardy will be raised to the peerage. The *Globe*, however, denies the report. The *Owl* also states that the Registration Bill to be introduced to-night will enable the new Parliament to meet on the 10th of December. It is also responsible for a statement that the Carlton and other Conservative Clubs intend to raise a fund to enable ex-Governor Eyre to contest the representation of Westminster against Mr. J. S. Mill. The failure of Mr. Mill in such a contest would simply be a disgrace to the constituency without in the slightest degree dishonouring Mr. Mill.

MAN DROWNED AT YORK.—At about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, a groom, about twenty-four years of age, named Edward Whitehill, in the employ of Colonel Bigham, of Bootham, York, in the company of a man named Edward Williamson, was taking a walk on the banks of the Ouse, when a bathe was suggested. Whitehill, who could swim a little, went in first and appeared to swim well. Then Williamson made his plunge, and swam away from his companion. A few minutes after the progress of the latter was arrested by a cry of "A man drowning," and he thereupon made the best of his way towards Whitehill, who was struggling in the water. Before he could get up to him Whitehill sank, and was seen no more until he was "dragged" out several hours after by a waterman named Franks. At an inquest which was held on Monday before Mr. J. P. Wood, a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning" was returned. It is presumed that the deceased was attacked with cramp.

A TIGER AT LARGE.—TERRIBLE SCENE.—The *Escaut* of Antwerp, gives the following:—"A frightful mishap, accompanied by the most tragic circumstances, spread terror on Sunday morning last through the district of St. Jacques. The Zoological Garden has for a long time been in possession of two magnificent Bengal tigers, one of which was to be forwarded to London. To avoid accident, the animal was placed in a wagon, secured by strong iron bars. The greatest precaution was therefore taken to avoid a catastrophe. At half-past three in the morning the railway servants perceived an enormous animal clearing at a bound the wall which separates the Zoological Gardens from the railway station. The tiger had, in fact, escaped, having bent and broken two of the iron bars of his cage. The first object of his fury was the cart-horse of a night-man, which happened to be passing. The tiger bounded on the unfortunate horse, biting him in the flank, and tearing the straps that attached him to the cart. The driver, who at first sought safety on the horse's back, hid himself under the cart, not before receiving a wound from the tiger's paw. The horse, madened with terror and pain, gallopped furiously towards the market of St. Jacques, pursued by the tiger. Here another deplorable event occurred. A gardener, who was passing the street, attracted the fury of the beast. The tiger sprang at him, tearing his breast, legs, and neck, in a fearful manner. Having finished his victim, the animal dragged the body some distance; he then abandoned it, and rushed into St. Anne's Court, where his presence caused indescribable terror. M. Vekemans, the director of the Zoological Garden, having been informed of the escape, proceeded with his staff in pursuit, and came up with the animal at the corner of St. Jacque's Street, near the house Vestrepen. A night watchman and three or four other persons took refuge in a small shop opposite this house. The tiger spied them and stood for a moment, as though he intended to rush at them through the window. He pursued his course, however, through the market. M. Vekemans, with his assistants, after the animal got into St. Anne's Court, barricaded the entrance, and placed a trap in it, with a view of taking him alive. They then got into the houses of the court in order to frighten him into this trap. The tiger lay couched against the door of the *atelier* of M. Brackeleer, the sculptor, but perceiving one of the men in pursuit on the roof of a house, he leaped on the roof of a lower house, and assumed a most menacing position. M. Vekemans De Brakeleer, Werbronk, and Verhoven, were armed with guns. The tiger having perceived them descended from the roof, evidently bent on making an attack, and when about four metres off he couched to make his spring. The order to fire was given, and three guns were discharged in succession. The first shot appeared to have missed, the second struck, the third inflicted a mortal wound. He tottered back to the entrance of the court, when M. De Brakeleer finished him with a fourth shot. These gentlemen behaved with great intrepidity, and but for their coolness and the measures they adopted much greater injury would have been done. The gardener, who was attacked, never spoke, and died in the hospital the same morning.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *France* and *Etendard* says the French Government is still taking steps at Vienna against the tax on the coupons of the public debt. The *France* states that, according to advices from Luxemburg, manifestations have taken place in various points of the Grand Duchy in favour of annexation to France.

RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, June 9.—In presenting his credentials to the Emperor to-day, Count Starkelberg, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador, said:—"I shall only be obeying the express wish of my sovereign in devoting all my solicitude towards maintaining the relations of friendship exhisting between France and Russia, based as they are upon the neutral interests both nations have at heart to see developed." The Emperor replied:—"The Ambassadors of the Emperor Alexander are always sure to find a hearty welcome from me. I congratulate myself upon the selection by the Emperor of a person with whom I have long been acquainted, and who has left the most favourable reminiscences amongst us. I have no doubt that you will contribute to maintain the present friendly relations existing between Russia and France, to which I attach the highest value."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 10.—It is officially announced that Count Von Bismarck will shortly repair to his estates in Pomerania, upon prolonged leave of absence.

The organisation of one single Government for the province of Schleswig Holstein, having its seat at Schleswig, will be at once proceeded with. The offices of the chief president will remain at Kiel.

BERLIN, June 10 (Evening).—The Federal Council adopted to-day a resolution requesting the Chancellor of the Confederation to negotiate treaties with foreign Powers for rendering private property at sea inviolable in time of war.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 10.—The Madrid journals deny a rumour which has been current that Gen. Menabrea the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had addressed remonstrances to the Spanish Government on account of the enrolment of the volunteers for the Pontifical army.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, June 6.—The Ministerial Bavarian papers of to-day publish articles expressing doubts as to the vitality of any confederation of the South German States, and ask the supporters of this scheme to bring forward some distinct plan for the realisation of such a proposal.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE MICHAEL OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 10.—At five o'clock this afternoon the reigning Prince Michael, while walking in the promenade of the Topschidar Park, was attacked by three individuals and shot down with revolvers. Immense excitement prevails.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—An imperial ukase has been issued granting an amnesty with certain restrictions to all foreigners detained in Siberia. They are to be conveyed abroad, and will not be permitted to return to Russia. Moreover, those Poles in Siberia who are undergoing a term of punishment of less than twenty years are to be allowed to return to their homes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The Russian Government has addressed a communication to several foreign governments, proposing the prohibition by treaty of the use of explosive projectiles in war, or the limitation of such projectiles as the submarine torpedos.

THE BATTLE AND TAKING OF SAMARKANDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The following is the text of the telegram relative to the battle sent by Gen. Kaufmann to the Russian Minister of War.

"OASK, June 4.—The bad faith of the Emir of Bokhara compelled the aid-de-camp Gen. de Kaufmann to march against him. The General defeated the Emir's troops on the heights of Samarcande on the 18th of May. The inhabitants of the town shut the gates of the city against the Bokharians in flight. After that brilliant victory Gen. Kaufmann occupied Samarkande on the following day without encountering any opposition. The Russian troops captured 21 cannons and the whole camp of the Emir. We had 31 wounded, amongst whom were three officers and two soldiers killed.

