The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 363. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED, Good Business OFFICES with Furniture, situate in a good position at Consett. Also, a Good Sitting and Two or Three Bed Rooms at Shotley Bridge.
Apply by letter to Mr Thomas Bainy, News Agent, Consett.

TO LET, in Twelve Lane, Consett, a Four-Roomed HOUSE and GARDEN. Application to be made to SAMUEL TEMPERLEY, at Messrs Dickinson's Hailing Engine, Consett.

TO LET, entry immediately, a FREE DEHOUSE, situate in Foundry Row, Black Hill. Apply to CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Cemetery Terrace, Black Hill.

A HOUSE TO LET, containing Five Rooms, situate in Front-street, Leadgate. Entry, November 11th.—Apply to W. CHEESMAN.

A COTTAGE and GARDEN FOR SALE at Hill-Top, near Dipton.—Apply to MARY ANGUTH, of Annfield House.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A HOUSE AND SHOP, situate at Burnhope Colliery, newly finished.—For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM MORDUE, on the premises.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling. Guarantees Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £25,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £25,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter addressed Mr J. A. RISCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

TO BE LET.

TWO SHOPS to Let, in the best business situation in Consett, lately occupied by Thomas Potts. Apply to JOHN T. POTTS, Middle-street, Consett.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, the Churchwardens acting in and for the Ecclesiastical District or Parish of Benfieldside, having been thereto duly required, by virtue of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, do hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Ratepayers and Owners of Property within the limits of the said District or Parish will be held on Thursday, the 21st day of November next, in the Town Hall Shotley Bridge, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act, 1858, within the limits of the said district or parish.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun., } Churchwardens.
JNO. THIRLWELL, }

DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.—"THE LENSES" (Registered) Invented by George Bell, Esq., late of the Government School of Design, and Professor of Drawing and Painting to the Airdale and Richmond Colleges. This ingenious invention enables any person (old or young) to copy Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, &c.; to sketch Landscapes, Flowers, Portraits, Architecture, &c., &c., from Nature, without any previous knowledge of Drawing or Painting. The instrument is so simple in its application that a child may use it. Engravings, &c., of the most elaborate kind may be copied in an incredibly short space of time; it also teaches perspective in a most effectual manner, without reference to the ordinary rules; and the price brings it within the reach of all classes. The Lenses, price 5s., forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 27 stamps. C. Nash & Co., proprietors, 49a, King William Street, London Bridge. The public are respectfully referred to the opinions of the press and testimonials. Orders should be forwarded without delay, 30,000 having already been sold. An Agent required in every Town. A liberal discount allowed.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF MR MATHER,
MESSRS MATHER AND ARMSTRONG
IRONMONGERS,
24, DEAN STREET,
Beg to announce that they are now SELLING, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, a LARGE PORTION of their PRESENT EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, EPERGNES, SPIRIT FRAMES &c. &c.;
PAPIER MACHE GOODS;
DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORKBOXES, PENDERS, STOVES, CHIMNEY PIECES, CHANDELIERS,
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES,
BRITANNIA METAL COFFEE POTS PERCOLATORS, &c.,
LAMPS,
MANY SETS OF CONQUET.
A LOT OF DOOR MATS,
And QUANTITIES OF KITCHEN UTENSILS, a little out of condition,
Which must be cleared out to make room for NEW STOCK.

, From the immense number of sales, 24 and 4, find it necessary to intimate that they cannot undertake during the heap Sale, to deliver All Goods on the day of purchase.

CONSETT GUARDIAN.

THE PROPRIETORS beg most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the District, that in consequence of their connection with Mr R. Jackson having terminated, a new Agent has been appointed, who will in future supply the district Agents.
Orders and Advertisements forwarded to Mr BATEY, News Agent, Front Street, Consett, will meet with prompt attention.
The Business of the Consett Guardian has been removed from the Office of Mr R. Jackson, Front Street.
The Proprietors intend shortly to open new and commodious premises as offices, for the transaction of the business connected with the Consett Guardian, of which due notice will be given.
THE CONSETT GUARDIAN will shortly be ENLARGED to 40 COLUMNS.

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 best Medicine for the Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 42 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-Tyne.
Sold by Messrs. Druggists, Shotley Bridge; D. Iurie, Druggist, Consett; Druggists, Lanchester; Wheatley, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hilary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Bailey, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightful bad leg of 20 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.
John Braham, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 12 years' standing.—January 20th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 12th, 1866.
Mrs R. Ball, 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!

Public Notices.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, Teacher of J. G. Fothergill, has Commenced TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class Testimonials. Terms on application.
Residence—TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

LEADGATE.

JOHN PINKNEY,
GENERAL SMITH,
BEGS to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Patronage received, and hopes, by diligent attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their favours.
Miners' Picks, which Cannot Disappoint, suitable for all coal seams, at a reduction.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
OF MORPETH,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Hilltop, Dipton and Neighbourhood, that he has commenced the business lately carried on by Mr Joseph Robinson, as Grocer, and will have Mr WILLIAM BROWN, Dipton, for Gateshead, each Morning as a Quarter-past Six, and trusts by strict attention to their interests to merit a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor.
P.S.—All Orders left at the house of Mr Wm. Southern will be punctually attended to.

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

THE "SINGER" WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES.
MACHINES—FOR DOMESTIC USE.
MACHINES—FOR TAILORS AND CARMAKERS.
MACHINES—FOR BOOT-TOP MAKERS.
MACHINES—FOR UPHOLSTERY.
MACHINES—FOR WORKING BUTTONHOLES.
SILKS, TWISTS, LINEN THREAD, COTTONS, NEEDLES, &c., at the lowest Market Price.
CATALOGUES and SAMPLES of WORK, POST FREE.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
147, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
58, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE.

TEA CHEAPER THAN EVER.
STRONG BLACK TEA, 2s. 8d. per lb.
VERY EXCELLENT BLACK TEA is now only 2s 6d per lb.
PHILLIPS & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM ST., CITY, LONDON, E.C.
BARE GROCER GENUINE COFFEE, is 4d per lb.
A PRICE CURRENT FOR 1868. SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
A LEADED PACKAGE containing 8 lbs. of really good BLACK TEA sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, on receipt 20s, by PHILLIPS and Co., tea merchants, 8, King William Street, London, E.C.
PHILLIPS and Co. send all GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, to any Railway Station in 8, King William Street, City, and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices Carriage Free to any railway station or market town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, if to the value of 40s and upwards.

In Packets only
HIMALAYA
TEA
PURE, NATURAL COLOUR
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Unadulterated Tea.

Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Hippon, Chemist.
Urwin, do.
Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lade, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Astin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STANHOPE—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Wappling, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
37A ST. MARY AXE
LONDON E.C.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICES, 106, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Westgate), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Branch Offices, 29, Market Place, South Shields, Henry Heder, Agent.
Do., 60, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Thomas L. Howarth, Agent.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Directors of the above Company having recently been called upon to consider the great difficulty experienced by Tradesmen and others in obtaining Cash Advances upon emergency, have made arrangements to make advances from £5 to £2,000, on approved Personal Security, First and Second Mortgages, Deposit of Deeds, Shares (without the expense of Mortgage or Transfer), Annuities, Interest under Wills, Life Policies, on Furniture, Machinery, Stock-in-Trade (without removal), and every description of available Security, to be repaid by either Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, or in one sum at a specified date.
The large Capital of the Company, and the number of appointed Agents, enables them to complete transactions in either Town or Country in a few days; in some cases Advances can be had the same day if required.
Particular attention is directed to Mortgages of Building Societies and others for the Redemption of Mortgages, upon terms adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each case.
When the Security is Personal, two or more respectable persons are required to join the borrower in a Promissory Note. The Directors do not bind themselves to make advances unless the Securities or Guarantees are satisfactory. Being desirous of granting every application, applicants should submit persons of respectability, regard being had to the Amount of the Loan and the position of the Parties.
Persons desiring Loans on Freehold Security must apply to the office of the Company for a printed application form, in which a Fee will be charged, according to the amount borrowed, to defray expenses incurred in making enquiry as to the position of Borrower and Sureties. When additional Sureties are required, no further charge will be made except in special cases.
Borrowers have the privilege of paying off their Loans in advance, and £5 period, but no interest is allowed.
The respective rates of interest depend upon the nature of the Security offered, and the mode of repayments, which may be known on application.
Borrowers in the country have the advantage of paying their Instalments at any Branch Office, without being at the expense and inconvenience of going to Newcastle.
TRADE BILLS promptly discounted.
The strictest secrecy observed in all transactions, every application being considered confidential.
Personal inquiry at the Offices will at all times facilitate an application.
EDWIN OVENDEN,
Manager.

Business Addresses.

MELVIN'S
NOTED EDINBURGH ALES.
K. REID, AGENT, 3, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEAR HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWART, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to send less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parts as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to
W. J. L. J. A. M. S. T. E. W. A. R. T.
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD,
ALWAYS IN HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES, CHIMNEY TOP, CHIMNEY VENT LINING, HODGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, GLAZED SINK STONES, DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TUBSIDES, FERNEY STANDS, ORNAMENTAL VASES, GARDEN BORDERS, GAS RETORTS, FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

SHIELDFIELD BILL POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM HORNBY,
GENERAL BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTOR,
18, YOEK STREET, SHIELDFIELD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Country Orders Punctually attended to.—Bills Posted and Distributed in Town and Country.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITAS, &c.
CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is perfectly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most efficacious remedy ever discovered. CAUTION.—Be sure to obtain Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the Colleges of Physicians, that a Medical Practitioner had had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*The Lancet*, December 21, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.—The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT
TRADE MARK
SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.
CONTAIN NO PHOSPHORUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
Sold by GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, CHANDLERS, STATIONERS &c. EVERYWHERE.
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

DESTINY AND NATIVITY.
IF you feel a desire to consult a learned Astrologer, send a stamped directed envelope to "Old Moore," Throgmorton-Avenue, Eq., 58, George-street, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!
RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.
Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.
See Opinions of the Press below.
The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:—"In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr Rae of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its clearness and durability mind make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."
The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr Rae, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. It is an admirably small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with the cheapness of the instrument, recommend its merits. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalculæ, wings and antennæ of insects, diatoms, fibres, &c., &c. Along with the instrument, Mr Rae supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the charmer."
The *Dudley Guardian*, August 13, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr Rae's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this instrument made nearly the price of which, 5s. 6d., place it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."
The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great book to the public has been afforded by means of Mr Rae's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has not recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate manipulation in most cases among a coolness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful invisible world which are akin to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small morsel is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vertricula can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope; for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and that the object is portrayed, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s. 6d., and we can from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."
The above Instrument may be had from the maker a 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.
RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d per pair, 14s 6d.
RAE'S NEW PORTABLE TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S GOLD WATCH. LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH £3 3s.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £5 5s 0d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address.
RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 14, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

THE
NEWCASTLE AND CONSETT
GLASS
STEAM PRINTING OFFICES,
65, WEST CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
By Machine and Press,
AT MODERATE CHARGES.
BOOK WORK,
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
INVOICES, BILL HEADS,
ADDRESS & MOURNING CARDS,
TEA, COFFEE, AND TOBACCO PAPERS,
CONFECTIONERS, MILLINERS & DRAPERS BAGS
REPORTS OF FRIENDLY AND BENEFIT
SOCIETIES AND OTHERS, TALLIES,
POSTING AND HAND BILLS
IN EVERY COLOUR
AND STYLE,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.
THE FORESTERS' GUIDE,
AND
ALMANACK FOR 1868.
Containing a List of the Courts in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, with the Dates of Meeting for each Court, and where they are held, together with a variety of other useful and interesting matter.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

FORESTRY.
PRINTING FOR THE ORDER,
Including BILLS, CIRCULARS, SUMMONSES, RETURN SHEETS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, SUPPER TICKETS, COURT RULES, &c., &c., Promptly Executed, and at the Lowest Prices.

