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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 364. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED, Good Business OFFICES with Shop Frontage, situate in a good position at Consett, would be taken for three years on moderate terms.

Also, a Good Sitting and Two or Three Bed Rooms at Shotley Bridge.

Apply by letter to Mr Thomas Batey, News Agent, Consett.

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

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

A COTTAGE and GARDEN FOR SALE at HILL TOP, near Dipton.—Apply to MARY ASQUITH, of Annfield House.

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.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, some evil disposed Person or Persons have circulated certain false reports detrimental to the character of JOHN MURRAY, of Pontop High Stables and Leadgate, Provision Merchant, Auctioneer and Cattle Dealer: Notice is Hereby Given that the above reward will be given by the said JOHN MURRAY to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Originators of the Slander, in a Civil or Criminal Court.

LANCHESTER NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

A BAZAAR, in aid of a new Wesleyan Chapel, now in course of erection at Lanchester, will be held in April, 1868.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Ladies of the Committee, or by the Secretary, Mr ROBERT ROBINSON, Lanchester.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, Front Street, Leadgate, on MONDAY 25th inst., a MILLINERY STOCK, Comprising Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Fronts, (Black and White), Full Shapes, Hats, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Falls, Chest Preservers, Crinolines, Edging, Collars, Ties, Lace, Stockings, and a Counter.

Sale to Commence at One o'Clock.

MR. J. JAMES, AUCTIONEER.

CONSETT AND DERWENT PERMANENT BENEFIT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the above Society, convened by Special Circular and held in Mr Scott's Sale room on the 1st inst., it was unanimously resolved that the Society should be broken up, and that the meeting should be adjourned to the 6th of December next, when it should be decided what to do with the monies. All claims must be made on or before that date as none will be considered after.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

THOMAS CARRICK, Chairman.

NOTICE.

TO POACHERS AND OTHERS.

THE Shooting over Rowley Farm, near Castleside, has been Let to Mr and Mrs WALTON, Rowley, and any person or persons found trespassing after this notice will be prosecuted.

W. J. SCOTT, Consett.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO CARTMEN.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Cartage of Coals, Lime, &c., required at their Works, Shotley Bridge, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, both days inclusive.

The respective Tenders to state the Price per ton delivered at the Works from any of the following places, viz:—

Coals from Medomsley Depot.
do. Mr E. O. Tregelles' Drift, near Medomsley.
do. The Consett Iron Company's Depot, near Blackhill.
do. Carr House Depot.
Lime from Ditto.
do. Medomsley Depot.
Bricks and Clay from Consett and Medomsley Brick Works.

Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Company not later than 6 o'clock p.m. on Dec. 5th, 1867, after which hour no tender will be accepted.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Nov. 18th, 1867.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THOMAS MINKS, formerly of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, innkeeper, then of Medomsley Lane in the same county, beerhouse-keeper, and now of Medomsley Lane aforesaid, out of business, having been adjudged bankrupt on the 9th day of November, 1867, is hereby required to surrender himself to John Booth, Esq., a Registrar of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, at the first meeting of creditors to be held on the 27th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the County Court office, Shotley Bridge.

Mr GEORGE SALKELD, Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

At the meeting the Registrar will receive the Proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the said Bankrupt, must deliver them to the Registrar, and all debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar.

JOHN BOOTH, jun.

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 wait upon the district Agents.

Orders and Advertisements forwarded to Mr BATEY, News Agent, Front Street, Consett, will meet with the promptest 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 only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs 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 standin

Public Notices.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Low Spen, Winlaton Bonesetter, will attend Mr J. ROUTLEDGE's Commercial Inn, Consett, every alternate Saturday, from 10 o'Clock to 2 p.m. Taught under Mr Isaac Milburn, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing, Alnwick, Northumberland.

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

Removed from Trafalgar Street Consett, to Poppular Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by 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. RINCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

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.

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 Hedley, Agent.

Do., 60, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Thomas L. Howarth, Agent.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Directors of the above Company having frequently had occasion to observe 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 and Shares (without the expense of Mortgage or Transfer). Annuities, Interest under Wills, Bills of Sale 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 time.

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 Members of Building Societies and others for the Redemption of Mortgages, upon terms adapted to the special 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 Sureties or Securities 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 Personal Security must apply to the office of the Company for a printed application form, for 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 per cent. per annum 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 Offices, 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.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!

THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!

INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.

Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.

The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:—"In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr RAE of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its cheapness and durability must make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."

The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr RAE, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. Its astonishing small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with its cheapness, are its most prominent properties. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalculæ, wings and atennæ of insects, chemical crystals, &c., &c. Along with the instrument, Mr RAE supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the observer."

The *Dudley Guardian*, August 15, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr RAE's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this invaluable *vade mecum*, the price of which, 2s 6d, places it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."

The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great boon to the public has been afforded by means of Mr RAE's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has until recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate workmanship in most cases causing a costliness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful and invisible world attractive alike to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small monad is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vorticella can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope; for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."

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

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d free by parcel. 15s 6d.
RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 10s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 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—

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NOTED EDINBURGH ALES.
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 sell less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to

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

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

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

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

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WILLIAM HORNBY,
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18, YORK STREET, SHIELDFIELD,
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Country Orders Punctually attended to.—Bills Posted and Distributed in Town and Country.

STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE,

And the only Establishment in the North of England where Confectionery is made by Steam.

J. O. STURGEON begs respectfully to announce that Tickets are now ready for his MONSTER CAKE. Parties purchasing Tickets on or before FRIDAY, 21st December, will have the chance, by allotment, of a beautiful Gold Watch and Gold Guard, and One Pound of Cake for each Ticket. The Cake will also contain 200 Fourpences, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Gold Stamped Keeper Rings. Post-office orders for 20s will have 20lb of Cake, carriage paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
44, CLAYTON STREET.
AGENTS:

Miss M. E. Archbold, Wooler; Mr John Taylor, Widdrington; Mrs Toppin, Hexham; Mr Joseph Hutchinson, Haydon Bridge; Mr Wm. Pitt, Embleton; Mr A. Dodds, Alnwick; Mr R. Robertson, Morpeth; Mr Wm. Tranent, Amble; Mr Wm. Oliver, Barmoor; Miss M. A. Brewis, Beadnell; Mr Boagey, grocer, Coatham, Yorkshire; Mr James Scott, Crookham; Mr Wm. Aynsley, Consett; Mr Bell, chemist, Haltwhistle; Messrs Edwards and Son, Earsdon; Mr Wm. Hall, grocer, Blyth; Mr James Mackay, Rothbury; Mr Thomas Cowens, Felton; Mr John Moffatt, Longframlington; Mrs Macdonald, Belford.

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

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of the day to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. CAUTION.—Be sure to obtain Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

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.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies 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.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.
THIS CELEBRATED OLD IRISH WHISKY GAINED THE DUBLIN PRIZE MEDAL.

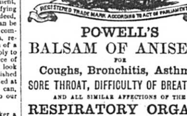
IT is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in Bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the Agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill Street, London, W.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned against imitations or substitutes, and to observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded

"KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY."

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.



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 chronic affections connected 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 irritation arising from taking cold, or from exposure to any damp, or unhealthy atmosphere, and arrests the progress of those pulmonary complaints for which so many various preventives have been ineffectually recommended.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, in bottles only, price 1s 1½d, 2s 3d, and 11s each.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

CAUTION.—Observe the words—
"*Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London,*"
on the Government Stamp, without which it cannot be genuine, and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.

TURNIPS.

FOR SALE, 3 & 4 ACRES OF TURNIPS, to be eaten on with Sheep.—Apply to Mr J. JOPLING, Leadgate Farm.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A HOUSE AND SHOP, situate at Burnhope Colliery, nearly finished.—For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM MORDUE, on the premises.

WOOD FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract and for Cash,

30 OAK TREES, Cross Screwed.
22 ASH Do. Do.
80 PROP Do. Do.

All marked thus X, and now Growing upon the Cragg Bank, Rowley Farm, near Castleside.

For further particulars apply to W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer, Consett, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before the 7th day of December, 1867.

No compulsion to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
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VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

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

DESTINY AND NATIVITY.

IF you feel a desire to consult a learned Astrologer, send a stamped directed envelope to "Old Moore," THOMAS MOORE, Esq., 26, George-street, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING
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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (133 Pages).

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

BALDNESS.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

THE Water from the Hot Springs in the Mountain of Timavus in Italy, together with the juice of the Pomegranate, will prevent the hair from ever leaving 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 mark 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. Enough to last nine months sent post free for 36 stamps, by Mr COOPER, 181, Fleet-street, London. State colour of hair previous to its turning gray.

CORNS AND TOOTHACHE.

GENUINE Prescriptions for destroying corns, and banishing the toothache in less than five minutes, sent post free (both included) on receipt of seven penny postage stamps. Over 1,000 testimonials received. We insert the following:—"A sure and perfect cure, and without pain or burning the flesh." W. GRIBBROOK, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.—Address, "Corns," 181, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." —My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." —For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my hair is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE.—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness, derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally, all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again Mr Lane." Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours Mrs Hay."

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, frecles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers were opened on Monday, by the Emperor Napoleon in person, who delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes,—The necessity of resuming the uninterrupted discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual. Recent events have further caused me to experience the wish of availing myself of your sagacity and your assistance. Since you separated vague disquietudes have arisen to affect the public mind in Europe, and to restrict the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters. Notwithstanding the declarations of my Government—which has never varied in its pacific attitude—the belief has been spread that any modification in the internal system of Germany must become a cause of conflict. This state of uncertainty could not endure longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes that have taken place on the other side of the Rhine—to proclaim that so long as our interests and our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformation effected by the wish of the population. The disquiet that has been displayed is difficult of explanation at a period in which France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and of peace.

"The Universal Exhibition, where nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe have attended, and where the representatives of the labouring classes of all countries have met, has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between the nations. It has disappeared, but its trace will leave a deep impression on our age; for, if after having majestically risen, the Exhibition has only shone with momentary brilliance, it has destroyed for ever a host of prejudices and of errors, the shackles of labour and of intelligence, the barriers between the different peoples, as well as the different classes of international hatred. These are what the Exhibition has cast behind it. The incontestible pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. It is the imperious duty of every Government to follow progress independently of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country; and it is for us a necessity to bring to perfection our military organisation, our weapons and our navy. The project of law prevented the legislative body dividing equally between all citizens the charges of recruitment. That system has appeared too absolute: measures have been adopted to diminish its bearings. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit this important question to further consideration. In fact, this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches upon such great and contradictory interests. My Government will propose new arrangements to you, which are only simple modifications of the laws of 1832 but which achieve the object I have always had in view—the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace, and its increase during the time of war. You will examine them, as also the organisation of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea that the stronger we shall be, the more certain will be the assurance of peace. That peace, which it is the wish of all of us to preserve, seemed for a moment in danger. Revolutionary agitations, prepared in the broad daylight, threatened the Pontifical States. The Convention of the 15th Sept. not having been carried out, I have been compelled once again to send our troops to Rome, and to protect the power of the Holy See by repulsing the invaders. Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the unity and independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been long in understanding the dangers which these revolutionary manifestations caused to the monarchical principle and to European order. Calm is now almost established in the States of the Pope, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled home. For us the Convention of September 15th exists, so long as it is not replaced by a new international act. The relations of Italy to the Holy See interest the whole of Europe, and we have proposed to the Powers to settle these relations at a Conference, and thus to prevent new complications.

"Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which, nevertheless, the conciliatory spirit of the Powers removes every irritating character. If some differences of opinion have existed between them as to the means of bringing about the pacification of Crete, I am happy to announce that they were all agreed upon two principal points—viz., the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

"Foreign politics permit us, therefore, to devote all our efforts to domestic improvement. Since your last session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the Conseils-Generaux. The elections, carried out with calmness and independence, have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the population.

"The journey I have made with the Empress in the east and north of France has afforded the opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able once more to ascertain that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain towards my dynasty. For my part, I labour incessantly to anticipate its wishes. The completion of connecting roads was required by those agricultural classes, of whom you are the enlightened representatives. It was an act of justice, I should almost say of gratitude, to satisfy this want, and an inquiry upon a large scale is preparing its solution. It will be easy for you, in concert with my Government, to insure the success of this great measure.

"The situation is undoubtedly not free from some embarrassments. Industrial and commercial activity has slackened. This uneasiness is general in Europe, and is in great part due to apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the Powers will cause to disappear. The harvest has not been good, and dearness was inevitable, but free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices. If these various causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the budget, the provinces of the law of finance will not be modified, and we may be allowed to foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration.

"This session will be chiefly devoted to the examination of the laws, of which I think the initiative was taken in the month of January last. The time that has elapsed since then has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of these reforms. Doubtless the introduction of these new liberties exposes the public mind to excitement and to dangerous impulses, but to render them powerless I count, at the same time, upon the common sense of the country, in the progress of public morality, in firmness of suppression when required, and in the energy and authority of the ruling powers. Let us then follow up the work which we have undertaken together. For fifteen years we have shared the same ideas—to uphold above the controversies of hostile passions our fundamental laws, which the popular voice has sanctioned, but at the same time to develope our liberal institutions, without weakening the principle of authority. Let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life, by the prompt completion of our means of communication. To multiply the means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive by simplifying our mode of procedure—to adopt every measure of a nature to render prosperous the social condition of the great masses—if with me you become convinced that this path is that of real progress and of civilization, let us continue to advance in that agreement of views and sentiments which is a precious guarantee of the public welfare. You will, I trust, vote the laws which will be submitted to you. They will contribute to the greatness and to the wealth of the country. For my part, you may rest assured that I will uphold, firmly and strongly, the power which has been conferred upon me; for neither obstacles nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The advanced brigade of the Abyssinian expedition arrived at Zoullo on the 21st of October, and landed all well. Preparations for the reception of the other portions of the expeditionary force as they arrived were progressing, and one pier was nearly finished. The Abyssinians in the neighbourhood were flocking to the camp in search of employment. The last accounts from the captives were up to the 6th October.

REPORTED CATASTROPHE IN THE WEST INDIES.

A submarine telegram received on Saturday from New York announced that Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, had been submerged, and ten thousand lives lost. According to a subsequent telegram, "Tortola disappeared during a gale, and was submerged for eight hours. All living things perished." According to the same intelligence, it was rumoured that San Domingo city had been destroyed. Her Majesty's consul at New York has since sent word that the information was received only by the Herald, and is doubted at New York. The consul at Havannah has informed him that no particulars had been received there, but the rumour was supposed to be greatly exaggerated. A letter dated November 1st, had been received at Havannah from Tortola, saying that a great fire had occurred there during the hurricane of the 29th, and mentioning that a family named Sinclair Briant had been drowned. Admiral Sir R. Munday, commanding on the North American station, has been instructed to send a ship of war to the scene of the supposed disaster.

GERMANY.

King William opened the new Prussian Chambers on Friday in person. In the early part of his speech he congratulated the Chambers on the unity of Germany, and made allusion to several measures of legislation which would be proposed. He expressed satisfaction that the apprehensions of serious complications in connection with the Italian questions were now removed. The endeavour of Prussia would be to give satisfaction to her Catholic subjects in regard to the independence of the Pope, and at the same time to have regard to those political and international interests which the position of Prussia and Germany required. On no side could be see any danger of peace being disturbed.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says Prussia will decline the Emperor Napoleon's invitation, until invited by the Pope, and, moreover, assured by the Pope, Italy, and France conjointly that they have a common programme to submit.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament will probably meet on the 5th of next month. Nothing more is said about the rumoured dissolution.

General Menabrea's despatch to the French Government, dated the 7th, pointing out that the time had arrived when the French intervention in Rome should cease; that the September Convention has utterly failed in its object; and urging the adoption of arrangements for harmonising the interests of Italy and the Holy See, is stated to have given great dissatisfaction at the Tuileries, and the relations of France and Italy are said to be as cold as they were after M. Moustier's angry note was published.

According to the Nazione of Florence, the Pope will not agree to a Conference except his rights are recognised; England and Prussia are supposed to be favourable to a solution adverse to the temporal power; France, Russia, Austria and Bavaria are said to hold divergent views; Portugal refuses to attend a Conference; and Spain alone is reported to be prepared to support the demands of the Roman Court.

THE FENIANS.

The four men who lie in the New Bailey, Salford, under sentence of death for the murder of Sergeant Brett, will be executed at eight o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 23rd instant. In all probability Calcraft will be their executioner. The date was fixed by the High Sheriff on Thursday. The convicts are daily attended by a Roman Catholic clergyman. The guard of the 57th Regiment which was stationed within the prison, has been doubled since the men were condemned.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Dublin Commission Court, the proceedings were brought to a close. The prisoners convicted were called up for sentence. They all denied the jurisdiction of the court. Halpin and Warren made speeches, appealing to America. Costelloe protested his innocence. Warren and Halpin were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Costelloe to twelve years. All the prisoners delivered most violent harangues, one of they saying that he would not give 30 cents for a lease of the British Constitution.

On Sunday morning a public meeting was held on Clerkenwell-green, to adopt a memorial to Mr Gathorne Hardy, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying for a commutation of the capital sentence in the cases of Allen, Gould, Larkin, and Shore, who are at present appointed to be executed on Saturday next. There were nearly 3 000 persons present. A memorial was agreed to.

On Monday a deputation went to the Home Office to present the memorial. By some mistake it was divided. One part of it went to the Home Office at half-past one o'clock, headed by Colonel Dickson. They were informed that Mr Hardy declined to receive the deputation, and Colonel Dickson and his friends departed. At half-past two the other part of the deputation arrived, headed by Mr Finlan, one of the speakers at the meeting on Clerkenwell-green. They, too, were told that Mr Hardy would not receive them, and a letter was handed to Mr Finlan from Mr Hardy's secretary. Spite of the remonstrances of the office messenger, Mr Finlan and his friends insisted upon going into a room adjoining, it is said, that in which Mr Hardy was sitting. There Mr Finlan read out the letter. The messenger interrupted this, and told the deputation they had no right there. Mr Finlan, ordered him off, and finished reading the letter, after which several of those present made threatening speeches. Having done this, they left the Home Office just as a detachment of police which had been sent for from Scotland Yard marched up. In the evening they held meetings, and resolved on endeavouring to get up demonstration in favour of the convicts in London and other large cities.