AMERICA.

THE CHARGES OF BRIBING REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Mr Wooley has again been brought before the managers, and has refused to give an account of the disposal of the large sums of money used by him previous to the vote on the 11th impeachment article. Mr. Wooley was remanded into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate calling upon Mr. Seward to publish copies of all correspondence and negotiations with Great Britain relative to the Alabama claims.

NEW YORK, May 30.—President Johnson has reappointed Mr. Stanberry to the post of Attorney General. Mr. Wade has appointed a Senate Committee, composed of 1 Democrat and 4 Republicans to investigate the alleged corruption at the impeachment trial.

The New York papers publish intelligence from Hayti announcing that the foreign Consuls had refused General Salnave's demand for the extradition of refugees.

QUEBEC, May 30.—British gunboats are patrolling along the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Prescott to watch the Fenians.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, May 8.—Advices from Yokohama to the 3rd inst. state that political affairs in Japan were still unsettled.

The rebels are again threatening Tientsin, and great dulness prevails in consequence.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE ABYSSINIAN DESPATCHES.

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.—Colonel Millwood Fraser with Sir R. Napier's despatches, and King Theodore's Crown, left yesterday for England *via* Marseilles. The 33rd regiment has arrived at Suez.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.—The troop ship Crocodile, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 32nd Foot left to-day for England. The Egyptian authorities have removed the quarantine restrictions on arrivals from Abyssinia.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—29 officers and 539 men of the 46th Regiment, and 12 officers and 120 men belonging the Artillery engaged in Abyssinia, have arrived at Suez, and will embark here on Thursday in the Seraphis for England.

The charge of conspiracy against Madame Rachel was gone into at great length on Monday. Mrs. Borradaile, the complainant, had been induced to part with everything she had, the total amount being £4,000. A great number of letters, signed "William," and received by Mrs. Borradaile, in the belief that they were written by Lord Ranelagh, were read. She was given to understand that Lord Ranelagh loved her, meant marriage, and she was introduced to a certain person whom she believed to be his lordship in Madame Rachel's shop. Madame Rachel was required two find to good bail sureties of £1,000 each.

THE IRISH DISENDOWMENT SCHEME.—The Low Church paper, the *Rock*, says that Mr. Spurgeon, feeling alarmed at the resistance offered by Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders to Mr. Sinclair Aytoun's motion against Maynooth, sought an interview with the right hon. gentleman to ask him why the motion was opposed. The result is stated in a letter which the *Rock* prints:—I fear that Bright and Russell have a hankering after endowing the sects—Rome among them; but Gladstone will make a clean sweep of them all, save only the reserve of vested interests. I went last Friday and saw him personally and feel re-assured. I prophesy the money will go in schools, and that grants will be made proportionate to the number of each body, and this is the bottom of the objection to a resolution which forbade the giving of any of the funds to Catholic institutions.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, on Saturday, the General Committee on Technical Education, appointed by the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, the means of introducing elementary science into schools were under discussion; and on the motion of Dr. Stephenson Macadam, it was resolved that the committee should intimate to the Science and Art Department their opinion that elementary science should be taught in all schools, provided it did not interfere with the ordinary branches of education, that the Government grants of money and apparatus as well as scholarships and exhibitions should be extended to all schools and to all pupils, and that the payments to teachers should be made for successful pupils, whether taught in day or in evening schools and whatever be their social position. It was also unanimously agreed to request the Science and Art Department to arrange for the holding of examinations of candidates for teachers' certificates apart from the examination of pupils.

THE OXFORD TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.—The bust of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, which was subscribed for by that gentleman's supporters shortly after his defeat as one of the representatives in Parliament for the University, was on Saturday received at the Bodleian Library. It was executed by Mr. Woolner, in white marble, and is generally considered an admirable likeness, while it ranks high as a work of art. The pedestal on which it stands, also of white marble, is very handsome, on three sides of which are sculptures, exquisitely carved in bas-relief, illustrating portions of Homer. Having been presented by the subscribers of the University, it is placed in a prominent position in the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library.

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 cleanliness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and beautiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 233, High Holborn, London. 394

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

Markets

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market the wheat trade was not so active as on Saturday, still on the moderate business done the full rates of that day were obtained, making the advance about 1s. per qr. since this day week for both English and foreign samples. No change in spring corn.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A very moderate attendance at this market, and a small supply of all kinds of grain. Wheat sold at 2s. to 3s. per qr. advance. Barley and oats met a quick sale at 1s. per qr. advance.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was rather a shorter supply of wheat than usual, and the sale was good. Prices about the rates of last week. A good attendance. Red wheat 17s 0d to 18s 3d; white do., 18s 6d to 19s 6d. Barley 11s 0d to 11s 6d; oats 3s 0d to 4s 3d; beans 12s 0d to 13s 0d per boll.

LONDON, Wednesday.—There was a thin attendance at this day's market. English wheat was taken at Monday's prices. Business in foreign was limited, and its value unchanged. Spring corn was steady at late rates.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	20,025	at 70	8
Barley	797	at 40	10
Oats	2,[illegible]	at 29	10

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The show of stock exhibited an increase of 567 beasts and 2,000 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a great discrepancy in cattle; sheep were seasonably good; while lambs were coming to hand in a very middling condition. The supply of beef comprised 942 head; sheep and lambs, 8,500. The amount at about ¼d. per lb. decrease from the rates of this day se'nnight. Prices would range from 00s. to 00s. per head. Pigs—125 were shown. The high price of beef had a favourable influence on the pork trade, and all were soon disposed of at extreme rates.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 9d to 9s 0d, secondary sorts 8s 3d to 8s 6d, inferior sorts 6s 3d to 7s 3d, first-class oxen 8s 6d to 8s 9d, middling 7s 3d to 8s 0d, cows 6s 9d to 7s 3d per st. Pork 4s 3d to 6s 6d, small dairy-fed do. 5s 9d to 7s 3d per st. Sheep: good vendable wedders 6½d to 7d, large fat 0d to 0d, middling 6¼d to 6½d, tups, ewes, and inferior 5¼d to 6d, lambs 9½d to 10d.

WAKEFIELD, Wednesday.—Good supply of fat stock; demand slow. Some were left unsold. Numbers at market.—Fat cattle 1,210, sheep and lambs 11,960, lean cattle 170, pigs 3,800, with fair trade. Prices:—Beef, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; prime, 0s 0d per stone; mutton, 0d to 0d; lamb 9d per lb.; fat pigs 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d, per stone.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 92 carts of hay and 55 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £2 18s 0d to £5 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £3 10s 0d to £5 12s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £3 —s 0d to £0 —s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 1d to 1s 4d; and oat straw, 1s 1d to 1s 4d per thrave.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—Sellers 51s 7d; buyers, 51s 6d cash.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT, at Middle Street on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. H. Parmerley, of a son.