TURNIPS.
FOR SALE, 284 ACRES OF TURNIPS, to be eaten on with Sheep.—Apply to Mr J. Jopling, Leadgate Farm.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA BLACKHILL.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.
Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.
EMIGRATION AGENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the Paramage, SATLEY, on MONDAY, the 18th November,
AT TWO O'CLOCK,
MR JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,
Part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to the Rev. JOSEPH THOMPSON.
THE FURNITURE consists of one handsome Mahogany Dining Table, one Mahogany Side Table Mahogany and other Chairs, two Painted Presses, one Four post Bedstead and Hangings, one Spring Mattress, &c., Glass and Earthenware, Fenders and Fire Irons; one High Commode, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c. Tools and Implements.
Also, one valuable Carriage; one double Act of Silver mounted Harness; two single Sets, one Silver mounted.
Also, one Stack of Old Land Hay, about Eight Tons.
Carriage, Harness, and Hay to be sold at 2 p.m. punctually.
Sale to commence at 11 a.m. precisely.—The Carriage, Furniture, &c., may be viewed on the Morning of Sale.
Satley is about three-and-a-half miles from the High Stoop Station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and Four Miles from the Lanchester Station of the Lanchester Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.
For further Particulars see Handbills.
JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
Shotley Bridge, Nov. 7th, 1867.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
GUARANTEED A TRADE MARK ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1862.
POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
FOR
Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
AND ALL SIMILAR AFFECTIONS OF THE
RESPIRATORY ORGANS
IS well known to be an excellent antidote to all Pulmonary Complaints, combined with the Lungs, and, as such, is a serviceable medicine for persons of either sex or any age, but its intrinsic virtue is found in the special properties it possesses for the cure of
COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Stertorous Breathing, and all other derangements of the Bronchial Tubes. It allays all symptoms of warness or tickling in the throat, whether cold, or from exposure to any damp, or unhealthy atmosphere, and arrests the progress of those pulmonary complaints for which so many various preparations have been ineffectually recommended.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, in bottles only, price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.
CAUTION.—Observe the words—
"*Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London,*"
on the Government Stamp, without which none can be genuine, and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.

BALDNESS.
BALDNESS PREVENTED.
THE Water from the Hot Spring in the Mountain of Timavus in Italy, together with the juice of the Pomegranate, will prevent the Hair from having the scalp, and will force it to grow in one week on the head of the oldest man or woman in England. Prepared for the discoverer, by Mr COOPER, 181, Fleet-street, London. Sent with instructions how to use it, in bottles, 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s each. If by post, 6, 12, or 18 stamps extra.

VICTORIA.
VICTORIA HAIR DYE. Produced from Wild Indian Berries; leaves no stain on the skin. An officer in her Majesty's service while in India, discovered this dye, being one of the finest ever applied to the human hair. Sold by Chemists, or sent to any address in the world for 36 stamps, by Mr COOPER, 181, Fleet-street, London. State colour of hair previous to its turning grey.

CORNS AND TOOTHACHE.
GENUINE Prescriptions for destroying corns, and banishing the toothache in a minute, free on receipt of 2 stamps. Over 1,000 testimonials received. We insert the following:—"A sure and perfect cure, and without pain or burning in the flesh."—W. GRANGEROL, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.—Address, "Corns," 181, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of prescriptions can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have the means of being cured. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions for use, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr THOMSON, 74 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. E." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hysterics since I took them. Mrs G. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G."

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From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:
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From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Chippenham:—"I have tried RUSSEL'S KALONICA in many cases severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "RUSSEL'S KALONICA." It may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER Chemist, Maidstone.

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

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The *Pionnier correspondent* of the "Temps" announces as a serious and positive fact the junction of Signor Rattazzi with Signor Crispi, the one-while ultra-Gallican Minister with the friend of Garibaldi. "He has gone over with arms and baggage to the Left," says this writer and inexplicable as the statement may appear, it is quite so likely to be true. Rattazzi is probably disgusted with his old ally at the Tuileries, and finds that the only chance of restoring himself to power is to join the Left party. A few weeks ago he was in danger of being stoned to death; he is now shouted, and quite probably, if he and Crispi can together command 250 votes in the Chamber, it is extremely likely that they will be allowed to form the ministry. The members of this Administration have now to seek re-election, and it is thought very doubtful if they will obtain it.

Garibaldi is still at Varignano, having been conveyed thither from Spezia on the morning of the 8th. He continues large and comfortable room commanding a view of the bay and of the Papal troops whom he spared at Mentana Rifleards. He is well treated, but is allowed to receive no letters, and no visitors except his son-in-law Canzio, and Colonel Bordi, who also is confined at Varignano. He is said to be in good health and spirits, cheered by the thought that he has done his duty, and very strictly guarded.

There are many rumours as to the intentions of the Italian Government with regard to Garibaldi. Some persons affirm that he will be prosecuted. This seems to me, is exactly credible, and there is no doubt that he had a secret understanding with the Government in all that he did. In fact, it is one sets aside the mass of the Garibaldian volunteers slain at Mentana were in the uniform of the Italian army, and that on those occasions Official letters authorising them to join the Garibaldian army. It is far more likely that Garibaldi will return to Caprera a free man, or be allowed to leave Italian territory for the United States.

Mazzini is the hotbed of Fenianism and strong as in Turin. The Turinese attribute to Napoleon their degradation from the position of capital of Italy, to that of a provincial town; and his recent conduct has embittered the animosity, which was bitter enough before. The Turinese have refuse to purchase any French goods, and in proximity to France, a large trade has hitherto been in them. All silence written in French are turned down. The windows of the Cafe de Paris—a great resort of Frenchmen living in Turin—have been smashed. In fact, a Frenchman is now a pariah in the city of Mentana capital.

The Papal journals published in Rome describe the enthusiasm with which the Papal troops were received on their return to their quarters in Rome, after the retreat of the Garibaldians. Flags were hoisted, shouts raised, and the people thronged to the churches in order to chant a "Te Deum." The Pope celebrated in the Sistine Chapel a mass for the re-one of those troops who had fallen at the battle of Mentana. It was attended by the Cardinals and distinguished officers, and the Ambassadors of the Papal Court. Pius IX. is represented the abolition, and he was greatly moved during the service.

A correspondent of the Morning Post visited the battlefield of Mentana shortly after the engagement. He found among the dead Garibaldians not a few apparently very rank of life. How brave they were and how destructive to French fire, may be gathered from the fact that he corpses were perfectly riddled with shot. The ground was strewn for miles with the pasteboard Chassepot cartridges. The combat was a desperate one. It was hopeless against such odds as disciplined French troops with the Chassepot on one side, and half-armed Garibaldians with weapons most deficrous to the owner on the other.

The Roman question may now be said to have passed into the hands of the diplomatists, and a settle decision either by a Congress or direct negotiation between Italy and France. The French troops remain in the Papal States at present, but the Moniteur announces that the Emperor has decided that the French expeditionary corps shall evacuate Rome and the other town of the Pontifical State when the Papal troops are so to order shall have been assuited there. The French troops will shortly concentrate upon Civita Vecchia. The Minister of the Italian Government is to be appointed by a recognition of its patriotic efforts, and the assurance "that the friendly relations between France and Italy will continue to be strengthened and developed."

TO ALL TYNESIDE PEOPLE.

LETTER LXXXVI.

Well; we've got a Mayor and we've got a Sheriff, and I feel proud of and pleased with the selection. "Oh, I see how it is you had personal preferences!" The situation is true—is false. I will try to explain the paradox. It is true that I would have the office filled upon the gentleman upon whom it has fallen, both on personal and public grounds; but much as I esteem Messrs Angwin and Marley, I should have desired that the act of public injustice had they occasioned the position of Messrs Morrison and Hutchinson as to the length of votes public service, I would have been sorry to see the former unhorsed over the heads of the latter. As I said last week, they are all honorable, worthy, most worthy gentlemen. I have not a fact or a feeling to record against any of them. But the latter have been in this their time, for it will come. In due time they will be rectified. But I candidly tell them that I think that that time ought not to be yet. There are some others whose personal worth and long public services entitle them to earlier consideration. When I say this, my alliance is to some with whom I have often, if not always, differed in reference to municipal and public policy. But that's nothing. If intelligent men cannot differ on such others opinions, they should agree to differ. Before passing on I must say a word about the division list which I read with considerable care and more curiosity, for it pounded me exceedingly; and I will show you how. Some good old divine has remarked that when we get to heaven we shall be surprised to find many there that we did not expect to find there, and we shall be disappointed by the absence of many we expected to meet. This suggestion exactly meets the condition of mind that was produced by my perusal of the division list. In the names of those who voted for Mr Angus I discovered some that I naturally expected to find on the other side; while some names were not exactly conspicuous by their absence, but conspicuously fading on the other. And the same remark applies with equal attitude to Mr Morrison's list. However, the whole thing appears more honorable men we must, I suppose, concede the same to their supporters, and that concession requires some little effort, and a trifling elasticity of mind. I have no doubt that the newly elected will fulfil the duties of the offices to which they have been elevated wisely and well, and fully sustain their dignity, while they will give satisfaction to the town and the Council. Of one thing I am certain, we shall have no addition of "members of Council" nor neither shall we witness any imperious or oppressive use made of the "Chair," the momentary power which they are invested. The chairs which wakened the echoes in the Assembly Rooms, the other night, when the chairman's probable exaltation to the mayoralty was alluded to, seem yet to be ringing in my ears. Those chairs told how much Mr Angus is e-teemed and respected by the young "None-os" of the town. In that long, loud cheer I took a most hearty share, for I believe that if the cause of "Liberation" has one gentleman in Newcastle who is honest and earnest in our worthy chief magistrate, Mr Angus. If I look at his past conduct what do I find?—that on every occasion, very early opportunity, under all circumstances, he "done what he could," and what is more, I firmly believe that he will do more yet. This is more than I could say of many who wear the livery of "the Liberal Line." Where fine and talk will do, many are ready to join in, but when work and cash are the *desiderata*, they are "less set iterata." The apologetic speech of Mr Sotjohns fully bears me out in this. Mr Angus has his position in the vanguard. He is one of those who "and can—he will never be heard among the hallooing, or bleating "driven cattle." *Fiaiatum* compels me, however, to give the Liberal party credit for one act it only shows that to "err is human"—that the most sincere may make mistakes—that their very anxiety to do right may lead them into the wrong. The observation has extended beyond his nose, or whose experience is of the smallest value, will readily and cheerfully grant this.