Deasy, the Fenian who was rescued at Manchester, has arrived in New York, and been serenaded by his Fenian admirers. He is said to report that Kelly has escaped from England, and will ultimately turn up in America. Some of the New York journals publish statements as to the destructive intentions of the Fenians in English towns which the Irish papers likewise copy. The Cork Examiner prints an original Fenian letter, in the genuineness of which the editor believes "from internal evidence." The writer says that "the night that succeeds the day they (the Manchester convicts) are to hang will see every town and city in England on fire, and it will be no small fire either, for there will be a good many in each town."

It is stated that information had been received from a reliable source that "Colonel" Kelly is in Belgium, and Stephens in Paris in distressed circumstances. He has been turned out of two lodgings for want of money to pay his way.

CHILDREN LOST IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

The fate of the three young children who were lost from Daylesford on Sunday, June 30th, and who were for some time searched for in the most persevering manner by all the inhabitants of the town and surrounding district, was at length elucidated in a painful manner by the discovery of their remains on the 13th instant. The attention of a man named M'Kay being attracted by observing that his dog was carrying a child's boot with a portion of a foot in it, the news was circulated, and a party got together to renew the relinquished search. The bodies were, after some searching, discovered near the hut of M'Kay, on the Muck Creek near the sawmill. Two of the unfortunate children were in the cavity of a hollow tree, where it seems that they had crawled in and huddled together, to endeavour to keep each other warm. Of the third only a few bones and the skull remained, and it was thought that this body had been dragged out by dogs. From the appearance presented, there seemed to be no doubt that the children had in their wanderings found their way impeded by a brush fence; that, it being night, they were unable to see that by following along the fence for only a couple of hundred yards they would get to the hut of M'Kay; and that they had turned into the hollow tree to shelter from the bitter cold of the wet winter's night, thinking, probably to find their way by the aid of the fence without difficulty in the morning. They must then have lain and slept and died together. It was felt as a very melancholy consideration the fact that the poor children had reached so near help and yet failed to find it. Two of them were brothers, named Graham; the third was named Burman. The remains were interred in Daylesford, where it is proposed to erect a monument by public subscription over their graves.—Melbourne Argus, Sept. 27.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPHS.

There is now no doubt of the intention of the Government in regard to placing the telegraph lines under the management of the Post Office. Friday night's Gazette contains a notice that in the ensuing Session of Parliament a bill will be introduced giving power to the Postmaster-General to acquire by agreement the property, rights, and interests of telegraph companies within the United Kingdom. The bill proposes "to enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent and approbation of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, or any two of them, to purchase and acquire the whole or such part or parts as he may think fit of the electric and other telegraphs, wires, posts, pipes, tubes, and other works, instruments and materials, lands, stations, offices, tenements, hereditaments and buildings, Parliamentary, prescriptive, and other rights, powers, privileges and patents, and all other property whatsoever, of all or any of the companies, corporations, or persons now engaged in transmitting or authorised to transmit messages for money or other consideration, by means of electric or other telegraphs or mechanical agencies, between any places in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to enable such companies, corporations, or persons, or any or either of them, to sell, convey, and dispose of the same accordingly. To vest the same when so purchased in her Majesty's Postmaster-General and his successors, and to enable him and them after the passing of the intended act to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges which before such transfer had or might have been enjoyed and exercised by the said companies, corporations, or persons, or any of them, and to levy tolls, rents, rates, duties, and charges, and to create exemptions from the payment of tolls, rents, duties, and charges." The bill will provide for the winding up of the affairs of any company who shall sell their undertaking under the powers of the intended act, and for the distribution of the assets of such company. So far as may be necessary for carrying into complete effect the objects and purposes of the bill power will be taken to alter or repeal the several acts and charters relating to telegraph companies within the United Kingdom, and to vary or extinguish all rights, power, or privileges which would be inconsistent or interfere with the objects and purposes of the intended bill.

THE SAILOR AND THE ACTRESS.

'When I was a poor girl,' said Miss Mellon, afterwards the Duchess of St. Albans, 'working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a new piece, a pretty little affecting drama; and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will be bail for her. The girl replies, "Then I have no hope. I have not a friend in the world."—"What! will no one be bail for you to save you from prison?" asks the stern creditor.—"I have told you that I have not a friend on earth," was my reply. But just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery, spring over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment.—"Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman," said he, with the greatest expression in his honest, sunburnt countenance. "I will go bail for you to any amount. And as for you" (turning to the frightened actor), "if you don't bear a hand, and shift your moorings, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows." Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scrapings of violins from the orchestra; and amid the universal din there stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering me, "the poor, distressed young woman," and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue me, with a profusion of theatrical bank notes.'

ONE OF THE CURIOSITIES OF THE NEW REFORM ACT.

According to an answered question in the last number of the "Justice of the Peace," the change of rating under the new Reform Act will tend to disqualify many persons who now occupy seats as Poor-Law Guardians or Town Councillors in this and other parts of the country. The rating qualification of many gentlemen, for such positions, is made up by their rateability for tenemented property. Under the new Act, however, their tenants will be rated, so that such a qualification will necessarily come to an end, and gentlemen who hold any office by virtue of it will have to vacate their seats. The following is the question and answer:—

QUESTION.—A and B were in April last elected Guardians of the Poor, their qualification being the ownership of certain small houses, for which they were rated to the poor, instead of the occupiers there, pursuant to the Compounding Acts. In the poor-rate made since the passing of the Reform Act the tenants of A and B have been rated, and A and B are not now rated to the relief of the poor in respect of property of the annual rental or value of £25, the amount fixed by the Poor-Law Board. Your opinion is respectfully requested on the following points:—First, A and B being now insufficiently rated, can they continue to act as Guardians? Secondly, In case A and B cannot so act, should they be excluded from the Board Room, and the Poor-Law Board asked to issue an order for the election of other Guardians, pursuant to the 4 and 5 William IV., c. 76, s. 38?

ANSWER.—First, A and B had a good qualification at the time of their election, but a poor-rate having been made in which the occupiers are rated instead of the owners, they have now lost such qualification, and should not act. Secondly, There is no occasion to elect other Guardians until the time for election arrives. The enactment referred to by our correspondent provides that, in the event of any vacancy occurring in the Board by disqualification to act of any elected Guardian between the periods of election, the other or remaining members of the Board shall continue to act until the next election. If, however, it is deemed advisable, the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 57 s. 11, enacts, that in case of vacancy by disqualification, the commissioners shall be empowered to order a new election for the completion of the Board.

GREAT STACK FIRE AT OFFERTON HALL FARM.

TWENTY-ONE STACKS DESTROYED.—£2 500 DAMAGE.

On Tuesday morning a fire of a most destructive character broke out in the stackyard of Offerton Hall Farm, near Penshaw, one of the most extensive farms in the county of Durham. The farm is the property of the Earl of Durham; the incoming tenant is Mr Henry M'Laren, of Hylton Castle, who entered upon the occupancy in May last, when Mr James Pringle, the outgoing tenant, left and went to reside in North Bridge Street, Monkwearmouth. The larger portion of the stacks, of which there were 30 in the yard, belonged to Mr Pringle, and the rest to Mr M'Laren. The fire was first discovered by Robert M'Laren and a man named Dent, employed on the farm. Whilst they were standing talking at the potato pits, about half-past eleven o'clock, a short distance from the hall, they observed smoke rising from the stacks in the centre of the south side of the yard, and on reaching the spot found one of the stacks belonging to Mr Pringle burning rapidly, and immediately gave the alarm, when the work people in the vicinity of the farm hastened to render what assistance they could in extinguishing the flames. Mr Robert M'Laren despatched messengers to his brother and Mr Pringle also to the Philadelphia Yard for the engine, and to the Central Police Station, Sunderland. The Philadelphia engine was brought to the scene about one o'clock, and about half-an-hour after the pumping engine, drawn by three horses, arrived from Sunderland, with a large staff of policemen, Mr Stainsby, the chief constable, preceding them in a cab. By this time the conflagration was at its height; in fact, in less than half-an-hour after the discovery was made, nearly twenty stacks in the south-east portion of the yard were in flames. The farm labourers, and Mr Hudson, builder, with a number of masons who are working at the buildings, rendered valuable assistance, previous to the arrival of the engines, by clearing away an immense quantity of loose straw that was lying about the yard, and thus cut off the communication from the fire to the stacks and buildings at the north-west part of the farm. The only water near the place was got from a pond, but the supply was so scanty that it barely sufficed to pour on one or two stacks in close proximity to the uninjured stacks, which were within a few yards of the burning ones, and must inevitably have caught hold but for the breeze from the north-west which blew the flames in an opposite direction. The report of the fire at Sunderland brought out a considerable number of people, and amongst those who were rendering assistance in the yard were—Mr A. Crow, Mr Joseph Moor, Mr Gilmore, Mr Christopher Charlton, and Mr Shackleton. Some of the police who were very actively engaged, Inspector Allen, Inspector Elliott, P.C. Reay, and P.C. Havsom were exceedingly useful, and every one who could render any aid did their best in procuring water and removing what could be saved from the blazing stacks. The farmers in the neighbourhood sent their workpeople, and water carts were kept going for hours, bringing supplies, until all the ponds available were drained out, and other three o'clock supplies were brought from the river, a considerable distance off. The number of spectators present was not very large, but it was only on reaching the yard that anything like a correct idea of the extent of the fire could be obtained, though the volumes of smoke which rose from the burning mass could be seen for miles distant. From the difficulty of getting water, the fire was left to take its course amongst the greater portion of the stacks on the side where it broke out, and twenty-one of them stood close to each other in a mass of fire, the heat from which was most intense for some six hours. Nine stacks of wheat and barley were fortunately saved; but the rest, twenty-one in number, were totally destroyed; seven of them of oats, one of hay, containing forty tons, belonging to Mr M'Laren; and five long stacks, together with six others of wheat and barley, and two of straw, belonging to Mr Pringle. The loss of the latter is estimated at about £1,500, and the loss of Mr M'Laren will be about £1,000. Both are insured in the North British Office. Whether the origin of the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary is not known. A man named Thomas Sibbald, who was working in the yard told Robert M'Laren and Thomas Dent, when they came from the potato pits, that a short time previous he saw a boy cross over the dyke from the stackyard, and run away. About four o'clock, Mr Arthur Crow recollecting that in May last he had discarded a quantity of wire rope in the granary, informed the police, and under the direction of Inspector Allen, it was immediately brought into requisition. The burning stacks were cut through, and the police, with the aid of the spectators, succeeded in dragging the greater portion into an adjoining field, so as to prevent any danger to the stacks still secure in the yard. The intensity of the fire, and the hold it had got, was such, that it continued up to a late hour, but there appeared to be no chance of it spreading.

SURPRISING EFFICACY OF DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr H. Armstrong, chemist, 8, Church street, Preston. "One most intimate friend, who for years troubled with an asthma, the oppression at his chest, wheezing and difficulty of breathing was so great that you might have heard him breathe three or four yards off. After he had taken two boxes he could get up and dress without coughing, and his breathing was perfectly free. On getting another box from me, he said, 'They are, indeed, a wonderful medicine.'" Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs and all disorders of the breath and lungs. All throat affections are immediately relieved by allowing one occasionally to dissolve in the mouth. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d per Box. Sold by all druggists.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Mr R. PLUMMER, and Mr H. MILVAIN.

FELONY.

Ann Keegan was charged with stealing a cotton gown of the value of 2s from the shop of John Turner, old clothes dealer, Dog Bank. On Saturday afternoon last the prisoner entered prosecutor's shop and purposed buying some clothing, which, however, she did not do. Mr Turner a short time afterwards missed the gown and lodged information at the police office, and the accused was apprehended. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUSPICION OF FELONY.

William Smith was charged by P.C. B 68 with stealing a quantity of flowers. On Sunday morning, about a quarter-past eleven o'clock, witness was on duty at Bentinck. He saw the prisoner with a large leather bag, which he supposed contained stolen property. Witnessed watched, and saw the prisoner enter his dwelling, not by the front but by the back door, and he at once rushed up and accused the prisoner of theft. Naturally, as Mr Bush, who appeared for the defendant, observed, his client, knowing he had committed no offence, was not willing to submit to the ignominy of being hauled to the police station on the mere suspicion of a constable, who had so far exceeded his duty as to inform the magistrates that the fact of a former conviction justified him (the constable) in apprehending the prisoner.—Mr Dodds, nurseryman, of Durham, deposed that he had frequently done business with the accused, whom he in every case found to deal justly. On Sunday morning, the accused came to his garden between seven and eight o'clock and purchased some flowers, and those in court he identified as the flowers purchased by the prisoner.—The magistrates hereupon dismissed the prisoner.

ASSAULTING A PARENT.

Thomas Nixon was placed in the dock on the charge of having seriously assaulted his father a week ago. Prosecutor stated that his son had frequently maltreated him, and to be a warning to the accused he had brought the case into Court. The prisoner had used undue violence and had broken his (prosecutor's) arm. The Bench severely commented on the aggravated nature of the case, and sentenced the prisoner, who certainly did not seem to understand his position, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. However, the father, as he subsequently stated, had no wish to punish his son with such severity, and he was re-called, and sent to gaol for two months.

FELONY.

James McBride was charged with assaulting and robbing John Smith on Sunday morning last. Prosecutor stated that he was near to the foot of Dean Street, when the accused and two more lads assaulted him and stole his watch. He at once took hold of the prisoner and handed him over to the tender mercies of the constable on duty. Was quite sure the prisoner was one of the gang. Remanded until Friday.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING.

James Milburn was charged with assaulting and robbing Thomas Pears. Prosecutor, who keeps a refreshment shop in the High Bridge, stated that the accused, in company with two other young men, entered his shop at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night. They had some pies, for which they would not pay, and as a disturbance was created he gave the prisoner in charge. Near to the police station the accused was seen to throw away a cap, which was subsequently identified by the prosecutor as his property. Two months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Robert Watson was fined 2s and costs for savagely assaulting Mary Hall, whose face was much disfigured. The prosecutrix keeps a public-house in Thornton Street, and on Saturday night the prisoner entered her house, and, without any provocation, inflicted the injuries complained of.

STEALING MUTTON.

Elizabeth Swan, an elderly woman, was sent to prison for seven days for having stolen 3lb of mutton from the shop of Thomas Mosley, Butcher Market, on Saturday night. The accused was seen to take the meat from the stall. The magistrates were lenient on account of the extreme poverty of the woman and the family she had to support.

STEALING A WATCH.

Patrick McKenna was sent to gaol for six months for having robbed Thomas Wilson of a silver watch, on Friday night last. John Bryan deposed that he saw the prisoner lying on the top of prosecutor. He (the witness) at once gave the accused into custody. In answer to Mr Bush, witness said he was not an amateur detective, and the Bench complimented him for the energy and determination he had displayed.

A SOLDIER ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

James M'William, a private in the 22nd Regiment, stationed in the Newcastle Barracks, was charged with savagely assaulting P.C. 27 of the A Division, on Sunday night, near to Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street. The accused, who protested against the charge, was sent to prison for two months.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (H. Angus, Esq.) and B. PLUMMER, Esq.

DESERTION.

Nathaniel Scott was charged with being a deserter from the 79th Regiment. Corporal John Amson said that he was ordered by his commanding officer to take the prisoner to the Police Station, as he had given himself up at the barracks as a deserter. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and the Bench ordered him to be detained in custody until the Horse Guards were communicated with.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr B. PLUMMER and Mr H. MILVAIN.

FELONY.

John Thomas Baker, a youth of twelve years was charged with stealing a chicken, the property of William Garrett, of Byker. Prosecutor deposed that he saw the chicken safe in the yard adjoining his house at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr W. H. Smith met the accused about nine o'clock with the bird in his (the prisoner's) possession. Margaret Hodgson gave evidence that the accused went to her shop and offered the chicken for sale. She asked where the prisoner had got it, and he answered that his mother had requested him to sell it, and, believing that to be the fact, witness purchased the bird for one shilling. A short time after the robbery P.C. D 111 apprehended the lad, who promised the constable that he would state where the bird was if he would not inform his (the prisoner's) father. Policeman-like, this was promised, but not by any means adhered to. As the lad had not done anything wrong previously he was ordered to receive six stripes and be immediately discharged.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.

John Dockerty, seamen, was fined 10s and costs for savagely assaulting Constables 133 and 145 of the D Division. The defendant, who appeared in the dock in a sad and disfigured plight, charged the policemen with having used undue violence, which, however, the magistrates did not seem disposed to credit. Prisoner who said he should pay no such fine, was removed to the cells.

FRAUD.

William Winter, labourer was fined in the sum of 10s and costs for having travelled on board the Pladda steamer from Dundee to Newcastle without the means of defraying the ordinary fare of 5s. Defendant complained that he had been harshly treated and confined by the steward of the steamer for two hours in a water closet. If the Bench would permit him to go to Shields he could get the money. But the magistrates not exactly seeing the force of the request, ordered the prisoner to gaol.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Isabella Barrett was brought up on remand, charged with having, on Saturday last, stolen from John Hall Leithead the sum of 5s 6d. On the first occasion the prosecutor did not appear, and a summons was issued. He now stated that along with the accused he was drinking in a public-house in Cowgate. He was the worse for drink but could remember the prisoner putting her hand into his pocket and abstracting the money. John Robson deposed to the fact of the robbery. A long list of convictions were handed in, and the woman was sent to gaol for three months,—the young man at the same time coming in for a necessary amount of advice from the Bench as to the immorality of his conduct.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (R. S. Newall), Ald. MILLER, Mr JAMES HEWITT, and Mr B. J. PROCKTER.