At Victoria Street, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Rippon, of twins—son and daughter.

CROOK HALL, on the 6th inst., the wife Mr. John McGroghan, of a son.

BLACKHILL, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. William Raw, auctioneer, of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE, at 14, Dana Street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. T. Smith, of a daughter.

GATESHEAD, at Fife Street, Mount Pleasant, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. [illegible] Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER, on the 7th inst., Mr. Edward Charlton, of Burnhope Colliery, to Miss Elizabeth Mason, of Cragghead.

WOLSINGHAM, at the Register Office, on the 6th inst., Mr. John Metcalf, of Stobslea Burn, to Miss Paulis Reed, of Bewaley.

DEATHS.

CONSETT, at 312 Consett Terrace, on the 6th inst., aged 46, Mary Morrison, wife of Mr. Peter McPherson.

At Temple Town, on the 6th inst., aged 19, Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Unsworth.

ALNWICK, on the 6th inst., aged 86, Mr. Jas. Hunter.

Poetry: Original and Select.

FLORRY'S FRIGHTFUL RIDE.

[A TRUE STORY.]

The year could yield no sweeter May
Than that of which I sing;
The summer sun no brighter day
To mother earth could bring;

And Auckland Park, renown'd of yore,
Where pleasant waters glide,
Look'd lovelier than it look'd before,
In all its sylvan pride.

Right royal tower'd the giant trees,
In brightest verdure clad;
The wild-flowers' scent perfumed the breeze,
And ev'ry thing seem'd glad.

The notes of song-birds, thrush and lark,
Fell sweetly on the ear;
The Gaunless, mu'm'ring through the park,
Stole onward to the Wear.

But brighter than the birds that flew,
And merrier than they,
And fairer than the flowers that grew,
Were children at their play;

And fairest on the grassy slope,—
Three summers she had seen,
Her parents' pet and pride, and hope,—
Was innocent Florine.

The nurse, a truant boy to find,
Ran off from Florry's side;
The little maiden, left behind,
Thought, "Now I'll have a ride."

Into her little coach she got,
Which there was standing still;
With Florry's weight, it left the spot,
And trundled down the hill;

Straight towards a precipice it flew,
High o'er the river's bed;
As if wild viewless horses drew,
On, self-impell'd, it sped.

O! who can stay the coming shock?
O! who can Florry save
From being dash'd from rock to rock?
Or drown'd beneath the wave?

Alas! no human hand is nigh
To stay the fatal flight;
And those below who look on high
Are petrified with fright!

The chaise flies faster than before,
The wind behind it lags;
The brink is reach'd!—it rushes o'er
The summit of the crags!

* * * * * * *

She fell not where the rocks are piled,
But where the stream is deep;—
A valiant man, to save the child,
Reach'd Florry with a leap.

She's saved! she's saved!—well done! well done!
Well done, the strong and brave!
I bless the man who risk'd his own
Sweet Florry's life to save.

But most that Father—God I bless,
Who marks the sparrow's fall,
Whose hand I trace in great and less,
In Florry's ride and all.

No dryad of the poet's dream
Could guide the chaise so well;
No fabled naiad of the stream
Caught Florry as she fell.

And now the life, which He has spared,
To Him for aye be given;
Be His the child for whom He cared;
Be His in earth and heaven!

T. M'CULLAGH.

Varieties.

AN INTERNATIONAL GAME.—Beggar-my-neighbour used to be a game of cards. It is now played with bloated armaments.—*Punch.*

MRS. PARTINGTON has seen an article in the papers, headed, "Conspiracy to Murder Bill." She wants to know who "Bill" is.

THE POLITICAL LEOTARD.—(Portrait of Dizzy.)—"It is a very old trick of mine," writes M. Leotard, "to make the belief to fall, and then to arrive on my feet."—*Morning Paper.*

(Under the Portrait of Gladstone and Co.)—Impatient to go to the country: A not unnatural state to be in just now.—*Fun.*

NATURAL ENOUGH.—Calcraft was a shoemaker before he became hangman. In *one* sense we prefer his *last* employment to the other.—*Judy.*

An angry man who suppresses his passions thinks worse than he speaks; and an angry man that will chide speaks worse than he thinks.

MIND AND MATTER.—Brilliant ideas are like shirt-buttons—they are always off when we are in a hurry.

RECRUITING.—There is a river near Quito, in South America, the waters of which are as sour as vinegar. What a splendid place for a person to go to recruit his health.

POTATOES.—"I say, Mick, what sort of potatoes are those you are planting?"—"Raw ones, to be sure; your honour wouldn't be thinking I would plant boiled ones."

SACKS AND FLOUR.—An Irish miller, who had held some petty military command, was observed one day coming into town with a cart loaded with sacks of flour. "Ho!" cried a wag of the place, "there comes Marshal Saxe with the *flower* of Tipperary!"

A CHOICE OF EVILS.—Nephew (who knows his relative's peculiarities)—"This won't do for you uncle; it's a smoking carriage!" Uncle (horrid crabbed old bachelor)—"Ugh! 'Tany rate it'll be safe from women and children!!"—*Punch.*

FATE AND TRIFLES.—Oft what seems a trifle, a mere nothing, by itself, in some nice situations turns the scale of fate, and rules the most important actions.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT.—If we were always as particular not to breathe foul air as we are not to drink dirty water, we should have a different race of beings, physically, from what we now have.

RICHES AND DESIRES.—M. Alphonse Karr says somewhere: "There are two ways of being rich: raise your revenue to the level of your desires—or lower your desires to the level of your revenue. You have no horses, keep a dog."

KINDLINESS.—The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthropic.

EMPLOYMENT.—The cure for maladies is employment. "Be not solitary; be not idle!" Rely upon it life was not given us to be spent in dreams and reveries; but for active, useful exertion—exertion that turns to some account to yourselves or to others—not laborious idleness.

ONE OR TWO.—"Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for the brevet of lieutenant.—"If you say two," answered the king, "I will have you hanged."—"Sign," replied the soldier. The king stared, whistled, and signed.

LOVERS' VOWS.—"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partington to her neice. "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things ofttener come from a tender head than a tender heart."

OPINIONS.—Our opinions are formed, first, by impressions made on our senses; secondly, by confidence in the communications of others; and thirdly, by our reasoning upon these impressions and communications. Although our opinions are traceable to impressions, communications, and reasonings, the opinions of the majority of men must unavoidably be formed by confidence in communications.

