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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 308. | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED to Borrow on Security of ample Copyhold Property, £425.—Apply to Mr JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.

TO PITMEN.—10 or 12 HEWERS Wanted at Preston Colliery, near North Shields. The seam is 4ft. 6ins. high, corved by the middle, and 10s. per Score Hewing. Regular workers will meet with encouragement. August 15th, 1866.

Lost.

LOST on Saturday night, August 25th, a dark Brown CLOAK, between No. 1, and Derwent Cottages, any one bringing the above to M. BARON, Bar House, will be rewarded for their trouble.

To Let.

TO LET, the EATAGE of 28 Acres of OLD LAND FOG, situate at High Friar Side, near Burnopfield.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Leadgate.

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE, in a good situation at Blackhill.—Apply to Mr R. J. Porteus, Printer, Blackhill.

GRASS LAND TO LET.—Stintstaken by week or otherwise.
Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP TO LET, situate at the Corner of High-street, Consett.
Apply to RICHARD MURRAY.

TO BE LET.—Immediate Entry—A SAW MILL, CORN MILL, and COTTAGE, situate in DELVES LANE, Consett. For further particulars, apply to Mr Stephen Down, on the Premises.

TO MASONS, JOINERS, &c.
TO LET, by Contract, the work required to be done in raising the Walls of the Dwelling House and Barn at the Lizards, near Lanchester.
Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr ROBERT JAMES, Lizards, near Lanchester, and Tenders will be received by him up to the 1st of October, 1866.

Money.

£2,000 IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
See "THE UNIVERSAL NEWS" (the Only Organ of Irish Catholic Opinion in England.) Price 2d. Every Saturday.
Order of any Newsagent, or from the Head Office, 147, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A BONA FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling. Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £20,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £20,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr J. A. RINCK, 14 Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Public Notices.

THE BEST STONE suitable for Monuments, Tomb Stones, Head Stones, Heads, Sills, Jambs, Mantles, Flags, Curb Stones, &c. are to be had at reasonable prices of Mr W. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.
MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

MR R. S. SPENCER,
ORGANIST OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE,
BEGS to Inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Public of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmonium.
FOR TERMS APPLY AT HIS RESIDENCE.
Front Street, Blackhill, July 19th, 1866.

MESSRS TREGELLES, HANBURY, & CO.,
DERWENT FOUNDRY, BLACKHILL,
ARE prepared to supply Colliery Owners, Builders, Smiths, Farmers, &c., with Colliery Castings, Kitchen Ranges, and Ovens, Sash Weights, Gratings, Fire Bars, Fire Grates, Sham Stoves, Columns, Plough Metals, Turnip Rollers, Tue Irons, Wheels, Windows, &c., at fair prices.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.
NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION SOCIETY.
THE LIBERAL ELECTORS of NORTH DURHAM who have been objected to by "JOHN WATSON, of Hetton-le-Hole," the Conservative Agent, are requested to forward the Notices of Objection, with the particulars of qualification, to Messrs J. and T. WATSON, Solicitors, 6, Sadler Street, Durham, who are instructed by the above Society to render gratuitous professional service in establishing their Claims.
Durham, August 23rd, 1866.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	,,
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	,,
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	,,

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

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

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

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

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mrs Mc Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing. Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.
Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, cured of a fearfully d leg of 8 years' standing.

Public Notices.

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

NEW CLOTHS,
SUITABLE
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
JUST ARRIVED
AT JOHN BRODIE'S, JUN.,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOHN ILDERTON,
TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
IN returning thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours during the Twenty Years he has been in business at Shotley Bridge, begs to intimate that in addition to his establishment there, he has taken a SHOP at HIGHGATE for the better accommodation of his friends in that locality, where he will always have on hand an Assortment of Goods for Inspection, and trusts by assiduity and attention, still to merit their approbation and support.
N.B.—Shops supplied.
April 19, 1866.

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR for PICKLING.
This Vinegar is a most excellent relish for Cold Meat, Fish of every description, &c., &c. Salt all vegetables in the usual way, and then cover with Spiced Vinegar cold. It is perfectly wholesome.
The extraordinary success attending the sale of GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED VINEGAR has given rise to a series of bad imitations by unscrupulous persons, who unblushingly pirate C. D. G.'s labels, &c. To induce all purchasers to purchase direct from this establishment, C. D. G. has reduced the price from 2s to 1s. 6d. per gallon, cash price—the same as charged to Retailors,—to be removed from the premises at the purchaser's expense; and all vessels, if supplied by C. D. G., to be paid for and not returnable—this notice is found needful in consequence of the great demand, and cost and loss in carriage and collection of small accounts.
Agent for R. W. & C. POTT, Vinegar Makers, Southwark, London.—28, 30, and 32, Bridge Street, Gateshead.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTHACHE.—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.

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

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

Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
,, Urwin, do.
,, Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
,, Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.
VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
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LONDON E.C.

PRINTING,
Of every description, and at the Lowest Remunerative Charges, at the
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

INVOICES, CIRCULARS, AND NOTICES, at the
"GUARDIAN" PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

GROCERS' & TOBACCONISTS' PRINTING
Neatly and Expeditiously Executed, at the
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

COLOUR PRINTING of every description, executed in a style of neatness not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the North, at the
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET

ALL KINDS OF GENERAL PRINTING
Executed with Despatch, and at the Lowest Charges, at the
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Business Addresses.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.—While three of the fastest clipper tea shipsare racing from China, each anxious to receive the £1,000 offered as a premium to the captain of the first tea ship reaching the port of London, our over-speculative merchants have transported, by "overland route," 2,000 chests of the first pickings of the early tea buds of the new season—thus beating the clipper ships at least two months—doubtless expecting the heavy land carriage to be more than repaid by the extravagant price they anticipated to realise. This bold enterprise has proved a great failure. When this overland tea crop arrived, the markets were sick and burdened with heavy stocks—the merchants pinched with small balances and high rates of discount. It is an old saying, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." These rare teas have been forced on the market, and sold from 8d to 10d per pound below the first arrivals of last season. It is only necessary for us to add, after careful tasting, we have contracted for a large supply, and are now prepared to offer the luxuries of the rich within the means of the poor. Our price will be 3s 8d per pound. We will not attempt to describe these teas—words would fail to give you a correct idea of the richness, strength and, fragrance they combine. Allow us to suggest the propriety of your sending to Stewart, the tea dealer, for a sample package, and prove the correctness of our judgment. The remainder of our last season's tea will be sold out wonderfully cheap. We offer good tea sifting at 1s 4d per pound; fine breakfast Congou, 2s; first-rate Moning, 2s 6d; and fine Lapsang Souchong, 3s per pound. Samples forwarded by post to any address. Orders, by carrier or post, will receive prompt and careful attention.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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Newcastle Guardian
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
COUNTRY EDITION every THURSDAY NIGHT.
A LATER EDITION
OF THE GUARDIAN
EVERY SATURDAY,
And at TWO O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.
PRICE TWOPENCE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements are inserted in all the Editions of the *Guardian* at One Charge. The scale for Advertisements is as low as in any other Newspaper in Newcastle, and Advertisers are assured of adequate and unsurpassed publicity.

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.
Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description.
Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted bulbs.
G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood.
Inspection kindly invited.

THE IMPERIAL ART UNION.
£5,000 FIRST PRIZE, AND UPWARDS OF 1,500 OTHERS IN PAINTINGS, VARYING IN VALUE FROM £1,000 DOWN TO £5 EACH.
This ART UNION allows all Prizes to be selected by Prizeholders themselves, in any part of the Kingdom.
Ticket holders or their representatives will be admitted to the Drawing.
SUBSCRIPTION:—
HALF A GUINEA PER SHARE.
Remittances to be made to the Secretary, or any of the Agents, who will also furnish every information.
RICHARD KING, Secretary.
OFFICES—10, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—Agents Wanted on liberal Terms. References required.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Second Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham
Mr R. C. WHITFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he has
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.
The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
Funeral Cards.	Tea Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING,
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.
FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

JOS. DEAN & CO., WAREHOUSEMEN, HOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE, are Declining the Drapery Trade, and have Sold the Stock in that Department to Messrs JOHN MILLING & Co. J. D. & Co. will in future devote their whole Attention to the HOSIERY, WORSTED, and HABERDASHERY Departments, and Solicit from their Customers a continuance of their Favours as heretofore.

TO THE BUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.
JOHN WRIGHTSON, JUN., for many years Traveller to Mr R. Murray, Front Street, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and general Public of Consett and its vicinity, that he, in conjunction with his Brother, has succeeded Mr Murray, who is declining Business, and intends carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business in that old-established and well-known Shop so long occupied by the aforesaid Mr Murray, hoping by strict attention being paid to all orders entrusted to him, by keeping articles of the best quality, and by working on the good old principle of small profits and quick returns, to receive a share of the Patronage so largely bestowed upon his predecessor.
LIST OF PRICES.
A Good Family Tea, 2s 6d and 3s; Finest Imported, 3s 6d; Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Fruits, Spices, and all other Articles in the Trade equally Cheap. Cumberland Bacon, Hams, Bladder Lard, Cheese, and Flour, from the Cheapest and Best Markets.
Observe the Address—
WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Sales by Private Contract.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL THAT COTTAGE AND GARDEN, situated at Snows Green, is now in the occupation of Mr William Freck. Application to be made to Mr JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.
28th August, 1866.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
"THE GEM."
A Beautiful Thorough Bred Two year old Chesnut PONY Foal.—Apply to JAMES EDWARDS, West Law, Shotley Bridge.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SITUATE AT CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
THREE COTTAGES and One Beer-house adjoining on the Medomsley Road. Also Six Cottages, in Thomas Street, and Three New Cottages near the Co-operative Store. Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission-Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead.

Sales by Auction.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN, belonging to Mr JOHN MASON, Crookgate, on WEDNESDAY, September 19th, 1866, Mr HENRY BROWN, auctioneer, comprising 1 ACRE of WHEAT, 16 ACRES of OATS.
3 Months Credit will be given on approved security, or Sixpence in the Pound Discount for cash.
Sale to Commence at 3 o'Clock.
Newmarket Sale Rooms, Consett, September 6, 1866.

AWAY-GOING CROP FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON THE HOUNDS FARM, NEAR CONSIDE IRON WORKS, BELONGING TO MR RALPH ROBINSON, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.
MR HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
COMPRISING 4 ACRES OF WHEAT, 3 ACRES OF BARLEY, 72 ACRES OF OATS.
The Crop will be put up in Lots to suit Purchasers, who can have the use of a good Thrashing Machine.
Three and Six Months' Credit will be given on approved Security, or Sixpence in the Pound Discount for Cash.
Sale to commence at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.
New Market Sale Rooms, Consett,
August 29, 1866.

SALE BY AUCTION.
HORSES, HARNESS, CONVEYANCES, &c., &c., (Belonging to Mr JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY, Consett,) for SALE BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
COMPRISING 1 BROWN MARE, "Fanny," Six Years old; 1 BLACK Do. "Janet," Eleven Years old; 1 BLACK HORSE, "Joey," Nine Years old; 1 BROWN PONY, "Tommy," Seven Years old; 1 GREY MARE, Six Years old; 1 COLT three Years old; 2 YEARLING FILLIES, by "Banathlath," 1 CHESTNUT MARE, 1 Sow and 7 Pigs, Five Weeks old. 3 Ducks
CONVEYANCES, &c.—1 Brake, 1 Waggonet, 3 Dog Carts, 3 Gigs, 2 Spring Carts, and 1 Stone Cart.
HARNESS, &c.—5 Sets of Gig Harness, 2 Sets of Double Harness, 1 Set of Cart Harness, 2 Sets of Spring Cart Harness, 2 Riding Saddles, 1 Side Saddle, Riding Bridles, Gig Mats, Horse Rugs, Rollers, Night Collars, 2 Rain Tubs, 1 Wheel Jack, Pig Troughs, Old Iron, Gripes, Shovels, Forks, Combs and Brushes, 1 Horse-Singing Apparatus. Also, the Eatage of a Grass Field until November next.
The Horses are noted Roadsters, perfectly quiet, sound, in good condition, and suitable for either Farm or Road. The Conveyances are in excellent order, and the Harness in good repair—little worse than new.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT TWO O'CLOCK.
N.B.—The Household Furniture will be sold at a Future Sale, of which due notice will be given.
New Market SaleRooms, Consett, August 28th, 1866.

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

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. DR. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.
Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, langour, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhoea, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c.; with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette.*" "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine.*" "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider it the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight. Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted.

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GAS EXPLOSION IN A SHIP IN SUNDERLAND DOCK.—On Tuesday evening, an explosion occurred on board the Executor, of Portsmouth, lying in Sunderland Dock. The vessel had taken in a cargo of Shotton coals, which threw off a great quantity of gas, and being about to sail immediately, the hatches were battened down, and the ship hauled out of the tier. About a quarter past seven o'clock, while the crew were all on deck, a lad descended the forecastle with a lantern, and immediately the gas which had accumulated caught fire. The flames ran forward, and bursting open the hatches, ascended in a pillar sixty feet high, to the consternation of those on the ship's deck and ashore. Singular to say, the boy altogether escaped, and none of the crew were injured. The vessel suffered little damage, and was able to proceed on her voyage.

A BOY KILLED AT ALLERDENE COLLIERY.—Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner for the borough, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Durham Ox Inn, Clayton-street, in this town, on the body of William Grundy, 16 years of age, a waggon-rider, who died at the Newcastle Infirmary on that morning, from the effects of injuries he sustained at Mr W. W. Burdon's colliery, Allerdene, on Monday evening. Deceased had been riding on the brake of the waggon, when he slipped off, and the wheels passed over his right leg, which had to be amputated after his removal to the Infirmary. In answer to the coroner, the father of deceased said his son was five hours in his transit from the colliery to the Infirmary.—The Coroner said he was obliged to adjourn the inquiry, in consequence of Mr Matthias Dunn having resigned his office of Government Inspector of Mines, and no person having been appointed to the office in his stead. It was rendered imperative by law that when any person received fatal injuries on a railway line, not public, that the Government Inspector should be present. Mr Matthias Dunn was now in London. The inquest was thereupon adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AT SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland is becoming notorious for cases of ill-treatment of children, and on Tuesday another one was brought under the attention of the magistrates. Mr Humphrey, inspector of nuisances, brought into court four children, all boys—the eldest, nine years of age; the youngest about eighteen months—whose shockingly-emaciated condition, extremely dirty state, and nakedness, excited a thrill of horror. They had scarcely anything to cover them. Their lower limbs were absolutely naked, and in their attenuated appearance resembled living skeletons. They had been found that morning in a back room in the upper part of a house in D'Arcy-terrace. A week ago Inspector McKay, in conducting a house to house visitation, had his attention drawn by some neighbours to the children, who were left alone in the house all day, and whose state had aroused the locality. He found the room in an utterly filthy condition, the children totally uncared for, and the bed on which they lay disgusting with exerement. The mother, a widow named Ord, resided with her father, Mr C. T. Mordey, a gentleman of considerable means, whose house she kept. She visited the children once a day to give them food, but had not slept there for the past six weeks, and the four neglected orphans were left for the rest of the twenty-four hours in a desolate room by themselves, lost in dirt, emaciated, and without any fire. McKay called repeatedly, but the children were still neglected, though the bed on which they lay was in the meantime burnt. At last he removed the children to the police-station, but not before a humane neighbour had washed the youngest one. When its wasted little form was shown to the bench a thrill of indignation ran through the court. Two of the parish officers who were in the court stated that the case had been before them several times, and communications made to the grandfather for their maintenance. He did allow 4s. 6d. a week. A warrant was applied for against the mother, and the bench decided to send the children to the workhouse, and let the parish authorities take action in the matter.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Monday, a boat race, for £25 a-side, came off on the Tyne between Robert Chambers, of Wallsend, and Teasdale Wilson. The distance was from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows' House. The men rowed in Clasper's open boats. The race ended in favour of Chambers, Wilson giving up at the New Quay.

GALLANT RESCUE OF A BOY AT SUNDERLAND.—A boy, named Hall, residing in Maling's Rigg, fell from a coble into the river when off the Commissioners' Yard, on Wednesday, and the tide overpowering him he would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Henry Watt, who sprang into the water and saved him. This is the twenty-fourth life saved by the same man, sufficient, we should think, to bring him under the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

A CHILD KILLED AT THE BLUE QUARRIES, GATESHEAD.—On Wednesday evening, Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at Sheriff Hill, on the body of a child named Charles Cooper. The deceased, on the 28th ult., was playing near his parents' house at the Blue Quarries, Gateshead, when a horse which his father was leading knocked the child over and stepped upon his head, inflicting a severe injury, from which he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed."

DROWNING IN THE TYNE.—On Sunday afternoon, a young lad, named Joseph Pemberton, fifteen years of age, was drowned in the Tyne, opposite the steamboat landing. He worked in one of the steam wherries, and resided in Cannon Street, Gateshead. He left his home about ten minutes past five, and went down to Mr Boyd's boat-hiring establishment, where he was in the habit of getting boats without payment. He took out a very light one, and got off down the river. When opposite the steamboat landing he was observed by a boy named Hornsby, who was in another boat, to attempt to change his oars. In doing this he overbalanced himself and fell out of the boat. Hornsby tried to save him with an oar, but could not reach him. The body was got out a short time after by the aid of the grappling irons.

WEBSTER AND THE WATERFALL.—In a pleasant paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, probably from the pen of Mr M. D. Conway (who is to lecture before our Literary and Philosophical Society during the ensuing winter), there is an amusing anecdote or two about Daniel Webster, one of them comprising the following speech:—"Men of Rochester, I am glad to see you; I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty-feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her Cæsar, her Sicipio, her Brutus, but Rome in her proudest days had *never* a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Gentlemen, Greece had her Pericles, her Demosthenes, and her Socrates, but Greece in her palmiest days NEVER had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on! No people ever lost their liberties who had a waterfall one hundred and fifty feet high!"

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr Hoyle on Tuesday held an inquest at the Durham Ox Inn, on the body of Elizabeth Parker, residing with her husband in Pearson's-court, who died in the Westgate Police Station, on Monday evening. Deceased had been found lying in the passage near Mrs Richardson's beershop, in West Clayton-street, about six o'clock on Monday evening, in a state of insensibility—evidently the effects of drink. She was conveyed to the Westgate Police Station, and attended by Mr Spencer, Dr. Rayne's assistant, who employed the stomach pump without effect, as deceased expired shortly after her admission into the station. She had been very much addicted to drink. A verdict of "Died from exhaustion, produced by drinking excessively of alcoholic liquors," was returned by the jury.

FIRE AT CROXDALE HALL.—Great alarm was produced on Friday at Croxdale Hall, near Durham, the residence of E. Robinson, Esq., by a fire which broke out in a large shed in which a great quantity of new hay had recently been placed. The efforts made to subdue the flames were for a time ineffectual, and a messenger was despatched to Durham for the fire engines. The large engine belonging to the City Board of Health was promptly sent off, and with some difficulty the fire was extinguished. About twenty tons of hay were completely destroyed, and much damage was done by the water and the smoke to the remainder. The fire is supposed to have been produced by spontaneous combustion, caused by the hay having been placed in the shed in too damp a condition.

WORKING MEN'S PIC-NIC AT STELLA PARK.—The Secretary of the Newcastle Working Men's Club has received the following letter from Mr Joseph Cowen, M.P., in reference to the recent pic-nic:—"Rothley Lake Lodge, Cambo, 18th August, 1866. Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter conveying to me the thanks of the committee of the Working Men's Club for allowing them to hold their annual pic-nic in Stella Park. It is very gratifying to me to be able to afford pleasure to the members of the Working Men's Club and their friends. No injury whatever has been done to the hall or grounds. This shows that working men can, and they do conduct themselves with propriety. With my best wishes for the success of the club, believe me, dear sir, yours very truly, JOSEPH COWEN. Mr Robert Fisher, hon. secretary of the Working Men's Club."

MR. J. R. MATHER'S DRAWINGS.—There is at present on view at Mr R. Turner's well known gallery in Grey-street, an extensive and excellent collection of water-colour drawings by Mr J. R. Mather, a north-country artist, and the nephew of our townsman, Mr Mather, of Dean-street. Mr Mather seems to have found the subjects of most of his pictures near his home, and the frowning castle of King Ida, at Bamburgh, the ruins of Dunstanburgh, and the picturesque and romantic Farne Islands are pictured in every varying time and season. The sketches are distinguished by considerable breadth and power of handling, and vigour of drawing, being alone wanting in delicacy and refinement. To our fancy Mr Mather's sea pieces are the best, especially when the ocean is depicted after a storm; with the dark and lowering clouds brooding over the scene, and the angry waves foam-crested roaring to the shore. There are, however, some drawings of Norwegian mountain scenery of a more ambitious character; their colour is very bright and prominent, but they are hardly so effective as the smaller paintings. The collection numbers nearly 100 pictures, and is altogether very creditable to Mr Mather's genius. They are all on sale, and possess the, in these days, crowning merit of cheapness. Mr Mather is, we understand, about to take up his residence in London, and in his new sphere we would wish him every success.

BAZAAR AT LUMLEY CASTLE.—A bazaar was opened on Wednesday at Lumley Castle, near Chester-le-Street, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Earl of Scarborough, in aid of the fund for liquidating the debt which remains upon Lumley Church. The church was erected in 1859, and when opened a large sum was owing for the work, which was reduced by the proceeds arising from a bazaar held at that time. A debt of £250 still remains to be paid off, and the Rev. John Dodd, incumbent of the district, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the parish, organised a bazaar in order to provide the much-needed money. Should the proceeds cover the amount of the debt—and there is no doubt of that being the case—the promoters of the bazaar will be amply repaid for all their trouble, in being able to worship in a church free from debt. The bazaar, which was opened on Wednesday, was held in the large hall of the castle, which was neatly decorated. There were five stalls. No. 1 was superintended by Viscount Lambton, assisted by the Hon. Fred. W. Lambton, the Hon. Charles Lambton, Lady Beatrice Lambton, the Hon. George Lambton, Mr G. Pickering, and Madlle. De la Rue; No. 2 stall—Mrs Dodd, assisted by Miss Hall, Miss Carver, Miss L. Arrowsmith, and Miss Dodd; No. 3 stall—Miss Crawford, assisted by Miss E. Nicholson, Miss Peterson, and the Misses Crawford (Littletown); No. 4 stall—Mrs Hall, assisted by Mrs E. Hall; No. 5 stall (refreshments)—Mrs Crawford, assisted by Miss F. Bainbridge, Miss Makins, and the Misses Hudson. Of the contents of the various stalls it is needless to speak; there was a very large collection of the usual articles, useful and ornamental, and in all things not a small amount of trade was done. During the day the band of the North Durham Militia was at the castle and played a selection of music.