These remarks have been suggested by a somewhat severe expression of opinion by a Nonconformist, what he calls the "inconsistent and damaging conduct" of the Mayor in consenting to go to St. Nicholas' Church on Sunday morning last. He thinks that a more "sabbatical" should have been taken. "They have headed the procession in honour of the State church, and several dissenters followed in the procession in honour of the Mayor, and thus a grand opportunity was lost for showing that *principle* rises superior to every sort of *expediency and policy*." While I had much rather that our excellent Mayor had not paid court to a haughty, lawless, and disingenuous ecclesiastical establishment, I am not at all disposed to write bitter things against him. Whatever may be exacted at his hands, to his own mastermind is stated and fail; and I know not a doubt in my mind that he will be "faithful found among the faithfulest." Certainly I would have preferred that he had copied the example set him, Dan. iii., 16, 17, 18, to the one set forth, 2nd Kings, v. 17, 18. Still I esteem him infinitely more to be trusted than some professed Liberals and dissenters who did what they could to degrade the office of the dignity he so well deserved, and which he has so nobly won.

I take the following from one of the dailies and inner it here simply as illustrating the "workings of willing hood" in connection with religion:—"The anniversary services in connection with the Trinity English Presbyterian Church, New Bridge street, Newcastle, were commenced on Sunday, when able, impressive, and eloquent sermons were preached to large congregations by the Rev. H. Angus, of Sunderland, and the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Edinburgh. On Monday a service and meeting was held in the Music Hall, Nelson street. The attendance was very large, and a peculiar interest was felt in the proceedings, from the fact that twenty-one years have elapsed since the erection of the church. An excellent tea was provided by the following ladies—Mrs Dixon, Mrs Fenwick, Mrs Hudson, Mrs Tweedie, Mrs Elliott, Mrs Main, Mrs W. Kay, Mrs Walford, Mrs Fulton, Mrs Irvine. Mrs Dixon, Mrs Gregory, Miss E. Brown, Miss Hudson, Miss M'Intyre, Miss Lewin, and Miss Walker. The meeting was presided over by the venerable minister, the Rev. T. W. Brown, the respected pastor of the church. Mr Angus, after appropriate introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr D. D. Main made a statement respecting the debt on the church. It had existed a long time, and was had been, in fact, the bane of the congregation. The first effort he and others had made to remove it had failed. Mr Nelson and Mr M'Dougall had given hundreds, but failed, although successful in many other labours, they had met with failure in that one. He (speaker) and others had made another effort, and were very happy to state that the church was now free of debt.

In a little of the history of the place of worship, and the noble struggles of those who compose it. The structure was erected in 1846 and was called, in honour of "Queen Ann's Bounty" the aid of the Episcopal Commissioners or the donations of wealthy bishops or rich landlords, that large sum was given to the church in this fact, gratifying as it is, doubtless not forth anything like the amount of sympathy and aid which it has been. For longer years they kept in comfort an able, eloquent, devoted but disinterested minister, and yet, in paying his place in the pulpit. Added to this, they have for years occupied the Jubilee School, New Road, on Sunday, for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and at an annual cost of £60 which cannot be calculated has been offered. Efforts like these ought to be noted and circulated far and wide, and the more especially at the present time. They show what can be done by voluntaryism, and what a great disadvantage of the National Church in the prospect of their being soon left to their own resources. The Presbyterians are strong, for down deep can hold its head aloft, Wesleyanism under goodness and moderation is rapidly growing, and yet, and why should not Episcopalianism thrive beneath the warm shade of ellingham? It will be a grand—a glorious—day for the Church of England when she can dig her wings in freedom and war aloft. The it will be beginning of the millennium. While she is yet in chains and drags the chains of slavery, how is it possible for her to rise? Let her, if Dissenters can build their chapels and maintain their ministers in—as has been done early on the work of Evangelization as the "Trinity" people are doing, the end of day is not yet gone at hour through the land. That wall would be hushed if they were cast unreservedly upon the workings of willing hood.

Well done GATESHEAD. My friend and correspondent of Saturday last, the Rev. Mr Gregory, has given me the announcement that "the drapers and outfitters of Gateshead have agreed to close their respective establishments five nights in the week at six o'clock, and on Saturdays. Two assistants earnestly request the drapers to assist them in maintaining the day by making their purchases as early in the day as possible."

The assistants are quite right in appealing to the public. Is it right, is it fair, is it just, is it even decent, is it reality—a permanency. I shall never cease to iterate and reiterate this conviction. If the public would but come to the rescue the assistants would be relieved and be inevitably secured. And why should they not? The public have as deep an, if not a deeper interest in early closing than the young people (ladies and gentlemen) themselves. As I said in a former letter assistant is somebody's husband, or somebody's son, or sonnet's brother, or somebody's darling. And why should any one be so selfish as to deprive the young people of early the public's support and encouragement of late shopping. The late hour system, while it can confer no earthly existence of many a promising youth through disease or impediment in his way for gaining a blessed immortality. I hope some decent man will be lively and impetuous. Well, Yes. It impeccable the world! I am fully prepared to take the affirmative of this proposition against all comers.

Will some one answer the half-day holiday? By almost universal consent Wednesday was fixed on. The day for grocers. That day is off carrier days, and would not interfere with the preparation for Sunday. But the grocers don't seem to be working with that earnestness manifested by their brethren of the drapery. If they would be free, they must strike the blow for themselves. Why should the principals or the public bow themselves in a matter in which the assistants are the parties interested? I think they are doing themselves a grievous wrong in not closing at six o'clock on Saturday. Shutting markets on a Saturday night. That would be a boon of the greatest magnitude to the entire community. Dismarkets closed at ten and he public houses closed at ten would give promise of a well-spent Sunday. Sunday morning, I hear, is the demand upon publicans that they now wear in the morning and churches and chapels open all day long. Of this there cannot be a rational doubt.

The drapers half-holiday will be Friday, I suppose. That is a dark-test day. Let me, in passing, give a piece of information in reference to the determination of one drapery firm, viz., that the latter have been closed on Wednesday, the other half Friday afternoon. I confess that I thought this was an excellent arrangement. But, mark you, I spoke as a theorist. The practical has been secured with the sentiments of practical men on the subject, and they think that Friday is the day for the trial such an experiment, and I confess to the plausibility of this view. Still, I am a theorist, and I hope the public closing would be better, inasmuch as the public and their assistants would know that it was of no use going to the shops, and ever ready to be disappointed. In the case as it was put last week, the shop would be always open, and it might be just at the time a man whose turn it was to go out would be seeing a good bargain, and would be at a loss for a time, a sense of duty would rent him to remain. This very devotion to the interests of his employer would operate to his afternoon's deprivation. Well, he would be disappointed, and the opportunity would be spent, and he would conclude that he might just as well remain. The shop would be closed, and he would have a privilege and a pleasure would be great deal in disappointment and vexation. Now, there is a great deal in these suggestions. I hope that the subject will be fairly and dispassionately considered and the best plan adopted. We think the new hours have arrived when assisting a factory to all parties may be done. Let us all do our best.

Since writing and sending the above to the Editor, I have been favoured with the following, and as it has the merit of being short, I shall give it in the Guardian, and no doubt will receive, all deferential attention:—

To Ted Brown.

SIR.—In reference to the Friday half-holiday it is our opinion that any effort to be successful (at present) should be entirely fruitless, and the very attempt would be productive of much unfavourable feeling, arising with a certain number, say 8, of the leading houses, viz., Messrs Dixon, Dunn and Co., Coxon and Co., Forsman and Co., Waller and Co., Baggaley Co., Moses and Brown and Milling and Partners, to take the initiative in close at two o'clock, commencing with the first Friday in December. If this can be accomplished, the association will be a success. Now, Mr Editor, I speak for myself throughout the entire trade next year. We also think that if the parties who were most interested would unite together to obtain the Wednesday half-holiday we could be of mutual advantage to each other. For the trade to be a success we warrant the success of the other. The Drapers' Early Closing Association, I think, is very glad to encourage such a process in this movement if they felt, without loss of time, the necessity of forming into an association.

We are, Sir,
Yours very truly,
JOHN BABBY, President.
THOMAS LAWSON, Secretary, D. E. C. A.

Notwithstanding the insinuations and objections of a friend of mine (who is paid for teaching "good will to men") the day is coming, and soon may it come when the employes of our large business establishments shall have Half-holidays for the asking. I have no objection to any class of man having a day's holiday weekly,—but when these same men begin to object to a half-day for others it is time they were sent to the gallery for a month or two. It would do them good! They would preach and teach all the better on their return. Some men, I fear, really have no patience with such. If selfishness in any individual be so relative as to make unfavorable reflection—what must its personification be!

I am, &c.,
TED BROWN.

Newcastle, November 15/1867.

FATAL CONCLUSION OF A FIGHT WITH THE POLICE IN GATESHEAD.