"RES ANGUSTA DOMI."—Family Man; "Where do you go this year, Jennings?" Bachelor (in a sketchy manner): "Oh—Baden for a few weeks, and the Whine, Belgium,—p'waps get as far's Viennah: Where 'you off too?" Family Man: "Oh, I suppose I shall take the Old Woman down to Worthing—as usual!" [And he says this in anything but a sprightly manner—which was weak and injudicious.] —*Punch.*

RATHER TYPE-CONFOUNDING.—A paper was recently read at a meeting of one of the scientific societies, with the apparently cruel title—"Elasticity of Animal Type." As this requires explanation, perhaps some intelligent compositor will have the kindness to say what sort of type this is; and whether it can be used without inflicting much suffering, which would be distressing to the workmen to cause and witness, printers being usually most humane men. It occurs to us that the only type which can possibly be considered animal is—Bourgeois.—*Punch.*

A NEGRO'S OPINION OF THE WAR.—By the way, the negroes have a curious idea of this war. I met a very intelligent one a few days ago. I said to him, "Well, Downing, what is your opinion about this war, and what will be the result?"—"Well, tell you what I tinks about it. I tink it be berry much like a cure I hear of for the toothache."—"What is that?" —"You must jist take cold water in yer mouf, and sit on a redhot stove till de water boil in de mouf, and dat will cure the toothache. I tink de cure is big site worse dan de disease."—*Manhattan.*

Literary Selections.

IMMORTAL MEMORY.—How vividly came the period of my early days stealing on my remembrance during this terrible time. I do not say stealing on memory, for the one is far nobler than the other. In a moment, when man is not aware, does memory assert majestically her undying nature, and bring forth from her mysterious crypt in the soul, the deeds of years in the distant past, unasked, and full often unwished. The sinner sitteth at ease cherishing many a false way; but an avenger is within him, who starts forth with the deep diapason of the lion, and the crushing grip of the bear, crying, "I am memory; remember the sins of days gone by." It is as if poison were poured into the goblet, the cup falls from the conscience palsied hand; music ceases to breath melody; ill-gotten gains are loathed; the cyprian eye of beauty loses its fires, and the cringing soul shrinks within itself, crying, "Hast thou found me, Oh mine enemy!" What would not a fallen world give, could it when it listeth destroy the power of memory—but it cannot be. So far from this, memory's greatest, grandest part, has yet to be enacted. Deity—to whom be glory, will one day fire it like a train, and then will it light up the remembrance of all that is past, "For God shall bring every work into judgement, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." The day of judgement that.—"*Lost but Not for Ever.*"

THE FISHERS OF THE NORTH.—Almost every fisher village has its own little harbour in miniature, situate of course in the most sheltered situation, and if possible so that even at low tide the water should be deep enough to float their boats as far as is consistent with their safety on a stormy winter's night. As evening approaches, first one long slender fellow and then another will appear, either from the houses, or the sunny grassy corner where he has been lounging with his pipe: they make their way down to the boats, which they prepare for the night's work with great care and deliberation,—three men and two boys being the general compliment to each boat. The particular colony described claims, as has been said, to be of pure Danish blood, and the men are generally tall and gracefully formed, the head high and long, the forehead prominent over the eyes, but receding above, the nose generally acquiline, well cut, and strongly marked, a long thigh, high instep, small foot and ankle, and a remarkably free and elastic step. They have generally clear swarthy complexions, bushy whiskers, and mostly dark hair. Their costume is picturesque enough, consisting of dark blue knitted or woven shirt and trousers, and a scarlet woollen cap, sugar-loaf shaped, and hanging down like a forage cap. Some of the fishers are really fine specimens of masculine beauty, and the girls are often very handsome, with a proud eye and free and stately gait. As women, they retain their good features and comely looks; but in that class of life, where there is some toil and much exposure to the weather, the delicacy of female beauty is of a very fleeting character. First one boat and then another leaves the little port, and soon the sea is speckled over with them; the women almost invariably gathering in a group on the pier wall to watch the men set out on their daily work, which is always one of incessant exertion and considerable peril. "It's a parlous life," said one fisher wife: "if it comes a coorse nicht, an' they're a' oot, we canna bide in our beds, we just a' gang doon to the pier head an' bide there, each wife till she has gotten her ain mon hame again." In religion these people are of a melancholy turn, and, to a certain degree, fatalists. For this reason, though the Presbyterian church is not unsuited to them, they prefer those sects which profess a more pronounced Calvanism, such as the United Presbyterians or Particular Baptists, &c. A gentleman expressed his intention of accompanying the men in their boat next day. "If the Lord will," rejoined a fisher-wife austerely; and another could find no better comfort to offer to a poor young fellow suffering severely from ague than this, "The old must die but the young *may*." The remark was made with such significant emphasis that it really sounded like a threat. As a rule, the men are more chaste in their lives, and less gross as regards animal gratifications, than the Lowlander of Saxon stock; they are disposed to excessive exertion of a spasmodic kind, to be followed by an interval of entire laziness; they are capable of an almost ascetic self-denial, but are apt to indemnify themselves by an occasional revel.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE PURE ROMAN.—Even in the lower orders there is a kind of oligarchy peculiarly jealous of preserving the purity of its Roman blood, and this is very remarkable in the two trades of the paviors and the wine-carters. These people very seldom marry out of their own profession, and there is no chapter of German canonesses more convinced of the superiority of their birth than the members of these two humble but not degrading professions. According to a physiological law, frequent intermarriages deteriorate a race. In this case, however, the physiological law is at fault; or perhaps decay only invades the idle and effeminate classes, not the strong and hard-working ones. A glance shows the difference between them and the rest of the population. The square build of their bodies, the size and shape of their muscles the elegance of their extremities, their wiry frames, without fat or corpulence—whereas both sexes of Romans of the other classes have a tendency to rotundity and enervation—reveal them as true descendants of those sturdy legionaries who, besides their arms and victuals, carried on their marches a heavy pole for the encampment they had to fortify with a ditch and rampart before they rested. The bas-reliefs show us in marble what the iron men of yore were like, and the wine-carters represent them now in flesh and bone. They are rough and ignorant, it is true; but in their appearance, their gestures, their way of standing, moving, and placing themselves, there is an air of haughtiness, a proud self-assurance, I never met with in any other people in the world. Their features, expression of countenance, mode of living, even the materials and implements of their trade, show a grand form, quite as peculiar to them as the majesty and elevation of mien which it is vain to seek for among the upper classes.—*Recollections of Massimo d' Azeglio.*

