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Harry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 359. CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

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 CONSETT GUARDIAN will be ENLARGED to 40 COLUMNS in OCTOBER NEXT.

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.

Consett, September 20th, 1867.

PICKED up at Dipton a few days ago, a young CUR DOG. Whoever has lost the same can have him on applying to SAMUEL LODGER, on paying expenses, and if not claimed within seven days will be sold to defray expenses.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday night, September 28, 1867, between Consett and Dipton, a Butcher's ACCOUNT BOOK, with Black Back. Whoever will bring the same to Sergeant WOOD, or THOS. BATEY, Bookseller, Consett, will receive 15s.

LOST on Saturday the 5th inst., a BROWN RETRIEVER DOG, answers to the name of Charley. Any one returning him to JOHN MOFFITT, gamekeeper, Burn House, Shotley, will be rewarded for their trouble, and any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Burn House, Oct. 16th, 1867.

WE the undersigned Churchwardens, acting in and for the Ecclesiastical District or New Parish of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, do, in pursuance of the Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1851, hereby give you notice, that at a Public Meeting of the Owners and Ratepayers within such District or New Parish held on the 7th Day of October, 1867. It was resolved that the said act be adopted within the said District or New Parish.

(Signed),
JOHN BOOTH, Jun.,
JOHN THIRLWELL,
Churchwardens.

To the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State.
Dated this 12th Day of October, 1867.

REGISTER OFFICE.

MRS. HEDLEY begs to inform the Ladies of Newcastle and Neighbourhood that she has succeeded to the Business of the late Mrs TURNBULL, and trusts by strict Attention to their interests, to merit a continuance of the Favours so liberally bestowed upon her Predecessor.

27, Westgate Street.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

J. LEE and J. BROOKE, Painters, Gilders, Grainers, Glaziers, Paper Hangers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, &c., have commenced Business at FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, LEADGATE.

Pictures neatly Framed. A large assortment on hand.
All Orders punctually attended to.

COOKING BY STEAM.

TO LET.

THE COOKING of the Accounts of a Co-operative Store in the North of England. The Apparatus, though not of Modern Invention, is in first-rate condition.

The Steam is raised by liquid fire, and the per-centage of profits awarded to each department is in proportion to the quantity of fuel supplied.

Private Members are particularly interested.
Apply to C.R., 106, Back Street, Consett.

TOWN HALL, NEWCASTLE.

MR WM. REA'S CLASSICAL AND PROMENADE CONCERTS (Second Series), every Evening, commencing October 21.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.
Selected from Her Majesty's Theatre, Royal Italian Opera, Philharmonic Society, &c., &c.
LEADER, Mr J. D. CARRODUS.
SUB-CONDUCTOR, MR THADDEUS WELLS.
VOCALISTS ALREADY ENGAGED:

Mdme. LEM. SHERRINGTON.	Miss LUCIE HANN.
Miss ROSE HERSEE.	Mr WEISS.
Miss ANNIE BANKS.	Mr CUMMINGS.
Fraulein AMALIA MAY.	Mr PATEY.
From the Conservatorium, Leipzig.	Mr NELSON VARLEY.
	Mr PRICE.
Miss HELENA WALKER.	Mr WHITEHEAD.
Madame PATEY WHYTOCK.	Mr R. FERRY, &c.

CONDUCTOR, MR WM. REA.

FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES OF ORATORIOS.
Thursday, Oct. 24.—MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."
Thursday, Oct. 31.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER" and Selections from "JUDAS MACCABEUS."
Thursday, Nov. 7.—MENDELSSOHN'S "ST. PAUL" (never before given in Newcastle).
Thursday, Nov. 14.—HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.
Friday, Oct. 25.—MENDELSSOHN Night
Friday, Nov. 1.—MOZART Night.
Friday, Nov. 8.—BEETHOVEN Night.
Friday, Nov. 15.—WEBER and MEYERBEER Night.

Tickets for the Series, One Guinea; Oratorio Nights, 1s. extra on securing a Reserved Seat; Promenade, each Evening, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Oratorio Nights—Reserved Seats, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery 1s. To be had of Messrs HORN and STORY, Hood Street; D. H. WILSON, Grey Street; F. and W. DODSWORTH and J. PRESTON, Collingwood Street; and M. S. DODDS, Quayside.

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 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.

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 standing.

Public Notices.

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.
Residence—TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Low Spen, Winlaton, Bonesetter, will attend Mr J. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, commencing on Saturday, October 19, and on every alternate Saturday, from 10 o'Clock till 2 p.m. Taught under Mr Isaac Milburn, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing, Alnwick, Northumberland.

FREE LECTURE.

THE Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood are invited to attend a LECTURE by Mr ARTHUR O'NEILL, of Birmingham, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

Subject:—"National Congress, Arbitration, and other means of preserving the Peace of Europe."

Chair to be Taken at Half-past Seven o'Clock.
Shotley Bridge, 14th October, 1867.

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.
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Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
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WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c
CRAWCROOK,
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication
PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
OF MOUNTSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Billtop, Dipton and Neighbourhood, that he has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Mr Joseph Robinson, as Carrier, and will leave Mr WILLIAM SOUTHERN'S, Dipton, for Gateshead, each Morning at a Quarter-past Six, and trusts by strict attention to their interests to merit a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor.

P.S.—All Orders left at the house of Mr Wm. Southern will be punctually attended to.

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 vorticelia 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 a 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d 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 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.

Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—

RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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HIMALAYA
TEA
PURE, NATURAL COLOUR
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The only Uncolored Tea.

Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

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GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
" Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
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WILLIAM HORNBY,
GENERAL BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTOR,
18, YORK STREET, SHIELDFIELD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Country Orders Punctually attended to.—Bills Posted and Distributed in Town and Country.

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,
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ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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DO. WATER CLOSET-PANS AND TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
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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.

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.

NOW ON VIEW,
THE SPLENDID ORIGINAL PAINTING, the MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, painted expressly for and by command of Her Majesty by W. J. Frith, Esq., R.A., at Mr TURNER'S GALLERY OF ARTS, 32, Grey Street, Newcastle.
Admission (without Card) One Shilling.

THE COMPANY'S ACT, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a General Meeting of the Durham County Lead Mining Company (Limited) held at the Co-operative Store Long Room, Consett, on Wednesday, the 4th Day of September, 1867, convened by notice issued by the Secretary for that purpose, pursuant to clause 3 of the 129th Section of "The Company's Act," George Smith, Chairman, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Shareholders of the said Durham County Lead Mining Company that the said Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, it is resolved:

"That the said Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to the provisions of the above-named Act."

And further resolved

"That Mr John Gledstone, of Consett, aforesaid, Post Master, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, and distributing the property thereof, pursuant to clause 1 of the 133rd section of th said Act."

GEORGE SMITH.

W. E. DUNCAN,
80, Basinghall Street, London.
Agent to John Watson, of Durham,
Solicitor to the Liquidator.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION.

CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

THE GUARDIANS of the UNION are desirous to Contract for the supply of the Workhouse at North Elswick with Provisions and Clothing, herein specified for the undermentioned Periods;—

From the 1st November, 1867 to the 31st October, 1868, both days inclusive,

NEW MILK, at per Imperial Gallon.

From the 1st November, 1867 to the 1st May, 1868.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS

Including Low Broad Cloth, Moleskin, Corduroy, White Flannel, Striped Shirting, Linen Check, Blue Serge, Blue Drugget, White and Unbleached Calico, Shrouding, Blue and Brown Harn, Blue Prints, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Home made Linen Sheeting, Blankets, Rugs, and Ticking, Worsted, and Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' and Children's Shoes.

BUTCHER MEAT,

To consist of Rounds and Flanks (in one joint) of the best Ox Beef from Beasts weighing not less than 50 stones, Suet, Legs of best Wedder Mutton, and such small joints as may from time to time be required, at——per stone Ox heads, from Beasts weighing not less than 50 stones, at ——each. The present Weekly Consumption is about 55 stones, and 7 Ox heads.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Tea, Whole Coffee, Moist Sugar, Sago, and Black Pepper, per pound; Golden Syrup Treacle, Rice, and Soda, per stone; and Dip Candles, per dozen pounds.

COALS,

The best Unscreened at the Pit or Depot, stating the increased Price for Delivery at the Workhouse. The present Weekly Consumption is about 10 tons.

From the 1st November, 1867 to the 31st January, 1868, both days inclusive,

FLOUR, &c.,

Best Country, Best Second Ditto, and Genuine Scotch Oatmeal, per sack; Pot Barley, per cwt.; and Split Peas, per bushel.

Printed Forms of Tenders for Groceries and Flour, &c., may be had at the Clerk's Office, and none other will be received. Tenders of Groceries must be accompanied with Samples.

All deliveries to be accompanied with an Invoice and made at such times as the Guardians shall require. Articles found to be of inferior Quality or Weight to that contracted for will be returned at the Contractor's expense. Each Contractor will be required, every four or five weeks, to forward to the Workhouse a full bill of particulars of the Goods supplied, and on the succeeding Saturday the Amounts will be discharged.

The Guardians will meet at the Board Room, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive Tenders, which must be accompanied with the name of a sufficient Surety and be sealed up and delivered before One o'Clock of the said Day of Meeting; and each Party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to enter into a Contract for the due fulfilment thereof. The Guardians do not bind themselves to receive any Tender, nor to accept the lowest.

GEORGE FORSTER, Solicitor,
Clerk to the Board of Guardians.
Board Room, 10th October, 1867.

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

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

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.

BUILDING LAND FOR SALE at Reasonable Prices, at Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley Edge.—Apply to Mr RAW, Surveyor and Auctioneer, Blackhill.

HOYLE, SHIPLEY, & HOYLE.
Solicitors, Mosley Street, Newcastle.

TO FURNITURE BROKERS, &c.

TO LET, and Entered on November 11th, the HOUSE AND SHOP, in High Street, Consett, occupied by John Jenkins.

Also, to Let cheap, a COTTAGE, with Four Rooms, at Blackfine.

Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Consett, or to ROBERT WHITFIELD, Clousden Cottage, Killingworth.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And may be Entered upon on the 11th of November next,

THE whole of that desirable HOUSE, SHOP, and WAREHOUSE, situate in the Market Place, Shotley Bridge, where a good business is being done, and now in the occupation of Mr Thomas Smith, Grocer, as tenant thereof.

For particulars apply to Mr WM. BARKAS, Blackhill, or to Mr ISAAC DIXON, 185, Kirkgate, Wakefield.

TO BE SOLD OR LET BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
And Entered on the 11th November, 1867,

ALL that Substantially-Built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situate on that enviable site adjoining the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, where nature has so extravagantly lavished her choicest and richest adornments, and containing Two Sitting Rooms, Large Kitchen, Excellent Closet and Pantry on the ground floor, and Four good Bed Rooms on the second floor; now in the occupation of Mr Clements, bailiff.

Apply to Mr WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

LEADGATE DISTRICT.

HIGHWAYS' DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the several Works required in the FORMATION of a FOOTPATH in the Village of Medomsley.

Specifications of the said Works may be seen on application to the undersigned, at his Office, at West Wood House, Ebchester, after the 21st inst., by whom Tenders will be received up to the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

By order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways.
West Wood House, Ebchester,
18th October, 1867.

COPYHOLD FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ROUGHSIDE AND ROWLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MESSRS. ANDERSON AND MACK
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 5th Day of November, 1867, at Mrs Brown's the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ALL that desirable small COPYHOLD FARM, with FARMHOUSE and HOMESTEADS, situate at Cold Rowley, near Castleside and Shotley Bridge, containing 43 Acres and 10 Perches or thereabouts. The Land is both Arable and Pastures, and is in good Condition, having been in the occupancy of Improving Tenants of the same Family for about Half a Century.

Being in the Neighbourhood of a large Population, there are many facilities for disposing of Farm Produce.

It is easy of access by Rail, the Consett Terminus of the Lanchester Branch from Durham being only a short distance off, and consequent upon the formation of the Derwent Valley Line, which will bring the place very near to Newcastle, there is a prospect of the Ground being very Valuable at no distant date.

There is a Cottage near the Farm House and adjoining the Auckland Road, which, if wanted, will be Sold separately.

For further Particulars apply to the Tenant, Mr ERRINGTON; Mr RENNISON, Dockwray Square, North Shields; Messrs S. J. and H. DALE, Solicitors, North Shields; or to the AUCTIONEERS.



FREDERICK ROBSON,
(From Stanley's, London),
OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
45, DEAN STREET,
(One door from Mosley-street),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF MR MATHER,

MESSRS MATHER AND ARMSTRONG,
IRONMONGERS,
24, DEAN STREET,
Beg to intimate that they intend to SELL a Large Portion of their Present Stock at
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The SALE will COMMENCE on MONDAY the 4th and CONTINUE till SATURDAY the 26th.
, All Goods Sold at Reduced Prices must be for

SEWING MACHINES. The FLORENCE,

It executes in a superior manner all kinds of Sewing ever required in a Family. Makes four different stitches, has patent reversible feed motion, fastens off its seam without stopping. *No other Machine has these late Improvements, for which a Gold Medal was awarded by the Committee on Sewing Machines, at the late Exhibition of the American Institute (in competition with every well-known Machine) held at New York, 1865.*

Copy of Committee's Report, and Prospectus, with Sample of Work, post-free.

ADDRESS—FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 97, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON; AND 19 AND 21, BLACKFRIARS STREET, MANCHESTER; AND AT 83, UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

Read Illustrated Prospectus, &c. Agents Wanted.

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

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
By Machine and Press,
AT MODERATE CHARGES.

BOOK WORK,
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INVOICES, BILL HEADS,
ADDRESS & MOURNING CARDS,
TEA, COFFEE, AND TOBACCO PAPERS,
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FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Imperial family of France have returned to Paris. Quite an assemblage of Ambassadors and Ministers have been waiting at the capital for the Emperor's return to receive their parting instructions. His Majesty will, no doubt, have some directions to give as to the attitude to be taken up by the representatives of France abroad that can be better given verbally than in writing.

The Emperor of Austria is to arrive in Paris on the 22nd. Baron Beust is not going to London. The Emperor had thought of running over to see the Queen, but as her Majesty remains in Scotland this idea has been abandoned.

GERMANY.

In the North German Federal Council on Wednesday, it was announced that the treaty of commerce and navigation with Italy had been signed at Florence. The budget was afterwards adopted, and several other measures were referred to a committee. At the Baden Chambers Baron Von Freydorf, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the negociations for union with the North German Confederation had only reached the preliminary stage, but the time was approaching when the Southern States might join the new Germany in process of creation with equal rights. The Government would endeavour to place the country in a position to demand national union, and would be glad if it could be effected in concert with adjacent States.

THE SALZBURG MEETING.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times professes to give us a true account of the chapter of political history that had the Salzburg interview for its centre. How he has managed to get so snugly behind the scenes he does not inform us. Baron Beust, it seems, was anxious to secure an alliance with France, and that previous to the Salzburg interview the Emperor Napoleon had fancied that such an alliance might enable him to form the South German States into a convenient instrument in the hands of the allies. The reception which he received in Germany both from sovereigns and peoples, however, soon convinced him that he had been mistaken on this point; and the account which Baron Beust was compelled to give of the internal state of the Empire put a fighting alliance out of the question. Nevertheless, the Austrian Premier to serve his own policy, caused his papers at Vienna and his telegraph offices to publish the series of statements abou the result of the interview that agitated the politica world so much. Baron Beust afterwards tried the coquettish trick of being wooed by Russia and Prussia; but Napoleon was too old a bird to be caught by such chaff. It appears from all this that the Emperor found out at Salzburg that if he would continue to oppose Prussia he must rely solely upon his own military power; and it is believed that the knowledge has vastly strengthened the pacific tendencies of his policy.

AMERICA.

The news from America announces that the elections in Alabama have resulted in favour of the reconstruction or Radical policy. The whites took little part in the proceedings, and of course, the negroes carried all their own way. During the elections in Louisiana the whites attacked negro voters at the poll. The military came to the protection of the negroes, and the disturbances were quelled after the leader of the rioters had been killed. It is reported that Secretary McCulloch will retire, and that General Thomas or Ewing will succeed him. Such a change would be little relished by holders of United States securities. It is also said that General Butler has determined to introduce a bill for the payment of the national debt in currency. It looks as if the "partial repudiation" policy had become the popular one, when we see politicians of tendencies so opposite as Pendleton and Butler both advocating it. The Republican party as a whole are understood, however, to support the moral claim of the bondholders to receive payment in gold. Yellow fever is still fearfully fatal at New Orleans.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE PAPAL STATES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF GARIBALDI.

The Garibaldian journal Movimento, which announced Garibaldi's attempt to escape from Caprera, declares that the General made another attempt on October 1st. He put off again in his canoe for Maddalena, and Captain Cranals, commanding the Italian ship of war Sesia, had to fire three cannon shots and several discharges of musketry at the boat before he could bring it to. The news is brought by the postal steamer to Leghorn. The official journals endeavour to discredit it, declaring that the Sesia could not have followed Garibaldi among the reefs. There are rumours that Garibaldi means to escape on board an American ship. The Havas Agency telegraphs that one of the P. and O. steamers means to call for the General.

Garibaldi has issued another proclamation, dated Caprera, October 7. It runs: To the Italians—There is fighting on the Roman territory. There are men there for whom I would give a thousand lives. Do not listen to the words of stupid doubters. Bestir yourselves. To-morrow Italy will receive the applause of the whole world watching your deeds of heroism. Two other proclamations have been published in the Garibaldian papers. In the first, dated Rome, October 8, the National Roman Committee exhorts the Romans to join with their liberators and free themselves from an immoral sacerdotal yoke. In the second, dated Florence, October 11, the Central Committee for assisting the revolution in Rome say that though, to the shame and disgrace of Italy, Garibaldi is a prisoner, his soul is with them, and will lead Italy to the Capitol.

Col. Ascerbi, a member of the Italian Parliament, has put himself at the head of a band of volunteers, and has issued a very enthusiastic address, calling upon his followers to prove themselves worthy of Garibaldi.

It is stated that Menotti Garibaldi's band is more than 2,000 strong. A new band, 1,000 strong, has invaded Nerola, and has levied contributions of food and arms. At this place an engagement has taken place, in which Menotti Garibaldi defeated the Papal Zouaves with heavy losses. The latter have retired in disorder.

The *Liberte* declares that at the very time when the *Patrie* denied that the Italian troops had crossed the Papal frontier, they were actually on Papal territory, though they have since recrossed into Italy. Private advices to the same journal declare that the Papal troops are completely demoralised. Great agitation prevailed at the residence of the Papal Nuncio in Paris on Monday, where Mgr. Chigi has received a large number of despatches from Cardinal Antonelli.

