The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 357. | CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 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.

LOST, between Berryedge and the High Stables, on the 19th inst., a HORSE SHEET. Whoever has found the same and will return it to Miss DODDS, Tantobie, will be rewarded for their trouble.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday night last, 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 5s.

WANTED, 2 Good JOINERS.—Apply to WM. STRATFORD, Joiner, Dipton.

TO LET, a COTTAGE HOUSE at Leadgate. Apply to Mr. W. Smith, Grocer.
Leadgate, July 5, 1867.

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.

CONSETT LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself for Re-election, and if you be kind enough to favour me with your support, I shall continue to study your interests.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROUTLEDGE.

Consett, Oct. 3rd, 1867.

TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, Entry on the 11th November next, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street, Leadgate, where an excellent Millinery Business has been carried on for many years.

Also, a HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, adjoining the above.

A STABLE can be Let with either of the above if required.—Apply to Mr WM. CHEESMAN, Leadgate.

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.

LEADGATE.

NICHOLAS MUSE,
GENERAL SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Leadgate and the vicinity that he will carry on the above business in all its banches, and hopes by a diligent attention and reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Miners Picks suitable for all the Coal Seams in the district always on hand.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

RECOGNITION SERVICES.

REV. DR. PATERSON, of Glasgow, will Preach in connection with the public recognition of REV. D. M. MAGREGOR,

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13th, in Rowley Baptist Chapel, at 10·30, in the Consett Town Hall at 2·0, and in Highgate Baptist Chapel at 6 o'Clock.

ORDINATION SERVICE on MONDAY, at 10·30; TEA MEETING at 3·30; and PUBLIC LECTURE by the Rev. W. WALTERS, on "The History and Principles of the Baptists," at 6 o'Clock in the Evening; all in the Town Hall.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in Highgate Baptist Chapel, on Tuesday Evening, the 15th, at 6 o'clock, to be addressed by the principal Baptist Ministers in the North of England.

OCTOBER 11TH, 12TH, AND 13TH.

DR. CULVERWELL'S MONTHLY PROFESSIONAL VISIT.

NEWCASTLE, OCT. 12th and 13th, ADELPHI HOTEL.
MIDDLESBROUGH, OCT. 11TH, CORPORATION HOTEL.

Working Men's Fee, 10s. 6d., as at 3, Great Marlborough Street, London.

Dr. C.'s new Work on Marriage, 1s.— FRANCE, Side, and author.

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

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

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

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

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

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 eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

of Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street: Durham, as Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife Asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing

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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 ARMSTRONG,
OF MOUNTSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Hilltop, 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.

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA, CLEVELAND.

AT this Beautiful Sea-side Resort, there are UNSURPASSED SANDS and SEA-BATHING; in addition to which will be found HOT and COLD SALT-WATER BATHS, &c.

The PLEASURE GROUNDS, comprising tastefully laid-out Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawns, Avenues of Oak, a Spa Well, Deep and Shady Glens, &c., have now added to their attractions. The daily attendance (Sunday's excepted) of an efficient Band of Music.

Visitors will find the ZETLAND HOTEL provided with every requirement for their comfort.

Direct Railway Communication with all parts of the Kingdom.

July 1, 1867.

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

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.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
Sole Silver Medal of Honour,
With the Jurors' very flattering recommendation,
"Perfection of Preparation."
Sold Everywhere.

The only "PRIZE MEDAL" Corn Flour,
MAIZENA.
Try it ONCE, and you will use no other.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.
Only Prize Medal awarded.
Jurors' Report: "Exceedingly excellent for Food."
Sold Everywhere.

TWELVE CARTES DE VISITE, 2s 8d; SIX, 1s 8d. Send Carte with Stamps. Perfect Copies and Original returned Free. Carte Enlarged to New Cabinet Portrait, 2s 6d; Three Copies, 5s. LONDON PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 40 High Holborn, London. F. S. D. PHILLIPS, Manager.

18s per doz.—TARRAGONES— per doz. 18s
BOTTLES AND CASES INCLUDED.
Post Orders on Charing Cross.

CHARLES WARD AND SON,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MAYFAIR, W., LONDON.

18s per doz.—TARRAGONES— per doz. 18s

THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH, a Journal of Art, Literature, Decoration, and the Accomplishments, illustrated in colour, edited by Mr WILLIAM DAY (senior partner of the late firm of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, &c., &c.), will be published every Saturday, price Sixpence, commencing shortly; each number will contain 16 pages, quarto, in double column, of popular essays, able reviews, and valuable literary matter accompanying illustrations and studies in all branches of art, and three full-page chromolithographs, *i.e.*, 1. After the best modern artists or great masters of antiquity, alternately; 2. A full coloured study, after the best professor, either in landscape, figure, or ornamental painting, or illuminating; 3. A fully coloured choice object of decorative art.

One section of this journal alone, that relating to the art accomplishments, should enlist the liveliest goodwill and co-operation of all who have families, while the whole scope of the project renders it eminently deserving the support of all persons of education and taste.

It is intended during the year to give fifty-two descriptive lessons, with fifty-two coloured models or illustrations. Thus landscape, figure, flower, and ornamental painting, and illumination will be embraced; whilst as an illustrated lesson on one or other of these subjects will be given every week—each branch will come round again in its turn, about once a month. Each department will be presided over by an eminent professor, and it is within bounds to state that these fifty-two lessons will contain more information than any one person could attain in a similar number of lessons for fifty-two guineas, in addition to which absolute facsimiles of the professor's studies will remain the property of the purchaser of the Magazine; and thus a lesson, which given in the ordinary way from master to pupil would there exhaust itself and end, continues in this journal a life-giving property, to be used ad infinitum by member after member of a family.

Full prospectuses, from which alone the very great importance of this Magazine can be realised, may be had on application to W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ART UNION.—Every subscriber to receive, for each guinea paid, seven large pictures (28 by 18, on mounts 38 by 28), in size and quality equal to those sold at £3 3s, or £22 1s, for a set of seven such as now announced for one guinea, executed in the finest style of chromolithography.

Prospectuses of W. J. Day, 20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W. Specimens on view.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ART UNION.—The List for first season will close shortly.

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

Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
" Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
" Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

BILL POSTING!

THOMAS BARTLETT,
PUBLIC BILL POSTER,
No. NEVILLE ARCADE,
(Opposite the Central Station,)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Customers bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or 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,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE EARLIEST ARRIVAL ON RECORD.

Agreeable to instruction, our London agents have secured for us the first arrival of NEW SEASON TEAS by overland route, which was duly despatched, and has been received into stock. These, the first pickings of early tea buds, have reached us at least three months earlier than the racing tea clippers can be expected. We have carefully inspected and tasted these teas in the cup. They have a fine, delicate wiry leaf, evidently cured with the greatest care. While they possess all the fragrance and freshness peculiar to early tea buds, they lack the stamina and pungency of the fine old teas of last year. We will use them to advantage in our mixings for giving freshness and fragrance to last year's teas. As our supplies from the hilly districts cannot reach us much earlier than September, we would suggest to our families the propriety of securing as much fine tea as will meet their requirements until the clipper arrives.

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

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.

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

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

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

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

See Opinions of the Press below.

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

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

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

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

The above Instrument may be had from the maker 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 15s 0d.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 0d.

FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.

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

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

RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

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

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.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR WILLIAM RAW begs most respectfully to announce that he is honoured with instructions from Messrs Morkhill and Prodham, Railway Contractors, to SELL BY AUCTION, in the course of two or three weeks, the remaining part of their very Valuable HORSES, TIMBER, PLANT, &c., used in the construction of the Blaydon and Consett Railway, at Blackhill, Snows Green, Ebchester, and Lintz, particulars of which will be Published in future advertisements.

Sale Office, Durham Road, Blackhill,
19th September, 1867.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, BRICK MANUFACTURERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

MR WILLIAM RAW

Begs most respectfully to announce that he has been honoured with instructions from Messrs Morkill and Prodham, the Contractors on the Blaydon and Consett Railway, to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Blackhill, Snow's Green, Ebchester, and Lintz Green Stations,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9th and 10th, 1867,

THE remaining part of their very Valuable HORSES, TIMBER, PLANT, &c., used in the making of the above-named Railway, comprising Cranes; several Thousand Feet of Battens; a large quantity of Scaffolding Poles, Temporary Sleepers, and other useful Timber; a Wooden House, 33 feet by 15; Inch-Board and Felt Roofing; 1000 fathoms of 1 in., 1¼ in., and 1½ in. Ropes, little worse than new; Scaffolding Ropes, Timber Waggons, Coup Carts, Brick and other Barrows, several Tons of Malleable Iron, Quarry Tools; Blacksmith's Anvil, Bellows, and Tools; Ovens and Fire Grates, &c.

Also, Six of their well-selected and very superior HORSES, viz.:—

1 GREY MARE (Meg), 7 yrs old, 16h. 2in. high.
1 BAY MARE (Toddler), 6 yrs, 16h. high.
1 BLACK HORSE (Pigeon), 6 yrs, 15h. 3in. high.
1 BLACK HORSE (Tom), 4 yrs, 16h. high.
1 GREY MARE (Sall), 6 yrs, 15h. 3in. high.
1 BROWN MARE (Judy), aged, 15h. 3in. high.

The above Horses will be on view at Ebchester, on Wednesday, October 9, and Sold there at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same day.

An Engine and Carriages will meet the 10·15 Train from Newcastle at Blaydon, and convey intending Purchasers to Blackhill, and at which place the Sale will commence precisely at Eleven o'Clock on Wednesday, and at Lintz Green on Thursday, at the same time.

Dinner will be provided, Tickets 2s each, returnable to Purchasers to the amount of £5.

For more defined Particulars see Catalogues, which can be had on application to the Contractors, or to the Auctioneer.

Blackhill Sale Office, Sept. 28, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

To guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the Public should ASK FOR "LEA & PERRINS'" SAUCE, and see that their names are upon the wrapper, label stopper, and bottle.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, London; and by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen generally throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS'.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE. Anyone can use them.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE. Sixpence per Bottle.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE. Twelve Brilliant Colours.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE, at all respectable Chemists.

JUDSON'S MAGENTA.—A Sixpenny Bottle will dye 24 yards of bonnet ribbon.

JUDSON'S MAGENTA.—For Woollen Goods, Silk, Feathers. Hands need not be soiled.

JUDSON'S MAGENTA.—Use one drop to colour Creams, Jellies, Blancmange, Corn Flour, &c.

JUDSON'S MAGENTA.—A Sixpenny Bottle will make half-pint brilliant ruby ink.

JUDSON'S MAGENTA, for Colouring Book-edges, Paper, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Fibres, &c.

JUDSON'S Mauve, Violet, Purple, Crimson, for Silk, Wool, Feathers, &c.

JUDSON'S Scarlet, Blue, Green, Brown. Use in a basin of water.

JUDSON'S Canary, Cerise, Pink, Orange, Elegant, useful, and amusing.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE. Everybody should buy them.

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FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The French Government is said to have addressed a circular to the representative of France at the South German Courts in reply to Count Bismarck's late manifesto. It refers to the Prussian Minister's statement in calm language, and lays particular stress upon the fact that he solemnly disclaims any intention of Prussia, of her own initiative, to overstep the line of the Maine.

The Papal Nuncio in Paris proceeded a few days ago to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to express to the Emperor Napoleon, through the medium of the Marquis de Moustier, the gratitude of the Holy See on the occasion of Garibaldi's arrest. The Pontifical Government acknowledges that the successful measures by which the projected expedition against the Roman States has been stopped are due to the influence of the French Cabinet.

GERMANY.

A small but influential party in the North German Parliament, calling itself the "Federal Constitutional Union," has just issued a political programme which has been very favourably noticed in South Germany. In this document the members of the union say that the aim of their action, both in the Reichstag and the Customs Parliament, will be to bring about "the complete union of all the German States under one and the same Constitution, securing in a peaceful manner to all the States an independent central authority, which shall be responsible to the Parliament." At the same time they consider it indispensable that each province, district, and commune should have the right of selecting its own local administration, and that guarantees should be given to each State for the political and religious freedom of its inhabitants, and for the preservation of their local customs and governments so far as is consistent with the existence of a strong central authority.

The North German Parliament is debating the budget of the Government.

ITALY.

The Italian Government seems to have passed scathless through its seasons of peril. The agitation caused by the arrest of Garibaldi has never been serious, and public order is now perfectly restored. It is believed, however, that unless the General can be disposed of by his own consent to keep quiet, the Ministry will convoke an extraordinary session of Parliament.

It will be impossible for Government to keep Garibaldi under restraint of its own authority, for not only is he the first of Italian citizens, but he is an Italian deputy, and his arrest is a direct violation of the constitution. Something in the shape of an act of indemnity will be required, we should imagine.

The Minister of Marine has gone to Alessandria to look after, and perhaps carry a Royal message to, the illustrious prisoner.

Later telegrams state that further demonstrations have taken place at Modena, Naples, Milan, Palermo, and Genoa, but that the assemblies were dispersed without difficulty. Arrests were made at Naples and Genoa. Rome, according to the latest news, remained tranquil.

There is a report that Garibaldi was on Friday removed to Caprera in a Government vessel.

The *Official Gazette* says that Garibaldi having expressed a desire to return to Caprera and that intention conforming with the wishes of the Government, the Ministry at once agreed to it, and the General left on the 27th for that island in a State vessel.

After his arrest Garibaldi found means to address a new proclamation to the Romans and Italians. According to some accounts he wrote it while dressing, for he was in a bath when the troops arrested him at Sinalunga. But other letters say he drew up the proclamation on his knees in the railway train, and slipped into a letter asking for some necessaries, which he obtained leave to send to Florence. It was thus worded.

Sept. 24.

The Romans have the right of slaves—that of rising against their tyrants, the priests. It is the duty of Italians to aid them, and I trust they will perform this duty, even if fifty Garibaldis are thrown into prison. Pursue then your noble resolutions, Romans and Italians. The whole world is contemplating you, and when once your work is accomplished you will hold your heads erect, and will say to the nations—We have cleared the highway of human fraternity of its most abominable enemy, the Papacy.