QUICKNESS OF HEARING POSSESSED BY THE BLIND.—The manner in which the sense of hearing becomes developed by constant training in the case of the blind, has always afforded a theme of wonderment on the part of those unaware of the latent powers possessed by the various senses. Allied with a corresponding mental development, it produces results often perfectly unaccountable to those who have not carefully studied cause and effect. Thus a tap with his stick on the floor, sometimes enables an intelligent blind man to detect whether the room be full of furniture or empty. Speak for five minutes to him, and if he be an observer of character, he will frequently be enabled to ascertain your height, whether you be stout or thin, young or old, and many other particulars, as clearly as if he possessed his full powers of vision. The old saying relating to the alleged folly of the blind leading the blind does not always hold good. Sometimes the blind man may prove a more efficient guide than an individual rejoicing in the possession of sight. This fact is characteristically illustrated by one of the incidents of Gale's blind life. Returning in company with several other persons, in a carrier's van, from Plymouth to Tavistock one dark night, Gale suddenly told the driver that the horses had missed their way and that they were on the wrong road; that, in fact, they were proceeding in the direction of Dartmoor instead of Tavistock. The driver, however, merely laughed at Gale's remonstrance. How could a blind person know whether the vehicle was on the right road or not? The idea was preposterous, and so he chuckled the louder and waxed bolder in his rebuffs. But Gale was not to be put down in this manner. He insisted that they were *not* on the Tavistock road, and proffered, if the others would wait for him, to get down in the dark and find the right road for them. It should here be mentioned that after reaching Roborough Down about six miles from Tavistock, the road divides in three, the centre road leading to Tavistock, and that on the right leading towards Dartmoor, so that on a dark night an experienced traveller might naturally be led to mistake the proper route, especially as there were no hedges or buildings near to act as land marks. At first, the carrier, somewhat irate that his experience should be questioned by a *blind* passenger, demurred to Gale's proposal, but the other occupants of the vehicle, becoming somewhat uneasy, insisted that an attempt should be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were on the proper road or not. Accordingly, Gale descended, his first act after which being to turn his face in the direction in which they had come, and to utter a low, peculiar murmuring cry. Listening attentively for a few seconds, he heard the sound faintly echoed from a rock or "tor," which he knew to be situated on Roborough Down, thereby confirming the accuracy of his suspicions. He turned partially round, and with his feet felt carefully for the junction of the down with the edge of the road. This gained, he proceeded steadily onward until he arrived at the acute angle formed by the junction of the road with that leading to Tavistock. The occupants of the van were then apprised of Gale's discovery, the route was retraced, and in due time the passengers arrived safely at their appointed destination, instead of finding themselves proceeding in a contrary direction. Now the question arises, how did Gale know that the proper road had been deviated from? The reason given by him is simple enough. The *sounds* occasioned by the vehicle in passing over the Dartmoor road were unlike those with which he was familiar when travelling on the Tavistock road. Hence his apprehension of the mistake committed by the carrier.—*John Plummer's "Story of a Blind Inventor.*

Spirit of the Press.

THE LIVERPOOL BREAKFAST.

The *Herald* thinks the Liverpool breakfast must have been a queer sort of affair. The English people are not given to eating their ham and eggs in public. Breakfasts such as that which was dignified by the presence of the member for Birmingham are usually associated with Exeter Hall and the May meetings. There is something strange and incongruous in the spectacle of five or six hundred people assembled to discuss politics over their tea and toast; and the chief incidents of the scene were equally anomalous. We are not accustomed to hear English statesmen chanting their own praises in public. Mr. Bright's fervid eulogium upon himself is happily quite exceptional. It is only fair to say that the honourable gentleman was, to some extent, kept in countenance by the marvellous exhibition of Mr. Robertson Gladstone. Our Liberal statesmen are somewhat unfortunate in their brothers. On one occasion Lord John Russell's candidature for the City of London was seriously imperilled by the reckless zeal of a devoted but wrong-headed relative. Mr. Jacob Bright's pathetic denunciation of his brother's revilers exposed the latter to some cruel raillery. And now we have the Opposition leader—a personage conspicuously solemn and proper—compromised by the well-meant but damaging advocacy of a relative whose *forte* appears to be silliness tempered by blasphemy. The after-breakfast speech by Mr. Robertson Gladstone was nothing less than a catastrophe for his brother under the present circumstances. It is understood that although South Lancashire has hinted with tolerable distinctness that the Liberal leader had better look elsewhere for his seat in the new Parliament, the right honourable gentleman is resolved upon renewing his suit, and hopes, by a little diplomacy, and by playing his cards a little carefully, to turn the scale in his favour. But is this sort of thing possible when one is so fearfully weighted with a brother like Mr. Robertson Gladstone, who, with the best intention in the world, goes about bespattering one with the praise which is damning, not because it is so faint, but because it is so uncommonly hot, strong, and full-flavoured? Mr. Bright did a rather risky thing when he ventured the aspiration that "He in whose hands are the thoughts of men" might "dispose the hearts of the constituencies" in favour of Mr Gladstone, and against the Conservative party. But Mr. Robertson Gladstone fairly puts him to the blush with the neat and appropriate metaphor likening his brother to the Redeemer. This was too much even for the Liberals of Liverpool and it can hardly improve Mr. Gladstone's chances for South Lancashire.

THE LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE AND EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

In an article on this subject the *Globe* says:—"One of the most extraordinary proceedings which has probably taken place in a British court of justice within the memory of man occurred on Monday morning. The Lord Chief-Justice has considered it compatible with the dignity of his office and the court over which he presides to review the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Blackburn to the grand jury, by whom the bill was sent up against Mr. Eyre was rejected. He conceives that an error has been committed, either in the doctrine or the words of the charge, and the unprecedented expedient of a personal statement and profession of private opinion has seemed to the Chief Justice not only open to him, but wise under the circumstances. How far this opinion may be correct or even defensible remains to be proved. This much, however, may be stated without reserve. Even on the *prima facie* view of the proceeding, it is so extraordinary that unless circumstances of the most exceptional character made it necessary, there are grave reasons to fear that an indecorum has been committed. It will be a dark day for the prestige of law and equity, and the honour of the British bench of judges, when the judicial forum can with impunity be made the arena of forensic strife."

The *Express* says:—"The Lord Chief-Justice of England has done that for which it would be difficult to find a precedent, but for which it is not necessary to make any apology. He has formally repudiated the most important of the legal statements made by Mr. Justice Blackburn, when charging the grand jury concerning Ex-Governor Eyre. Whatever gratification the friends of Ex-Governor Eyre have derived from the exposition of the law by Mr. Justice Blackburn must now be converted into annoyance. They now find the legal opinions of that judge repudiated by authorities far greater than he. It is unfortunate that the misunderstanding should have arisen, and that a judge whose abilities are great and whose reputation is undimmed should seem to differ from his brethren on an important point of law. Yet it is well that the Lord Chief-Justice should have had the courage to step out of the path of routine, and in the interest of a great constitutional principle vindicate the supremacy of the law of England over a figment to which the name of martial law has been applied."

THE TELEGRAPHS BILL.