THE RECENT DEATH IN THE GATESHEAD POLICE STATION.

Thomas Forster Slater, Mary Stephenson, and William Ions were severally charged with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting and resisting the police, and damaging their clothing. In the course of the hearing of the case the latter portion of the charge was not pressed. Mr Bush appeared to defend, while Mr Elliott, chief-constable, prosecuted. The evidence was similar to that heard at the inquest on the body of the man William Robson, who was killed by a fall while attempting to rescue himself from the custody of P.C. Lee, on Saturday, the 9th inst. It should be stated that the prisoners were all concerned in the *fracas*, which led to the unhappy result alluded to. The evidence showed that on the evening of the day in question Slater had created a serious disturbance in the Grey Horse Inn, High Street, that the police were sent for, and the prisoner was about to be apprehended, when he made his escape out of the bar through the interference of the deceased, Robson, but that he was afterwards apprehended by P.C. Peary, of the Borough, and P.C. Jures, of the County Constabulary. The prisoner having been identified, and the case concluded for the prosecution, Mr Bush, for the defence, contended that there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case, from the fact of the prisoner being pursued and apprehended without a warrant. The Bench, after a short deliberation, said they found the prisoner guilty, and they were determined to protect the police. Slater was fined 40s or two months for disorderly conduct, and £5 or three months for assaulting the police; Stephenson who had aided in endeavouring to rescue the prisoner, 20s and costs, or in default one month; and Ions, £5 or three months. The Bench stated that they could not do other than commend P.C. Jures, of the county constabulary, for his praiseworthy and voluntary aid, in assisting the borough police on the recent occasion.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Messrs G. H. RAMSAY and C. LAMB.

CRUELTY TO A PIT PONY.

John Young, a lad, was charged with ill-treating a pit pony, in Springwell Colliery. Mr Daglish prosecuted, and in the course of the evidence adduced it transpired that the poor animal, by the prisoner's cruelty, had been deprived of an eye and otherwise maimed.—Two months' imprisonment.

THE CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT BLAYDON.

John Campbell was brought up, charged with cutting and wounding a man named Turder, at Blaydon on Sunday last. Superintendent Squire applied for and remand, and handed to the Bench a medical certificate from Dr Brown to the effect that the wounded man was unable to appear. The case was accordingly remanded for a week.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before Major JOICEY, E. T. SMITH, and A. TOWN, Esqs.

POACHING AT ESH COLLIERY.

Robert Wanless and Matthew Hindmarch, pitmen, belonging to Quarrington Hill, were charged with trespassing in search of game on land the property of Henry Smith, Esq. Wanless did not appear. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., P.C. Cowell saw the prisoners in a wood near Esh Colliery with a lurcher dog. On seeing the officer coming towards them the two men took to their heels, but finding themselves hard pressed Hindmarch lay down in a ditch, from which he was taken by Cowell, when he denied all knowledge of Wanless, and said he had lost his way in the wood. He now said he knew Wanless, but adhered to his former story. The magistrates fined Hindmarch 20s and costs, or one month, and Wanless 40s and costs, or two months.

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, and prices in favour of buyers. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was moderate, and sold at last week's prices. The trade with factors was firm for English and foreign, with a limited sale at the rates of last week. Flour 1s below the rates of this day week. Wheat, 66s to 74s; beans, 47s to 50s; peas, 45s to 46s; rye, 35s to 36s; malt, 68s to 70s; households, 50s to 51s; whites, 52s to 53s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade was quiet, and to make sales rather less money than on this day week had to be taken for both new English and foreign sorts. Only a small business transpired. Barley quiet. Oats rather cheaper again. The new Scotch 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	74	0 to	76	0
—— Scotch red and white	70	0	78	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	72	0	82	0
—— Stettin, red	72	0	—78	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	75	0	—78	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	72	0	—83	0
—— " Silesian red	75	0	—75	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	75	0	—77	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	70	0	—75	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	00	0	—0	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	74	0	—75	0
—— Swedish	00	0	—00	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	00	0	—00	0
—— Scotch	00	0	—00	0
—— Saal	00	0	—00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	00	0	—39	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	37	0	—38	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	42	0	—45	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	30	0	—33	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	35	0	36	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0	—44	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0	—43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large,	42	0	—43	0
—— Ditto ditto small	44	0	—45	0
Flour, English, per sack	48	0	—51	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this market there was a good supply of wheat; demand slow, at the rates of this day week. A very large supply of barley, for which there was a brisk sale at 1s to 2s per qr advance. Oats were in small supply, but slow demand at 1s to 2s per quarter advance.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 79 head of cattle from foreign, and 150 beasts and 380 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 96 beasts, and 860 sheep as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality that of cattle was good, while sheep were inferior, even time of year considered.

The supply of beef comprised, 737 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers experienced an improved demand at full prices, but in other sorts there is little or no change to notice, with a fair, good clearance at the close of business.

The number of sheep was 6,770. The few really prime wedders that were on offer ruled firm at extreme rates, the tendency being in favour of the seller; but for the inferior sorts sales were slowly effected, and prices were scarcely quotable, with a middling finish.

Pigs: 867 were shown. The pork trade was steady, the rates of last week were barely supported, and nearly all changed owners.

Foreign cattle.—At the quarantine sheds 79 head were shown and sold. The quality was superior, and the prices realized would range from 7s to 7s 9d per imperial stone.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 737; sheep 6,770; pigs, 867.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 3d to 5s 9d; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 5s. 9d to 6s 9d; cows, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6½d to 6¾d; middling, 5d to 5½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 4½d to 4¾d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	10	0	to	0	0	0	Per ton.
Do. this year's growth	3	10	0	to	5	5	0	"
New land hay	6	10	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	0	0	to	4	2	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	6	to	0	2	3	𝔭 thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	5	"
Oat straw	0	1	3	to	0	2	0	"

169 carts of hay, and 56 carts of straw at market.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending November 16th:—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	65 920	70	1
Barley	77,280	42	7
Oats	8,536	26	1

MANURE MARKET.

Peruvian Guano, direct from importers' stores, £12 5s to £12 10s per ton.

Bones, £6 per ton; crushed £6 10s to 0 0s; dissolved £6 15s; half-inch —s —d per qr; dust £6 5s to £6 10s.

Animal charcoal (70 per cent. phosphate) £5 per ton.

Coprolite, Cambridge, in London, whole 45s to 48s; ground 64s to 68s; Suffolk whole 38s to 50s; ground 50s to 52s per ton.

Nitrate of soda £15 0s to £16 0s. Gypsum 30s per ton.

Sulphuric acid, concentrated 1 845 1d per lb, brown 12 ½d 1·7

Superphosphate of lime £5 5s to £6 5s per ton.

Blood manure £7 0s per ton.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

Market Hides:—	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
56 to 64lbs	0	3	to 0	3	Horse hds each	9	0	to 10	6
64—72lbs	0	3	—0	3	Calf skins light	2	0	—4	0
72—80lbs	0	3	—0	3½	Do full	7	0	—0	3
80—88lbs	0	3½	—0	4	Shearling	2	9	—3	6
88—96lbs	0	4	—0	4½	Downs	0	0	—0	0
96—104lbs	0	4½	—0	5½	Polled Sheep	0	0	—0	9
104—112lbs	0	0	—0	0	Kents and h.b.	0	0	—0	6
					Lambs	3	0	—4	0

POTATOES. MONDAY.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—These markets are well supplied with potatoes. The trade on the whole is steady at our quotations. Last week's import consisted of 100 tons from Caen, 5 sacks from Dieppe, 1,840 bags 138 tons 2,628 sacks from Dunkirk, 10 bags from Hamburg, 4 baskets from Rotterdam, and 132 tons from Havre and Calais. Regents 110s to 15s per ton; flukes, 120s. to 140s.; rocks 100s. to 120s.

COAL.

(Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hetton	22	0	Kelloe	19	8
Haswell	22	0	Original Hartlepool	20	9
Holywell	18	9	Tanfield Moor	15	3

Fresh ships 54; Ships at sea, 15.

THE TALLOW MARKET.

The market is flat. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is 42s 6d cwt. net cash.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	50,305	45,112	29 889	26,385	14 600
Price of yellow candle	43s 0d 00s 0d	41s 6d 41s 9d	41s 6d 00s 0d	44s 3d 00s 0d	41s 6d 44s 6d
Delivery last week	1,217	985	1,178	753	938
Do from the 1st of June	7,817	8,691	11,096	8,338	7,296
Arrival last week	1,687	3,4·9	1,065	60	523
Do from the 1st of June	10,378	8,682	8,502	6,398	3,355
Price of town last Friday	44s 3d	43s 0d	43s 9d	45s 0d	45s 0d

Official Market Letter.

Town Tallow, per cwt 45s 9d		Rough ditto	18s 9d
Rough Fat, per 8lbs	2s 2d	Graves, per cwt.	18s 0d
Russia Candle, per cwt	46s 0d	Good Dregs	6s 0d
Melted Stuff	35s 0d		

LEADENHALL LEATHER MARKET.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Crop hides, 28lb to 39lbs	0	11½ to	1	3
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	0½	1	8
English Butts, 14lb to 24lb	1	1½	2	0
Ditto, 24lb to 36lb	1	4	2	6
Foreign Butts, 16lb to 28lb	0	11½	2	0
Ditto, 28lb to 50lb	0	11½	2	2
Calf Skins, 20lb to 40lb	1	8	2	4
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	8	2	4
Calf Skins, 95lb to 110lb	1	2	1	8
Dressing Hides	0	11	1	3
Shaved Hides	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	9½	1	3
Do. Spanish per hide	8	0	16	0
Kips, Petersburg per lb	1	1	1	8
Kips, East India		0 7	1	1

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.

(From Mark Lane Express.)

There was a small supply of wheat from the home counties to this morning's market, which met a slow demand at late rates. For foreign there was also a dull trade, but factors generally held for late rates, which were reluctantly paid by buyers in the sales effected. Barley slow, and 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas unaltered. There is a large arrival of foreign oats for the week, a portion being of the new Swedish crop brought over by steamers. The quality and the condition of the whole are so bad that sales have been difficult to effect at the quotations. Old oats and kiln-dried we quote fully 6d per quarter cheaper.

ARRIVALS.

	English and Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	7322	—	31167
Barley	194	—	3906
Malt	—	—	—
Oats	2904	—	37424
	226	—	8023
	115	—	5148
{ Sacks	16853	—	163
{ Brls.	—	—	161

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, the quality of which was in fair average condition. The demand ruled heavy, at slightly depressed currencies. The fresh arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were moderately extensive, and mostly of good quality. The primest breeds were in fair demand at prices about equal to Monday last. Inferior breeds were very dull at barely last week's currency. The top figure was 4s 8d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,750 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 660 various breeds; and from Ireland, 370 oxen, cows, &c. The supply of sheep was rather extensive and in good saleable condition. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, and the quotations gave way 2d per 8lbs.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse bsts.	3	4	3	6	Lrg. coarse clvs	4	2	4	6
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Prime small	4	8	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Large hogs	3	4	3	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	0	0	Nt. sm. porkers	3	10	4	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	6	Lambs	0	0	0	0
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Sck. calves, each	22	0	26	0
Prime coarse woolled	4	2	4	6	Qtr. old store pigs, each	23	0	26	0
Pr. South Down	4	8	4	10					

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat being less extensive, the demand has become slow, and prices were well supported. Last week's imports into London were 5 8 packages from Rotterdam, and 12 ditto from Hamburg.

Per 8lb by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	to 3	2	Infer. Mutton	2	10	to 3	2
Middling do.	3	4	to 3	6	Middling do.	3	4	to 3	10
Prime large do.	3	6	to 4	0	Prime do.	4	0	to 4	6
Do., small do.	4	2	to 4	4	Large pork	3	0	to 3	8
Veal	3	6	to 4	2	Small Pork	3	10	to 4	2

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d, household ditto, 7½d to 9½d.

SEED MARKET.

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

BRITISH SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Turnip seed, white, new, per bush.	15 to 18	Linseed, sowing, per qr.	70 to 72
Mustard seed, per bushel, brown	00 to 00	Linseed, crushing, per qr.	60 to 66
Clover seed, red	00 to 00	Ditto cake, per ton,	£10 to £11 0s.
Do., white	00 to 00		
Coriander, per cwt.	17 to 20	Rapeseed, per qr.	56 to 60
Canary, per qr.	54 to 60	Rapecake, per ton,	£5 10s. to £6 10s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Hempseed, small, per qr	— to —	Coriander, per cwt	— to —
Hempseed, Dutch, per qr	— to —	Carraway, per cwt.	— to —
Trefoil	— to —	Linseed, per qr., Baltic	— to —
		Bombay	— to —

CAPTURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARILY SALMON.—The largest salmon ever taken within the memory of man on a British river by rod and fly was captured on Tuesday last, by Captain Tinkler, in Tweed, a short way above Coldstream, in the Union-plate neighbourhood of Cornhill. In point of magnitude and weight it throws into the shade every fish on record secured by the angler, and eclipses any specimen that ever came under our personal observation on the fishmonger's stall. The weight is stated, after being freely bled, at 51 lbs. In length, it measured 4 feet 3 inches from tip of the snout to the centre of the tail. Its girth was fully 29½ inches.—a trifle more.

Consumption, and all nervous, bilious, stomach and liver complaints in every stage are only aggravated and accelerated by drugs of every description, but perfectly curable by DU BARRY'S health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, as proved by thousands of cases which had been considered hopeless, such as indigestion, (dyspepsia), cough, gastric derangements, haemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, and between the shoulders, &c. We quote a few. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food, too highly."—From the *Gazette de Midi*, July 25. Cure No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years' liver complaint, wasting away, debility, nervousness, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation. Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 46,270: Mr James Roberts, of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Beware of the many unsavoury and more than usually impure imitations to which without authority Baron Liebig's name is most audaciously attached.—In tins, 1s 1½d, 1lb., 2s 9d, 2lbs., 4s 6d; 5lbs., 11s; 12lbs 22s; 24lbs 40s.—BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent Street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists.

POETS' CORNER.

BY THE FIRE.

[From "Tinsley's Magazine."]

I.

No, darling, I am not crying. I have not been thinking at all;
I've been watching the fire flames flash and leap, and the embers crumble and fall;
No, I am not cold nor tired, and my head does not ache, not much—
No more than an old, old wound might do, just shrinking from sudden touch.

II.

Nay, love, had I ever a sorrow but was shared and lightened by you?
Had I ever a joy that I did not bring for your gladness to prove it true?
My autumn will scarcely doubt, I think, what my summer has proved so well;
Let me kiss those loving lips to peace—indeed I have nothing to tell.

III.

What do I see in the fire? Why, the ghost of an eager face,
With blue eyes asking—for what? ah, what!—and a smile whose pathetic grace,
If once one loved, would haunt one's life, like the ring of a beautiful rhyme;—
Did you ever silence, by reason or will, that mystical musical chime?

IV.

If I said dear,—it is in idleness all that *I* picture it there to-day,
Till I hold my breath to catch the words the parting lips would say;
In idleness all, or in something worse, for a quiet woman to dream,
I forget that my girlhood is gone, you see, as I sit in the gloaming with you.

V.

Nay, darling, you know I am happy—my life is so richly crowned;
I am only 'dowly' a little—O, the thrill in the homely sound!
Give me your soft hand, sister—come closer, closer—there,
Till the firelight gleams on the gracious head, with its glory of red-gold hair.

VI.

Speak in the dear old whisper—speak of our girlish days,
When, free and fearless, we laughed to read our fate in the flickering blaze;
Speak, till the quiet music soothes this dull unceasing pain,
Till the phantom fades from the caverned coals, and the want from the weary brain.

VII.

It is hard to yearn so bitterly for what may never be won!
It is hard to dream so holily, and wake to an evil done.
Ah, love me, sister; morning mists still shrink 'neath the noonday beams;
Surely the steady love of a life will banish these fevered dreams.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr TROTTER'S CHARGES.

A meeting of the Shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, in the De Grey Rooms, at York—Mr H. S. Thompson, of Kirby Hall, chairman of the company, presiding. The meeting was convened to decide upon the proposed abandonment of the Leeds and Wetherby line, and also with respect to the conversion of debenture bonds into debenture stock. Probably in anticipation that explanations would be given in answer to the recent charges alleged upon the affairs of the company by Mr H. D. Trotter, of Bishop Auckland, there was a crowded attendance of the shareholders, the large hall being inadequate to accommodate all with seats, and even room for standing being no matter for choice.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the real business of the meeting was soon transacted, it being agreed that the proposed Leeds and Wetherby branch line should be abandoned, and that power be granted to convert the 4 per cent. debentures into debenture stock at 4½ per cent.