An inquest was held on Tuesday evening at Mr Robinson's public-house, Gateshead, by Mr Favell, coroner, upon the body of George Robson, who died on the 30th ult., under circumstances referred to in consequence of attempting to rescue himself from the hands of the police. Mr Nelson, landlady of the Grey Horse Inn, Highstreet, Gateshead, Donald, servant of the Grey Horse, Mr Pesey, P.C. Lee, Inspector Ewart, Mr Boyd, and Dr. Sanderson were examined, and their evidence almost went to show that on Saturday night, about 9.30, a man named Thomas Fenwick was creating a disturbance in the Grey Horse Inn. P.C. Lee was called in, and he asked him, but in so doing was struck heavily on the head. Nelson then ordered Fenwick to leave, and he refused to come to his assistance, with which demand he complied. Mr Nelson, Mr Pesey, P.C. Lee arrived, and the first officer again laid hold of Nater, who still resisted. Robson then struck Lee, who closed with him, and a scuffle ensued, when Robson fell to the ground, and was thrown to the ground. The constable then took him towards the station on the way he was thrown down twisted and struggled fiercely, attempting to throw the officer. During his left once, when the deceased's head came in violent contact with a lamp-post. After that he became gradually weaker and weaker, and his condition became so alarming that he was placed in a station, when on the officer loosening his hold of him he fell to the ground. Inspector Ewart, who was in the station at the time, attributed this to drunkenness. Dr. Sanderson, who had seen the deceased in a state of sobriety an hour, but Robson was then dead. Drs Brakes and Douglas and the latter's assistant made a post-mortem examination on Monday evening. The skull was found to be the weakest generally healthy. There were no marks of violence on the outside of the skull, or any part of the head, where there was extravasated blood below the skull cap, which had caused compression of the brain and sudden death. Dr. Douglas said the marks on the police were used their truncheons.—One witness said he saw the deceased fall on his head and shoulders before. The jury returned a verdict "That Willam Robson died on the 30th November, from a pressure on the brain, produced by a fall when attempting to rescue himself from the custody of Police-constable Lee, and that Police-constable Lee was acting in the exercise of his duty without undue violence, and was justified in all that he did."

PERILOUS JOURNEY FROM CONSETT TO SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CONSETT, Nov. 7.

Last night I did something to be proud of for life. It saves the lives of nineteen men. I refer to the passage from Consett to Shotley Bridge. It was as if by "the skin of my teeth," however. Such darkness all night, such tempestuous weather, such rain, such strange sounds from every side—no light, no, leaps—thankful, did I get safely to the other side. Well, but about my journey. Cautiously I emerged from Consett streets and plunged into the darkness, holding my hat on with one hand and my coat with tear and trembling to demand the hill. Scarce had we walked a single step when the wind blew my hat from my hand, stone, to the imminent peril of my life. "Steady!" shouted my friend; "I'll find it." Well, I found it, and quarter are not polite enough to make many beware in future.

"But where are the lamps?" I cried, in utter despair. "Am I to go on plunging into this gulf for ever?" Do I look like a bird? Am I to fall down at every fine steps, where flash went my friend into a huge hole of mud, and then—"Fangh! Fangh! Fangh!" I splutter! Why I am all over with mud." "Never mind," said I with a grin smile at him in spite of the agony in the hill side.

"Good," I said. On we went, in solemn silence, each with a thought, perhaps, for a lamp, but we groped our path over the wooden bridge. Cautiously down it we went, creeping softly. "But hush! what is that sound? Hark! it is coming nearer and nearer." "Do you hear nothing?" "Yes, I hear a rattling noise, and a rumbling, and a shaking of the earth—what you would tumble too," he replied.—"Go on," I said. "Hold a hat and coat for me; I am as rich till a light comes. Have you a match? I guess not, as I am a smoker."

Help, help, he cried in agony, sent for a gas lamp or I die. Hold your tongue you fool, I said. Do you think people come out of their dwellings for you to save your neck from being broken? Not very likely; go on—never mind the sounds.

Tumbling down the hill, we at last reached the main street of Blackhill, when our troubles only seemed to begin; for a man in which the sounds of the street in interest! I think they are doing themselves a grievous wrong in not closing at six o'clock on Saturday. Shutting markets on a Saturday night. That would be a boon of the greatest magnitude to the entire community. Dismarkets closed at ten and he public houses closed at ten would give promise of a well-spent Sunday. Sunday morning, I hear, is the demand upon publicans that they now wear in the morning and churches and chapels open all day long. Of this there cannot be a rational doubt.

The drapers half-holiday will be Friday, I suppose. That is dark-test day. Let me, in passing, give a piece of information in reference to the determination of one drapery firm, viz., that the latter have been closed on Wednesday, the other half Friday afternoon. I confess that I thought this was an excellent arrangement. But, mark you, I spoke as a theorist. The practical has been secured with the sentiments of practical men on the subject, and they think that Friday is the day for the trial such an experiment, and I confess to the plausibility of this view. Still, I am a theorist, and I hope the public closing would be better, inasmuch as the public and their assistants would know that it was of no use going to the shops, and ever ready to be disappointed. In the case as it was put last week, the shop would be always open, and it might be just at the time a man whose turn it was to go out would be seeing a good bargain, and would be at a loss for a time, a sense of duty would rent him to remain. This very devotion to the interests of his employer would operate to his afternoon's deprivation. Well, he would be disappointed, and the opportunity would be spent, and he would conclude that he might just as well remain. The shop would be closed, and he would have a privilege and a pleasure would be great deal in disappointment and vexation. Now, there is a great deal in these suggestions. I hope that the subject will be fairly and dispassionately considered and the best plan adopted. We think the new hours have arrived when assisting a factory to all parties may be done. Let us all do our best.

Since writing and sending the above to the Editor, I have been favoured with the following, and as it has the merit of being short, I shall give it in the Guardian, and no doubt will receive, all deferential attention:—

To Ted Brown.

SIR.—In reference to the Friday half-holiday it is our opinion that any effort to be successful (at present) would be entirely fruitless, and the very attempt would be productive of much unfavourable feeling, arising with a certain number, say 8, of the leading houses, viz., Messrs Dixon, Dunn and Co., Coxon and Co., Forsman and Co., Waller and Co., Baggaley Co., Moses and Brown and Milling and Partners, to take the initiative in close at two o'clock, commencing with the first Friday in December. If this can be accomplished, the association will be a success. Now, Mr Editor, I speak for myself throughout the entire trade next year. We also think that if the parties who were most interested would unite together to obtain the Wednesday half-holiday we could be of mutual advantage to each other. For the trade to be a success we warrant the success of the other. The Drapers' Early Closing Association, I think, is very glad to encourage such a process in this movement if they felt, without loss of time, the necessity of forming into an association.

We are, Sir,
Yours very truly,
JOHN BABBY, President.
THOMAS LAWSON, Secretary, D. E. C. A.

Notwithstanding the insinuations and objections of a friend of mine (who is paid for teaching "good will to men") the day is coming, and soon may it come when the employes of our large business establishments shall have Half-holidays for the asking. I have no objection to any class of man having a day's holiday weekly,—but when these same men begin to object to a half-day for others it is time they were sent to the gallery for a month or two. It would do them good! They would preach and teach all the better on their return. Some men, I fear really have no patience with such. If selfishness in any individual be so relative as to make unfavorable reflection—what must its personification be!

I am, &c.,
TED BROWN.

Newcastle, November 15/1867.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the EX-MAYOR (Mr Adl. Hunter), Mr JAMES MORRISON, and Mr ADL POLLARD.

During the day an unusually large number of cases of drunk and disorderly came before the Bench. In reference to the charge against Mr Sotjohns, which we give below, we glad if information could be got about the politicians who knuckled the people with their votes, so as to prevent such scenes ought to be prevented. Some poor people had to be discharged from their dwellings to stop there. Publicans ought not to supply such people with more drink, and certainly not when they are in a state of intoxication. They should remember the bad when drunk and sober; people are brought before the bench, if the publicans who supplied them with drink were present. Mr Morrison observed that he was of the same opinion as the other magistrates. Improper beers was felt to be a difficult point for the police. Mr Adl. Hunter said that he had not heard of any publican being prosecuted for selling beer. At a subsequent part of the proceedings Mr Hunter again made the observation to the same effect, and Mr Morrison said that every effort would be made to carry out the wishes of the Bench.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Edward Stevenson was charged with stealing half-a-crown from the person of Thomas Fenwick, a miner, who stated that he was in the Shakespeare public-house on Saturday night, and had a sovereign in his purse for a refreshment, when the prisoner snatched it from him. The prisoner said he had taken a sovereign from the prosecutor's purse, but he was drunk at the time. Barley quiet, and in the 24 per quarter. Beans and peas quiet. There is a large arrival of foreign oats for the week, a portion being of the new Swedish crop brought over by steamer. The quality of the new Swedish oats is good, but it has had rather hard weather to contend with. Prices are 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper.

ARRIVALS.

	English and British.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	7232		31167
Barley	94		3966
Malt			
Oats	2968		37424
Flour	226		8631
			5145
Sacks	16613		1
Brls.			161

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, but English cattle came to Smithfield in moderate quantities. The demand ruled heavy, at slightly depressed currencies. The arrival of beasts from our own grazing districts were moderately extensive, and mostly of good quality. The supply of primest breeds were in fair demand at prices about equal to Monday last. The supply of other breeds of beasts was last week's currency. The top figure was 5s per Stbs. From Scotland, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northampton we received about 1,650 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, Shorthorns and other breeds from Ireland, 300 oxen, cows, &c. The supply of sheep was rather extensive, and the demand slackened somewhat, but the prices of Monday ruled heavy, and the quotations gave way 2d per Stbs. The supply of calves was moderate, and the demand was dull at 2d per Stbs. The supply of calves was only moderate; nevertheless, sales progressed heavily, at late rates, viz., from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per Stbs. We have to notice a heavy sale for pigs at Monday prices. The highest quotation was 5s 2d per Stbs. The foreign pigs arrived in good condition.

Per lbs to the shop, to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beds	3	4	3	6
Coarse quality	3	8	4	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6
Large of, stirp	2	3	6	6
Prime small do.	4	8	5	0
Prime cows				
Medium cows	4	4	4	8
Pr. South Down	4	8	5	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lrg. coarse sheep	4	4	5	0
Prime do.	5	2	5	4
Large lambs	4	2	4	6
Nt. sm. porkers	4	8	5	0
Lambs	6	0	6	8
Lge. calves	4	0	4	4
Qtr. old store				
Pigs, each	2	12	6	0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supplies of both foreign and English killed meat being less extensive, the demand has become steady, and prices have ruled quite firm. The imports into Leadenhall were 472 packages from Rotterdam, and 4 dito from Antwerp.