G. GARIBALDI.

A further letter from Garibaldi has been published, in which the General declares that he accepted the offer of liberty to proceed to Caprera without agreeing to any conditions.

It is believed that the Government is about to convoke a special session of the Italian Parliament, and to ask from it a bill of indemnity approving the conduct of the Ministry in connection with Garibaldi's recent enterprise.

The treaty of commerce between France and Rome has been ratified.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier has set out for Crete as Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the Porte to inquire into the real causes of the discontent of the inhabitants, and to elaborate a new organisation for the future administration of the island on liberal principles. Fuad Pasha will act for the Grand Vizier during Ali Pasha's absence.

It was stated from Athens that 50,000 persons had already been conveyed away from Crete. The number of volunteers remaining in the island was about 800. Fights between the Greek and Turkish troops were still taking place.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued by the Spanish Government, amnestying all persons engaged in the late revolutionary movements, except officers.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong Kong announces that the chief of the Mahommedan rebels had declared himself Emperor; and advices from Japan state that twenty Christians and natives had been arrested and imprisoned at Nagasaki.

ABYSSINIA.

News from the Abyssinian captives has been received up to the 27th July. They were still in captivity, but were pretty well, and were well treated. The King's conduct towards them was cold and indifferent. His Majesty was still at war, and communication with the coast was interrupted.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Sultan had informed General Ignatieff that, owing to public opinion in Turkey, it was impossible for the Porte to do more in the Candian question than enlarge the rights of Candians and Christians.

AMERICA.

The steamer Persia brings New York advices to the 18th inst. Yellow fever was making fearful ravages at New Orleans and at Texas. Among its victims was General Griffin, commanding the district until the arrival of General Hancock. It is said that only one-third of the cotton crop of Texas willl be realised.

The great cemetery at Antietam, Maryland, where lie the remains of thousands of soldiers, had just been consecrated in presence of the President, the Members of the Cabinet, and the Foreign Ministers. Admiral Tegethoff had reached Mexico, and it was said that Juarez had promised to give him the Emperor's body on the production of proper papers authorising him to receive it on behalf of the Emperor's relatives.

Juarez, Escobedo, and Diaz are rival candidates for the Presidency.

VACCINATION.—Dr. Edward Jenner's attention was first directed to this object A.D. 1768, and he tried it on a boy with matter procured from the hand of a dairy-maid who had contracted cow-pox, May 14, 1796. The boy was inoculated with small-pox matter by way of experiment, July 1, 1796, and no disease followed. An act (3 and 4 Vic. c. 29) to extend its practice was passed July 23, 1840; and another (4 and 5 Vict. c. 24) provided for its gratuitous performance to the poor, June 21, 1841. An act to extend and enforce the practice of it (16 and 17 Vict. c. 100) was passed August 20, 1853. The Royal Jennerian Institution was founded in 1806, and the National Vaccine Establishment in 1809. Jenner's services to the country were acknowledged by a grant of £10,000, voted by the House of Commons, June 3, 1802, and by another of £20,000 in 1807.

THE CARBON PROCESS OF PRINTING IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

The *Times* special correspondent at the great French Exhibition devotes, in his last letter, a considerable space to the carbon process in photography, in connection with which our townsman, Mr Swan, is so honourably distinguished. The writer asks—"Is it possible to print a photograph on paper so that it shall be as permanent as the impression of a steel engraving in printer's ink? Whatever we may come to hereafter, it is generally accepted at present that if a photographic print is to rival ordinary prints in permanence, this can only be by reproducing it in an ink which, like printer's ink, has carbon for its base. So there are a great number of ingenious processes for transferring to gradations of carbon the gradations of light and shade which we see in photographs. The essential theory of these processes is suggested by the experiments of M. Niepce announced in 1827, and of Mr Mungo Ponton in 1839. There are substances soluble in water, which become insoluble when subjected to the agency of light. If a photographic image be transferred to the surface of such a substance, the light passing through the light parts of the negative and not through the dark will so act upon the surface that parts of it will wash away and parts not. The surface when washed will be raised or depressed according to the quantity of light which at different points has acted upon it; and the depressions thus contrived will accept a film of carbon, which in in its various gradations of thickness will more or less accurately represent the lights and shadows of the photograph. The French had great success in their carbon prints. M. Garnier and M. Jessie du Motay being deemed worthy of gold medals. Most of the French carbon prints are described or produced by the process of Poitevin, who in 1855 succeeded in turning to account the discovery of Mr Mungo Ponton. He combined carbon or any other pigment in a fine state of division with gelatine, starch, or gum, applied it to the surface of his paper, dried it, submitted it to the action of light under a photographic negative, and so first produced what is now usually termed a carbon print. Many specimens are exhibited of this form of picture; some are of great beauty, and all pretend to the permanence which belongs to ordinary engraving. The chief English exhibitors of carbon printing are Mr Woodbury, of London, Mr Swan, of Newcastle, and Mr Pouncey, of Dorchester. Among these, as a discoverer, Mr Pouncey stands first in point of time. His first announcements belong to the year 1858—that is, three years after Pontevin's success. He is evidently on the right path, and he deserves some credit as one of the earliest to understand the importance of carbon printing. But a comparison of his results with those of other exhibitors in the same line are not satisfactory. His prints are rather coarse in appearance; in the production of them a solvent is used which is expensive enough to interfere seriously with the commercial value of the process, and the specimens which are exhibited in Paris seem to be varnished to secure protection. Mr Swan, of Newcastle, comes after Mr Pouncey in point of time—his discovery dates from 1864; but he appears to have carried his process of carbon printing to a high degree of perfection, and he shows some excellent results of it in landscapes and portraits Mr Swan's process has been admirably worked by Mr Nelson Cherrill, who exhibits some very fine work in landscape, printed after this manner; and it always speaks well for a process when others are able to use it successfully, following the prescriptions of the originator."

REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Those who saw the working men of London pass through the streets of the metropolis one gloomy day last December, amidst the sneers of Pall-mall loungers and the jeers of Piccadilly shopkeepers, hardly expected that barely ten months later the same men would be met together in a different scene, and after a different fashion, for the purpose of celebrating the triumph of the cause to which they were then demonstrating their attachment. Yet so it has come to pass, and on Monday afternoon the artizans of London came together once more, not to march in dreary procession through muddy streets towards Fulham, not to pass resolutions denouncing Mr Lowe and pledging themselves to support the reform party in Parliament, but to enjoy a pleasant day in Sir Joseph Paxton's wonderful palace, and congratulate each other on the fact that almost all which ten months ago they hoped for has already become matter of history. The reform *fete*, though it lacks much of the interest which attended the "demonstrations" of last year, and though it is deprived of the presence of the great orator who then made his voice heard with such effect on behalf of the popular cause, is nevertheless a fitting close to the labours which were then commenced, and is an ample proof that the working men of the chief city in the empire are not unmindful of the privileges which have thus been bestowed upon them, nor ungrateful to those through whose labours those privileges have been gained.

From an early hour on Monday morning crowds of London artizans were pouring into the Palace, and its galleries and gardens were filled with well-dressed, well-behaved members of the lower class bent upon showing that triumph has not turned their heads, or converted an order-loving people into the violent mob of which Conservative orators are so much afraid. The day was beautiful, and pending the commencement of the legislative business of the fete the crowd enjoyed to the utmost all the attractions in which the Palace abounds. The gardens with their flower-beds still gorgeous in their summer hues, the Palace itself with its fountains and statuary and bazaars, the orchestral band, and a party of wonderful athletic Arabs, who seem to have more India rubber in their composition than belongs to the ordinary human frame, have chiefly occupied the attention of the reformed multitude of London. These, however, have been but the preliminaries to the entertainment proper, which did not commence until three o'clock, when a great open-air meeting was held in the grounds in front of the Palace, over which Mr Upshaw presided. With a lively recollection of the different reform demonstrations of last year in mind, it was impossible to see Thursday afternoon's meeting without feeling the great difference which there was between it and the similar gatherings of which Woodhouse-moor, Glasgow-green, Camp-field, and other places were the scene twelve months ago. Then all was fear, hope, and anxiety, not unmixed with bitterness towards those who appeared to be so determined in their enmity to the working classes. On Monday good humour and content prevailed on every side, and men everywhere showed that they had met, not to advocate a cause, but to celebrate its triumph.

The numbers present at the meeting bore no comparison with those gathered at the now historic reform demonstrations; but there were still more than enough present to prove the interest taken by the people of London in the movement which has enfranchised them. The speeches delivered were short, practical, and to the point, and even a Saint Monday-worshipping multitude listened to them with patience and evident gratification, and frequently testified their approbation of the sentiments enunciated by hearty and prolonged applause.

After the meeting the crowd dispersed, and wandered about the building and grounds for an hour or two, exhausting the programme of amusements provided by the energetic manager of the Crystal Palace Company. At half past six, after Mr Coxwell had celebrated the passing of the Reform Bill by ascending in a balloon, there was a magnificent display of fireworks, similar to that which took place when the Sultan visited the Palace a few months since. The sight was exceedingly beautiful, though the earliness of the hour at which it took place prevented its being seen to the fullest advantage.

The banquet took place in the concert hall, under the presidency of Mr George Potter. There were also present:—Mr A. S. Ayrton, M.P., Sir John Bowring, the Hon. Auberton Herbert, the Rev. Dr. Massey, Professor White, Ald. Carter, of Leeds, &c. Covers were laid for 1,000, but only from 500 to 600 were present. Letters apologising for non-attendance, were read from Mr Gladstone, Mr Bright, and many other Members of Parliament, who have taken a prominent part in the reform agitation. Mr Gladstone's letter has already been published, but that received from Mr Bright was not made known. It was addressed to Mr Geo. Potter, and was as follows:—

I shall be very sorry to disappoint any of those who rejoice with us in the wide extension of the suffrage, but I cannot undertake to be present at the proposed great meeting and dinner at the Crystal Palace, to which you have kindly invited me. I have given what should have been the leisure of many autumns to the movement for reform, and now when one main part of the work is done, I do not feel disposed to give another autumn to platform labours, to celebrate the victory we have won. I have already several invitations to dinners and meetings, and I shall have to send to each of them the answer I am compelled to send to you. I have fixed for myself a different kind of work for this Parliamentary recess, and I hope almost entirely to be able to escape from the labours of public meetings for the present. It is quite natural and most just that the working men should rejoice at what has been gained, and I hope they will not forget that without a readjustment of Members to population, and without the security of the ballot, the House of Commons will still be for the most part but a delegation from the rich, and not a real and free representation of the people. This should be borne in mind when preparing for the general election, which must come at the end of next year. The destruction of the popular power of the Government boroughs, by the vote at the end of the session, will show you how little Parliament is now to be trusted on any question of reform on which it may think it safe to go wrong. The Legislature has been driven by forces too strong for it, but its temper is not changed."

After the cloth was removed, the health of the Queen and Royal Family was drunk, and

The Chairman at once proceeded to propose the toast of the evening, namely, "The Reform Act of 1867, accepted as an instalment." He then complained of the absence of Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright, particularly of the latter, who, he said, of all men ought to have been present at a working men's banquet to celebrate the passing of the new Reform Bill. At the same time he admitted that the working men owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr Bright for his exertions in the cause of reform. If Italy had but one Garibaldi, England had but one John Bright—long then might John Bright live and might he live to see the work accomplished which had now been half effected. (Loud cheers.) He reminded reformers that they had much to gain yet before they could rest satisfied, and he urged upon them the necessity of making a bold stand for the ballot, and the punishment of bribery at elections by imprisonment. (Cheers.)

Mr S. Ayrton, M.P., responded to the toast. He regretted that neither Mr Gladstone nor Mr Bright were present to discharge that duty, but he thought some limit ought to be imposed upon the services of eminent public men, and when they recollected the great services which Mr Bright and Mr Gladstone had rendered in the cause of reform, he thought they could not grudge them the recreation they were now enjoying. He himself had always been a consistent reformer, and so far from attributing the merit of passing the recent bill to a Conservative Government, he thought they should bear in mind that the measure would never have been carried if it had not been for the feeling of the country upon the question, and the imposing moral attitude taken up by the working classes of the metropolis last year under the auspices of Mr Potter. If to any one thing more than another the passing of the bill was due, it was to the self denial and honest earnestness of Mr Gladstone. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the country would not rest content with the great victory which had been achieved. The history of the past afforded but little aid in calculating the events of the future, but he hoped that all those traces of the past, which had resulted in injustice and wrong would be obliterated, and that with increased political privileges the working classes would endeavour to make the laws consonant with the hopes and aspirations of the nation, and keep pace with the improved moral tone of society. He believed that the Conservatives, in their recent concessions, had been influenced by a real desire to reform the representation of the people, and, in conclusion, he said that whoever hoped for a triumphant issue to the bill which this year had been instrumental in passing, must be prepared to give a hearty support to Mr Gladstone and the Liberal party.

Mr Pagan gave the next sentiment—"The national laws by the people's voice," and declared that a Reform Bill unaccompanied by the ballot was simply a delusion and a snare.

Sir J. Bowring responded. He remarked, the Reform ship which the Tories had lately built in their own arsenals was a very strange creation. It contained many rotten timbers, and appeared, at first sight, a somewhat ugly craft, but the moment it was fairly launched and strictly scrutinised, it was discovered that, by tossing over a good deal of worthless lumber, and manning it by a new crew, the ship could be made to undergo a useful voyage in the interests of the people. The ship had now been fairly launched, and he sincerely hoped that it would have a prosperous voyage. It had a grand destination before it, and he cared very little for the causes which had been instrumental in bringing about this marvellous consummation, whether the Conservatives had been frightened because the pot was boiling over, or whether they had taken the leap in the dark in a spirit of desperation, or whether they were apprehensive that their house would fall over their heads, involving the party in universal ruin—it was evident that the Liberals had achieved a glorious victory, from which he prophesied very great results. In a recent speech Mr Disraeli declared that all an agricultural labourer wanted was a porch, an oven, and a tank. The people generally required something better—votes for themselves, schools for their children, and protection for their votes in the interests of the community. At the same time he was ready to admit that the world was progressing and improving, and that there was every prospect of our children becoming wiser, happier, and better than their fathers.