THE STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.

CONSETT.

We regret that we cannot yet record any hope of a speedy settlement of the strike, which, for the last eight weeks, has told so fearfully on the working men and others in this district; nor is any improvement likely to be made if the free discussion of the question is stifled in the meetings of the workmen by men who ought to know better. Is there a man scarcely who has the manliness to express the opinion that to go to work is their duty, then such a person is looked upon as a renegade to the interests of his fellows, and stands in great danger of being knocked down for honestly expressing his opinion. We are not stating mere suppositions but facts, which come out boldly at every meeting of the workmen. We know there are many men who are willing to go to work but who lack the manliness to express such opinions in their meetings simply from the cause we have assigned. The men who are willing to work at the rate offered are not always those who are usually thought to be ordinarily paid, but very frequently those who, after the ten per cent. has been deducted, will earn large wages. A few days ago one of the members suggested that the ballot should be used for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of the men on the present question, but he was immediately cut short by the most discordant noises which ever issued from the mouth of sane persons. The object of these individuals is, no doubt, to injure this district; but before the working men of this place submit to the dictation of a few whose proceedings tell so fearfully upon their interests, let them ask themselves this question: Are not those who are opposed to a termination of the strike supported by friends from a distance who may have an interest in the continuance of such a state of things? Are there not some who have but recently come to this district of the antecedents of whom nothing is known, who are, on all occasions, opposed to the true interests of the workmen? We understand that such is the case; and if so, let the men of Consett free themselves from such. Is there any prospect of an honourable settlement of the dispute, without accepting the reduction? We think not, and hence our desire to see the workmen of this place at their employment, and having sufficient food for themselves and families. At present this is far from being the case, and we sincerely hope that they will think for themselves, and prevent others from ruling them with a rod of iron.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On the 11th August the Emperor addressed the following letter to King Victor Emmanuel :—"I have learnt with pleasure that your Majesty agrees to the armistice and peace preliminaries which have been signed between their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is therefore probable that an era of tranquillity is about to open up for Europe. Your Majesty is aware that I accepted the offer of Venetia in order to save that province from useless bloodshed. My intention was always to restore it to itself, in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and mistress of her own destinies. Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by means of universal suffrage. Your Majesty will acknowledge that in these circumstances the influence of France has again been exercised in favour of humanity and the interest of peoples."

Imperial decrees, dated the 1st of September, were published on Sunday, appointing the Marquis De Moustier Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of M. Drouyn De Lhuys, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted. The functions of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will, however, be carried on *ad interim* by M. De Lavallette.

M. Drouyn De Lhuys has been named a member of the Privy Council, and the Emperor has addressed to him the following letter :—

"My Dear M. Drouyn De Lhuys,—I deeply regret that circumstances oblige me to accept your resignation. In relinquishing, however, your co-operation, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you member of the Privy Council. This new post will possess the advantage of not breaking off those relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me."

By virtue of a treaty signed on the 24th August last, between France and Austria, for regulating the cession of Venetia, the transfer of the fortresses and territory belonging to the kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia will be effected by an Austrian Commissioner, who will hand them over to a French Commissioner, and the latter will arrange with the Venetian authorities for giving up to them their rights of possession. The populations will be called upon to choose themselves their future destiny.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, the Indemnity Bill was brought under discussion. The Minister of Finance recommended the adoption of the proposal of the Committee. In the discussion which ensued, the bill was chiefly opposed by Herren Waldeck and Gneist, who pointed out that ministerial responsibility did not yet exist in Prussia. Herren Michaelis and Lowe made speeches in support of the bill. Count Bismark, president of the Ministry, made a speech, in which he declared that the Government sought to bring about that internal harmony of which the Fatherland stood in need, and it hoped to be successful, since the deputies would have recognised that the views of the Government were not so much at variance with the objects proposed by the majority of the House as had at one time been supposed. Nor did he mean to except the question of internal reforms, but at the present moment the most important matters to be dealt with were the yet unfinished tasks of foreign policy. Count Bismark then pointed out the friendly attitude of the Austrian official papers and of the South German populations towards Prussia, and stated that on the other hand there was hardly a single European power which had willingly aided the establishment of the new unity of Germany. The task of Prussia, he declared in conclusion, was not yet finished. Its accomplishment would require the combined exertions of the entire nation.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The following is a translation of the Treaty just concluded :—

"In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, animated by a desire of restoring the blessings of peace to their dominions, have resolved to convert the preliminaries signed at Nikolsburg, on the 26th of July, 1866, into a definite Treaty of Peace.

"To this end their Majesties have appointed their plenipotentiaries, as follows :—His Majesty the King of Prussia :—His Kammerherr, Effective Privy Councillor and Plenipotentiary, Charles Baron von Werther, Grand Cross of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle with Oak-leaves, and of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria :—His effective Privy Councillor and Kammerherr, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Adolphe Marie von Brenner Tilsach, of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold, and Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, first-class, &c. ; who have met in Conference at Prague, and having exchanged their powers, drawn up in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles :—

"ART. I.—For the future there shall be lasting peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, as well as between their heirs and descendants, their States and subjects.

"ART. II.—That the 6th Article of the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July of this year may be carried out; and inasmuch as His Majesty the Emperor of the French, by his authorised emissary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, officially declared at Nikolsburg on the 29th of the same month of July, *qu'en ce qui concerne le Gouvernement de l' Empereur la Venise est acquise a l' Italie pour lui etre remise a la paix*, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria on his part conforms to this declaration, and gives his consent to the union of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom with the Kingdom of Italy, without imposing any other condition than the liquidation of those debts which have been acknowledged charges on the territories now resigned, in conformity with the Treaty of Zurich.

"ART. III.—The prisoners of war shall be at once released on both sides.

"ART. IV.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognises the dissolution of the late German Bund, and gives his consent to a new formation of Germany, in which the Imperial State of Austria shall take no part. Moreover, His Majesty promises to recognise the closer Federal relations which His Majesty the King of Prussia is about to establish north of the line of the Main, and also agrees that the German States to the south of this line shall form a union, the national connexion of which with the Northern Confederacy is reserved for a more defined agreement between both parties, and which is to maintain an international independent existence.

"ART. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to His Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights he acquired under the Peace of Vienna on the 30th of October, 1864, to the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with the understanding that the people of the northern district of Schleswig, if, by free vote, they express a wish to be united to Denmark, shall be ceded to Denmark accordingly.

"ART. VI.—At the desire of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of Prussia declares himself willing, on the approaching changes in Germany, to allow the territory of the kingdom of Saxony to remain within its present limits, reserving to himself the right of settling in a separate Treaty of Peace with the King of Saxony the share to be contributed by Saxony towards the expenses of the war, and the position henceforth to be held by the kingdom of Saxony within the North German Confederation. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognise the changes about to be made in North Germany by His Majesty the King of Prussia, territorial changes included.

"ART. VII.—In order to settle the property of the late Bund a Commission shall meet at Frankfort-on-the-Main within, at most, six weeks after the ratification of the present Treaty, at which all formal claims and demands upon the German Bund are to be made, and to be liquidated within six months. Prussia and Austria will be represented in this Commission, and all the States belonging to the late Bund are allowed the same privilege.

"ART. VIII.—Austria is at liberty to take from the forts and the late Bund all that belongs to the Empire, and from the moveable property of the Bund the proportionate share of Austria, or otherwise to dispose thereof. This provision extends to all the moveable property of the Bund.

"ART. IX.—The civil officers, servants, and pensioners of the Bund will receive the pensions already accorded in due proportion, but the Royal Prussian Government undertakes to manage the pensions and allowances hitherto paid from the Treasury of the Bund to the officers of the late Schleswig-Holstein army and their families.

"ART. X.—The allowance of the pensions granted by the Imperial Austrian Government in Holstein is agreed upon. The sum of 449,500 dollars Danish in 4 per cent. Danish bonds now lodged in the hands of the Imperial Austrian Government, and belonging to the Holstein Treasury, will be repaid immediately after the ratification of this treaty. No adherent of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and no subject of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria is to be prosecuted, troubled, or in any way molested in his person or his property on account of his political position during recent events and the recent war.

"ART. XI.—In order to defray a portion of the expenses incurred by Prussia on account of the war, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to pay to his Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40,000,000 Prussian dollars. From this sum, however, the amount of the costs of war which, by virtue of the 12th Article of the before mentioned treaty of Vienna of the 30th of October, 1864, his Majesty the Emperor claims from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and which are valued at 15,000,000 Prussian dollars, together with 5,000,000 Prussian dollars, as an equivalent for the free maintenance of the Prussian army in the Austrian States which it occupied till the conclusion of the peace, is to be deducted, so that only 20,000,000 Prussian dollars remain to be paid. Of this sum half is to be paid on the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the other half three weeks afterwards.

"ART. XII.—The evacuation of the Austrian territories now occupied by the Royal Prussian troops will be completed within three weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty. From the day of such exchange the Prussian General Government will confine their operations to purely military matters. The details, with respect to the manner in which this evacuation is to be effected, are settled in a separate protocol, which forms an appendix to this Treaty.

"ART. XIII.—All treaties and agreements made by the high contracting parties before the war are hereby revived in full force, so far as they are not invalidated by the dissolution of the German Bund. More especially the general Convention between the States of the German Confederation on the 10th of February, 1831, together with more recent resolutions thereto appertaining will remain in full force as between Prussia and Austria. The Imperial Austrian Government declares, however, that the Coinage Treaty of the 24th of February, 1857, is deprived of its chief value for Austria by the dissolution of the German Bund, and the Royal Prussian Government declares itself ready to join with Austria and the other interested parties in the negociations that may arise on the abolition of this Treaty. The high contracting parties likewise agree that as soon as possible they will enter into negociations for a revision of the Commercial Treaty of the 11th of April, 1865, with a view to a further alleviation of burdens on both sides. In the meanwhile, the said Treaty is restored to its full force, with this provision, that both the high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to cancel it after six months' notice.

"ART. XIV.—The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Prague within a week, or, if possible, within a shorter period.

"In witness whereof, &c.,

"WERTHER.
"BRENNER.

"Prague, August 23, 1866."

AMERICA.

POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President Johnson recently made an important speech, in replying to the committee of the Philadelphia Convention. In the course of his address Mr Johnson said :—I think we may justly conclude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. (Loud cheers.) The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentuous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform ; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Loud cheers.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Loud cheers.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded ; but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no further than did your convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion ; suffice it to say that he is here under the constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that constitution—the constitution of the fathers of our country—and to make it my guide. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my countrymen? (Cries of "Never," and great applause.) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.) I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in the real struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined that they would settle this question on the side of the constitution and of principle. (Cries of "That's so" and applause.) I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith instead of giving way loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond. I saw that all would be safe in the end. (Cheers.) My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one." We have seen a congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the government. (Cries of "That's so.") We have seen a congress that seemed to forget that there was a constitution of the United States, and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. (Renewed cries of "That's so.") We have seen a congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Cries of "That's so," and enthusiastic cheers given for the President.) This is the truth. And because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character, has made its way through the public press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the constitution of our fathers. (Loud cheers.) (The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing, and said) :—I consider the proceedings of this convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country. I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat at least since 1787. (Loud cheers.) I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and here to-day I pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence. (Cries of "Glorious!" and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.) Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a re-affirmation of the constitution of the United States. (Cries of "Good," and cheers.) Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States—(renewed applause)—for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming those great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the government, without reference to party. (Cheers.) The question only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. (Cries of "Good," and cheers.) How many are in the United States that now require to be free—that have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were, in fact, in slavery? I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. (Loud cheers.) Mr Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one; but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this convention, I may be permitted again to ask "What have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing?" My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position—from an alderman of a village to the presidency of the United States—and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measures called the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." (Laughter and applause.) With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights Bill following as an auxiliary—(laughter)—in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictator! (Cries of "That's true," and "Three cheers for the President.") But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. (Great cheering.) It is upon that I have always relied—it is upon that I rely now. (A voice : "And the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat that neither the taunts nor the jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidised calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. (Great applause.) I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

On the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for the President, and three more equally earnest for General Grant.

M. FORCADE ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains the usual fortnightly *chronique* of M. Eugene Forcade. The greater part of it is devoted to Prussian affairs. M. Forcade deprecates the continuance of "an idle retrospective controversy," which can only disunite the Liberal party in France, and which may lead the Germans to misconceive the motives which actuate them. He acknowledges that the "compensations ought not to be pressed ;" and he repeats his argument that France must not think of disarmament, but re-model her military organisation so as to place it at least, on an equality with that of Prussia. Mr Forcade says :—"Let us abstain from interfering in the affairs of Germany, or attempting to impede the experiment which is being tried there. The Germans, whether they have appealed to the force of Prussia, or whether they have submitted to it, for their internal organisation, were perfectly entitled to do so. That is entirely their own look out. It is our business to watch this work of reconstruction with sympathetic curiosity, bestowing vigilant attention on such contingencies as might affect our legitimate interests. * * * But in fulfilling that duty towards its neighbour, France has duties still more pressing to fulfil towards herself. * * It is within ourselves, within our own frontiers, without giving any umbrage to any foreign power, that we must find means of holding our own in the preponderation of forces of European Powers. Those who have observed with a feeling of sympathy the movements of public opinion amongst us for the last two months cannot but have been touched by the sensitiveness of French patriotism. Dazzled by facts they had not foreseen, by the sudden revelation of a state of things the causes and bearings of which had not been elucidated by any previous discussion, the public mind was seized by an intense apprehension of the risks we might be incurring. Every Frenchman with one impulse, was prepared to rush whereever national interests might have required his presence. There was no bounds to the appeals that might have been made to the abnegation and devotedness of their country ; those appeals would have been eagerly responded to. Those who have felt the patriotic emotion can never forget the infinite resources ever to be found in French patriotism, and must have understood how generously France ought to be treated by those who have the honour to rule her. To involve her in a war of races for the sake of a trumpery increase of territory would have been a wicked tampering with the best qualities of our country. But it would be a culpable disregard of her interests to keep her in the dark as to internal efforts she is bound to make to maintain the level of her past greatness, and of her mission in the commonwealth of peoples. We have said so from the very first—these efforts must be of two kinds. France has won her position in the world by her mind and by her warlike power. Under present circumstances, it is not too much to resort simultaneously to the two great agents of our national life. It would be surely desirable, at a time when great political changes are taking place in Germany, that France—to use general terms—should recover the natural spontaneity of her internal political life. We hear from Germany that the *prestige* which France owed at one time to her representative institutions is henceforth at an end, and that after the many failures of which we have given example, it were chimerical to hope that we can ever recover that *prestige*. We hear these discouraging insinuations but we are unfortunately bound to acknowledge that whilst we are still divided on questions of internal liberty, there exists no difference of opinion as to the urgent and vital interest of the organisation of our military forces. To consent to an inferiority of force with regard to Prussia would be on the part of France a brutish abdication." M. Forcade here repeats what he has said before, that, owing to the increase of the resources of Prussia, France must be able to bring into the field 1,000,000 of armed men ; and the only way in which he thinks she can do so is to adopt the Prussian system, which does not allow of substitutes, but makes military service compulsory for every citizen, rich or poor, high or low.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Gateshead Union was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Board-room, West-street, Gateshead, Mr B. J. Prockter, occupying the chair.—The Chairman said he would state the following calls which were to be made upon the parishes and townships comprising the Union :—Gateshead, £4,800 ; Heworth, £1,700 ; Chopwell, £159 ; Crawcrook, £160 ; Ryton, £350 ; Wood-side £300 ; Stella, £160 ; Whickham, £1,00 ; Winlaton, £1,000 ;—total, £9,720. The Finance Committee recommended that orders upon the several churchwardens and overseers of the respective parishes and townships of the Union should be made for the above sum.—the calls were agreed to on the motion of Mr Benson.—T. Clerk read a letter from the Poor Law Board as to the removal of nuisances. The letter stated that the third section of the 23rd and 24th Victoria, cap. 77, had been repealed; and the General Board were of opinion that the Guardians of the Gateshead Union were now the legal authority under the Nuisances Removal Act for appointing an inspector.—Notice of motion was given by Mr. Frazer for the appointment of an inspector for Whickham and Winlaton, the parishes on which the correspondence had taken place with the General Board. Another letter was read from the poor Law Board approving of the payment to Dr. Cook of a salary of £60 per annum.—The Medical reports were read. That from Dr. Douglas stated that during the past fortnight one case of fever had occurred which had been removed to the hospital. Since Dr Cook's report 3 cases of fever had occurred, one of which had ended fatally. The other districts were healthy except that of Dr. Brecknell, who reported one case of continued fever.—A correspondence has recently taken place as to the serving of provisions to the officers of the workhouse. The Poor Law Board have replied to the effect that the course usually adopted in these matters, and which had been found to work satisfactorily, was for the Guardians to pass a resolution defining the quantity and description of every article of food allowed weekly to each officer of the house. When this was done not only did the officers know precisely what rations they were entitled to receive, but a proper check on the consumption of the workhouse stores was afforded ; and the proceedings of the auditor on examining the workhouse accounts were greatly facilitated. On these grounds the Board strongly recommended the Guardians to adopt the course indicated.—Mr Frazer thought this was a matter on which the Board should be informed. There were young Guardians present, and for their information and his own he should like to know what rations were dealt out to the officers.—The Chairman believed they were dealt out in quantities sufficient to satisfy the appetites of the officers ; they were not limited. Ald. Bigger observed that they might have double the quantity if they required it. Mr Frazer called attention to a case taken to the fever hospital, where the patient was from Messrs Sowerby and Neville's, and which had been in the hospital for thirty-six hours before the surgeon had visited the patient. Mr Colquohoun had stated to the committee that the medical officer had seen the man, and he (Mr Frazer) had assured Mr Neville that the complaint was without foundation. In such cases he wished to know who was responsible for the neglect. The Chairman replied that the responsibility rested upon the doctor ; but the question might be referred back to the Visiting Committee. This was agreed to. The following is the statement of the relief of the past fortnight. Relieved in the workhouse for the first week 254 ; second week 257. The numbers in the corresponding fortnight of last year were respectively 205 and 216. There had been in the vagrant ward 39 males, 17 females, and 15 children—total 71. 35 boys and 43 girls were in the schools, and 7 girls are receiving industrial training. Out-door relief : First week, 2,290 at a cost of £179 13s 1½d ; second week, 2,250 at a cost of £151 1s 1½d. The corresponding returns of last year were 2,125 and 2,117, the costs being £148 11s 7½d, and £164 13s 10½d respectively. The Board then adjourned.

SCARBOROUGH SCENES.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

Baden-super-Mare—Baden, plus the brine and the breeze, the fish and the fishers, and minus only the gaming-table—Scarborough, that is to say, is in full swing already. The season has begun betimes this year ; for it is usually much later in the autumn that those visitors whom the keepers of hotels call exclusively "the good sort" make their appearance on the north-east coast. I don't know why it is so, but so it is. One would think that the swallows flying south should marshal human families, in this climate, the same way ; but ornithology and sociology have not yet effected that perfect accord. I have likened Scarborough to a well-known German spa; but in truth it is like a good many things and places besides. And, what is more, it beats most of them with their own cudgels. For fashion, Brighton, though bigger, will not hold a candle to it ; for select social habits, and what is called tone, even Cheltenham is miles behind ; for coast scenery, the very pick of the favourite Devonshire resorts must, when brought into comparison with Scarborough, confess defeat ; for inland walks and drives, it gives Hastings the go-by ; for the good reports of its medicinal wells—though I must own that I have no experience in pump-doctoring—it is said to be Harrogate's decided superior ; while for the length and breadth of its beautiful sands it surpasses Bournemouth and leaves Broadstairs nowhere to speak of. Scarborough is all that I have said, and more—a place so various that it seems to be a geographical epitome. Yorkshire, rich as the great county is in scenic interest, may well be proud of it. Scarborough is one of the places which you may see from its very midst, without climbing a steeple or going up in a balloon. The stand-point from which the fashionable visitor will infallibly get most of his visual impressions is the promenade on the top of the south cliff, right in the middle of the curve formed by the noble bay. Low down the face of the steep declivity are the buildings of the spa, to which you can make your approach by the winding paths and rocky steps of an ornamental shrubbery, with rustic seats sacred to novel-reading. The hall in which the choice entertainments patronised by our foreground figure and archtype—the fashionable visitor already mentioned—are given, was designed by the inventive and much-lamented Sir Joseph Paxton. Connected with it are all the requisite minor apartments of a place of public assembly ; and the terrace on which this handsome group of buildings stands is guarded by a sea wall, with embrasures that would have been for cannon in the olden time, but are now of use principally to the fashionable visitor who has not done growing, and who, therefore, can only look over a small elevation. There are wide flights of stone steps leading to the terrace, and balconies immediately above this lowest ledge, but still a long drop beneath the level on which we are now supposed to be standing. There are commodious rows of seats, covered and uncovered ; there are clusters of globe-shaped lamps, in splendent profusion ; there is a round orchestra, the dome supported by ornamental pillars, and having a crystal chandelier of graceful form dependent from the centre inside ; there is in continuation of the esplanade a viaduct called the Cliff-bridge, leading across a valley or ravine to the town which we see on our left ; and there are such objects as the landscape gardener wots of, and the fashionable visitor languidly approves, sprinkled wherever a place can be found for them. Between seven and nine o'clock, on calm, soft autumn evenings, when the band is playing Offenbach's last and lightest music, and streams of life and beauty pass and repass with a pleasant hum of many, many voices—a music to my ear melodious even above Offenbach, nay, Rossini or Mozart—when the clustering crystal lamps burn bright, and the laughter of little children (who ought to be asleep, by the bye) rings from the colonnade, and the crowd increases, and the stir and hum and merriment increase too, and the great waves come curling their huge snake-like forms and tossing high their white crests and dashing themselves to spray against the battlemented wall, the view is indeed of a kind to look down upon wonderingly, thoughtfully, perhaps a little sadly. Parted by that stone barrier, what different subjects for contemplation are there! Heedless of the hoarsely-sounding, many-voiced sea, except when some wave of more than ordinary size and impetuosity shakes its foam-top higher than any of its fellows, and flings a shrill shower of glittering spray over the wall of Whitby stone, the fashionable visitors walk slowly about or sit or stand or lounge, listening, talking, flirting, and laying plans for the morrow. One stone's breadth between the restless sea and the restless love of pleasure ; one step from the sublime to the—well! to the amiable, the pretty, and the interesting.