The *Herald* maintains that the debate on the Telegraphs Bill was one sided. The arguments of the Opposition were, with one exception, confined to the time when and the manner in which the object should be accomplished. From the leaders of the adverse section we heard nothing that is not perfectly consistent with a settled purpose on their part to bring in a bill of their own whenever they have a chance of doing so. Hence they avoided enunciation of principle, and enlarged upon hypothetical practical evils. The scheme was commendable, and its adoption might possibly be desirable. But what was to be done were best done slowly, and, indeed, 'twere better not done at all, by the present parliament. The only good, hearty, thorough-going opponent was Mr. Leeman, the honourable member for York, a gentleman in whose bosom the fine patriotic ardour seems to have mingled wonderfully well with the baser metal of regard for the railway interest. He hates espionage, and he loves block signals. If, by the bill all the telegraphs in the country are placed under the control of the Government, we may possibly be scandalised at finding private messages stopped *in transitu* and laid upon Prime Ministers' tables. Again, if railway companies have to pay for their messages, telegraphic instructions for removing 40,000 waggons and carriages daily can no longer be forwarded. The anti-climax is really touching. The sanctity of private messages, and the easy moving about of railway vans; the old English hatred of espionage, and "the modern directors'" unwillingness to pay for the use of the wires! When such names conjoin, and such considerations concur, who can stand against them, or fail to follow where their enunciator and exponent leads? The only difficulty is in ascertaining exactly what way he is going, because he seems hardly to have made up his mind upon the point, seeing that he began by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months and ended by moving that it be sent to a select committee.

It has been ascertained that the poor lad who was turned out of the Ratcliff workhouse with all sorts of absurd inscriptions scrawled upon his canvas clothes is of weak intellect. The labour-master of the Ratcliff workhouse, who turned the destitute casual into the street, has received a reprimand from the board of guardians of the Stepney Union, and he was let off with this slight punishment, owing to "his general good character and his humanity to the poor." The poor imbecile has since wandered from the dwelling provided for him by the Marquis Townshend and it is feared that he has been robbed of the clothes and linen purchased for him.

THE NEW PENNY PAPER.—The Daily News, one of the most ably and honestly conducted of the London morning papers, was on Monday published at a penny. In announcing the change the editors say:—"It might seem ungracious if we passed this morning to the topics of the day without some reference to circumstances under which the six thousand eight hundred and ninety-fifth number of the *Daily News* is offered to the public. At least those who have hitherto honoured us with their and effective support, many of them from the foundation of this journal, two-and-twenty years ago, have a right to know what are the conditions, the extent, and the significance of the change. No duty could be more simple than that of satisfying a curiosity so legitimate. We have no new professions to make, no lately discovered principles to explain, no new causes to advocate, no new political interests to serve. We are not too young to have a history; and we enter to-day on what we confidently trust will prove a career of extended usefulness with traditions unbroken and identity unimpaired. Such as we have been we intend to be. The aims we have consistently cherished we shall resolutely pursue; the convictions which have sustained us in many a severe conflict will nerve us for present duties. If in the past we have established any titles to the confidence of the public, we shall unceasingly endeavour to multiply and confirm them. If, further, by the introduction of some new features we can make our newspaper more useful to the most numerous class of readers than it is at present, we shall do so. But the real character of the change we make this morning is neither political nor literary, but commercial. Whatever reason there may be for publishing a journal at all, is a reason for publishing it under conditions which will allow it to obtain the widest possible circulation; and we reduce the price of the *Daily News* by two-thirds, in order that the number of our readers may be increased twenty-fold. This is the whole secret of our conversion: this is the limit of its effects."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

It was reported from Canada, that the witnesses in the M'Gee assassination case had been waylaid and badly beaten, but it is not stated whether the assailants were apprehended.

The latest intelligence received at New York from Hayti represented the rebellion as still in active force. Salnave had arrived at Port-au-Prince, and had issued a proclamation threatening to attack the Consulates if refugees were concealed. Such a proclamation, if enforced would be certain to lead to serious complications, and it was stated that the American minister had demanded assistance from Washington.

The Duke of Devonshire has erected at his own cost, a Wesleyan Chapel at Woodlands, near Ashopton. Wesleyan preachers have laboured in the district for nearly a century, but have not been able to see their way to the erection of a chapel. An appeal to the Duke for support resulted in his grace undertaking the whole cost of the erection of the building.

DISSENT WITHIN THE CHURCH.—A very bold step has been taken by Mr. Ben-Oliel and his friends at Addiscombe, in consequence of the refusal of the Archbishop of Canterbury to license him to officiate there, the circumstances of which were mentioned the other day. Mr. Parnell, a resident in the neighbourhood, has undertaken the erection of a church, at a cost of £6,000, the whole expense of which he will bear, and in this church Mr. Ben-Oliel will conduct the ministrations of the Church of England (of which he is a regularly ordained-priest) in spite of the Archbishop's prohibition, although in the diocese of Canterbury he will be compelled to occupy the status of a Dissenter. Much excitement prevails in consequence of this extraordinary state of things in Addiscombe and its neighbourhood. The new church will be dedicated to St. Paul.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A JAPANESE MILLIONAIRE IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—The much-vexed question of long and short robes, says a French journal, is likely to be more than usually agitated in consequence of the receipt of news which will put on the *qui vive* all the young widows and unmarried girls in Paris. Nothing is talked about but the approaching arrival in this capital of an immensely rich Japanese nobleman, surpassing in wealth any of the millionaires we hear of in the "Mille et une Nuits." He will shortly reach Marseilles in the steam-ship, which he has had built expressly for this voyage. He is coming to France to look for some pretty young woman for a wife; it seems she may be poor, but must be virtuous, and about eighteen years of age. He intends to settle in Paris, and it is said he has already inquired whether he could not buy the whole of the right bank of the Seine in Paris to transform it into a palace. His success in this direction, however, may be doubted. His fortune is estimated at three millions, which represents 150 millions of francs annual revenue.—*Paris Correspondent of Post.*

A SUNDAY TEETOTAL PLEDGE.—The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, is endeavouring, with inflexible determination, to put down the sale of intoxicating liquors in his diocese on Sundays, and has gone far, by his persevering vigilence, to anticipate the effects of intended legislation. During his visitation at Newport, county of Tipperary, he alluded to the subject in pointed terms, complaining of the conduct of those who had not kept their pledge not to buy or sell intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath-day. He called upon those who had violated their promise to hold up their hands, and many hands were raised in the body of the chapel. The transgressors, who manifested great penitence, were desired to meet in the evening at the house of the parish priest, and were warned that he was determined to deny Christian burial to any person who would sell intoxicating drink on the Sabbath-day.