MR TROTTER'S LETTERS, AND THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

Mr THOMPSON said he had now to call attention to the several letters which had appeared lately, bearing the signature of Mr H. J. Trotter. Those letters contained some remarkable charges, reflecting as they did upon the honesty of the directors, and the authenticity of the company's accounts. In his published reply to those letters, he had confined himself as much as possible to answer in the first instance statements which Mr Trotter had made altogether without foundation, and then to notice some of the principal points which had been brought forward, with the view of showing that Mr Trotter's statements were not worthy of credit. But he did not think a newspaper controversy was the right mode of entering into a discussion upon railway policy and accounts; but believing that a meeting of shareholders was the right place to do this, he had taken the earliest opportunity to bring the matter before them, and of calling upon Mr Trotter to substantiate the charges he had made. There could be no mistake about the issue which had been raised. Mr Trotter charged the directors of the company in the plainest terms with wilful and deliberate fraud, and treated the accounts of the company as so much waste paper; so that in the issue which had been brought forward they understood one another, or knew at any rate what was to be disproved or proved. And how did Mr Trotter proceed to establish those very serious charges? He asked, "How comes it that the expenditure charged to revenue is £17,000 more than the corresponding half of last year, while actually £84,000 less than in the preceding half year." The £17,000 was easily explainable by the accounts, so he left it alone, but as to the £84,000 it would have appeared a remarkable item if he had not already explained to Mr Trotter in that room how it was. He had brought the same point forward in August last, when he was assured that the board charged the whole cost of the renewal of way to the second half of the year. That was an intelligible point one would think; but Mr Trotter writing said that certain questions on the point had been asked of the directors, which, not having been answered by the chairman, must be held to have received no answer at all. He could not understand how Mr Trotter could use any such remarks, the answers to the questions which were put having been given before the shareholders, and having, moreover, received publicity through the newspapers. If Mr Trotter had referred to the half-yearly accounts, he would have seen that £60,519 was charged for the renewal of way in the second half of 1866, no charge appearing in the first half-year. So that if, instead of taking the previous half-year, he had taken the increase over the corresponding six months it would have been found to be £24,000 instead of £84,000. Mr Trotter had compared the increased cost of material and labour on the North Eastern Railway with the increased cost on four other companies—the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, and the Midland; and how did he institute the comparison? By taking into account their increased expenditure, and the difference of mileage. That was an entirely new and original scheme, and was one which certainly produced results to favour Mr Trotter's views; but was it reliable? Did it not occur to Mr Trotter that there was a method of comparing the working expenses of one company with another, which had now stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, which was universally adopted by all the great railway authorities except himself — (loud laughter)—that was by taking the working expenditure as the per-centage of gross receipts. Taking the completed year—ending June 30, 1867—because he must decline to take six months only, this being an unequal basis for such a calculation—he found that the working expenses of the Great Northern bore to the gross receipts a per centage of 53, the London and North Western 49, the Midland 48, the Lancashire and Yorkshire 45, and the North-Eastern 48, so that the Great Northern was exceptionally above all the other four companies. The fact was, there was a certain difference between companies according to their different circumstances—aye, and there always would be. The questions as to the rate of labour in their district and the expenditure for the renewal of way would be dealt with by Mr Harrison, their engineer, who, he thought, would show that labour with them was much cheaper than it was further south. As to the question which had been raised regarding the cost of the strike, he showed that the company had only suffered in consequence of a decrease in traffic which affected the receipts, and that no extra expenditure had resulted from the occurrence. In reference to the objection which had been raised that there was no audit committee, he thought, if the subject were inquired into, that it would be found that there were only a very small minority of railways where such committees existed; and even where they did exist their province was merely to see that proper auditors were appointed. He might tell Mr Trotter that it would have been perfectly open for any shareholder, at any of their meetings to propose that there should be an audit committee—(hear, hear)—but so far as he knew no such proposition had been brought before them. So much for Mr Trotter's assertion that the proprietors did not wish to have an audit committee. In his second letter Mr Trotter maintained that the money was borrowed with which the last North-Eastern dividend had been paid, and that there had been such difficulty in securing the money that up till a few hours beforehand it was uncertain whether the dividend could be paid at all. To this he had answered that the statement was a pure fiction, and that not a shilling had been borrowed for the purpose of paying dividends. Mr Trotter's reply was, that involved phraseology had been used to get out of the difficulty. He could only say that no money had been borrowed by the company, but had given a plain answer to the question in as few words as possible. He thought in saying that "not a shilling was borrowed for the purpose of paying dividends," that he had been explicit enough, and finding that Mr Trotter was evidently determined to maintain that he did not mean what he said, he declined to argue the point further with him. (Hear, hear.) He did not think any one in that room believed that he ever meant to prevaricate. (Hear, hear.) He would do Mr Trotter the justice to say that he did not think he himself thought so, but that having found himself in a mess he had made use of the words he had done to get out of it. He was not in the habit of saying one thing and meaning another, and he was sure the shareholders knew this. (Applause, in the midst of which Mr Trotter rose to speak, but cries of "chair" coming from all parts of the room he immediately sat down again.) Mr Thompson proceeded to contradict the assertion that the company was either in embarrassed circumstances or tending that way, and went minutely into the accounts, especially those relating to those last year. He showed the rate of dividend payable to the different shareholders, and called upon Mr Trotter to explain how the amount of preference stock had injured the ordinary shareholders. He would take in hand to prove that if the amount of preference stock issued had been raised on ordinary stock, the ordinary shareholder would be receiving a lower dividend than he was doing. Nevertheless there was a general prejudice against this kind of stock, and he would not hesitate to say that it was sounder to have a large amount of ordinary stock. (Hear, hear.) It was clear, too, from the amalgamations they had made, that some time was required before they could properly ascertain the amount of dividend to the different sections. They had devoted a good deal of time that autumn to try and prepare a scheme which would be fair to all parties; and although that scheme was not completed, he was sanguine enough to hope that no long time would elapse before it was brought forward, with the view of securing one general North-Eastern Stock. (Applause.) He attributed some other charges which Mr Trotter had made against the financial position of the company to the fact which he had before stated—that he had not taken a full year in making out his calculations, and to his having left out of consideration the source of loss of which the shareholders were aware, which must be felt for some time from the Hartlepool amalgamation. In their endeavours to secure such amalgamations the policy of the company had been to secure, as far as possible, one complete system, the result of which could not fail to secure better accommodation to the public and better results to the shareholders. He would not hesitate to say that, although the dividends might have temporarily declined, yet upon the whole the result of the policy pursued had been most successful. (Hear, hear.) This was shown to some extent by the fact that, while in 1853 the average per mile was £2092, last year it was £3078. It was also proved by the dividends paid, and he would take those given to holders of Berwick stock. In 1853 the per centage was £3 10s; 1854, £3 15s 6d; 1856, £4 17s 6d; 1857, £5 7s 6d; 1858—the first of one or two bad years—£4 10s; 1859, £4 15s; 1860, £5 10s; 1861, £5 2s 6d; 1862 — the year of the cotton famine—£4 12s 6d; 1863, £4 17s 6d; 1864, £5 17s 6d, 1865, £6; 1866, £5 15s. With the exception of the bad years the dividend would be found from these figures to have gradually increased, and to have gone on increasing with returning prosperity. Taking periods of from five to six years, he thought they would find that they had not only been consolidating and improving their system but were bettering their dividends to the shareholders. Mr Trotter had concluded his last letter by remarking that the directors had no defence to offer to his charge of unequal rates, great favouritism to certain places, and inadequate accommodation to others. What was there to defend? Was there a single instance of this brought forward? (Hear, hear.) All he could say was, that if he wanted any proof that their management was essentially good and satisfactory, it was to be found in the fact that Mr Trotter, in his disposition to pick out and magnify, and make the most of everything detrimental to the company, had not been able to bring forward a single instance of this favouritism and unequal charges which could bear the light of day. (Applause.) It was impossible of course that their system, with its extensive mileage, could exist without there being some discontented people—some people who found fault with their arrangements. There must be grumblers, but he felt that if Mr Trotter had any tenable grounds for the assertions he had made in this respect he would have brought them forward. (The chairman resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

Mr HARRISON said he appeared before them as their engineer-in-chief, a position which he had always been proud to hold, but he would also say that if Mr Trotter had boasted there that he represented £10,000 in his own person and that of his family, he (Mr Harrison) represented in his own person, and as an executor, £30,000; and within the last few weeks he had not only invested his own money in the North-Eastern stocks, but had advised to invest, and as a trustee invested money of his own immediate relations. Allow him to say a word upon the subject of the permanent way fund being charged on the second half-year. So long ago as 1848 he had made a report upon that subject to the then directors of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. At that time most of the lines being new, they were not called upon to spend any money at all in renewals, and he then recommended, in anticipation of the time coming when they would be called upon to spend, that, seeing the second half-year exceeded the first by so large an amount, they should charge the whole of that account against the second half-year. For nineteen years the manner in which these charges had been made to the second half-year had never been varied, and if Mr Trotter imagined that he had now discovered something new, he could only say that that state of matters had existed for that period, and that without change. In Mr Trotter's letters were to be found many inaccuracies as to facts, and some of these he begged leave to point out. In his first letter of 6th September, Mr Trotter had stated that it was notorious that the cost of materials and labour had advanced enormously since this time last year. This deliberate statement was repeated in the letter of the 15th October, and it was restated in the letter of the 31st October. He would just remark, however, that the statement was exactly the reverse of truth. It was quite true that they had had for several previous years a considerable increase in their expenditure for labour, but that reached its maximum at the end of 1865; and on comparing the expenditure for labour in the half-year 1867, to which Mr Trotter referred, with the half-year of 1866 he found that, although the diminution was exceedingly small, only amounting to £250, instead of having an enormous and notorious increase, there was really a diminution to the extent mentioned. So with regard to materials, which were stated to have enormously and notoriously increased in price, the statement was the reverse of fact. He held in his hand a table containing the average amounts paid for materials, and he had taken cognizance of all those items which could in the slightest degree affect the question. Mr Harrison quoted a number of those items, showing that there was a reduction upon the charges for axles, copper, iron bars, tires, wheels, and other materials. Mr Trotter had also assumed, in his letter of the 6th September, that a higher price was paid for labour in that district than in any other district, but this statement also was the reverse of being correct. He had had a return of the wages paid by all those companies to which Mr Trotter referred, and, without going into the matter fully, he would only say that there was not one of them that did not pay wages which were unknown in their district. Although along part of the Great Northern line wages were paid for certain men below anything they could show, still the case was different taking the comparison as a whole, and the price they expended for labour was lower than in the case of any of the companies to which reference was made. In early life a lesson had been taught him (Mr Harrison) which he did not forget—that the more ignorant a man was upon a subject, the more obstinate he continued in maintaining his own view. (Hear, hear.) That lesson had been acquired in connection with a scientific question between himself and Robert Stephenson, who turned out to be right in the opinions he held. Mr Trotter, he considered, was no exception to the rule. (Laughter and applause.) Having referred to an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, bearing upon Mr Trotter's statements, Mr Harrison indignantly denied that Mr Trotter had supported his charges with reference to the maintenance of waggons, and asserted that unquestionably his letters had reduced the market value of the North-Eastern stock by three-quarters of a million. Mr Trotter had alleged that the permanent way charges were reduced at the expense of capital. There were several points in connection with the North Eastern system to which he might refer, and which did not exist in any one of the companies to which Mr Trotter alluded. In the first place, there were 469 single miles of rail and 700 double; and then there were upwards of 100 miles of mineral lines over which no passenger trains were run, and which were maintained by materials not good enough for the main lines. As to the number of men employed on the North-Eastern system, the average was 1·42 men for every mile, but there were places where four men were necessary. A much higher rate per mile was to be found amongst the other companies. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company had 405 miles of double lines, and 26 of single; the London and North-Western, 1,036 double and 238 single; Midland, 650 double, and 50 single; Great Northern, 335 double, and 105 single; North-Eastern, 736 double, and 469 single. The Lancashire and Yorkshire paid £406 per mile; London and North-Western, £400; Midland, £351; Great Northern, £499; and the North-Eastern, £341. (Applause.) The Midland line cost £10 per mile more than the North-Eastern; but was Mr Trotter prepared to charge the Midland Company because they were so much below the expenses of the Great Northern; with charging improperly the expenses of maintenance to capital account? As he had done to the North Eastern Company it was equally open to him to follow suit with the Midland. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Take the case of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, which perhaps had the largest traffic in the whole district, with an expenditure of £406 against their £341. When they compared the number of men employed on the Lancashire system, three per mile, against their one man to the mile, they would find that the difference in the mere question of labour was almost sufficient to account for the increase of cost in one and the decrease in the other. (Hear, hear.) The calculations made by Mr Trotter were utterly and entirely worthless. (Applause.) After dealing with other points touched upon by Mr Trotter, and declaring that his statements were erroneous with respect to them, the speaker denied that in keeping up their 827 engines, at a cost of £131 per engine, the company had shown extravagance, and quoted the returns of other companies in proof of this. By the perusal of Mr Trotter's letters he had learned that that gentleman had unbounded confidence in his own opinion, and that he was professionally ignorant of all those facts and those essential practical points which alone would give the slightest value to everything he said. (Loud applause.)

Mr TENNANT, the company's accountant, stated that the books of the North-Eastern Company were kept on the system of double entry. The books in all cases represented the actual expenditure based upon the system of actual consumption. With respect to the capital account, he might say that when the three companies amalgamated in 1854 the company had then assumed proportions so great that it was considered absolutely essential to lay down some general principle to guide them in the appropriation of expenditure, as between capital and revenue, and the directors then decided that the repair of everything which had once been paid for out of capital should uniformly be charged to revenue, and that where alterations were made, if such alterations did not immediately give increased accommodation, the amounts expended upon these should also uniformly be charged to revenue. Alterations and additions and extensions which did necessitate and provide increased accommodation were fair charges against capital, and were so charged; but the directors, in order that there might be no confusion in the appropriation, also decided that whenever a question for work was brought before the committee by the engineer, and wherever the work was authorised to be carried out, the appropriation should be made at the same time. That occurred fourteen years ago, and from that day till this the principle had been acted upon. He had made up the accounts of the company for the last 28 half-years, and during that time he had never received a hint or suggestion from the board of directors or any of the chief officers of the company that it would be desirable for any purpose to deviate one hair's breadth from the strict line of business to bring out results which were not actually shown. (Applause.) He had also, not taken it upon himself to go against the directors' orders with reference to the books, and this he stated in order that Mr Trotter might not think his answer incomplete. He had never done so, and he maintained that the strict method of keeping the books had never been altered for any purpose whatever. (Applause.) Had Mr Trotter, before writing his letters, come to his office in Newcastle, he could in five minutes have placed books and given him an explanation which would have carried conviction that there was not a single fact or circumstance in connection with the last half-year's dividend, which would not have been regarded by him as satisfactory in the highest degree. (Applause.) He would mention one other fact which would carry conviction to the mind of at least any commercial man. Although the company had in its possession at Newcastle a large amount of the acceptances of their best customers, at the time when they were alleged to have been in difficulties, they never had occasion to, and they never did, during that period, discount a single bill. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr WYLIE (auditor), gave in a report by the auditors with respect to the state of the company's affairs which denied that revenue had been favoured at the expense of capital, or that anything improper was allowed to pass in the books. The auditors were independent, and had no other interest than that of the proprietors, and they did not attach their signatures to the books of the company without having thoroughly examined them, and become satisfied that they were correct. There was no ground whatever for the alarm which Mr Trotter's letters might possibly make if left uncontradicted. Mr Wylie expressed his readiness to allow shareholders, who really desired to satisfy doubts upon the affairs of the company, opportunity of ascertaining the truth of their suspicions.

Mr BYWATER, also an auditor, thought it his duty to say that the system of book-keeping practised by Mr Tennant was one of the truest and best, if not the best, to be found in the kingdom. Any error in his accounts would at once be detected by the auditors.

A member of the firm of Messrs Quilter, Ball, and Co., who gave assistance in auditing the books, also testified to the accuracy of the accounts. No railway accounts had come before his firm more efficiently or more honestly rendered than those of the North-Eastern Company.

The CHAIRMAN said he had put before the meeting satisfactory evidence upon the charges made by Mr Trotter, and he thought that they should hear that gentleman in reply.