The *Etendard* gives, as latest news from Rome, statements as to the continued tranquillity of Rome, and the entire abstinence of the Pope's subjects, both in the city and the provinces, from any part in the invasion. The same paper adds: "The excesses of all kinds committed by the bands in the districts which they occupy, increase greatly the repulsion which the Roman people have shown towards them." The same paper denies that the English fleet has been ordered from Spezzia to Civita Vecchia, and declares that Lord Clarence Paget has received the most definite instructions not to interpose, and to proceed shortly to Malta.

In an article upon this subject the *Etendard* denies the rumour that the Italian troops have crossed the Papal frontier. Rattazzi, this journal contends, has given sufficient proof of his intention to observe the Convention by stationing 40,000 troops upon the frontier, and as these have not been able to prevent the "infiltration" of a few isolated individuals or small groups, fresh forces have been rapidly concentrated in order to render the surveillance more effective. The result of these measures ought to be the dissolution of the bands through lack of reinforcements and supplies. "If, on the contrary, the good faith and the efforts of the Italian Government should remain powerless; if the Holy See, blockaded in Rome, should find itself exposed to imminent peril, it is then only that the question will present itself in all its gravity, and call necessarily for definitive solution." In another article the same journal contends that if the Pope is deprived of his temporal power he will increase his spiritual power, and therefore in the interests of true liberty, he ought not to be despoiled of the provinces.

It is remarkable that at this moment there should not be a single representative of the foreign Power at Rome. The French Ministers at the Papal and their Italian Courts are both absent from their posts, and are in France. This visible desertion fitly represents the actual isolation of the Pope at the present time. A correspondent, writing to the *Liberte* from Rome, mentions that a "very distinguished ecclesiastic" said to him, "The Pontifical Government falls prostrate, thanks to the deplorable policy followed by Pius IX. and his Secretary of State since 1850." Antonelli's *finesse* has been the chief cause of his patron's ruin. The whole world has been estranged, and all the Powers of Europe look on the wrecked ship without offering assistance.

The Florence correspondent of the Times denies that there has been any collusion between Rattazzi and Garibaldi. Truly, the Garibaldian invasion is a very serious matter for the Italian Government, since it involves the maintenance on the Papal frontier of an army of 50,000 men at a cost of £400,000 a month, at a time when the Minister is driven to the direst straits for money. The Roman question has come earlier than expected, and by it Rattazzi must stand or fall. The movement for the completion of Italy has gone too far to be adjourned. The idea of the transfer to Italy of all the Pope's remaining possessions, with the exception of Rome and Civita Vecchia, finds no favour in Italy; it cannot afford to be for ever passing from one crisis to another. Rattazzi must now imitate the boldness of his old colleague Cavour. The game is for a high stake, and requires to be well played. Rattazzi's friends think that he is quite competent to the task. If so, he will leave a name in Italian history scarcely inferior to that of the great Piedmontese who founded the Kingdom of Italy.

The Express says that Rome is completely surrounded, and very shortly the Papal troops will be restricted to the defence of the city. According to the Movimento the military at Rome intend to make use of certain newly invented shells, which are thrown by hand. Five hundred have been made at the arsenal, the weight of each being three kilogrammes. Thus (says the journal) the bombardment of Rome will perhaps be the last act of the Papacy.

Advices from the Roman frontier announce that Papal Zouaves had attacked, with cavalry and artillery, the town of Nerola, where insurgents were concentrated under orders of Menotti Garibaldi; but after a fierce encounter, the Papal troops were beaten and pursued to Monte Maggiore with heavy loss. Loss of insurgents—five killed and five wounded. Intelligence from Rome announces that on the night of the 12th inst many arrests were made.

According to accounts received from Rome, the Zouaves were defeated at Monte Libretta, with the loss of 15 killed and wounded. The insurgents, however, afterwards abandoned Monte Libretta, and also Falvaterra.

A rumour has been current here that Menotti Garibaldi was wounded in the recent engagement at Monte Maggiore, but the report is not confirmed. The insurgents are concentrating in the neighbouring mountains.

Advices published here by the relief committee state that 800 insurgents occupied Palestria on the 14th; that the population of Valletri and Frosine are joining the insurgents; and that a considerable number of the Pontifical troops at the latter place are retreating towards Rome.

The insurgents in Sabina and Campagna are continually increasing in number. It is expected that the Pontifical troops will shortly abandon the provinces and concentrate for the defence of Rome and Civita Vecchia only.

The *Moniteur* says, on the 13th inst. the Pontifical troops attacked with the bayonet, and defeated 300 Garibaldians who barred their road to Monte Librate. The invaders evacuated that locality after some losses in both killed and wounded.

It is stated that the Queen of Spain has made an offer to the French Government to co-operate with it in maintaining the integrity of the temporal power of the Pope, in the event of its being seriously threatened.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the engagement at Monte Libretti, on the 13th, collated from authentic and concurrent sources. The statement is not in accordance with the report published by the *Moniteur* on the previous day. It admits a defeat, instead of a victory, which it explains. It says that a body of 70 Papal Zouaves rashly attacked a body of 300 insurgents and cut their way through them. The insurgents rallied, and being reinforced, drove the Zouaves back; the latter, however, retired in good order, carrying with them their wounded, and fifteen prisoners, whilst the loss of the insurgents was severe. The Papal troops subsequently reoccupied Monte Libretti. The *Moniteur* says there was a report that Menotti Garibaldi was wounded, thus implying that the Monte Libretti and the Nerola engagements were one and the same; this however, is evidently not so, as the two positions are at a considerable distance from each other. The official *Giornale di Roma* of the 15th confirms the reported occupation of Acquapendente by the Papal troops, but says that, order having been restored, they immediately withdrew from the town. The *Osservatore Romano* asserts that, with the exception of Nerola, on the north-east, no other portion of the Pontifical territory is occupied by the insurgents, but a telegram from Florence, dated Wednesday noon, says advices just received from the frontier report that the greater part of the province of Frosinone, on the south-east, is occupied by Garibaldians, the garrisons having withdrawn after a short or no resistance. The movements of the insurgents and the troops continue unceasingly.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

SHOCKING SCENE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

On Tuesday morning, John Wiggins, a lighterman, who was convicted at the last sittings of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a young woman named Agnes Oakes, with whom he had cohabited in Limehouse, in July last, underwent the punishment of death in front of the gaol at Newgate. There were probably never fewer people assembled at an execution in London. After being pinioned, the convict then said:—"I am entirely innocent of the charge for which I am about to die. I can assure you on my dying oath that I never did it. I can go with a clear conscience and a clear heart to my Almighty Maker. It was her that cut my throat and then cut her own. I never lifted a hand or a finger to her, with my dying breath." With that the prison bell began to toll, and the convict was escorted to the scaffold, which he ascended with a light step, attended by the Ordinary and the executioner. There a very unusual and a very painful scene occurred. The crowd, on seeing the convict, became very excited, and he began to resist the efforts of Calcraft to place him below the beam. First one of the stalwart prison warders and then another were summoned to assist in restraining him, until four or five of them, with the executioner, were upon the scaffold at one time. After the cap had been drawn over his face, the convict shouted to the crowd, "I am innocent; on my dying oath, I am innocent. Cut my head off, but don't hang me. I am innocent." By the motion of his lips he managed to work the cap from off his mouth, and he continued, addressing the crowd, to declare his innocence again and again. Though his arms were pinioned at the elbows, he managed also to clutch hold of the rope by which he was about to be suspended, and to hold it for some moments with a firm grasp, swaying himself about, and resisting the attempts of the warders to place him upon the drop, shouting the while that he was innocent. At length he was overcome by sheer force; the rope was adjusted, the drop fell, and the convict soon ceased to live. To the last he declared he was innocent.

Bordier, the Frenchman who was convicted of the murder of the woman with whom he lived, was executed at ten o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd, many of whom had witnessed the revolting scene at the Old Bailey.

NEWCASTLE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday night, in the Music Hall, Nelson Street, Newcastle. Mr Charles J. Lamb presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, spoke at some length on the glorious progress of the Bible. He concluded by calling upon the

Rev. Dr. Bruce, who read the report, which stated that the whole income of the parent society during the past year had been £187,580 17s 7d; of this sum only £87,760 16s was applicable to the general purposes of the society—the diffusion of the scriptures throughout the world. The total circulation of the scriptures throughout the year amounted to 2,383,380, being an increase of 87,350 over the circulation of the previous year. The total issue of the society now amounted to 52,669,089 copies. The receipts of the Newcastle Bible Society during the past year for Bibles had been £782 2s, and for free contributions, £561 19s 10½d—including £70 from the Ladies' Branch, and £290 4s 10½d from country associations. The total amount received for Bibles was £35 11s 3d in excess of last year. On the other hand, it was to be regretted that the amount of Newcastle free contributions contrasts unfavourably with last year. This falling off was accounted for by the loss of several kind supporters of the society by death. The issues from the Bible Depot in Pilgrim-street, during the past year, had been:—English Bibles, 7,078; English Testaments, 5,102; Foreign Bibles, 371; Foreign Testaments, 584—total, Bibles and Testaments, 13,099; Portions, 1,915, making a grand total of 15,014. The total number circulated since the formation of the branch was 354,804. Mr E. Lister, the society's local agent for the district, had met with much encouragement in various quarters during the past twelve months. Mr Jordan, the other missionary, had also been successful on the river. The country associations had again been unusually active. The income from all sources amounted to £1,447 11s 4½d, and of this sum £805 had been remitted to London on purchase account, and also £472 11s 10d as free contributions, and after paying all local expenses, there was a balance to be carried forward of £5 10s.

The Rev. T. Harwood Pattison moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. R. Cobbold, rector of Broseley, Shropshire (late archdeacon of Ningpo, China), one of the deputation from the parent society, and carried unanimously.

The only alterations in the list of officers were the addition of Mr William Bowman to the vice-presidents and the Rev. T. W. Brown and Mr Daniel Oliver to the committee.

The Rev. T. P. Chown, of Bradford, and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting.

EXECUTION IN AUSTRALIA.

The men Searle and Ballam, sentenced to death for the murder and robbery of Mr Burke, bank manager of Smythesdale, were executed on the 7th inst., in Ballarat Gaol. The two men having been placed on the drop, Searle raised his hand and pushed up the cap a little, saying he desired to say a few words, which he did as follows:—"Gentlemen and friends,—I want to say something. All as I have to say is this: I do not mean to die telling a lie. I will not die with a lie on my tongue. I have been brought into this crime innocently, and in a disgraceful manner. I will not leave this world with a lie in my mouth. I have told to this gentleman (meaning the Rev. R. T. Cumyne) the truth, and I do hope that this gentleman (meaning his companion in guilt) alongside will tell the truth, too." Ballam made no response, but continued his devotions. Shortly afterwards Searle turned towards Ballam, and said earnestly, "Shake hands, shake hands." Ballam appeared to wish to do so on the second application, and tried to extend his hand, but before he could accomplish his purpose the bolt was drawn, and both fell. Ballam seemed to die very soon, but Searle continued to struggle convulsively for some time. Both men made a confession to their respective clergymen, but the statements have not been published. They added nothing new to the statements formerly made.—*Melbourne Argus, Aug. 27.*

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT GUISBRO' ABBEY.

During the past month Captain Chaloner, R.N., the proprietor of the Guisbro' estate, in Yorkshire, and of the remains of this beautiful abbey, which ranks among the fairest structures of the land, has been employing a number of workmen in clearing away the accumulation of rubbish that covers the foundations and floors of these interesting remains, and the discoveries that have already been made in the choir of the church, which since the dissolution in 1540 had been entirely buried, are of great historical interest. Tesselated pavements, heraldic tiles, painted glass, monuments, sepulchral slabs, mouldings, coins, and other relics have been discovered about three feet beneath the present sward, which did not correspond with the original floor of the abbey church, at the time of the Reformation one of the wealthiest, most magnificent, and extensive monastic institutions in the kingdom.

The present excavations were commenced by cutting a trench across the church at about 200 feet from the east window, in a line with the outer wall, and a large doorway, with the remains of early English pillars in Purbeck marble, were discovered. This was in all probability an entrance leading from the church into the quadrangular court, formerly the cloister garden. The grout work which formed the foundation and tied the massy superstructure together remained, and the bases of the pillars of the choir above it. Among the ruins and under the green sward lie the stone coffins of many eminent and illustrious men, the nobility and gentry of this rich neighbourhood, including the founder, his family and descendants for several generations.

Immediately before the high altar a quantity of heraldic tiles were discovered on which were the arms of Bruce. The heraldic tiles discovered in this part of the church were of great beauty. On some were the arms of England and France; the latter *scme de lis*: others had two chevrons. Numerous other tiles of beautiful design, some early English, others of later date, were discovered. About 170 feet from the east window the workmen came upon what appeared to be portions of the central tower, just in the state in which it had fallen. Other remains of considerable interest have been found, consisting of coins, portions of the lead, silver, and iron fused together in the great fire of 1289; the remains of a figure in chain mail, part of a figure in plate armour of the early part of the 15th century, and which, from the arms on the breast, appears to be one of the Latimer family; bosses from the roof, rich in gold and colours, large quantities of coloured glass, pottery, remains of alabaster tombs, &c.

Captain Chaloner is now proceeding with the excavations, which have taken place in the presence of that gentleman, Mr James Ernest Brudenell Bruce, Mr W. Downing Bruce, F.S.A., and Mr Robert D. B. Bruce, R.N., descendants of the founder and of those who for so many generations found a burial-place within the walls of this once famous abbey.

THE MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE'S BALL.

The ball season was auspiciously inaugurated on Tuesday evening by an assembly of that character given by the respected chief magistrate of the borough (Mr Ald. Hunter), in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate Street, Newcastle. The interior of the building had undergone a most sudden change for the brilliant occasion—one which would lead to the belief that the hand of the magician had been at work in transposing the place into a gorgeous fairy palace. The decorations were upon a scale of magnificence seldom if ever seen, and certainly never surpassed, in Newcastle. The large hall had been converted into a French ball-room of the 16th century, and had a most pleasing effect. The black walls had been hidden from view by drapings of calico, upon the top of which were placed strings and festoons of artificial red and white flowers. Above each of the doors were the flags of all nations, supported by the shields of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and ranged round the sides and ends of the hall were twelve very large mirrors. The orchestra was not occupied by the members of the band, but had been quite transformed into a fairy arbour, in the centre of which was an eau-de-Cologne fountain, worked by hydraulic pressure, and very neatly encased in rockwork. It has often been a subject of complaint on former occasions that the lurid glare cast off by the gas jets ranged right round the room was so strong as to be nearly blinding; but by an ingenious arrangement—the enclosing of the jets in miniature-coloured glass globes—this inconvenience had been remedied. Near the fire-grates on each side were placed two atmospheric fountains, charged by Rimmel, of London, with verbena and orange water, and in the smaller room there was a similar apparatus filled with Jockey Club. The decorations in the small room were something after the same style as those in the larger one, with the exception, perhaps, that they were much more simple. In the supper-room there were likewise two fountains of rose water. The apartment commonly known as the card-room, was used as a refreshment hall, in which tea, coffee, ices, and other articles were supplied. Ranged at intervals throughout the building were clusters of ferns and exotic plants, which enhanced the richness of the scene. The decorations and arrangements were carried out under the immediate superintendence of Mr J. Sopwith, of the firm of Sopwith and Co., Newcastle, and to that gentleman there is every credit due for the fine taste he displayed. The guests began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, and from that hour until midnight cabs and private carriages rattled along the streets to the doors of the Assembly Rooms, where excellent accommodation had been made for the reception of the visitors. On entering the ball-room each lady and gentleman received a most hearty welcome from the Mayor and Mrs Mayoress. By twelve o'clock nearly 400 guests had arrived, and the scene of gaiety was then a most animated one. The large mirrors reflected with fine effect the dancers as they whirled around, while the soft light cast from the chandeliers on to the diamonds worn by the ladies made them glisten again. The coloured lamps were a very considerable improvement. The white drapery on the walls was pleasantly relieved by the scarlet flags, and the sweet perfume arising from the fountains was very agreeable. The costly dresses of the ladies contrasted finely with the sombre garb worn by the gentlemen, and these were relieved again by the scarlet uniforms of the military gentlemen and consuls present, the whole forming a picture which will not soon be forgotten. An important element in the success of a ball is undoubtedly good music, and certainly the Mayor may be complimented on having obtained such an efficient band, or rather bands, for one was stationed in the gallery at each end of the rooms, conducted by Mr Henri F. Hemy and Mr T. S. Watson, both most able musicians. The band in the large hall consisted of fifteen first-class instrumentalists, whilst that stationed in the smaller hall mustered eight members. We append the programme, which, as will be seen, was a most excellent one:—

	Large Room.	Small Room.
Contra Dance	Keel Row	Keel Row.
Valse	Belgravia	Hilda.
Quadrille	Chevy Chase	Robin Hood.
Valse	Idylls of the King	Corn Flower.
Galop	Bondebryllup	Roulette.
Lancers	Bridal	Bachelors.
Valse	Faust	Adele.
Galop	Moss Trooper	Extravaganza.
Quadrille	Belgian	Lurline.
Valse	Soldaten Lieder	Morning Star.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Domino.
Lancers	Newcastle	First set.
Valse	Nightingale's Song	Martha.
Galop	Champagner	Overland Mail.
Quadrille	La Parisienne	Court of St. James'.
Valse	Guards	Belgravia.
Galop	Extravaganza	Bondebryllup.
Lancers	First set	Duke of Edinburgh.
Valse	Claribel	Mabel.
Galop	Prince Imperial	Night Bell.

The ball was led off to the ever popular air, the "Keel Row," by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., and Mrs Mayoress, and Mr James Morrison and Mrs Headlam. The M.C.'s, Mr W. S. Daglish, Mr R. Y. Green, and Mr W. Hunter, jun., had no easy task before them, but, notwithstanding, they used their utmost endeavours to make every guest as comfortable as possible, and in this they were eminently successful. Supper was provided for the visitors, eighty of whom sat down at a time. The refreshments were supplied by Messrs Brinton and Son, and were of the most *recherche* description. The invitations numbered 600, and comprised the *elite* of the town and neighbourhood.

THE HIGH PRICE OF FOOD.