IGNORANT DIVINITY STUDENTS.—In a debate which took place recently, in the General Assembly of the Scotch Church, on the improving the divinity examinations, Professor Douglas M'Lagan gave some specimens of the answers given by the students at the examination. He said that at a late examination in literature and mathematics there were fifty-five candidates, and in English twenty-seven passed and twenty-eight were rejected. If the assembly were to hear all the details of the examination they would be astonished. One of the questions—not a very profound one—was as to the meaning of the word "hypothesis." One of the candidates said that it meant a "machine for raising water." Another candidate said that it meant "something that happendd to a man after his death." One of the historical questions was put as follows: "Give some account of Galileo and Copernicus," to which one of the students replied "that Galileo was a man that had committed five murders"; another "that Galileo and Copernicus were two gentlemen who had fallen together in some battle;" and a third student said "that Copernicus was a compound of two metals."

SIXTY YEARS IN A CAGE.—The *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* describes the case of the son of a clergyman who has just died insane, at the age of 31, having become insane at a college at the age of 21. According to the astounding statement, for nearly two years he was not confined, until his father's life had been repeatedly endangered by his violence, when he was restained with chains for a couple of years, and then was placed in a strong cage in the garret of the house, whence he never came forth while he lived. No clothing could be kept on him; but in severe weather he would allow himself to be covered with a blanket which lasted only till his propensity for destruction became stronger than his fear of cold. His cage was not high enough for him to stand erect, and he remained constantly in a sitting posture, leaning back against the timber when he slept. His limbs could not be straightened, his hair was never trimmed, and for cleanliness he received only the attention given to a poorly kept animal. In fact, he had lost all appearance of a human being, and had nearly lost his faculty of speech. No official or legal investigation of the case, or his class of cases, has ever been made by the Government, but he was left in this pitiable, but unpitied state, in the midst of a highly enlightened Christian people, to howl and shriek, and groan, and suffer the unutterable horrors of mental madness for six years.—*British Medical Journal.*

DR. RALEIGH AND THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The Rev. Dr. Raleigh, one of the ablest preachers among the Congregationalist ministers of London, has got himself into hot water with the more straight-laced portion of his co-religionists by his address as President of the Congregational Union. Dr. Raleigh avowed that there are "errors in the Bible," and having been taken to task, he writes a long letter to the *English Independent* to explain. He says:—"Since my attention has been called to the matter, I have come to think that I *might have said* something like this. When speaking of the agency of 'fallible men,' I might have said, and perhaps, all things considered, I ought to have said, that, despite the 'errors and mistakes' which are natural, and without continual miracle, inevitable, there is yet an infallible, or at any rate a certain and sufficient communication to the world of the mind and will of God. But really, when one is earnestly bent on a purpose, it is somewhat hard to be required to think of everybody and everything." In concluding his letter Dr. Raleigh says: If it is meant that the Puritan stand point is to be ours without variation or adaptation to the living men and present needs, I can only say that I believe this would be on our part tantamount to giving up the England of the future, in which, if we were wise and ready, we may play so great a part."

AN ABYSSINIAN SPORTSMAN.—We published some time since a condensed account of a very remarkable sporting adventure in Abyssinia, which had appeared in the columns of a contemporary. It was written in the most approved style of African adventure, and was sensational in the highest degree. A surgeon attached to Sir R. Napier's force, had gone forth, accompanied by a European soldier and two natives, "to try and bag a lion." Lions proving scarce, the surgeon had had to fall back upon a herd of elephants, of which he had accounted for four. Charged by an infuriated male, he had, according to the best precedents, waited till the beast was within six yards of him, and then, raising "his little Westley Richards," had "let him have it exactly between the eyes," when, of course, the elephant fell stone dead. Two females were then rapidly disposed of by "a right and left from his double Mortimer;" and finally, a couple of Enfield bullets, one placed "rather high," the other "rather low," brought to bag at his very feet another "maddened bull, galloping like a racehorse, and trumpeting furiously." Whilst these marvellous feats of venery were being achieved, the two cowardly natives were gesticulating and screaming with fear, the European soldier having succumbed to fatigue early in the day. We now learn from a correspondent at Zoulla that the account in question was read, when our paper arrived there, with shouts and laughter, the hero of the adventure being, by no means a sporting prophet amongst his own comrades, and being notoriously afflicted with a disease not uncommon amongst African explorers, known as "elephantiasis of the imagination." The letter from Zoulla delares that the only elephant the sportsman had to deal with was a commissariat animal, and that the gesticulations and shouts of the natives, uttered in a tongue which he did not understand, were merely earnest remonstrances against firing at that inoffensive and useful animal, which, however, escaped all injury.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There is a promise of a most abundant harvest in Italy, the most abundant, indeed, for many years.

Six hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for the Salt Lake by way of New York. A large proportion of the emigrants were women.

Another hotel robbery is reported. This time from Rochdale. A thief managed to get into the hotel unobserved and carried off £275 in hard cash.

A man named Peter Morris has been committed for trial by the Bristol Magistrates for personating the vote of Henry Hewley at the late election of that city. He voted for Mr. Miles.

Mr. Justice Mellor is so indisposed that he will not sit again during the present term.

At Ashton-under-Lyne three of the men who took part in the late Murphyite riots in that town have been committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes. One of the injured Irishmen died on Saturday.

Lady Clifton has turned the first sod of the Clifton new coal-fields, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, in the presence of the mayor and corporation of that town and a vast assemblage of people.

Earl Brownlow was married to Lady Adelaide Talbot, the daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, on Thursday, at Newbattle Abbey. The ceremony took place at Lord Shrewsbury's bedside, and his Lordship died almost immediately after.

Advices from Central America state that General Salnave was defeated by the Cacos, on the 15th, near Port-au-Prince. He threatened to burn the city if the Cacos attempted its capture. It was expected that a British gunboat would prevent the execution of the threat.

SHOCKING CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—At the Police Court, Liverpool, on Saturday, Elizabeth Evans, a young woman, was charged with the wilful murder of her new-born child. She delivered herself of the infant in a water-closet, and it was found alive in the soil, and partially covered with small coal. It died the next day. The prisoner is a married woman, But has for some time been separated from her husband. She was committed for trial for wilful murder.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The students now on the college books under the standing of M.A. are distributed among the different denominations as follows:—Established Church, 1,233; Roman Catholics, 76; Presbyterians, 28; Wesleyan Methodists, 18; Society of Friends, 6; Plymouth Brethren, 2; Independents, 5; Moravians, 2; Baptists, 4; Unitarians, 2; Jews, 2; other persuasions, 14; total, 1,392.

A shocking disaster at sea is reported from Valparaiso. The Wallasse, a Liverpool ship, homeward bound from the Chincha Islands, sprang a leak, and was abandoned on the 2nd of March. The captain and crew were rescued by an Italian vessel, the environ Gienello, and the ship went on the rocks of Valpariso, and was wrecked, with the loss of forty lives—viz., the captain and 25 officers and men of the Wallassee, and 17 of the crew of the Italian ship, only three of the former, and seven of the latter being saved.