Mr H. J. TROTTER rose to make his statement, and asked the meeting to give him their attention for some time, as the question was not only one of vital importance to the shareholders, but to the whole railway community. The defence of the company had he found, occupied nearly three hours, and he rose with some sense of responsibility, for if he were to ask them to listen to him for half that time there was hardly a man who would not leave the room with a sense of dismay. He asked the meeting to judge him merely by results—he asked them to hear and judge between them. The Chairman, with that gentlemanly use of the great power he possessed, had alluded to his (Mr Trotter's) ignorance of railway accounts. Now, if he had known what attention he had given to railways and their accounts, he would not have said what he had. He regretted that Mr Ball (of Messrs Quilter, Ball and Co.) was not present. He had been concerned with him in bank auditing, and if he remembered the inaccuracy which he had pointed out in his own figures, he might have been spared the observation. But even allowing that, he (Mr Trotter) must say that in all the cases where he had heard two sides stated, he had never heard the other side stated so inadequately, and with so many fallacies. He felt the perfect inadequacy of the statements which had been made that day, and the position of the company must be more serious than he at first thought. But he equally recognised the temperate and fair manner in which the chairman had put his case to the meeting. From what had happened previously in the matter, he had come to the meeting fearing that this would not the case; and distasteful as it would have been to him, he had come prepared to take a line of conduct which he found was now not necessary. He would now put his case temperately and fairly, and as far as a man with strong opinions could do so, in as unbiassed a way as possible. First, he would say that he stood there at a great disadvantage; whereas the chairman and his officials had had weeks in which to choose their arguments, get up their figures, and determine the line of action they should adopt, he stood up there simply to reply to the arguments as they struck his mind. He (Mr Trotter) knew his disadvantages in this, and also he knew that the chairman would reply to what he might say. But he felt sure that his case was one such as he had put it, and that with it he would bring conviction to their minds. He did not stand there as an advocate, but merely to state facts; and he hoped that the chairman, in replying, would confine himself to them, for if he introduced fresh matter, he (Mr Trotter) should wait and demand that he be allowed an explanation. The chairman's first remark was that he (Mr Trotter) had distinctly called in question the honesty of the directors, and charged them with wilful fraud. Now he had very carefully tried to avoid all personal matter, and he was there only to attack policy. He had studiously kept away from personal matters, and he did not impugn any man's motives. He did impugn their policy, however, and the board had put out their case in such a way as if what were known as "cooked accounts" had never existed, instead of their having been practised in so many instances. One of the first things said by the chairman was, that he had replied to his (Mr Trotter's) statements, and that the report was in existence. Now, that provoked him (Mr Trotter) to say that when he came to the meeting alluded to, and stated that there were grave objections to the accounts, and also matters which, after careful consideration, he could not explain, and asked for an explanation, he found that he got no explanation whatever. He then looked into the reports of that meeting, and in every newspaper but one—and that a paper supposed to be in opposition to the company—there was not a line about the matter, not a line about his name, and yet there was a full report of everything else which occurred at that meeting. That seemed strange, if not suspicious. He had no motive in making the inquiries which he did, but he got no answer, and he thought that it was then the right and straightforward thing to appeal through the public press, and so get a statement of the facts. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had stated that the probable expenditure for coal was about £16,000. Well, he had stated it at £17,000. There were several items in the account for combustibles which showed an actual increase, and anxious as he was to be right he said it was probably about that. He said there was £84,000 difference in the expenditure between the half-years, and the chairman said there was £30,000 renewals of ways, really £60,000, but he did not tell them, as he (Mr Trotter) knew, that there was some to put to arrears. Even then, there was still a balance of £24,000 to account for. The chairman had raised these things, and he (Mr Trotter) was compelled to refer to them. With regard to the renewal of way, they found, in the first half-year of 1867 no reference to it and as far as they could tell the whole affair had disappeared out of existence. The matter, the chairman said, was so small a sum that it made no matter. Now, the chairman had said that it would be charged as it occurred; yet the next year it was not mentioned, and the whole account had disappeared out of the balance sheet. With respect to the charge for renewals in the first half-year of 1867, as contrasted with the last half-year of 1866, he had expected that as the business in the latter period was so large the charges depending upon traffic in the same time would be equally large. But he found that that was not the case in any way. The expenditure was merely owing to a great increase in the renewal of way. The chairman had stated that the proper way to calculate the expenses was upon a per centage of the whole of the receipts. And that meant that the difference in proportion in Great Britain was not less than twenty five per cent., for some railways charged forty per cent., and some 65 per cent., and that showed that there could be no analogy between receipts and expenditure, without taking into consideration the vicissitudes and circumstances of the different railways. If a railway of ten miles extent had the same receipts as one of 100 miles, were the expenses for that reason to be the same in one as the other? He knew from the circumstances out of doors that that was an answer simple and conclusive to the point. The chairman next alluded to the cost of the strike, which he (Mr Trotter) had put at £50,000 to £70,000. The chairman then forgot the courtesy which was due to all when he made the observations he did. He (Mr Trotter) stated this on authority at the time, and if there had been the smallest breach of confidence or any impropriety in making the statement he should not have made it; but when it was stated in conversation that £50,000 would be the cost of the strike, and nothing in the shape of secrecy spoken about it, he thought he was guilty of no breach of confidence in mentioning it. With respect to the audit committees, what he (Mr Trotter) said was that as no change was made in the present system the board of this company objected to them. He mentioned several lines upon which audit committees had been formed—amongst others the Great Western—and he had just seen that the Brighton and South-Eastern were asking for powers to appoint an audit committee. He believed that only a very short time would elapse before audit committees were appointed for every railway. There had been read out to them a clause from the Act of Parliament of last session. Now he knew something about that act of Parliament. It was a good thing to put into print at any time what a man's duties were, and this Act merely put into print what were the duties of auditors. What he (Mr Trotter) wished to say was that the auditors of a railway company should be in a sort of way antagonistic to the directors. The auditors should not be nominated by the directors, or have any connection with them. The auditors should be appointed by the shareholders, and their position should be one of antagonism to the Board. This was the attitude, and these were the benefits of auditors appointed under an audit committee. He ventured to say that the auditors of railway companies had always been doing what by that Act of Parliament they were told they had to do; and yet they knew that there had been railways with a vast amount of debentures over their borrowing powers with "cooked" accounts, and similar matters. He wanted to know if one single occasion could be pointed out where the auditors had first taken notice of these things, or any case in which the attention of outsiders had first been called by the auditors. He would tell Mr Wylie that he insinuated nothing; if he had anything to say he would state it there, or in print, if he chose. He did not mean to make any insinuation with respect to Mr Wylie and his coadjutor; and, on the contrary, his meaning was rather complimentary. They had used an expression that day which the shareholders had sanctioned; he thought well of them for doing it, but he thought little of the system which drove them to say what they had. Mr Tennant had spoken well, but he had made use of one expression that it would have hardly become him to alter the directions given him by the directors. That was somewhat extraordinary, and if it related to what was in Mr Tennant's mind at the time it showed a state of things somewhat peculiar. The next thing the chairman referred to was the loan for the payment of the dividend. Now, he (Mr Trotter) did not know what gentlemen thought of it, but he thought that the chairman had substantially admitted the very thing which he (Mr Trotter) had said. The chairman said that they made such arrangements as they thought right to meet the payment of the dividend; he had done it at certain times, and he would do it again; he had also said, was it not better to have money at one per cent. at your banker's than to raise money at five per cent. for your dividends. He (Mr Trotter) had said that if they never borrowed to get money to pay their dividends with he would be glad to make any apology they pleased. There was that sum of £50,000 — a small sum perhaps—spent in dividends; but as the revenue was divided up to its very fullest extent, where was that sum to come from? Perhaps the chairman would answer that fully afterwards. He (Mr Trotter) could only say that everyone had got their own notions. (Laughter, and impatience.) He could tell the meeting that before he would have written what the chairman had stated was a pure fiction he would sooner have cut off his right hand had he thought so. The chairman, however, had declined to answer the question he (Mr Trotter) put, whether or not money was borrowed from any source. (Laughter, and a voice, "Not one shilling.") It was all very well, but that £50,000, even although it was a small sum, was something when the whole money available was paid away in dividend. But if, instead of attempting to crush an adversary, the chairman had stated that such was the custom of railways, it would have been different; still, the difficulty and danger of it were another matter, and several railways had seen it, for if the stock could not be issued immediately afterwards where was the money to come from? The chairman had said that it was better to borrow at one per cent. from your bankers than at five per cent. the other way; but he had forgotten that every year there was £10,000 or £12,000 down on the sheets as bankers' commissions, and if they did not borrow that item would not appear. With regard to preferences, he had stated, in a letter published in the newspapers, that the amount was 52½ per cent., and that had not been contradicted. This was the principle upon which their business had been conducted. They should remember, however, that the ordinary was the basis of the concern, and that all the rest of the stock was built upon it. He did not think that anyone could go into the market and borrow more than two-thirds of the value of their security. They ought, therefore, not to have loans or preferences on more than they had to back them out. He would read some facts from the Government returns presented lately to the House of Lords, and some of the results would be found to be very startling. The gentleman who made these returns wrote to him (Mr Trotter), but he would not read the letter, firstly, because he had a wholesome fear of the law of libel, and secondly, because of the very complimentary terms in which he mentioned himself.—[Interruption and demands for the reading of the letter took place, and ultimately Mr Trotter read it: it contained statements respecting the finance systems of the great railways of the United Kingdom, averring that a systematic plan of misrepresentation was pursued, and highly complimenting Mr Trotter and others who like him had devoted their attention to the subject, and caused inquiries to be made into the management of the lines with which they were connected. The reading of the communication was greeted with laughter and ironical applause.]—Mr Trotter then proceeded:—It had been stated that the debenture interests in proportion to the receipts were 20 per cent.; in the London and North-Western they were only 10 per cent. With regard to favouritism and uncertain rates, the chairman had absolutely said that he could not produce any instance of this, because he had not made a distinct charge. Now, he did not know how many cases he had seen, but the chairman knew that he had attended the Darlington meetings of this company, and more than once given instances of unfair rates and treatment of places. With regard to Mr Harrison, he (Mr Trotter) wished to speak as gently of him as possible. He thought that if that gentleman had shown less vindictiveness to him (Mr Trotter), and indulged in less insinuation—which was a form of warfare he did not recommend—he would have had greater weight. Mr Harrison actually said that he did not know whether or not he (Mr Trotter) was the fountain head of an article in the "Pall Mall Gazette," which he was reading. He (Mr Trotter) had not been able to read the article himself yet, and did not know who wrote it, nor did he see a word of it until ten minutes before the meeting. (Applause.) It appeared to him (Mr Trotter) that Mr Harrison's argument only went to show that although the North-Eastern was rather worse than other companies, yet that other companies were rowing in the same boat. If Mr Harrison meant that, he (Mr Trotter) agreed with him. With respect to the increased price of labour and materials for the maintenance of the line, Mr Harrison denied that. Mr Harrison also mentioned the use of other lines by the North-Eastern, which he never denied, but he would ask was there any part of the North-Eastern used by other companies? There was Mr Harrison said, 160 miles of mineral lines on the North-Eastern over which no passengers were carried, but was not, he would ask, the weight of the mineral traffic very great? He then entered into the question of the per centage necessary for the renewals and alterations of waggons had carriages, and said that to him it appeared perfectly beside the mark to say that 9 per cent. was the figure. He had little more to say on his own account; he did not wish to keep the meeting three hours more but would wait quietly until to-morrow and see the account of the statements. He commented upon the fate of those who brought charges against directors of railway companies; if they did so anonymously they were called "bears," "literary assassins who stabbed in the dark," "Financial Fenians," or something of that sort. If they appended their own names, they found such things as narrow escapes from criminal informations or civil processes. He had taken what he considered was the proper and straightforward course under the circumstances. If what he had said made him liable, morally or legally, he was quite willing to answer it. No one who knew him would venture to say that he had taken action without having carefully studied railway accounts; and if any one thought that he had written or spoken without the best advice in the land they came to a rash conclusion. He had counted the cost, and knew the power of the board which had exercised despotic power so long. He had not taken up the matter lightly; and neither bribes nor threats would turn him from the course he had entered upon to obtain a better system of railway accounts and management. It had been said to him that if he objected to the management why did he not sell his stock and leave it; and he entered into several obvious reasons why such a course might not be open to him to pursue. He then proceeded to refer to the expenses of maintaining the permanent way of the line. The dictum laid down was that the revenue should be charged for maintenance £600 per mile for quadruple lines; £400 for double lines; and £300 for single lines. They had 771 miles of double lines, and 458 miles of single. He contrasted the charges which ought to be made upon this scale with those charged for the half-year ending June, 1867, and recommended the matter to the serious consideration of the shareholders. Within the last few days a most important table had been issued, to assist especially the Caledonian line, but it took in the North-Eastern too. They would find by it that there was something most extraordinary in the condition of the North-Eastern expenditure, and by a wholly different calculation to what he had made, it brought the matter to the same point. The calculation was based on the train mileage of railways. The table showed the work done, and the expenditure on the line should be in exact proportion to the work done. He found that their receipts on the train miles were within a fraction the same as the Great Northern, 10 and a fraction, so that any argument founded on the disparity of the receipts was disposed of. He found by this table that the expenditure of the railways in England varied from 21·3 (£21 6s) per cent. train miles, to 9·8 (£9 14s). The North-Eastern expenses were those at £9 16s, far below, for its work done, that of any railway in England. The next to it was the Midland, which is 11 and a decimal. The London and North Western was £14. He proceeded to contrast the difference of expenditure per train mile, and to point out that the extremely low figure of the North-Eastern needed explanations not yet given. He then proceeded to compare the fuel expenditure on the line with the work done, and drew similar conclusions. He then passed on to deal in a similar manner with the charges for the repairs and maintenance of the rolling stock. In conclusion, he begged to put two questions to the chairman: First, did the Board consent to an audit committee of the shareholders? (Cries of "No.") The second question was, Did the Board object to a regulation for the future that all vacancies for the office of director should be filled up from the general body of shareholders? (Applause.)

Mr SMITH, Sheffield, strongly censured Mr Trotter for the course he had taken, and which had greatly depreciated the value of the company's property. He moved—"That the explanation of the chairman, in reply to certain charges against the reliable character of the accounts of the company, are perfectly satisfactory; and the meeting expresses hereby entire confidence in the present Board of Directors." (Applause.)

Mr PULLEINE had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr BROWN, North Shields, as a large shareholder and trustee, supported the resolution.

Mr PRICE and Mr T. DAWSON RIDLEY also supported the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr PULLEINE moved, and Mr CHALLONER, Newcastle, seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the directors.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, thanked the shareholders for the patience with which they had stayed through the meeting. The reliance placed in them and the confidence expressed in them would, he was certain, never be found to have been misapplied.

The meeting, which had lasted five hours, then terminated.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette.*)

A good deal of discussion has taken place in regard to the management of this railway. Hitherto the chief disputants have been Mr Trotter, as the opponent of the present system, and the Chairman (Mr Thompson) as defender of the company. But a special meeting of shareholders is about to be held, and no doubt the questions at issue will there be pursued further. Public judgment has been apparently puzzled by the numerous facts arrayed on either side, and by the complicated character of the North-Eastern accounts. We shall, perhaps, do some service, therefore, if we can put the case in a somewhat more simple form, in anticipation of the forthcoming meeting. But there is no doubt on which side the truth mainly lies. Mr Trotter, indeed, has been misled as to some matters of detail; and this has been taken advantage of by a dexterous adversary. At the same time we think no satisfactory answer has been given on the essential points which have been raised.

There are four main questions in this controversy:—1. The charges made for renewal of permanent way; 2. The charges made for renewal of rolling stock; 3. The increase of capital in the last few year; 4. The effect of this increase on the remunerativeness of the undertaking.

We will glance first at the dispute regarding the permanent way. The North-Eastern extends over 1,229 miles; but of this 458—a larger proportion than usual, is single line; a deduction which would bring down the whole to 1,000 miles of entire double line. For the repairs and renewals there has been charged—that is paid out of revenue—£269,000 for the year running from the 30th of June, 1866, to the 30th of June, 1867; £253,000 (rather less mileage) for the year 1865-6; and £217,000 (smaller mileage again) for 1864-5. During these six half-years two payments of £60,000 and £50,000 have been also made to a "permanent-way revenue fund." It is asserted that this is insufficient, and that renewals therefore are either starved or part paid out of capital. These charges against revenue have been compared with those of the Great Northern; a fair comparison, no doubt, when the difference of double and single line is allowed for. The Great Northern, on the 30th of June last had 442 miles of double and single line, and this is equivalent to about 400 of entire double line. In the year 1866-7 it charged for these renewals £190,000 to revenue, being at the rate of £475 per double mile; whereas the North Eastern charged £269,000 on 1,000 double miles, or £269 per double mile. This disproportion is certainly startling, even after allowing for the payment to the "permanent-way revenue fund." The difference represents not less than £226,000 on the year in favour of the North-Eastern, or £166,000 if we allow for the last payment of £60,000 to the above "fund." But, as we have seen, only two payments of this kind have been made altogether. The expense of renewals, no doubt, need not be identical even on the most similar lines; but, *cæteris paribus*, it ought to approximate. The Great Northern chairman says that he cannot maintain the way under £475 per double mile; but the North-Eastern chairman says he can maintain it at £269 per double mile plus the two payments in the six half-years to the "fund." Mr Thompson offers two reasons for this difference; but they are plainly quite untenable. The first is that labour is cheaper north of the Humber than it is south of it; an assertion which every landowner in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire would acknowledge to be precisely the reverse of the fact. The second is that the Great Northern runs more express trains than the North-Eastern. This is quite true; but, on the other hand, the North-Eastern has a far larger proportion of heavy mineral traffic, and weight is considered nearly as destructive to the permanent way as velocity. The North-Eastern has, moreover, been compared with some other lines besides the Great Northern, and more or less with the same result.

If we turn, however, to the joint capital account for the last three years, we may find some explanation of this supposed economy. It there appears that independently of lines in course of construction, capital has been regularly charged for the old line under the head of "works, land, stations, workshops, &c., including law and Parliamentary expenses," as follows:—From June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867, £278,000; for the year 1865-6, £310,000; for the year 1864-5, £249,000. The total in three years is not less than £837,000. One cannot forget that these are mostly charges of a kind such as Mr Moon, the chairman of the North-Western, lately prided himself on having carefully paid out of revenue. Is it possible to resist the conclusion that if the charges against revenue for permanent way had been more liberal we should not have had such heavy additions to capital? Now the charge to capital in the year 1866-7 for works on the old line, £278,000—if we deduct the "law and Parliamentary expenses" thus charged also to capital—bears a suspicious resemblance to the £226,000 which ought, on the criterion of the Great Northern, to have been charged to revenue. At any rate the accounts show that the lines in working, as distinguished from the lines in course of construction, have cost, in the year ending the 30th of June last, for maintenance, and for such expenses as are readily ancillary to maintenance, a sum of £269,000 taken out of revenue, and a sum of £278,000 taken out of capital (less legal expenses); or in all £547,000, say half charged to revenue and half charged to capital. The accounts of the two previous years tell very much the same story.

Let us glance at the next question that has been raised—namely, the renewals of rolling stock. So far as regards the engines, we do not see any very distinct ground of complaint; although as Mr Trotter says, the charge against revenue per engine is very considerably less here than on the Great Northern. The North-Eastern, however, in estimating the repairs of rolling stock, throw the cost of working and repairing together, separating only the materials. To arrive at the charges allowed for repairs we shall not be far from the truth if we add the cost of materials to one-half the joint cost of working and repairing. This gives, for the last half-year, £13,880 spent on repairs of 2,220 carriages and passenger vans, and £95,900 on 63,000 waggons. This is at the rate of £6 per carriage, and £1 10s per waggon, on the half year. Estimating the cost of the former at £200, and that of the latter at £8, this is at the rate of six per cent. per annum, as a repair and renewal charge on the carriages, and 3¾ per cent. on the waggons. It is a curious instance of the difference between theory and practice, that while these are the professed charges, it is one of the North Eastern engineers (Mr Fletcher) who has maintained that revenue ought to bear a charge of 10 or 11 per cent. annually for repairs and renewals of rolling stock. This gentleman's estimate has been adopted, it seems, by the Society of Engineers; and the present Brighton board have further adopted it by asserting that 9 per cent. should be charged on carriages and waggons, and 12½ per cent. on engines. Now, if we apply this North Eastern dictum to the North Eastern waggons, we find that (even at 9 per cent.) the cost for repairs and renewals of waggons alone is under the mark by not less than £130,000 a year. If "Mr Fletcher's data," which have been made so much of, are applicable to any railway, they ought to be applicable to his own.