Dealing with the important question of the high price of food, the *Times* observes that with free trade in full operation, no fictitious prices can be long maintained, and if the rates now current are not really justifiable they will soon come down. But it will be hard if bread should actually become dear again after so many years of comfortable cheapness. It was the cheap loaf that kept us up when everything else was dear. The price of meat seemed inexplicable even in the face of the cattle plague: clothing was naturally dear on account of the cotton famine, and almost everything was high except wheat, which continued low. Now the loaf is rising, and, unluckily, we have not yet found the expected compensation in a fall of meat, though mutton, at any rate, ought to be materially cheaper. The decline in the value of sheep is said to be without precedent for extent and abruptness; but we look in vain for the corresponding subsidence in the butcher's bill. While free trade is opening fresh markets, the natural increase of population and the general growth of national prosperity are opening fresh mouths. Every fresh supply, however, is attended by some fresh demand. The cheaper wheat is the larger is the consumption of bread, and exactly in proportion to the cheapness of meat will be the increase of customers in a butcher's shop. Here, too, we have, fortunately, a prospect newly opened to us. The transport of cattle is not so easy as that of corn, otherwise Australia could send us as many sheep as even our demands could dispose of. But it is surely not unreasonable to expect that the science of our chemists and the ingenuity of our merchants may before long supply British markets with Australian mutton in a wholesome and eatable form: A fat sheep in Australia is worth only 13s, and the colony could export them by the million.

BRADFORD ELECTION.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE POLL.

The nomination of a member of Parliament for Bradford took place on Tuesday, in presence of a crowd of from 15,000 to 20,000 persons. Mr Robert Kell proposed Mr E. Miall, of London, which was seconded by Mr Alderman West; Mr Isaac Wright proposed Mr Matthew William Thompson, which was seconded by Mr Councillor Storey. Mr Miall then addressed the meeting, but such was the noise made by the crowd that his speech could only be heard by the reporters. Mr Thompson was not present in consequence of the illness of his son. The show of hands was in favour of Mr Thompson. A pool was demanded for Mr Miall.

On Tuesday morning the poll opened at eight o'clock, and though the day was dull and murkey, the streets were soon alive with the excitement displayed by the partizans of the respective candidates. The friends of Mr. Thompson appeared to have availed themselves of nearly all the vehicular accommodation of the district, it being noticeable that whilst cabs and carriages engaged in his interest were dashing about the streets in furious haste, not a single modest conveyance was to be observed bearing the colours or the bills of Mr Miall. The committee rooms were located in Bridge Street, two large empty warehouses having been appropriated for the purpose by the friends of the respective candidates. A number of squibs again adorned the walls but they were of a more decidedly personal than pungent or witty character, and the poetical attempts were of a very dreary character. The novel characteristic of this election was that no voting papers were used, each elector being simply supplied with a card on which were printed the two questions usually asked by the poll clerk, with the reply the voter had to make to each query. By the vigorous exertions of his friends, Mr. Miall was in the early part of the day in a decided majority. As time wore on, however, it was evident that the Thompsonians commanded not only the sympathy, but the active support of a great proportion of the townspeople, for whilst their enthusiasm steadily increased, that of the Miall party appeared to be diminishing. The "forlorn hope" of the Miallites at noon was, that the majority of Thompson might be noticeably reduced in the dinner hour, by the artisans and operatives who could not break work at any other time; but this anticipation was soon rudely dispelled, for the returns of both committees concurred in announcing that Mr. Thompson's majority steadily advanced from that period to the hour for the closing of the poll. As the afternoon wore on the crowd in the streets began to manifest a more decided spirit of turbulence and excitement. Numerous fights broke out between the supporters of the respective candidates. Two or three cabs were smashed, and several arrests were made by the police in cases were they chanced to come across the perpetrators of these outrages. It was very late before the returns could be obtained from the five polling booths in the borough, and the Mayor consequently announced that the declaration of the poll would not take place until Wednesday morning at twelve o'clock. The following is the official result as then announced:—

Thompson	2,210
Miall	1,107
Majority for Thompson...	403

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

The *Reporter* furnishes an analysis of the usual annual Parliamentary return of the funds of every registered industrial and provident society for the year ended the 31st of December last. According to this the number of societies certified under the Act up to the 31st of December was 752, showing an increase during the year of 101 societies. The county contributing most to this increase is York, which has extended its number from 125 to 145; Middlesex has risen from 45 to 56, and Durham from 36 to 43; Northampton exhibits 34, an increase of six; Lancaster 144, an increase of five; Chester 27, an increase of four; and Warwick 13, an increase of three; Derby, Stafford, and Surrey exhibit an increase of two each—viz., from 18 to 20, 20 to 22, and 22 to 24 respectively. Kent shows an increase of only one,—namely, from 24 to 25, while Northumberland has remained stationary at 20. Norfolk, on the other hand, has fallen off from 16 to 6. Of the counties which last year did not reach beyond single figures four have now passed over this boundary,—viz., Cumberland, 10 societies; Gloucester 12; Leicester 12; and Somerset 11. Nottingham, Wiltshire, and Worcester present lists of nine societies each. Bedford, Sussex, and Westmorland, which last year possessed two each, have now risen—the first to three, and the second and third to four each, while Bucks, which then could produce but one society, now has eight. Oxford, one of the five counties absent from the list last year, now appears for one society, but the remaining four counties — Cambridge, Hereford, Huntingdon, and Rutland — are still not to be found in the return. In Wales the number has increased from 16 to 27. Of the 752 societies comprehended in the return 436 have sent in the required statements, while 240 have neglected to do so, and 76 have been actually dissolved. The number of members enrolled in the various societies at the close of the year was 173,422, of which 86,340, or nearly half, belonged to Lancashire. As regards the number of members in each individual society, the minimum (9) is found in a society in Worcestershire, the maximum (31,030) in a society in Lancashire. A very large proportion of the societies consist of less than 100 members. The total number of members admitted during the year amounted to 36,700 and the withdrawals to 14,039, being a gain of 22,563. Nearly two-thirds of this increase are due to Lancashire alone, the admissions in that county being 19,165 and the withdrawals 5,072. The total sum received or credited on shares from the commencement of each society to the 31st of December last amounted to £1,240,274, of which £1,048,096 remained in force. With but very few exceptions this capital is represented by shares of £1 each. A few of the societies however, have shares of £5 each, and one has shares as low as 5s each. The amount received on shares during the year was £619,088, and the amount withdrawn £256,360. The total existing capital of £1,048,096, distributed over the total number, 173,423 existing members, gives an average holding of a little over £6. Of the total amount of share capital (£1,048,096), very nearly two-thirds—viz., £640,854,—is held by members in Lancashire alone. York, the next in order, shows a capital of £219,664; the two counties combined absorbing no less than £860,523 of the total, leaving only £187,568 to be accounted for among the whole of the remaining counties. The objects for which the several societies are founded do not appear to have varied in any way during the year; they still include grocery and provisions generally, tailoring, shoemaking, drapery, &c. The total amount paid for goods bought during the year was £3,986,754, and the total amount received for goods sold £4,455,596. The profit realised during the year was £376,924. The quantity of goods sold in the year by some of the societies is extremely large. Thus we find one society in Lancashire selling goods to the extent of almost a quarter of a million sterling—viz., £240,122, a second for £224,375, a third for £175,044, a fourth for £141,845, a fifth for £135,175, and a sixth for £87,614. Of the £376,924 profit realised during the year more than one-fifth—viz., £77,007—has been by four societies in Lancashire, the gains in these several societies being £31,931, £18,163, £16,191, and £10,722. The county next in order is York, which returns three societies for £9,420, £6,381, and £5,930 respectively. The profits are divisible among the members according to the rules of the several societies. The total expenditure of the year for wages, rent, taxes, work, repairs, &c., did not amount to more than £235,454, being a little over five per cent. upon the sum realised by the sales. The total value of the assets and property of the various societies amounted to £1,009,849, and the liabilities to £334,561, leaving a surplus of £675,288.

TERRIFIC SHOWER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent says:—"On September 25 a meteorological phenomenon occurred in the region in and near Philadelphia which is regarded as without a parallel in American history. For several days previously the weather had been cool and pleasant, the thermometer ranging in the neighbourhood of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, the sun shining brightly, and the country exhibiting all the glories of the American Indian summer. Suddenly on the afternoon of the 25th the sky was overcast, and a storm, which, as near as can be ascertained, travelled at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and covered a path four miles in width, passed over the city from north to south. It passed by so quickly that it did not last over ten minutes, yet during that short period it did immense damage. A terrific hurricane, a deluge of rain, and a shower of huge hailstones accompanied it. The wind blew down flagstaffs and carried away everything movable; the rain turned the streets into torrents, and the hailstones broke all the skylights and at least 500,000 window panes in the city. These stones averaged an inch in diameter, and were hurled against the windows with a force that no glass could withstand. The storm did not continue over ten minutes, and after it passed away everything was as bright as before, though the temperature was a little warmer. In the evening there was a beautiful aurora. Glass has risen thirty per cent., glaziers' wages have doubled."

VISIT OF THE REV. PETER M'KENZIE.

This well-known minister, who has risen from the labours of the coal mine to a position of eminence in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, was engaged by the teachers of the Blackhill Wesleyan Sunday School, to enable them to recruit the exchequer of their institution, which has suffered of late through the commercial depression even yet existing in this district, by a sermon and lecture on Tuesday last. The effort, in spite of the unfavourable weather, was a complete success, and as regards the satisfaction with which the labours of the reverend gentleman were received, there seems but one opinion—that of unqualified approbation.

The sermon delivered in the Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel, in the afternoon, to a crowded audience, was from Zechariah vi., 12 and 13.

In the evening, Mr McKenzie delivered his much-admired lecture on "The Tongue: its use and abuse," in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, which was well filled by a respectable audience. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. James Faulkner, the Chairman, the Rev. Richard Petch, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced

The Lecturer, who spoke of the power of expressing his thoughts by speech, as a grand distinguishing mark between man and the brute creation. He thought it would take a long course of instruction in grammar before the monkey tribe, from which some say man is descended, could acquire the power of speech. What power there was in the tongue. By the command of the officer, the army went forth to battle, and hundreds were slain. Life and death was in the tongue. He showed also the power which the tongue had wielded in the pulpit, the senate on the platform, &c., in all ages. In dealing with the abuses of the unruly member, he first referred to that which is now so common, frivolous conversation. He afterwards noticed other bad uses of the tongue, as lying, evil speaking, detracting. Anecdotes and illustrations of the most forcible and laughter-provoking description rolled forth from his giant memory and prolific imagination in such rapid succession during the course of the lecture, that the laughter and applause had hardly died away before it was again provoked by his fertile wit or withering sarcasm.

At the close, a vote of thanks, coupled with an invitation to repeat his visit, was enthusiastically awarded to the lecturer.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Chairman, and the meeting was concluded with the benediction.

The finances of the Sunday School will have received as great an addition by this effort as the most sanguine of the teachers could expect.

THE HORSE SHOE.

Of all the unnatural and barbarous devices to which civilisation resorts in the case of those animals that serve man, the iron horseshoe seems the most extraordinary. The reason why our words sound astonishing is because nobody really does "come to consider it." For centuries we have all gone on nailing a rigid plate of metal to the hoof of our beasts of burden, until people are startled by hearing anybody question the propriety of the practice. The village blacksmith, with the horses foot in his leathern lap, rasping, paring, and searing the crust; trimming the frog, and setting the hot shoe; driving long nails into the hoof; drawing and clenching them; and finishing all off with a touch of the big file, is among the most regular of sights. It seems as natural that the shoemaker should try the tape and fit the sliding rule to some pretty little feminine foot which stands in need of Balmorals or Hessians. Yet when we come to look at the hoof of a horse, the iron ring of the smith is surely a brutal and a bungling affair. First of all, the driving of the nails constantly leads to the pricking of some valuable or useful animal, and occasionally lames it for life. Even if the farrier never makes such a mistake the studs tear and weaken the structure of the hoof, especially when they are of the shelly kind; and they play mischief with its proper symmetry and growth. So far as natural fitness goes, we might as well arm human toe-nails with metal rims rivetted through the substance as put all this carpentry and metallurgic work upon that horny nail which we call the hoof. But the evil only begins here. Unless the iron shoe be carefully placed, the level of the horse's limb is destroyed, and nature is thrown out of gear. That is especially the case with cart horses, which are shod with high-heeled abominations that causes all kinds of anguish and lameness. Then the jar and weight, as well as the hardness and coldness of the metal are bad qualities, tending to damage the foot or to give the horse pain; and when the animal overreaches the iron toe inflicts much more serious bruises and wounds on the front legs than the natural hoof would leave. But the worst effect of all is that the beautiful provision of nature in the substance of the horse's foot, to qualify him for his service to us, is utterly destroyed. When subjected to pressure, the hoof of those animals which have cloven feet opens visibly, so as to take the contact with the ground lightly, and to give a broader basis. The single *Ungula* of the horse, or ass, or mule would act in the same manner if it were not fettered in a rigid ring of iron. We believe that this violation of natural arrangements causes more falls, and sends more valuable animals to the knackers, than any other cause; for the elasticity of the equine foot is necessary to a sure step, and the thick bar of metal kills the special quality and cramps the hoof-wall out of its natural spread and strength.—Telegraph.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF DRESS.

On Monday evening, the Rev. Archdeacon Prest, M.A., delivered the opening lecture of the session 1867-8, before a very large audience, in the Newcastle Church Institute in Percy Street—Dr Embleton in the chair. The lecturer, for upwards of an hour, highly entertained, and also instructed, his audience by the very humorous and happy manner in which he sketched (with the aid of many large and well-drawn diagrams, and illustrated by quotations from the satirical and other delineators of dress of the several times referred to) the peculiarities of costumes in England, past and present. The lecture assumed the form of a rambling historical disquisition on dress, prefaced by the remark that, observing the various fashions and styles of dress depicted on the diagrams, it was extremely difficult to distinguish those pertaining to the past from those of the present day; an examination of the former coupled with the observation of the latter convinces them that limits were set to the mensions and contrivances even of the French *modiste*. Having noticed most of the articles of dress worn at various times by our ancestors; having pointed out how the ladies had appropriated, one after the other, the hat, the buttons—even the largest—the waistcoat, the collar, &c., formerly considered so exclusively the apparel of men, and spoken of the chignon and other of the thousand and one delicate and ingenious combinations of feminine attire, the lecture concluded with the following, being the very latest edict from Paris (and which may be taken as a sample of the humour with which he invested the whole subject):—That brown hair was utterly and under all conceivable circumstances during the present winter inadmissible in good society. Further, that for the present season, black hair, with light eyebrows, or ebony eyebrows, with blonde or auburn hair, could alone be permitted, and that the appointed hue of the complexion for the season would be pearl white, of slightly dull and ashey shade, and finally that the mouth would be worn slightly open. During his lecture, Mr Prest introduced diagrams, from sketches taken on the Northumberland Cricket Ground on the 27th of last month, of costumes as seen by some observant eye, and forwarded to him a few days ago. The sketches were of six ladies in the costume, of course, of the present day, and on which the lecturer commented in his satirical and quaint manner. A lady's bonnet, worn 40 years ago, was produced, and also added to the amusement of the audience.—At the close, votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer and to the chairman, the chairman remarking in proposing the former vote that he did not doubt the ven. archdeacon purposed some day to tell them in what correct costume should consist; what the effect on the world in general had been of the continual change of costume which he had chronicled; and, in fact, draw a moral lesson from the subject.

MAYORS OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.—Mr Henry Angus, it is understood, has consented to stand as Mayor of Newcastle next year. Mr Angus has been fifteen years in the Council, and was sheriff two years ago. Mr Mawson is spoken of as sheriff next year. Mr Mawson has been nine years in the Council. Mr Newall is likely to be elected Mayor of Gateshead unanimously.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. Silvertop, A. Town, and T. Wilson, Esqrs.

ASSAULT.

John Graham, Leadgate, pitman, was charged by Mary Palmer, of the same place, with assaulting her on the 27th ult.—Fined 10s and costs.

Peter Grant, Consett, labourer, was apprehended by P.C. Thompson on a charge of assaulting Wm. Harrison, at Consett, early on the morning of the 13th inst.—Fined 10s and costs, or sent to prison for one month.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Patrick Keenan was charged by P.C. Thompson with having been found on premises at Consett for an unlawful purpose on the 13th inst.—Committed to prison for one month.

TRESPASSING.

Thomas Leadbitter, Wm. Moss, John Beldon, and John Norton, of Blackhill, were charged by Joseph Armstrong, game-watcher, with trespassing on lands in pursuit of game at Shotley Grove, belonging to John Annandale and Sons, on the 29th ult. A witness proved seeing the defendants hunting with two dogs.—This being their first offence they were fined 2s 8d and costs.

STEALING FRUIT.

John Simpson, of Annandale, and John Charlton, of Ebchester, boys, were charged by Edward Dixon, farmer, Ebchester, with unlawfully entering his orchard and stealing fruit therefrom on the 5th inst.—They were each fined 2s 6d and costs.

BASTARDY.

George Cranston, Dipton, mason, was charged with being the putative father of Jane Burdon's illegitimate child.—Order made for 1s per week, owing to it being the third child.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

John Swinburne, Benfieldside, painter, was apprehended by P.C. Smith on the 6th inst., and remanded till the 14th, on a charge of having feloniously cut and wounded Wm. Burnnet, at Shotley Bridge, on the 5th inst.—The case was dismissed; the prosecutor might take steps for an aggravated assault.

RECOGNITION SERVICES AT CONSETT.

Religious services in connection with the public recognition of the Rev. D. M. Macgregor, were commenced on Sunday last, when Dr Paterson of Glasgow preached three sermons; in the morning at Rowley, in the afternoon at Consett in the Town Hall, and in the evening in the Baptist Chapel at Highgate. The sermons were characterised by those qualities which have gained for Dr Paterson his present position—a thorough determination to expound his text, whether men will hear or forbear;—an entire absence of effort after popular applause, and a manly fearlessness in uttering what is true. Combined with this there was a calm simplicity and a genuine though undemonstrative earnestness which mellowed discourses which would otherwise have almost repelled some minds by their rugged massiveness. Both at Highgate and at Consett there were excellent congregations.

On Monday morning the ordination took place in the Consett Town Hall, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr Grant, of Templeton and several others. The Rev. J. Brooks conducted the service and called upon Mr Menzies, of Broomley to read and pray.

The usual questions were then put to Mr Macgregor by Mr Gibb, of Wolsingham, a fellow-student. These having been briefly answered to the satisfaction of the ministerial brethren, Mr Edwards, of Hartlepool, offered prayer on behalf of the young minister. Dr Paterson then gave the charge, taking as his text, Titus 1, 9, and from this showed the nature of the christian ministry; of the christian church, and of the various qualities which he wished to characterize the ministry of one whom he had known from a child. In words of great weight he urged his young brother to hold fast the faithful word; to make the expounding of God's Book the chief object of his life as a christian minister; and expressed his confidence in him as one worthy of being publicly recognised and a minister of Christ. Mr Hanson then addressed the church on their duties to his brother who was thus publicly set apart, and in a few words ran over these various duties in such a manner as manifested perfect familiarity with his subject. Almost everything seemed to be touched upon and the result was a distinct impression on the minds of his hearers of what God expected from them.

Mr Addey, of Darlington, having offered prayer, the services closed.

There could be only one opinion of the deep solemnity which pervaded the entire proceedings. As one expressed it, the day was never to be forgotten.