The prettiness, indeed, is a quality of the place almost demanding a separate column of descriptive praise ; and if I knew the name of the chief gardener I would certainly trumpet that name afar. As it is, I shall be giving honour where honour is due, when I say that all these fashionable visitors are much beholden to the general manager of the Cliff Bridge Company, Mr G. R. Smith, who spares no time or pains in maintaining the character of the spa in all respects, social and sanitary. A daily subscription of sixpence, or a payment according to scale for the season or any part of it, admits each person to the promenades connected with the Cliff Bridge ; and it seems to be generally regarded as the correct thing to be seen upon the bridge at least once a day, either between eleven and one o'clock or at the evening rendezvous. The evening rendezvous, however, brings by far the largest crowd into the compass of the company's jurisdiction. Then it is that most will be found worth seeing, because most people have come to see it. Take the best part of a Botanic Society's *fete*, dig up a few bits of Carlsbad and Baden, bring away portions of the Crystal Palace, plant them all on the terraced face of a high cliff in the centre of a picturesque bay, illumine the whole scene while you cheer it with the sounds of an excellent band of music, and you have a faint idea of Scarborough at its gayest moments. I have spoken of the pretty gardening. Really, I never saw anything to excel the Watteau effect of the parterres on the smooth formal slopes of green, when the lamp-light falls strangely on the choice colours of geranium and calceolaria, making one feel gravely disposed to censure the untimely sitting up in their beds on the part of all this freshness and bloom. "Go to sleep, naughty children, go to sleep!" is what the wild waves might seem just now to be saying. A terrible lullaby have their multitudinous voices sung at other times than this, to brave and gentle hearts that have gone to rest for ever. When the sands at the foot of this rock-bound coast have been strewn with many a wreck—and there is even now lying, a furlong or less from the spa-wall, the rusted engines of a large vessel, the timber of which has all disappeared—Scarborough Bay has had its chapter in the sad history. We all remember the mishap to the lifeboat, five years ago, when, in the brave attempt to rescue the crew of a stranded schooner, several dauntless adventurers from the shore lost their lives, among them being Lord Charles Beauclerk and Mr William Tindall, son of a Scarborough banker. Two of the lifeboat men were drowned, and their buoyant craft was left a wreck upon the rocky part of the beach to our right, as we look down upon the spa. An addition to the horrors of shipwreck might with little effort of imagination be conjured up in the circumstance of the doomed vessel being driven upon a sort of seaside Vauxhall, with its concert-room, pagodas, colonnades, temple-orchestra, flower-beds, and rustic seats sacred to novel-reading and the repose of the fashionable visitor.

Our stand-point on the South Cliff, in front of the Crown Hotel, has yielded us a scene of revelry by night ; let it now give us a picture by day. The sea is out, and so are the fishermen's cobles, with their brown sails rocking on the bay far beyond that odd fringe of bathing-machines, down where you may ride or walk or sit or stand,

> And watch the curl'd white of the coming wave
> Glass'd in the slippery sand before it breaks.

Merlin may have watched it here, as well as on the coasts of Cornwall and of Lionesse ; for Arthur held his court in these northern parts too, and kept at York the first Christmas Day that ever was kept in Christian England. A yellow haze hangs over the distant sea, and in it the faint long trail of a steamer's smoke is seen immoveable and changeless while we linger to take in all the objects of the wide picture. A puff of white smoke, here and there, springing from a boat within the harbour, is followed by a report and an echo ; for the shooting of sea-gulls is not excluded from the amusements of Scarborough. To the left is the town ; and as its red roofs, rising in irregular tiers upon the hilly ground, stretch towards the extremity of the bay, they become more and more irregular, more and more picturesque, and more and more indicative of a fishing population, such as at one time out-numbered all other dwellers in the place. Then, quite at the end of the sweep of high cliffs, is the ruined castle, with its wall of a hundred feet, standing near the edge of the rock that is thrice that height, or more, above the beach. There are the north cliffs and the north spa hidden by this promontory, but to be reached in a sauntering half-hour's walk. An ancient church, the Church of St. Mary, half in ruins, is visible near the Castle-keep. That half of the panorama which we have hitherto been chiefly regarding is completed by the old-fashioned, straggling pier, crooked like a sickle, and enclosing the masts of a pretty large number of ships of small tonnage. Let us now look to the right, along the curving range of noble cliffs, down which run thin waving cascades and the waters of many dropping wells. The beach is here more rugged ; and the sands are broken by huge boulders and wave-worn rocks, covered with green close-clinging seaweed, as fine as hair. In this direction, a constant wreath of mist wets the faces of the overhanging cliffs ; for the foam of the sea is so broken and lashed, even in the calmest weather, by the jagged shore, that the spray is a never-ceasing phenomenon of this part of our picture.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.

NEWCASTLE.

The adjourned Brewster Sessions for this borough was held on Tuesday at the Manors Police Court, before the Mayor, (R. Dodds, Esq.), Ald. Blackwell, Ald. Laycock, Ald. Philipson, T. Hedley, Esq., and C. F. Hamond, Esq. The sitting was for the purpose of hearing the new applications for licenses, and also for considering the granting of licenses to those persons who, during the past twelve months, had got on to the "black list." All the business was transacted in the magistrates' private room. A deputation waited upon the magistrates to present petitions against licenses being granted to certain houses. The deputation consisted of the Rev. W. Walters, the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, the Rev. W. Maughan (Benwell), the Rev. H. T. Scott, the Rev. B. W. Carr, the Rev. Jas. Barker, the Rev. Jas. Wilson, and Messrs. T. P. Barkas, G. Charlton, G. Green, J. C. Halliday, Thos. Herdman, Henry Thorne, John Wilkin, and John Wilson.—Mr Walters, on the part of the deputation, said he hoped the magistrates would not renew the licenses of those persons who were on the "black list." They considered there was a sufficient number of public houses in the town. They did not attend as abstainers, but as citizens who opposed the increase of public houses. They had 28 petitions altogether against new applications, some of which were numerously signed. He then read a petition against the application of Newton Warburton, 10, Heaton-terrace.—Mr Maughan presented two petitions from the residents at Bentinck against the application of Joseph Graham, Chesterfield-terrace, and William Douglas Scott, Bentinck-crescent. There was already, he said, a public-house close by, and there was no need for another. The locality was bad enough already.—The Mayor : You must not say that, because I live there.—Ald. Blackwell asked if the petitioners were total abstainers.—Mr Walters replied that he himself was not an abstainer.—Mr Maughan inquired whether it was not necessary that a person applying for a license should post a notice to that effect on the parish church door?—The magistrates' clerk (Mr Bulman) : Yes, for three Sundays there ought to be a notice posted up—Mr Maughan said no notice had been posted at Benwell Church of the new applications at Bentinck, and last year, Mr Runciman obtained a license without putting up such a notice.—Mr Robjohns presented a petition from 31 inhabitants in Westgate against the application of Jane Coulthard, 73, Westgate. The memorial set forth that between Thornton and Blandford-street, a distance of 200 yards, there were already six public-houses, and the people in the district were much annoyed by the noise resulting from these houses.—Mr Hedley said the magistrates would not grant the application of Mrs Coulthard.—Mr Thorne presented a petition against the application of Thomas Roberts, sen., 38 and 39, Clarence-street, Shieldfield, on the ground that there were sufficient public-houses in the district.—Mr Barkas presented a petition from the inhabitants of Victoria-terrace, North Carolina-terrace, and Harrison-place, Sandyford-lane, against the application of James Grant, builder, for a license for the house 12, North Carolina-terrace. The memorial stated that the value of property in this district would depreciate if the license was granted. The ground in the district had been all sold, one clause in the agreement setting forth that no shops or public-houses were to be erected upon it. Mr Grant had purchased the last site, and had got the clause referred to struck out of the agreement. —Mr Hedley asked if the house was finished?—Mr Barkas said the house was not yet finished.—Mr Hedley said no license would be granted to an unfinished house.—Mr Barker said they had several more petitions, and he hoped the magistrates would give them attention.—The Mayor said all the new petitions would receive their considerations.—The applications for new licenses were then made. Out of 44 applications the following were successful :—Charlotte Parker, spinster, house situate at No. 9, Neville-street, is at present in her own occupation, and is used by her as a refreshment and eating house, and is known by the sign of the Comet Hotel, and is the property of William Burdon, Esq. Thomas Roberts, the elder, beerhouse-keeper, house situate at No. 38 and 39, Clarence-crescent, is at present in his occupation and is used by him as a beerhouse, and is known by the sign of the Clarence Hotel, and is the property of Thomas Roberts, the younger. Joshua Cudworth, beerhouse-keeper, house situate at No. 43, Diana-street, is his own property, and is at present in his own occupation, and is used by him as a beerhouse, and is known by the sign of the Travellers' Rest. Margaret Robson, widow, house situate at No. 10, Armstrong-street, is at present in her occupation, and is used by her as a beerhouse, and is known by the sign of the Atlas Hotel, and is the property of George Robson, engineer.—The "black list" was next considered. A few of the licenses were renewed, the remainder being held over for three weeks.

GATESHEAD COUNTY.

The consideration of the "black list" was proceeded with on Tuesday morning by the bench—G. H. Ramsay, R. O. Lamb, and John Walker, Esqrs.—Mr Lockey Harle (clerk to the magistrates) said the black list was as follows :—Wm. Middleton, Usworth ; Jane Walker, Derwenthaugh ; and John Laws, Jane Dincon, Foster Stevenson, Robert Anderson, Robert Wallace, and John Henderson, all of the Felling.—Mr Ramsay said this was very discouraging ; and if those on the black list came again before the bench they might rest assured that the fines would be considerably heavier than those which the bench now intended to inflict. There were fines varying from 2s 6d to 10s. Lenient conduct from the bench did not appear to have any effect.—Mr R. O. Lamb thought the teetotallers had not a great deal to find fault with the publicans.—Mr G. H. Ramsay : I don't know that. They would give them nothing but water had they their own way.—Mr Harle said the list was very creditable for the district. There was only one offender on the west side of Gateshead.—Mr Ramsay : Yes : she is a respectable woman too, but up in that quarter they are very found of their beer.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Newcastle Town Council was held on Wednesday, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall—the Mayor (R. Dodds, Esq.), presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Susannah Angus (68), was elected to the vacancy in Jesus Hospital. A letter was read from the secretary of the River Tyne Commission, announcing the opening of the new temporary bridge. Letters from the Privy Council and the Town Clerk of South Shields were read, with reference to the quarantine at the latter port. A letter was read from Mr R. R. Dees, on behalf of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., requesting the Council to make an order to close a footpath at Heaton. The Mayor intimated that the committee of the Mechanics' Institute would be glad of the presence of the Council at the inauguration of the exhibition of paintings on the 19th inst. A report of the joint-committee on the Walker Road was read. It stated that the proprietors, through whose land the road passes, are willing to give the land and make the road, but a bridge across the Ouseburn would be necessary, which would cost about £8,000. This amount it was proposed to borrow on security of the rates. The consideration of the report was postponed till next meeting. A memorial in reference to the footpath from Albion-place to Leazes-terrace was referred to the Finance Committee. Some conversation ensued with reference to the Magdalene Hospital. The Charity Commissioners declined to take any steps in the matter, and Ald. Keenleyside proposed that they should be authorised to take such steps as were necessary for bringing a bill into Parliament. Ultimately the discussion was adjourned. Ald. Bell said he had intended to propose that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the condition of certain dwellings in Newcastle, and to consider whether the act of Parliament passed in 1851 might not be advantageously adopted in Newcastle. He would, however, postpone his motion till the report of the proposed Sanitary Committee was brought forward. Mr Barkas moved that the order of Council appropriating Nun's-street, Grainger-street, and Clayton-street as a market for the sale of vegetables, butter, &c., should be revoked, and that Green-court and the recesses of the New Market, should be the site for the market. Mr Mawson seconded the motion, which was objected to by Ald. Hodgson, and ultimately withdrawn.

THE GRANTS BY THE CORPORATION FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

Mr MILVAIN, in accordance with notice, rose to move the following resolution :—"That the Rev. Mr Lord having surrendered to the Council the gift of land value to £270, which the Council granted to him for the site of a new church and schools at Willington. That the surrender was made on the understanding that £100 should be contributed towards the building of the said church and schools. That it is expedient that the £100 be contributed accordingly." He thought it would be due to himself to explain how it was that he came before the Council to ask them to vote for a resolution against which he so lately voted. In the first place, he must take the liberty of stating that during the 15 years that he had had the honour to have a seat in that Council, he thought he had on every occasion voted against all religious grants, whether for churches, chapels, or schools. He gave his vote at the last meeting in ignorance of certain circumstances which existed. Since that time he had learned that the Rev. Mr Lord had made application to the Council in the usual way for a piece of ground on which to build his church and school on Corporation property at Willington, and that the Corporation granted this land at half of its value. The value of the land so applied for was £540, but the Corporation, seeing that it was for religious purposes, granted it for £270. In due course the matter went to the Lords of the Treasury, who took time to consider the matter, as usual, and, when the matter was fairly weighed, they said the granting of the ground at one-half of its value had their sanction. Mr Lord thus came and took equitable possession of the ground. Like a wise man, however, he counted the cost before he began to build. In the meantime, Mr Lord applied to the Council to rent a piece of ground to build a temporary iron church upon until the permanent church and school could be built ; and he paid at the rate of £390 an acre as rent for the ground so granted. In the course of time the neighbouring proprietor said to Mr Lord that if the church were built on his ground he would grant them a site free. Mr Lord accepted this offer, and he was thus saved the expense of the £270 which he would have had to pay to the Corporation for a site. Mr Lord went to the late town surveyor, and told him the new position of things, and proposed to make the piece of land over to the Council again. On that occasion he (Mr Milvain) was told that Mr Wallace positively promised that upon the surrender being made, £100 would be paid towards the funds for raising a new church. The best proof of that was what passed at the last Council meeting. This gentleman was in equitable possession of the land, which now turned out to be of more value than was thought. He remembered that at last Ald. Hodgson told them that the land was now bringing £70 per annum without parting with the freehold of the land at all. These were the circumstances of which he was ignorant. Like his learned friend (Mr Harle) he was a penitent sinner. He came before them to make the best reparation in his power, to admit the error, and to ask them to sanction the vote of £100. It was because of these facts that he had altered his opinion, and he thought it was the duty of the Council to make the grant. The chances were that he might vote against any religious grants for the future, but he trusted he should never be guilty of lending himself to any transaction which would disgrace any gentleman in his private doings. He thought if there was any doubt about the contract Mr Lord should have the benefit of that doubt. He was satisfied that what he said was correct. It was in consequence of that understanding that he now asked them to confirm their promise. He would take the liberty of adding the following words to his motion : —"That it is expedient that the £100 be contributed accordingly, without interfering with the principle involved in the resolution come to at the former meeting of the Council." (Laughter.) They might laugh and make this addition a matter of amusement. He himself did not think it meant anything. (Renewed laughter.) So far as he was concerned he made this proposal on the clear understanding that it did not in any shape bind him to vote for anything of the kind in the future.

Dr. GREGSON seconded the motion.

Mr TONE, who proposed the amendment carried at the last meeting of the Council, considered the evidence on the subject not clear in any way. But if there were any doubt about the promise having been made to Mr Lord, he thought he should have the benefit of the doubt.

Mr GEORGE FORSTER was very sorry that with his added knowledge Mr Milvain did not come to the Council well-informed of the facts of the case. In the course of all the transactions there was no proof of any such promise having been made to Mr Lord. They voluntarily abandoned the contract with the Corporation.

Mr HARFORD expected that Mr Milvain would have made out something like a case for the singular course he had thought proper to adopt. The Council previously knew all the facts mentioned by Mr Milvain. Those who knew Mr Wallace best were aware that he would be very careful in compromising the Council. But, supposing he had done so, were the members of the Council to be regulated by the pledges of their servants. The Council were not the owners of the property, but they were merely trustees. The Municipal Act provided that if there were a surplus in the Borough Fund they would be at liberty to apply it for the public good. Mr Harford concluded by moving an amendment.

Some discussion ensued, in which Ald. Bell, Ald. Keenlyside, Mr Morrison, Mr Cowen, Mr Potter, and Ald. Philipson took part.

Mr HAMOND objected to Mr Milvain's motion being put after a resolution had been come to on the same subject at the last meeting. As a question of law that motion could not be put, as that was simply an adjourned meeting. A servant of the Corporation had no right to enter into a contract which would be binding on the Council. The church at Howdon could not be for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the borough, or for the improvement of the borough itself, and it was only for those purposes that they could appropriate any surplus from the Borough Fund. Then, again, they must remember that Dissent predominated in Newcastle, and it was continuing to make rapid progress. In fact, it was only from grants that the Church was able to make a stand. They were also aware that Churchmen were now divided into two parties, and before making any grant they should learn whether Mr Lord were a High or a Low Churchman. (Laughter.)

Mr MILVAIN replied, and the motion was then put to the vote, with the following result :—

For :—The Mayor ; Aldermen Hodgson, Philipson, Bell, Ridley, Wilson, and Blackwell ; Councillors Potter, J. Robinson, Hedley, Hutchinson, Hunter, Gregson, Tone, M'Callum, Dove, Burrell, Cail, Plummer, Hunnam, and Milvain.—21.

Against :—The Sheriff ; Aldermen Keenlyside and Laycock ; Councillors Hamond, Sanderson, Harle, Falconar, Clark, Beck, T. Forster, Cowen, Harford, Mawson, Brown, J. Angus, Morrison, Barkas, Hodge, and G. Forster.—19. Mr Oliver declined to vote. The motion was, therefore, carried by a majority of two.

A good deal of other business remained for transaction, but it being then four o'clock, the Council adjourned.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of last Week

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 21st.—The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia contains an article stipulating that neither Austrian nor Prussian officials shall be punished for having incurred the displeasure of their Governments by their attitude during the war.

The Prussians will have completely evacuated Bohemia by the 19th September. The army of the Maine will continue to occupy for a time its present position.

THE FENIANS AND CANADA.

The *Daily Telegraph* says,—Canada is on the brink of another and a much more serious invasion.

The *Times* remarks that nobody supposes the Fenians are going to conquer Canada, but the contemplated movement is throwing heavy expenses on the colony, and making some demands upon the Government at home.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 31st (Evening).—Immediately the treaty of peace has been signed, the Government will take measures for the reduction of the army.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The weekly returns show that 48 attacks were reported to have occurred during the week ending August 25th, being an increase of 21 on previous week. Fresh outbreaks took place in 17 farms, or places where cattle are kept ; the number of such outbreaks in the previous week being 20. Scotland continues exempt. In Yorkshire the number of cases were 20, against 21 in the previous week.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO CANADA.

The screw iron troop-ship Tamar embarked on Thursday morning, at Portsmouth, the first battalion of the 17th Regiment, which had arrived by special train from Aldershott, and sailed in the afternoon for Devonport. The 17th will disembark from the Tamar at that port, and the 13th Regiment will afterwards embark, and proceed in the ship to Queenstown, where they will give place on board to the 53rd Regiment, which the Tamar will then convey direct to Quebec.

The Oronates, screw iron troopship, will proceed from Portsmouth on Monday next to Queenstown, to embark there the 61st Regiment, for conveyance to Quebec.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 30.—Further intelligence received here from Irkutsk reiterates the statement that the Polish insurrection has not been followed by corresponding movements in other parts of Siberia. The Emperor left yesterday for Moscow. Great heat continues to prevail here, and the cholera is spreading.

MOSCOW, August 26.—A deputation of Russian peasants have waited upon Mr Fox, the American Ambassador, to offer him their congratulations in the name of the whole Russian peasantry. Mr Fox then presented M. Gwosden, the spokesman of the deputation, with an American flag, in remembrance of the occasion. In thanking Mr Fox for this gift, M. Gwosden declared that, in case of necessity, all Russia would unfurl its banners by the side of those of the great American Republic.

NEWCASTLE POST OFFICE.