The capital account, however, seems in this case, as in that of the permanent way, to make amends for the deficiency. For the whole year 1866-7 the charge made to capital for new rolling stock was £294,000, and this on an increase of only eight miles; for the year 1865-6 it was £412,000; and for the year 1864-5 it was £296,000; in all, £1,002,000 in the three years from June 1864 to 1867. No doubt, some of these charges against capital are quite fair, so far as they really represent stock for increased traffic. But it would be hard to believe that these amounts form any large part of the whole. For instance, in the last half-year, 1,700 waggons have been charged against capital, with only £10,000 increase of receipts from all sources, and four miles' increase of length of line.

The next question raised is that of the capital account. This was £32,900,000 in June, 1864, and was £39,600,000 in June, 1867. The increase £6,700,000 is represented as usual, by fresh preferences and debentures. This has increased the line from 1,095 miles to 1229, and it will be observed, whilst the 1095 miles have thus cost £30,000 per mile, the subsequent 134 have cost about £50,000 per mile. There may be some explanation of this difference, perhaps; but if the same ratio of cost had prevailed in the new 134 miles as in the old 1,095 the cost would have been but £4,000,000. The difference is £2,700,000; and ill-natured people will not forget that two-thirds of this amount is represented by charges for rolling stock and costs of old line, most of which, they are apt to think, ought to have come out of revenue. Indeed, one can hardly be blind to the fact that while in the whole year ending the 30th of June last, £890,000 has been distributed in dividends on the several ordinary stocks, this result has been attained only by charging against capital in the same year £278,000 for work on the old line and for law expenses, and also £294,000 for rolling stock; or together, £572,000 in the year. As a special meeting is about to deal with the politics of the North-Eastern, the shareholders will probably discuss the question whether the above amounts are fair charges against capital, and if not, to what extent they should have been borne by revenue.

A HERO IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Heroism is not confined to the army and navy; it is to be met with in every rank and condition of life. The physician who risks his existence in tending the victims of a deadly epidemic is as brave, and possibly more so, than the soldier who shares in a charge or who leads a forlorn hope. Even in the ordinary walks of society, in the beaten paths of trade and commerce we meet occasionally with manifestations of courage and endurance under trial which are worthy of the highest honour, and are really entitled to the appellation of heroism. About thirty-five or forty years ago, there lived in the eastern part of the city of Glasgow a young man named James Lambert. He was a cotton spinner by trade, but what rendered him remarkable then, and what calls for our special notice at present, was his excellence as a swimmer and diver. Many a life he has saved from the Clyde. Whenever the cry went up that some one was drowning there was Lambert ready to plunge in to the rescue. Seldom did he fail in his efforts. One day a poor old woman, while washing on the green, had occasion to go to the Clyde for water, and while dipping her stoup lost her balance, and was precipitated into the river. For a short time she floated, but at length she went down. At this moment Lambert appeared on the spot. He was shown the place where the old woman had sank, and without a moment's hesitation he plunged in, clothes and all, and succeeded in bringing her ashore. The poor old creature was quite insensible, but after a short time she was restored to consciousness. She was very profuse in her gratitude. At length she cried, "Oh, man, I'm a puir auld body. I've naething in the warld amaist but my washin' bayne, but I'll sell it before ye'll gang unrewarded." Lambert, who was then a working cotton spinner, declined to deprive the old woman of her "bayne," and, slipping a small sum into her hand, told her to purchase a little comfort for her exhausted body. We give this simply as an instance of our hero's actions, to enumerate all his doings in that way would occupy too much space. We know that on more than one occasion he went under the ice with a rope tied round his body to drag out a drowning fellow creature. The great event of his life, however, occurred on the evening of the 14th December, 1831. On that evening, about half-past seven, the ferry boat which then conveyed the mill workers of Messrs Somerville and Co. from the north to the south side of the river, opposite the Humane Society House, was overcrowded. Twenty persons, mostly females, were crammed into the boat, when another person stepped on the gunwale. The consequence was that the boat was overturned, and its unfortunate occupants plunged screaming into the water. Lambert fortunately happened to be in the boat at the time. At once he dragged two or three of the females ashore; again he plunged in and rescued another couple of the poor girls, and landed them in safety. Again and again he plunged into the icy water on his mission of mercy, until at length, fairly exhausted, he fell almost fainting on the bank. Only three of the girls, namely, Jean and Martha Hart (two sisters), and Ann Whitelaw were drowned. Twenty-five individuals were submerged, and, principally owing to the efforts of Lambert, only three were lost. Say we not truly that he was a hero, aye, one of the noblest stamp? Some thirty-six years have elapsed since that night, and the memory of its hero has, unless, perhaps in some few minds, passed away. James Lambert, however, is still alive. His residence is in Little-street, Calton. In the course of the intervening period he has been unfortunately deprived of his sight, and what a misfortune that is to a poor working man any one may conceive. He is, of course, unable to do anything for his own support or that of his wife. He is indeed in a great measure depending on her efforts for a scanty livelihood. Under these circumstances James Lambert appears to have a claim upon the generosity of his fellow townsmen. He is now waxing old (being upwards of three score years), and it will be a disgrace to the city if such a man is permitted to go down the hill amidst the evils of extreme poverty and want. It is eleven years since the first subscription was raised, and he has during that time been receiving weekly instalments until the month of May last, when it was totally consumed. There is no lack of charity in Glasgow, no deficiency in the appreciation of genuine heroism, and we feel persuaded that his case only requires to be known to bring forth a handsome recognition of his past services. We may mention a little anecdote of Mr Lambert, which tends to show that the ancient spirit is not dead in the swimmer of other days. One day not many years ago, as is his wont, he was taking a walk round the Green, under the guidance of a little daughter, when he was passing the Dominie's-hole, a cry was raised that a boy was drowning. Lambert heard the cry, and blind as he was, he became excited, commenced throwing off his clothes, and to the consternation of his guide, was preparing to leap into the water with the intention of helping the drowned boy. "Tell me where he is," he exclaimed, "tell me where he is, and I'll do my best." The screams of the little girl attracted the attention of the passers-by, and by main force they restrained him from the rash purpose which he contemplated. Let us give honour, then, to whom honour is due, and extend a helping hand to the poor man in his darkness. We give honour and rewards to those who have dared death on fields of battle; let us not forget those who have shown equal bravery on a less conspicuous but not less honourable field.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Four geologists were lost for a whole day and night in the woods near New Albany, Ind., lately. During all this time they were fasting.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Garotting has become very frequent in Newark N.J., of late.

To take a lady to the opera in New York is said to cost 20 dols.

A policeman to Nashville knocked down the Mayor of that city lately.

An American paper states that the woods along the line of the Bellefontaine Railway, Ind., are on fire in spots for several miles, and burning fiercely.

A woman in Providence, R.I., refused to marry her lover on the very day assigned for the wedding because he had shaved off his moustache.

An old lady died in Maine recently at the age of 92, who had 225 descendants, 50 of whom were in the Union army during the late war.

There was no French mail on Sunday night, in consequence of the stormy weather, which prevented the steamer crossing from Calais to Dover.

The following touching proposal appears as an advertisement in the Lincoln Mercury:—A widow lady, having a small advowson or presentation at command may hear of a home by applying to D.D., —— York. A *carte* should be sent.

At Foynes, in Ireland, the meteoric shower appeared in great splendour on Thursday evening. Galignani says:—The fall of shooting stars was witnessed to great advantage in Paris and between one and three in the morning the number of aerolites was so great that they could not be counted.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SIR ROBERT CLIFTON.—The case of Sir Robert Clifton, charged with an assault upon his gardener, was again brought before the Nottingham magistrates on Saturday. Sir Robert called one witness for the defence, Samuel Marsh, mining agent, who stated that on the morning of the 10th instant Sir Robert met John Tyers, the gardener, and on his refusal to give up the keys, took him by the collar. There was no striking or kicking. The magistrates expressed their opinion that a slight assault had been committed, and they thought that the justice of the case would be met by a fine of 1s without costs.

A contemporary says that those who have been "permitted to see" a few of the promised "Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highlands, Tours, and Yachting Expeditions, from 1842 to 1861," remark that the Royal authorship stands undisguised. The style in which the incidents of daily life are narrated is as frank and unaffected as it is earnest and graceful. The interest, indeed, is said to extend far beyond that of any ordinary Highland tours or yachting expeditions, however vivid and picturesque they may be, since we are to be admitted to see the daily life, the conversation, the thoughts, and the very spirit animating those whose influence has been of such import to the life of the nation itself.

THE CORN TRADE.—The Mark Lane Express says in its review of the corn trade for the last month, the downward tendency of wheat prices has continued, and we may note a general decline of fully 1s per qr. The fact of our own deficiency is not, however, altered by this contemporary depression, while that of France has only appeared the more conspicuous, for prices there have been generally advancing, and further orders in Germany and in our own country have been the consequence. It yet remains a very doubtful problem where our supplies are to come from, to the full extent of our wants; and the competition between ourselves, France, and other countries, increases the difficulties.

FIRES.—Three incendiary fires occurred on Thursday morning simultaneously, and within a short distance of each other, near Dunmurry, county Kildare, Ireland. Property to the extent of £600 was consumed. A man named Flynn had been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. He was in the employment of one of the parties injured, and having been dismissed recently, he was heard to threaten that "the Fenians would soon burn the houses over their heads."—A portion of the cotton spinning mill at Fisher-row, Dundee, belonging to Messrs J. and W. Stuart, was burned down on Thursday last, the cause being the ignition of some cotton through a revolving spindle becoming heated. The damage is estimated at from £2,000 to £3,000.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN BANKRUPTCY.—The case of a bankrupt named Lee came before the Lord Justice Cairns on appeal from an order made by Mr Commissioner Goulburn, adjourning the sitting for considering the order of discharge of the bankrupt, who is the rector of Stepney. A bill had been filed in Chancery against the bankrupt, and the commissioner being of opinion that the bankrupt's answer to this bill would afford some further discovery as to his estate, adjourned the sitting, with liberty to the bankrupt to apply to the court sooner if he should have put in his answer to the bill. From this order the bankrupt appealed, and his lordship ordered him to be discharged as from that day, on the ground that any discovery by the bankrupt should be made in the Bankruptcy Court, and proceedings ought not to be suspended on account of other proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

FATAL EFFECTS FROM EXCESSIVE EXERCISE IN RUNNING.—On Friday night the members of the Birmingham Athletic Club held their winter display in the Town Hall, in the presence of a large audience. Various feats usual on these occasions were gone through. In the course of the proceedings Mr Clement Davies, one of the members of the club, came to the front of the orchestra, and addressing the audience, claimed their indulgence for abruptly closing the display. It soon became known that earlier in the evening a youth named Plant (16 years of age), had fallen out of the ranks exhausted. He was carried to an inner room, but although three of the most eminent medical men of the town were in the hall at the moment, all the means used to restore animation failed; he died in a very short time. It is said that he was afflicted with some sort of heart disease, but it had been his habit to take violent running exercise. The deceased was a son of Mr T. L. Plant, whose letters on the subject of meteorology have appeared in the various newspapers of late years.

STRIKES IN QUEBEC.—A formidable labour strike lately began at Quebec. It appears that the owners of the shipyards in that city attempted to reduce wages, whereupon the working men, who have trades unions, turned out on strike. The shipyards were closed, and the strikers threatened vengeance on all men who went to work for lower wages than the standard they had established. The owners trying to get other workmen, mobs of the strikers assembled round the shipyards, and a riot being feared, the military were called out and the ringleaders arrested. A rescue was attempted but failed, and the next day the prisoners were released on bail. On the 31st of October the military still held possession of the disaffected district, but no outbreak has occurred, though the strike still continues. In Brooklyn the newspapers are still in conflict with the Printers' Union, and have to get their type set up the best way they can. A few days ago the strikers gained access to the composing-room of the "Brooklyn Eagle" and "pied" its type cases. The proprietors, however, say that they can get along without any of their old hands, and refuse to employ them.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—Lord Kinnaird has addressed a letter to the Home Secretary, calling attention to the frequency of colliery disasters and suggesting the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of these accidents and generally into the state of coal mines. He declares the opinion that, if proper care and due precautions were taken, the fearful sacrifice of life caused by explosions could to a great extent be prevented. His Lordship expresses the hope that, in the reformed Parliament, some measure may be passed rendering imperative the adoption of precautionary and other measures without which he adds, there will be a continuance of fearful accidents, "followed by the usual farce of a coroner's inquest, with inspectors, colliery viewers, and witnesses, who are compelled to withhold the truth, or else take themselves off to another mine." We may venture to hope that the outspoken opinion of such an authority will bear fruit, and that, at all events, something will be done to check the criminal negligence which too often is the cause of these disasters.

THE EFFECTS OF THE REFORM BILL.—Mr R. Dudley Baxter thus gives the probable effects of the Reform Act:—1. The county constituencies increased by about 180,000 electors, or 34 per cent. 2. The borough power in county elections diminished. 3. The voters of the small towns considerably increased. 4. The relative power of the great landowners diminished. 5. The power of the small landowners and their tenants largely increased. 6. The excessive representation of the boroughs over the counties reduced from three times to twice as great.—Mr Sidney Smith, of the Liberal Registration Association, writing in Monday's "Times," asks Mr Baxter how he arrives at the conclusion that freeholders, leaseholders, and copyholders of property of less than £10 annual value within boroughs will lose their county qualification by the Act of 1867? The fifth section of that statute wholly omits any proviso that the property must be situated in any particular county or even borough. "Every man, &c., shall be entitled to vote for a county, &c., who is seised, &c., of any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or any other tenure." The section does not even require that the qualification should be "located" in the United Kingdom. As the Act stands, every borough free, lease, or copy holder of the clear yearly value of not less than £5 has a title to be registered for the county, or, indeed, for any county. Mr Smith believes that, as the statute stands, its rating clauses will apply to the franchises created by the Act of 1832. It abolishes compound rating and the rating of owners in reference to all borough tenements of whatever value.

A SERMON METER.—It is announced that the Queen has fixed in the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, a sand-glass of the measure of eighteen minutes. This is but the revival of an old custom, hour glasses having been in common use in the puritanical days of Cromwell. Not always, it would appear, however, were they attended with the desired result. A good story is told of one of the Earls of Airly, who entertained at his table a clergyman who was next day to preach before the Lord High Commissioner. The social glass was freely circulated; and whenever the divine attempted to rise his lordship prevented him, saying, "Another glass, and then." At length the clerical guest departed. On the following day he selected as his text—"The wicked shall be punished, and that right early." Inspired by the theme, the rev. gentleman was by no means sparing of his oratory, and the hour-glass was disregarded, although repeated warning was given by the precentor, who, in common with Lord Airly, thought the discourse rather lengthy. The latter, however, soon knew why he was thus punished, by the divine, when reminded, exclaiming, not *sotto voce*, "Another glass, and then." The paragraph which chronicles this royal recognition of the desirability of short sermons concludes with the expression of a wish that all Her Majesty's clerical subjects will accept this wholesome hint, and that all "aggrieved parishioners" will subscribe to supply the pulpit of their churches with this admirable sermon meter.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN,
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The Consett Guardian

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY AND THE PUBLIC.

WE have had this week an unusual meeting of the North-Eastern Shareholders at York, and one specially interesting to those who have invested their capital in that undertaking. The chairman, the engineer, the accountant, the auditors, and finally a representative of QUILTER, BALL, and Co., successively got up to demolish the statements of Mr H. J. TROTTER; but nothing to our mind was so conclusive as the statement of Mr H. TENNANT, the able and conscientious accountant of the company, that during the 14 years he had held the office he had never been requested in any way, to "deviate one hair's breadth from the strict line to bring out results of revenue which were not fairly earned." We trust, however, that this controversy will not end without the important result of establishing an independent audit committee, who would not only elect their own auditors, but exercise some check upon the directors in the outlays, and whose interest it would be especially to guard the capital account on behalf of the shareholders. Such a committee would inspire confidence in the stability of the company, as it has done in other companies. We have carefully abstained from remark, during the progress of the TROTTER controversy, as it was purely affecting the shareholders; but we glean from Mr THOMPSON's speech a few important facts, first that the North-Eastern line is maintained at a less cost than the Midland by ·59 per cent., London and North-Western by 1 per cent., and the Great-Northern 4·79 per cent., or in round numbers, ½ per cent. less than Midland, 1 per cent less than the London and North-Western, 4¾ per cent. less than the Great-Northern, whilst on these three lines the passenger rates, are 2d first class, 1½d second and 1d third, and on the North Eastern the northern section are still 2½d first class, 2d second and 1½d third. The next important statement is that the strike of the enginemen has not added to the expenditure of the Company, and the third fact to which we especially would draw attention is this that on the ordinary stock the dividend averages £5 8s 11d, on debentures £4 8s 6d, preference stock £4 13s 10d. And here we will just mention that it would be an immense advantage to the shareholders to have the various classes of shares consolidated into £100 stock, instead of the present system with shares of every class of value and every rate of dividend, as this is apt to mislead the public as to the real value of this class of property, and frequently to injure the interest of the shareholders themselves.