Per stbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	to 3	4
Middling do.	3	6	to 4	0
Prime do.	4	2	to 4	4
Large pork	3	2	to 3	8
Small Pork	3	10	to 4	4

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKET.

Since our last report the demand for home-grown wool has been in a quiet state, and prices, indeed, so little business has been passing in it that the quotations have ruled almost nominal. For export the demand for foreign wools has been doing.

Current Prices of English Wool.—Per lb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fleeces—S.D.	s.	d.	S.D.	s. d.
Half-bred	1	4	1	5
Half-bred do.	1	4	1	5
Kent fleeces	1	3	1	6

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leicester ditto	1	3	1	4
Lincoln ditto	1	2	1	3
Down ditto	1	2	1	3
Wether ditto	1	1	1	2
Ewe ditto	1	2	1	3
Skin ditto, English	1	0	1	4
Do. Spanish per hide	8	0	16	0
Slips, Paradyne per lb.	0	7	1	1
Kips. East India	0	7	1	1

SEED MARKET.

Agricultural seeds were steady in value, although the demand for them was inactive. Cakes commanded previous rates.

BRITISH SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Turnip seed, white		Linseed, sowing,	
Do. yellow, new, 15 to 18		new, per qr.	70 to 72
Mustard seed, per		Linseed, crushing,	
bushel, new	60 to 66	per tun	60 to 66
Clover seed, red	00 to 00	Ditto cake, per tun,	
Do. white, per cwt.	00 to 00	new	00 to 00
Coriander, per cwt.	17 to 20	Rapeseed, per qr.	56 to 60
Canary, per qr.	54 to 60	Ditto cake, per ton, £5 10s. to £6 10s.	

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Hempseed, small,		Coriander, per cwt.	to —
per qr.	to —	Cloverseed, per cwt.	to —
Tares, per bush.	to —	Linseed, per qr.	—
Tares, per bush.	to —	Bahl	—
Trefoil	to —	Bombay	— to —

OIL.—MONDAY.

Linseed oil has been quieter, and prices have declined, while there has been little doing in the demand for rapeseed oil. Olive oils have sold for rather less money. Cocoanut oil has met a slow sale, and, in order to effect sales, holders would have accepted lower quotations. In palm oil only a moderate business has been doing, at late quotations.

POTATOES.—MONDAY.

BOROUGH AND CHEAPSIDE.—The markets are well supplied with potatoes. The trade on the whole is steady at the quotations of last week. We quote Scotch reds, from Cam, 5 sacks fr on Dupps, 1,840 bags 138 tons 2,628 sacks from Dundee, 1,000 from Hamburg, 4 baskets from Rotterdam and 112 tons from Hawes; Kidneys, 110s. to 115s per ton; flukes, 120s. to 140s.; rocks 100s. to 120s

WINE MARKET.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Port very sp. pr pipe	45	55			
Good old	45	55			
Good young	38	43			
Inferior	18	24			
ISSA's					
Port fine Fr Oporto	60	65			
Lisbon, fine dry wh.	28	30			
Do. sweet	30	32			
Red	22	26			
Madeira	50	60			
Carcavellos	38	42			
Figueras	36	40			
Sherry very sp. p. bt.					
1st and 2nd	45	55			
3rd and 3rd do.	60	65			
Commonand fair.	18	21			
Mountain, London par.					
ticular, per pipe	20	25			
Ditto, Malaga					
Lower do	—	—			
Spanish red, per pipe	14	20			
Common and fair.	10	12			
Claret, 1st growth	60	65			
per hogshead	60	65			
2nd do	55	59			

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clarets (continued).					
Other qualities	12	35			
Cargo	7	10			
Burgundy red and					
white, 1st growth,	—	—			
Other qualities	—	—			
Hock, fine	40	50			
Other qualities	19	30			
Moselle, 1st quality	20	25			
2nd quality	10	16			
Champagne, pipe, 40	70	80			
Marsala, per pipe	19	26			
Teneriffe, per pipe	18	22			
Common and fair.	11	14			
Tenedos, per pipe	18	22			
Common and fair.	9	10			
Malvoisie, per pipe	18	22			
Ditto, Malaga	24	40			
Sherry, per pipe	18	22			
Hambro' red	12	13			
Hungarian red	12	13			
Hungarian red, bhd.	12	13			
White	7	18			

THE TIMBER MARKET.—SATURDAY.

TIMBER.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fir, Rigs	65	0	0	0
Dantzic and Memel crown best	80	0	85	0
second	70	0	80	0
small	50	0	65	0
Stettin	60	0	65	0
small	50	0	55	0
Norway Baltic	45	0	50	0
Pitch Pine, United States	45	0	50	0
Oak, Memel, crown	110	0	120	0
small	100	0	110	0
Dantzic and Stettin, crown	90	0	125	0
small	60	0	70	0

WAINSCOT.
(Per log: 18 cubic feet).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rigs, crown	85	0	105	0
small	60	0	75	0
Memel and Dantzic crown	80	0	90	0
small	60	0	65	0

DEALS AND BATTENS.
(Per Petersburg standard hundred). Imp. Duty 5s per C.

	£	s.	£	s.
Archangel and Onega	10	0	11	0
Pipe	10	0	11	0
Petersburg	10	15	11	10
Wybourg	10	15	11	10
Finland, Gundsarn Swedish	8	0	9	0
Christiana and Samstad, Deals, White	8	0	9	5
and Yellow	13	0	14	
Second do.	10	0	11	0

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and THOMAS WILSON, Esqrs.

ASSAULTS.

John Hogg and George Kirkup, Blackhill, moulders, were charged by John Moore with assaulting him at Consett on the 25th ult.—Complainant's complainant paying costs.

William Baggie, Blackhill, iron moulder, was charged by John Tindle with assaulting him at Blackhill on the 31st ult.—Dismissed.

USING VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

George Monkstone and Jane Monkstone were charged by Robert Wilkinson, Blackhill, with using language complainant on the 2nd inst, in words to the effect "We shout you." Defendants denied the charge, and stated that complainant was on premises where he had no right. Dismissed; complainant to pay costs.

DRUNK AND BIOTOUS.

Peter Manuels, Consett, was charged by P.C. Gilboy with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 16th inst.—Fined 5s and costs.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

(From Mark-Lane Express.)

There was a very fair show of English into the home counties to this morning's market, which met a slow demand at decline of 1s to 2s per quarter on the prices of this day fortnight. For foreign there was also a dull trade, but factors generally held for late rates, which were scarcely paid by buyers in the sales effected. Barley quiet, and is 2s per quarter lower. Beans and peas quiet. There is a large arrival of foreign oats for the week, a portion being of the new Swedish crop brought over by steamer. The quality of the new Swedish oats is good, but it has had rather hard weather to contend with. Prices are 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper.

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MARLBOROUGH CRESCENT CHAPEL.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening the above class was commenced for the present session. There was a full attendance of this members, together with several friends. In opening the proceedings, the president (Mr William Dixon) gave a brief re-capect of their last session, at the close of which he could say he saw a marked improvement in all of its members, and he hoped that in the course of the next six months they would see a still greater improvement in their young men. After some further remarks, he called upon the Rev. B. Wilson Carr to deliver the inaugural address.

The Rev. WILSON CARR said:—Not many weeks ago I heard a private conversation between two intelligent gentlemen at North Shields, bearing on the advantages of the dissemination of education. It had been asserted, apparently without contradiction, that of the successful wealthy tradesmen in the town who had been architects of their own fortunes, not one had been the fruit of any education at all; while numerous examples might be given of men trained in the best of schools losing credit in the struggles of life, and sinking into bankruptcy. I can assure you that the gentlemen who spoke of these things a pleased impulsive of reply. They seemed to think they had a claim to the last word as well as the first, when they were faithful to the particular facts of facts. You are quite aware that there is a growing disposition on the part of the sons of the age, who may be generically called leaders, to form a system of compulsory education for all classes of society. I am not capable of saying whether there is a lower motive prompted to defend the citadel of ignorance, and exaltation upon the profits as well as the pleasures of the benefits of

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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

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Brazil	1d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	1d
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Do. via U. States	2d	Do. via Marseilles	2d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australian mail	1d
East Indies and China via Marseilles	2d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	2d	Portugal	1d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	1d
Egypt	2d	Sweden	1d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	Vancouver's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via France	1d	Do. via Marseilles	1d
Hamburg, via France	1d		

The Consett Guardian

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

It has always been the nature of man to wish to peer beyond his ken, and to learn something of the infinite and unknowable. The wonderful of his character has formed the reason for all discovery, and has stimulated him in his search after the truth. But though the book of Nature lies open before us there are many of her secrets that are unfathomable. Science has accomplished much, the researches of men of genius and persevering effort have thrown much valuable light on what was once dark and mysterious, but there are many subjects on which man as yet knows very little, and there are many questions as to the nature and motion of worlds that are past finding out. The science of astronomy should hold the greatest and highest place among the sciences, if only because of the magnitude and importance of its results, and the value and interest of its discoveries. From the days of GALILEO till now progress has been unceasing As fresh light was thrown on subjects hitherto unknown the progress became more decided and manifest. What had been found out acted like as an impetus and incentive to further efforts, and spurred men of genius and scientific knowledge to yet higher aims and loftier aspirations. And, probably, in none of the sciences has there been so great and real a progress as in astronomy. Men, one of science in these days sit in their studies and scarce not even a day yeas as to predict not only the flight of stars but their very path through the heavens and the day and hour at which it will occur. The orbit of every planet is mapped out, and many of the secrets of the heavens lie open to man. Of course we know and feel that the heavens are as illimitable in wonders and boundless in extent as they are matchless in design and beauty. Truly in this science the more we know the more do we feel our ignorance—as we dive into the hidden mysteries of nature we learn how great has been our thoughtlessness, the higher we climb the more extensive becomes the prospect before us; so that we are ready to say with NEWTON, that after all our research and discoveries, we are like children playing on the shore of a boundless ocean, attracted, it may be, by some object of more than usual interest or beauty, but knowing little of the depths beyond.