LETTERS ARE COLLECTED FROM THE TOWN RECEIVING OFFICES AND STANDARD LETTER BOXES AT THE FOLLOWING HOURS, viz. :—*Adelaide-place* (New Bridge)—12 noon, 3·45 p.m., 5·50 p.m., 9·0 p.m., (Sundays, 5·50 p.m.) *Quayside*—12 noon, 3·45 p.m., 5·50 p.m., 8·0 p.m. *Westgate-hill*—11·55 a.m., 3·45 p.m., 5·50 p.m., 9·0 p.m. (Sundays, 5·50 p.m.) *Barras Bridge*—11·55 a.m., 3·45 p.m., 5·45 p.m., (Sundays, 5·50 p.m.) *Buckingham-street* —3·15 p.m., 4·30 p.m., 6·45 p.m. *Central Station*—10 noon, 1·0 p.m., 3·35 p.m., 4·25 p.m., 5·30 p.m., 8·55 p.m., (Sundays, 5·45 p.m.) *Gibson-street*—9·0 a.m., 2·12 p.m., 4·35 p.m., 6·25 p.m., (Sundays, 3·20 p.m.) *Grey-street*—12 noon, 3·50 p.m., 5·50 p.m., 9·5 p.m., (Sundays, 5·55 p.m.) *Newgate-street*—12 noon, 3·50 p.m., 5·55 p.m., 9·5 p.m., (Sundays, 5·55 p.m.) *Rye-hill*—9·0 p.m., 3·0 p.m., 4·30 p.m., 6·30 p.m. *St. Ann's*—8·45 a.m., 2·30 p.m., 4·30 p.m., 6·20 p.m. (Sundays, 3·15 p.m.) *St. Peter's* —4·30 p.m., (Sundays, 3·0 p.m.) *Scotswood-road*—11·50 a.m., 4·30 p.m., 8·40 p.m., (Sundays, 3·15 p.m.) *Bradling-place*—9·0 a.m., 2·45 p.m., 6·30 p.m. *North Elswick* —3·0 p.m., 4·15 p.m., 6·45 p.m. *Wardle-terrace*—8·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., 6·30 p.m.

The Letters are made up at the General Post-Office, Arcade, for the following places at the hours specified below :— Town Letters 5·30 a.m., 1·45 p.m., and 5·0 p.m. For Gateshead, North and South Shields, and the North ; Carlisle, Hexham, Haydon Bridge, Haltwhistle, Alston, Beal, Cramlington, Seghill, Blaydon, Scotswood, Newburn, Ryton, &c., 5·30 a.m. (Sundays no despatch).—For Sunderland, 12·10 p.m.—For Hexham, Haydon Bridge, Haltwhistle, Carlisle, Cumberland, Westmorland, and West of Scotland, 1·0 p.m. —For Sunderland and Alston, 3·30 p.m. —For Carlisle, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Ireland, 3·30 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)— For America (on Thursdays and Saturdays only) 3·30 p.m.—For Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, North of Scotland, Gateshead, North and South Shields, 4·10 pm,—For London, Darlington, York, all parts of the South, Ireland, and Scotland, 6·20 p.m.—For Hexham 6·20 p.m.—For London and the South, Sunderland and Ireland. 10·0 p.m.

LOCAL POSTS.—St. Peter's, St. Anthony's, Walker Iron Works, Low Walker, Byker, Wallsend, Howdon Pans, Willington, Willington Quay, Percy Main, Low Benwell, Long Benton, Killingworth, Earsdon, Seaton Delaval, Kenton, Ponteland, Belsay, Capheaton, Harle, Kirkwhelpington, Cambo, Dalton, Stamfordham, Matfen, 5·30 a.m. (Sundays 5·30 a.m.)—Fenham, Denton, Walbottle, Throckley, Heddon, Benwell, Jesmond, Hadderick Mill, Gosforth, Bulman's Village, Seaton Burn, Burradon, Holywell, Elsdon, Otterburn, Rochester, Whalton, Dinnington, 5·30 a.m. (Sundays no despatch.)—Wylam, Horsley, Prudhoe, Stocksfield, Riding Mill, Corbridge, 9·40 a.m. (Sundays 5·30 a.m.)

DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN NEWCASTLE.—From London and all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 7·20 a.m. from Carlisle, West of Cumberland, Scotland, and Hexham, 2·0 p.m.—From North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Gateshead, 2·0 p.m.—From London and the South, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Ireland, 5·20 p.m.—On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, the Letters are delivered at the Office Window only from 8·0 a.m. until 10·0 a.m.

THE CASES OF CHOLERA ON BOARD OF THE BRIG FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The body of William Buttery, the seaman on board the brig Frederick William, who died of cholera on Thursday morning, was in the afternoon carried out to sea and buried. The brig now lies in quarantine, and the rest of the crew were inspected by Dr Denham, who found two of them so ill that he considered it advisable to order their removal to the hospital. They were accordingly taken there, but we are glad to say, are recovering.

FLOWER SHOWS OF THE DISTRICT.

PAWDON DENE.

Within a quarter of an hour's walk from the centre of Newcastle a very nicely got up and compact little exhibition of flowers and horticultural produce was, on Monday, held in a marquee on a piece of ground near to Mr John Armstrong's, Mill House, Pawdon Dene. The competitions were only open to owners of gardens in Pawdon Dene, and the excellent show of flowers witnessed on Monday spoke volumes to the attention which undoubtedly must be paid by the occupiers in the culture of those plots of ground. It might be supposed that the quantity of smoke which floats in the air over the gardens so near the town of Newcastle, with all its vast manufactories, would have a prejudicial effect on flowers, but this is not the case to such an extent as is generally believed, and no greater proof of this view could be had than the very clean and well-formed dahlias, marigolds, asters, and cut flowers which were displayed on Monday. The vegetables of this exhibition were not quite so good as those shown at others, but the fruit was certainly perfection. There was a splendid collection of vegetables shown by Mr William Lumsdon, but were not for competition. In the centre of the marquee was a splendid device by Mr William Brooks, professed cook. It represented Cupid drawn in a chariot by four swans, which were in the back of a turtle. Among the most prominent features of the show were also a few bottles of artificial cut flowers, by Mr Brooks, to whom too much praise cannot be given. Great credit is due to Mr Joseph Harvey, the secretary, for the manner in which the show was conducted. The exhibition was very well attended throughout the day, and in the evening there was a large company. The following is a list of the awards of the judges:—

Best 12 Dahlias—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Joshua Marr; 3. Francis Graham; 4. Robert Slater.

Best 6 Dahlias—1. John Armstrong; 2. Thomas Smith; 3. John Weddell.

Best 3 Dahlias—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Francis Graham.

Best Self Dahlias—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr Francis Graham.

Best Tip or Fancy Dahlia—1. Mr Joshua Marr; 2. Mr William Hornby.

Best 12 Asters (globe)—1. Mr Francis Graham; 2. Mr Robert Slater.

Best 12 Asters (quilled)—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr Francis Graham.

Best 12 African Marigolds—1. Henry Hogarth.

Best 6 Marigolds—1. Mr Ralph Hall; 2. Mr John Armstrong.

Best 12 French Marigolds—1. Mr Ralph Hall; 2. Mr Henry Hogarth.

Best 6 French Marigolds—1. Mr Joshua Marr; 2. Mr Francis Graham.

Best 3 bottles of Gladioli—Mr Robert Nichol.

Best 6 Verbenas—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr Robert Slater.

Best 6 German Stocks—1. Mr John Armstrong; 2. Mr William Hornby.

Best 6 Piccotees—1. Mr Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Mr Joshua Marr, sen.

Best 6 Carnations—1. Mr Joshua Marr; 2. Mr Henry Hogarth.

Best 2 Balsams—1. Mr John Armstrong; 2. Mr Henry Hogarth.

Best 3 bottles of Cut Flowers—1. John Armstrong; 2. Mr Thomas Smith.

Dessert and Baking Apples—Messrs J. Weddell, R. Nichol, and J. Marr.

Best 6 Pears—1. Mr John Weddell; 2. Mr James Weddell.

Best 6 Onions—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr Robert Nichol.

Best 3 Leeks—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr William Johnson.

Best 3 Carrots—1. Mr John Armstrong; 2. Mr Henry Hogarth.

Best 3 Turnips—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr John Armstrong.

Best 2 Scotch Cabbage—1. Mr William Johnson; 2. Mr Ralph Hall.

Best 2 Savoys—1. Francis Graham.

Best 2 Red Cabbage—1. Mr Ralph Hall; 2. Mr Robert Young.

Best 2 heads of Celery—1. Mr Henry Hogarth.

Best 2 Parsnips—1. Mr Henry Hogarth; 2. Mr William Johnson.

Best Collection of Vegetables (special prize)—Mr Ralph Hall.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

The fourteenth great floral re-union of the north—the *fete par excellence* of such gatherings—must now be counted as a thing of the past, but the pleasurable associations connected with it will long be remembered by the thousands who were fortunate enough to be present at its glad celebration. Held amid the varied scenery of a park so renowned as that adjoining the palatial residence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and affording opportunities for witnessing a fine display of Flora's varieties, in enables lovers of the beautiful to enjoy a two-fold treat which never fails to prove highly attractive. High and low, rich and poor, look upon it as an affair they must attend. The weather is generally auspicious for the Bishop Auckland show, and Friday proved no unpleasant or disagreeable exception to the rule, for a brighter dawn or a clearer sky could not have been desired. Early morning was marked by great confusion and excitement, which was speedily increased by the arrival of visitors from the neighbourhood in every conceivable description of conveyance. Gaily they pressed onwards until the handsome portals of the Bishop's Park was left behind them, and then, with the gently undulating ground unrestrainedly placed at their disposal, each roamed in pursuit of the pleasure and enjoyment best suited to their taste. Remembering the rich musical treat invariably provided, however, few of the morning visitors wander further than is necessary to obtain shelter beneath the wide-spreading arms of the sycamores, where they listened enraptured to the soft strains of music borne to them on every passing breeze. This year the committee had obtained the excellent band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr Frochert. The attendance was very good, and in addition to many representatives of the most influential families of the district, there were the Bishop of Durham and Mrs and the Misses Baring, Bishop Auckland; Lord and Lady Boyne, Brancepeth Castle; the Bishop of Barbadoes and Mrs Parry; Mr J. Henderson, M.P. and Mrs Henderson, Durham; Mr H. S. Surtees, M.P. for South Durham, and the Misses Surtees; the Archdeacon of Durham; Mr W. T. M. Torrens, M.P., and Mrs Torrens; Rev. Canon Evans and Miss Evans; Captain and Mrs Vyner. The tents, as usual, were erected on the right of the broad green walk, immediately adjoining the winding course of the Gaunless, and, notwithstanding the oft-repeated excuse of "unfavourable season," contained such a display of flowers as the inhabitants of "the cold and barren north" do not frequently witness. Improvements were visible in classes which in previous years were deemed at the highest state of culture and perfection, and nowhere, perhaps, could this fail to be more impressed upon the attention of observers than in the large display of stove and greenhouse plants, all of which, without exception, bore unmistakeable testimony to the great skill and care bestowed upon them by their growers. Prominently conspicuous among these were seen the prize plants of Mr T. Baines, from Cheshire, and the fine foliage and bloom of this group, as well as many others of the same kind, formed the theme of general admiration. The dahlias and hollyhocks were well represented, although neither had attained such a high state of culture as on previous years; but the slight deficiency in this department was more than compensated by the unusually large show of cut flowers, which, for size and richness of bloom, certainly surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed in the provinces. The geraniums and fuschias also included some beautiful varieties, and the same remark applies with equal truth to ericas, lycopods, and ferns; in fact, to many people these latter descriptions appeared to be of surpassing interest. The cock's-combs, gladioli, balsams, and liliums were excellent specimens, the competition in some instances being remarkably close; while the whole show of flowers may be classed as one of the most brilliant the enterprising committee have ever previously brought together.

CRAMLINGTON.

Cramlington flower show was held on Saturday, as usual in a field kindly lent by the owners of the colliery, at Cramlington village. The weather was favourable, the exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables good, and the attendance of visitors numerous. The show was held in a commodious marquee, and in which were tastefully arranged the flowers, fruit, and vegetables. The band of the North Seaton Colliery was in attendance during the day and in the evening contributed excellent music for a dance, in which the lads and lasses of the village heartily joined.

SCOTSWOOD.

On Saturday, the fourth annual exhibition of the Scotswood Floral and Horticultural Society was held in the finishing room of the Northumberland Paper Mills, at Scotswood, belonging to Messrs Grace and Co. Through the exertions of Messrs E. Hodgson and J. W. Robson, the secretaries, and the committee, Saturday's show was a success. In the cottagers' class, which is the most encouraged by the society, the competition was in some cases extensive, more particularly so as regarded the vegetables. In fact, the principal feature was the excellent collection of vegetables. The plants and flowers were not so good as in past years, the dahlias, of which there was a good number, being the most attractive. Gladioli were excellent, and also the roses, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. The number of visitors at the show during the afternoon was large. The string band of Mr Spoor, Newcastle, was in attendance. In the evening the room was arranged for holding a concert, which every year has been successful in all points of view, and the proceeds from which have enabled the committee to offer many additional prizes for competition. Mr Grace, of Scotswood Villa, presided at the concert. The artists were Messrs Vardy, Jeffery, Thompson, Clark, McMillan, and Spoor, and the programme embraced all descriptions of songs, &c.

HAYDON BRIDGE.

On Saturday last, the usually quiet, pleasant village of Haydon Bridge assumed a gay and joyous aspect, being the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Haydon Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society, in which great interest was evinced by the inhabitants. The show was held in a spacious and commodious pavilion near the Anchor Inn. The plants and flowers exhibited were of great beauty and showed perfect cultivation. In the farmers' class the show of turnips and grain was excellent. At the end of the pavilion a music stand was erected, from which the Haydon Bridge Sax-horn Band discoursed sweet strains in a most admirable manner, adding greatly to the pleasure of the visitors.

RYTON.

One of the best and most successful flower shows of this season was that which was held at the pretty village of Ryton on Saturday. The show—the tenth annual show in connection with the Ryton Society—was held in a tent erected in a field a little to the west of the village, kindly lent by Mr Stokoe, of Blaydon. The interior of the tent presented a beautiful appearance, for, besides the splendid collection of plants and flowers, evergreens, ferns &c., were most plentifully used in the decorations. A finer selection of plants and flowers than were here shown it would be almost impossible to find; and as to the fruit too much cannot be said in its praise. In all respects the show far exceeded those of preceding years, excepting that there was a little falling off in the quantity, though not in the quality, of the vegetables; but this was more than made up by the increase in the show of plants and flowers. The attendance of visitors at the show was very large, and the band of the Tyne and Derwent Volunteers (Winlaton) was on the ground.

BLAYDON AND STELLA.

The fourth annual exhibition of plants, vegetables, &c., in connection with the Blaydon and Stella Floral and Horticultural Society, was held on Monday, in a marquee, erected in a field adjoining Stella House, kindly granted by Joseph Cowen, jun., Esq. Compared with previous years' shows, the exhibition of Monday showed a marked improvement. Some good extra prizes are given, which tempt many persons to compete who otherwise would not. The Recorder of Newcastle (Mr Digby Seymour) gave a silver-plated tea-pot for the best twelve dahlias, which was won by Mr May, of Bedale, who also won a silver-plated cruet stand, given by Mr R. Eadie, for the best twelve hollyhocks. Mr May's flowers were the gems of the show; in fact, they excelled in beauty and form all similar flowers shown in this district during the present season. A silver-plated butter dish, given by Miss Digby Seymour for the best twelve roses, was carried away by Mr T. Atkinson, of Winlaton, who was also the winner of the first prize of £1 for the best collection of greenhouse plants. In both the open and cottage class there was much competition, more especially with the fruit. Amongst the principal prize-takers in the various classes were Messrs L. Hurst, W. Scott, W. Turner, G. Wilson, G. Hedworth, J. Hymers, J. Haswell, W. Brown, G. Hands, T. Clarke, R. Forster, J. Cain, and J. Henderson. The judges were:—Mr G. Marr, gardener to H. C. Silvertop, Esq., Minsteracres; Mr W. Smith, gardener to J. Cowen, Esq., M.P., Stella Hall; Mr Bates, Blaydon Burn; and Mr Henderson, gardener to J. A. Cowen, Esq., Blaydon Burn. The attendance at the show was large. The band of the 2nd Tyne and Derwent Rifle Corps was in attendance. In the evening a ball was held.

TEAMS AND DUNSTAN.

The Teams and Dunstan Floral and Horticultural Society held their fourth annual show of fruits and vegetables on Tuesday. The show was held in two marquees, situated in a field belonging to Mr Askern, a short distance from Bensham. The bad weather which prevailed somewhat interfered with the success of the show, and there was a remarkable falling off in the number of entries. The quality, however, of the produce shown was of more than average excellence, being fully equal to that shown last year. This was particularly the case with regard to the display of fuschias, balsams, and other greenhouse plants and vegetables. The judges were Mr Scott, gardener to Mrs Smith, Dunstan Hill; Mr Brewis, Tanfield; Mr Auckland, Wallsend; and Mr Parring, gardener to Mr Hodgson, Low Fell. The principal prize winners were Messrs William Purves, James Thompson, George Hurst, George Arkless, and George Swinburne. A quadrille band, under the leadership of Mr Clinton, was in attendance during the day.

HEXHAM.

Amongst the floral exhibitions in South Northumberland Hexham occupies a high position. This year, the committee of management have changed their place of show from their usual, and certainly more pleasant, site in a field a little out of the town, to the chaste and beautiful Corn Exchange. This is a change which we can the more readily appreciate when the weather is wet and unfavourable, as was unfortunately the case on Wednesday. Taking into consideration the backward state of the season, the display of floral beauties was most splendid, and the sweet strains of Mr Clinton's celebrated band from Newcastle, under the leadership of Mr West, enhanced the pleasure of the scene. The floral display was as large, if not larger, than on any former occasion; and there was no deficiency in point of quality. The show of fuschias was much larger this year, and the majority of the plants were in excellent order. The dahlias were very good, and were remarkable for their roundness and beauty. Several neat ferneries were exhibited, and a splendid collection of dahlias adorned the end of the vegetable table. The gladioli, as usual, were very pretty; and the cut flowers were also deserving of special mention. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the show was well attended, and many visitors arrived by special trains.

BACKWORTH AND EAST HOLYWELL.

The members of the Backworth and East Holywell Floral and Horticultural Society held their annual exhibition on Wednesday in a marquee and a tent erected in a field adjoining Backworth Colliery. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the great reputation of the exhibition evidently had the effect of drawing a better attendance than could have been expected. The exhibition was divided into five divisions, namely, the open, the farmers, the amateurs, the agents, and the cottagers' classes, the produce in each being arranged in such a manner as to be seen to the best advantage. The show, on the whole, was equal, if not superior, to that of last year in excellence of quality. As for the vegetables, they were creditable to the growers, and spoke volumes in praise of the skill displayed by the exhibitors in the cultivation of the ground. The Cramlington Sax-horn band, under the leadership of Mr Mason, was present, and played some popular music during the afternoon, and in the evening, after the marquee and tent had been cleared, supplied the strains for a ball, which was numerously attended.

SUNDERLAND.

The annual exhibition of plants, fruits, and flowers, in connection with the Sunderland Society, took place on Wednesday, in their new ground near the Fawcett-street Railway Station, and the display was fully equal to any of the previous shows ever held by the society. Unfortunately, the ill-luck of former years, in regard to the weather, attended the exhibition, for it rained nearly the whole of the day, and consequently the very fine and extensive display of nature's products, with which the tables were filled inside the commodious marquee belonging to the Ripon Society, procured for the occasion, had comparatively few admirers of their beauty and excellence during the afternoon; but at night, about seven o'clock, the weather cleared up, and the marquee began to fill rapidly, and, being well lighted with gas, it presented a very beautiful appearance. An adjoining marquee, in which was stationed the splendid band of the First Newcastle Volunteer Artillery, attracted a crowded assemblage, and a great treat was afforded them by the fine selections of music performed.

OUR CONVICTS.