The divines having retired to their temporary abodes, the hall was at once entered by those who had charge of providing tea, the cost of which was defrayed by members and friends. Under their hands its appearance speedily changed. All became bustle. Seats were removed, and tables brought in. Then came the ladies with tea utensils each of them taking their stand at their posts, ready to supply creature comforts to all-comers. Nor were there wanting plenty to consume the eatables. From four o'clock to six tea and cake disappeared with delightful speed. To all appearance the tea and the manner of serving it gave general satisfaction to all. Tea being past the scene was again changed. It was now a public meeting with the young minister in the chair. The hall was completely filled. The chairman having given out a hymn which was heartily sung by the meeting led by the choir under the leadership of Mr Walker, of Blackhill, Mr Addey read the striptures and prayed, after which the chairman called upon Rev. J. Brooks, his colleague, to address the meeting, who gave the young minister a most cordial and hearty welcome to his new sphere of labour, and in words of great brotherly kindness expressed his determination to make the position of his young brother thoroughly comfortable. Then followed Mr Bontems, of Middlesbro', the Rev. A. Grant, of Brough, and Mr Adey, of Darlington, who uttered words of cordial sympathy with the present movement.

The Chairman then called on his tutor, Dr. Paterson, to address the meeting, who delivered a speech full of wise, fatherly counsel to all present, making a profound impression on the meeting. His words will not soon be forgotten, especially that part of it in which he urged his hearers to think as hopefully as possible of our common nature, and expressed his own complete satisfaction with the era in which he was born, thinking it a least as good as any one the world has ever seen.

Messrs Hanson and Menzies having said a few words, one of the deacons proposed, and another seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to brethren who had come from a distance to give their services.

Dr. Paterson then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting dispersed.

Unquestionably the influence of these services will be to give a fresh impetus to the movements of our Baptist brethren. But another day of quiet spiritual enjoyment was in store, marred only by one thing—the absence and illness of Mr Walters, of Newcastle, whose lecture on the Baptists had been publicly announced for Monday, and whose presence would have been one of the chief features of Tuesday's proceedings.

At eleven o'clock the ministers' conference took place in Highgate Chapel. Owing to various causes very many of the ministers were unavoidably absent. The chief feature of the conference was a paper read by Mr Tymms, of Berwick, on "The education question."

After the conference there was a public dinner, followed by a meeting of the ministers.

Then came a public meeting in Highgate Chapel. Mr Brooks occupied the chair, and in a few invigorating remarks opened out the business of the evening by calling on Mr Edwards, of Hartlepool, who gave a speech upon the necessity of vitality in our members and ministers. He was followed by Messrs Menzies and Tymms, the latter giving tone to the entire meeting by a thoughtful speech on prayer. He was followed by Messrs Williams, of North Shields; Addey, of Darlington; and Gibb, of Wolsingham, who all seemed to have caught up the spirit of the remarks on prayer, and to deepen the feelings caused thereby. As a most appropriate conclusion, Mr Brooks called upon Mr Hanson to pray.

After a vote of thanks to the ministers, the meeting joined in singing a hymn with thorough earnestness, and the benediction having been pronounced the services were finished.

This has proved a time of great refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and is looked on only as the commencement of the most determined effort to storm the kingdom of Satan and to spread the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

The effort in Consett is regarded by the Baptists of this neighbourhood as the first step to the fuller spread of their principles, which have for more than 200 years maintained their position among us. The services in the Town Hall have been encouraging. The class of hearers are largely those who would go to no other place. It ought to be mentioned that one or two ladies of the congregation gathered money enough by private effort to provide a Bible, Hymn Book and platform furnishings for the hall, thus making the platform comfortable and beautiful.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST HOME AND COLONIAL MISSIONS.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapels at Shotley Bridge, Consett, Castleside, and Leadgate, by the Revs. R. Shields, Hexham (deputation); T. Southron, Blackhill; A. Lattimer, Shotley Bridge; and J. Welford, Leadgate. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the congregations at the various places were good, and the collections taken in aid of the missions were of a liberal character. The annual missionary meeting was held at Consett on Monday evening, the Rev. Thos. Southron presiding. In opening the meeting he threw out a few appropriate remarks, which were followed by capital speeches from the Revs. J. Downie, Shotley Bridge; and Mr P. Gibson. The speech of the deputation (the Rev. R. Shields) upon "The obligations imposed upon the Church to spread the Gospel among the heathen," was good, and was delivered in a stirring manner; but the speech of the evening was given by the Rev. A. Lattimer. Having asserted in his introduction that Christ was not the genesis of dreams, but a faith; a power, he showed, by arguments of a weighty and convincing character, that Christianity as a power was invincible and irresistible. The most appropriate incidents in its chequered and unprecedented history were produced with a happy facility to clench what was predicated by the speaker, all of which proved to a demonstration that the Christian religion had been subjected to the test of time, to imperial opposition, to the antagonism of philosophy, to violent persecutions, and to heresy and schism, but had been invulnerable amid it all; and they also showed that she had not prospered by means of the sword and flattery, but by virtue of her own inherent power and energy had pursued her irresistible march, vanquishing prejudices, triumphing over Paganism, and mastering the deepest corruptions of human nature. Throughout, the meeting was a success. Similar meetings have been held during the week at Castleside, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge.

POETS' CORNER.

HOME.

HOME! where affection dwells,
 The brightest and the best;
Where every tender feeling swells
 The fond and faithful breast.

HOME! ah, it matters not,
 That wealth is not its guest;
'Tis not the most resplendent lot
 That proves the sweetest rest.

'Tis where the loving heart,
 Directs the willing hand;
And sorrow hath no power to part
 The heaven-cemented band.

Where the strong spirit bears
 The burdens of the weak;
And each one with the other shares
 The bliss true spirits seek.

'Tis where the weary soul,
 Faint with the march of life,
May get fresh glimpses of the goal
 To nerve it for the strife.

—It may perchance be found,
 In fair and stately halls;
Or where the forest trees grow round
 Some lowly cottage walls.

It may be where the breeze
 Blows freshly o'er the down;
Or where the sun but dimly sees
 Some smoke-enveloped town.

'Tis home! it matters not,
 Dim smoke or balmy air,
Fair marble halls or lowly cot
 If love and trust are there.

Such a home on earth,
 Where Faith, and Hope, and Love,
Fair visitants of heavenly birth,
 Point to a home above.

—*Sunday at Home.*

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant more learned than their ears.—Shakespeare.

The end of man is an action and not a thought, though it were of the noblest.—Carlyle.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—Lavater.

Like a morning dream, life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the reason of everything becomes more clear. What has puzzled us before seems less mysterious, and the crooked paths look straighter as we approach the end.—Richter.

The guardian angel of life sometimes flies so high that man cannot see it; but he always is looking down upon us, and will soon hover near us.—Richter.

The contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.—Cicero.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose, to a life beyond life.—Milton.

Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood.—Shakespeare.

It is not strange that that early love of the heart should come back, as it so often does, when the dim eye is brightening with its last light. It is not strange that the freshest fountains the heart has ever known in its wastes should bubble up anew when the life-blood is growing stagnant. It is not strange that a bright memory should come to a dying old man, as the sunshine breaks across the hills at the close of a stormy day; nor that in the light of that ray, the very clouds that made the day dark should grow gloriously beautiful.—Hawthorn.

Of all the agonies in life that which is most poignant and harrowing,—that which for the time annihilates reason, and leaves our whole organisation one lacerated mangled heart—is the conviction that we have been deceived where we placed the trust of love.—Bulwer Lytton.

It is an impressive truth that sometimes in the very lowest forms of duty, less than which would rank a man as a villain; there is, nevertheless, the sublimest ascent of self-sacrifice. To do less would class you as an object of eternal scorn, to do so much presumes the grandeur of heroism.—De Quincey.

Every man has two educations—that which is given to him and the other that which he gives to himself. Of the two kinds the latter is by far the most valuable. Indeed, all that is most worthy in a man he must work out and conquer for himself. It is that constitutes our real and best nourishment. What we are merely *taught* seldom nourishes the mind like that which we teach ourselves.—Tynman.

When flatterers meet, the Devil goes to his dinner.—De Foe.

People have no right to make fools of themselves, unless they have no relations to blush for them.—Haliburton.

Nothing is more moving to man than the spectacle of reconciliation: our weaknesses are thus indemnified, and are not too costly, being the price we pay for the hour of forgiveness; and the archangel, who has never felt anger, has reason to envy the man who subdues it. When thou forgivest, the man who has pierced thy heart stands to thee in the relation of the sea-worm, that perforates the shell of the mussel, which straightway closes the wound with a pearl.—Richter.

A faithful friend is better that gold, is a medicine for misery, an only possession.—Burton.

Rare is true love; true friendship is still rarer.—La Fontaine.

The veil that covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy—Bulwer Lytton.

The three indispensables of genius are understanding, feeling, and perseverance. The three things that enrich genius are contentment of mind, the cherishing of good thoughts, and exercising the memory.—Southey.

The happiness of life consists like the day, not in single flashes (of light) but in one continuous mild serenity. The most beautiful period of the heart's existence is in the calm equable light, even although it be only moonshine or twilight. Now the mind alone can obtain for us this heavenly cheerfulness and peace.—Richter.

Hours are golden links;—God's token reaching Heaven.—Dickens.

Leaves seem light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable,—they even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing He has given us a lesson, not to deny the stout-heartedness within, because we see the lightsomeness without.—Leigh Hunt.

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.—Channing.

Manners are the shadows of virtues.—Sydney Smith.

There are but three classes of men: the retrograde, the stationary, and the progressive.—Lavater.

A memory without a blot or contamination must be an exquisite treasure,—an inexhaustible source of pure refreshment.—Charlotte Bronte.

Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God, and sweet passages running deep beneath external nature, give their thoughts intercourse with higher intelligences, which strengthens and consoles them, and of which the the labourers on the surface do not even dream.—Longfellow.

Fun gives you a forcible hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no.—Garrick.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.—Washington Irving.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr Justice Blackburn and Mr Justice Mellor are the judges who have been selected to try the Fenian prisoners at the special commission.

THE PREMIER.—There is no foundation whatever for the report that the Earl of Derby intends to retire immediately from office.

The Athenæum hears that Her Majesty, of her own proper motion, has written to Lord Derby, suggesting that a fitting provision should be made for the widow of Professor Faraday.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We have already announced that Parliament will meet on the 19th of November to grant supplies for the Abyssinian expedition. The Times, in mentioning the same fact, states that the session will be for three weeks.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich is confined to his house from a violent sprain of the knee-joint and ankle, attended with an extensive effusion of blood. On Friday morning, however, it was announced that Dr Goulburn was progressing favourably.

Much surprise has been caused at Constantinople by the announcement that the Earl of Zetland had appointed Fuad Pasha to be district Grand Master of Freemasons in Turkey. Very few people were aware that his Highness had any connection with the craft.

The matrimonial engagement between the King of Bavaria and the Duchess Sophia is semi-officially announced to have been broken off by mutual consent. The King entertained a decided disinclination to the match, and the Duchess Sophia formally released his Majesty from the engagement.

The Court Circular announces that Prince Arthur is suffering from a modified attack of small-pox. He is under the care of Dr Carr, of Blackheath, and is progressing most favourably. It is believed he contracted the disease in the Highlands.

The magistrates at Sheffield, on Saturday, committed for trial at the Doncaster Sessions, a manufacturer who had hitherto borne an excellent character, on a charge of having sold indecent and obscene pictures which were inserted in pocket knives, scarf pins, &c. The case will be tried at the sessions this week.

The Sunday Gazette and the Observer state that the announcement of Mr Thornton's appointment as the successor of Sir F. Bruce at Washington is premature. It appears, however, to be premature simply to the extent that the acceptance or refusal of the appointment by Mr Thornton cannot be known for a short time.

The price of wheat continues to advance, and, though the Mark Lane Express of Monday night thinks it reasonable to expect some relaxation when field labour is diminished, there is a general concurrence in the information that the crop throughout Europe is below an average. In some of the Continental markets there are occasional symptoms of weakness, but generally the markets are firm.

The last episode in the nautical tragedy of San Juan Luz is this:—The poor pilot who was killed left six children, the whole of whom the Empress has taken in charge.

Messrs Kingscote and Grissell, as representatives of the shareholders in Overend, Gurney, and Co., have issued a circular, stating that, in addition to the 12s in the pound already paid to the creditors, a further dividend of 3s in the pound will, they believe, shortly be distributed. They add an earnest hope that, if this be effected, an ample period will be allowed for the payment of the remaining 5s and the accrued interest.

THE BANQUET TO THE EARL OF DERBY AT MANCHESTER.—In addition to the distinguished guests announced, we (Manchester Courier) understand that the following have also signified their intention to be present:—The Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Admiral Hornby, Major-General Lindsay, and Lord Donligh. We also understand that the Countess of Derby and various other ladies of rank and distinction will grace the proceedings by their presence. Tickets for the banquet are being readily disposed of.

The Earl of Rosse continues in the same low condition. Having rallied slightly on Monday for a short time, he was able to sign the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr Blackburne, recently deceased. Had this appointment not been made, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Chancellorship of the university, the right of selection would revert to the Crown, but under present circumstances it would rest with the senate of the universities in case of such a vacancy.

DESTRUCTION OF HANTS REFORMATORY BY FIRE.—The Hants Reformatory at Netley Marsh, near Southampton, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening, with the exception of the farm and the new portion of the Reformatory. All the boys are safely housed in the various residences in the neighbourhood, the clergyman of the parish taking charge of 20 of them. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally, and not maliciously, by some of the boys, as first thought.

THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.—The Dublin Express announces that a monster meeting of protestants is about to be held in Hillsborough, to express their sentiments respecting the threatened attack upon the Church Establishment, and take measures for vindicating their rights. It is expected to be a formidable demonstration as regards the character and numbers who will attend. A meeting was held in the same place in 1834, when the Appropriation Clause was proposed, and it is intended to hold this on the 30th instant, which is the anniversary of that remarkable assembly.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.—The Times says it is not very clear why the inconvenience of a November session was not avoided by procuring a conditional grant for the Abyssinian expedition from the House of Commons last August. It will manifestly be too late for Parliament to exercise any effective control over the application of its grant. Active operations ought, in fact, to have commenced before the debate can begin and if any mistakes have been committed it will be scarcely possible to repair them.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—On Saturday the annual meeting of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes was held at Manchester. The number of institutes affiliated with the union is 121, and the number of members connected with them 24,600. With regard to the attendance in the Government science classes, Lancashire contrasts favourably with Yorkshire and, indeed, with the whole of the country. Out of 6,552 members receiving technical education in England, Lancashire alone has 1,939, thus standing at the head of the list, the number in the London district being 1,290, whilst Yorkshire has but 370.

A FAMILY NEARLY POISONED.—A family have narrowly escaped death by poisoning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Some flour in which arsenic had been mixed for destroying vermin, was purchased at an auction sale, and was supposed to be pure flour. A portion was used in gravy for the family dinner, and all who partook of it were shortly afterwards seized with the usual symptoms of poisoning. Medical aid was obtained, and the necessary remedies applied, but in one instance it is feared that the patient will not recover.

A FORTUNATE SOLDIER.—The story is current that a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards has suddenly come into an immense fortune. The intelligence reached a lawyer that a gentleman of vast wealth had died in India without leaving a will behind him. Upon inquiries the solicitor saw reason to believe that a shepherd at Dunrobin was the next heir. To the intelligence being communicated to him, the canny Scot declined to have anything to do with the business; but, he said, "I have a son in the Scots Fusilier Guards; you may go to him and see what he will do." The lawyer went, and receiving an order from the son, sailed for India, where he found that the private in the Guards had come into a property estimated at from £700,000 to £1,000,000.—Glasgow Citizen.

LORD STANLEY AND STATE CHURCHES.—The report that communications had passed between Lord Stanley and the Papal Government on the subject of a State provision for the Irish Catholic clergy is officially contradicted. The contradiction is entirely satisfactory, for, though it is a favourite mode of procedure, it is a most objectionable one to seek to avoid the pressure of one difficulty by creating another, under the idea that the one will balance the other. There has, however, appeared no contradiction of the reported decision of the Catholic Prelates, and assuming the report to be correct, the decision is not the less honourable because it was come to in anticipation of a contingency rather than in the face of it.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening last a lady named Mary Amod died at her residence in Brooklyn, at the age of 110 years. Her death was occasioned from injuries sustained by a fall some three weeks since. She was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1757. Her parents died when she was about two years of age, and she lived to see the close of the revolutionary war, of which she often spoke; also of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. She was one of that band of women who, during the war of 1812, assisted in throwing up the fortifications on Fort Greene. Her habits were very regular throughout her life; she was always active, and seldom in ill-health. She has five children living, the oldest being seventy years of age, and the youngest fifty-five. Her descendants number 160, reaching to the fifth generation.—New York, World.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—An extraordinary narrative of supposed crime is supplied by a correspondent from Staffordshire. In the south-western portion of the county, there are a number of disused mining shafts, and a few days ago, some charcoal burners at work near one of these went to the shaft to obtain water, which had accumulated there. Presently the bucket brought up portions of female dress, and then a bag containing the remains of an infant. Upon the body an inquest was held, and the coroner directed a further search of the shaft, and this being made, the remains of another infant and those of a child six years old were discovered. The legs of the last were tied, and presented other indications leading to the conclusion that it had been murdered. There is reason to believe that the pit has been the scene of some deed of crime, but the remarkable feature is that no children have been missed for many years past.

WIFE KILLING IN LIVERPOOL.—A very deplorable case of wife killing occurred in Liverpool on Saturday evening last. It appears that a man, named James Hoban, and his wife kept a beerhouse in Maguire Street, off Vauxhall Road, and that in the course of the evening a quarrel took place, when the husband seized an ale tap and struck his wife a frightful blow in the abdomen, from the effects of which the poor woman died at three o'clock on Sunday morning. Dr. Samuells who had been called in to attend upon the unfortunate woman, found, on making an examination, a dangerous puncture in the abdomen, which had all the appearance of having been caused by some sharp instrument. The woman's dress was also cut through, and his strengthened the doctor's opinion that the wound was caused by a knife. The poor woman, however, before she expired, stated that the injury was caused by an ale tap. On the husband of the deceased being taken into custody and searched a large clasp-knife was found in his possession. The prisoner was on Monday brought before the magistrates and remanded. It transpired during the brief examination that the deceased was a woman of very violent temper, and that about a week ago she had cut her husband's eye clean out of his head and blinded him. The quarrel which resulted in her death originated in a dispute about the funeral expenses of one of their children, which was at the very time lying dead upstairs in the house.