Yet that our modern research and study have not been in vain is proved by our knowledge of meteors and meteoric bodies. It is not so very long ago since, during a magnificent display of meteorolites and falling stars, an honest man at Leith, who had been attentively observing them, reminded his hearers that "they could see once every many stars in the heavens now—saw many had fa'en out!" There were not many to confess their ignorance in this innocent fashion, but many really knew very little more of these wondrous visitors. Science has now almost guessed their mysterious, marked their paths and stated with wondrous exactitude the period of their recurrence. On Thursday morning a shower of these stars took place. The earth passed its central line at 7 30, a few minutes before sunrise and emerged from it at nine, when the shower ceased. The light of the full moon and the approach of daylight rendered our sight of the phenomena very imperfect, but across the Atlantic it is supposed that the spectacle would equal in grandeur that seen by HUMBOLDT in South America in 1799, and that in 1833, when an observer in North America describe the meteors as falling "about as thick as the flakes of snow in a common snowfall." There are naturally many various opinions and theories as to the origin and nature of these star showers; but the most generally received opinion is that these bodies visitors are produced by the immense cloud or stream of meteoric stones revolving round the sun in an orbit of great eccentricity, and in a direction contrary to that of the earth. These stones enter our atmosphere at the rate of about forty miles per second. The majority of them are supposed to be melted or dissipated in the air before they reach the surface of the earth, though we have satisfactory evidence from Dr. REICHENBACH and PHIPSON, that the fine powder which proceeds from them has been collected on the tops of high mountains, and that the elements of this powder are the same as those of which large meteoric stones are composed, viz., nickel, cobalt, iron, and phosphorus. Within a very recent date the connection between comets and meteors—a theory which would have been scouted as absurd a few years ago—has been established beyond a doubt. Mr HUGGINS had made through the spectroscope an observation of the light of a comet, and though that observation was not perfect still it was sufficient to identify the light of the nucleus of the comet with that of the meteoric bodies. One of the theories of this connection is that if interstellar space, external to the Solar system, be as is most probable, peopled with innumerable meteoric bodies independent of each other, a comet while outside the Solar system would in the lapse of ages collect a vast quantity of meteoric matter within itself—just such a globular cluster of meteorites as the November meteors must have been before they became associated with the Solar System.

But we have no wish to enter on any purely scientific enquiry or disquisition. All we have to do is to admire the patient science and careful and laborious research that have achieved so great results. There is great and good in the knowledge. It is only, it has been said, by the cautious questioning of nature, and by closely inspecting the phenomena which are constantly occurring around us, that we advance to a knowledge of sublime truths. In these days of half belief and shallow scepticism it is of some importance to be reminded that there is ever a witness to the goodness and greatness of Him who created the Heavens. The stars, says a modern writer, say something very significant to all of us; and each man has the whole hemisphere of them, if he will but look up, to counsel and befriend him. In the morning time they come not near within hearing, would too much absorb our attention and hinder our necessary business, but in the evening they appear to us, to chasten over-personal thoughts, to put down what is exorbitant in earth-bred fancies, and to encourage those endeavours and aspirations which meet within us for something any unknown, something not from the one we are on, but which derive their meaning and their end from the vastness and the harmony of the whole of God-directed nature and of life. Let us then study with more earnest pursuit and eager endeavour to know more of nature, for we may be assured that the more we know of nature we will of the power and beneficence of the hand that made these wonders.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF TYNESIDE CHURCHES.

No. XIII.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GATESHEAD.

(BY OUR AMATEUR REPORTER).

I had great difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of this church—Gateshead children knew 'the church aesyde the Bottle Bank,' and 'the church agesty the floor mill'—both of which I duly extended no further. Gateshead men had 'Hard' of St. James's Church, but were sure they couldn't tell a position; one said it was down, and was somewhere on the high end of the town, others thought it might be 'Adons Sooan' and some it might be 'Pont.' But a policeman to whom I made known my ignorance, kindly showed me into Park Place, which place is a step in the right direction, and at this point I beg to record my thanks to that active and intelligent officer. But my difficulties were not over yet, for my knowledge of St. James' was tiresome, and to it I found there was no royal road. A maze of streets on the rig I had said, another street, a railway in front, and blinking gas lights along the regular road,—as had a light far off, like a lighthouse, which at the end, marked the place of St. James's, which in my presentate of mind I fancied might have been more aptly styled the Church of St. John—in the Wilderness. Even in the thick darkness I could see that the church stood in a fine open space, with a fine spire, and a great roundabout stood like angels of darkness bellowing with their smoke chimneys in the adjoining temple, a sickening stifle above, and a dirty country road beneath were my accompaniments to the church. I had already mentioned the church, but the place which saw me that night should see me again on more for ever when I found myself in the church proper. This church is very nice within with the service, the church, and the sermon that it is now an open question with me whether I do not return at some early opportunity to renew and improve my acquaintance with the Church of St. James of Gateshead.

The building is new, indeed only so many months old, and in spite of its out-of-the-way situation is well attended. It consists of a spacious nave and chancel, and a north aisle divided from the nave by some fine stone pillars, which support the roof of the Gothic arches. The roof is ornamented, and the rough stone shell reminds one of a respectable well-built barn. The windows are a great height from the floor, and the light is distributed, perhaps seem somewhat mis-shapen, as they are broad and very shallow; and small double lancet win dow light the north part of the sacred edifice. The chancel is reached by two broad stairs, and the Communion table occupies above the level of the chancel. The reredos beneath the great eastern window is formed of carved stonework, and contains in some 12 panels the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Lord's Prayer. Two great wooden chairs of a very comfortable and substantial pattern stand at the right and left side of the Lord's table. The part of the church is paved with variegated tiles, and the organ stands in the chancel on the north side, and behind it is the vestry. The church is seated with long open benches, whose construction is suggestive of economy, but not of elegance or ease.

The happiest feature, however, that I noted last Sabbath night was the lighting of the church. A row of gas gets runs along the south wall at a height of about twenty feet, and the light thus thrown into the body of the building is singularly quiet and delicacy. The font is a rather large one, and is stationed near the chancel, and the church is, I fancy, in a great measure free, and I was pleased on reading one of the little notes pasted on the back of the benches, asking in a modest manly way that the parishioners and other occasional worshippers to contribute towards defraying the necessary expenses incurred in conducting the services. Such sensible appeals, I think, are likely to do good; churchmen, in most instances, need only an apt reminder that weekly, at least, they enjoy the benefits of a public ministrations, which in all fairplay it is expected they should help to maintain; and to perpetuate for others what has already been so kindly provided for themselves.

The service in St James's is pleasingly conducted in a High Church manner. The rector was not present on the evening of last Sunday night, I visited the church, and whole duty was undertaken by his curate, the Rev. E Bolton. Mr Belcher seems a hearty, earnest, and businesslike minister; he was not lavish of his voice, and desire that prayer, praise, and preaching shall be as good as possible, and he is a high church man, and certainly makes no secret of his views. In his introduction of his sermon, he took occasion to land indirectly the practice of Confession, and the practice which is very successfully adopted by the choir of his own church. He read the prayers in a musical way, and the choir led in singing the anthem. The singers, of whom very properly the lades form the greatest portion, are arranged for antiphone, and are stationed in the lower part of the chancel. The singing was good, and was very ably and tastefully accompanied by the organist. Apparently only the nicest hymns in Kemble's selection are chosen, and these are set to pretty tunes. The anthem was the hundred and twenty first psalm, and was very fairly rendered. The duet between the trebles, "So that the sun shall not hurt thee by day; neither the moon by night," was very pretty. One of the voices sweetly delicate and rich, and as the one childish voices shook with the natural tremor that filled their young hearts, and as their sounds blended with an almost impreceptible hesitation, the result was a delightfully soft tuney music, that could only be compared to the shimmering moonlight. Mr Belcher preached a good sermon, bold, vigorous, and rapid in its manner; clear and eloquent in its composition, and apposite as regarded the particular occasion.

The text formed part of the fourteenth verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians: "Then he followed yet more." One might have supposed from those words forming the subject of a discourse, that the day on which they were read was celebrated to that Epistle, but on referring to the calendar I found that such was not the case, and further, I was at a loss to know why the preacher should have introduced the sermon by the collect for St. Luke's day. But towards the conclusion of the sermon the conjunction were followed that there Luke would now be received in support of the Gateshead Dispensary, and this was the subject of the matter.

The preacher remarked the psalmist had said how fearfully and wonderfully the body of man was made; but there are other considerations of it were indispensible, and that one item in our Lord's Prayer had direct reference to it when it asked to give us this day our daily bread. It was perhaps strange that that Paul was choose a physician for his companion, and yet the apostle was a man who was fitted by a good reason for everything he did." Here there were two physicians, one the physical, and the other by natural means, but the same spirit linked in both —one by faith, the other by science. Both men had a natural gift for their calling, and St. Luke was the companion of the apostle when Paul was put to death. Mr Belcher here took occasion to give a capital word picture of Rome during the martyrdom of the apostle of the Gentiles. It was quite as effective as any of G. P. R. James's, and if I had not had Conybeare and Howson's Life of St. Paul in my mind's eye I would have given the preacher greater meritorious for the description. He remarked at length that the early physicians in those times of persecution were obliged to use the same means to recover life for a year's, £215 for expenses incurred by him, and damages for alleged slander. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, assessing the damages for dismissal at £5, and giving him £10 for slander, leaving the balance to defendant.

THE TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE. — Our correspondent who supplied us with the paragraph referring to the meeting of the Canning Branch of the Sunday School Union, which appeared in our last week's impression, appears to have been somewhat misinformed as to the object of the meeting. We have it on indubitable authority that not only has there been no project for the erection of a Sunday School, but that only one appeal was made against the new rating, and that was by a gentleman who is considerably in arrears in which the rateable value has been very considerably increased, and we cannot but regard such an appeal as satisfactory to the township and creditable to the energetic overseers.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Canning Branch was held in the Sunday Schools on Tuesday evening—Jonathan Priestman, Esq., presiding in the Branch, in the chair. Mr W. B. Paterson having read the report, and Mr G. Tregelles delivered a short speech, the Rev. J. Macnaul, M.A. (the deputation) addressed the meeting, showing how much mistaken notions occurred from the general harmonious working of those kindred institutions, the Bible Society and Missions—giving an interesting account of his labours and travels on behalf of the society in Spain, and the great bearing to the special success of the society's enterprise at the Paris Exhibition. Mr Joseph Marriage, in the course of his speech, said it was his impression that there was not so much interest taken in the society and encouragement made formally presenting the testimonial. On the removal of the cloth, Mr John Wigham, who occupied the chair, who, in presenting the testimonial on behalf of the subscribers, gave Dixon, who keeps the pack in Stanley, working order, hence the many good runs which take place when the scent is very very moderate, and the hounds are obliged to run off either while pursuing the game. We witnessed several runs with this pack, and we must say we enjoyed some fine sport, the hounds going a tremendous pace; no stragglers from start to finish, and the fox, which was killed near to a Frenchman's row, the pack appeared in prime going order, and the riders seemed to be mounted on a fine lot. She went away, one say laying backward, at a clipping pace up the hill to Thorpe, and made for Burn Hall, from whence she was chased, and dart-d away for nearly two miles, passing Newbiggin Hall Works, and thence to the island opposite Ryton, and made towards Blaydon Burn, and again to Newburn, and was pressed across the Tyne, followed by the hounds, the hounds keeping close company, and taking the water in excellent order, and on to Ryton Willows it ended, a distance of five miles. Mr Haughs, where they ran into the game in fine style. Time, about forty minutes. Another run was found, and after a stern chase of forty-five minutes was killed. We notice a paragraph in one of the local papers, which concludes with the following remarks:—"The hounds were well supported by the Newcastle gentry."