Some other speeches followed, but they contained no matter of public interest, and the proceedings were brought to a close about eleven o'clock.

ATROCIOUS WIFE MURDER AT NORTH SEATON COLLIERY.

North Seaton Colliery—a small colliery village situate on the north bank of the Wansbeck, about two miles south of the fishing village of Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, and some four miles north of Blyth—has been the scene of one of those fell cases of excessive brutality for which, alas! the northern counties appear to have become so unenviably notorious of late years. Generally, a quiet pit village, North Seaton has, through the occurrence we are going to narrate, been thrown alike into a state of horror and excitement. The village has not been so long in existence as the majority of those round about it, as it has sprung up, mushroom-like, with the sinking of the new pit; and the cleanly appearance of its neat rows of cottages, with well-ordered gardens in front, associate themselves with anything but such a horrible offence as was committed there on Saturday night last. Two or three years ago, among the number of pitmen who came to work at North Seaton Colliery was John Marshall, a hewer, about forty-five years of age, and who was accompanied by his wife Jane. The latter was her husband's senior by some fifteen years, and as is too often the case in pit villages, the disparity of years had been a constant source of bickering between the couple. Often had they quarrels; often, when pay-day—fortnightly pays—came round, with it came the usual scenes in the Marshalls' house. It became a bye-word in the village. Fortunately they had no children. At first, well-disposed neighbours did interfere, but eventually interference resulted in no good, and the good folks now say they fought on, and nobody molested them. Timely interference on Saturday evening, however, might have prevented the consequences which unhappily ensued. Friday was pay-day at the colliery, which is owned by the Cowpen and North Seaton Coal Company, and Marshall, as was his wont, repaired immediately after the receipt of his wages to the local tavern, and there commenced one of those drinking bouts for which he had, alike with his violence when drunk, attained notoriety among his fellow workmen. He had, too, been earning very remunerative wages recently and probably knowing this fact and wishful to prevent that squandering too general amongst pitmen when in possession of their wages, that Marshall's wife came to seek him, and try and induce him to go home. As might be surmised, the result of this was a row. Heated and enraged, Marshall followed his wife, and went home to his residence in the Double Row, one of the clean, substantial rows of pit houses surrounding the colliery. Nothing, however, appears to have taken place on the Friday evening, and the next morning the couple set off to Newbiggen. Whether Marshall went alone, and his wife followed in order to get him home, is not quite clear. However, it was somewhere towards night that they returned—Marshall, as usual, under the influence of drink, and abusing to all intent and purpose his wife, spoken of by the neighbours as a healthy-looking little person, quiet, inoffensive, and temperate. After they got into the house high words were heard by the neighbours, and then heavy blows. These passed unheeded—so frequent had such disturbances become, as in the case of the Spen murder, the neighbours were callous, and, accustomed to such things, did not care about interfering. The disturbance continued upwards of half an hour. This would be about ten o'clock. The crash of broken furniture, however, at length aroused the neighbours, and probably imagining that something of unusual severity was going on, they were prompted—women, we believe they were—to go upstairs to the landing, as it is commonly termed in pit villages, where the couple resided. The Marshalls, it should be stated, occupied the upper flat of one of the cottages and approach was by these landings. The neighbours, already mentioned, went to the door, and one of them opening it, asked what the villain was about to-night? The person, who so spoke, we believe was Mary Tranent, who occupied the flat below the Marshalls. This woman was so affrighted and horrified with the answer she received and the spectacle she beheld that she almost swooned. Beckoning to her, and covered with blood, the wife of Marshall making towards the door, said "Oh! Mary come and take this out of my head." This was a small poker, which with the violence used by her husband, had cleaved the skull, and now, firmly embedded in her head, protruded as if it had been propelled forcibly into the skull. Marshall sullen, besotted with drink, rested himself near the fire all the while, the miserable woman's screams arousing the village. When Mrs Tranent went to the door she was, as before stated, so taken aback with affright that she was completely useless. It will scarcely be believed too, that, with the poker protruding from her forehead, and supporting it with her hands, Mrs Marshall scrambled to a neighbour's where a brother of her husband, and some other neighbours came, and did as much as possible to alleviate the woman's agonies by extricating the poker. This they had to do with main force. She was held whilst the poker, almost immovable—a small and much worn one—was literally pulled out. By this time, a messenger had been sent to Newbiggen, and Mr Duncan, surgeon, came. That gentleman, immediately upon seeing the unfortunate woman, as well he might, gave no hope of her recovery. Prostrate with loss of blood and insensible, she lingered on for some twelve hours—dying about eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon. When the condition of the women was seen the policeman of the village, P.C. Robert Grey, of the Northumberland constabulary, was sought for, and at once took Marshall into custody.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday afternoon, the coroner for North Northumberland (Mr J. J. Hardy) opened an inquiry at the Ship Inn. The evidence which was adduced was chiefly to the effect of the above, and the inquest was adjourned till the 10th October, in order to procure a *post mortem* examination.

On Wednesday the prisoner was brought up at the Morpeth Police Court, and remanded for a week.

THE FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT SUNDERLAND.

An inquest was held at the Palatine Hotel, Sunderland, on Wednesday, on the body of Robert Adamson, aged 20, a young gentleman, who died on the preceding day, at his father's residence in Fawcett-street, in consequence of injuries by the accidental discharge of a gun. The principal evidence was that of a young man named Rudolphi, a companion, and supplemented and corroborated by a younger brother of deceased. On Monday week Rudolphi and deceased were on the Bainbridge Home Farm shooting small birds with a double-barrelled gun, each using it alternately. When Rudolphi and deceased's brother were gathering blackberries, they heard the report of the gun, and saw deceased's hat flying into the air, while he was lying across a hedge about fifty yards off. Part of his skull was blown off. He was removed to the Infirmary, where he remained two days, and was then removed home, where he died on Tuesday. The gun was produced, and was generally condemned as a dangerous and defective weapon; one barrel had no half-cock, and the other was so defective that at half-cock the trigger shook, and was most insecure. It belonged to Mr Rudolphi, who said it was considered a good gun, and was in a much better condition when deceased was using it. He suggested it had been tampered with at the Infirmary. The coroner's constable, however, declared the weapon was in the same state immediately after it was received in the Infirmary. The singular part of the affair is a statement made by deceased to his friends, that the injuries were not the result of the accident, but that he had been shot at by a man whom he named as Tom, and whom he described at one time as dressed in a butcher's blouse, and who had shot him out of revenge. The two witnesses who were near at the time, stated they saw no man nearer than a field off, where two were engaged stacking corn. The police have made every inquiries, and the result was that nothing could be traced of any person having been near; and Mr Adamson, the father of the deceased, expressed his belief that his son's injuries were accidental. The coroner and jury expressed an opinion that deceased should not have been removed from the Infirmary where he had been first taken; but his father said it arose from the fact that he was more comfortable at home; that the surgeon of the Infirmary gave up all hopes, while the medical adviser was of opinion that the deceased would have a better chance of recovery if taken home. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The winter session of the Newcastle School of Medicine, in connection with the University of Durham, was commenced on Tuesday. The sub-warden of the University, the Rev. Canon Chevallier, B.D., presided on the occasion, and presented the medals to the successful candidates. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Newcastle, the Sheriff, and the Under-Sheriff, Drs. Charlton, Embleton, Gibson, Frost, Donkin, Nesham, and Arnison, Mr Luke Armstrong, Mr Russell, Mr Marreco, Rev. Joseph Waite (Durham University), Rev. F. F. Walrond (Durham University), Dr. Shaw, Mr Broadbent, &c.

The Chairman said it had fallen to his lot to take the chair in the absence of the president, and he called upon Dr. Humble to deliver the inaugural address.

Dr. Humble, in the course of his address, which was long and able, said the college was not merely a place for teaching students a profession whereby they might attain to riches, fame, or position, but an institution from which they would hereafter go forth to combat disease, not merely as mercenaries, but as the voluntary and self-denying helpers of their distressed fellow creatures. A certain amount of general mental culture was necessary to every well educated medical man, and this he ought to be provided with before he entered on the principal object of his medical education. But the students must not rest contented with the possession of attainments merely sufficient to pass the examination. Medical practitioners had from time immemorial been regarded as learned men, and the great ones of the profession had ever been well versed in all the literature of the day. They should possess such an acquaintance with general literature, and such a familiarity with scientific pursuits, as would enable them to appreciate the labours of others, and to carry on and enjoy an interchange of ideas upon subjects of general interest with every variety of person with whom they might be brought in contact. Still, their profession was their chief object, and they would do well not to devote too much time or attention to any pursuit likely to divert their powers and energies to other objects. As to their medical knowledge, it was essential that it should be extensive, profound, and minute. As a good foundation, it behoved them, at the very commencement of their studies, to cultivate an extensive acquaintance with anatomy and physiology. They had not only to study the position of the various organs, for they ought to be well acquainted with their appearance; their natural colour, form, and volume; their normal smoothness or roughness and consistence, and their weight and measurement when unaltered by disease. An acquaintance with chemistry was likewise necessary; and they would also obtain much information from the study of the living healthy man—of his physical, mental, and moral qualities. They must study the influence of the mental and intellectual operations on the physical actions of the body, if they would correctly understand, and be able to control, the varying affections of the nervous system. They must also be able to estimate correctly the effect of such external agents as food, air, heat, light, and electricity, and of some of those pursuits and impressions which occasioned such remarkable effects on the mind and passions, and through them on the bodily functions. And whilst endeavouring to master the characters and symptoms of disease, and thus to obtain a knowledge of what requires to be cured, they must at the same time try to form an intimate acquaintance with the means of cure at their disposal, for however important might be the knowledge of anatomy and physiology, of chemistry, of pathology, of histology, and of the symptoms of disease, yet there could be no physician without physic; no medicine without therapeutics. They would require to make themselves well acquainted with the physical characters of the medicinal agents they would afterwards be called upon to employ, with the best mode of administering them, with their chemical affinities and incompatibilities, and with their physiological action, before they could hope to appreciate their secondary or therapeutic effects as remedies for morbid affections. They would also be required to direct their energies to the acquirement of hygienic knowledge, in order to manage patients in healths, and to be able to direct them to the best and surest means for its preservation. After speaking of the means and mode of study, Dr. Humble concluded by exhorting to industry and perseverance, reminding them that their work would not be done when their examinations were passed, as the study of medicine was the study of a lifetime.

Dr. Embleton then read the report for the past year, which stated the greatest loss of the college during the year to be the death of Dr. Richardson, whilst among the gains as important items were to be ranked an increase in the number of students and the remarkable success of advanced students before the examining boards of the kingdom. Dr. Richardson's death had thrown the whole onus of the chemical chair on Mr Marreco. Dr. H. G. Stewart had consented to continue the instruction in psychological medicine of third and fourth year students, in the place of his predecessor at the Newcastle Lunatic Asylum, Dr. J. C. Browne. The number of students entered at the commencement of the past winter session was 58, of the summer session, 41. The corresponding numbers of last year were 45 and 31. The yearly average number of students for the last sixteen years is rather over 44 for the winter, and over 30 for the summer session. The lecturers on anatomy suggested that first year students should pay more attention to dissection. The registration examinations for medical students were held on April 23rd and 24th and on September 17th and 18th. The number of candidates at the spring examination was 67, and of these 43 passed; whilst at the autumn trial 76 presented themselves, of whom only 36 received certificates of having passed. The proportion of objections, it will be observed, is unusually large. The two subjects which were most fatal were arithmetic and, as usual, Latin; but in most cases of rejection the deficiency of the candidate was common to all his papers. The causes of this failure doubtless are, on the one hand, the want of sufficient preliminary education in the candidates themselves, and, on the other, the fact of the standard of sufficiency having been raised, in compliance with the recommendation of the General Medical Council. The Dickinson Memorial Scholarship of £15 would be awarded for the first time on the 1st of October next year.

The Chairman, in commenting upon the subject-matter of the address and report, said he had observed that for some time the death-rate in their northern towns, not excepting Newcastle, was greater than in many other towns in the United Kingdom. This, he conceived, ought not to be. The situation of Newcastle was such that it should provide the means to which they looked for health. It had a good tidal river, the houses were built upon gentle slopes, and he hoped there was a good supply of water. Yet with all these advantages Newcastle was extremely unhealthy. Upon the authorities of the town lay the responsibility of enforcing the law in regard to cleanliness and other matters affecting health. The rev. chairman concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Sheriff, and Under-Sheriff of Newcastle, who all suitably responded.

Votes of thanks to the chairman, the Rev. Mr Waite, and the Rev. F. F. Walrond, brought the proceedings to a close.

Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous picture of "The Strawberry Girl," printed in colours, is issued with the October part of the *Quiver*, in which a new tale, by the author of "Round the Court," is commenced.

A LETTER FROM THE SULTAN.

The *Liberte* publishes a letter which is said to have been written by the Sultan himself, and without consulting his Ministers, in reply to General Ignatieff, the Russian representative, who proposed the cession of Candia to Greece. Abdul Aziz says satirically, "You tell me that King George has reigned for two years over a million of subjects, that he find it necessary to render himself popular, and that in order to do so he must have Candia. He would be ashamed to return to his people without having obtained this acquisition. But my popularity—the popularity of me, a sovereign who reigns over 35 millions of people, and comes from a dynasty which has ruled that country for more than five centuries, and which owes so much to the people—you count that for nothing. And I ought to make eagerly a sacrifice for King George." The Sultan goes on to say that when the insurrection broke, and it was clear that it was supported by the Greeks, numbers of his Mussulman subjects begged to be allowed to volunteer against the insurgents, but remembering that he had fifteen millions of Christian subjects, he would not consent. "Cede Candia to Greece!" the letter continues, "Cede Candia to Greece! you cannot mean it, General; one must be a sovereign in order to feel how cruel a thing it is to alienate the smallest part of one's states for the benefit of a hostile power. The Emperor Alexander will know better than you how to appreciate the utter impossibility of the sacrifice which you would have me make. If I were capable of committing such a treason towards my people, I could not venture forth from my palace, and face, in the streets of my capital, the looks of its insulted inhabitants. I should be compelled to hide myself for shame. No, General, I will never dishonour thus the crown that I wear, the glorious dynasty to which I belong. I will never yield Candia, nor consent to anything which, however remotely, may lead to a result so fatal for my empire."

EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN CASE OF RIOTS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

A new Memorandum, upon the employment of volunteers in case of riot, has just been issued from the War Office. It is to be substituted for that published on the 13th of June last, which it cancels, and is to bear the same date. The following is the Memorandum:—

"1. Questions having arisen as to the power of the civil authority to call upon the volunteer force to act in aid of the civil power in suppression of riot or public commotion, and as to the duty of the members of the volunteer force if so called upon, the following circular is issued for the general information of that force, in accordance with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

"2. Her Majesty's subjects are bound, in case of the existence of riots, to use all reasonable endeavours, according to the necessity of the occasion, to suppress and quell such riots; the members of the volunteer force are not exempt from this general obligation, and they may in common with all other of Her Majesty's subjects, be required by the civil authority to act as special constables for such purposes, but they must not when so acting appear in their military dress.

"3. The civil authority is not in any case entitled to call upon or order volunteers to act as a military body in the preservation of the peace.

"4 In case of riots and disturbances not amounting to insurrection, and not having for their object the commission of felonious acts or the subversion of civil Government, special constables, whether members of the volunteer force or others, should be armed with the ordinary constable's staff.

"5. In cases of serious and dangerous riots and disturbances, the civil authority may require Her Majesty's subjects generally, including members of the volunteer force, to arm themselves with and use other weapons suitable to the occasion; and such other weapons may be used accordingly by members of the volunteer force, according to the necessity of the occasion.

"6. In the event of an attack upon their storehouses or armouries, members of the volunteer force may combine and avail themselves of their organisation to repel such attack, and defend such storehouses and armouries, and for such purposes may, if the necessity of the occasion require it, use arms.

"LONGFORD.

"War Office."

HOMELY MAXIMS.

Get all you can, give all you can, and live on as little as you can.

Civility to all inferiors is a special point of good manners with the really well-bred.

If parents are shameless, the conduct of children will generally be shameful.

Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintances for advice, to relatives for nothing, and you will always have a supply.

Insults are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder their being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

The milk of human kindness requires to be let down a little before being given to some people. It is not every one who can drink it in its native richness.

Strong and sharp as our wit may be, it is not so strong as the memory of fools, nor so keen as their resentment. He that has not strength of mind to forgive, is by no means so weak as to forget, and it is much more easy to do a cruel thing than to say a severe one.

HOMELY PRINCIPLES.

There's folks would hold a sieve under a pump, and expect to carry away the water.

Vinegar is a good thing in its way, but a man does not care about it with every meal.

A satirical man is like a file, he rubs the roughness off other people but gets no smoother himself.

It is a very good thing for a woman to love reading, but a husband likes more than a three-volume novel for his dinner.

A woman's best fortes are those that make home tidy and happy, and this is often done without pianofortes at all.

A cheerful wife is the best sauce for chops, and the very potatoes take a pleasure in sending up their grateful steam before her.

HOMELY REMEDIES.

Corns may be rapidly cured by the application of the tincture of iodine, the corn disappearing in a few days if touched with the tincture several times a day.

SCALDS AND BURNS.—It is a principal object in these cases to keep the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge would come on, creating great irritation, and consequently danger. Cold applications are the best; cold water, vinegar and water, or scraped potatoes, may be used. When the heat and inflammation have subsided, leave these off, and apply a liniment composed of three ounces of olive or linseed oil, added to six ounces of limewater.

Wounds resulting from mechanical injury should be first washed with cold water; the edges should be brought together, taking care that they are kept in apposition by one or more compresses of linen rag steeped in an arnicated lotion, and secured by a strip of linen rolled round the part. They should be discontinued in three or four days. In contusions and bruises, when the skin is not cut, an arnicated lotion will be suitable, applied twice or thrice a day. The virtues of arnica for accidents of this character cannot be too highly recommended; and every housewife should be provided with a small bottle of this invaluable agent of recovery from certain accidents, being careful, however, to label it "Poison," as it is most deadly.

HOMELY WANTS.

The greatest want of many homes is want of order and system. The old maxims about 'a place for everything, and everything in its place,' and 'a stich in time saves nine,' &c., are familiar as household words, but they may be found much more frequently hanging on the walls than being put into practice. Nothing has a greater influence upon the well-being of children than a well-ordered arrangement of household matters. Let your meal-times be regularly adhered to—have a fixed time for retiring to rest, and insist upon a regular habit of rising. Careful attention to little matters of this kind will do more to promote the comfort of a household than much riches, as the neglect of them will entail greater misery than the direst poverty can bring.

Carelessness as to burning up coal and cinders is frequently a source of great annoyance and difficulty in a household. By a little attention as much fuel may be got out of cinders as coal, and better fires can be kept up on sifted cinders than on coal alone. Remember that a fire constantly stirred takes all the life out of the coals, and powders anything you may be cooking with dust.

Keep all receipts, and file them. Sew them through the centre with strong needle and thread; place a strip of paper round each packet, with the date of month and year.

Have no secrets from your husband either as to your proceedings or expenditure. If a husband is kept in ignorance of his wife's carelessness and debt, it is like walking over the concealed crater of a volcano, which may break at any moment, and precipitate him beneath; and that which, if told in confidence, would have been received in love, may destroy the peace of a house for ever by being concealed.

WATER.—The value of water as a means of health can never be told. Cleanse the skin well before going to bed. Avoid going to sleep in a dirty skin as you would avoid going to sleep in a ditch. Warm water at night to cleanse off the impurities of the day, and plenty of cold water in the morning to refresh the skin, will keep the thin, fine network that is spread all over the body clear of dirt, and ready to give out perspiration and promote health. Soap and water and brushes may be truly called "household friends." Air, water, and temperance are the three cheapest doctors in the world, and, unlike most other practitioners, the more frequently they are called in the better.

BLACKING.—Four pints of old beer, half pound ivory black, half pound treacle, twopennyworth sweet oil, four table-spoonfuls oil of vitriol. Let the ivory black, treacle, and sweet oil be mixed together in a pint of beer for ten minitues, and then the three pints of beer and oil of vitriol, and stir up well.

Local and District News.

Mr Henry Milvain has been re-elected a member of the Tyne Pilotage Board, with Mr J. Hall as a colleague in the place of Mr T. K. Betts.

ROYAL BOUNTY.—Ann, the wife of Matthew Wheatley of Swalwell, having recently been delivered of three children at one birth, the usual bounty of £3 from Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been remitted to the Rector of Whickham to be laid out for her benefit.

THE HEALTH OF NEWCASTLE.—The health returns for the eastern district and lower portion of the old town of Newcastle continue remarkably good, and the rate of mortality is 1 below the average for the week ending Sat., Sept. 28, including 4 deaths from diarrhœa, and 1 of typhus, but no cholera.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A GUN ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, Mr Robert Adamson, a young man who was fearfully injured a week ago by a gun accident at Bainbridge Holme, near Sunderland, when a portion of his head was shot away by the accidental discharge of his gun, died at his father's residence in Fawcett Street.

There has been a rifle match in Dublin to select four members to represent the Irish metropolis at the contest for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield in Lord Dufferin's Park at Clandeboye on the 2nd of October, a competition which awakens much interest among the new Irish rifle clubs.

NEWCASTLE WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—On Monday evening, Mr W. Roberts, chairman, a special concert was held in the Newcastle Working Men's Club, to raise funds for a piano. There was a crowded house. The following kindly gave their services:—Mr Wm. Patrick, St. Andrew's choir; Messrs Stephenson, Whitelaw, J. Wilson, J. Inness, Sellars, Graham.

THE STABBING CASE AT WALKER.—Thomas Stewart, labourer, Walker, was brought up on remand at the Moot Hall, before Captain Blackett, on a charge of cutting and wounding Francis and Catherine Conway, at Walker. The case, howver, was not gone into, Mr and Mrs Conway having agreed to retire from the prosecution, on the prisoner, who was severely "punished" during the fight in which the stabs were given, paying all the expense, which amounted to £3 7s 4d, upon which the magistrate dismissed the case.

BOY DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, at the Felling Shore, on the body of a boy named Frederick Crouch, who was drowned in the Tyne on Monday night. The deceased was an apprentice on board the brig Ariadne, of Whitby, now lying in the Tyne, at the Felling Shore. About seven o'clock on Monday night he was going to come ashore with his clothes to get them washed; and after getting down the ladder into the boat, he took hold of the bottom of the ladder to push the boat away. The tide was so very strong at the time that the boat was carried away from him, and, letting go his hold on the ladder, he fell into the river and was drowned. The body was not recovered until midnight. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally drowned.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr H. J. Trotter, whose letter on the management of the North-Eastern Railway was published a few weeks since, has again written reiterating his former statements, adding that he has heard on authority he cannot doubt, "that the money was borrowed with which the last North-Eastern dividend was paid, and that such was the difficulty in obtaining the loan, only a few hours beforehand it was uncertain whether or not the dividend could be paid at all." He further states that while the Great Northern charged to revenue £210 per mile for the maintenance of its way in the last half year, the North-Eastern charges only £96; and he asks. "Are the Great Northern directors guilty of the most gross and reckless extravagance, or are the North Eastern directors paying revenue charges out of capital?"

INQUEST IN NEWCASTLE.—On Wednesday night Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner for Newcastle, held an inquest at the house of Mr Downie, Burton Arms, Pilgrim-street, on the body of Elijah Galloway, who had been killed on Monday evening at the Trafalgar Goods Station. Elijah Galloway, father of the deceased, said his son was 19 years of age, and was a tailor by trade, but he had been employed for the last month as a checker at the Trafalgar Goods Station. From what he had heard no one was to blame. Joseph Pedley, employed as a horse driver, said he thought the waggon would strike the deceased as he stopped to put the snapper on. It was dark at the time. Robert Dove, who volunteered to give any information, explained to the jury the position of the carriage, at the time of deceased's death, and said that in his judgment no one was to blame for the accident. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that "Elijah Galloway had been accidentally killed whilst at work on the North-Eastern Railway."

CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday forenoon, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham held a confirmation in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle. A very large number of young people presented themselves for confirmation, and the performance of the solemn rite was witnessed by a crowded congregation. In the course of the proceedings the right rev. prelate delivered a brief address, in which he impressed upon their minds the solemnity of the rite—their self-dedication to God, and the necessity of daily prayer. Owing to the large number who received the rite, nearly two hours elapsed before the whole service was brought to a close. The number of young persons confirmed amounted in all to 450; of these 295 were females and 155 males. The different churches forwarding candidates were—St. Nicholas', 32 females and 15 males; St. Andrew's, 24 females and 12 males; All Saints', 4 females and 3 males; St. John's, 54 females and 23 males; St. Peter's, 14 female and 10 males; St. Stephen's, 10 females and 5 males; St. Thomas's, 32 females and 20 males; St. Ann's, 11 females and 2 males; Jesmond District, 29 females and 13 males; St. Mary's, 6 females and 3 males; Christ Church, 22 females and 12 males; St. James', Benwell, 32 females and 21 males; St. Michael's, Byker, 16 females and 10 males; Heworth Church, 2 females; Rev. Edward Greatorex, Durham, 6.

THE FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday morning a new and handsome steam screw corvette arrived at Sunderland, to accompany the French frigate La Pandore. The Minister of Marine of France, on receiving a telegram of La Pandore at Sunderland, immediately telegraphed to Cherbourg to despatch a corvette to Sunderland, to be placed at the disposal of Commodore Leveque, and she arrived early on Tuesday morning and entered the dock. La Pandore shifted her anchorage on Monday night, on account of the threatening state of the weather, and stood out to sea, but again returned on Tuesday afternoon. The commodore and officers were entertained to a banquet at the Queen's Hotel, on Monday night, the Mayor presiding, when the complimentary speeches and toasts were of the most flattering character, and all tending to preserve the *entente cordiale*. On Tuesday night a grand ball was given in the Athenæum, by the inhabitants of the town, to the commodore and officers, and was expected to be a successful and brilliant gathering.

THE CASE OF SUICIDE AT BLAYDON.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Royal Oak Inn, Blaydon, before Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, on the body of Jas. Thompson, aged 51 years old, a signalman on the Carlisle Railway, who committed suicide on Monday. A witness named John Crone, who had known deceased for many years, said deceased had been in low spirits for a few weeks past. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, deceased said he was unwell and unable to go to work, upon which Crone (who is also a signalman) advised him to go home, and he would attend to his work for him. Before going away, deceased talked a good deal of nonsense. In the opinion of Crone the deceased was unfit to do anything. From other evidence given it appeared that deceased went home, and was left alone, whilst his daughter went out. On returning home the daughter, on opening the door, saw her father hanging by the neck in the passage, and she at once screamed out. Her cries brought two watermen, named Joseph Armstrong and John Grey, to her assistance, and they immediately cut down the body. Life was extinct. As there was no doubt that deceased was in an unsound state of mind, the jury returned a verdict that he committed suicide while in that state. A few years ago a nephew of deceased hung himself in the Lecture Hall of the Blaydon and Stella Mechanics' Institute, and another nephew made an attempt to do the same, whilst in bed. During the hearing of the case, the coroner remarked upon the railway authorities employing a man in the deceased's state of mind to attend to the signals; and the witness Crone said he drew the attention of the inspector and also of the station-master to the deceased, but the inspector thought he was all right.