THE NEW REFORM ACT.—OPINION OF MR TOMLINSON, Q.C.—TENEMENT OCCUPIERS ENTITLED TO VOTE.—Mr Tomlinson, Q.C., to whom the overseers of Bishopwearmouth referred their case on the rating of tenemented property under the provisions of the New Reform Act, has delivered his opinion. The case states that Bishopwearmouth contains 3,290 houses wholly let off into separate and distinct tenements, having in common a street door, and then proceeds to give illustrations of houses let off into separate tenements, and also houses where the lower floor is occupied by the owner, and the upper storeys are let off to tenants, for the latter of which, under the Small Tenement Act, the owners are rated. The following is Mr Tomlinson's statement:—I am of opinion that in all the instances above mentioned where parts of houses have been occupied as separate dwellings, and the owners have been legally rated for such separate dwellings under the provisions of the Small Tenements Act, 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 99, the liability of the owners to be so rated has ceased, and that the owners are not now legally liable to be so rated instead of the occupiers. The words "not separately rated" in the exception in the 7th section of 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 102, must, I think, necessarily imply non-liability to be separately rated, otherwise the persons levying the rate would have a power to narrow or extend the franchise by rating at their own discretion the owners or occupiers. The specific exception must, therefore, in my opinion, be limited to cases where the inmates of apartments or lodgings are not liable to be separately rated as occupiers of separate dwellings; in such cases the owners must be rated at the full rateable value, the power of compounding at a reduced rate being determined. I apprehend that the most prudent course, in such cases, would be to insert the owner's name in the column appropriated both to occupier and owner, and in the column applicable to description the house might be stated, in the terms of the Act, to be "wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated." I am of opinion generally that the overseers must assess the poor rate on the description of houses mentioned in the foregoing case in precisely the same manner as if the Small Tenements' Act had never passed, and as was lawfully done before the passing of that Act.

A LADY ATTACKED BY A RAM.—Miss Thompson, of Bristol, who is on a visit, for the benefit of her health, at Oldbury-upon-Severn, was a day or two since walking in a field where sheep were depastured, when a large ram knocked her down, and afterwards "butted" her. Her cries brought some men from a neighbouring field, in which they were working, to her assistance, and her assailant was driven off. Her injuries were confined to a fright and some bruises.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A PORPOISE IN THE RIVER AVON.—About six o'clock on Sunday morning, a porpoise was discovered in the old river, near the Tottersdown locks, when two boatmen, named Bailey and Gill, gave chase to it in their boats, and succeeded in driving it as far as the new railway bridge on the proposed Bristol and Radstock line, but finding their efforts useless, they sent a lad for Messrs Hallen and Richardson, who lived near, who were speedily on the spot, armed with a fowling-piece and a rifle. The excitement of the chase then commenced, and for a long time it was decidedly in favour of the porpoise, it being frequently struck with shot and rifle bullets on the back, but all to no use, the toughness of the skin causing the bullets to glance off. They, however, continued their task, the fish leading them a gallant race up and down the river, until, about ten minutes past nine, Mr Richardson shot the porpoise in the under part of the belly behind the fin, and about ten minutes after it was successfully landed by the boatmen, when it was found to be a fine female fish, measuring from the nose to the tip of the tail four feet three inches, and round the girth thirty-two inches. This is the first porpoise that has been seen as far up the river for nearly forty-five years. The chase was witnessed by from 200 to 300 people.—*Bristol paper.*

EARL RUSSELL'S RUMOURED ILLNESS.—On Saturday week the *John Bull* announced the illness of Lord Russell. Our contemporary, in its issue of Monday, referring to his lordship's contradiction, says:—"We think it due to ourselves to say that our informant was a member of his lordship's own house at least equally distinguished with Lord John. That peer writes to us:—'I certainly heard a guest at the house where I was staying say that, either he himself or his correspondent saw Earl Russell brought from the boat on the lake of Killarney in a fit.' We were perfectly aware that every effort had been made to hush up the circumstance, but surely that Earl Russell was not very well, and had to decline an invitation at Belfast (when the Lord Lieutenant was there), were admitted facts. As we have said, none more rejoice than ourselves that Earl Russell has recovered, but we are still of opinion that the noble earl's health has not been of the best, and that it was not wished to make it known."

IMPRESSIONABLE PEOPLE.—It is said that a wag once kept staring up at the lion over the gate of Northumberland House, and, when he had collected a crowd, declared that he saw the lion wag his tail. In a little while one and another saw it too, and at last they all saw it. The story is one of the common stock, and the trick has perhaps often been played. If Erasmus be trustworthy—and he seems in earnest—a notable instance took place in his time. In the Colloquy headed "Exorcisms"—which may have been written while he was in England—he states that a friend, whom he names Polus, and others were riding in the neighbourhood of Richmond, under a perfectly cloudless sky. Polus fixed his eye on the heavens, made a cross, and cried, "May God avert the omen!" The hoaxer assured his friends that he saw an immense dragon, with fiery horns and a curly tail. On their wondering denial he begged them to look very steadily in the direction he pointed out. Presently one saw it, then another, then others; and in three days the prodigy was all over England. The commentator makes the Richmond to be in Yorkshire, probably because Richmond in Surrey, when Erasmus was in England, had very recently been named by Henry the Seventh; but we think it likely enough that the new Richmond was meant. To this day there are those who distinctly see the sun dance on Easter morning; but the phenomenon is most perceptible when the luminary is looked at in a bucket of water, especially if the floor be shaky.—*Athenæum.*

THE COLENSO DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty created by the Colenso scandal, and the proposed action of the Bishop of Capetown as the Metropolitan of the Church of South Africa, is perpetually forcing to the surface ugly questions as to the relation of the State and the Mother Church to the proposed *free* Churches in the Colonies. The Bishop of Capetown has practically laid the axe to the root of the tree, by interpreting the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to mean that the Colonial Churches are "voluntary religious associations," but this interpretation is not consistent with the object for which the Colonial Church was founded and endowed. In some cases the bishoprics have been endowed wholly or in part by individual lay members of the Mother Church; and it will be remembered that the particular bishopric over which Bishop Gray presides was wholly endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts. Now, Miss Burdett Coutts is not quite so latitudinarian in her views with respect to the relationship between the Colonial Church and the Mother Church as Bishop Gray, and as she founded the Bishopric of Capetown as a member of the English Church, and with the object and intention that it should be subject to the Crown and laws of the Church, the same as the English Church, she does not quite concur in the off-hand proposal to make the Church of South Africa independent of both. Her solicitor says, we think very properly, that "since the Bishop of Capetown has assumed the position of a Bishop of a voluntary Church, it is reasonable to expect that his first act of duty will be to relinquish an endowment which the founder provided with a totally different intention." We are afraid, however, that Bishop Gray will be as little disposed to give us funds provided with one object, and which he proposes to use for another, as Bishop Colenso has been to relinquish funds which he employs in a manner and for objects but little in accordance with the teachings of the Church to which he technically belongs.

CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS.—The mode in which our convicts are conveyed out of the country is made the subject of a long letter in the *Morning Herald.* The writer points out that there has just sailed from England for Western Australia, a ship of 874 tons burden, whose living cargo consists, besides the crew and a guard of 40 pensioners, of 280 highly criminal, depraved, and desperate men. Having inspected the Hougoumont, he says the entire arrangements are utterly bad. The whole 280 convicts are packed on the main deck as close as they possibly can be, in two rows, eighteen inches by six feet being the measure of each man's berth, 70 of them having to sleep in hammocks. The bulkheads may be more strongly protected with iron and nails than was formerly the case, and there are little arrangements in the way of carbine holes for enabling the guard to fire freely on the convicts in case of need.' Of prison discipline, of profitable occupation' or of industry, for a voyage of months, there was not a sign or a possibility. The writer does not hesitate to affirm that he thinks it very likely that there may be an outbreak amongst the convicts before the vessel arrives at Swan River. A few months ago we might have thought the police-van mania an impossible ebullition of the lawless mind; but a scene of carnage on the ocean, and resistance there to lawful authority, is quite as much within the range of possibility when a mixture of desperate men of the worst criminal type with Irish-American rowdies who consider themselves martyrs, constitutes three-fourths of the living beings cooped up in a convict ship.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BROCKLEY WHINS.—Early on Tuesday morning, a fatal accident occurred on the North-Eastern Railway, near Brockley Whins. It appears that about ten o'clock on Monday night, a young man named Brown, 22 years of age, who was employed as a fireman in the Railway Company's service, left his father's house near Brockley Whins Station, and went to a public-house at Boldon New Winning. He remained there drinking until about twelve o'clock, when, in company with another young man, he left to go home. They went on in company till near the station, when the young man left Brown, of whom nothing further was heard till about two o'clock, when his body was found lying on the line not far from the place. He was found in a frightfully mangled condition, having evidently been run over by a train. It is supposed that he had gone on the line for the purpose of going home, and, being intoxicated, had fallen down on the rails, as, otherwise, it is difficult to account for one so very familiar with the locality mistaking the road and getting run over. When found, he was within seventy yards of his own door. He was lying in the six-foot space, and had evidently been struck by the engine on the head, there being a large wound on the back of it.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Ald. Hunter), Ald. DODDS, and Mr H. PARKER.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.

Mary Quin was charged with having robbed James King of 2s 6d. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner accosted prosecutor in the Side, and whilst talking together, she suddenly put her hand into his waistcoat pocket, and stole half-a-crown, after which she ran away. King informed P.C. 38, who afterwards apprehended the prisoner. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Robert Hall was charged with assaulting and attempting to rob Anthony Gowans. About two o'clock on Sunday morning Gowans was in the public privy under the railway arches, Pilgrim Street, when the prisoner and another man looked in, and went away. They returned almost directly, and one said, "Is he here yet?" and the other man replied, "Yes, it's all right; he is here yet." The gas was then turned out, upon which Gowans ran past the men into Pilgrim Street. The prisoner followed, and threw Gowans down, and, holding him by the throat with one hand, began to rifle his pockets with the other. The cries of Gowans were heard by P.C. 22, Stephenson, who came up the street and caught the prisoner whilst he was upon prosecutor. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

STEALING CLOTHES.

James M'Kivitt was charged with being an accomplice in a robbery. On Tuesday afternoon last a woman, named Morton, living in Spring Garden Lane, locked the door of her house and went to purchase some goods; on returning she found that the door had been forced open and a suit of black clothes belonging to her husband stolen. Inquiries were made, and it was found that the stolen clothes had been pawned by a man who received them from the prisoner. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

ROBBING A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

Mary Bell and Mary Mason were charged with having robbed John Riches, a captain of a steamboat on the Tyne. On Friday night the prisoners stopped prosecutor, and asked him to treat them with some drink. He at first refused to go with them, but ultimately they won him over, and he accompanied them into a public house in the Groat Market, where they had some drink. After a while the prisoners left the public house, and then Riches, on putting his hand into his pocket, missed the money. In one purse he had £14 10s, and in another some silver and a gold ring and a silver ring. He never felt them take the money, but the robbery could have been committed by no other persons, as he had only been in their company. The police were informed and the prisoners apprehended. On Mason £5 17s 6d was found, and on Bell 1s. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Sessions.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS BASE COIN.

John McQuain was charged with attempting to pass base coin. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, the prisoner, was in the Steamboat Inn, Quayside, which was open for the accommodation of passengers by one of the Scotch steamers. He ordered some drink, and tendered in payment what the landlord found to be a base shilling. The coin was returned to the prisoner, who, after a short while, tendered a second counterfeit shilling, upon which he was given into the custody of a policeman. The case was remanded for a week.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.

Robert Bailiff was charged with having assaulted his wife and threatening to take her life. On Saturday night, the prisoner assaulted his wife by striking her on the head with a chair, while in their house in Buckingham Street, and he threatened to take her life if she did not leave the house. Mrs Bailiff stated that her husband had several times ill-used her. Inspector Walter Scott said he understood that about the new year three of the prisoner's children were ill of fever, and they were getting better, when he turned them into the passage resulting in a relapse and their death. The prisoner was sent to prison for six months.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Ald. DODDS and H. PARKER, Esq.

ALLEGED THEFT OF £45.

Thomas Myres, under-boots at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle, was charged with stealing the sum of £45. Alexander Pratt Menzies, head-boots at the same hotel, stated that on Saturday last he gave the prisoner orders to go to a bank and get a cheque cashed for £45. This cheque Menzies had received from a gentleman staying at the hotel about eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon. The prisoner, instead of returning immediately with the money, absconded and was not seen until late on the afternoon of the same day, when Menzies met him in Grey-street and asked him about the money. Myers replied that he had lost it. Remanded for a week.

ILL-TREATMENT TO A WIFE AND CHILD.

John Drew, living in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, was charged with violently ill-using his wife and his child, only five months old. During an altercation which took place in the house of the prisoner, he struck the infant with a poker, thereby causing such serious injuries as to require the case to be remanded.

THREATENING LIFE.

Wm. Blakey was charged with threatening the life of John Thain, a Newcastle Corporation official who looks after the drains. The prisoner had frequently annoyed Thain while engaged with his work in the streets. Ordered to find sureties.

MOOT HALL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Mr G. C. ATKINSON.

IMPUDENT BURGLARY.

Joseph Smollett, a tramp, hailing from Dundee, was charged with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Wm. Swinhoe, hind under Mr Hopper, of Kirkley West Farm, Ponteland, on the 10th inst. The prisoner had been begging at the house of the prosecutor in the morning, and all the household being out in the fields, the only persons in the house were some children. They, in turn, went away to seek some milk, and during their absence the house was entered by a window and £1 stolen. He was observed, however, to come out of the window by a little girl named Margaret Aitchison, and from the description furnished, the prisoner was apprehended by Sergeant Pike, at Morpeth, on Friday. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Alds. I. C. JOHNSON, and B. J. PROCKTER.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Joshua Daglish and Joseph Lamb were charged with having offered a gold guard and appendages at the shop of Mr Caris for sale. Sergeant Dodds received information that two men had been at Mr Caris' shop with the articles named above, and being told that they had to call again, the officer kept a look out, and when the prisoners returned he took them into custody on the suspicion of having stolen them. He then went to the house of the prisoner Daglish and found a silver-mounted purse, which he took possession of. The Bench remanded the prisoners until Friday.

AN UNRULY PRISONER.

Mary Ann Kennedy, who had been locked up for fighting, was charged with having assaulted another female prisoner in the cell. She was fined 2s 6d and costs for fighting in the street, and two months hard labour for the assault.

AN UNCONSCIOUS THIEF.

George McGee was charged with having stolen one quilt, a cotton jacket, a bottle, and a quarter-pound of tea, the property of a man named Francis McDonohue. It appeared from the evidence of a little girl, the daughter of the prosecutor, that the prisoner had gone into her father's house on Saturday evening, while her parents were absent, and asked for a person that she did not know. He went away for a short time, and then returned. The girl being frightened, went to the door with a little child that she was nursing, and sat down upon a step. A few minutes after the prisoner came out of the house with a bundle, and went away. On the return of Mrs McDonohue, she found the bed stripped, and the other articles missing. She gave information to the police, when P.C. Reed, from what he could learn, proceeded to the house of the prisoner, where he found him lying on the floor in a state of inebriety. He took him into custody, but could not make out what he had done with the articles. The prisoner, in defence, said he could not recollect of anything that had occurred, but if the Bench would let him off this time he would promise them that he would not come back, and he would pay the prosecutor for the articles.—The magistrates, however, could not allow the matter to be compromised in that way, and sent him to Durham Gaol for fourteen days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF TIMBER.

John Hodgson Hamilton, a respectable-looking man, was placed in the dock upon the charge of having stolen two pieces of timber. P.C. Thomas Stoker said that he was on duty on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, when he saw the prisoner approaching with two pieces of timber on his shoulder. The officer stood out of view until the man had passed him, and then followed him along in front of Catherine Terrace, when he went up to him and asked him where he had got the timber. The prisoner said he had purchased it at Mr Haggie's timber yard, but the officer told him that he thought Mr Haggie did not sell timber on a Sunday. The prisoner, in reply, said, "Is this Sunday?" He was then taken into custody.—The officer thought the timber belonged to Mr John Partland, builder, but on that gentleman being called, he could not swear to the timber, and the prisoner was discharged with a caution.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. RAMSAY, R. O. LAMB, and J. WALKER, Esqs.

THE LUNACY CASE.

Joseph Hunter was brought before the Bench, charged with having signed a certificate on the 28th of August, 1865, respecting a man named Alder, then alleged to be a lunatic, he not being a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, as required by the Lunacy Act, 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 96. Mr Law, of the firm of Sanderson, Law, and Hoyle, solicitors to the Lunacy Commissioners, appeared to prosecute; Mr Hoyle, jun., appeared on behalf of the defendant. Mr Law said he came in for order the prosecution bearing the seal of the Lunacy Commissioners. In his opening address, he stated the Act of Parliament under which the proceedings were taken. He read the certificate of lunacy, and said the defendant has been guilty of a misdemeanour, in having signed the certificate he had read, as, under the Act of Parliament, the only persons who could sign and grant such certificates were physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, whose names were on the Medical Register issued under authority. The defendant's name was not on the register, and therefore he was not entitled to grant a certificate in lunacy. He called Cuthbert Wm. Alder, who said he had a son, named Wm. Alder. In the month of August, 1865, he was insane. He consulted Dr. Brecknell on the subject, and ordered some one else to call on the defendant. He did not see Hunter himself on that occasion.

Dr. Scott, Walker-terrace, Gateshead, said he knew the defendant, who was formerly an assistant with him. He knew the defendant's handwriting, and to the best of his belief the signature on the certificate of lunacy was the handwriting of Hunter.

William Garbutt, part-proprietor of Dunston Lodge Asylum, proved that Alder was admitted to the asylum under the order and certificate of Dr. Brecknell and defendant. He had also examined the Medical Register for 1865 and 1866, and the defendant's name was not to be found.

Dr. Brecknell said he was consulted by Mr Alder, as respecting his son obtaining admission into the Lunatic Asylum. He saw the defendant before he signed the certificate, and afterwards when it was returned from the Commissioners of Lunacy. At the time he remarked the similarity of language used by both of them in the certificate. He asked the defendant if he had got his fee from Mr Alder, and he told him that he had. He did not know if he had been engaged at any other period by the Alder family.

Mr Alexander Duncan, secretary at the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, said he was engaged in connection with the different licensing bodies in Glasgow. There was no such body as the "Royal College of Surgeons, Glasgow." The defendant was not a member of any medical society in Glasgow. There were only two qualifying bodies in Glasgow—the University and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr Hoyle, in defence, said he thought there was not sufficient evidence on which to send the case to a higher court. The prosecution had had ample time to get evidence yet the whole chain was wanting, and argued that the statute of limitations was passed. The evidence did not show a sufficient *prima facie* case to justify them in sending Dr. Hunter before a higher tribunal.