We are glad to be able to state from our own experience, that Durham gentlemen are not prejudiced against the hounds, and attends to them with such unremitting care and skill that it is the hounds that have to be considered, and very little handling when at work; that he is ever with them in their sentiment, not to mention how rough the ride, but he always seems to embrace every opportunity to secure the sport, the hounds giving a tremendous pace; no stragglers from start to finish, and the fox, which was killed near to a Frenchman's row, the pack appeared in prime going order, and the riders seemed to be mounted on a fine lot. She went away, one say laying backward, at a clipping pace up the hill to Thorpe, and made for Burn Hall, from whence she was chased, and dart-d away for nearly two miles, passing Newbiggin Hall Works, and thence to the island opposite Ryton, and made towards Blaydon Burn, and again to Newburn, and was pressed across the Tyne, followed by the hounds, the hounds keeping close company, and taking the water in excellent order, and on to Ryton Willows it ended, a distance of five miles. Mr Haughs, where they ran into the game in fine style. Time, about forty minutes. Another run was found, and after a stern chase of forty-five minutes was killed. We notice a paragraph in one of the local papers, which concludes with the following remarks:—"The hounds were well supported by the Newcastle gentry."

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD HARRIERS.

The meet with these hounds took place on Monday last at Frenchman's-row, and afforded the lovers of hare hunting a splendid day's sport. This excellently trained pack is one of the selections of the North of England, and reflects great credit upon the management of the huntsman, Sidbel Dixon, who keeps the pack in thoroughly working order, hence the many good runs which take place when the scent is very very moderate, and the hounds are obliged to run off either while pursuing the game. We witnessed several runs with this pack, and we must say we enjoyed some fine sport, the hounds going a tremendous pace; no stragglers from start to finish, and the fox, which was killed near to a Frenchman's row, the pack appeared in prime going order, and the riders seemed to be mounted on a fine lot. She went away, one say laying backward, at a clipping pace up the hill to Thorpe, and made for Burn Hall, from whence she was chased, and dart-d away for nearly two miles, passing Newbiggin Hall Works, and thence to the island opposite Ryton, and made towards Blaydon Burn, and again to Newburn, and was pressed across the Tyne, followed by the hounds, the hounds keeping close company, and taking the water in excellent order, and on to Ryton Willows it ended, a distance of five miles. Mr Haughs, where they ran into the game in fine style. Time, about forty minutes. Another run was found, and after a stern chase of forty-five minutes was killed. We notice a paragraph in one of the local papers, which concludes with the following remarks:—"The hounds were well supported by the Newcastle gentry."

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SPORTING NEWS.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.

MONDAY.

Abbey Handicap—Adamsathea; Miss Alice 2; Brown Tommy 3.

Match—Mouse 1; Ainsley 2.

Shrewsbury Stakes—Tipitaca 1; Sir Oliver 2; Deceiver 3. 11 ran.

Racing Plate—L'Africaine 1; Ross Nera 2; How dy'do 3. 3 ran.

Welsh Cup—Scipio 1; Cromwell 2; Lady Pam 3. 4 ran.

Her Majesty's Plate—Mandrake 1; Moose 2; Christmas Carol 3. 3 ran.

Hunter Nursery Handicap—Paganini 1; Beauty 2; Lucrot 3. 13 ran.

Forgeat Stakes—Rouncewaxy 1; Sur Copper 2.

Nursery Handicap—Retirement 1; Pocket Hercules 2; Peace 3. 7 ran.

Wynnstay Welter Handicap—Wild Moor 1; Elegance 2; Belmont 3. 6 ran.

TUESDAY

Wrekin Stakes—Liddington 1; Brenda 2; Adamsathea 3. 6 ran.

Battlefield Handicap—Python 1; Grey Stockings 2; Hopbine 3.

Eaville Plate—Parma 1; Huntsman 2; Billet 3. Eight ran.

The SHREWSBURY CUP of 300 sovs, added to a handicap of 1 mile, 5 furlongs, 166 yards, the second to save his stake.

About 12 miles.

Mr Bowen's Tipperaldie, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .....Cameron 1

Major Stapylton's Fairwind, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .....Craddock 2

Mr Ashton's Tipitaca 1 yr, 5st 11lb .....Wilde 3

Rama, Artes, War, Seville, Lizard, Her Display, Onie, and St. Albans also ran.

Betting: 7 to 1 against Seville and Tynedale, 5 to 1 Rama, 8 to 1 Monkey and War, 10 to 1 Artes, 14 to 1 Lizard, 20 to 1 Fairwind and Her Ladyship, 40 to 1 Onie. Once was very restive at the post, and repeatedly broke away, raising a great deal of dust, and was left behind. In one of the which Lizard, Rama, and Her Ladyship ran a great distance before being pulled up. Monkey and War made the running at first, but quickly gave way to Artes and Seville. On entering the straight the leading trio were in a Fairwind, who led to the distance, where Tynedale and Rama joined issue, and ran together to the enclosure, when Tynedale, who had run very ungenerous, drew away, and, was easily by three lengths. Rama was third, Monkey separating second and third horse. One ran well to the finish, and, was beaten by Seville, Artes, Monkey, Fairwind, Her Ladyship and War last.

Hunting Plate—Pocket Hercules 1; Cheddington 2; Rob Roy 3. 7 ran.

Shrewsbury Handicap—Parma 1; Ladylike 2.

Shorts Handicap—Epigram 1; Lupus 2; Footlight 3. 6 ran.

County Members Plate—Purveyor 1; Q. of Trumps 2; Lesses 3. 7 ran.

Match—Linden beat Rosa.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes—Lupus and Rob Roy ran a dead heat; Miss Alice 3. 6 ran. Deciding heat: Rob Roy beat Lupus.

Acton Burnel Stakes—Herrenianus 1; Brenda 2; Chelsea 3. 7 ran.

Shelton Cup—Leonie 1; Knight of the Garter 2; Regalia 3. 6 ran.

Sweepstakes—Epigram 1; Albatross 2; Ambition 3. 7 ran.

Copeland Nursery Handicap—Chivalry 1; Timara 2; Lucrot 3. 17 ran.

Column Handicap—Grand Cross 1; Lozenge 2; Captain Kidd 3. 14 ran.

Handicap Plate—Hopvine 1; Lesses 2; Huntsman 3. 4 ran.

Anglesey Nursery Handicap Plate—Spitfire 1; Maid of Brighton 2; Lucrot 3. 7 ran.

Moukmoor Handicap—Dulcet 1; Sir Oliver 2; Deceiver 3. 8 ran.

SPORTING ITEMS.

"Hotspur" of the Telegraph, is of opinion that the racing stud of the Prince of Wales, the property of his brother the Marquis of Hastings's stud are correct, that all his lordship's horses are in good health and condition, and that the Prince spoke—a new profession—who was entrusted with the Duke of Hastings's affairs, and also take the Marquis of Hastings's matters in hand, with the view to retrenchment.

HUNTING REPORTS.

The CLEVELAND FOXHOUNDS meet on
Monday, Nov. 18, at ..... Normanby.
Thursday, Nov. 21, at ..... Skaithcote.
Each day at half-past ten o'clock.

The DURHAM FOXHOUNDS meet on
Monday, Nov. 18, at ..... Haldforth Bar.
Wednesday, Nov. 20, at ..... Woodham.
Friday, Nov. 22, at ..... Brampton.
Each day at a quarter to Eleven.

The TYNEDALE FOXHOUNDS meet on
Monday, Nov. 18, at ..... Bewsley.
Wednesday, Nov. 20, at ..... Belsay.
Friday, Nov. 22, at ..... Nunwick.
Each day at a quarter to Eleven.

The MORPETH FOXHOUNDS meet on
Tuesday, Nov. 19, at ..... Nunnykirk.
Thursday, Nov. 21, at ..... Weldon Dyke Nook.
Saturday, Nov. 23, at ..... Morpeth Grange Bank.
Each day at a quarter to Eleven.

The NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD HARRIERS meet on
Monday, Nov. 18, at ..... Prudhoe.
Friday, Nov. 22, at ..... Tingling Gate.
Each day at half-past Ten.

PRINCIPAL TURF FIXTURES FOR 1868.

Birmingham Grand Annual	Wednesday, Feb. 12
Nottingham Spring Handicap	Tuesday, Feb. 25
Liverpool Steeple Chase	Wednesday, March 4
Oxy and Suburban	Tuesday, March 24
Great Metropolitan	Wednesday, March 25
Northamptonshire Stakes	Tuesday, March 31
Newmarket Handicap	Tuesday, April 14
Two Thousand Guineas	Tuesday, April 28
One Thousand Guineas	Thursday, April 30
Chester Cup	Wednesday, May 6
Great Northern Handicap	Tuesday, May 26
The Derby	Wednesday, May 27
The Oaks	Friday, May 29
Ascot Stakes	Tuesday, June 9
Ascot Gold Cup	Thursday, June 11
Goodwood Stakes	Wednesday, July 29
Goodwood Cup	Thursday, July 30
Brighton Stakes	Tuesday, Aug. 4
Brighton Cup	Wednesday, Aug. 5
Lewes Handicap	Saturday, Aug. 8
Great Ebor Handicap	Thursday, Aug. 20
Great Yorkshire Stakes	Friday, Aug. 21
Great Yorkshire Handicap	Tuesday, Sept. 8
Doncaster St. Leger	Wednesday, Sept. 9
Great Eastern Handicap	Tuesday, Sept. 22
Cesarewitch Handicap	Wednesday, Sept. 23
Cesarewitch Stakes	Tuesday, Oct. 6
Cambridgeshire Stakes	Tuesday, Oct. 29

PEDESTRIANISM.