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday evening last a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Southron, Dr. Latimer and others. Mr James Palliser read the report which was encouraging. Mr P. Gibson, presided.—On Sunday the annual sermons were preached. In the morning the Rev. T. Southron gave a very interesting exposition of Deuteronomy 4, 7, and in the evening an eloquent discourse from Ephesians 6, 4. This was especially addressed to the parents, calling upon them to co-operate with the teachers to make their work successful. In the afternoon, the Rev. John Brooks, Baptist Minister, in his usual frank and homely manner, gave a pleasing address to the children from Jeremiah 3, 4. At each service the children recited poetry, portions of scripture, catechism, and sung select hymns in a manner which reflected great credit upon themselves and their superintendent. The congregations were large and the collections liberal. Mr W. Palliser presided at the harmonium. On Monday after the scholars had been treated with plum cake, tea, &c., a company of about forty (teachers and friends) partook of the social cup. After tea, Mr W. Warren was called to the chair, and the evening was spent in speaking, singing, &c., to the delight and edification of all those present.

PINS FIRST USED IN ENGLAND.—Pins were first brought from France in the year 1543, and first used by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII.; before that time both sexes used ribbons, loopholes, laces with points, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers made of brass, silver, and gold. An old saying declares—

"See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lay,
And you'll have bad luck all day."

PRESERVING A FRIEND.—The French are in the habit of performing the process of incremation on their dead friends; that is to say, instead of burying them, they burn them, which is a much more wholesome process. The Romans burned their dead, and collected their ashes in an urn, which they kept as a memorial; but the Frenchmen do better than this: they would not be Frenchmen unless they could improve upon the old Roman plan. The French after burning their friends, take the ashes and extract the iron, and convert it into a mourning ring, which they wear in memory of their dead friends.—*Dr Lankester*.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Ald. Hunter) and Messrs HENRY MILVAIN, BENJAMIN PLUMMER, and G. H. PHILIPSON.

DISEASED MEAT.

John Rodham, cowkeeper, was summoned by Mr Francis Sinton, inspector of provisions, for having in his possession four quarters of beef utterly unfit for human food. Mr Sinton said that on Sunday evening, in company with P.C. B 56, he went to the premises of the defendant in Stowell Street, and there found a quantity of beef, which he had removed to the Manors Police Station. In defence, the defendant said that one of his cows took ill on Friday, and he had it slaughtered on the Saturday, intending to send for Mr Sinton to examine the meat, but time did not allow. The Bench said the defendant himself could not be allowed to eat the meat, but seeing that he had intended to send for the inspector, they would not inflict any penalty, but merely order the destruction of the meat.

RIVAL WARE WOMEN ON THE SANDHILL.

Bridget M'Kinley was charged with stealing thirty-two small ware basins, the property of Jane Gordon, on the Sandhill, on Saturday last. Prisoner and prosecutor both keep stalls for the purpose of selling ware, upon the Sandhill, and during the absence of the prosecutrix the prisoner had been seen to appropriate the basins. She was remonstrated with by the daughter of Mrs Gordon, whom she assailed in a most severe manner. She protested her innocence, contending that she never intended to commit a felony. Fined 5s for the assault.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Catherine Martin, a young woman, was charged with stealing a hare, value 1s 9d, from the shop of Mrs Rowlandson, Nuns' Lane, on Saturday night last. A son of Mrs Rowlandson stated that he saw the prisoner deliberately remove the hare from a hook on which it was suspended at the shop front, and he went in to ask his mother if she had sold it. When he came out the prisoner was running away, but Inspector Dixon, of the detective force, happened to come up at the time, the prisoner ran, so to speak, into his hands. She was sentenced to fourteen days.

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN BY A QUAYSIDE CLERK.

Nichol Kelson, clerk, a tall, powerful-looking man, was charged with assaulting P.C. 107 Robert Robson, in Percy Street, on the 29th September. Mr Joel defended. The officer stated that the prisoner, perfectly sober, came up to him and seized him by a certain part of his body, and when he resisted he was struck over the face with an umbrella which the prisoner had in his possession. He made away, and was not caught until Sunday last. Fined 40s.

BURGLARY IN SEAHAM STREET.

James, Mary, and Margaret M'Kivet and Philip M'Carrol alias Mackey were charged with being concerned in the breaking and entering of the beer-house of Mr Henry Robinson, Pitt and Seaham Streets, on the 20th of September. Mr Joel defended. The wife of the prosecutor stated that two sovereigns in gold, ten shillings in silver, three silver watches, a gold ring, gold locket and two purses had been removed by thieves who had broken into the premises during the night of the date mentioned. The police were informed of the robbery, and a few days ago, a female relation of the M'Kivet's had a quarrel with some of her friends and in the course of a row which took place gave such information as resulted in the police apprehending the prisoners. Upon being searched one of the missing leather purses was found upon the male prisoner M'Kivet, whilst the other was found by Sergeant Alex. Tunnah whilst searching the residence of the prisoners. Several witnesses were called but their statements now varied so much with those made by them to the police formerly that, as Mr Sabbage, chief constable, who conducted the case for the prosecution, observed, the witnesses appeared to have been tampered with. The Bench, after a short deliberation, acquitted the female prisoners, and remanded the male prisoners for a week.

THE IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE.

Bernard Connelly and John Black alias Duffey (the former a returned convict and a ticket-of-leave man, whose time is not yet up) were charged with stealing a silver watch from the person of Allan Cameron, in the Black Bull Inn yard, Westgate Street, a week past Thursday last. Mr Joel defended. Duffey had made a quarrel with the prosecutor in the yard, and whilst there he had knocked him down, and with Connolley, who ran to the scene, bereft the prosecutor of his watch. The prisoners were given the option of pleading or going to the Assizes, and Connelly instantly pleading guilty with Duffey, they were each sent to prison for six months.

DOVE-COT DEPREDATIONS.

Andrew Holmes, a very respectable young man, was charged with stealing a number of pigeons from the dove-cot of Mr W. J. Matthewson, butcher, Shieldfield, on the 19th of September. In company with Detective Thoburn, Mr Matthewson had proceeded to Sunderland, and there found several of his pigeons had been disposed of by the prisoner, to Robert Davidson, pigeon dealer, Stafford Street, Sunderland. There were between twenty-five and thirty stolen from the dove-cot Mr Matthewson said. A remand was applied for and granted. This was the fourth time the dove-cot had been broken into and his pigeons stolen.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR, and Messrs H. MILVAIN, and G. H. PHILIPSON.

WAREHOUSE BREAKING.

Samuel Johnstone (19), was charged with breaking into the warehouse of Charles Heslop, china dealer, Fenwick's Entry, Quayside. On Monday night a man, in passing up the entry, saw that the entrance to Mr Heslop's warehouse was open, and on going inside, the prisoner was found getting some wares ready to take away. He was at once apprehended. The prisoner was sent to gaol for three months.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Mr John Swinburne, glass manufacturer, Close, was summoned by Mr Akrigg, inspector of nuisances, for not consuming the smoke at his works. Mr W. S. Daglish conducted the prosecution.—Mr Akrigg watched the chimney at defendant's works on the 25th September for 17 minutes 58 seconds, and out of that time black smoke was issued for 11 minutes 55 seconds.—The magistrates fined the defendant 40s.

Messrs J. and G. Joicey and Co., ironfounders, Forth Banks, were summoned for a similar offence on the 26th September.—Mr Akrigg watched the chimney for 19 minutes 25 seconds, and black smoke came forth for 15 minutes 5 seconds. Mr Theodore Hoyle appeared on behalf of the defendants, and stated that several appliances had been tried to do away with the nuisance.—Mr Milvain said a great deal was owing to the carelessness of the firemen; and he hoped the day was not far distant when the law would be changed so that the man who attended a fire might have the penalty to pay himself; and that was the secret of it all.—The Mayor said they would never get a remedy until the penalties were put in force. He knew that there were two or three cases in the town where the smoke nuisance was effectually cured.—The defendants were fined 40s.

Messrs Fenwick and Co., dyers, Blandford-street, were fined 40s for a similar offence.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Ald. BIGGER, and J. SOWERBY, Esq.

THE RESULT OF BEARING A BAD CHARACTER.

Thomas Usher, who made his 32nd appearance before the Bench, was charged with loitering about the streets for some felonious purposes. P.C. Selby said that he found the prisoner about a quarter to one in the morning, and, knowing him to be a confirmed thief, took him into custody. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

AN OBLIGING FRIEND.

John Gaffney was charged with stealing from the person of Matthew Mather a purse and four sovereigns in gold. The prosecutor had been harvesting in Northumberland, and was on his way back to Bradford. He met the prisoner at the house he went to lodge at, and took him out to treat him with some drink. On leaving the public-house, the prisoner offered to show him the way home, and after proceeding a short distance, threw him down, and took the money from inside his waistcoat. He was immediately afterwards taken into custody, and the purse and money were found in his possession. The prisoner remarked to the constable, "It's all right, I was going to take it to his lodgings." The defence now set up was that prosecutor had given him his money to take care of, and, on hearing cries for the police, he had taken to his heels for fear of getting into trouble. He at first pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial, but afterwards pleading guilty, was sent to prison for four months.

THE RESULT OF THE "FIND."

Robert Gallon and George Hayford, who were remanded last Friday on a charge of stealing a sovereign from a boy who had found a purse, were again brought up. The depositions of the witnesses previously examined were read over, and the prisoners, rather than be committed for trial, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Messrs G. H. RAMSAY, R. O. LAMB, C. LAMB, J. WALKER, and J. LAYCOCK.

WAGES CASE—THE NEW MASTER AND SERVANTS ACT.

Thomas Worley, a guide roller, summoned Messrs Frazer, Roberts and Co. for £5, wages due to him by that firm. From the statement of the plaintiff it appeared that a contract had been made between him and his employers for a certain price per ton, which paid him very well, but recently they had erected a new machine, and he was thus unable to earn the same amount of wages as he had previous to its introduction, and he also lost a considerable amount of time owing to a want of water for the engine. He had received a fortnight's notice to quit, but he alleged that he was requested to return to his work, and the difference of the amount he could earn would be made up. For the defence, it was contended that the plaintiff had been discharged on account of incompetency, but this plea was frustrated by a written character given to the plaintiff, in which they recommended him as a steady and industrious workman. Several documents were put in to show his past earnings, and to prove that the amount asked for was excessive.—Mr Brewis (who appeared for the defendants) argued that the magistrates had no jurisdiction under the new Act. The magistrates retired to consider, and on returning into Court, said they had the same power under the old as under the new Act. After nearly two hours' hearing, the magistrates said they had come to the conclusion to grant the claim of the plaintiff. Mr Joel appeared for the plaintiff. Subjoined, we give Mr Lockey Harle's opinion as to the jurisdiction of the magistrates:—"I am of opinion that the 'Master and Servants' Act, 1867,' gives no new jurisdiction to the justices, but only affects the manner in which the previously existing law regulating contracts between them shall be administered. It changes the manner of determining questions, but not the questions that may be determined. The fourth section describes the circumstances to which the proceedings afterwards prescribed are to apply. These are all of them conditional upon a 'contract of service,' and all the remedies are applied to breaches of that contract, or wrongs done by either party to the other under such 'contract of service.' But these provisions are not general; they do not apply to any contract or service, for section 3 expressly enacts that the act shall not apply to any contract of service other than such as comes within the meaning of the enactments set forth in the 'schedule'—that is to say, such contracts only over which the justices had jurisdiction before the passing of the act, or any 'case, matter, or thing arising under, or relating to,' any such contract other than that to which the said enactments, or in other words, the existing law already applied. Consequently, to ascertain if any case comes within the jurisdiction of the magistrates, it is necessary to refer to the previous statutes, and no case that would not be 'within the meaning' of those previous statutes would be within the providing clause of the new statute. But if the 'contract of service, and the employer or employed, and the 'case, matter, or thing' arising upon such contract, and upon which the justices are required to adjudicate, be such as they might have adjudicated upon if the new Act had not passed, then, and then only, the case will come within their jurisdiction under the new Act, and can be dealt with according to its provisions. The questions which the justices may then try are defined by section 4. The contract, the parties, and the subject matter of the complaint arising upon the contract, being such as they might have entertained before the new Act, they may now proceed to ascertain and adjudicate (1) if either has neglected or refused to fulfil the contract, (2) if the employe has neglected or refused to enter or commence the service in pursuance of the contract, (3) has absented himself from the service, (4) if any question, difference, or dispute has arisen as to the rights or liabilities of either of the parties, or (5) if there be a charge of any misusage, misdemeanour, misconduct, ill-treatment, or injury to the persons or property of either of the parties under such contract of service. In a few words, the contract of service, the parties to it, and 'the cases, matters, and things arising under, or relating to it, must be such only as justices had jurisdiction over by virtue of the statutes named in the schedule—that is the previously existing law; but being such they may then adjudicate upon such contract, person, and matter, to the extent specified in section 4, and in the manner prescribed by the subsequent sections. This being my clear opinion of the construction of the new Act, it only remains to hear the evidence in this particular case, and to ascertain whether the relationship of master and servant existed between Worley and the Messrs Roberts. If it did, then the justices have jurisdiction; if not, complainant must seek his remedy elsewhere. I may as well state, while we are considering this point, that complainant may to some extent have been a contractor and yet a servant of Frazer, Roberts, and Co. The one position is not inconsistent with the other. See Whiteley and Armitage, 29, J.P. 85, in which a stuff-presser, working with his own hands, and directing others, and paid by the piece, was held to be rightly convicted of absenting himself from his service without cause. The same doctrine was acted upon in Lawrence v. Todd, 32, L.J. 238, where the wages were to be paid to the workman for every ton of iron work. This case is very strong and quite analogous to the present dispute. The three essentials to the relation of master and servant are exclusive service, payment of wages, and contract of master."

DESERTING SERVICE.

John McMillan was charged with having deserted from his employment at the Washington Colliery after entering into a contract to serve the owners from the 5th of April of the present year for a term of 12 months. The prisoner pleaded guilty to having left, and gave as his reason that the atmosphere of the colliery was so hot that his eyesight was affected and his general health injured, thus rendering him unable to do his work. On being asked why he had not sent for the inspector, he replied that he did not wish to cause any unpleasantness. The magistrates recommended him to go back. After some hesitation, he refused to agree to their worships' proposal, and as they had no other alternative, he was committed to gaol for one month.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE CORN TRADE.—During the month of August the imports of wheat amounted to 3,287,000 cwts. against 1,744,000 cwts. last year, being an increase of 89 per cent., chiefly from Russia.