Mr Law asked the Bench to send the case to the Assizes in order to obtain Queen's Counsel, which could not be obtained at the Sessions.

The Magistrates retired to consider, and on their return Mr Ramsay said they had considered the case as best they could. They thought it was a case where the interests of the public were at stake, and they had decided to commit the defendant for trial at the Assizes. In regard to bail, Mr Ramsay said that in consequence of the defendant having absconded to Ireland when a summons was got out against him, they would require good bail—viz., the defendant in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

CAUTION.—FRAUD.—Mr J. H. Evans, Chemist, Lymm, Cheshire, writes:—"Some of my customers who habitually use Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, inform me that they have purchased what they intended should have been the same, but which turned out to be quite a different thing; and on examining the stamp, they found it was not the same as on those purchased from me, but as nearly like as possible to escape prosecution. I need not say the results after taking the spurious ones were very unsatisfactory." The only genuine medicine has the words Dr Locock's Wafers in the Government Stamp. Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath, throat, and lungs. Every box of the genuine medicine has (outside) the Government Stamp, in which are the words Dr Locock's Wafers, and without these words in the stamp all are counterfeits.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING FIXTURES. 1867.

OCTOBER.
21-22-23-24-25-26—Worcester Autumn..29-30-31
NOVEMBER.
Liverpool Autumn ...5-6-7-8 | Leamington Hunt 19-20
Shrewsbury ....11-12-13-14 | Nenagh 30

COURSING FOR 1867.

Place	County	Judge	Meeting
	NOVEMBER.		
Wt. Teviotdale	...Roxburghshire	....	...12 & fl. day
	DECEMBER.		
Bridekirk	...Cumberland	...Mr Warwick	...3, 4

SPORTING ITEMS.

The noted pugilist, Izzy Lazarus, who for some years kept a public-house in Akenside Hill (at that time called the Butcher Bank), Newcastle, died lately at New York, where he had for some time resided.

HORSE RACE AT SEDGEFIELD.—On Monday last a match for £10 aside was decided over a mile and a half of Sedgefield Course, between Mr Cusson's Rose of Raby and Mr L. Faulkner's Charley of Prudhoe. The Rose took the lead and maintained it throughout, winning by twenty lengths.

The contemplated fight between Mace, the ex-champion of England, and O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was prematurely stopped through the police having arrested Mace while sleeping at his lodgings. Mace was brought up at the Bow-street Police Court, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. In mitigation of the amount of surety Mace's solicitor stated that the ex-champion had just gone through the Bankruptcy Court.

GRAND PRIX OF PARIS, 1869.—The entries for this race closed on the 8th inst., with 171 subscribers, of which number 136 are French and thirty-five are English nominations.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—One of the most extraordinary accidents ever witnessed in the streets of London occurred on Wednesday in the Knightsbridge-road. Two hansom cabs came into collision, and the violence of the concussion caused both vehicles and horses to the very ground, while the drivers were hurled to some distance. In one of the cabs was Mr S. Hodghton, the well-known book-maker, on his way to Tattersall's. He was looking at his betting-book, and had just time to see his danger and to hold on by one side of the cab as it fell. He thus escaped, with a shaking and a contusion of the thigh, from what might have been a most serious if not fatal accident.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—With an attractive programme, there was a good number of visitors at these grounds on Saturday. The first event was a foot race between J. Purvis, of Dalton, and W. Hedley, of Fatfield, distance eighty yards, for £50. The two men have frequently run with alternate results, and have gained for themselves considerable fame as pedestrians, and consequently a splendid race was expected, but the spectators were disappointed. Purvis was made favourite at 2 to 1 on him. Mr W. Oldham acted as referee. After a long delay the men got away evenly, but the favourite soon took the lead, and was speedily leading by a couple of yards. He went on easily and won by about three yards. Next came a canine race between Mr Tomlinson's Toper and Mr Mire's coroner, distance 200 yards, for £20. Coroner, on account of height was allowed the start of fourteen yards. The match was a good one, Coroner winning ultimately by a foot. Mr Oldham was referee. John Calter, of Monkwearmouth, and John Hayton, of Southwick, competed for £30, distance 100 yards. The betting was 2 and 3 to 1 on Hayton. The favourite got a considerable start, and won, with hands down, by four yards. The afternoon's sport was brought to a close by a race between Douglas, of Benwell, and an unknown, of Elswick, for £10, distance 160 yards. Douglas won easily.

AQUATICS.

THE BOAT RACE ON THE WEAR.—The stakes in the carpenters' and glassmakers' boat race on the Wear was only £40, not £400.

SOUTHERN AND COOK MATCHED FOR £40.—These young oarsmen have been matched to row one mile, in skiffs, for a sum of £20 aside, to take place on Saturday, November 23rd next. £1 each is placed in the stakeholder's hands, and the final arrangements will be completed in the course of a few days.

GIBSON AND JOHNSON, FOR £10.—These men have agreed to pull two miles in James Hall's open sculler boats for £5 aside, to take place on the 7th of December next. They will shortly commence training, and a fair match is expected.

JOHN BRIGHT AND JAMES RANDFORD, FOR £100.—The second sum of £10 each was duly posted with Mr George Brown, Battery Inn, Forth-street, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the match will not be rowed until December 9th, more than ordinary anxiety is displayed by the boating community.

SCULLER'S MATCH ON THE THAMES.—HAMMERTON v. DREWITT.—On Tuesday G. Hammerton, of Surbiton, and G. Drewitt, of Chelsea, rowed their scullers match on the Thames from Putney to Hammersmith for £100 aside. The betting was 2 to 1 on Drewitt. Hammerton had the best station, the Middlesex side, and was steered by Joe Sadler, whilst Kelley looked after Drewitt. They started at a slashing pace, Hammerton leading for about 200 yards, when Drewitt drew upon him, and they rowed scull and scull as far as Simmond's boat-yard, when, to avoid a collision with a barge, Drewitt had to pull to his left, and a collision between the rowers took place. Hammerton was the first to get away, and at Craven Point was two lengths ahead. He kept the lead throughout, and passed under Hammersmith Bridge an easy winner by six lengths. A claim for the race on behalf of Drewitt was disallowed, as the referee gave judgment that Hammerton was in his proper course.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday afternoon, a boat race came off on the Wear, between the crews of the Ocean Sprite and the William Kirk, two four-oared pleasure boats. The first named boat was manned by Messrs James Donaldson, George Forster, James Moat, and Thos. Mackinan, shipwrights belonging to Sunderland, and the other boat by Messrs Matthew Robson, William Morris, William Bushbh, and William Robson, bottle-maker, Ayre's Quay. The course was from the Crown Glass Works, Southwick, to Hylton Chains, a distance of two miles. The stakes amounted to £20. The Ocean Sprite, which was favourite, got away with a slight advantage, which was maintained and gradually increased until the crew was leading by upwards of a length at Oswald's shipbuilding yard. When the course had been half gone over, the crew of the William Kirk began to show signs of distress, and by a few heavy spurts overhauled the Ocean Sprite, and ultimately went in winner by three lengths.

OCEAN COBLE RACE AT BLYTH.—The ocean coble race, which has been looked forward to with much interest in the north, came off on Saturday on the German Ocean, between Newbiggen Point and Hodgson's Mill, Cowper Quay. The course was about eight miles. The competition was for a silver challenge cup of the value of £10, with £6 added for the first crew, £3 for the second, and £1 for the third (had a third boat started). The cup will have to be won two years in succession before becoming the absolute property of a crew. Only two crews entered for the race, much to the disappointment of the promoters of the race and the public. The Industry was manned by Messrs Lesley Hope, Joseph Campbell, John Dorling, and Francis Barris; and the Robert Chambers by Messrs J oseph Angus, James Auld, Edward Barnes, and William Auld. The Industry was the favourite at 3 to 1. A capital start was made, the crews pulling together for about half a mile, when somehow or other, a foul took place, and the referee (Mr James Boyd) finding that both crews were in fault, caused them to start off again, and this time the betting was even on each. Soon after the second start the Industry began to appear to be the better boat, but as the sea was rather heavy, and the wind was almost dead against them. Four miles over and the Industry began to take a decided lead, which was increased for a time, but the Robert Chambers after a while, drawn well up, and both crews appeared determined to do their utmost to win the Challenge Cup. At last the mouth of the river at Blyth was entered, and having got into smooth water the men lay to their oars and rowed splendidly. The crew of the Industry succeeded in bringing in their boat first by about 150 yards. The distance was done in 1 hour 22 min. 30 sec. The race attracted great attention, and a very large company witnessed it from on board the steamer Great Emperor.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday, a boat race, for £20, came off on the Tyne between Bullbert Cook and George Armstrong (both of Howdon), in Harry Clasper's well known pair-oared boats. The course was from the High Level Bridge to Waterson's Gates, the usual one-mile course. Cook is nineteen years of age, and trained from Low Elswick Boathouse. He has contested in a few minor matches, his last being against Chambers, of Wallsend, in skiffs, whom he defeated. Both the men require a great deal of practice before they can take any rank amongst Tyne oarsmen, more particularly Armstrong, who is rather awkward in using his oars. Armstrong has appeared twice or thrice in public in small races. From the time the match was made Armstrong was the favourite at 5 and 6 to 4, and he remained so until Saturday morning. A large amount of betting took place. At the start Cook got the advantage of nearly a couple of feet, but Armstrong putting on a spurt, succeeded in drawing up level. Cook steered a bad course. They both, however, soon appeared to have settled down to their work, and were rowing in capital style. At the Mansion House, the favourite had a slight lead, but he quickly fell back, and within a hundred yards he had lost a full length. Cook, having got into his proper course, began to make his boat skim along at a fast pace, and when at Skinner Burn passed in front of his opponent with a clear lead of three lengths. Armstrong from this point fell gradually behind, and at the Grindstone Quay a gap of fifty yards separated the boats. Cook went over the course in seven minutes.

MARKETS.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has assumed much firmness, with a fair amount of business passing at 2s per qr. above the full rates of last week. Factors experienced a good demand for English and foreign at 2s per qr. above the rates of this day week. Malt dull sale. Flour firm.—Wheat 67s to 74s; Beans 47s to 56s; Peas 45s to 46s; Rye 35s to 36s Malt 68s to 70s; Flour, households 46s to 47s; Whites 48s to 50s. Number of sambles shown.—Wheat 269; Oats 63; Barley 27; Peas 1.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Factors commenced by asking new wheat an advance upon Saturday's rates, but millers were cautious, and refused; ultimately, a moderate business was done at that day's currency, being an advance of fully 2s per qr. since this day week. Old foreign, being very scarce, may be quoted 2s to 3s dearer. Malting barley firm, with a fair demand: grinding in good request at full prices. Oats in less demand, and very little business done, but prices unchanged.

	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	74 0	to 76 0
—— Scotch red and white	70 0	—77 0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	74 0	—82 0
—— Stettin, red	74 0	—77 0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	75 0	—78 0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	74 0	—82 0
—— " Silesian red	73 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	—00 0
—— Danish and Eas 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	—39 0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	37 0	—38 0
—— Ditto ditto thin	42 0	—45 0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	30 0	—33 0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	35 0	—38 0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	43 0	—44 0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	42 0	—43 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	—50 0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a large supply of wheat at this Market on Tuesday, which was in very slow request, at from 2s to 3s per qr. advance. Very large supply of barley, for which there was a brisk inquiry, at from 2s to 4s per qr. higher. Oats, of which there was a moderate supply, were in slow demand at irregular prices.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending October 12th:—

	Quarters.	s. d.
Wheat	92,967	63 5
Barley	2,907	40 3
Oats	7,885	25 8

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 180 head of cattle from foreign, and 10 beasts and 160 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 138 beasts and 1,950 sheep as compared with that of last week.

The supply of beef comprised 820 head. There was rather an improved tone in the general state of trade, and the currencies of this day se'nnight were fully supported, with a tolerably good finish at the close of business.

The number of sheep and lambs was 10,100. The finest class of Leicester-Cheviots ruled firm at extreme rates but for all other kinds prices were scarcely quotable; trade was slow, and part were left over.

Pigs: 800 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, and in every instance previous rates were supported, with a good clearance at the close.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 820; sheep 10,100; pigs, 800.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d to 6s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 6s. 0d to 7s 0d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6d to 7d; middling, 6¼d to 6½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5d to 5½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	7 0 0	to	0 0 0	
Do. this year's growth	3 10 0	to	5 10 0	"
New land hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Clover hay	4 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Wheat straw	0 2 9	to	0 4 0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0 2 0	to	0 2 6	"
Oat straw	0 3 3	to	0 3 0	"

21 carts of hay, and 67 carts of straw at market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.

(From Mark-Lane Express.)

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was moderate. The trade during the past week was very active, and on Friday an advance of 3s. per quarter from the rates of the previous Monday was established on both native and foreign wheats. Factors endeavoured to improve upon this enhancement to-day, which considerably checked business, and ultimately sales were effected upon the terms of Friday. Barley in steady demand, 1s to 2s per quarter dearer. Beans and peas each 2s per qr higher. There is a good arrival of oats for the week. Buyers having supplied themselves to some extent on Wednesday and Friday were not so eager to-day, and the sales were limited at 6d per qr advance on the rates of this day week.

ARRIVALS.

	English and Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	7322	—	31167
Barley	194	—	3906
Malt	—	—	—
Oats	2906	—	37424
Beans	226	—	2400
Peas	116	—	—
Flour { Sacks	16053	—	2399
Flour { Brls.	—	—	1791

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in moderately good condition. Sales progressed heavily, at depressed currencies. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were rather on the increase, and the quality of most breeds were good. The attendance of butchers was rather limited; hence the demand was in a sluggish state, at, compared with last Monday, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 8,900 shorthorns, from other parts of England, 750 various breeds; from Scotland, four Scots; and from Ireland, 160 oxen, cows, &c. We were tolerable well, but not to say heavily supplied with sheep. The trade was heavy, and prices further declined 2s per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at 4s 8d per 8lbs. The general quality of the supply was tolerably prime. Calves the show of which was moderate, moved off slowly, at about stationary prices, viz., from 4s 2d to 5s 2 per 8lbs. Prime small pigs sold steadily, at full quotations. Large hogs were a dull inquiry. Prices ranged from 3s 4d to 4s 2d per 8lbs.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.

	s d	s d		s d	s d
Inf. coarse bsts.	3 2	3 4	Lrg. coarse clvs.	4 4	5 0
Second quality..	3 6	3 10	Prime small ...	4 2	5 8
Prime large oxen	4 0	4 4	Large hogs......	3 4	3 14
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	5 0	Nt. sm. porkers	4 0	4 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 4	Lambs	0 0	0 0
Second quality..	3 6	4 2	Sck. calvs. each	22 0	26 0
Prime coarse woolled	4 4	4 6	Qtr. old store pigs, each	22 0	26 0
Pr. South Down	4 8	5 0			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

These markets are rather heavily supplied with country and Scotch meat. For all kinds the demand is heavy, and prices have a drooping tendency. Last week's imports of meat into London were 32 packages from Hamurgh and 378 ditto from Rotterdam.

Per 8lb by the carcase.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
Inferior beef	3 2	to	3 4	Infer. Mutton	3 4	to	3 8
Middling	3 8	to	3 10	Middling do.	3 10	to	4 4
Prime large	4 0	to	4 4	Prime do.	4 4	to	4 6
Do. small	4 4	to	4 6	Large pork	3 2	to	3 8
Veal	4 4	to	5 4	Small Pork	3 10	to	4 4

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d, household ditto, 7d to 9d.

OIL.—MONDAY.

Linseed oil has been very steady in demand at still further advanced rates. In rape oil the transactions have been extensive, at improving rates. In cocoanut oil the he business has been moderate, and most other oils have een disposed of at previous rates.

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 15 tons from Caen, 369 sacks from Dippe, 109 packages 106 bags and 408 sacks from Dunkirk, 10 bags from Hamburg, 21 baskets from Rotterdam, and 47 tons from Havre. Regents, 90s. to 120s. per ton; flukes, 105s. to 130s.; rocks 75s. to 95s.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending October 12, 1867:—

	1867. Miles open 1229. £	s.	d.	1866. Miles open 1220. £	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	23,136	0	0	24,366	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	53,923	0	0	52,411	0	0
Total	77,059	0	0	76,777	0	0
Aggregate	1,184,154	0	0	1,127,253	0	0

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
The Consett Guardian contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The letters lately published by Mr HENRY J. TROTTER, of Bishop Auckland, have recalled our attention to the position and prospects of the North-Eastern Railway Company, especially with reference to the present policy of the directors, and its effects on the future of this vast and important undertaking. Railway companies have, as has been said, no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be damned, and they are, therefore only amenable to the pressure and power of public opinion. The charges Mr TROTTER brought against the directorate of the North-Eastern appear to us to be too serious to be so lightly passed over as they have been by Mr THOMPSON, the chairman; and, if the directors would fully restore the confidence of the public, these statements should be met by a more clear and emphatic denial, or a more plain explanation than they have received. The very prosperity of the company depends on its credit and on the confidence of the public, and anything that effects these should be at once and promptly met.

The chief charge alleged by Mr TROTTER is that, in round terms, the Company is placing revenue charges to capital, and paying its dividends by means of borrowed money. In a former letter Mr TROTTER stated that so much difficulty was experienced in raising money for the last dividend that it was, to the last moment, doubtful whether any dividend would be declared. This statement Mr THOMPSON retorted was simply untrue; but Mr TROTTER declines to withdraw the charge until the directors will say clearly and positively that in the last few months no loan has been obtained by the company from any source, either upon or without the deposit of debentures or any kind of stock as security; and he points to the fact that at the end of the half-year, according to the balance-sheet, there appeared only £130,000 in hand, whilst Mr THOMPSON asserts that £600,000 has been paid as dividend, without overdrawing the company's account at their bankers'. Railway balance sheets, in the present day, we know, are such curious and incomprehensible documents that both of these statements *may* be correct, but at first sight they do appear almost irreconcileable.

To support his charge that the directors are improperly charging revenue to capital, Mr TROTTER enters on an elaborate comparison of the cost of the renewal of way on the North-Eastern and Great Northern Railway systems. The North-Eastern, it appears, spent in 1866 £331,000 for this object, or rather under £265 per mile; whilst on the Great Northern the charge was £451 per mile. The complete year, writes Mr TROTTER, "from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867 (adding for renewals in the half-year ending June 30, 1867, the largest sum ever spent over them in any recent half-year, viz., £30,141), shows the cost of maintenance and renewal at £262 per mile, or an average for each half-year of £131 10s per mile. Many of your readers will be aware that a leading article in an influential journal recently asserted the Caledonian Company was paying revenue charges out of capital on this very ground of the cost of maintenance, the last two half-years being shown as £136 and £127 per mile, or the exact same sum as the North-Eastern, for the twelve months, of £263 per mile; and yet the working expenses of the Caledonian, from cheap labour and other circumstances, have for many years been 10 to 30 per cent. less than those of most of the other principal companies in the kingdom."