FENHAM PARK RUNNING GROUNDS.—On Saturday the weather was unusually suitable for footracing, and there was a very numerous attendance of the public who filled the enclosure, and evinced deep interest in the racing. Unfortunately the arrangements were not so perfect as could, of course, the majority—in truth the whole of the spectators the assistance of the Committee in their conclusions of the various jugs. The matches underlined were of importance, and the sum which accrued to the Committee, pumpy-water holders, and the first was between

W. Wilkinson, of Monkwearmouth, and J. Defty, of Byebridge, distance 440 yards. Mr W. Oliver officiated as referee. Betting: 5 to 4 on Defty. A few false starts took place, and the men congaraed the contest hopefully. They ran breast and breast until within six yards from the goal, when Defty gained a slight advantage, and Wilkinson, who was beaten by barely one foot.

A. Dethridge, of Byebridge, and T. Pallister, of Blackhill, distance 100 yards, for £20. This was another beautiful contest, and resulted in Dethridge winning by a few inches only. Mr Oliver again acted as referee. Betting: 5 to 4 Dethridge. A good more, however, would have been readily accepted by the friends of Pallister. They got very creditably away, and maintained a good lead up to the Stand, when Dethridge put slightly in front, and won by half a yard.

J. Barker, of Southwick, and H. Hill, of Deptford, distance 100 yards, for £20. Betting: 2 to 1 offered on Hill. Barker, from the first, took a decided lead, and, by continuing lead, and, running in from first to last, won with the utmost ease by half a yard.

QUOITS.

The concluding part of the great quoit match between Robert Fairbrother, of Ryton, and Thomas Tophin, of Fitz Hill, for £60, distance fourteen yards, was played off at the Stag of the Marquis of Fitz Hill Sale, on Saturday, to account of the firmness of the weather, and the energetic character of the match, coupled with the country-wide popularity of the game, it was at continue without the presence of a large number of spectators, and there could be no doubt of the same men played twelve yards, sixty-one points up, the contest ended in favour of the Ryton champion by twelve yards and twelve yards, the scores to be put together, and he winner to take the stakes and the match. Fairbrother in the first case Cleiland started favourite at 5 to 4, and pumpy-water holders were willing to back their man at 5 to 4 good. Cruddas never approaching his opponent after the first five points, and Fairbrother winning the match by his party. The playing, however, on both sides was of an exceptional kind, and the contest was throughout very fine. The result of the first day's play, of course, made Cleiland a very great favourite, and odds as high as 10 to 1 went uncovered. Fairbrother commenced the first day with throughout totally in Cleiland's favour—who contested with him and maintained the lead throughout the match, and skill, but the fact of the other never leaving the hob uncovered, initialed success. At the close of the game of the game the referee called Cleiland 61, Cruddas 57, the former having gained the game on the second day, and 38 points on the two days' playing. At the first part of Cleiland's match contested 29 to his opponent's 17. They then got level at 30. Afterwards the playing was most scientific, Cleiland gaining the 50 and Cruddas winning the game continued to the finish. Cleiland, the winner of the stakes, is a publican at Ryton, and the Fitling, Fairbrother, of Ryton, and Thomas Tophin, of Fitz Hill, distance fourteen yards, for £50. The former will contest with a fifty quoit match with Anderson with a 11th quoit. The men are in training.

BOWLING.

The veteran Harry Brown, of Gateshead, who for many years held the position of champion bowler, has lost his laurels. The first time of play, with Fenwick, of Wear Water, for £25, with 20 oz. bowls, across the mile. There was a large number of spectators on the ground, and betting was brisk, which eventually ended in favour of Brown by forty yards. The second game was for an ounce up to the half distance, when Fenwick's friends would accept nothing short of 2 to 1. The bowls were thrown. The next time the difference was slightly in Brown's favour, who afterwards threw carefully, and, widening the distance, finally won as stated.

AQUATICS.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday, Tulip, of Bell's Close, and Dawkin, of Blaydon, towed on the Tyne for £25, in James Percy's open boats; distance, from the Derwent hough to Scotswood Bridge. The steamers, Sir Chas. and Blaydon, with good freights, followed the race. Tulip, who is much the heavier man of the two, is the favorite with the prettier, oarsman, was the favourite at 5 to 4. He had the south side. Mr James Percy accompanied the men in a skiff as referee, and, on reaching the Derwent, he gained and close much ensued for 300 yards, when Tulip grabbed a advantage, and, at the end of 400 yards, he had side of the Suspension Bridge, Dawkin was a length last, and in passing under the bridge, Tulip had got by his own lengths. After this, the liver had it all his own way, and finished by three lengths.

SCULLING MATCH.—The boat race for £200, between Frank Kilsby and Sadler came off on Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage of spectators. Sadler having won the toss, chose the Station, and paddled down to Aquedict-bridge, Sadler rowing in a new Jewitt, while Kilsby was in the H. Bowlum, also built by Jewitt. Kilsby was piloted up by George Dewitt, and his brother, George Dewitt, pilotted Mr. E. Kelley was manager for Kilsby, J. Sadler for his brother, and Mr Wormald referee. Betting commenced at 5 to 4 on Sadler, and closed at evens. On getting off Sadler, in the middle, at once dashed away with the lead, and soon cleared his opponent, leading by about two lengths at the Point, where the men were thick that one could hardly see the boats for the steamboats. Hammersmith-bridge was reached by Sadler with about three lengths in front, the tide making well down ere they reached there. There was no change in their positions to this finish, Sadler winning easily by ten lengths, in 21 minutes 40 seconds.

12, WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JULY, 1867.

IN OPENING the above premises for the sale of WINES, SPIRITS and TEAS, I beg respectfully to solicit a share of the patronage of the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne and the surrounding district.

The great competition now existing in all branches of business, and the depression of trade, I have found it difficult and for a tradesman to say that he is able to offer specific advantages to those who may deal with him, may appear presumptuous, considering the energy and ability applied to the management of the leading houses in this district, and standing I flatter myself that I am in a position to make such an offer to those who may honour me with their favours. In one word, I propose to conduct this business for ready money, and I trust that the influence of Commerce, and in some respects it is so; but it is also often found necessary to the trader, and a tax upon the buyer for ready money. It is then my purpose to avoid it altogether for the future. I shall buy, and for Cash I shall sell, and thereby will be enabled to offer to my customers the advantages resulting from such a sound and healthy system of business. Moreover, I do determined to keep articles of the establishment every article to which the most critical taste could be desired; and whatever may be the result, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have tended only honest goods at an honest price.

WM. GLENDENNING.

Gilt Price Lists sent Free on Application.
ALL ORDERS WITHIN SIXPENCE CARRIAGE FREE.
A Single Bottle of Wine or Spirits supplied.

MARKETS.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been marked by much inactivity, with a limited amount of business passing at 3s per qr. below the rates of last week, and a slow sale. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was liberal, and sold at last week's prices. The trade with factors was firm for English and foreign wheat, but slow sale at the rates of this day week. Flour firm sale. Barley, 6s to 6s 1d; oats, 4s to 4s 6d; peas, 6s to 6s; rye, 35s to 36s; malt, 68s to 70s; beans, 40s to 42s; beans, 6s to 34s

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade was quiet, and to make sales rather less money than on this day week. Flour is in good request, and prices are firm. Foreign oats. Only a small business transpired. Barley quiet. Oats rather cheaper again. The new fleetds are coming forward in poor condition and almost unsaleable, therefore we recommend our friends to ship only dry quality, and even then it is still rather early for the sale of new oats in quantity. No change in other articles.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English, red, per qr	6	6	to 7	6
Scotch red and white	7	0	7	6
Dantzic and Königsberg	7	0	7	6
Stettin, red	7	0	7	6
" Pomeranian, marks	7	0	7	6
" Polish, marks	7	0	7	6
Silesian	7	0	7	6
Pomeranian and Rostock, red	7	0	7	6
Hamburg and Friesland	7	0	7	6
Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	7	0	7	6
Danish and Eas. Coast of Holstein	7	6	7	6
Spanish	7	0	7	6
Barley, English malting, per qr	6	0	6	6
Scotch	5	6	6	0
Danish	6	0	6	0
Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	6	0	6	0
Chevalier	6	0	6	0
Grinding Distill., steel, weigh 56lbs	5	0	5	6
Ditto Ditto 38lbs	3	0	3	6
Rye, Dutch, Friesian, Hollandsche, per qr	4	0	4	6
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	4	0	4	6
Scotch, per qr	4	6	5	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	35	0	36	0
Ditto Ditto feeders	34	0	35	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, Danish	40	0	42	0
Ditto, Ditto small	44	0	45	0
Flour, English, per sack	45	0	50	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this market was a good supply of English and foreign wheat. A decline of 1s to 2s per qr. A very large supply of barley, for which there was a very dull sale at last week's prices. Oats were in large supply, but slow demand at previous quotations.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 1,000 head of cattle from foreign, and 92 beasts and 300 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock generally was exhibited a decline of 58 beasts, and 1,179 sheep in comparison with that of last week.

Respecting quality both cattle and sheep were inferior, even time of purchasement.

A supply of beef comprised 823 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers experienced an improvement of 2s per stone, and the sale was fair to-day so tonight, but in the middling and inferior sorts there was little or no change, and, on the whole, a fair, good demand at the close of business.

The number of sheep was 7,630. The few really prime wedders that were on offer ruled firm at extreme rates, the demand being in favour of the seller; but for the inferior sorts sales were slowly effected, and prices were scarcely quotable, with a middling trade.

Pigs: 986 were shown. The pork trade was steady the rates of last week were barely supported, and nearly all changed owners.

Keeping cattle.—75 very good Irish heifers were shown, also about half a dozen of the same.

Foreign cattle.—At the quarantine sheds 102 head were for sale, including some of the best heifers that have been imported here since the passing of the tariff measure. Good trading was effected at a couple of the more extensive butcher in Newcastle upon-Tyne, and refused; ultimately the market was dull, and, without being a drug, sales were killing extraordinary, and without being an eye witness no pumpy-water holder could form a correct idea of the past season.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 833; sheep 7,630 pigs, 986. Prices today:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 6d to 8s 8d; ordinary ditto, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior ditto, 6s 8d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.; middling, 5s. 8d to 6s 0d; inferior ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. Sheep—Small wedder, 6d to 6d; middling, 5d to 5d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 4d to 4d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Castle-gar