In the year 1865, with the population of England estimated at about 21,000,000, there were (not reckoning summary convictions before magistrates for minor offences) 12,353 persons who after trial before a court of justice were sentenced to imprisonment (the majority of them for not more than six months), and 2,081 who were sentenced to penal servitude. This last number are our convicts; and the criminal tables of the last thirty years do not show in any other year so small a number as 2,081 persons sentenced to the greater punishment of penal servitude or transportation. An analysis of the sentences of 1865 also shows a striking decrease in the number condemned to more than seven years of punishment; only 268 such sentences were passed in 1865. Only twelve life sentences were passed. All this indicates a decline in the amount of serious crime. The directors of the English Convict Prisons, presenting their report for 1865, are able to state that there are only 81 convicts under sentence of penal servitude for life, and 51 of these are confirmed invalids, many of them paralyzed and bed ridden. The Government have been able to dispense with the cells hitherto rented in the county prisons at Leicester, Beford, Northampton, Aylesbury, and Nottingham. In the course of the year 2,463 convicts were received into the Government prisons—2,096 males and 394 females. 134 of the males and 28 of the females were persons received back on account of the revocation of their license to be at large before the expiration of their sentence, and 511 of the males and 143 of the females had been before convicted. The number of males reconvicted shows a marked decrease, but the proportion of reconvictions among female convicts has increased, and is very large. The number of licenses revoked shows an increase, owing to the stringency of the provisions of the new Penal Servitude Act. The Directors report that in the last twelve years 21,052 males and 3,114 female convicts have been set at large in England, either by expiration of their sentence or on license. In the year 1865 2,030 male and 402 female convicts were discharged on license, which is now so generally the manner of exit from the convict prisons that only 129 males and 34 females went out by expiration of their sentence. The large proportion of reconvictions among female convicts is due partly to the fact that the majority leave them often in local prisons before coming to the convict prisons, and are confirmed worthless characters. The superintendent of Brixton Prisons mentions an instance of a crafty, selfish woman who in every prison she has been in has contrived to dupe some officer to obtain forbidden supplies for her. In the prison a cell for refractory women has been built so isolated that the occupant can neither hear nor be heard, and the intense solitude is found very deterring. The medical officer notices that as a rule the women who are sentenced to a second or third period of penal servitude come in in decidedly better health than those who are under a first sentence, and states that medically there would be no objection to a second servitude being made more rigorous than the first. The number of female reconvictions is attributable partly to their return to evil influences, and difficulty in obtaining employment on discharge. It is satisfactory to learn that the Carlisle Memorial Refuge (in Queen-square) for female convicts, opened last year, is working successfully, and a similar refuge in Hammersmith for Roman Catholic convicts has since been opened; admission to these refuges will be obtained by good conduct and industry in prison, as shown by marks obtained. The Prisoners' Aid Society in London also continues its good work, and has during the year undertaken the cases of 516 men and 61 women; and like societies have been established in Staffordshire, Leeds, and Liverpool. The expenditure of convict prisons for the year was £243,850; in the preceding year it was £252,875. The value of the work done in the year by male convict labour at Portland, Chatham, and Portsmouth, with a daily average of 2,945 men employed, was £93,079. The female convicts have knitted a large supply of worsted socks for the army and the clothing of the convict establishments abroad is now manufactured in the convict prisons as far as possible. Convicts are now almost exclusively employed on Government work; slop work and contract work for private firms have been nearly discontinued. The directors believe that the system now in force in English convict prisons, of limited remissions of time, governed strictly by the measure of actual work performed, and forfeiture of advantages already gained in case of misconduct, is the true plan for dealing with convicts. They think the general state of the prisons now satisfactory. The convicts are worked hard, and the dietary is no more than rigid medical investigation justifies. The new system of separation and classification works well; and communication between convicts, even on the public works, is scarcely practicable. Books of mere amusement, of an uninstructive character, are excluded from the library; every infraction of discipline, especially violence to officers and trafficking, which at one time was very rife, has been promptly punished; and, on the other hand, the tendency of all the regulations is to encourage the convicts to industry and good conduct. The Inspector-General of French Prisons has recently borne testimony to our penal institutions as worthy of imitation by other countries.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The annual inspection of the First Newcastle Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Allhusen, took place on the Town Moor, on Saturday evening. The corps, since its formation, has ever maintained a very high position—if not the highest position—amongst the volunteer artillery corps of the North of England; and all who have seen the corps during the marches out—which are frequent—or at inspections, will readily acquiesce in the high eulogiums passed upon the officers and members on Saturday, by Colonel Coxe, R.A. the inspecting officer of Volunteer artillery for the northern district. Since the last inspection the strength of the corps has been materially increased, by the formation of a company, in connection with Messrs. Spencer's Steel Works, Newburn, under the command of Capt. Spencer. The heavy batteries formed in Grainger-street a little after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, under Major Hassell, and the Light and Howitzer detachments formed in Grey Street, and afterwards marched to the Town Moor. The two bands in connection with the corps—the Newcastle band under Mr Clinton, and the Newburn band, under Mr Watson, accompanied them to the place of inspection, within the race course, opposite to the Grand Stand. As is usually the case on such occasions, the attendance of spectators was large, but did not come up to the attendance of former years. This, no doubt, was owing to the threatening state of the weather. Fortunately, however, the weather was fine during the time of inspection. The rank and file of the corps num bers 275 men; of these 224 assembled for inspection, the remaining 51 being absent. In connection with the corps there is a colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 3 staff, and 18 serjeants. It possesses 40 draught horses, and 20 riding horses. The Light Field Battery consists of four 9-pounder Armstrong guns, and was under the command of Captain Jackson and Lieutenant Dale. The Howitzer division, consists of two 24 pounder Howitzers, was under Captain H. C. Armstrong. The 18 pounder battery consists of four 18-pounder guns, and was under Major Hassell, Captain Schlesinger, Captain Spencer, Lieutenant Mactear, Adjutant Broadhurst, and other officers. All the detachments were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Allhusen. Shortly after five o'clock Colonel Coxe, the inspecting officer, arrived on the moor, and was attended by Captain Sergison, Captain Jennings, Lieutenant Lawrence, Lieutenant Collins, and Lieutenant Birkett, belonging to the detachment of the 4th Hussars, at present stationed at the Newcastle Barracks. The corps was then put through the usual field evolutions, and whatever was done, was done well, not a fault being found. The inspection over, the men were drawn up, and addressed by the inspecting officer, who congratulated the men on their efficiency. This concluded the proceedings, and the corps marched back to the town, where the men were disbanded.

GREAT MEETING OF COLLIERS AT BARNSLEY.

A large meeting of colliers was held, on Monday, at Barnsley. At twelve o'clock the great mass assembled in the Churchfield, at which time there could not have been fewer than from 10,000 to 12,000 persons present. A procession was formed, and, preceded by 12 brass bands, the men—all of whom wore white rosettes—marched to the grounds at Beechfield, where the meeting was held. There were 28 lodges or districts represented, all of which had handsome silk flags and banners, and the gathering altogether was of a very imposing character. Mr John Normansell was called to the chair, and in commencing the proceedings he gave an outline of the proceedings of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association for the last year. He said that during that time they had increased the number of their members by 3,000, had paid large sums to the sick, and no less than £620 to other trades requiring aid. For the furtherance of the weighing clause at collieries—and which the colliers considered was of the first importance—they had expended £1,513; and paid more than £4,000 for strikes and lock outs. The Association were now paying 5s. per week to the widows of all members who lost their lives whilst following their business, and 1s. for every child under 12 years of age. They were also endeavouring to establish a superannuation fund for members who were unable, through age or infirmity, to work. Mr David Moulson moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the miners of South Yorkshire, having felt the benefits which arise from their being united to defend their interests,—benefits which appear in their improved social position and the self-respect resulting therefrom, as well as the confidence inspired by the knowledge that they are protected by a powerful organisation—resolve to continue their efforts to extend the advantages of the Association to all who are not members of it; and, in order to accomplish this, pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to increase the membership of the Association, and generally to uphold the interests of working miners." The resolution was seconded by Mr Ward, and carried with enthusiasm. Mr Philip Casey stated the cause of the strike which has continued for 36 weeks at the extensive collieries of Messrs Newton, Chambers, and Co., Thorncliffe and Chapeltown, and which had cost the Association nearly £4,000. The firm had refused to give the five per cent. advance to 14 sets at the latter part of last year, and weekly pays. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to tender its sincere thanks to the men of Thorncliffe who have for a period of 36 weeks so nobly resisted the lock out imposed on them by their employers, and pledges itself to support them to the uttermost in still further contending for the points at issue, viz. weekly pays and five per cent. advance." The meeting further rejoices to find that the Drift, Staindrop, and Folly Main men have latterly come forward to support the just claims of the men locked out, and expresses the hope that they will continue to support those claims with all their power until a satisfactory arrangement be come to." The resolution was seconded by Mr Wilkinson, supported by Mr Williams, of Liverpool, and adopted. The following resolutions were also agreed to:—"That experience having shown the system of inspection of mines under the Mines Inspection Act, is totally inadequate to the requirements of mining operations and the safety of those employed therein, this meeting rejoices that the matter has been inquired into by a Committee of the House of Commons during the past session of Parliament with a view to its amendment, and tenders its best thanks to the Council of the National Association of Miners for the efficient manner in which the complaints of the workmen were laid before that Committee." "That this meeting is of opinion that the law in relation to contract of service between masters and workmen is one-sided and unjust, and ought to be repealed or amended, and seeing that the Select Committee of the House of Commons have recently declared the law as it stands, to be objectionable; this meeting hereby pledges itself to support the executive committee, morally and pecuniarily, in their endeavours to amend the law by a bill on the subject next session in Parliament."

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A GAMEKEEPER AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

On Monday at the West Hartlepool Sessions, Isaac Atkinson, an under-gamekeeper in the employment Mr F. Milbanke, Harte, near Hartlepool, was charged with shooting with intent to murder Edward Styzaker, a fireman on board one of the screw steamers trading from Stockton to the Continent. On the afternoon of the 30th ult. the prisoner and the prosecutor had been drinking together at a public-house at West Hartlepool. They both were a little worse for drink, and in the course of conversation fell out about some expression one of them had uttered. They got to very high words, and went into the street to fight. The prisoner had a gun with him. He was very much excited at the prosecutor, who was abusing him; and when they got into the middle of the street the prisoner swearing, pulled the trigger up off the nipple of the gun and said he would shoot the prosecutor. Styzaker heeded not the threat, and remained in front of the muzzle of the gun quite firm, and the prisoner pulled the trigger, but the cap missed fire. He raised the trigger twice, and both times the cap missed. Some people who were about Whitby-street at the time witnessed the act, and, alarmed at the danger Styzaker was in, called out. The prisoner put the hand into his pocket when he found the cap would not go off, and took out another cap and deliberately placed it on the nipple of the gun. He was just in the act of raising the gun to his shoulder again, when Mr Wright, of the Victoria Hotel, who was attracted by the cries outside, sprang from his bar and seized the muzzle of the gun just as the prisoner was taking aim. The prosecutor then gave the prisoner in charge. Both were taken to the police station, and, on Sergeant Newton examining the gun, found it was loaded with a full charge of powder and shot. The prisoner was much excited when locked up. When the case came on for hearing on Monday, Mr J. T. Belk, solicitor for the prisoner, said the prosecutor had arranged not to prosecute. Styzaker was present, and said that he declined prosecuting as he was of as excitable a temperament himself when in liquor, and he found that the prisoner was a married man and he did not wish to injure him. Mr W. S. Grey, the presiding magistrate, said it was a very serious offence, but as the prosecutor was desirous of withdrawing the charge, they would allow the prisoner liberty, and trusted it would be a caution to him for the future.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT BACKWORTH COLLIERY.

An accident occurred at a late hour on Tuesday evening, at Backworth Colliery, situate about eight or nine miles north east of this town, and which, but for a most fortunate circumstance—that of human beings or other shafts not being interfered with by the accident—would have inevitably been a repetition of the sad doings at the memorable Hartley fatality. Near eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, a screener named Richard Simm, employed at the heap of "Backworth B pit, was engaged pouring some naptha from a large tin can in a cabin on the bank, and in which the naptha is stored, when he allowed some of the naptha to fall out of the tin can, and, his lighted lamp being near, the effect was an immediate explosion. There being several lamps in the cabin—all employed by the workmen at the screens at bank-top for night work—and filled with naptha, the flames spread with astounding rapidity, and soon leaping from the cabin to the wood and coal screens, which were all of timber, the flames were not immediately confined, the fire caught the huge wooden work at the top of the shaft, the bratticing, the coal and screen sheds, and soon the whole of the works at bank was one roaring mass of fire. Occupying a position raised, if anything, above the dead level country which surrounds the colliery for about five miles, the fire was seen far and wide, and speedily hundreds of colliers from the adjacent works were congregated on the pit heap, endeavouring—without the faintest hope of success—to stay the rapidly spreading flames. All was of no use, however; although hands, numerous, strong, and willing, were found to exert themselves and their efforts found themselves unable to cope with the flames. Although the small engine belonging to the colliery, yet the tarry wood, the light structure, and the wind were against them, and it was evident nothing could save the buildings. The cabins, their contents, and in fact every vestige of woodwork were burnt to ashes. The pulley-ways were quickly levelled with the ground, and the huge wheels came to earth from their lofty position with a tremendous crash, happily injuring no one. Both wheels are cracked with the heat and rendered useless. The cages employed in the shaft are not recoverable, all now remaining of them being unshapely pieces of iron, twisted by the fire and heat into all sorts of fantastic shapes. For a few moments, but only a few—after the fire was discovered it was not perceived by the men around the glaring pit head that the shaft to the fire was the down-cast one, and that the fire was going down the shaft. The men would go to their workings, and the pit hewers and the men in the workings, where about forty men and lads had just entered for the "back night" shift. From these, too, but a few moments before the sudden outbreak took place, an equal number of men and boys had been brought up and were still standing on the bank top, when the fire commenced. The scene, also the concourse in this district, of hundreds of men, women, and children congregated about the pit heap, uttering the most heartrending cries for the safety of those who stood in such imminent danger below was witnessed, and it was not till assurance was given that easy mode of escape by the upcast of A pit was at the disposal of the men, that quietness was restored. Mr Richardson, viewer, having been specially sent for, the engineman at once despatched men to the A pit to render such assistance as might be required, and gave warning of the danger raging in the workings. Consequently the first thing done was to get the men out, and the men were brought to bank at the A pit, and the ponies, numbering about fifty, were removed to places of safety. Messengers, in the meantime, had been dispatched for aid, and assistance, and on Wednesday morning the Tynemouth fire-engine, in charge of P.C. Cay, hurried out, but their services were of little avail beyond protecting the engine house, which was in the vicinity. The fire did not having been got under till four o'clock on Wednesday morning, consequently the men have been temporarily thrown out of employment. This mishap occurred in an unfortunate time. A similar accident occurred at the colliery six years ago; the brakesman's lamp set fire to the same part of the woodwork at the pit heap, and remains burnt were not sent, but beyond this no other accident to any of the men happened at the fire. Some days will elapse ere operations are resumed at the pit.

Miscellaneous News.

A few days ago 200 Italian organ-men and Italian itinerants in the musical line of varied character left England for America to ply their art.

The Glasgow authorities propose to expend £1,250,000 in buying up the worst parts of the city and improving it.

Queen Emma was recently visited at Washington by a delegation of Indians in full costume, with their wives and papooses.

Mdme. Ristori has arrived in Paris with her dramatic company on her way to America.

The *Turin Gazette* mentions that Mr Gladstone is expected in Rome, and intends to remain there for three months.

The arrangements for the despatch of reinforcements to Canada are being energetically proceeded with, and in a short time there will be some 16,000 regular troops in our North American provinces.

Two curious sales by auction are advertised in Paris. One is to consist of braces having belonged to various distinguished characters, and the second of newspaper bands, of which the most ancient bears the date 1660.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has appointed Mr Francis Henry Bacon, of Lincoln's Inn, to be one of the revising barristers for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Mr Beales.

Charivari represents a Prussian general sitting on a marble bench in a public garden smoking a cigar. A pretty little girl whom he has just caressed says to him, "General, my papa likes you very much." "What is your papa's business, my dear?" "He makes wooden legs."

The new club which is to be established in London under the title of the "M. M." The new club is intended for the exclusive use of men of mind, and hence it has been deeply christened the "M. M." The promoters will doubtless publish the names of the first batch of men of mind.—*Court Journal*.

A spurious Tennyson has appeared in London. He is so like him that he has already been forced to part with several locks of hair, as the ladies who are fond of "heirlooms" would take no denial, and believed the double of Tennyson was the real man, and only endeavouring to escape lionising. He is a cheesemonger of Cheshire.—*Court Journal*.

On Saturday, a boat was upset off Greypoint, in the Lough of Belfast, and its three occupants, two young men, named Hugh Thompson and James Sheils, with a little boy whose name has not yet been ascertained, were drowned.

Mr Emanuel Weiss, of Pennsylvania, has proposed to the American Government a plan for producing opium in the South. The poppy from which opium is obtained is a native of Northern Mexico, and is found in great quantities in the valley of the Santa Cruz river.

On Saturday, an explosion of fulminating powder occurred at a licensed percussion cap manufactory belonging to Messrs Kynoch and Co., known as the Caledonian Works, Witton, near Birmingham, by which a young man named John Ivers was instantaneously killed, and a portion of the manufactory utterly demolished.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—The *Times* gives a long column to a letter from "S. G. O.," who has arrived at the conclusion that bribery is "one of the worst sources of evil that have ever cursed a land." He believes that "a vote for a borough is a positive affliction; any price for it an unquestionable advantage;" and he winds up by suggesting, as a remedy, that bribery should be made "criminally penal." Another writer in the same journal advocates the principle of making it felony to bribe, and adopts the suggestion that all election expenses ought to be paid by the county or borough, and not by the candidate.

MAKING HANGING EASY.—The *New York Herald*, describing an execution which recently took place at the Tombs, says that from long experience Mr Isaacs has ascertained that men standing under the gallows, if their attention is not otherwise directed, will nerve themselves up, and so extend the muscles that it is almost impossible to break their neck, and therefore their sufferings is greatly increased. To avoid this, and upon a truly humanitarian principle, he endeavours to attract their attention to something else; and in the case of Friery he told him that after he drew the black cap over his face he wanted him (Friery) to tell him if he could see him nod his head, as that would be the signal for the execution. Of course the prisoner looked, and as the nod was made a signal from the sheriff made the drop come down with a bang; and that was the last of Barnard Friery upon this earth.

On Friday, a young woman was found lying insensible on Woolwich Common, apparently in a state of extreme destitution, and on being conveyed to the casual ward received proper attention, but it was found that the sufferer was so affected by disease, want, and exposure, that there was no hope of her recovery, and after lingering a few hours she expired. A woman who lived near was sent for to lay out the body, which she no sooner saw than she became deeply affected, and said, "Oh! it is my own daughter." It then transpired that the deceased had left home about four years ago, and had since been leading an irregular life.

A letter from Egypt announces that the grand caravan which had been charged to carry the presents of the Sultan to the tomb of the Prophet has just made its entry, on its return, into the city of Cairo, in the midst of a considerable crowd. The Mahil, or sacred carpet, which during the year just finished had covered the coffin of Mahomet, was carried by a white camel, followed by twenty others richly caparisoned. The troops, drawn up on the principal square, presented arms, and this relic, so precious for all good Mussulmans, was deposited in the citadel with great ceremony. There were no sick among the pilgrims, and when they left Mecca not a single case of epidemic was reported.

M. Mensorski, of Vienna, confirms M. Brucke's observations that diffused solar light, instead of being perfectly white, is tinged with red, just as the flames of gas or lamps are tinged with yellow. Diffused light received at noon through a cloudy sky deviates by 1-22nd part of the chromatic circle from the extreme red of the spectrum towards the violet. The light of burning magnesium, which appears to be so like sunlight, has also a tinge of violet.—*Galignani*.

An extraordinary discovery was made at the village of Bonsall, near Matlock Bath, last week. The boarded floor of a room on the ground floor of a house in the Upper Town was taken up for the purpose of being replaced by a new one, when the centre beam was found to be resting on 29 horses' skulls! The lower jaws were all gone, having been detached probably for the purpose of allowing them to rest more solidly, or otherwise having decayed away. There is a tradition in the village that a battle was once fought on Bonsall Moor, and it is inferred that these remains were obtained from thence.

CURIOUS WELSH ADDRESS.—A friend has favoured me with the following address of a clergyman, taken from the clerical list of the Bangor diocese:—"Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerbwllllysiliogogo, Anglesey." The meaning of which is—

Llanfair, pwll, gwyngyll
St. Mary's Church, of the pool, of the white hazel
goger, bwll, tysiliogogo
grove, or rather near, the pool, of St. Tysilio Gog.—*Notes and Queries*.

The *Weekly Register* relates the life of "the Very Rev. Mother Maria di Mathias, foundress of the Order of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood," whose death took place about two days ago. In the course of this brief biography the reader is informed that "the first time it became necessary for her to communicate with the ecclesiastical authorities on the subject of her intended institute—being unable to write, which she had never been taught—she knelt down before the crucifix with her pen in her hand, and He who is the wisdom of God miraculously enabled her to form the letters and find the fitting expressions for conveying her meaning to the bishop. That letter has been religiously preserved."

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—One morning last week a loving couple presented themselves at Braddan Church, for the purpose of being united in the bonds of wedlock. The intention of their intention had been conveyed too late to the worthy vicar of the parish, who on the messenger's arrival had set out on his accustomed parochial round. The loving couple waited in the church until a quarter to twelve, when fortunately for them an English clergyman happened to stroll into the sacred edifice, and being informed of the position of affairs, volunteered his services; and presenting his card to the son of the parish clerk, the holy ceremony was proceeded with to the great satisfaction of the fishmonger and the loving damsel.—*Mona's Herald*.

A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following:—"A few Sabbaths ago, while a minister was conducting public worship in one of the West Mainland churches, the service was interrupted by the entrance of a goose. The psalm had just been given out, and the congregation were beginning to sing, when the circumstance attracted the attention of the precentor, who so far forgot himself that he lost the tune. During the silence which consequently intervened the minister whispered to one of the office bearers to put out the goose. The office bearer, being ignorant of the presence of a bona fide animal of the species, thought it was the precentor that was referred to and laid hold of him with the intention of executing his instructions, which he would have done, had not the congregation, and the precentor not made a powerful resistance."—*Orcadian*.

Mr John Stuart Mill was asked at the close of the session whether he was knocked up by his Parliamentary labours. He replied, "No; but I am fatigued by the labour of listening to words which said nothing." Mr Mill is one of the most conscientious members that ever entered the House. He was present early and late, and seemed to listen to foolish talk as sedulously as if a Plato had been speaking. But such steady attendance and such patient attention must have been a great lore to him; and one does not wonder that on the day after the prorogation our philosopher took wing across the sea to his favourite Avignon, on the Rhone. Mr Mill's wife died and is buried at Avignon, and he has bought a house there, that he may be near the last resting-place of one with whom he lived so long and so happily, and to whom he has left us in the noble and beautiful dedication of his "Liberty "to her "beloved and deplored memory," who was "the inspirer and in part the author of all that is best in his writings."—*Illustrated Times*.

TOTAL WRECK OF THREE ENGLISH SHIPS OFF BOMBAY.—A private telegram received in Liverpool on Monday in anticipation of details by the Overland mail, confirms a previous announcement as to the wreck of three English merchantmen off the harbour of Bombay, near a place called Alibang. The names of the wrecked vessels are the Themis, Zenobia, and Vernon, the two former being Liverpool owned ships, and the latter a London ship. The owners would appear to have been very unexpected and severe, and it is thought that the ill-fated ships were running out to sea when the catastrophe occurred. As to the fate of the crew of each vessel the telegram is silent. The Themis was a fine North American built vessel of 800 tons burthen, and was classed A1 at Lloyd's for seven years; the Zenobia was a comparatively new ship—having been built in 1863—of 1,416 tons register, holding a first-class rank at Lloyd's, and owned in Liverpool by Messrs Rathbone Bros. The Vernon was an equally good vessel, of 911 tons, and, as we said before, was owned in London. We understand that the cargoes, which were very valuable, of these vessels will stand a very poor chance of being saved.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—M. L. D. Girard, a French engineer, proposes to get rid of steam, and altogether do away with the wheels on railways. The invention is based on the principle that, if water be introduced between them, two metal surfaces will glide on each other, much in the fashion that a block of ice will pass, with only the smallest degree of friction, across a frozen lake. Each carriage is furnished with four slides, or what might not inaptly be described as skates, which fit closely on the rails, the surface of which is twenty centimetres in breadth. In the upper part of the skates is a small groove pierced with holes, from which tubes pass to a reservoir in the carriage containing water subjected to a violent pressure by means of compressed air. By simply turning a cock a stream of this water is made to pass between the slides or skates and the rails. So much for the one and decidedly the best, because most feasible and useful part of the invention. In place of wheels M. Girard proposes to use small paddles placed under the carriages. These paddles to be turned by jets of water thrown up from a tube laid between the rails, and receiving water from a reservoir at very high pressure, the jet being directed horizontally in the direction the train is to move by means of stop-cocks placed at intervals of fifty yards. The invention is said to have received the support of the Emperor, and a short line has been constructed at La Jonchere, near Bougival, between Paris and St. Germain.