The sham detective Morgan, who escaped a short time ago from the prison at Working, has been captured by the police in Spitalfields. He had been committed for trial on charge of escaping, upon being playced in a cell he candidly informed his keeper that he should get out if he was able. The man was formerly in the metropolitan force.

The readers of "Cassell's Magazine" are looking forward to the new tale, by the author of "No Church" and "Owen, a Waif." It is entitled "Poor Humanity," and will be commenced in the next number of the magazine, being the first number of a new volume. "Poor Humanity" is announced as a tale of real life, and, coming from the pen of so popular an author, will no doubt still further extend the popularity of "Cassell's Magazine," the first volume of which is now ready, and is certainly a marvellous 5s worth. It contains the whole of Mr F. W. Robinson's novel, "Annie Judge, spinster."

The English edition of the great Dore Bible is now complete in two volumes. It contains 238 full-page drawings by Gustave Dore, and is certainly the most magnificent edition of the Holy Scriptures ever attempted. It has been truly said that "no commentary ever written has the instructive value of these wonderful illustrations."

TIN.—The tin mines in Cornwall have been worked for 3,000 years. They are now yielding 3,500 tons per annum. The Spanish tin mines have been known nearly as long as the Cornish ones. Tin was discovered in Bohemia and Meissen in the 12th centuary. There are tin mines in Saxony, France, Sweden, and Siberia; also in Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and Mexico. Those in Mexico and South America were at work at the time of Cortez's invasion. The United States imported tin to the value of nearly 6,000,000 dollars in 1860. It chiefly came from the Malay peninsula.

A singular difficulty has arisen at Southampton. A fireman on board an American war steamer, now lying there, was accidentaly killed on Friday, through getting entangled in the machinery. He cannot be buried on shore without authority from the Coroner of the district, who declines to give the necessary authority because an inquest has not been held on the body. The captain of the ship refuses to permit this, and if the corpse cannot be buried on shore it will be taken to sea and buried there.

Church programmes do not always furnish comicalites, but one to hand may reasonably be drawn upon. The peculiar manner of setting up makes the following readings come very clearly before the worshipper (!):—O give thanks Aldrich!—If we believe Goss.—I will wash Hopkins.—Thou knowest Purcell!—Sweet is thy mercy, Barnby!—Out of the deep, Aldrich! (Poor Aldrich seems to need much direction.)—O Come hither Morgan!—Be gracious, Elvey!—Behold now, Calkin!—How dear; Crotch!—*Musical Standard.*

FALL OF A PAINTER FROM THE ROOF OF A CHURCH AT DUNDEE.—John Dunbar, painter, 33, Lyon-place, fell, on Monday forenoon, from the roof of the new Catholic Apostolic Church, in Dudhope-crescent-road. He was painting the coping of the roof of the nave, and standing on a ladder, the fastenings of which broke, and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of forty feet. The ladder was resting on the roof of the nave, and his fall was broken by the roof of the aisle, and also by a scaffold used by some masons, against which he fell heavily on his side. Dr. Gibson was sent for, and ordered Dunbar to be taken to the Infirmary. It is feared that some of his ribs are broken, and that he has received severe internal injuries. Dunbar is twenty-two years of age, and belongs to Montrose.

EXTRAORDINARY PENMANSHIP. — A correspondent of the *Dublin Express* writes:—"I have in my possession a paper containing the following, written within the compass of a silver sixpence:—The Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the 6th, 7th, and 8th Commandments, the 133rd and 134th Psalms, the names of the Twelve Disciples, the writer's name (James Miller) date of the year, and a drawing of the Glasgow Arms, being not less than 1,369 letters, written with a common pen, and with the naked eye, and without any abbreviation whatever."

MURDEROUS POACHING AFFRAY NEAR DERBY.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning, while two gamekeepers were out on the game preserves of Mr Thos. Pares, of Hopewell Hall, near Derby, they came upon a gang of poachers a short distance from the hall. The keepers were about to take up a quantity of netting when the poachers made a murderous attack upon them with bludgeons and stones. One of the keepers, named John Geary, was so injured about the head that his life is considered in danger. Information of the outrage was conveyed to the police, who proceeded to the house of a man named Anthony, where they found several hares and rabbits quite warm, and some netting which had recently been used. Several bludgeons covered with blood were also found in the house. Anthony was apprehended, and was afterwards identified as one of the gang. The police hope to capture the remainder.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A BULL. — A farmer named Joseph Thompson, living at Elswick, in the Fylde of Lancashire, had a fearful encounter a few days ago with a bull. He was taking the animal for delivery to the Kirkham Railway station, and when he had got about 500 yards on the road it became furious. Mr Thompson tried to check the bull with the chain which he had through its nose; but the animal resisted his efforts, and in its madness tore up some of the palings and thorns in a fence at the side of the road. Mr Thompson fought the bull as well as he could for about 150 yards. He then got hemmed up nearer to the bull, and just managed to clear a gate which crosses the road in time to be saved from the furious animal. When he had got over the gate the bull ran towards it. The Rev. Mr Armitage, who lives near the gate lent Mr Thompson a bludgeon, and with this he fought back the bull to the gate. Afterwards the animal, beaten off at the gate, turned round and ran up the village as hard as he could. A son of Mr Thompson's, who had been called out, met the bull with a pitchfork, and struck him over the nose with it. But mere striking produced no effect, so at last he ran the pitchfork into the bull's nose—fairly harpooning it, and in this way the bull was held until further assistance came, when it was fastened behind a cart, and in that way led to Kirkham. It is thought that the bull did not know Mr Thompson owing to a fresh coat which he was wearing, and on that account "set" him.

A successful attempt has been made to grow hops in the county of Dublin. A very good sample has been exhibited, and it is probable that the high prices demanded by English hop-growers will cause an experiment to be made upon a larger scale to introduce the crop in this country.

Garibaldi's second son, Ricciotti, who was educated at New Brighton, passed through Liverpool last week. He arrived on Friday, and was the guest of Mr Peter Stuart, of Waterloo. On Saturday he called to see Mr Jeffery, at Compton-house, and proceded to London the same afternoon. He was looking very well and was in excellent spirits.

MR CHARLES DICKENS.—The public will be interested to learn that Mr Dickens has decided to visit America for the purpose of giving a series of those readings which have attained so much popularity in this country. On Monday last, in answer to the inquiry whether he had determined to embark in the enterprise, which is likely to prove so successful and remunerative, Mr Dickens telegraphed 'Yes.'

THE SILK TRADE.—According to a circular of Messrs Arles, Dufour, and Co., of Lyons, the improvement in the silk trade which was expected in September failed to take place. The demand for manufactured goods has remained slack, notwithstanding the less unsatisfactory advices received from America by the last mails, and manufacturers have continued to keep down their rate of production and to buy the raw material to the extent only of their daily wants.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning an accident occurred to a luggage train on the Midland railway, near Masboro'. The accident was caused by the engine running over two horses, which were engaged in drawing some trucks on to a siding, and, notwithstanding that the train was going about twenty miles an hour, the engine was thrown off the line, taking with it thirteen trucks, three of which nearest the engine were smashed almost to atoms. The tender was likewise smashed, and the line and road were ploughed up for a distance of fifty or sixty yards. Fortunately both the engine, driver, and stoker were uninjured. Both the lines were blocked up for several hours.

A VICTIM TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—As a warning to the public, a lady writes as follows:—"I went yesterday afternoon with my niece to Westminster Abbey. We had to wait a short time in the aisle till service was concluded. When the verger demanded the customary 6d for showing us round, I found my pocket had been picked in the church. On my telling him so, he said very coolly. 'Oh, that's very likely; but ladies should never carry their purses here. How much have you lost?' On my informing him, he replied, 'Well, you are more fortunate than a lady the other day, who had £9 taken from her pocket by a woman kneeling near her. We can only commiserate—we can do nothing in it.' I was afterwards told by a man who is constantly at the Abbey that I was the third lady who, to his knowledge, had been robbed this week. Surely something might be done! Ought not a policeman to be placed at the door? If that is objectionable, could not some placards be put at the entrance to warn unsuspecting persons like myself?"

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF A BONE FROM A MAN'S THROAT.—An operation of a very delicate and unusual character was on Monday night successfully performed at the Leeds Infirmary. A day or two ago a mill-hand at Clifford, near Thorparch, named Philip McBride, and aged thirty-six, in drinking broth accidentally partially swallowed a flat piece of bone about the size of a penny, and all attempts to dislodge it from his throat failing, he was removed to the Infirmary. There the bone could be seen in the throat, about eight inches from the mouth, by the aid of the laryngoscope, and three efforts were made to extract it with the long forceps, but unsuccessfully. The skilful surgeons connected with the institution had several consultations as to the best course to be adopted, and as there was not the slightest doubt that death would result if the bone were not speedily extracted, it was determined to perform the operation of laryngotomy. The operator was Mr T P. Teale, jun., who made an incision in the throat, just below the larynx, and the bone was drawn out with a pair of small forceps. The incision was then closed. The sufferer is now doing well, and sanguine hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

DIAMONDS AT THE CAPE.—People are prospecting in all directions in the neighbourhood of Colesberg in search of diamonds. A number of these precious stones have already been found, some of them of considerable value. The first diamond was picked up by a little girl at Hopetown. Her father is a labourer on the farm of Mr Schalk van Niekerck. She took the diamond to her mother, and the latter thinking it only a pretty stone, returned it to the child to play with. Niekerck happened to see it glitter, and offered to buy it of the girl, but she gave it to him, saying laughingly, "Who ever heard of selling a stone?" He took it, and it proved to be a diamond worth £500. Garnets have just been found in considerable numbers at the Cape. The copper miners in Amapoudaland are meeting with much encouragement. Oil stones have just been found in the Ganubie river. Amber has also been found in the Colesberg district, also formations containing phosphorus and quicksilver. It is also reported on good authority that some gentlemen in seeking for diamonds have come upon a lode of silver and lead ore.—*Cape of Good Hope paper.*

GREAT STAGNATION IN THE IRON TRADE ON THE CLYDE.—We are credibly informed that at the present moment there are out of work no less than from twenty to thirty thousand men connected with the iron trades on the Clyde, such as iron shipbuilding, boilermaking, and engineering, and that their prospects for the ensuing winter are very dark indeed. This lamentable state of affairs is affirmed to be owing to a large extent to the rapid progress which has been made by the Continental manufacturers, and to the much cheaper rate at which they can turn out equally good work than our home manufacturers, that which costs 5s sterling here being produced at 3s 10d on the Continent. Locomotives manufactured in France and Belgium are actually being delivered in London to the great railway companies at as much as £500 cheaper than those of an equal quality of British manufacture. It is also affirmed that the Continental workmen can afford to be content with smaller wages, their mode of living being much more frugal. With respect to the steel manufacture, it is stated to have arrived on the Continent at a pitch of perfection that few people in the country have at all an idea of. Mr Krupp, near Berlin, one of the greatest steel manufacturers at the present time, is said to be making blocks of steel such as have never been produced in this country. But whatever may be said of the relative capabilities of the British and Continental manufactures, that is no doubt that an immense number of men connected with the iron trade on the Clyde are suffering from want of employment, and the suffering is all the more intense, considering that till very recently that class of artisans have earned very high wages. — *North British Mail.*

CHOLERA.—Our Malta correspondent writes, under date of the 29th of August:—"Cholera has increased at Messina, but fallen off in the rest of Sicily during the week ending the 24th of August. It has diminished in Palermo city from 88 to 53 cases for the week; in Catania from 100 to 84; in Syracuse from 87 to 68; and in Trapani from 31 to 22. From Messina the report is as follows:—From mid-day of the 18th to mid day of the 19th, 32 cases and 15 deaths; on the 20th, 48 cases and 33 deaths; 21st, 74 cases and 47 deaths; 22nd, 82 cases and 50 deaths; 23rd, 108 cases and 81 deaths; 24th, 101 cases and 119 deaths. A letter states that some 50,000 persons have fled from the town, which is in a most deplorable condition, scarcely five shops in a hundred keeping open, and these for only a few hours in the day. Those of the inhabitants who have remained go home at dusk, and shut up the doors and windows—anything but pleasant with the thermometer at 85 deg. Chlorodyne has been found most efficacious as a remedy, and a number of persons are reported to have been saved by its use. Great numbers of people die without calling a doctor, having no confidence in any of them, but as the news of Chlorodyne having done good is spread, applications for it are being constantly made to the English, who seem to be the only persons who possess any of it. A telegram from Tunis of to-day states that the cholera has totally disappeared there. Within the last few days some 'suspicious' cases have occurred at Malta among the civil population, and at a meeting of the Board of Health held to day it was decided to prohibit intramural sepulture. Clean bills of health, however, are still issued. An attempt has been made to isolate the patients and their families, by keeping them in a kind of local quarantine, but this will have to be abandoned should the visitation assume formidable dimensions. The heat has been at least five degrees greater during the past fortnight than the corresponding period of last year. Greece has already imposed a quarantine of eleven days on arrivals from Malta, unless provided with a clean *vise* from the Consul; and no doubt this term will be raised very shortly."—From the *Times*, September 26, 1867.