We now, after these preliminary remarks pass to what is really the object our comments,—the interests of the public. Mr THOMPSON declined to enter into the charge of favoritism, unequal fares as no case of unfair dealing had been given by Mr TROTTER. Now we think if not Mr TROTTER, the public who have no other means of locomotion but those supplied through Mr THOMPSON's Company, are entitled to different treatment. Is it not a fact, that when the public rendered them every support and assistance during their struggle with their workmen, they were rewarded with diminished trains, and that it was not until strong remonstrances came from the Corporations and Chambers of Commerce in the district, aided by the Press, that the usual train service was resumed. Is it not a patent fact that the train communication at the present time between Newcastle and the great centres of the Iron Trade on the Tees is simply disgraceful; that no train reaches Stockton, Middlesbro' and the Hartlepools from the North till after half-past ten in the morning; and that the simple request for a train to run from Ferryhill in conjunction with the morning government train, has been steadily refused. Now how does this plain state of facts accord with the chairman's statement made nearly three years ago that having a monopoly of the district the inhabitants were entitled to have as good accommodation and at as moderate charges as if competition existed in the district; or with Mr THOMPSON's remark, at Tuesday's meeting, that their endeavours to secure a complete system, by a series of unprofitable amalgamations, would not fail to secure better accommodation to the public, and better results to the shareholders. Then again, what has become of the chairman's promise that in three years (which will expire next February) the passenger rates should be reduced to 2d first class, 1½ Second Class, and 1d Third Class. After his statement of last Tuesday, we think he is without excuse if he does not perform that promise. Need we repeat that on the Scarbro' and Whitby lines the full reduction has been made; that on all the trains leaving York and Leeds, the local rates have been partially reduced; that from Darlington, Newcastle, and Berwick the second class fares are still 2d per mile; and that in travelling either to or from stations on the southern part of the system passengers must still pay the full 2d per mile. Are there not unequal rates and favouritism here with a vengeance? Then, again, on the lines the North-Eastern Company have acquired by amalgamation, the public have been made to pay advanced rates—on the Stockton and Darlington section from 1½d to 1¾d, on the West Hartlepool from 1½d to 1¾d, on the Carlisle from 1¾d to 2d per mile. We would ask, are the public treated fairly? There can be but one reply, No!

We hope the public and the press will not rest satisfied. The press is unanimous in demanding better arrangements, for they are especially aggrieved by the present defective system; and in return they will gladly assist the public to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, and that the district shall be as well supplied with train accommodation and at as low fares as it would be if fair and legitimate competition existed. Whilst the unusual circumstances militating against the commercial prosperity of this district have pressed heavily upon the interests of the North-Eastern Company, as well as upon most of the private firms, there has been every disposition to wait for better times; but after Mr THOMPSON's statement, showing the soundness of their position, we reiterate that the public are entitled to more consideration,—that they should have as ample train accommodation as in other districts of the like importance and population, and that they should be carried at the same rates as those charged by the London and North Western, the Midland, and the Great Northern Railway Companies.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF TYNESIDE CHURCHES.

No. XIV.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

(BY OUR AMATEUR REPORTER).

The church of the hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, better known, however, as Thomas à'Beckett, stands at the top of Northumberland-street, in a district which natives of Newcastle always style the Barras Bridge. I am, however, unable to discover any block of buildings labelled with these letters, and being withal somewhat doubtful respecting the orthography, I choose to describe the situation in the words given above. Indeed, reasoning from the gentility of the neighbourhood, and the elegance of its various terraces and places, I fancy that nothing so vulgar as "Barras Bridge" is likely to find either a local habitation or a name in this polite quarter. St. Thomas's has an enviable situation, in its own fresh grass plot, and the clump of aged trees until a few years ago gave kindly shelter to a colony of noisy crows, scarce more sooty than their rural brethren. But the times are changed, and the only Crow's Nest that is now inhabited by living things stands on the other side of the road, and boasts a warm slate roof over its head, and even promises refreshments of a liquid nature to those who step within its door-way. If we may believe history, Beckett was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170, and if we may believe censorious people now-a-days, his remains, or rather the remains of the charity attached to the foundation in connection with his name in this town have been murdered ever since. The mastership of the hospital is at present held by the Rev. Clement Moody, who in addition to this living holds the Vicarage of Newcastle. He is assisted in his duty at this church by two curates, one of whom conducted the service at St Thomas's on the evening of last Sunday, and the other preached. The church is a very handsome structure, built of dressed freestone. The entrance is on the west, beneath the tower and belfry. On each hand is a spiral stone staircase, which leads into the galleries that skirt the north, west, and south walls. The vestry is at the eastern end of the building. The impression produced on entering the central aisle is pleasing. Clustering columns spring up with wondrous lightness from the ground floor, and support a beautifully groined stone roof. Indeed, the appearance of the interior with its light columns, its pointed arches and the stone masonry, bears no remote resemblance to the nave of Westminster Abbey. The main walls are supported by strong buttresses, and the tower is also strengthened by two elegant flying buttresses, and various points on tower and wall are relieved by light pinnacles. The church is lighted by windows of the lancet shape; the great eastern one that stands over the communion table, has its three lights filled with variegated diamond panes; and on winter evenings the church is lighted by handsome brass gas jets. The panelling of the galleries is of light stained wood, and its moulding is of a mediæval character. The pulpit stands on the north side of the Lord's table, and is fronted by the roomy reading-desk, and between them are seats arranged for the choir. I saw very little to admire in the decoration of the communion. The church is seated with roomy and very comfortable pews, which I noted were tolerably well filled on this occasion, with a very respectable congregation.

The Rev. W. Burnett read the prayers in a quiet, earnest way, but his reading of the lessons struck me as being minced and affected, and the tone of melancholy that he frequently threw into his reading might have suited a jeremiad, but was out of place in reading a chapter of Proverbs. The whole service was choral, and the singing and organ accompaniments were alike good. The voices are nicely balanced, and the intonation was clear, rapid, and articulate, and in rendering the varied emotions expressed in the Psalms for the evening the organ seemed to become instinct with feeling, and rumbled with appropriate pathos or passion. The anthem was chosen from the thirty-first Psalm, and consisted of a bass solo and a chorus. The solo was in a minor key, and was on the whole but feebly given, but the well-trained choir seemed to rise to the sentiment of the chorus, "Thou art my God," and sang it with a crispness and taste and heartiness that was truly delightful. "Hymns Ancient and Modern" is the book of praise used in St. Thomas's, but I submit that the practice of the organist in accompanying only the earlier and latter verses of each hymn is absurd.

The sermon was preached, as I said before, by "the other Curate," whose name unfortunately escaped me. The preacher seems a lady-like individual, tall, straight, fair, and at a distance interesting looking—almost my beau ideal of a high church curate. In his sermon there was a profusion of divisions and sub divisions which, instead of being a logical help to understanding the subject, succeeded in completely addling my few brains that had not been rendered torpid by the extreme frigidity outside. He was given to repeating himself, and his discourse was too essay-like: to these drawbacks I should add, however, that the matter was sensible, well delivered, and I trust effective; and running through the whole of it was a bold and manly admiration of the church whose minister he was. The text was chosen from the twentieth verse of the sixth chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy, "Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called." After noting generally the arrangement made by the Church of England for the reading of the Epistles and the many valuable lessons to be derived from such a course, the preacher recommended us like Timothy to avoid vain disputings, and to confine ourselves to such matters as were of a practical character. According to the words of the text, we might each consider ourselves as having something intrusted to us, and it would be his object to consider this trust, and how we should use it, which he did at some length. He cautioned his hearers against upstart and imperfectly understood sciences which apparently militated against our Christian faith; a knowledge of them was often only time wasted, they did no good, and often did harm, and by following these sciences falsely so called we threw ourselves needlessly into temptation, and hazarded the shipwreck of our souls. He exhorted us to be like Timothy, and to keep the faith committed to our charge, and avoiding all foolish speculation, to live a good life, for that alone would lead into the haven, which it was the desire of every child of God to reach.

[This series of Pen and Ink Sketches will be concluded in our next week's paper, when our readers are promised a description of the Church of St. Nicholas.—ED. N.G.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FORESTRY.—The twenty seventh anniversary of Court Harrison, No. 1,088, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, was celebrated by a supper at the house of Mr. Farbridge, London Hotel, entrance to Tyne Dock. Between sixty and seventy sat down to the repast. Mr. C. D. Miller occupied the chair, and Mr. R. Crosbie the vice-chair.

FORESTRY.—On Saturday evening last, the members of Court King of the Forest, Ancient Order of Foresters, held their usual fortnightly meeting at the house of Mr. J. Wheatly, St. Anthony's. After the court business had been transacted, Mr. James While, past chief-ranger, was presented with a silver snuff-box. Mr. James Swift presided.

PRESENTATION TO MR P. ELLIOTT.—On Monday evening a massive gold signet ring was presented to Mr P. Elliott, manager at Messrs John Milling and Co's, Grainger Street, by several of the employes of Messrs Bainbridge and Co., Market Street. Mr Elliott having been for many years superintendent at Messrs Bainbridge and Co's The ring bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr P. Elliott by a few friends of the Albert House, as a mark of sincere respect."

A NOVEL BUTCHER'S SHOP.—A few working men have opened out a place at Carr House, where they are selling prime mutton at 6d to 6½d per lb., and prime beef 6½d and 7d per lb. It is managed by a few workmen, who are not willing to pay the butchers' present prices, and who know all about the customs of the trade. It will do our readers good to pay the novel butcher's emporium a visit to judge for themselves of its advantages.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.—The anticipations we expressed nearly a fortnight since as to a reduction of wages throughout the northern iron trade has been verified by the issue of notices on Saturday at most of the works. The amount of the reduction the masters will insist on will generally, we belive, be about ten per cent. This, it is hoped, will enable the Cleveland ironmasters to compete with those of Wales and the Continent, where large orders that should have come to Cleveland have just gone. There is little doubt that the reduction will be accepted by the men without any difficulty. The men dismissed by Mr Barningham, of the Albert Hill Ironworks, Darlington, are again to be put on, having consented to accept the reduction proposed. The hands engaged in the other part of the works have received notice with a view to the reduction being enforced in their case.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their twentieth quarterly meeting on Saturday evening, in the National School, kindly lent by the Rev. R. Kirwood. Mr. John Brown, the president, occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. James Wilkinson) read the report, showing the receipts to have been £4,563 6s. 10d., an increase over the previous quarter of £118 2s., and over the corresponding quarter of last year of £1,227 7s. 11½d. After all working expenses are deducted, there remains a profit for the quarter of £455 4s. 10½d., which has been divided as follows:—Interest on paid up shares at five per cent., £19 10s; dividend on £4,095 12s. 6d. members' purchases at 2s. in the pound, £509 11s. 3d; reduction of fixed stock, £20; editorial fund, £2; balance carried to reserve fund, £4 3s. 7½d. The receipts for the past year have been £16,051 8s.5½d., being an increase over the previous year of £4,787 12s. 11d.; and the profit made is £1,624 15s. 2½d. The number of members is now 410.

JOSEPH J. MERRIMAN, ESQ.

Joseph J. Merriman, Esq., of the firm of Merriman and Buckland, the eminent solicitors practising in the City of London, has resigned all connection with the Reform League. Mr Merriman has been the able adviser for the Reform League for some time past, and notwithstanding that his withdrawal will be a severe blow to the league, we hail Mr Merriman's retirement from that body with the greatest satisfaction, and prophecy under such circumstances that the Reform League must soon founder. Mr Merriman is the popular candidate for the representation of Southampton at the next election, and we believe that his election for that flourishing town is beyond all doubt. Mr Merriman is a man of singular ability as a politician, a powerful speaker, and a most skilful practitioner, and will no doubt prove one of the ablest representatives that the electors of Southampton have ever sent to the House of Commons.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A STACK OF HAY AT OLD CARR HOUSE.

On the 18th inst., about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, as George Harrison was returning to work from breakfast, he thought that he saw smoke about a stack of hay, at Old Carr House, near Consett, and on going to see found that some person had evidently set fire to it with the intent of destroying it, as they had chosen the north end, about the middle, the wind blowing briskly from that direction at the time. He immediately gave the alarm, and presently Mr Westrop and a host of others were on the spot with cans and buckets. A good supply of water being at hand they soon mastered the flames, which had but got little hold. Had the wind been in the contrary airt, the whole place might have been burnt, as the weather being fine, the sparks might have set the thatched house on fire, the building being an ancient farm-house. Happily it was discovered before it had time to do much harm. The stack contains about 20 tons of hay, and belongs to Messrs H. Ritson and Co.

ADOPTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AT BENFIELDSIDE.

A meeting of the ratepayers and owners of the property in the ecclesiastical district of Benfieldside was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday evening. The Rev. F. B. Thompson, incumbent, was called to the chair.

Mr Booth (churchwarden) stated the reason for the meeting having been called, it being in consequence of a petition having been sent to the Secretary of State requesting him not to sanction the adoption of the Act, which had been passed at a meeting held a few weeks ago, in consequence of the meeting not having been legally called.

Mr Carss then said that there would be no opposition offered to the adoption of the Act by those who had signed the petition for setting aside the last resolution, provided the township be divided into wards.

As usual at these meetings, a great deal of party spirit was shown, and two gentlemen seemed anxious to settle some little personal matters before the meeting, but they were quietly requested by the chairman to keep to the subject that had brought them together.

After a little conversation, the motion for the adoption of the Act was put, the numbers being—For, 54; against, 30.

Mr Carss then moved a resolution, that the township be divided into wards, which, however, found no support, and consequently fell to the ground.

That gentleman then declared that Blackhill and Cutler's Hall would petition to be exempt, and the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

HABITS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

The Rev. Arthur A. Rees, of Sunderland, delivered a lecture on the above subject in the Baptist Chapel, Highgate; the Rev. John Brooks, chairman. The rev. lecturer began by describing the force of habit, and after enumerating a number of bad habits, he observed that order, punctuality, and economy were habits which should be inculcated in children, without which virtue it is impossible for them to do their duty to God or themselves. He asked what would become of our missions were such to depend upon the careless and extravagant, whose vices invariably lead to laziness. You can tell a lazy man if you meet him in the street. He urged upon parents to impress upon their children such qualities as would make them useful members of society. Civility was another virtue, the importance of which is incalculable. A large Liverpool merchant, being asked how he had made such a large fortune, replied that he had made it by being civil. He strongly denounced all affectation, which he said was a worse enemy to the face than the small-pox. An ape that plays the man may be laughed at, but not respected. Children ought to be taught to respect their elders. A thorough Christian is God's true gentleman. He enumerated nearly every vice and virtue so common in life, and showed their different tendencies very clearly. He eulogised a class of people who are very scarce in the world—those who were blessed with good temper, and Cowper says good temperance were the sugar of domestic life, and sour temper the vinegar. Good tempers are a source of the greatest happiness to those who possess them, and in women were especially invaluable. Sour tempers are dangerous. Geo Herbert said from a passionate man retire a little; but from a sour man for ever. He concluded with a word to smoking and drinking practices, for which he had no sympathy, although he did not doubt but a batchelor might derive some comfort from embracing "a cloud." The lecture throughout was highly amusing and edifying, being the result of many years' observation of men and things. It is the first of a series, and several well-known lecturers have been engaged. It is hoped they may prove a source of enjoyment and instruction during the winter.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The winter session of Parliament was opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission. The last occasion upon which Parliament assembled in the winter was in 1857, when the monetary crisis rendered the meeting of the Legislature indispensable. The immediate cause of the present is the necessity of proceeding for a vote in supply for the expenses of the expedition to Abyssinia. Owing to the absence of Her Majesty, the opening ceremonial was deprived of much of the interest which would otherwise have attached to it, but there were a good many strangers present, and a considerable number of peeresses occupied seats on the back Opposition benches. New Palace yard and Westminster Hall was also well filled by spectators. Since the prorogation in August, very little has been done in altering or decorating either the interior or exterior of the two Houses. In the Lords the only perceptible alteration is in the bar which has been thrown forward for about four or five feet into the body of the House, and will afford better accommodation to members of the Lower House and to legal gentlemen interested in appeals. A line of railings elaborately ornamented has been thrown round New Palace-yard, and a new entrance for Members has been thrown open from the head of Westminster Bridge by the Clock Tower to the Court-yard adjoining Westminster Hall.

The attendance of Peers in the Upper House was not numerous. Lord Saye and Sele was the first to put in an appearance and he was soon followed by the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Colonsay, the Earl of Longford, and Lord Berners.

Dr. CLAUGHTON, the new Bishop of Rochester, took the oaths and his seat.

The Royal Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlboro,' the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Tankerville, and the Earl of Cadogan entered the House at two o'clock, and took their seats upon a bench in front of the Throne.

Captain CLIFFORD, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was at once directed to summon the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, and soon afterwards the Right Hon. Gentleman, attended by Lord C. Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and accompanied by a considerable number of Hon. Members, appeared at the bar. Among the members of the Lower House present were Mr G. Hardy, Mr J. A. Mowbray Col. Wilson Patten, Col. Taylor, Col. Sykes, Mr Ald. Lusk, Sir James Ferguson, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr H. Adair, Mr Bunes, Mr McCullagh Torrens, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr Ayrton, &c.

The Royal Commission having been read at the table by the Hon. S. Bethell, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In again applying to you for your advice and assistance, I regret that I have found it necessary to call for your attendance at an unusual and, probably, to many of you, an inconvenient season.

The Sovereign of Abyssinia, in violation of all Continental laws, continues to hold in captivity several of my subjects, some of whom have been especially accredited to him by myself, and his persistent disregard of friendly representations has left me no alternative but that of making a peremptory demand for the liberation of my subjects, and supporting it by an adequate force. I have accordingly directed an expedition to be sent for that purpose alone; and I confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of my Parliament in my endeavour at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment, and to vindicate the honour of my crown.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be forthwith laid before you.

I receive from all the Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe.

A band of Italian volunteers, without authority from their own sovereign, having invaded the Papal territory and threatened Rome itself, the Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to dispatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions. That object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the Volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that His Imperial majesty will find himself enabled by an early withdrawal of his troops to remove any possible ground of misunderstanding between His Majesty's Government and that of the King of Italy.

The treasonable conspiracy commonly known as Fenianism, baffled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organised violence and assassination. These outrages require to be vigorously put down, and I rely for their effectual suppression upon the firm administration of the law and the loyalty of the great mass of my subjects.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be laid before you.