ANOTHER CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NAVVIES.—On Monday morning a special messenger arrived at Lewes from East Grinstead with intelligence to Lieut.-Col. Mackay that another conflict of a serious character had taken place between the English and foreign navvies employed on the East Grinstead and Groombridge Railway, that another fight was hourly expected, that the navvies were determined to fight it out, and that the whole police force in the neighbourhood was totally inadequate to quell the disturbance. Col. Mackay at once gathered all the men at his disposal in Lewes, and started by train to East Grinstead, and thence to the locality where the riot took place. It appears that great jealousy has for some time existed between the English and foreign navvies employed on the railway in question, in consequence of the latter working for less money than the English will work for. On Saturday night a disturbance took place between them, the English and foreign navvies, at Cowden, in the borders of Sussex, and a fight took place, knives and sticks being, it is alleged, freely used, and in the encounter two Englishmen were seriously injured. The police were soon on the spot, and succeeded in apprehending three foreigners, and in somewhat quelling the riot. On Sunday night an attack was made by the English, armed with bludgeons, upon the huts occupied by the foreigners, whom they drove out. They then dispersed. It was fully expected on Monday from threats and admissions made, that reinforcements to the number of 200 would march from Markbeech and assist their comrades in finally driving out the foreigners from the neighbourhood.—*Surrey Standard*.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday the residence of Mr Charles Dickenson Sturge (of the well-known firm of J. and C. Sturge, corn merchants), of Frederick-street, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was the scene of a determined attempt to murder an elderly lady, Mrs Clarke, who has lived in the family many years. The Sturges and their connections are generally known and esteemed for their unwonted philanthropy and active benevolence towards the indigent classes, and especially amongst the sick poor; and it is not unusual to find crowds of applicants daily at the door of Mr Sturge's house seeking alms. About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a poorly clad woman, named Maria Jones, residing in St. John's, Ladywood, walked up to the house in a somewhat excited manner and knocked at the door. One of the female domestics answered the summons, and in reply to the woman's application for relief, the latter was shown into one of the rooms until one of the lady members of the family came to her. In a few moments Mrs M. Clarke, who is nearly 80 years of age, made her appearance, when the woman Jones rushed at her and stabbed her in the throat with a carving knife which she had in her possession. The shrieks of the old lady brought immediate assistance, and Mr George Elkington, surgeon, who resided only a few yards off, promptly attended, and dressed the wound, which is a very dangerous one, and will in all probability prove fatal. The would-be murderess attempted to escape from the house in the confusion consequent on the discovery of the outrage, but was subsequently apprehended.—There is every reason to believe that the prisoner is insane.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Some of the operations which have already resulted from the use of the Atlantic telegraph are sufficient to show the immense changes in the commercial relations of Europe and America which will be brought about through that channel. For example: A firm in Liverpool, on Tuesday last, sent an order to a house in this city for a cargo of grain; on the following Thursday the New York firm sent back a telegram that the grain had been purchased, put on board ship, and that the bills of lading would be forwarded by the steamer of Saturday, and the amount drawn for. In ordinary times it would have required at least six weeks to do as much as this; while in the old times, before steamships, it would have required full three months. It is not to the telegraph alone that such marvellous feats of business are owing, but to the improved methods of loading ships with grain by floating elevators. It is no unusual thing now for one of the great steamships to arrive, discharge a full cargo and take on board another, and depart on the return passage within four or five days' time.—*New York Independent*.

THE HISTORY OF A RACEHORSE.—The *Illustrated London News* gives a curious account of the vicissitudes of the life of The Cure, a famous racing sire. The Cure began his career well, winning the Champagne Stakes, but afterwards gradually went down in the world until he found himself at Lord Airlie's breeding establishment in Scotland, where, as he was not much thought of as a sire, an attempt was made to turn him into a hunter. But he declined to fire at his leaps, and after he had broken a groom's leg he was eventually disposed of, lame, for 7s 6d to a doctor. This gentleman managed to get him sound again, and rode him for several years as a hack in his practice, occasionally racing him a little with tolerable success. But some of his stock had in the meantime come "out," and were running pretty well, Lampton especially; and so The Cure was sold again for £50, and some contingencies to go back to England, where he was actually placed second to Voltigeur for the 100 Sovereign Prize for thorough-bred stallions at the Cleveland Show. This seven-and-sixpenny horse was eventually let to the Royal stud at Hampton Court, where one of his yearlings actually fetched 1,000 guineas. The Cure is now in his 17th year, and his star is again on the decline. He fetched at the hammer 20 guineas last week at York.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

APPREHENSION OF A MAN FOR MURDER COMMITTED NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO.—On the 4th December, 1862, a woman named Read, the wife of a tinker living in Thurlow-street, Liverpool, was murdered by her husband. He knocked her down, kicked her, and stabbed her with a knife, which he afterwards threw into a sewer. The murderer made his escape, and succeeded in evading apprehension until the 20th ultimo. Intimation was given to the Liverpool police that Read was in New York, and Marsden, one of the Liverpool detectives, was sent over there. On Monday, a letter, dated "New York, 20th August," was received by Superintendent Kehoe, the head of the Liverpool detective force, from Marsden, stating that he arrived at New York on the 10th. He received the assistance of the New York police, and on Saturday, the 18th, discovered that Read was confined in Brooklyn gaol for ten days, for having been drunk and disorderly. After a communicating with the British Consul, Read was given into the custody of the English officer, who lodged him in a New York gaol for safety until the necessary papers warranting his transmission to Liverpool are received from Washington. Mary Rogers, the woman who saw Read stab his wife and throw the knife into the sewer (who was taken by Marsden to New York to identify Read), recognised Read immediately upon seeing him. Read does not deny the charge made against him. Marsden informs Mr Kehoe that he purposed sailing with the prisoner in the City of London, which is due in Liverpool on Wednesday next.

A working printer, named Thomas O'Flanagan, has just died in Dublin, at the age of 90, whose career was somewhat curious and interesting. He was actively employed as a compositor up to literally within a few hours of his death on the *Nation* newspaper, whose Irish "patriotic" opinions he shared. Seventy years ago he was a journeyman printer on the *Press*, the then organ of the "United Irishmen," and used to boast that he had, with his own hands, "set up" the manuscript of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. O'Flanagan at that time, as a sworn brother, was one of the armed bodyguard of the Geraldine, and took part in an encounter with Major Sirr and his force in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street, Dublin. On a subsequent occasion he saved Major Sirr's life, when one of the disaffected was about to fire upon him from a window, by striking the pistol out of the man's hand. O'Flanagan spent a subsequent portion of his life in London, and filled a responsible position as a chief printer on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* in its best days. As he had been acquainted with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'Connor, and Emmet during the Irish crisis, so was he, at a later period, in 1848, familiarly known to Gavan Duffy, Thomas Davis, and John Mitchell, as one of the *Nation* staff. In 1848 he was arrested, along with others employed upon the paper when it was seized, on the eve of the Ballingarry *emeute* after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but detained in prison for but a few days, there being no charge against him or his fellow printers of complicity in the insurrection. When, shortly afterwards, an entertainment was given by his colleagues to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a journeyman printer, it was not supposed that he would retain his physical and mental powers, and be able to earn his daily bread, as he did, for close upon twenty years more.

JUDGE LYNCH IN LONDON.—The following shameful bill was lately distributed in London. It was appropriately headed with black, after the death notices of the Irish assassins:—"The Monster Ex-Governor Eyre!—This wholesale murderer will be tried by a jury of ten thousand working men at a torch-light meeting on Clerkenwell Green, Monday evening next, September 3, and if found guilty will be burnt in effigy on a gallows with our wishes that we should like to serve him and his aristocratic entertainers in the flesh. The judge will take the chair in front of the Sessions House, at seven o'clock. By order of the great meeting held in Bartholomew Close, August 30." On Monday evening the meeting was held according to the above announcement. The judgment seat was a van, which was crowded not only by the elite of the 10,000 jury, composed of men whose names have been familiar of late as leaders in other demonstrations, but by some of the lowest of the followers. The judge and jury had evidently made up their minds to find their culprit guilty, for they had brought with them a well got-up effigy, which had been made at some pains and expense. The execution of the sentence which would have been passed was premature, for the unlucky effigy by some accident caught fire before its time, and was quickly consumed by the flames. Perhaps it was owing to the irritation produced by this vengeance before its time that the speeches delivered by the judges and jury were particularly bitter. The first subject of the meeting was bitterly denounced; but, if possible, those who were termed "his aristocratic abettors, the dwellers in ducal mansions, who never earned 2d. in their lives," who did nothing to make this nation great, and had "no sympathy or feeling for the toilers who made England what she is," were still more heartily denounced, while the working-man was described as warmly sympathising with his "brother proletarians," whether black or white, all over the world. American institutions were held up as the model of what English working men should strive to make in this country. One speaker said plainly, "We are all Republicans in heart," but there was a hearty agreement with the speaker as he proceeded to describe the Queen as the best Sovereign the country had had since Alfred the Great, and he appeared to be arguing that this very excellence had been the means of suppressing the latent Republican tendencies of the masses. While the speech-making was going on, however, there were Sunday passing criticisms in the crowd, and one critic especially blamed the speaker for going so far back as the time of Alfred the Great, a period, he remarked (and he was not one of the "roughs,") of "about two centuries ago." The bitter speaking was at one time so fierce and energetic that two men had to keep constant hold of one orator's legs to prevent him toppling over the side of the van in one of his sweeping outbursts, and as it was, he did lasting injury to a "brother proletarian's" hat by bringing his fist down with a crushing warmth of action upon that adornment of a head located beneath. As the warm language got less warm the crowd thinned, resolutions in accordance with the spirit of the promoters of the meeting were passed, and the demonstration closed.—*Times*.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF COUNT BISMARCK'S POLICY.—The *Monde* expresses great indignation at the conduct of Prussia in annexing so many states and in emasculating others to her own profit. The revolution effected in Germany, it observes, has gone far beyond what its partisans could have hoped for or its enemies feared. The domination of King William over all Germany is now only a question of time, as no man seriously reflecting, the writer remarks, can possibly believe in a German union of the South; the irresolution of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden has sealed their fate, and reduced them to the position of being subservient to the influence of Prussia, if not subject to her will. "The great powers," says our contemporary, "contemplate without wincing these royal expropriations caused by Prussian ambition. Nevertheless the expulsion of the princes and the annexation of the populations still strike the public conscience. Hanover has just been denationalised and absorbed by Prussia with a rapidity and a violence that rouse the indignation of all honest men in Germany. The independence of that country, guaranteed by so many treaties, disappears at a single stroke of the pen. The royal family and the Hanoverian people were living in the most complete union. It was not the taste of the populations that threw them into the arms of Prussia; Count De Bismarck has not dared to appeal to a regular manifestation of public opinion. The conquest is the more iniquitous that Hanover was the more attached to its own dynasty and felt the less sympathy for Prussia. The right of war excuses such conduct, we may be told. It does—but on certain conditions. Had Hanover declared war on Prussia? The annexation has no other motive than the wish of King William and the utility of a territorial aggrandisement for Prussia. Such motives legalise all possible crimes. The King of Saxony will preserve his title. But what is the value of a name without power? What is a king without an army? Is it even probable that King John will consent to play this humiliating part? The Northern Confederation at this moment comprises 29 millions of inhabitants; and there is some difficulty in distinguishing the annexed from the co-federates. The reality is that the different sovereignties which formed the old German Confederation are blotted out by a single rule. The Democratic journals rejoice at the blow aimed at the principle of the old royalties. There is no disguising the fact—royal right is everywhere overthrown. What astonishes us is the indifference of the great states. The corporation of kings is evidently dissolved. Sovereigns hereditary or sovereigns elect no longer stretch forth a hand to each other, or try to profit by their reciprocal mishaps. The present is a game at which the small folk are first sacrificed, and at which the great will in the end devour each other. Annexation becomes the common law. The eighteenth century was distinguished by the partition of Poland; that event becomes the starting point of the new rule of right. As we are unceasingly told of the progress of civilisation and liberty, it may not be useless to point out that annexations in former times were very rare, almost impossible. A people could change its sovereign by being annexed to another nation. The first condition of such changes was always the maintenance of the laws and customs of the populations; self-government was protected by the *jus gentium*. At this day whole masses of people are torn away from their traditions and dearest interests, and fused by violence into another organisation."

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.

Office :..........FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian* :—

Tuesday, Sept. 11 ....Leadgate.
" " ....Consett.
Wednesday " 12 ....Shotley Bridge.
" " ....Blackhill.
" " ....Consett.
Thursday " 13 ....Dipton
" " ....Catchgate.
" " ....Annfield Plain.
" " ....Lanchester.
" " ....Leadgate.
" " ....Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

Local and District News.

ACCIDENT AT BURNOPFIELD.—On Friday evening a lad named English, 14 years of age, while riding on some waggons the Burnopfield Colliery, where he had been at work, slipped between them, and five of them passed over him. He was alive when taken up, but he died within an hour afterwards.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT LANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening, a temperance meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, Mr J. Hodgson, Consett, in the chair. The subject and principles of teetotalism were brought before the minds of a fair audience by Messrs. I. Unsworth, J. Evans, and T. Harrison, of Consett. At the close of the meeting three signed the pledge.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday, a woman named Elizabeth Sisterson, aged 64, who lived by herself in a cottage at Andrew's House, near Marley Hill, was found dead in her bed by a relation named Thomas Sisterson. She was last seen alive on the previous day. No marks of violence were found upon her body ; but as she does not appear to have been recently under medical treatment, an inquest will have to be held on the body.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR CROOK.—An accident, which was attended with fatal results, occurred at Hedley Colliery near Crook, on Saturday morning. A lad named James Thew, twelve years of age, was found dead on the waggonway down the pit, with wheel marks on his forehead. He was employed as driver, and it is thought he had been riding on the foremost of a set of empty tubs, when, falling off, the set had gone over him, and so caused his death.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL STOBART.—On Saturday afternoon last, the mortal remains of the late Colonel Stobart were interred at Etherley Church. The funeral *cortege* started at three o'clock, the body being carried from Etherley House by the overmen and deputies employed by the deceased at his collieries, and the pall being borne by viewers and agents About 200 gentlemen were present, and a considerable number of the deceased's workmen, whilst the private carriages of all the neighbouring gentry joined in the *cortege*.

REFORM MEETING AT DURHAM.—The first meeting of the Durham Reform Association was held on the Sands, in Durham, on Saturday evening. Mr S. Lumley occupied the chair. The meeting was not very largely attended. The Old Durham Band was present. Several resolutions were proposed and agreed to, approving of the conduct of the late Ministry with regard to Reform. The proceedings were of an orderly character, and were terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—The anniversary service in connection with the above chapel were held on Sunday last, when the Rev. J. C. Harrison, late of Accrington, and newly appointed to the Shotley Bridge Circuit, preached two very eloquent and impressive sermons, which were listened to with marked attention. On Monday, the Rev. G. G. Letters, late of Glasgow and newly appointed to this circuit preached two very able sermons, in the afternoon at two, and in the evening at six o'clock. During the interval of the services a tea meeting was held in the school room where a goodly number sat down to tea. Considering the dullness of trade in the district, very liberal collections were taken on behalf of the Chapel Trust Fund.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SHIPCOTE.—At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, a pitman employed in Shipcote Colliery, named Edward Shotton, 22 years of age, was killed by the falling of a large stone from the roof of the mine wherein he was working. Death was instantaneous. Wm. Taylor, a putter, had a narrow escape with his life. He was standing near to the deceased waiting on the latter to fill his tub, when the stone came away without any previous warning, and just missed him (Taylor), falling on poor Shotton, and injuring him frightfully. Taylor ran off to the other parts of the workings to seek the assistance of some of the men. The stone had to be broken off the deceased, and his body was taken to his lodgings at the South Shore, where it awaits an inquest.

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—A correspondent requests us to notice the following, which he states is a fact : "That the present strike at Consett is kept up by an individual but recently imported into Consett, who only arrived in this neighbourhood a week before the commencement of the strike, and who only wrought a day or two before the works closed. This person strenuously opposes any vote by ballot or any measures by which the present strike might be terminated ; he has the "gift of the gab," in a moderate degree, and is apparently supported by *friends* at a distance. It is confidently rumoured that he is paid by a certain party to keep up the present agitation, and grave suspicions are awakened as to his present employment." If this be true,—and we have every reason to think so—we hope the *working men* here will settle their own affairs, and not allow this officious individual to rule their debates.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LINTZ COLLIERY.—On Friday last, an accident, which terminated fatally, occurred to a lad named Alexander English, aged twelve years, upon the Pontop and Jarrow Railway, near Lintz Colliery. It appears that the lad was employed at the above colliery, and resided at Colliery Dykes. He was returning home, and there being an engine and several waggons upon the line going in that direction, got upon the last waggon which was connected with the engine. The engine at that time was upon an incline, and there were other waggons uncoupled immediately behind the one upon which the youth was perched. The jerk which the engine gave at starting overbalanced him, and he fell upon the plates beneath, and the waggons behind not being spragged, passed over his thighs. He only survived half-an-hour. An inquest was held upon the body on Monday morning, at the house of Mr Fenwick, Dipton, and the verdict returned was accidental death.

MEETING TO RENDER ASSISTANCE TO THE DESTITUTE AT CONSETT.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting, convened by the bellman, was held at the house of Mr Joseph Armstrong, Railway Inn, Consett, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of those persons who had been thrown out of employment by the present calamitous strike, and who had no means of support. It is a matter of some importance to know that, although the strike had lasted now for eight weeks, no robbery, no violation of the law had taken place in the district, in consequence of the strike. No doubt, many of the men, and particularly labourers were almost starving, and great credit was due to them for their proper observance of the laws, particularly at such a time, when, although they were willing and able to work, they had been compelled to remain without working for the support of their families. Mr Robert Jackson was appointed treasurer, and Mr O'Neil secretary, to a fund for the alleviation of the distresses occasioned by the strike, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in money or goods towards this desirable object. We confidently appeal to the public for any subscriptions they can give to so good a cause, and shall be happy to receive any donation at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH BY VIOLENCE NEAR KELLOE.—An inquest was held by Mr C. Maynard, coroner, on Monday, at the Davy Lamp Inn, near Kelloe, on the body of Mary Hannan, who was supposed to have died from the effects of her husband's violence.—James Hannan, the deceased's son, aged 13 years, was called, and stated that his mother went home on Friday night last, after she had been marketing, in a state of intoxication. His father went home shortly afterwards, and sat down to supper, which had been prepared by witness and his sister. His mother began to call and aggravate her husband, when he got up and struck her two blows, one with the double fist, and the other with the open hand. He then made an attempt to kick her, but she went towards the back door, and avoided the blow. Witness heard a noise of some person falling in the yard, and after his father had gone out he went into the yard, and found his mother on her hands and knees at the bottom of three steps, down which she had fallen. He assisted her into the house, when she complained of being hurt by the fall. She went out, and was brought back a few minutes afterwards by two neighbours. They laid her down on the floor, and in the space of half an hour she died.—Hannah Hany was next called, and said that the deceased knocked her up about two o'clock on Saturday morning. She let her into the house, when she found that she was "blooding" very much. Witness called in another neighbour named Ann Hills, and they took her home, where she died about three o'clock.—Ann Hills corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.—Wm. Carnes, surgeon, of Coxhoe, was called, and said he made an external examination of the deceased's body a few hours after death. On Tuesday morning he made a *post mortem* examination. He found all the parts of the body healthy, except the vagina, where there was a large bruise or laceration, evidently caused by some blunt instrument. There were no external marks which he would suppose a kick would make, but the injury might be caused by the deceased falling on to something blunt. A fall on to an old ledge might cause the wound he had described, but there were no external marks of a kick.—Mr Williams, assistant to Mr Carnes, gave corroborative evidence.—P.C. Hill said when he apprehended Hannan his son said his father had kicked the deceased while she was resting her head on the bed.—The jury found that death had resulted from the laceration of the vagina, but whether that was produced by a kick or a fall there was not sufficient evidence to prove.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of this committee was intended to have been held on Monday evening in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. There was a very small number present, who waited for some time in hopes of forming a quorum, but they were doomed to disappointment. The other members of the committee did not put in an appearance, and those who had waited so long withdrew to their respective homes in no good humour towards their absent friends.

PENSHAW GALA AND BRASS BAND CONTEST.—The committee of the Penshaw School held a grand gala and brass band contest, on Monday, on Penshaw Hill. The attendance of people was very large. On the summit of the hill is the monument to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, and from the top of it a very extensive view can be obtained. The sum of £16 was offered in prizes in a brass band contest. Only three bands entered—the Chester-le-Street Sax-horn, Crook Band, and Coxhoe Band. The judge was Mr Kœnig, band-master of the 3rd Hussars, a brother of the celebrated cornet player of the same name. The judge awarded the first prize of £10 to the Chester-le-Street Band, 16 performers, under the leadership of Mr George Currey ; 2nd prize, £4, to the Crook Band, 17 performers, conducted by Mr J. Elgey ; and the third prize of £2 to the Coxhoe Band, 14 performers, under the leadership of Mr G. G. Barras. Mr Wood conducted the Chester-le-Street and the Coxhoe bands. During the afternoon, there was a promenade concert, and games of all descriptions. In the evening there was a display of fire-works from the top of the monument, after which a ball was held in a large marquee. All the arrangements were good, and were well carried out. Ample refreshments were provided by Messrs Smith and Paxton, of Sunderland.