SHOCKING SCENE IN A CIRCUS.—A shocking incident has recently occurred at Jassy. A company of circus-riders, with two tame lions and an elephant, have been performing in that city, when one evening, shortly after the commencement of the second part of the entertainment, the cry was raised that the lions had escaped from their den, and that the building was on fire. Either half of the alarm without the other would have sufficed to produce a panic, and all the spectators immediately rushed to the doors to effect their escape. It is unnecessary to add that many persons were trampled under foot and nearly crushed to death in the struggle that ensued, when fortunately the band struck up again, as if nothing particular had happened. Almost immediately afterwards, several persons were seen carrying a human figure covered with blood from the space behind the curtains, and a cry was heard, "Help, help, the Wallachians are murdering the Moldavians." A yell of fury was the answer, and everybody rushed towards that part of the theatre where some Wallachian officers had been seen a minute before, but they had already escaped. The explanation is as follows:—A young Moldavian, named Latzesco, and the editor of a newspaper, had written very strongly in favour of a separation of the Principalities, and had thus made himself very popular in Moldavia, but no less unpopular in Wallachia. He had fought several duels with Wallachian officers, and fearing lest an attempt might be made on his life, he was in the habit of never going out without a revolver. Neither were his fears without foundation, for while he was behind the scenes in the circus, on the evening in question, his enemies had stabbed him in the back before he could use his weapon. His murderers immediately raised the alarm about the lions and the fire in order to drown his cries, and to enable themselves to escape in the confusion, which they knew must be the inevitable result. It was afterwards established that these honourable men were officers of the same battalion which had obtained some notoriety by its attack on Prince Conza. There was great excitement during the night, and the next morning placards of a violent character were posted up about the city; but a public meeting was held, and supplied a safety-valve for the ebullition of the popular fury. The police remained entirely passive during the whole affair, and not only did the murderers escape at the moment, but they got clear off altogether. The unfortunate victim of this brutal and cowardly crime was still alive, when the news left Jassy, but without any hopes of recovery.—Berlin correspondent of the *Star.*

THE LEEDS EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, East-parade. The vice-president occupied the chair. The report, which was read by Mr A. Coutts, the secretary, enumerated the leading events in the history of the movement, and the principal steps taken by the association during the last three months, and showed that it was operating for good, though doing its work more silently and with less ostentation than at one period of its history. Reference was made to the good feeling existing between the majority of the employers and the association, and a vote of thanks was accorded to those who have by their influence and example done much for the advancement of early closing. Mr Watson was appointed secretary in the room of Mr Coutts, who has resigned through the pressing and engrossing nature of other engagements. Other business of a formal character concluded the proceedings.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE MAYOR OF DONCASTER.—An accident which has since terminated fatally occurred to Henry Woodmansey, Esq., Mayor of Doncaster, early on Tuesday morning. The bazaar in aid of the Infirmary closed on Saturday evening last, when the very handsome sum of £1,250 was realised. As a fitting termination of the proceedings an evening party was given on Monday night to the young ladies and their friends who had assisted at the stalls during the previous week. All had passed off exceedingly well, and the party was about to be brought to a close between one and two o'clock in the morning, when the Mayor, on passing down the grand staircase to his own parlour, trod on a flower, or something greasy, and fell heavily down the flight of stone steps. Mr Crawshaw, of Carr House, had hold of the Mayor's arm at the time, and was dragged down along with him, but sustained comparatively little injury. Not so, however, the Mayor, who was taken up insensible, having sustained a severe scalp wound on the side of the head and injured some blood vessel, from which he bled profusely. Of course the accident created the greatest consternation, as the ladies were just preparing to leave the Mansion House, and if not actually present when it occurred, were witnesses of its distressing results. The Mayoress was speedily by the side of the Mayor in the deepest distress, and several medical gentlemen who were present rendered immediate assistance. His Worship was at once removed to his own room, where he was attended by Mr Lister, Dr. Scholfield, and other medical gentlemen, but we regret to say his Worship never rallied, and died a little before five on Tuesday afternoon. The sad event has cast a deep gloom over the town, where the Mayor was universally respected by all classes.

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

OCTOBER.

Northampton Autumn	1-2	Cheltenham	15
Edinburgh Autumn	2-3	Curragh	15-16-17
Bedford	7-8	Newmarket Houghton	21-22-23-24-25-26
Newmarket 2nd October	7-8-9-10-11	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
SEPTEMBER.			
Brampton	Cumberland	Mr Warwick	26 & fl. days
NOVEMBER.			
Wt. Teviotdale	Roxburghshire		12 & fl. day
DECEMBER.			
Bridekirk	Cumberland	Mr Warwick	3, 4

CRICKET.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHERS.—*The covers of Communications intended for this Department of the Paper should be endorsed with the word* CRICKET, *and addressed to the* EDITOR, *or to our Cricket Reporter,* MR J. C. MOOR, *Stanhope Street, Barrack-road, Newcastle. To insure insertion they should be sent, if possible, not later than Thursday evening.*

NOBLE'S v. BRUCE'S.—A match was played between the above clubs on Saturday, on the Town Moor, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter. Score—Bruce's 67; Noble's 33.

WHICKHAM v. NORTH DURHAM.—A match between the above clubs took place on Saturday last, on the ground of the latter at Gateshead, which resulted in a victory for the North Durham, only one innings being played. The following is the score:—

NORTH DURHAM.

J. Pickering, b Common	73
J. W. Crichton, c Blackett, b Common	0
T. Elliott, st Bruce, b Common	1
G. Usher c Milburn, b Common	8
F. H. Corder, run out	19
W. H. Brockett, c and b Bell	5
T. Alexander, c Bruce, b Common	4
C. G. Aynsley, run out	6
H. G. Dickinson, c Blackett	0
R. M. Coulson, not out	22
L. Turnbull, b Common	13
Extras	21
Total	172

WHICKHAM.

T. Cheesman, c Pickering, b Usher	1
C. Bruce, b Corder	11
H. Common, b Pickering	4
G. T. Blackett, b Pickering	26
H. E. Taylor, b Pickering	3
J. Ismay, b Pickering	3
J. Bell, b Pickering	3
T. T. Taylor, b Usher	3
W. Cheesman, b Pickering	8
W. Milburn, b Usher	3
J. H. Corder, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	78

On Saturday last, the Ryton Willows Cricket Club held their closing match on Ryton Willows, between two elevens of their own club, the members adjourning at seven o'clock to Lishman's Hotel, where an excellent supper was provided for them. The usual loyal and local toasts were drunk, and after spending a most agreeable evening, the company separated. They intend, in conjunction with two or three more clubs to hold a ball in the Newcastle Assembly Rooms.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—On Monday evening the annual supper of the above club was celebrated at Mr Wilkinson's, Victoria Hotel, Newgate-street. Among those present were Messrs A. Hepburn (captain), R. Skelton (vice do.), John Forster (treasurer), T. Taylor (secretary), Robt. G. Taylor, Hymers, Hankin, Graham, Marshall, Gee, P. Hepburn, &c. After the cloth was removed (Mr A. Hepburn presiding, and Mr R. Skelton in the vice-chair) the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read, which showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, both in its increase of members and their finances. After enjoying the harmony of several present, the company separated.

MARKETS.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has been marked by much firmness, with a fair amount of business passing at the full rates of last weeks. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was liberal and sold readily at last week's prices. Factors experienced a good demand for English and foreign at the rates of this day week. Malt dull sale. Flour firm. The prices:—Wheat 66s to 74s; Beans 47s to 50s; Peas 45s to 46s; Rye 35s to 36s; Malt 68s to 70s; Flour, households 46s to 47s; Whites 48s to 50s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A very active demand for old foreign wheat, at a further advance of 1s per qr. since Saturday, making the rise fully 2s since this day week, and everything on offer at the market value was immediately taken. New English wheat is also 1s higher since Saturday, or 2s to 2s 6d on the week. No new foreign here yet. The stocks of old here are now reduced to a mere bagatelle. Grinding barley quite firm at late prices, but no quotable change. Oats in good demand at extreme rates. Beans and peas quiet, but quite firm.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	69	0 to	71	0
—— Scotch red and white	64	0 —	74	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	68	0 —	71	0
—— Stettin, red	69	0 —	70	0
" Uckermarks, marks	67	0 —	68	0
" Polish, mixed and white	64	0 —	73	0
" Silesian red	69	0 —	71	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	71	0 —	73	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	66	0 —	71	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	00	0 —	00	0
—— Danish and Eas Coast of Holstein	70	0 —	72	0
—— Swedish	00	0 —	00	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	00	0 —	00	0
—— Scotch	00	0 —	00	0
—— Saal	00	0 —	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0 —	00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0 —	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	00	0 —	39	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	37	0 —	38	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	42	0 —	45	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	30	0 —	33	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	35	0 —	36	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0 —	44	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0 —	43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	42	0 —	43	0
—— Ditto ditto small	44	0 —	45	0
Flour, English, per sack	48	0 —	50	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this market there was a large supply of new wheat at this market to-day; best samples met a fair scale at 1s to 2s per qr. decline. The supply of barley was large, with a good demand, at about last week's prices. A moderate supply of oats, and a slow demand at former rates. About 90 samples of grain shewn.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending October 7th:—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	54,026	62	11
Barley	8,038	40	7
Oats	3,151	27	0

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of eight head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east of Scotland, 84 beasts and 30 sheep from foreign, and 70 beasts and 76 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 55 beasts, but a decline of 1,200 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was inferior, the sheep were middling, while lambs were inferior.

The supply of beef comprised 781 head. Notwithstanding an increase in the supplies, there was more buoyancy in the general state of trade than last week, and although the quotations stand the same, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller, and a tolerably good clearance was effected.

The number of sheep and lambs was 10,300. The better qualities ruled firm, and good wedders sold freely at the rates of this day se'nnight, but for all other kinds the demand was sluggish, and part were left over.

Pigs: 630 were shown. The weather being favourable for slaughtering, the pork trade was more lively than last week extreme currencies were fully supported, and nearly all changed owners.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 781; sheep 10,300; pigs, 630.

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. 9d to 7s 0d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6d to 7d; middling, 6½d to 6¾d; 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	4	0	0	to	6	6	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	3	6	to	0	4	0	thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	3	3	"
Oat straw	0	3	0	to	0	3	6	"

12 carts of hay, and 42 carts of straw at market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.

(From Mark-Lane Express.)

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was small, and was sold at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. on the rates of this day se'nnight. The same enhancement in value was obtained in foreign wheats, with a fair steady trade. Barley, fine and grinding sorts, 1s per qr. dearer. Beans and peas each rather dearer. The arrivals of oats for the week are considerable, Russian qualities again preponderating. The trade for this article remains good, and 6d per qr. advance has been established from the rates of Monday last.

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.

Our market to-day was fairly supplied with foreign stock for which the demand was in a sluggish state, at drooping currencies. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our grazing districts were moderate, and in fair average condition. Nearly all breeds met a slow inquiry; nevertheless no quotable change took place in prices. The best shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, and crosses, sold at 5s per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we receive about 1,600 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 680 various breeds; from Scotland, two Scots; and from Ireland, 200 oxen, cows, &c. The latter supply was in very poor condition. There was about an average number of sheep in the pens. Even the primest breeds met a heavy sale, and the quotations generally gave way 2d per 8lbs. Although the supply was by no means extensive, calves were very dull, and quite 2d per 8lbs lower. The highest price was 5s per 8lbs. We have to report a heavy sale for pigs, the supply of which was tolerably good, on rather lower terms. The foreign pigs continue to arrive in good condition.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.

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

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are rather extensive, and the trade generally heavy, at our quotations. Last week's imports of foreign meat into London were 335 packages 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

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKET.

Current Prices of English Wool.—Per lb.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Fleeces—S.D. hoggets	1 4	to 1 5	S.D. ewes and wethers	1 3	to 1 4
Half-bred do.	1 4½	— 1 5	Leicester ditto	1 3	— 1 4
Kent fleeces	1 3½	— 1 6	Sorts—Combing	1 2	— 1 8½

COAL.

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

	s.	d.		s.	d
Heton	21	0	Kelloe	19	6
Haswell	21	0	Original Hartlepool	20	0
Hoywell	17	0	Tanfield Moor	16	6

Fresh ships 48; Ships at sea, 40.

MANURE MARKET.

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

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

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

Coprolite, Cambridge, in London, whole 45s to 48s; ground 63s to 68s; Suffolk whole 38s to 50s; ground 50s to 52s per ton.

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

Sulphuric acid, concentrated 1·845 1d per lb, brown 1·712 ¾d

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

Blood manure £7 10s per ton.

BARK AND TANNING MATERIALS.

	£	s	£	s.		£	s.	£	s.
English, pr ld of 45 cwt	15	10 to	17	0	Cork, Barbary	6	0 to	6	10
Coppice	0	0 —	0	0	Do. Srdnian	9	10 —	10	10
Dutch pr ton	5	0 —	6	0	Valonia, Smyrna, per ton	16	0 —	21	10
Hamburg	5	0 —	6	0	Do. Camata	15	0 —	23	0
Antwerp tree	6	0 —	7	0	Terra { Morea	11	10 —	14	0
Do. Coppice	7	0 —	7	10	Jpnc { Cutch	00	0 —	00	0
French	0	0 —	0	0	Divi Div	00	0 —	00	0
Mimosa, chpd	8	0 —	9	0	Myrabolame	11	0 —	13	0
Do. ground	9	0 —	10	0					
Do. Long	7	0 —	8	0					

THE TALLOW MARKET.

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

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	50,305	45,112	29,889	26,385	14,600
Price of yellow candle	43s 0d	41s 6d	41s 6d	44s 3d	41s 6d
	00s 0d	41s 9d	00s 0d	00s 0d	44s 6d
Delivery last week	1,217	985	1,178	753	938
Do from the 1st of June	7,817	8,691	11,096	8,338	7,296
Arrival last week	1,687	3,409	1,065	60	523
Do from the 1st of June	10,378	8,682	8,502	6,398	3,355
Price of town last Friday	44s 3d	43s 0d	43s 9d	45s 0d	45s 0d

Official Market Letter.

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

LEADENHALL LEATHER MARKET.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Crop hides, 28lb to 40lbs	0	11½ to	1	3
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	0½	1	8
English Butts, 14lb to 24lb	1	1½	2	0
Ditto, 24lb to 36lb	1	4	2	6
Foreign Butts, 16lb to 28lb	0	11½	2	0
Ditto, 28lb to 50lb	0	11½	2	2
Calf Skins, 20lb to 40lb	1	8	2	4
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	8	2	4
Calf Skins, 95lb to 110lb	1	2	1	8
Dressing Hides	0	11	1	3
Shaved Hides	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	9½	1	3
Do, Spanish per hide	8	0	16	0
Kips, Petersburg per lb	1	1	1	9
Kips, East India		0 7	1	1

SEED MARKET.