They will be framed with a view to economy, and to the necessary requirements of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

As a necessary sequel to the legislation of the last session, bills will be laid before you for amending the representation of the people in Scotland and Ireland.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the boundaries of existing boroughs, as well as the proposed division of counties and newly enfranchised boroughs, have made considerable progress in their inquiries, and no time will be lost, after the receipt of their report, in laying before you their recommendations for your consideration and decision.

A bill will also be presented to you for the more effectual prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

The Public Schools Bill, which has already been more than once submitted to Parliament, will again be laid before you.

The general question of the education of the people requires your most serious attention, and I have no doubt you will approach the subject with a full appreciation both of its vital importance and its acknowledged difficulty.

Measures will be submitted to you during the present session for amending and consolidating the various Acts relating to the mercantile marine.

The exemption which the country has now for some time enjoyed from the cattle plague affords a favourable opportunity for considering such permanent enactments as may relieve the home trade from vexatious restrictions, and facilitate the introduction, under due regulations, of foreign cattle for home consumption.

Measures for the amendment of the law, which have been deferred under the pressure of more urgent business, will be submitted for your consideration.

Other questions apparently calling for legislative action have been referred to Commissioners, whose reports, as they shall be received, shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament.

It is my earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be so guided as to conduce to the general contentment and happiness of my people.

At the close of the reading of the speech, the Speaker and Members of the Lower House retired, and the sitting was suspended until five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the Lords, on its reassembling, Earl Brownlow moved and Lord Hylton seconded the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

Earl RUSSELL said the conduct of the Emperor of Abyssinia had been so outrageous, and he had shown such an utter violation of all international usages, that the Government could have pursued no other course than to send the expedition. He was glad to receive the assurance that the Government anticipated no disturbance of the peace on the continent, but he regretted that the Emperor of the French had felt it necessary to take the retrograde step of intervening in Italian affairs. Any intervention of one country in the affairs of another was certain to be mischievous, if not dangerous, in its results, and he trusted that her Majesty's Government, come what might, would never lend its sanction to any proceedings of the kind. He agreed in the terms of the Address with respect to Fenianism. Her Majesty could safely trust in the loyalty of her English subjects, and, as he believed, in the great body of her Irish subjects also. Referring to the promised legislation, his lordship said he hoped the noble earl at the head of the Government would not bring on the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills merely as leap No. 2 and leap No. 3 in the dark, but that he would take some pains to explain their object and probable effect. He hoped Government would as soon as possible declare its intention with respect to the question of education, and with that view he would on an early day propose some resolutions.

The Earl of HARDWICKE approved of the Abyssinian expedition, and with reference to education said all that was required for the working class was that they should be taught to read and write.

The Earl of CARNARVON pointed out the dangers of the Abyssinian expedition, and remarked that, instead of the expedition, an Indian officer should have been sent with a mission, and greater dignity than that of Mr Rassam, and he should have been escorted by a retinue of Indian cavalry sufficient to protect him. It would be gross injustice to charge the cost of it on the Indian revenue, and impolitic to throw it upon posterity.

Lord HOUGHTON condemned the reoccupation of Rome by the French troops, and said the result of the conference would probably be an occupation of Rome by a joint force of the Catholic Powers, which would be preferable to that of the French alone. He hoped the Government would not too hastily dismiss the question of joining the Congress.

The Earl of DERBY ridiculed the suggestions of the Earl of Carnarvon, and regretted that the noble earl had not volunteered for the duty with a handful of yeomanry, and tried his eloquence on the Emperor. There was not the slightest idea of charging any of the expense on the Indian revenue, and the sole object of the Government was to release the prisoners. The Government had received an invitation to the congress on the Italian question. They had neither accepted nor declined it; but they were desirous, both on public and on personal grounds, to return the invariable friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of the French towards this country, and to assist in relieving him from the embarrassment which he might feel in the prolonged occupation of Rome. He defended the Government and the local authorities from the charge of remissness in guarding the Fenian prisoners at Manchester on the day they were rescued. He would say nothing to aggravate the position of the poor men under sentence of death, but he protested against the perpetrators of such outrages being classed as political offenders. The Government would introduce the measures indicated in the Queen's Speech as early as possible, but on the question of education it was desirable to have much more information than they at present possessed.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the Commons the Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr HART DYKE, and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Hogg.

Mr GLADSTONE, after expressing his sympathy with Mr Disraeli's domestic affliction, and saying that in consequence of it he should postpone some questions, announced that he saw nothing in the address to warrant his opposing it. They could not enter that night on the Abyssinian question, but he must observe that the House was not at that moment committed, directly or indirectly, to any proceedings connected with the expedition. He hoped that the expense would not be obtained by adding to the debt of the country. He joined in the hope that the House would enter into the question of Parliamentary Reform in England and Scotland in the same spirit in which they dealt with the English bill, but he expressed his sorrow that the Government had not assured the House that they intended to renew their efforts for a settlement of the land question in Ireland. Another matter which it was necessary to legislate upon was the Irish Church, and on that point he said he trusted it was not true that the Church Commissioners were empowered not merely to collect facts, but to suggest the terms on which the question should be settled.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who was almost inaudible, was understood to say that he was much touched by the manner in which the right hon. gentleman opposite had referred to a painful subject, and by the kindness of the House. Mr Disraeli then proceeded to refer to the topics of the Speech. He admitted that the House was not pledged on the Abyssinian question, but said it was premature to discuss that question now. With respect to foreign affairs, he hoped he should be able shortly to inform the House that the presence of foreign troops was no longer considered necessary in Rome. It must not be assumed that it was not the intention of Government when Parliament met in February to deal with many topics which were not referred to in the Queen's Speech, and he intimated that they would deal with the Irish land question, and said the paragraph relating to education was not a mere flourish. The Government was giving serious attention to the subject, but of course when Parliament met in November, they were not justified in specifically referring to the results of their inquiries.

Mr HORSMAN complained that the speech treated the Italian question as a question solely between France and Italy, whereas it was a European question. He rejoiced to hear that the Emperor of the French had invited the European Powers to a congress. This was for England a great opportunity. The Italian question was not a question of sentiment, or of religion, or of territorial aggrandisement, but of international policy, to be determined solely by principles of public law and morality.

Lord STANLEY said he had pointed out to the French Government that whatever difficulty might be placed in the way of the reoccupation of Rome would be very unacceptable to the people of this country. The reply of her Majesty's Government to the invitation to a Congress was sent a day or two ago, and was to the effect that they did not believe that any practical advantage would arise from a Congress, unless in the first place there was some definite plan to be submitted to it; and in the next place, that there appeared a reasonable probability that that plan would meet with the consent of the parties to the Congress; and, looking at the wide divergence of opinion which prevailed between Catholic and Protestant Powers on the subject, he was not sanguine that any such agreement would be arrived at. He did not think that in a question like this, which did not affect English interests, we ought to increase our responsibilities.

Sir G. BOWYER complained that the Garibaldian volunteers, whom he characterised as "filibusters" had been encouraged by the Italian Government. There was no desire on the part of the Roman people for a change of Government. If these filibusters were allowed to deprive the Pope of his temporal dominions, there was an end of international law. In his opinion the Congress would come to nothing.

Mr NEWDEGATE thought England had far better have nothing to do with the question of the temporal power of the Pope, and hoped that our Government would take no part in the Congress.

Mr P. A. TAYLOR differed in toto from the opinion that England had no interest in the Italian question. The invasion of Italy by the French he contended was a breach of international law, and was a mere act of political brigandage.

Mr BUTLER JOHNSTONE reminded the House that the Italian question was not the question before it, and said he did not see what good a Congress could do, or what power we had of giving effect to our sentiments on this question.

After a few observations from Mr Whalley, who spoke of Fenianism being the natural result of the Roman Catholic religion; and from Mr Corrance in reference to the cattle plague, the address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

SPORTING NEWS.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The TYNEDALE FOXHOUNDS meet on
Saturday, Nov. 23, at ....Nunwick.
Monday, Nov. 25, at ...St. Oswald's hill head.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, at ....Nafferton.
Each day at a quarter to Eleven.

The CLEVELAND FOXHOUNDS meet on
Monday, Nov. 25, at ....Skelton Park.
Thursday, Nov. 28, at ....Roxby.
Each day at half-past ten o'clock.

The MORPETH FOXHOUNDS meet on
Saturday, Nov. 23, at......Morpeth Quarry Bank.
Friday, Nov. 29, at ....Ingoe.
Each day at a quarter to Eleven.

The ALNWICK and COQUETDALE FOXHOUNDS meet on
Tuesday, Nov. 26, at............Freeman's Hall.
Friday, Nov. 29, at ....East Lilburn.
Each day at half-past Ten.

The HAYDON FOXHOUNDS meet on
Saturday, Nov. 24, at............Allen's Green.
at half-past nine.

The EARL OF WEMYSS' FOXHOUNDS meet on
Saturday, Nov. 23, at...Doddington at 10.30.

The NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD HARRIERS meet on
Monday, Nov. 25, at ....The Kennels.
Friday, Nov. 29, at............White Mare Pool.
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
City 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 12
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	Friday, Aug. 7
Great Ebor Handicap	Thursday, Aug. 20
Great Yorkshire Stakes	Tuesday, Aug. 20
Great Yorkshire Stakes	Friday, Aug. 21
Doncaster St. Leger	Wednesday, Sept. 9
Great Eastern Handicap	Tuesday, Sept. 22
October Handicap	Friday, Sept. 25
Cesarewitch Stakes	Tuesday, Oct. 6
Cambridgeshire Stakes	Tuesday, Oct. 20

LEAMINGTON HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Tally-ho Stakes.—Jacob 1; Somerled 2; Useless 3. Five ran. Winner objected to.

Handicap.—Isla 1; Columbine 2; Catalogue 3. Nine ran.

Welter Handicap.—Pigtail 1; Her Ladyship 2; Calot 3. Nine ran.

Donnington Handicap.—Uphus 1; Mrs Stratton 2; Tribune 3. 13 ran.

Racing Stakes.—L'Africaine 1; Substance 2; Retirement 3. 11 ran.

Nursery Handicap.—Nelly Rose 1; Kettleholder 2; Triana 3. 14 ran.

Selling Nursery Handicap.—Capsicum 1; Serpentick 2; Woodman 3. 13 ran.

Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Harrington 1; Monitress 2; Heurlys 3. Seven ran.

WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Thorndyke 1; Slanderer, 2; Sweet Water, 3. Seven ran.

Welter Handicap.—Indigestion, 1; Ulphus, 2; Redbourne, 3. Six ran.

Selling Race.—Benefactress, 1; Hetty, 2; Camois filly, 3. Ten ran.

Second Nursery Free Handicap.—Nelly Rose, 1; The Salvor, 2; Brown Jug, 3. Twelve ran.

Handicap Plate.—Marshal Ney, 1; Retirement, 2; Bessie, 3. Eight ran.

Warwick Handicap Steeple-Chase.—Comberton, 1; Helice, 2; Tom Thumb 3. Twelve ran.

Great Autumn Welter Cup.—Knight of the Garter, 1; King of the Fairies, 2; Duc de Bourgogne, 3. Twelve ran.

Handicap.—Thermometer, 1; Seamen, 2; Gentle Kitty filly, 3. Twelve ran.

Guy Cup.—Wild Moor, 1; Collina, 2; Langham, 3. Fourteen ran.

THURSDAY.

Shorts Handicap.—Columbine, 1; Practitioner, 2; Lupus, 3. 11 ran.

Scurry Flat Race.—Mochris, 1; Musa, 2; Peggy, 3. 10 ran.

Third Nursery Free Handicap.—Patrician, 1; Fairfax, 2; Salvor, 3. 14 ran.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Deceiver, 1; Moonbeam, 2; Sir Oliver, 3. 15 ran.

Match.—Indigestion beat Duc de Bourgogne.

Two-year-old Plate.—Nightingale filly, 1; Vandieman, 2; Cannjola, 3. Six ran.

Match.—Parmesan beat Misletoe.

Great Midland Counties Handicap.—Blinkhoolie, 1; Christmas Carol, 2; Moulsey, 3. 18 ran.

Selling Steeple Chase.—Oldminster, 1; Temple Bar, 2; Wedding Peart, 3. Nine ran.

Match.—Nelly beat Wasp.

Hunt Cup.—Fan, 1; Cork Screw, 2; Stourton, 3. Seven ran.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At 2, Byker-bar, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr P. W. Robson, of a daughter.

At Ryehill, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr T. Jobson, of a son.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr J. Dobson, of a son.

At Bentinck-crescent, on the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. W. Bowlan, M.A., of a son.

At Percy-terrace, Jesmond, on the 18th inst., the wife of J. H. Jentham, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At Regent-terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr C. W. Rose, of a son.

CONSETT.—At Front-street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr W. Grierson, of a daughter.

TANTOBIE.—On the 17th inst., the wife of John Nicholson, of a daughter.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At East Saville-street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr John Dixon, of a son.

COLLINGWOOD, near Morpeth.—On the 16th inst., the wife of J. W. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

YORK.—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr George J. Robinson, of a son.

BERRYHILL, Mansfield.—On the 14th inst., the lady of Sir E. S. Walker, of a son.

LONDON.—At South Kensington, on the 8th inst., Mrs B. J. Sheardown, of a daughter.

KIRTON, Roxburghshire.—On the 18th inst., the wife of Mr John Welch, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

NEWCASTLE.—At St. John's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, John Robson, Esq., Newcastle, to Ellen, daughter of the late George Lough, Esq., Low Whittle.

At St. James's, Benwell, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Maughan, Mr Wm. Grocock, to Rosamond, fourth daughter of Mr Wm. Emmett, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WALLSEND.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, James Ward, of York, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Wm. Hedderley, postmaster.

WHITLEY.—On the 18th inst., Mr Robert Stewart, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr John Crozier, Benwell, near Newcastle.

ALNWICK.—At St. Michael's Church, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Meggison, Mr Wm. M. Lorimer, to Miss Mary Anne Welsh, Alnwick.

At St. Michael's Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Meggison, Mr John Prudhoe, of Barrasford, Hexham, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Mr Wm. Brown, Alnwick.

BARNINGHAM, Norfolk.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. T. Wilson, Mr H. B. Upcher, son of H. Upcher, Esq., of Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, to Frederica Lucy, third daughter of J. T. Mott, Esq., of Barningham Hall, Norfolk.

WENTWORTH.—On the 18th inst., Charles W. Doyne, Esq., Wexford county, Ireland to Lady Frances Wentworth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam.

WINDSOR, Nova Scotia.—On St. Crispin's Day, John Munro, Esq., of Creich, Sutherlandshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late R. Robinson, Esq., Lealholmside, Yorkshire.

FLORENCE.—At the British Embassy, on the 12th inst., Spencer, eldest son of the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P., to Marion, youngest daughter of Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony, Peebles.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, on the 17th inst., aged 49, Mr John Burnip.

At Dog Bank, on the 14th inst., aged 38 years, Mr Peter Fox.

At 22, Lovaine-place, on the 17th inst., aged 41, Henry Sewell, Esq.

At Howard-street, on the 16th inst., Emily, infant daughter of Mr John Shotton.

At the Ouseburn, on the 16th inst., aged 53, Mrs Sarah Reed.

At New-road, on the 15th inst., aged 1, William, son of Mr Luke Black.

At New Quay, on the 14th inst., aged 64, Mrs Anne Matthewson.

At Cumberland-row, on the 18th inst., aged 4 years and 10 months, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of James Humble Carr.

At New-road, on the 14th inst., aged 2, James, son of Mr Thomas Chambers.

At Sandgate, on the 14th inst., aged 88, Mrs Jane Cameron.

At Maple-terrace, on the 19th inst., aged 21, William A. Southern, eldest son of Mr Wm. Southern, merchant, Newcastle.

At St. Mary's-street, on the 19th inst., aged 45, Mrs Sarah Burns.

At Albert-street, on the 19th inst., aged 32, Ann, wife of Mr John Dixon.

At Dog-bank, on the 19th inst., aged 39, Ann, wife of Mr John Manners.

At Pandon-dene, on the 18th inst., aged 28, Anne, widow of Mr Richard M'Andrew.

At Maple-terrace, on the 20th inst., aged 64, Francis, widow of the late Dr. Shaw, Nenthead.

At Maple-street, on the 18th inst., Ann, relict of Captain George Spence, North Shields.

At Sandgate, on the 19th inst., aged 50, Mrs Margaret Welch.

GATESHEAD.—At High West-street, on the 18th inst., aged 5, James William, only son of Mr Robert Wilkinson, grocer.

BURNOPFIELD.—At the Leazes, on the 20th inst., aged 62, Sarah, wife of Mr Edward Simpson, viewer, late of Medomsley.

MINSTERACRES.—At Kiln Pit-hill, on the 8th instant, Susannah, wife of Thomas Turnbull.

CONSETT.—At Sherburn-terrace, on the 10th inst., aged 50, Thomas Hunter.

ALNWICK.—On the 17th inst., aged 83, Sarah Spours, better known as Sarah Middlemass.

DARLINGTON.—On the 16th inst., Mr Wm. Garthwaite, painter.

BERWICKSHIRE.—At Auchencrow Mains, on the 16th inst., aged 76, Mrs Thomas Calder, sen.

BUCKS.—At Denham Court, on the 16th inst., aged 40, Mr Henry Buttlin.

LONDON.—On the 16th inst., Matthew Dysart Hunter, Esq., of Antonshill and Medomsley.

EDINBURGH.—At Woodville, Canaan, on the 18th inst., aged 23, Robert Gordon Home, Esq., late of H.M. 46th Regiment.

CALIFORNIA.—At Port Wine, on the 4th of Oct., aged 32, Joseph, son of Joseph Brown, Mountsett.

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Do.	Covered	5s 0d to 60s
Do.	Oak, best finish	30s 0d to 50s
Adults' Coffins, Plain		10s 6d to 50s
Do.	Covered with Black Cloth	15s 6d to 70s
Do.	Oak or Elm, best finish	15s 6d to 60s
Do.	Oak or Elm, best finish	20s 0d to 100s

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1867.