SUSPENSION OF AN ENGINEERING FIRM.—Commercial circles have been disturbed within the past few weeks by rumours of the firm of R. Morrison and Co., engine works, Ouseburn, Newcastle, being in difficulties. The truth of these rumours has unfortunately received confirmation by the issue of a circular on Saturday morning, announcing the stoppage of the firm, and further, that an assignment had been made of the estate to four trustees for the general benefit of the creditors. We may here state, to prevent the confounding of this firm by persons at a distance with others of the same name, that the chief partner resided in a house near Sandyford Stone, formerly the property of the late Stephen Lowrey, Esq. Taking the buildings and machinery of the firm at the assumed value put down in the circular, the estate shows a surplus of about £30,000. The creditors secured amount in round numbers to £38,000, the security being a mortgage on the factory at Ouseburn ; the unsecured creditors on acceptances and open accounts, amount to about £34,000. Not long ago the firm added a new branch of business to its operations, a large and expensive plant having been laid down for the manufacture of locomotive engines. An important order for a number of these engines was accepted from a continental house, and at the time of the stoppage the order was partially executed. It is believed that the expenditure thus incurred, superadded to the recent stringency of the money market, has caused the firm to succumb to a temporary pressure.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A PROFESSIONAL SINGER AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—At the West Hartlepool Police Court, on Wednesday, Reece Howells, lately employed at Messrs Pile, Spence, and Co.'s rolling mills, was charged with attempting to violate the person of Miss Meggy Taylor, a professional singer, on the 4th inst. The prosecutrix, who was well attired, and attractive looking, said she was about 17 years of age, and had on Tuesday evening come from Middlesborough, expecting an engagement at Mr Handford's Music Hall. She arrived with the last train, and after a long search failed to get lodgings. She then applied to the policeman, and he endeavoured to get lodgings for her, but was unable to do so. While in Lynn-street they met the prisoner, and he, in answer to an inquiry, said Miss Taylor might stay at his mother's, and sleep with his sister. Accordingly the officer left the two together. The prisoner took the prosecutrix a circuitous route on to the Stranton Sands, when she began to express alarm. The prisoner assured her his mother's house was close at hand ; but on proceeding a short distance further the prosecutrix was desirous of returning, as she was impressed with the idea that she was being led to some out-of-the-way place. The prisoner seeing she was resolute in returning seized hold of her, and after struggling for a second or two threw her down, and attempted to commit the offence charged. She resisted with all her strength, and called out "Police, murder," and her cries were heard by the watchmen in Messrs Pile, Spence, and Co.'s rolling mills, who came to her rescue. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to Durham Gaol for four months, with hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A WIFE.—On Tuesday the town of Darlington was greatly excited by the report that a woman had murdered her husband. It turned out, however, to be a case of not quite so grave a character, although fraught with many painful and revolting details. A man named Wm Dodds—one account states 74 years of age another 84—has been for some time in rather an infirm state, and on Friday last his wife, Rosannah Dodds, was observed to be beating him with a cane, the old man being down on the ground in the back-street adjoining his house. The cane was taken away, and the woman then got a walking stick of oak and continued her cruel treatment. The old man was got away into a neighbour's house and kept there till Friday evening, when he was taken home, although he piteously asked to be placed under the parish authorities. The man who took him home was cleared away by the wife with a poker, and the old man was observed by a witness, who got on the wall, to be subjected to a further beating, his wife using a stick and his youngest son, seventeen years of age, having a poker. Nothing further was heard of the poor old man till noon next day, when he died. Some of the witnesses alleged that he always complained of not having food, and the doctor, in making a post-mortem examination found nothing in his stomach. The external marks which appeared in the shape of bruises on the arms, legs, and back of the old man were not sufficient to cause death, but death arose from the rupture of an aneurism near the heart, which filled the lungs with blood. This rupture no doubt was caused by excitement consequent on the violence to which he had been subjected. An inquest was held on Tuesday at Darlington, before Mr Dean, deputy-coroner, and the jury, after hearing the above facts, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Rosannah Dodds," the wife, who was committed on the charge, but admitted to bail.

STANHOPE BREWSTER SESSIONS.—The Brewster Sessions for the Stanhope Division were held at Stanhope on Friday, the 31st ult., before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and Henry Slater, Esq. All the old licenses were renewed with the exception of the license of Robert Irving, of the Inkermann Inn, Tow Law, who had been fined during the last year for keeping a disorderly house. It, however, transpired that many of the innkeepers throughout the division were not in attendance, on the desirability of which Superintendent Robinson addressed the Bench. The Bench therefore decided that twelve of the certificates should be withheld until the adjourned Brewster Sessions on the 21st inst., and that the superintendent should give instructions to the police to give notice to the absent innkeepers to attend on that day. —The following criminal cases on the Cause List were disposed of :—William Craggs and William Moore, pitmen, Thornley, were charged by Ralph Charlton, labourer, of the same place, with having assaulted him on the 26th of August, 1866. Fined £1 each and costs.—Henry Ward, hawker, Bishop Auckland, was charged by Sergeant Thubron with not having his name painted upon his cart whilst passing on the West Auckland and Corbridge Turnpike Road at Tow Law, on the 24th of August. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs. Ward was further charged by the same officer with leaving his cart on the turnpike road at Tow Law without any person in charge of the same. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs. Ward was also further charged by Sergeant Thubron with having assaulted him whilst in the execution of his duty at Tow Law, on the 24th of August, for which he was fined £1 and costs.—John Dent, innkeeper, Tow Law, was charged by Sergeant Thubron with permitting drunkenness and other disorderly conduct in his house. Fined 15s., including costs.—Nicholas Scott, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by P.C. Dinning with having assaulted him whilst in the execution of his duty at House-leap Bridge, on the 10th of August, 1866. Fined £1 and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, and E. T. SMITH, Esqrs.

AIDING AND ABETTING IN BREACH OF THE BEER ACT—Edward Dickinson, of Cornsay Moor ; Thomas Morrow, of Lodge House, Cornsay ; and George Lyons, of Broom Houses, Towlaw, miners, were charged by P.C. Wappett with aiding and abetting in a breach of the Beer Act, at Cornsay, at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, on the 12th ult. The whole of the prisoners had had drink, but were quite sober at the time. One of the prisoners said that the police-officer said they had been rather too sharp for him that time. This the police denied *in toto*. The prisoners were fined 2s 6d each, which, with the costs, amounted to 14s 6d each.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Thomas Errington, a little lad, belonging to Shield Row, was charged by Edward Wylam, of the same place, farmer, with doing wilful damage in a field by stealing peas, and otherwise damaging his property to the amount of 1s on the 1st inst. To pay 1s damages and costs—total 10s and reprimanded.——Alexander McIntyre, of Blackhill, platelayer, was charged by William Turner, innkeeper, with doing wilful damage by breaking several glasses, his property, on the 4th inst., to the amount of 5s. He was further charged with refusing to quit the house of prosecutor on the same evening. On the evening in question prisoner was very drunk, and refused to get out of the house. He was further charged with assaulting the police officer on the way to the lock-up, by striking at him several times. Fined 10s and costs for assaulting the officer, and to pay 5s, the amount of damage, the total amount being £2 0s 6d.——John Raine, navvy, Blackhill, was also charged by W. Turner with doing wilful damage by destroying the painting of the bar on the 4th inst. The witness in this case thought that prisoner was not the person who destroyed the painting of prosecutor's bar, and the case therefore fell to the ground. He was also charged with refusing to quit the house when requested. For the offence the prisoner was fined 5s and costs, which amounted to 17s 6d.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Margaret Whitsford, Ann Lloyd, and Mary Ann Davidson, of Burnopfield, young women, were charged by John Charlton, farmer, of the same place, with doing wilful damage by stopping up a certain drain and destroying the herbage. The damages were laid at 6d each. They were each sentenced to pay the amount of damages and costs, amounting to 10s 6d each.

DESERTING WIFE AND FAMILY.—John Carpenter, of Berry Edge, clock and watchmaker, was charged by W. W. Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Poor Law Union, with leaving his wife and family of three children chargeable to that union, on the 12th of July and who are still chargeable to that union. Prisoner said that if they would allow him to pay the amount by instalments, he would settle the account by monthly payments of 10s each, and a payment of 30s at present which the prisoner's wife paid with costs. He was further charged with being in possession of some goods belonging to a person named Murray, of Beamish, which were found in his house at Otley, Yorkshire.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN and T. WILSON, Esqs.

WILFUL DAMAGE AND ASSAULT.—James Rooney, Berry Edge, labourer, was charged by Mary Graham, of the same place, with doing wilful damage to a window at that place on the 26th of August. Complainant said the same defendant was charged by Elizabeth Burdis with assaulting her at Berry Edge on the 27th of August. The defendant in defence, stated that he only protected himself by pushing the complainant away, who was in the act of striking him with a stick. Witnesses being called on both sides. The bench came to the conclusion that an unprovoked assault had been committed, and ultimately fined the defendant £2 and costs, or in default to go to gaol for two months.

ROBBING GARDENS.—William Huikin, Thomas Hare, Joseph Heslop, and James Bell, whose ages are from 13 to 16 years of age, residing at Black Hill and Benfieldside, were all severally charged with unlawfully and maliciously entering a garden at Snow's Green, and stealing therefrom a quantity of fruit, and otherwise doing damage to vegetable produce, the property of John Robinson, on the 1st of August. Huikin, Hare, and Heslop, were fined 5s. and costs. Bell was discharged.

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY.—Michael Matthews, Black Hill, a boy nine years of age, was charged by Messrs Murkill and Prodham, contractors of the Blaydon and Conside Railway, with wilfully and maliciously placing a piece of wood across the railway plates on the said railway with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling by railway. John Forbes, cashier and manager, appeared in behalf of his employers. He showed to the bench the danger that might have ensued had the engine being running with the incline instead of against it, the engineman would have been unable to stop the engine, and serious damage might very possibly have ensued. Owing to the youth of the prisoner, he did not wish to press the charge. The magistrates seriously cautioned the prisoner, and stated that he was liable to be sent to gaol for three years. He was then discharged.

Correspondence.

THE LEADGATE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you be so good as to allow me to correct an error, which appeared in your excellent report of the proceedings in connection with the laying of the Foundation Stone of St. Ives' Church, Leadgate ; and also to supply an omission. You stated that £1,800 had been promised as subscriptions ; whereas, the actual sum promised does not exceed £1,500. In the list of names of ladies who presided at tables at the tea party, you omitted the mention of Mrs Wm. Hetherington's, of Iveston.

The members of the committee take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who presided at tables, or contributed in any way to the success of the tea party. To their friends of Iveston, also, they tender their thanks for a gratuitous supply of cream.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
W. E. ARMOUR,
Secretary to the Leadgate Church Building Committee.

Leadgate, Sept. 5th, 1866.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, New Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs J. Calvert (in the chair), E. Charlton, J. W. Davison, J. Gledstone, J. Seymour, J. Collinson, E. Spencer, J. Murray, and H. Brown.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

BANKING BUSINESS.

The Clerk stated that he had called at the bank according to the request of the Board, and made known their wish, viz., that they overdraw to the amount of £300, at the rate of £5 per cent. One of the firm, with whom he conferred, said they could have the amount, but he would not feel justified in accepting any definite rate of interest. Several members considered he had done rightly, and Mr Gledstone moved, and Mr Murray seconded, that the offer of the bank be accepted.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

The Clerk intimated that he had written to Mr McNay, calling his attention to the open and dangerous state of that part of the above railway which passes across Knitsley Lyme, but that gentleman had taken no notice of his letter. The Board expressed their disapprobation of Mr McNay's conduct, and instructed the Clerk to write him in strong terms.

THE STREETS.

Mr Gledstone asked if the work of channelling, paving, and levelling the streets could not be pushed forward? They were lying in a frightful state.

The Inspector : I have done my utmost to urge the contractors on with their work.

Mr Murray thought that the work had been pushed too much. The people in the place were almost beggared through the strike.

Mr Charlton—The error is here. We should have made a property rate for the streets, and not a district rate.

The Chairman—We could foresee that a strike was going to take place.

NEW SANITARY ACT.

The Chairman read that portion of the New Sanitary Act which supplied the Nuisance Removal Committee with fuller powers. Mr Murray moved that the appointment of the Nuisance Removal Committee made at a meeting called for that purpose be confirmed. Mr Collinson seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr Collinson then moved that six copies of the Act be obtained. Mr Murray seconded the motion, which was approved of.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman then read the Inspector's monthly report. It stated that an agreement had been entered into between the Board and the Consett Iron Company for part of a piece of land behind the Police station for a pinfold. A plan for the erection of such pinfold had been drawn up, and contracts had been received, and fixed upon, from Messrs J. Chambers and D. McCartin. The street lamps were being fixed in their stands. The sewer at Black Hill had been completed ; but as the contractor had failed to supply pipes to keep the men employed, the Consett sewer was yet incomplete. The non-supply of pipes was a great nuisance to himself and Sloan, the contractor. Several sewers in Consett were in a very unsatisfactory state, and it would be necessary to lay down a 9-inch pipe in some places. That would have to be the case in John Street, as the new school could not be finished without it. Street making was progressing very slowly, and the work and materials were very inferior, the slag being very imperfectly broken, particularly that street opposite Mr R. Whitfield's property, which was lying in an impassable state. He was served with a notice in April. The names of the parties upon whom notices for the removal of nuisances had been served were read over, some having complied, and others had not. Mr Gledstone moved that the Consett Iron Company have an acknowledgement for the piece of land granted for a pinfold in the shape of 2s. 6d. per annum.

Mr Davison seconded the motion, and Mr Charlton accepted.—Mr Gledstone said he thought there were not a sufficiency of grates in the streets. The water had too great a distance to run. Mr Charlton made a few suggestions for the drainage to be done in future. Mr Gledstone proposed that the Inspector take the making of that street complained of in the report into his hands, and charge Mr Whitfield with it. Mr Collinson proposed that those who had not complied with the orders should be spoken to, and if they paid no attention, they should then take it into their hands. Mr Charlton seconded the proposition. Mr H. Brown objected to that being done, as the people in the place were in such straitened circumstances. Mr Gledstone withdrew his motion, and on Mr Collinson's being put to the meeting, it was carried.

The Nuisance Removal Committee were then instructed to deal with those that had not complied with the notices for the removal of the nuisances. Mr Charlton would impress upon the minds of the Committee and the Inspector the necessity of being vigilant in their endeavours to rid the villages of nuisances as there was a great deal of disease and sickness in them. Neither time nor expense should be spared. For his own part, on behalf of the Company, he was taking every requisite step for the object.

The contract of Mr French for sanitary pipes was accepted.

GAS ACCOUNT.

The Chairman read a letter from the Shotley Bridge Gas Company, stating that the account was £131 7s 7d, together with an account for gas consumed before the formation of the Board to the amount of £23 15s 8d.

Mr Gledstone said a rate had been made to wipe off the old debt, but he believed it had not been handed over to the proper persons. He moved that the amount be paid.—Mr Davison seconded the motion, which was carried.

ARREARS OF TOWNSHIP.

The Chairman read a communication, which stated that they were in arrears to the Lanchester Highway Board to the amount of £23 12s 5d, for which they expected a check at once.—The Chairman and Mr Charlton were requested to see about it.

RETIRING MEMBERS.

The Chairman intimated that the Board had been in existence twelve months, consequently four members would have to retire. It was agreed that Messrs. J. Priestman, E. Charlton, J. Calvert, and J. Seymour, should be the retiring members.

HIGHWAYS' REPORT.

Mr M. Coupland then presented his report, which was read by the Chairman. It showed that a deal of labour had been done on David's Town Lane. The monthly account for Conside and Knitsley was £42 7s 6d, and for Ebchester, £12 7s 1d, which was ordered to be paid. The inspector was ordered to receive a check for £20 for labouring work.

PLANS.

Messrs H. Quigley and J. R. Smith presented plans of houses for the approval of the Board, which were passed. The Inspector was instructed to take notice that no house was to be occupied until they were finished.

The Board then adjourned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in their Board-room. There were present Messrs J. Calvert (presiding), R. H. Gee, D. Balleny, T. Humphrey, W. Cumming, J. Bowey, J. Gledstone, E. Charlton, G. Hobson, W. J. Joicey, G. Alder, and Thos. Elliott.

The Clerk read over the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed, and afterwards signed by the chairman.

The Chairman reported that the balance in the treasurer's hands was £373 11s 7½d, and that the whole of the townships were paid up except Conside and Knitsley, which was £50 in arrears.

The correspondence was then read over by the clerk, which included letters from the Poor-law Board approving of the election of Mr G. S. Thompson, as a medical officer to the Union ; the appointment of Miss D. Rose, as assistant-matron ; and the increase of the treasurer's salary.

On the motion of Mr G. Alder, seconded by Mr G. Hobson, a rate of 4d in the pound was made for the ensuing quarter, due on the 4th October, for Union charges, merely incidental expenses to be added to the call.

The Finance Committee then sat and examined several bills, which were ordered to be paid ; one of the accounts, however, was not passed, as no bill of particulars was furnished.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.

On Saturday last, the seventeenth exhibition of this society was held in Low Waskerley Park (kindly granted for the occasion by Thos. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall), and the usual quiet and monotony of the pretty village of Shotley Bridge gave place to scenes of joyousness and bustle. The weather in the afternoon being favourable, the populace of the adjacent villages visited the field in large numbers, which, considering the extreme depression of trade in this neighbourhood, was of itself something of a reward to the conductors of the exhibition for their praiseworthy labours and anxieties Among the company present were :—T. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Shotley Hall ; Annandale Town, Esq., J.P., Allansford ; Rev. F. B. Thompson, president of the society ; C. Wilson, Esq., and Mrs Wilson, Shotley Park ; H. C. Silvertop, Esq. and family, Minsteracres ; Mrs and Miss Cook ; Mrs Young ; Miss Wallace ; J. Annandale, Esq. ; A. Annandale, Esq. ; H. Ritson, Esq. ; J. Renton, Esq. ; E. Charlton, Esq., Leadgate ; Rev. F. Steggall, Consett ; J. Gray, Esq., Consett Iron Works ; J. Radcliffe, Esq., Consett Hall ; &c., &c. On entering the marquee the sense of sight was accosted with those objects which nature alone can furnish to captivate the vision. The centre of the tent was decorated with heather, holly, and rowan berries, and beneath was a large stand laden with some choice fuschias, geraniums, asters, picootees, &c., which were very tastefully arranged. The chaste bouquets attracted some attention, but the chief attraction was a beautiful device by Mr Paton, gardener to T. Wilson, Esq., which showed that the designer was no novice at his profession. We understand that, in point of quantity, the show was below that of previous years, and the cause is said to be the unpropitious state of the weather lately ; but in point of quality it was admitted by all to be not a whit behind its predecessors. The winner of the best extra prize given by the society—a silver tea service—was Mr John Brown, of Shotley Bridge, this being the third year in succession that that gentleman has borne away this substantial reward. Messrs Paton and Powell, who have been successful competitors in former exhibitions, have this year also kept their position. In order to give variety of entertainment to the visitors, the services of the justly celebrated Stanhope Brass Band were secured, who "discoursed sweet sounds," to the delight of all who were musically inclined, and these were not a few.

The following is the programme of the music which was performed in excellent style :—

PART I.

Overture—"Figaro" ....Mozart
Grand Selection—"L'Africaine" ....Meyerbeer
Waltz—"Mabel" ....Godfrey
Grand Selection (No. 1.)—"Faust" ....Gounod
Do. "La Somnambula" ....Bellini
Galop—"Haymarket" ....
Grand Selection—"Creation" ....Haydn

PART II.

Grand Selection—"Don Giovanni" ....Mozart
Glee—"Chough and Crow" ....Bishop
Waltz—"Hilda" ....Godfrey
Grand Selection—"Lurline" ....Wallace
Chorus—"Hallelujah" ....Handel
Selection—"From Popular Airs" ....
Do. —"Stabat Mater" ....Rossini
Grand Potpourri—"On Airs of all Nations" ....Cappey
Finale.........."God Save the Queen."

The last, though by no means the least, source of enjoyment in Low Waskerley Park, on Saturday afternoon, was a well-contested cricket match, between the first eleven of Benfieldside and first eleven of the Hexham clubs. We are glad that through the labours of the committee, and the indefatigable exertions of their efficient secretaries—Messrs A. Houliston and R. Hall—the seventeenth exhibition of this society has been crowned with success. About seven o'clock a heavy shower of rain fell, which dispersed the company, many of whom took shelter in the tent. The Rev. F. B. Thompson, at the close of the proceedings, delivered a short address, but from the noise and confusion his remarks were only heard by a few.

The principal prize winners in the Open Class were, J. Powell, gardener to J. Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove ; J. Cant, gardener to A. Town, Esq., Allansford ; J. Paton, gardener to T. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall ; W. Brown, Cutler's Hall ; J. Robinson, Shotley Spa ; T. Battersby, Fellside ; G. Blackburn, Slaley ; C. Mosley, Shotley Bridge ; J. Dodd, gardener to Chas. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park ; J. Kirsop, Cutler's Hall ; Rev. F. B. Thompson ; J. Robson, Slaley ; W. Barron, Cutler's Hall ; R. Hall, Shotley Bridge ; R. Henderson, Shotley Bridge ; W. Surtees, Newlands ; G. Bowe, Consett ; R. Kirsop, Sunnybrow ; Middleton Redshaw ; J. Moor, Waskerley ; T. Elsdon ; W. Smith, Shotley Bridge ; and G. Wales, Crookgate. In the Amateurs' Class, Messrs C. Mosley, G. Wales, T. Battensby, R. Hall, G. Blackburn, J. Robson, J. Brown, G. Brown, R. Henderson, R. Fewster, W. Surtees, N. Brown, G. Bowe, M. Redshaw, W. Smith, and the Rev. F. B. Thompson secured the chief prizes. In the Cottagers' Class, Messrs W. Brown, W. Barron, W. Surtees, J. Kirsop, T. Elsdon, W. Anderson, J. Bulman, and J. Jameson were the most successful competitors.