MAYNOOTH.—A Parliamentary return has been issued, on the motion of Sir F. Heygate, giving the amount received by the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, from the Consolidated Fund, in each year since 1843. In 1841 it amounted to £8,928, but in 1847 it was increased, and in 1847 it stood at £26,350; for the next twelve years it did not vary, being £26,360; but in 1860 £3,000 was added to the former amount. From 1861 to 1865 it again figures at £26,360; in 1866, £26,272 12s. 8d.; 1867, £26,272 15s. 2d.; 1868, £26,251 10s. 11d.

AN ECCENTRIC CORONER.—One of the coroners for Lincolnshire, Mr. Charles Henry Holgate, who had held that post for thirty years, has been deposed. The freaks of the learned gentleman, as recorded in affidavits, were of an extraordinary nature. We may give one or two examples:—Declining to hold an inquest on a woman eighty years of age, he assigned as a reason that "it was time the old devil was dead, unless she thought she was going to live for ever." There were several charges against him of withholding fees, even after he had drawn the amount from the county. One of his peculiarities was that he would smoke a short pipe whilst holding his inquests; and another that he ignored the opinion of the jury in returning their verdicts.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, a gig was upset off Point Lynas, Liverpool, and the crew, consisting of four persons, were precipitated into the water, and all drowned. How the accident occurred is at present unknown, as there was no sea running at the time, there scarcely being a light breeze blowing; but it is supposed they were hooking on to something. The boat floated to Holylake without her hands. The men were all residents of Egremont, and two, at least, were not only experienced seamen, but also good swimmers. The names of the two are Samuel Lewtas and Robert McGee, well known about the ferries and landing stages. The other two are young men, but we have not been able to ascertain their names. The last of the crew seen floating on the water was Lewtas, but he sank before assistance could reach him.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—A strange incident has just come to light in one of the most crowded districts of the East of London. Some months ago a young man named Chambers, who had resided with his parents in Limehouse-fields, made up his mind to go to sea, and after a time found his way to Cardiff. He there made the acquaintance with a fellow-tar, who was going to London. Young Chambers was anxious for his friend to call and see his father, in order to tell him how he was getting on, at the same time giving the stranger his father's address. They parted. Chambers went abroad, and the other went on board a vessel bound for the metropolis. On his way up the Channel he was drowned. On searching his pockets the address was found, and intelligence was immediately forwarded to Chambers's parents, stating that their son was dead, and was buried accordingly. In the meantime he had written a letter, informing his father of his whereabouts, but unfortunately the missive appears to have been mislaid, and his family mourned for him as gone for ever. The young man did not write again, giving as an excuse that as his parents did not think about him he should not take the trouble to write any more letters. After weeping for his loss for nine months he unexpectedly turned up late on Saturday night, and the rumour of his death was then fully explained to the satisfaction of all parties.

DR. MASSINGHAM EXPLAINING.—The Rev. Dr. Massingham, whose classifications of Mr. Gladstone with the Todmorden murderer made such a stir, in a letter to Salford, on Monday evening, explained himself. He laid the whole blame of the matter on the reporters. The words he (Dr. Massingham) used were—"I own that I was astonished by a gentleman classing Mr. Gladstone with the Todmorden murderer." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He then proceeded to say that he was astonished to hear that "the one day I was astonished by a gentleman by classing Mr. Gladstone with the Todmorden murderer. (Hear, hear.) That was a little difference in wording, but it made a wonderful alteration. He was quoting the remark of a layman, one of the constituents of Mr. Gladstone in South Lancashire, who believed that Mr. Gladstone was actuated from a feeling of revenge for being turned out of Oxford, and it was put to him (Dr. Massingham) as a merciful clergyman, that "Hanging was too good for Mr. Gladstone." He would only say that, so far from Mr. Gladstone being suspended by the neck, he would be one of the first to care for his personal safety; and the only suspension he would desire would be the sentence of suspension from the high office that he might be suspended from misrepresenting him (Dr. Massingham) as an elector for South Lancashire.

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.	P.M. 1,2.	A.M.
Carrhouse ......dep.	6·45	11·10	3·40
Cold Rowley	6·50	11·15	3·45
Burnhill Junction	6·55	11·20	3·50
Tow Law	7·5	11·30	4·0
Crook { arr.	7·35	11·45	4·35
Crook { dep.	7·55	11·50	4·40
Bishop Auckland	8·10	12·55	5·10
Darlington	8·35	1·55	5·55
Stockton	9·0	2·25	7·23
Middlesbro'	9·20	2·35	7·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M. 1,2,4.	A.M. 1,2.	P.M. 1&2.
Middlesbro' ......dep.	6·25	9·10	2·10
Stockton	6·35	9·20	2·20
Darlington	7·0	10·0	2·45
Bishop Auckland	11·0	3·40	3·40
Crook { arr.	11·35	4·10	
Crook { dep.	8·35	11·55	4·15
Tow Law	8·55	12·25	4·45
Burnhill Junction	9·5	12·35	4·55
Cold Rowley	9·15	12·40	5·0
Carrhouse	9·35	12·50	5·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle ......dep.	6·0	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	6·17	10·32	5·27
Swalwell	6·17	10·32	5·32
Rowland's Gill	6·21	10·39	5·35
Lintz Green	6·35	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	8·37	12·33	8·17
Knitsley	8·47	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	9·8	1·3	8·48
Lintz Green	9·23	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	9·28	1·15	9·0
Swalwell	9·35	1·25	9·10
Scotswood	9·40	1·30	9·15
Newcastle ......arr.	9·50	1·40	9·25

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	8·15	4·2
Rowland's Gill	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	8·33	4·17
Ebchester	8·40	4·35
Shotley Bridge	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	8·55	4·45
Knitsley	9·0	5·10
Lanchester	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	9·36	5·46
Durham	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham ......dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	8·2	4·12
Lanchester	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	8·35	4·45
Shotley Bridge	9·40	6·16
Ebchester	9·45	6·21
Lintz Green	9·50	6·26
Rowland's Gill	9·56	6·35
Swalwell	10·7	6·47
Scotswood	10·15	6·55
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	2	Gov.
NEWCASTLE	0 7	0 6	0 3
SCOTSWOOD	0 7	0 6	0 3
1 SWALWELL	0 7	0 6	0 3
2 ROWLAND'S GILL	1 4	1 0	0 6
3 LINTZ GREEN	2 1	1 8	0 9
4 EBCHESTER	2 8	2 2	1 0
5 SHOTLEY BRIDGE	3 0	2 5	1 2
6 BENFIELDSIDE	3 1	2 6	1 3
7 KNITSLEY	3 6	3 0	1 6
8 LANCHESTER	4 0	3 4	1 8
9 WITTON GILBERT	4 6	3 9	1 10
10 DURHAM	4 6	3 0	1 11

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

*The Stations are all numbered and the distance to the village from the nearest Railway Stations is stated opposite, 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 3 miles (distant from No 3 (Rowland's Gill Station), to which he should book if coming from Newcastle.

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

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