Of course, we are bound to admit that Mr THOMPSON denies the correctness of these assumptions. He states that there is such a dissimilarity in the circumstances of different lines as renders any comparison fallacious, and contends with apparent earnestness and good faith that the amount charged against the revenue honestly represents the cost of maintenance. This may be so: we have no means of testing its truth, and this fact is the strong point against the present system of railway accounts. The North-Eastern, as Mr TROTTER states, has no independent Audit Committee, to which the auditors are responsible, and the experience of other railways leads us to doubt and distrust the correctness of all accounts of this character. This is one of the blots of the present system, and until there is the fullest and freest statements of accounts and thorough and impartial investigation by independent auditors, the public can never have that confidence and trust they should feel in the balance-sheets of public companies.

When Mr TROTTER says "the North-Eastern ought to be one of the finest properties in the kingdom, but largely increasing capital expenditure on unprofitable lines, unequal fares and rates, great favouritism to certain places, and inadequate accommodation to others, are telling tho in vitable tale in reduced dividends, let the accounts be arranged as they may" he but repeats an old complaint, the burden of which we have before borne. In Dean RAMSAY'S pleasant and discursive "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" we have an anecdote illustrative of the dry and unconcerned humour of our neighbours beyond the Tweed. A gentleman was sitting in a stage coach at Berwick, and complained bitterly that the cushion on which he sat was quite wet. On looking up to the roof he saw a hole through which the rain descended copiously, and at once accounted for the mischief. He called for the coachman, and in great wrath reproached him with the evil under which he had suffered, and pointed to the hole which was the cause of it. All the satisfaction, however, that he got was the quiet unmoved reply "Ay, many a ane has complained o' *that* hole." In like manner we may say that many have before complained of *that* fault in the North-Eastern policy. They charge the highest passenger fares of any railway in the kingdom, their goods charges are irregular and often excessive, and their accommodation for the travelling public is of the meanest and the worst. They have never originated any improvement; every concession has been hardly won from them, and the universal rule of their policy seems to have been to get the most and give the least possible. Their dullness in apprehending the wants and feelings of the district they should serve has been wonderful, and only equalled by their obtuseness and disregard for the public interests. Their future can be made prosperous and successful; their undertaking has all the elements of success, and the immense and splendid resources of the district only need developing to make the North-Eastern one of the most sound and profitable railway properties in the kingdom. Wether they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them or persist in their present short-sighted and illiberal policy we cannot say. The future is what the directors choose to make it.

THE ROMAN CRISIS.

No one can fail to observe with what giant strides the Roman question is hastening to a solution. The arrest of GARIBALDI has proved one of the happiest moments of his life and his absence has proved more useful and advantageous than his presence might have been. He is not in Rome, but he is winning Rome as surely as though he were already at her gates. Day after day, since he was captured, the number of his volunteer army has ever been increasing, and its successes have been multiplying. Anyone looking at the map will see that Rome is now invested on nearly every side, and if the last telegrams have brought truthful news the POPE and his Cardinals may find it difficult to escape from the city. The Pontifical troops, sorely pressed and deficient in number, as well as in *morale*, are withdrawing into the city. It is said that some of these are criminals taken from prison; some of the old troops having evinced a disposition to fight against the POPE rather than for him.

The solution, therefore, cannot be much longer delayed. The Italian Government, with an exhausted treasury, to fulfil its engagements and preserve the national honour, is bound to maintain a ruinously large army as a *cordon* round the Papal states—ostensibly for the purpose of keeping down a movement which commands its own sympathies and the passionate support of the people. The situation is altogether false, and the only result will be a modification of the September Convention by virtue of which the Italian troops will doubtless enter the states of the church for the POPE'S own protection.

There are more than one solutions suggested, but we fancy none will commend itself to popular sympathies except the entire suppression of the POPE'S temporal power. For the Italian troops to occupy the Roman states and leave the Holy City in the possession of the POPE would be but a half-measure, unworthy of the occasion. The Italian cry is for Rome, round which are clustered the whole memories and triumphs of the country. In the first place, as a contemporary has said, if the POPE has any rights at all, derived either from the fact of his long possession of his territories or from his real or supposed spiritual prerogatives, it is obvious that his rights extend not merely to the city of Rome but to the States of the Church. It is impossible to find any sort of plausible theoretical excuse for taking from him the one and preserving to him the other. On the other hand, if the insurgents are right, the proposed arrangement is a mockery to them. The Italians have either no right as against the POPE to anything at all, or else they have a clear right to Rome, the natural capital, as they put it, of Italy, as well as to the States of the Church. The compromise, therefore, is one which neither can last nor can even be seriously expected to last. We see, then, no right or proper result but the entire possession of Rome. Till that is accomplished the just and natural wishes of the Italians will not be fulfilled; with this gained though the present may be clouded and dark, a bright and prosperous future will attend the united kingdom of Italy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES. — In celebration of the marriage, at Hawick, on Tuesday, of Major Joicey to Miss Ewing, of that town, the viewers, under-viewers, overmen, and others employed at the collieries of the bridegroom were entertained to a sumptuous dinner at Beamish. The chair was occupied by Mr Nathaniel Clark, chief steward of the estate, and the vice-chair by Mr Meikle. The proceedings were of a pleasant and enthusiastic character.

ARMING OF THE SUNDERLAND POLICE.—Last week a proposal was made to the Sunderland Town Council by the Watch Committee to arm forty of the borough police with revolvers, but the Council, by a large majority, postponed the consideration of the question for a fortnight. The Government have, however, taken the subject out of the Council's hands, for on Tuesday they forwarded fifty revolvers, and one thousand ball cartridges for the use of the force.

WESLEY CHAPEL, PRUDHOE STREET. — On Sunday last the anniversary sermons, in connection with the above place of worship, were preached by the Rev. John Mann, of Leeds, when collections were made, amounting to nearly £84.—On Monday the annual tea meeting was held, when more than 400 were present. After tea, George Luckley, Esq., was called to preside over the meeting, which was one of the usual interesting character. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Mann, Rev. J. S. Rendell, of North Shields, the circuit ministers, and others. The proceeds of the services amount to about £50, which is considered highly satisfactory.

ELSWICK WORKS MECHANICS INSTITUTE. — For about two years, there has existed in connection with the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works a Glee Union, in which Sir William Armstrong takes a deep interest, and only recently presented to the society a magnificent piano. The instrument is a seven octave grand, manufactured by Broadwood and Co., London, and, in the opinion of several competent judges, it is one of the best in the North of England. On Monday evening, to inaugurate the new piano, a concert was held in the Lecture Room of the Elswick Mechanics' Institute, and proved a great success. The hall was crowded in every part, and among those present were several of the leading partners in the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. A most attractive programme had been arranged, and Mr. Hughes, of the Glee Union, Miss Kidd, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Vasey Green, Mr. James T. Graham, Mr. Ormston, Mr. Thomas Price, Mr. J. Jeffry, and Mr. Green contributed. The new instrument was tried by Mr. John Nicholson, and under that gentleman's manipulation it gave great satisfaction.

1ST NORTHUMBERLAND VOLUNTEERS.—The *Hexham Courant* says:—It will be learned with universal satisfaction that there is every prospect of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart., of Sandhoe House, becoming a Major in the above battalion, and that in a short time most of the members of the celebrated rifle club of which Sir Rowland is the esteemed president will be embodied in the 13th Northumberland (Sandhoe) Rifle Corps.

FORESTRY.—COURT EARL PERCY.—On Tuesday evening this court held its usual meeting at the house of Bro. John Watson, Three Bulls' Heads, Newcastle. In the course of the evening, three new members were initiated and a proposition for the admission of one. Afterwards they were visited by Bros. Hugh Lambert, Foresters' Arms, Turner, Donaldson, and P.D.C. Joshua Anderson, secretary of Court Northumberland (3831). After a few remarks from the latter gentleman the court was duly closed, when songs and recitations were given,—Nil Desperandum, by Bro. Hay, in capital style; Bro. Watson's Little Jim was feelingly recited; Bro. Donaldson The merry haymakers; Bro. Turner, and Bro. Sutherland, the local poet (chairman), by whose vocal efforts the harmony of the evening was greatly enhanced.

ALARMING EXPLOSION AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—About eleven o'clock on Monday night, an alarming explosion (happily unattended with loss of life) took place in High-street, in the shop and show-room premises of Mr Miles Cadle, furnishing ironmonger. The shop-door was blown into the street, and the massive shop-front, formed of iron pillars, was shifted from its fastenings nearly half-a-yard. At the same instant the roof at the rear of the building, and the rooms used as show-rooms, were blown up, the whole falling again into the cavity as a mass of ruins. The inhabitants of the town who had not retired to rest state that the whole of the property in High-street was shaken, and those who had got to bed were awoke by the report of the explosion. Several hundreds of persons were soon in the locality, but many dare not venture near the building, being afraid of a second explosion. The only explosion, however, that occurred subsequently was very slight. The hose and reel were vigorously applied, and what fire remained was soon extinguished. The property on either side of Mr Cadle's has been injured. The explosion is reported to have been caused by the stove in the cellar having got overheated, and by some means to have communicated with gunpowder. The damage to stock and property, which is estimated at several thousand pounds, is to a large extent covered by insurance.

RENEWED AGITATION AMONGST IRONWORKERS.—Mr Kane, the president of the Northern Ironworkers' Association, is now in South Staffordshire holding meetings in different towns, and delivering addresses on the importance of the ironworkers re-organising themselves upon union principles. It appears there are three unions where there should be only one. There is the union at Gateshead, at Brierley Hill, and at West Bromwich. All these Mr Kane desired should become one, with offices at Walsall, in South Staffordshire. The existing three secretaries would, he said, be then no longer necessary, but only one, and if it should be deemed desirable there might not be a president, though how the affairs of the union could be carried on satisfactory without a president he could not clearly see. Mr Kane brought under the notice of his audiences several matters which required, in the North of England in particular, the prompt interference of unionism to ameliorate. He especially instanced the fining of men by their employers, and showed a number of pay-notes upon which fines were written in pencil, averaging from 2s 6d to 20s. Mr Kane, in conclusion, announced that he should seek desirable offices at Walsall, and as soon as he obtained them the offices of the Northern or Gateshead Union, which were now at Derby, would be removed to Walsall.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A robbery of a daring and novel character occurred on the North-Eastern Railway within six miles of York on Friday. The seven o'clock train for Scarbro' and Whitby left York with the fortnight's pay of the company's officials on the Malton and Whitby and Pickering branch. The money was enclosed in bags and paper parcels, the total amount being, it is said, between £200 and £300. It was entrusted to the care of John Livesey, the guard, in his van, which was at the end of the train. It proceeded all right until it had arrived within the back signal, which is about 600 yards from the Strensall station. The van then came to a dead stand, as the guard has himself explained, and on looking out at the window he says he found that the train had left him. He got out of the van, and went about 100 yards towards the Strensall station for the purpose of giving a signal to the driver, that the train might be brought back and the van attached. The money bags and parcels are stated to have been all safe when he left the van, but on returning to it after he had given the signal, he alleges that he saw the off-side door open, and a portion of the money had been stolen. When the van had been re-coupled, and the train had proceeded forward to Strensall, Livesey reported the robbery to the station-master. Information was given to the police, and Livesey was arrested on suspicion. He has been remanded by the magistrates.

A STRANGE BANKING ACCOUNT. — At the Hartlepool County Court, on Monday, before H. Stapylton, Esq., judge, John Chapman and Henry Simpson, bankers, Whitby, summoned Wm. Davison and wife, beerhouse-keepers, West Hartlepool, for money advanced on deposit of title deeds and interest, amounting to £239 3s 10d. Mr J. T. Belk, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr R. Bell for the defendants.—Appleton Stephenson, solicitor, Whitby, said in August, 1857, Mrs Rachel Davison called at his office to obtain a loan. He proceeded with her to the bank, and the managers consented to lend £150 on deposit of title deeds of some property at Stranton. He prepared a cheque for it, which she signed. Mrs Davison received the money from the bank in the form of a draft. He was not solicitor to the bank. Witness paid him his charges for obtaining the money. He made no arrangement with the bank as to seeing the interest and assurance paid. He never represented to Mrs Davison that it was his loan.—It was here stated that Mrs Davison had paid every shilling of interest to Mr Stephenson.—Mr Belk said his case was that the bank had never received it.—Cross-examined by Mr Belk: Entries were made of different amounts received as interest from Mrs Davison due to the bank and not to himself. One entry was £1 10s., which he paid to the bank as a year's interest in 1859.—Mr York, cashier to the bank, said they had received no interest on account of the loan. They took yearly 'rests.' There was due £239, reckoning compound interest.—His Honour calculated that the claim with simple interest would be £225. He deemed it a very hard case that the defendant should have to pay interest twice over. He decided that the bank was only entitled to 6 years' simple interest over and above the principal, and ordered its payment within 6 months.

DEATH OF MR JOSEPH STRAKER. — This highly esteemed gentleman expired at his residence at Benwell, near this town, on Sunday, at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr Straker was a self-made man, having commenced his career as an ordinary seaman. By industry and perseverance he afterwards became a large shipowner, besides an extensive coalowner, and coke manufacturer. A few years ago he purchased a property at Benwell, to which place he removed from North Shields, where he had resided for many years, and where he took an active interest in all that tended to the welfare of that town. The old scullermen, who ply on the river at Shields, have lost a kind and generous friend. For many years past he gave these hardy old tars a substantial dinner, with the usual etceteras, which sailors alone know how to relish. On these occasions Mr Straker was invariably present, and by his presence added much to the enjoyments of the recipients of his bounty. Last year he was too unwell to attend, and his absence was much regretted. He was a considerable landowner in the county, and his last purchase was made only a few weeks ago, when he bought the Stagshaw Close House Estate, when sold by public auction at the Queen's Head, in this town. His position and upright character were recognised by his being created a magistrate for the county of Northumberland a few days ago; and a similar honour was conferred upon his son, Mr J. Straker, of West House, Tynemouth. The late Mr Straker was one of the largest coke manufacturers in the North of England. Few who travel from Durham to Bishop Auckland but must have been struck with the immense number of coke ovens they pass by railway at Brancepeth, Willington, and other places. These have nearly all been erected by Mr Straker, who was principal in the firm of Straker and Love. The deceased was retiring in his habits, and seldom took any part in public affairs, except in connection with objects of charity, and he was a liberal contributor to all societies having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poor, by whom he was held in much esteem. His large commercial operations were marked by the strictest honour and integrity, and he had the respect and regard to all with whom he came in contact.

THE LATE REV. W. SPENCER.—Many readers must have heard, with deep regret, of the demise of our late most worthy townsman, the Rev. W. Spencer, who was taken from his friends in the midst of his laborious and useful career, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. Mr Spencer, after having taken honours at Cambridge, commenced the duties of schoolmaster, and after some years left to become attached to the Grange School, at Sunderland. Some sixteen years ago he established a boarding and day-school at Clayton Street, in this town, where he continued to labour till about two years ago, when, on the marriage of his eldest daughter to Mr Green, of Wallassee, he went to join his old friend, the father of the bridegroom, who had an educational establishment at that place. Mr Spencer was a man of great probity and singular disinterestedness of heart, and will always be held in most affectionate memory by the very many young men who have passed through his hands, who must feel that they not only owe him much for the pains he took to form their education, but must look back with pleasure to the time they passed under his hospitable roof, with their labours lightened by his benevolence and kindness of disposition. Truly, Mr Spencer loved his pupils as his family, and earnestly and conscientiously discharged his duty by them. He devoted to them the energies of a powerful mind—alas! too great for his frame—and his anxieties to do his duty in the station to which it had pleased God to call him, no doubt shortened a life so precious to his family and so dear to those who knew him. Mr Spencer's high social qualities and agreeable disposition procured him many friends, especially in Newcastle, where he had passed so large a portion of his life. Transplanted to a comparatively isolated place, he felt the separation from them very keenly, and during his painful illness sighed once more to be amongst them. His wish was granted, but too late; disease had made too great progress, and he sank to rest under the roof of one of his dearest and most tried friends, who had the consolation of ministering to the warm cravings of his affectionate heart. It would be out of place here to enlarge upon his eminently compassionate and charitable disposition. None ever approached him in trouble but met with effectual and substantial sympathy. Not only did he dispense with a free and liberal hand the means at his disposal, but he sacrificed his time and health most willingly to assist the career of many a struggling family, who have reason to remember with gratitude his disinterested nature. We understand that a number of his friends are anxious to present the family with some proof of their sympathy.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WEARDALE.—A fatal accident occurred in one of Captain Beaumont's lead mines on Tuesday. A man named John Hodgson, 45 years of age, engaged at the Burtree Pasture lead mines, at Wear Head, near St. John's Chapel, was preparing a shot, when it exploded before he was aware; and he was so seriously injured that he died about half-an-hour afterwards.

FRUIT BANQUET. — On Saturday evening a fruit banquet was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Crookhall, Mr W. Westsharpe presiding. There was a comparatively large company present, and besides being served with fruit, they were treated with instructive addresses by the Revs. J. Welford and J. Downie, and Messrs Thomas Wilson, Leadgate, and W. M. Patterson, Consett. The proceeds were given to the Mission Fund.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WEARDALE AND SHILDON WATERWORKS.—This company have at length made a commencement with their scheme and have begun with laying their mains, which have nearly been completed, between New and Old Shildon, and the pipe is being put down on the road leading to South Church, and in a short time will reach Bishop Auckland. There is, therefore, every probability that this great undertaking will be carried rapidly on towards completion, and that populous district put in possession of one of the most abundant and purest water supplies that the country can boast of.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.—The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Local Board for the district of Consett, in place of the four retiring members of the said Board: Mr. John Batey, Mr John Wilkinson Davison, Mr. George Wade, and Mr. John Hodgson Hudson. The following persons were also nominated:—Mr John Dickinson, Mr John Routledge, Rev. F. Steggall, Messrs W. Aynsley, J. Jenkins, M. McNally, J. Pescod, R. Telford, H. Ritson, A. E. Tregelles, and D. Imrie. Dr. Renton and Mr W. J. Scott were also nominated, but withdrew.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—On Monday, the 14th inst., the members of the Ravensworth Lodge of the British United Order of Oddfellows held their first anniversary supper at the house of Brother J. Golightly, Pine Apple Inn, Nun-street, Newcastle. Upwards of fifty gentlemen sat down to the good things provided. Brother W. W. Davidson presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Brother J. T. Tate. The lodge was stated to be in a flourishing condition. The chairman, on behalf of the members, presented Brother J. Scott with a scarf pin and snuff box as a mark of esteem.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The annual sermons in aid of the above were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Sunday last, in the morning by the Rev. G. G. Letters, and in the evening by Mr J. L. Forster, of Tantobie. On each occasion the congregations were good. The annual missionary meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which Mr John W. Davison presided. The report having been read, addresses on the extent, character, success, and requirements of the missions were delivered by Mr William Bell, Mr John Elliott, the Rev. R. Veitch, and the Rev. James Faulkner. £9 14s 6d has been realized by the services and the subscriptions collected during the year.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN WEARDALE.—An old gentleman, named Edward Craig, living on his own property at Pinfold House, near St. John's Chapel, in Weardale, was on Tuesday found dead in bed under somewhat singular circumstances. It appears that it was an out-of-the-way house, too large for himself, and deceased let part of it off. Being of a somewhat eccentric turn of mind, he was not on the best terms with his tenants, and consequently they took little notice of his movements. Curiosity, however, being excited by his unusually long disappearance, his neighbours went into his room, when to their horror, they found him in bed, quite dead and turning black, having, apparently, been dead for some time.

A NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT CROOK.—On Wednesday Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., laid the foundation stone of a Mechanics' Institute at Crook. A large number of influential gentlemen were present. Luncheon was served at the Queen's Head Hotel, and the ceremony took place at three o'clock. In a speech of some length Mr Pease dwelt on the good to be derived from such institutions. The site of the building in question, the largest room of which will seat between 500 and 600 persons, is at the end of Victoria-street. The total amount of subscriptions previous to the ceremony taking place amounted to about £70, but a gift of £100 from Mr Pease, together with other subscriptions, will raise the funds to a total of nearly £200. The building will cost between £800 and £1,000.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT TYNEMOUTH.—At the north Shields Police Court on Wednesday, Mary Bowran was brought up on a remand charged with concealment of birth. Mr. J. Philip Dodd prosecuted. Prisoner was a domestic servant with Miss Blackburn, at the Royal Hotel, Tynemouth. She was suspected of being pregnant some time previous to the 26th September, but she always denied it when spoken to of the matter. On that day, however, her mistress sent for a doctor, who examined prisoner, and was convinced that she had recently been delivered of a child. This she firmly denied, and the medical man went away with the intention of returning later in the day to her. When he did come back, prisoner had gone to Newcastle and taken the child, of which she had been delivered along with her. She disposed of the child by throwing it into the Tyne, at Newcastle Quay.—Superintendent Hewitt said from information he apprehended prisoner in her mother's house, at Newcastle. When he charged her with concealment of birth she admitted that she had been delivered of a six month child.—The prisoner was commited for trial at the assizes.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ABYSSINIA.—On Monday evening a public meeting promoted by the "Newcastle Foreign Affairs Association," was held in the Lecture-room of the Newcastle Working Men's Club, Nelson-street, to "take into consideration the case of the Abyssinian captives, with a view of arriving at a just sense of the position of this country in regard to the expedition which the Government is sending against King Theodorus." The room was crowded, and considerable interest was evinced in the proceedings by those present. Mr Robert Fisher presided.—Mr David Rule at some length related the story of the Abyssinian dispute, quoted blue books on the subject extensively, and generally criticised the conduct of the Government for having gone so far in the matter without having consulted the people of England.—Mr George Rule moved "that this meeting having heard the circumstances relative to the captives in Abyssinia, and considering that the Government have commenced hostilities against King Theodorus, without a declaration of war, desires that a deputation wait upon Mr Headlam, M.P., and Mr Cowen, M.P., desiring them to take their stand against the expedition until the Government show it to be just and make it lawful by a declaration of war."—This motion was duly criticised, and seconded; Mr M'Kelvin moving as an amendment—"That with the information at present possessed it is not desirable for a deputation to wait upon Mr Headlam and Mr Ald. Cowen."—This proposition also met with support, but the chairman stated that the meeting had not been convened for the purpose of adopting resolutions, but to hear the statements of the promoters, and take a vote thereon.—Ultimately, Mr G. B. Galloway moved an amendment to the following effect:—"That this meeting solicit the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne to use their privilege in the House of Commons, and to move that an especial inquiry be made by the Parliament about to assemble into all the correspondence and circumstances before it engage England in the expenses and fearful consequences likely to result from a war with Abyssinia."—The amendments and the original resolution were then put *seriatim* to the meeting, when there appeared—for Mr Galloway's amendment, 28; for Mr M'Kelvin's, 4; and for Mr George Rule's motion, 15.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

(BY OUR AMATEUR REPORTER).

The parish of St. Ann's is an offshoot of the parish of All Saints' and affords religious instruction to the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Newcastle. My acquaintance with the church and with the parish of St Ann's is extremely limited and was only very slightly improved by my visit to it on the evening of last Sunday. The night was wet, dark and dismal; the roads holey; ill-paved, and muddy; the gutters numerous, deep and broad; the atmosphere sooty, smoky and humid; and at a distance the church seemed only a dull blot upon the murky sky. The graveyard looked and felt like a most melancholy brick field, and the gas light that flickered in the porch threw its gleam over a soppy pathway and dripping tombstones.

Generally speaking the church is an oblong building. It stands in a spacious graveyard in which apparently few bodies have been interred. The doorway is on the west, and it is protected by a small Greek portico. On entering the church the vestry is on the right, and a similar room which communicates with the belfry is on the left. In front stands the organ, and near it is a commodious pew curtained off from the rest of the seats for the use of the choir. The font is near the entrance on the south, and is a poor-looking object, something like one of the dwarf pillars that formerly ornamented the balustrade of the old Tyne Bridge. The roof of the church is flat and is supported by the main walls of the building; it is panelled in the plainest manner possible and is coloured a violet indigo. The pews are roomy and comfortable, and are entered by two gangways, one on the north and the other on the south side. The Communion occupies the eastern portion of the sacred building: it is semi-circular and is lighted by three windows. The reading desk is stationed at the northern angle and the pulpit is on the south; both are singularly modest wooden erections.

St. Ann's possess a fair choir, and an organ that is moderately well played. 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern' is in use at this church, and the slender congregation is indulged with an anthem. 'Thine O Lord is the Greatness" was the anthem chosen for the Evening Service, and both it and the responses were tolerably well rendered. The incumbency of the church is held by the Rev. G. Heriot. He did not officiate at all on the evening of the Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, and service was conducted by a younger man—probably the curate. The order for Evening Prayer was read in a quiet simple and somewhat sleepy manner, but an occasional earnestness went a long way to redeem it from inanity. I observed that the minister was very imphatic in turning his back upon the congregation and his eyes to the yellow plaster on the blank wall, during the recitation of the Creed. He preached a very fair sermon, but much of it was inaudible and would edify but slightly the congregation posted in the lower part of the church. The text selected was the twenty-fifth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel: "Then came she and worshipped him saying, Lord help me." The preacher remarked that the narrative from which these words were taken was one of the most beautiful in the Scriptures; and he then recapitulated the whole story of the Syro-Phoenician woman. He noted the great faith shown by this woman in coming to Christ. She was a woman of Canaan, and came from her own land to that of the Jews to seek the Saviour. He did not seek her, but she sought him, and we were told that whoever came to him he would in no wise cast out. Her daughter was grievously tormented with a devil; and the preacher here took occasion to sketch the untiring love and anxiety displayed by the poor woman on behalf of her child. Could anything have been more discouraging than the reception she first met with? "Send her away, for she crieth after us," was the complaint of the disciples; and Jesus himself tells her that he was not sent to her but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Dark indeed were her prospects, and well might she exclaim "Lord help me!" There was another trial of her faith: "It was not meet to cast the children's bread to dogs." But she was content to be regarded as a dog so that she might pick up the superabundant mercies of our Lord. The whole story was a beautiful instance of great faith and of the success of persevering faith. As her faith so was her reward: His strength was made perfect in her weakness, and success waited upon importunity. Through God's mercy the future was hidden from us, and it was well to believe that He was dealing lovingly with us at times when He apparently would not listen to our prayers; these light afflictions were but for a moment. The preacher concluded by exhorting us to be constant and persevering in prayer, to fight the good fight, and to secure the crown.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.
(From the Nonconformist.)

With the return of the autumn months there regularly comes to a large class of the population employed in our cities and towns a prospect for the winter which promises to compensate them in a peculiar way for the transit of the summer season. To the respectable and well-bred body of persons who minister to us over the counter of the haberdasher or other tradesman, and who since the advent of the Early Closing dispensation have found the married state a possibility, and in many cases a reality, the return of September and October means the readjustment of the business hours of the summer in favour of a larger share of private leisure and domestic life. In thousands of cases—in spite of much which has yet to be achieved for the relief of the overworked—it means the restoration of the husband to the family circle an hour or two hours earlier in the evening, and a measure of social life and paternal pleasure which the summer hours of business in our shops are, as a rule, less friendly to. In the case of the younger people, it means the return of those numerous, gregarious pleasures which libraries, lectures, and classes of a liberalising and instructive kind furnish for them, especially in the modern London wholesale or retail house of good standing, in which the domestic appointments and general social resources exhibit in not a few cases the honourable rivalry of a hospitable kind which prevails amongst the employers. . . . . A little reflection upon the essentially commercial character of our community, and a very little observation of the number of the shops in our cities and large towns, brings vividly before the mind the existence of the large and important class of our fellow men and women who are dependent for their sanitary and general well-being, not only upon the consideration of their employers, but upon the self-regulation of the public themselves, with regard to their hours of shopping. Let it be remembered how cheap to the purchaser such a habit of self-regulation really is, and how precious it becomes on the large scale to the employed. Let it be remembered that the state of things which prevailed when employers and their customers alike overlooked or despised the claims of the assistant was one of wide-spread bodily imfirmity and demoralisation; and one which is now repudiated by all the leading employers of London. Let there continue to be a disrepute attaching to houses habitually and wantonly late in their hours of closing, and an increasing halo round the evening domestic circle, the social hour, the library, the lecture, the singing-class, and the many other gifts of the Early Closing movement.

ROME AND ITALY.

The *Times* says that there are not two ways open to the Italian Prime Minister, were he even utterly indifferent to the scenes of disorder and bloodshed of which the Papal States are the theatre. It is in vain that Parisian semi-official organs threaten him with the displeasure of their Government and with prospects of immediate French intervention. The alternative for the Italian Minister is between a remote and an immediate danger; between a possible foreign war and a certain domestic convulsion. Possibly, also, the real mind of the Emperor Napoleon is better known at Florence than in Paris. Perhaps the political sense of the Italians gives them a correct insight into the real condition of European affairs, and makes them aware that under present circumstances a French expedition to Rome is something to be much more easily talked about than brought to pass. They have not forgotten that seven years ago, at the time of Cialdini's march across the frontier of the Cattolica, the same warnings and the same threats were held out to them, and that the Marches and Umbria were not the less wrested from Papal thraldom. All precedents combine to prompt the Italians to bold and decisiv eaction. It is the great Imperial Ruler of their destinies who taught them to smite quick and sharp. They had faith in him, and laughed not only his press, but even his Cabinet and all his diplomacy, to scorn. And, after all, the time for hesitation is past. Revolution is already at the gates of Rome. While France and Italy are debating on which of them the duty of intervention devolves, the cause of order runs the deadliest risk, and Mazzini has the start of Victor Emmanuel.

THE EXECUTIONS.

Referring to the great day for the patrons of the gallows which has just gone by, the *Daily News* remarks that the superior attraction of the entertainment in the Borough appears to have drawn away the populace from the suectacle provided for them in the City. English audiences have generally a preference for foreign over native talent; and they seem to carry the habit into their appreciation of murderers. The sentimental and egotistic French criminal, with his crude philosophy of faralism and unbelief, and his perverted rather than blunted natural feeling, appears to have piqued the curiosity of a London crowd more strongly than the common place brutality of the burly English ruffian. The scene at the Old Bailey was of a most repulsive kind. A physical struggle, the fictitious representation of which the frequenters of the lowest theatre would not tolerate on the stage, thrust the doomed man out of this world. Screaming out protestations of his innocence with his last breath, fighting with the warders, and clinging with his tied hands to the rope, the Limehouse murderer was at the last simply the English animal at bay. The spectators, at first paralysed by the scene, soon took their side, and amid sroans and hisses from some, and cries of "Shame"—"Innocent"—"Murdered," from others, the drop fell. Can any reasoning being believe that eitherof these scenes, or any scene like them, is fraught with good to bystanders and eye-witnesses? The spectacles which are intended to vindicate the law, are an outrage upon decency and morals. The justice and expediency of capital punishment rest upon grounds of their own. We are not now discussing them. The propriety of public executions is a question quite distinct. They are doomed as soon as reason, observation, ane natural feeling gain their slow victory over prejudice and habit.

Announcements of students taking honours or successfully passing examinations, are treated as advertisements and must be paid for at the usual rate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless called for within fourteen days after our receiving them, or upon application by letter enclosing the necessary number of postage stamps.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

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East Indies and China via Marseilles	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
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Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	2d	Turkey	2d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	2d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Do. via France	2d		
Hamburg, via France	1d		

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Hinde-street, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr J. G. Archbold, of a daughter.
At 63, Maple-street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr J. Scott, of a son.
At Summerhill-terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr J. E. Bowser, of a son.
At Henry-street, Shieldfield, on the 15th inst., the wife of Henry West, of a daughter.
CONSETT.—At Delves-lane, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr H. Armstrong, joiner, of a daughter.
At Staffordshire-row, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr J. Pickering, of a son.
At Front-street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr W. Ainsley, grocer, of a son.
SOUTH SHIELDS.—At Laygate-terrace, on the 16th inst., the wife of Edward Moore, Esq., of a son.
At Eldon-street, on the 15th inst., the wife of Capt. D. Russell, of a daughter.
RAVENSLOWNE, Berwick.—On the 15th inst., Mrs J. D. Purves, of a daughter.
BELLINGHAM RECTORY.—On the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. R. Powell, of a daughter.
DURHAM.—On the 12th inst., the wife of H. E. Oakeley, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 11th instant, the Marchioness of Kildare, of a daughter.
LONDON.—At 67, Grosvenor-street, on the 12th inst., the Countess of Portsmouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—On the 12th inst., Mr John Alexander, of the Felling, to Ann Hunter Taylor, Newcastle.
At the U.P. Church, Blackett-street, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. Leitch, assisted by the Rev. T. Dods, the Rev. James Christie, Otterburn, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr Chartres, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. No cards.
At St. Andrew's Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Rowland East, George Relph, Esq. of Carlisle, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Hodgson, Esq., of Wigton, Cumberland.
At Jesmond Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, Mr Thomas R. Noble, of Penshaw, to Ann Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Coxon.
At the Parish Church, on the 15th inst., by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. J. Gair, M.A., John Joicey, Esq., of Urpeth Lodge, Durham, and Newbiggen Hall, Northumberland, J.P. for both counties, to Essandra, younger daughter of the Rev. John Ewen, Minister of Hopekirk, Roxburghshire.
LONDON.—At St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, on the 10th inst., Gilbert Hardinge Stracey, Esq., son of Sir Henry Stracey, Bart., of Rackheath Park, Norfolk, to Louise Anne, only daughter of the late R. Groucock, Esq.
KNOTTY ASH, near Liverpool.—At St. John the Evangelist's Church, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Newenham, Robert Daglish, Esq., of Ashton Hall, Cheshire, to Ellen Clare, widow of the late F. Withington, Esq., of Ash House.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 64, Henry-street, on the 10th inst., aged 45, Charlotte, wife of Mr C. Lambert.
At Leazes-lane, on the 11th inst., aged 47, Mr Philip S. Parkinson.
At Ryehill, on the 13th inst., Jane, the wife of Mr Jas. Reid.
At Alexandra-terrace, Sandyford-lane, on the 13th inst., aged 49, Jane, widow of Mr George Burkitt, grocer, Ballast hills.
At Benwell Old House, on the 13th inst., aged 83, Joseph Straker, Esq., J.P.
At 59, Northumberland-street, on the 14th inst., aged 66, Miss Mary Ann Lewis.
At 55, Pilgrim-street, on the 13th inst., aged 1, Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr E. Lister.
At Chatham-place, on the 11th inst., aged 3, Thomas, son of Mr Ralph Burns.
At the Side, on the 11th inst., aged 1, George, son of Mr George Johnson.
At New-bridge, on the 11th inst., aged 3, James, son of Mr James Maule.
At New Road, on the 11th inst., aged 2, William, son of Mr George Douglas.
At Painter Heugh, on the 13th inst., aged 61, Mrs Olive Riley.
At Back Picton-terrace, on the 12th inst., aged 68, Mrs Isabella Telford.
At Bakehouse Yard, Gallowgate, on the 15th inst., aged 12, James Chambers.
At the North-Eastern Hotel, on the 10th inst., aged 22, John, third son of Mr Wm. Moffatt, of Carlisle, deeply lamented.
At Head of the Side, on the 16th inst., aged 52, Mr Anthony Wm. Waters.
At Adelaide-place, on the 15th inst., aged 6 weeks, Lily Jane, daughter of Mr W. R. Armstrong.
At Shield-street, on the 13th inst., John, son of Mr Geo. Nelson.
At St. Mary's-street, on the 14th inst., aged 66, Mr P. Burns.
At 15, Grove-street, on the 17th inst., aged 4, Edward Bushnell, son of Mr Edward Lewins.
At 16, John-street, Arthur's Hill, on the 17th inst., aged 14 months, Eliza Maria, daughter of Mr Edward Hall Hutchinson.
GATESHEAD.—At 28, Hampden-street, on the 12th inst., aged 17 months, Wilton Thomas, only child of Mr John Small.
LEADGATE.—On the 5th inst., the infant daughter of Mr T. Foreman, veterinary surgeon.
BURRADON.—On the 15th inst., aged 65, Mr Andrew Moser.
BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—At Humbledon-hill, on the 12th inst., aged 28, Mr Robert Soppett.
HORSLEY HIGH BARNS.—On the 16th inst., aged 90, Mr John Fairbairn.
CRASTER, Northumberland.—On the 9th inst., aged 63, Mr John Mason.
AYTON BANKS.—On the 10th inst., aged 89, Mrs Ann Oxley.
YORK.—On the 12th inst., aged 10½, John Charles Stevenson, only son of Mr Nicmitz, and grandson of Mr T. T. Stevenson, Byker.
RISDEN, Kent.—On the 10th inst., aged 86, the Rev. John Henry Howlett, M.A., reading chaplain of H.M. Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
LONDON.—At 43, Middleton-road, Dalston, on the 12th inst., Annie, second daughter of Mr J. Milburn, formerly of Newcastle.
At 10, Philpot-street, Mile End, on the 9th inst., aged 45 years, Thomas Jameson, formerly of Blackhill.
RICHMOND, Victoria.—On the 25th August, aged 20, Mr Thomas L. Newbigin, late of Baddie's West Hartley Office, Newcastle, and of Alnwick.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
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