CRICKET.

BENFIELDSIDE v. HEXHAM.

A match was played between the above clubs on Saturday last, in a field near Shotley Bridge, kindly granted by Thos. Wilson, Esq., for the Annual Show of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society, which resulted in favour of Benfieldside with 8 wickets to fall. The day being fine and the spectators numerous, imparted quite a life and pleasure to those concerned in the game, who made the best of their flexible muscles in chasing the leather, and in running between the wickets. The gentlemanly conduct of the players towards each other, and the honourable decisions of the umpire, are certainly worthy of notice. The wicket-keeping of Mr J. Dixon for Benfieldside was equisite. The batting for Benfieldside was done by Messrs J. Lax and G. Freck, and for Hexham by Mr J. C. Bell. The umpires were Messrs T. Whinney and J. Pearson. The following is the score :—

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G. Freck, run out	17		
W. Freck, c Coulthard, b Whitelaw	1		
C. Barnes, b Whitelaw	2	run out	5
T. Brown, c Bell, b Coulthard	2		
H. Foggin, c J. Pearson, b do.	0		
J. Bell, c Stainthorpe, b Whitelaw	2		
J. Lax, lbw c Coulthard	4	not out	14
G. Curry, c Whitelaw, b Coulthard	2	not out	1
J. Dixon, b Coulthard	4		
N. Ward, not out	6	c Batey, b Coulthard	4
E. Lovatt, c Sewell	0		
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	43	total	25

HEXHAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Ridley, b Lax	1	b Barnes	2
T. E. Stainthorpe, run out	1	c Barnes, b Lax	7
W. Whitelaw, c Barnes, b Lax	5	b Barnes	0
W. Coulthard, run out	1	c Curry, b Lax	1
J. Batey, b Lax	0	b Lax	1
D. McGregor, b Lax	3	b Barnes	2
J. C. Bell, b Barnes	13	b Barnes	1
H. J. Pearson, c Ward, b Lax	2	b Barnes	0
J. Sewell, c Bell, b Lax	3	not out	0
L. C. Lockhart, c Lovatt, b Barnes	1	lbw b Barnes	4
J. Pearson, not out	1	c Brown, b Lax	6
Extras	8	Extras	4
Total	39	total	28

LANCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of flowers, fruits, vegetables, plants, &c., in connection with the Lanchester Floral and Horticultural Society, was held on Thursday, at Lanchester.

The weather, which for some time had been of a most unpromising and gloomy character, was on this morning considerably improved, and *Sol* shone with some degree of brilliancy during the former part of the day. The tent in which the show was held was erected on the green, near the church, and the articles for exhibition were well placed in the centre and at each side of the tent. At the further end was erected a suitable desk at which the musicians sat. Shortly after eleven o'clock the judges—Messrs J. Thompson and G. Herbert, florists, of Durham ; Mr J. Pragnell, gardener to E. T. Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hall ; and Mr R. McLean, gardener to J. Davison, Esq., of Greencroft Hall—entered the tent, and awarded the prizes. The judges for farm produce were D. Balleny, Esq., of Little Greencroft ; G. Alder, Esq., Cornsay ; and T. Elliott, Esq., of Hedleyhope. The show of flowers and vegetables was particularly good, and in balsams this show was, without exception, the best in this district. We are glad to say that the greatest number of prizes were awarded to the inhabitants of Lanchester, who, on this occasion, exhibited some splendid selections of flowers, &c. In addition to the attractions of the show, the committee spared no expense in securing for the visitors a rich treat in the shape of music, which was most excellently discoursed by the justly celebrated and far-famed splendid operatic brass band from West Hartlepool. The following pieces were most admirably performed during the day :—

PART I.

Grand March—"Tancredi" ....Rosini
Quadrille—"Glasgow" ....Guernsey
Grand Selection—"Guillaume Tell" ....Rossini
Valse—"Guards" ....Godfrey
Selection—"Creation" ....Haydn
Fantasia—"Popular Airs" ....Kappey
Polka—"Fanchonette" ....Marie
Galop—"Roulette" ....C. Coote

PART II.

Grand March—"Coronation" ....Meyerbeer
Grand Selection—"Preciosa" ....Weber
Valse—"Flower of the Vale" ....Farmer
Grand Selection—"Der Freicshutz" ....Weber
Polka—"Qui Vive" ....Marriot
Fantasia—"Irish Airs" ....Kappey
Chorus—"Hallelujah" ....Handel
Galop—"Night Bell" ....Clarke
"God Save the Queen."

Not the least interesting sight was the children of the following schools, which the committee very generously admitted free, and their example in this case might with great propriety be followed by every show in the kingdom :—Esh, Satley, Burnhope, Cragghead, and Miss Robinson's, Mrs Nesbitt's, and Mr Laycock's schools, Lanchester ; and last, but not least, the inmates of the Workhouse, who, we are glad to state, seemed to enjoy the sight as much as any present. To the secretaries, Messrs Wilson and Moon, and the committee, we have to return our thanks for the courtesy and kindness displayed to ourselves on this occasion, and we have no hesitation in saying that, under their management, the Lanchester Floral and Horticultural Society will become more prosperous than we have hitherto known it.

The principal winners were, in the Open Class, Messrs J. Moon, J. Leybourne, T. Leybourne, J. Laycock, R. Turner, R. H. Gee, and W. Hall ; in the Amateurs' Class, Messrs Turner, Sadler, Laycock, Sutton, Forster, Hall, Lumley, and Garthwaite ; in the Cottagers' Class, Messrs J. Moon, J. Liddle, J. Leybourne, G. Parker, W. Brown, J. Robinson, G. Bowe, W. Pallister, and Mrs Leybourne ; in the Farmers' Class, Messrs J. Leybourne, T. Wall, T. Cummings, and J. Hope.

A ball was announced to take place in the evening ; but about six o'clock the rain began to fall so heavily that this intention of the committee had to be abandoned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday morning, decided upon a further reduction of the Bank rate, which now therefore stands at 5 per cent.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

An order has been received at Chatham Garrison on Wednesday directing the detachment of Royal Artillery ordered for Canada, to proceed the next morning to Liverpool for embarkation on board the steamer Moravian for Quebec.

THE HARVEST IN YORKSHIRE.

The opinions entertained early on the harvest in Yorkshire must now be modified. Wheat will be got together damp, and therefore will not reach the market in quantity till spring, and barley will be much discoloured. The weather is yet threatening.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

The formal negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony have commenced. The negociation with Saxe Meiningen, relative to the latter's entry into the North German Confederation, have been broken off.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.

M. Bonar Butish, Secretary of Legation at Vienna, in a report dated July 14th, states that Austria was at that time threatened with an almost universal failure of the principal produce of the soil, wheat, rye, barley, and every kind of grain had suffered seriously, and many portions of the empire were threatened with scarcity, if not famine.

PRUSSIA AND SCHLESWIG.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.

The statement that Count Bismark had refused to receive the deputation of the people of Schleswig on Friday last is incorrect. The Count was to much engaged to attend to the deputation at the moment. The address of the inhabitants of Flensburg to the King, demanding that their destiny shall be determined by a general vote, was received by an official of the Ministry, who promised that it should be laid before his Majesty, and that a written reply shall be given.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

The Prussian Cabinet has addressed a despatch to the Italian Government notifying the conclusion of peace with Austria, and adding that Prussia desires the strengthening of her present cordial relations with Italy. The Italian Cabinet replied assuring the Prussian Government that it attached the highest importance to the maintenance of a good understanding with Prussia, and that it would neglect nothing which would strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 5.

The *Italia* asserts that the Italian Government, without awaiting the signature of the treaty of peace with Austria, will dismiss to their homes 120,000 men from military service.

Letters received here from Venice announce that negociations for the transfer of Venetia have commenced between General Lebœuf and the Austrian authorities. The Austrians have now begun to evacuate the Quadrilateral.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1866.

SEPTEMBER.

Doncaster	11	Hendon (Welsh Harp)	20
Brecon	17	Monmouth	20
Richmond	18	Manchester Autumn	21
Canterbury	18	Newmarket 1st October	25
Walsall	26		

OCTOBER.

Northampton Autumn	2	Newmarket Houghton	22
Newmarket 2nd October	8	Worcester Autumn	30

NOVEMBER.

Lincoln Autumn	1	Leamington & Warwickshire Hunt	19
Liverpool Autumn	5		
Shrewsbury	11		

WARWICK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.

Beeswing filly, 7st 8lb..........J. Grimshaw 1
Whirligig, 6st 2lb..........H. Clarke 2
Vespasian, 8st 10lb..........Custance 3

Betting : 6 to 4 on Vespasian, 3 to 1 agst Beeswing filly. Won easily by a length ; bad third.

The RACING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Jane Shore, 7st 11lb..........Cannon 1
Practitioner, 8st..........Hibberd 2
Cantharides, 7st 10lb..........H. Covey 3

Betting : 2 to 1 agst Cantharides, 3 to 1 each agst Jane Shore and Practitioner. Won by a head ; half a length between second and third.

The LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added : the second to save his stake. Two miles.

Mr Saxon's Monitress, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb..........J. Vinell 1
Mr York ns Moose, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb..........Cannon 2
Mr Palmer's Regalia, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb..........Parry 3

Betting : 100 to 30 agst Regalia, 100 to 8 agst Monitress, 100 to 15 agst Moose. Won by three lengths ; bad third.

The SHORTS HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added. Five furlongs.

Mr Heathcote's Bessie, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb..........Hibberd 1
Mr Hodgman's Venturesome, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb..........H. Clarke 2
Lord Westmoreland's Harlequina, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb..........Kenyon 3

Betting : 2 to 1 agst Venturesome, 5 to 2 agst Glendusk, 9 to 2 agst Bessie. Won easily by two lengths ; bad third.

The AVON STAKES of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 30 added ; two-yr-olds 7st, three 8st 11lb. Five furlongs.

Mr Ten Broeck's Mineral, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb..........S. Adams 1
Captain Machell's Elegance, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb..........Cannon 2
Mr Bilham's Sparkle, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb..........Ward 3

Betting : 5 to 2 on Mineral, 5 to 1 agst Elegance. Won by a length ; bad third.

The WOODCOTE NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added. Five furlongs.

Marquis of Hastings' Whirligig 7st 12lb..........Cannon 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Phantom Sail, 7st 12lb..........S. Adams 2
Mr Lambourne's Purchase, 8st 2lb..........H. Covey 3

Betting : 100 to 30 agst Whirligig, 4 to 1 agst Phantom Sail, 9 to 2 agst Purchase. Won by a head ; bad third.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Two miles.

Elland ....
Ackworth ....Thomas 1
..........Cannon 2

Betting : 5 to 1 on Elland. Won easily by half a length.

The CASTLE PARK STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds ; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Steven's Sunnyside..........Payne w.o.

WEDNESDAY.—A HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added. Half a mile.

Variation, 6st 11lb..........H. Clarke 1
Blackbird, 8st 6lb..........Cannon 2
Piano, 6st 7lb..........Crook 3

Betting : 4 to 1 agst Variation, 9 to 2 agst Blackbird, 100 to 6 agst Piano. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

The GRAND STAND PLATE (Handicap) of 100 sovs. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Dark's Steamboat, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb..........Mordan 1
Mr Heathcote's Her Ladyship, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb..........Sopp 2
Mr Golby's Vigilant, 4 yrs, 6st..........H. Clark 3

Betting : 6 to 1 each agst Steamboat and Vigilant, 4 to 1 agst Her Ladyship. Won by a neck the same between second and third.

The WELTER CUP, value 100 sovs. One mile.

Mr Woodson's Deerfoot, 6 yrs, 10st 2lb..........Payne 1
Lord Stamford's Brick, 6 yrs, 11st 4lb..........E. Martin 2
Mr Blanton's Veluti, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb..........Custance 3

Betting : 6 to 1 each agst Brick and Deerfoot. Won by a length, a bad third.

The WARWICK CUP, value 200 sovs. Two miles and a half.

Marquis of Hastings's Ackworth, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb..........Cannon 1
Mr Sutton's Elland, 4 yrs, 9st 3lb..........Morris 2
Mr Wise ns Monitress, 3 yrs, 7st..........H. Sharp 3

Betting : Evens agst Elland, 2 to 1 agst Ackworth, 4 to 1 agst Monitress. Won by eight lengths, a bad third.

The SCURRY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds and upwards. One mile.

Little Ellen ....
Veluti ....Custance 1
Alberta..........Mr W. Bevill 2
..........Mr Edwards 3

Betting : 3 to 1 each agst Little Ellen and Alberta, 2 to 1 agst Veluti. Won by a length, the same distance between second and third.

The MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

Vexatious, 7st ....
Stapenhill, 6st 10lb..........H. Clark 1
St. Clair, 6st..........Mordan 2
..........Pepplar 3

Betting : 6 to 4 agst Stapenhill, 2 to 1 agst Vexatious. Won by half a length, the same distance between second and third.

The COUNTY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 100 added, One mile.

Mr Heathcote's Skirmish, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb..........Hibberd 1
Mr Morgan's Plover, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb..........Carroll 2
Mr Woodson's Deerfoot, 6 yrs, 8st 2lb..........Sopp 3

Betting : 4 to 1 agst Skirmish, 6 to 1 agst Plover, and 6 to 1 agst Deerfoot. Won by a head, the same distance between second and third

The NURSERY HANDICAP of 10 sovs, 3 ft, with 80 added. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Ten Broeck's Miller's Maid, 7st..........S. Adams 1
Mr Angell's Canard, 7st 5lb..........Hartfield 2
Mr Hodgman's Vice Versa, 7st..........H. Clark 3

Betting : 11 to 10 agst Miller's Maid, 4 to 1 agst Vice Versa. Won by a length and a half, a bad third.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Chaplin's Vespasion, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb..........Custance 1
Mr Wyndham's King Christian, 3 yrs, 9st..........Cannon 2
Canarella, 6st 11lb..........Kenyon 3

Betting : 5 to 4 on Vespasian, 6 to 4 agst King Christian. Won by thirty lengths.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been marked by much inactivity, with a limited amount of business transacted at about the rates of last week ; in some cases at a reduction of 1s per qr. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was liberal, with a good sale at fully last week's prices. The trade with factors ruled dull with a limited sale for English and foreign at the rates of last week. Beans and peas no change. Rye unaltered. Malt slow sale. Flour, dull sale at the rates of last week. Wheat, 48s. to 55s ; Barley, —s to —s ; Beans, 45s. to 48s ; Rye, 32s. to 34s ; Malt, 62s. to 66s ; Flour, Households, 36s. to 37s ; Whites, 38s to 40s.

Number of samples shown in the market :—

Wheat 67
Oats 21
Barley 2
Beans 1

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A fair attendance, and millers were very reluctant to give more money, consequently only a limited business transpired. Prices of both English and Foreign wheats 1s per qr. higher than this day week. Barley firm. Foreign oats being in large supply, thus far exceeding the demand, sales of some were difficult to effect even at 1s per qr. decline. Other articles unaltered.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Small supply of old wheat, for which the demand is slow, at 1s per qr. advance. The supply of barley is very small, only a single sample of old being in the market. There is only a small supply of old oats, and one sample of new, for which the demand is slow at last week's prices. A sample of choice new Norfolk red wheat in good condition, shown by Mr Temperley, brought 13s 3d.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance were comparatively small, consisting of 80 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland ; also, 86 head of cattle were from Ireland, and 185 beasts and 168 sheep were from foreign.

There was a slight increase in the number of sheep and lambs, but a considerable falling off in cattle, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was about the worst that was ever shown at this market, while both sheep and lambs were only indifferent for the time of year.

The general health of the stock was again remarkably good, and the foreign cattle that have been kept over week stand well upon their legs, and do not exhibit the least symptoms of either murrain or any other disease.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

662 beasts were shown. There was a decided change to note in the beef trade this morning. The supply being less and the weather being cool, together with the favourable accounts from the metropolitan markets, all breeds moved freely off, but more especially the better class, at a rise of 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. Buyers were numerous, with a good finish.

5,540 sheep and lambs were shown. The mutton trade experienced a slight improvement from Tuesday last, and prices advanced ½d per lb., with a steady good clearance.

Lambs varied very much both in price and and quality. Trade was only slow, yet the better qualities realised extreme currencies, and at the close of business a total clearance was barely effected.

No pigs were shown.

Numbers shown : — Beasts, 662 ; sheep and lambs, 5,540 ; pigs, — ; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day :—Beasts : Prime heifers, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 0d ; secondary sorts, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. ; inferior sorts, 7s. 6d. to 8s 0d ; first-class oxen, 9s. 9d. to 9s. 3d ; middling, 8s. 6d. to 9s 0d ; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8½d to 9d ; large fat, —d to —d ; middling, 8d½ to 8½d ; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d ; lambs, 8d to 9½d per lb. sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years :—

Beasts.	Price ℔ st.
1863... 818	6s 9d to 8s 0d
1864...1,120	5s 6d ... 8s 3d
1865...1,025	6s 0d ... 9s 3d

	Sheep ℔ lb.	Lambs ℔ lb.
1863...7,260 sheep & lambs	5½d to 7½d...	7½d to 8d
1864...9,620 do.	6d ... 7½d...	8d ... 8½d
1865...6,800 do.	6½d ... 9d...	8½d ... 9½d

SALFORD, Tuesday.—Best beef, 8d to 8½d per lb. middling, 7½d to 7¾d ; inferior, 4½d to 5d ; best wedders, 8½d to 9d ; middling ditto, 7½d to 8½d ; ewes, 6d to 7½d ; lambs, 9d to 10d ; calves, 6½d to 10d. Number of beasts, 1,422 ; sheep and lambs, 6,528 ; calves, 34. There was a good trade for best descriptions ; inferior qualities lower.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day :—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	0	0	to	7	10	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	3	10	0	to	5	5	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	4	10	0	to	6	6	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	3	6	to	4	10	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	4	3	to	0	5	0	"

Carts at market : hay, 132 ; straw, 33.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—A short supply and quick sale. Scotch Regents, 8s to 8s 9d per load of 20 stones.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending Saturday, Sept. 1 :—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	52,216	49	7
Barley	1,476	35	4
Oats	1,485	25	3

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, Front-street, Consett.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 58, Shield-street, Shieldfield, on the 30th ult., Mrs G. S. Sutherland, of a son.

At 25, Grey-street, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr Antonio Bernasconi, of a daughter.

At Oxford Street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr Geo. Cooke, of a daughter.

At Elswick Villas, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr W. M. Plues, of a daughter.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Branxton Villa, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. James Mathewson, of a daughter.

SOUTH CHARLTON.—At the Parsonage, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Robert Henniker, of a son.

SUGLEY FIELDS.—On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr John Richards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At the Rye-hill Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, Mr. Adam Smith, of South Hetton, to Mary, second daughter of Mr Luke Patterson, of Arthur's-hill, Newcastle.

GATESHEAD.—At the Register Office, on the 5th inst., Mr William Hedley, perfumer, High-street, to Maria, third daughter of Mr T. A. Boyd.

SPENNITHORNE.—On the 25th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Rev. Albert Van Straubenzee, William Chaytor, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Clervaux Castle, county of Durham, to Mary, youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs Van Straubenzee, of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, and niece of Lord Wrottesley.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At the Baptist Chapel, Welbeck Street, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. B. Jenkins, the Rev. James Hughes, Baptist minister, to Margaret Potts, only daughter of Mr John Hart, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

LONDON.—At Trinity Church, Great Portland Street, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. T. M. Horsfall, M.A. Mr W. C. Fairley, of Sunderland, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Browne, Esq., of the Bank of England.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 1, Havelock-street, on the 1st inst., Mr Wm. Turner, late of Ridgeway, near Chesterfield.

At 5, Wesley Street, Shieldfield, aged 50, Mary, widow of Mr Wm. Ebdon.

At 7, Strawberry Place, on the 31st ult., Mrs Eliza Webb, of London.

At Blagdon-street, on the 31st ult., Sarah, infant daughter of Michael Bruce.

At Newgate-street, on the 2nd inst., aged 46, Mr John Marshall. He was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, and was interred on Tuesday, the 4th, at Elswick Cemetery.

WINDY NOOK.—On the 3rd inst., aged 4, Hannah Wheatley Teasdale.

THORNLEY COLLIERY.—At the house of her son-in-law, Mr Isaac Smith, at an advanced age, Margaret, relict of Mr Thomas Ayre.

SEATON BURN.—On the 2nd inst., aged 39, Mr Maddison Flint.

PRUDHOE.—On the 2nd inst., aged 74, Mr John Reed, formerly of Walbottle.

TYNEMOUTH.—On the 3rd inst., John William, infant son of Mr Thomas Wilson.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA.—At Springfield House, on the 4th inst., Marianne, wife of the Rev. F. J. N. Ashurst.

HENDON TOWN.—On the 2nd inst., aged 19, Margaret, wife of Mr James Johnston.

HETTON.—At Cross Lanes, on the 1st inst., aged 42, Mr William Wakefield.

FELTON.—On the 31st ult., Mr Edward Carr, joiner, aged 31.

GASGON.—At the Convent of the Passionist Fathers, on the 1st inst., of typhus fever, the Rev. Wm. Castlan Drysdale, youngest son of the late Mr Wm. Drysdale, of Lorbottle, Rothbury, Northumberland.

BONNYRIGG, N.B.—On the 29th ult., Catherine Forsyth, wife of Mr Thos. Robertson, publisher, Edinburgh.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1866.