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

BRITISH SEEDS, &c.

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

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

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

BREAD.

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

POTATOES.—MONDAY.

These markets are fairly supplied with home grown potatoes, but scantily with foreign produce. The trade is moderately active at our quotations. English shaws, 70s to 90s; Regents 65s to 110s per ton.

OIL.—MONDAY.

Linseed oil has ruled quite and prices are rather easier. In rape oil a fair average business has been concluded. Olive oils have been held for more money; but cocoa-nut oil met with less attention. For palm oil the market ruled firm.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides:—					Horse hds each	9	6 to	10	6
56 to 64lbs	0	3 to	0	3	Calf skins light	2	0 —	4	0
64 — 72lbs	0	3 —	0	3¼	Do. full	7	0 —	0	3
72 — 80lbs	0	3½ —	0	3¾	Shearling	2	9 —	3	6
80 — 88lbs	0	3½ —	0	4	Downs	0	0 —	0	0
88 — 96lbs	0	4 —	0	4½	Polled Sheep	0	0 —	0	0
96 — 104lbs	0	4½ —	0	5¼	Kents and h.b.	0	0 —	0	6
104 — 112lbs	0	0 —	0	0	Lambs	3	0 —	4	9

HAY AND STRAW MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 10s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 15s; old clover, £4 0s to £5 15s 0d; new ditto, £3 to £4 10s; and straw, £2 0s to £2 6s per load. Demand active

CUMBERLAND.—Old Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s 0d new ditto, £2 10s to £3 15s; old clover, £4 to £5 15s 0d; new ditto, £3 to £4 15s; and straw, £2 0s to £2 6s per load. A brisk sale.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 10s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 15s; ol clover £4 0s to £5 17s 6d; new ditto, £3 to £4 15s; and straw, £2 0s to £2 6s per load. A fair sale.

THE SPIRIT MARKET.

RUM.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
E. I. pf, p. gal.	1	5 to	0	0	Jmca. 26-29 o.p	0	0 to	0	0
Leewards, do.	1	6 —	0	0	do. 30-35	3	0 —	3	3
Penang	1	6 —	0	0	Better quality } 32-36	3	4 —	4	0
Mauritius	1	5 —	0	0					
Demera, or.t.p.	1	8 —	0	0	Super. Marks. } 32-38	4	3 —	5	0
Choice mar.	1	10 —	0	0					

BRANDY—COGNAC.

Vintage.	shipped by Martell.	shipped by Hennessy.	shipped by Otard.	shipped by Vineyard proprietors' Co.
1858	11 2 14 0	11 2 14 0	10 4 11 0	10 0 0 0
1859	10 2 10 4	10 2 10 4	9 4 14 0	9 4 14 0
1860	9 2 9 3	9 2 9 3	8 6 0 0	8 6 0 0

Hhds. 2d. per gallon higher. Puncheons scarce.

HOLLANDS, Geneva fine, for duty ....2 4 to 2 5

BRITISH GIN, for exportation, proof....hhds 2 3 to 2 4

WINE MARKET.

	£	£		£	£
Port very sp. pr pipe	65	80	Clarets (continued).		
Good old	45	55	Other qualities	12	25
Good young	18	34	Cargo	7	10
Common	18	34	Hermitage red and white, 1st growth	—	—
1858's	—	—	Ordinary quality	—	—
Red Wines fr Oporto	—	—	Masden young, pipe	22	25
Lisbon, fine dry wht.	28	30	French, red good	15	17
Do. rich	32	36	Common and fair	13	14
Red	22	36	Hock, sp. per aum	35	50
Bucellas	38	48	Other qualities	10	30
Carcavellos	38	42	Moselle, 1st quality	20	25
Figuera	—	—	2nd quality	10	16
Sherry very sp. p. bt	—	—	Madeira direct, pipe	80	130
1st class	80	130	Marsala, per pipe	10	26
2nd and 3rd do	45	55	Cape white good	13	12
Ordinary	00	00	Common and fair	11	14
Common and fair	18	34	Cape red good	11	14
Mountain, London particular, per pipe	20	25	Common and fair	9	10
2nd quality	—	—	Teneriffe, London particular	34	40
Lower do.	—	—			
Spanish red, per tun	14	20	2nd quality	20	24
Common and fair	10	12	Hambro' red	12	13
Clarets, 1st growths, per hogshead	60	65	White	12	13
			Hungarian red, hhd.	7	18
2nd do	35	50	White	7	18

THE TIMBER MARKET.—SATURDAY.

TIMBER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fir, Riga	65	0	to	70	0
Dantzic and Memel crown best	80	0		85	0
second	70	0		75	0
small	50	0		65	0
Stettin	50	0		55	0
Swedish	50	0		53	0
small	44	0		48	0
Norway Balks	45	0		50	0
Pitch Pine, United States	00	0		000	0
Oak, Memel, crown	110	0		120	0
brack	70	0		90	0
Dantzic and Stettin, crown	90	0		125	0
brack and unsquared	50	0		70	0
WAINSCOTT. (Per log. 18 cubic feet).					
Riga, crown	85	0		105	0
brack	70	0		75	0
Memel and Dantzic crown	80	0		90	0
brack	60	0		65	0

DEALS AND BATTENS.

(Per Petersburg standard hundred). Imp. Duty 2s per Ld.

	£	s.	£	s.
Archangel and Onega	13	0	13	10
seconds	10	5	10	15
Petersburg	10	10	12	10
Wyburg	10	0	10	10
Finland and Handsawn Swedish	8	0	9	5
Christiana and Sannesund Deals, White and Yellow	13	0	14	0
Second do.	10	0	11	0

PRICES OF METALS, ORES, &c.

COPPER.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best selected	per ton	81	0	0	to	82	0	0
Tough cake	"	79	0	0	to	80	0	0
Tile	"	—	0	0	to	0	0	0
Sheating and bolts	"	84	0	0	to	85	0	0
IRON.								
Bars, Welsh, in London	per ton	6	15	0	to	7	0	0
Nail rods	"	7	10	0	to	7	15	0
Hoops, ditto	"	8	15	0	to	9	0	0
Sheets, single	"	9	0	0	to	9	10	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales	"	2	15	0	to	3	0	0
Bars, common, ditto	"	5	15	0	to	6	0	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	"	5	15	0	to	6	0	0
Ditto, Swedish, in London	"	10	5	0	to	10	10	0
Pig No. 1, in Clyde	"	2	12	0	to	2	14	0
LEAD.								
English pig, ordinary soft	per ton	20	0	0	to	20	5	0
Ditto, sheet	"	20	10	0	to	20	15	0
Spanish	"	19	10	0	to	19	15	0
STEEL.								
Swedish, in kegs, rolled	per ton	16	10	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto, in faggots	"	17	10	0	to	0	0	0
SPELTER.								
Foreign	per ton	21	5	0	to	0	0	0
TIN.								
English, blocks	per ton	89	0	0	to	0	0	0
Banca	"	94	0	0	to	0	0	0
Straits	"	85	0	0	to	85	10	0
TIN PLATES.								
IC charcoal, 1st quality	per box	1	9	0	to	1	12	0
C ditto, 2nd quality	"	1	4	0	to	1	6	

BRITISH GRAIN.

	Shillings per Qr.		Shillings per Qr.
Wheat—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, old, white	68 to 77	Oats—Essex and Suffolk	25 to 31
Ditto, fine selected runs, new	68 to 73	Scotch & Lincolnshire potato	28 to 34
Ditto, red, new	62 to 73	Ditto, feed	22 to 30
Ditto, red, extra	68 to 73	Irish feed	21 to 26
Ditto, Talavera, new	— to —	Beans — English, tick	38 to 39
Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, new red	64 to 72	Ditto, old	— to —
		Ditto, harrow	38 to 44
		Ditto, pigeon	43 to 48
Ditto, old	— to —	Peas — English, white	40 to 43
Barley—malting	32 to 35		
Chevalier	38 to 48	Ditto, maple	40 to 44
Grinding	33 to 35	Ditto, gray	38 to 40
Distilling	35 to 42	Flour—Town households, per sack of 280lbs	54 to 60
Malt — Essex and Norfolk	66 to 70		
Ditto, pale	— to —	Fine	— to —
Ditto, brown	51 to 59	Country and second town mark	48 to 50
Kingston and Ware	66 to 70	Norfolk, ex-ship	44 to 47

FOREIGN GRAIN.

	Shillings per Qr.		Shillings per Qr.
Wheat — Dantzic, mixed	67 to 69	Distilling	34 to 38
Ditto, extra old	71 to 76	Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polish	23 to 32
Konisberg	67 to 69		
Ditto, extra old	70 to 71	Ditto, feed	20 to 26
Rostock	69 to 71	Danish & Swedish, feed	24 to 30
Ditto, fine	70 to 72		
American, red	— to —	Stralsund	24 to 27
Ditto, white	— to —	Russian	20 to 29
Pomarania, Meck, and Uckermark, red	— to —	Beans — Friesland and Holst.in	37 to 42
		Konisberg	37 to 41
Silesian, red	63 to 66	Egyptian	37 to 38
Ditto, white	65 to 68	Peas—feeding	37 to 38
Danish & Holstein	61 to 66	Fine boilers	39 to 42
Russian, hard	58 to 61	Indian corn—white	38 to 41
St. Petersb. & Riga	60 to 63	Yellow	38 to 41
French	— to —	Flour—Frch., pr sk	45 to 51
Ditto, white	— to —	Spanish per sack	46 to 51
Rhine & Belgium	63 to 70	American, pr bar.	27 to 31
Barley—grinding	31 to 33	Extra	32 to 35

WRECKS.—During the past week, 30 wrecks have been reported, making for the present year a total of 1,909.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday morning, about five o'clock, John Hetherington, 61 years of age, shopkeeper, Park Lane, Gateshead, was found dead in bed by his daughter Margaret. Mr Hetherington had not been in health for some time.

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.

Local and District News.

St. Ive's Church, Leadgate.—At a meeting of the ratepayers, held in the vestry-room of St. Ive's Church, on the 2nd inst., Messrs J. Parker and W. Shaw, of Leadgate, were unanimously elected churchwardens for the ensuing year.

It is rumoured in semi-official circles that the services of Captain C. F. Surtees to the Conservative party, whatever these may be, are about to be rewarded by the elevation of the hon. gentleman to the peerage, and that the title of the new peer will be Baron Mainsforth.—*Cleveland Mercury.*

Wolsingham Agricultural Show.—The annual exhibition of this society was held on Tuesday last, and was a complete success, with the one drawback that no cattle were exhibited, owing to the cattle plague restrictions. After the show a dinner took place in the Town Hall, Mr J. R. W. Hildyard in the chair, after which several toasts were proposed and responded to.

Accident on the Railway between Durham and Leamside.—About half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, as the Consett goods train was passing through the Newton Hall cutting, between Durham and Leamside, a chain which was hanging from one of the trucks caught the end of a check rail. The sudden shock sustained threw a number of the waggons off the line, and the consequence was that the trains from Leamside to Durham after that hour were behind time. The "ways" were cleared by nine o'clock at night.

Durham County Court.—The following are the Court days for October:—

Hartlepool	14	South Shields	17, 24
Seaham Harbour	9	Bishop Auckland	18, 25
Durham	7, 21	Shotley Bridge	23
Sunderland	15, 16, *22	Wolsingham	—

* This day is appointed for the hearing of adjourned cases, new trials, bankruptcy business, and motions.

Kelly in Weardale.—The police authorities of the county of Durham received information that a man resembling "Colonel" Kelly, in every particular, was seen on Thursday, in company with another person, crossing Weardale Fells, in the direction of the north-east ports. He is in disguise, if it be the colonel, and is wanting of his hirsute appendages. The police at the sea-ports are overhauling the passenger steamers that run to the continent, and West Hartlepool has been considered a likely place for the fugitive's shipment.

The Fatal Accident at Esh Colliery.—On Thursday, an inquest was held at New Esh Colliery, on the body of George Frank, a labourer, aged 59, who was killed on Wednesday under the singular circumstances mentioned in our last. The deceased was employed about the colliery, and on Wednesday was working about the shaft, and it is supposed that he had been looking down the pit at the time the cage was descending when the latter caught his head and squeezed it against the beam at the side of the shaft. He was killed on the spot. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Misappropriation of Lost Money at Gateshead.—On Thursday afternoon se'nnight, Mrs Ellen Ramsden, while on a visit from Leeds, lost her purse, containing £3 10s, while passing along the Low Level Bridge crossing the Tyne. A boy picked it up, and a playfellow of his accompanied him to seek employment at Messrs J. Abbott and Co.'s mill. There some workmen, on hearing what the lad had found, took most of the money and spent it in drink, made the two lads drunk, and eventually many of them became intoxicated themselves. The men who took possession of the money were named Gallon and Havord, and they were brought before the Gateshead magistrates on Monday morning, and committed for trial at the sessions. £1 8s was recovered, most of the deficit having been spent in drink. One of the boys stated that he saw from twelve to fourteen gallons fetched into the works.

New Chapel for Howden, near Crook.—The foundation stone of a new chapel has been laid at the colliery village of Howden, near Crook. The ceremony was performed by G. Coates, Esq., of Smelt House. A public tea was afterwards held in a large tent, and a large number of the inhabitants and visitors partook of a capital repast, provided by the ladies of the congregation; after which a meeting was held, and addresses delivered by various ministers and friends. When finished, the chapel will accommodate 220 people, and will cost £500, of which more than £300 has been either secured or promised. It is the intention of the managers to convert the old chapel into a day school.

The late Robert Stephenson and the Newcastle Infirmary.—At the quarterly court of the governors, held on Thursday morning, the Mayor (Mr Ald. Hunter) in the chair, it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr John Lucas, artist, London, to paint a copy of the portrait of the late Mr Robert Stephenson in the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, for the sum of fifty guineas, the intention of the governors being to place on the walls of the Infirmary board-room a memento of a munificent benefactor. The late eminent engineer bequeathed to the Newcastle Infirmary the noble legacy of £11,000. Some important improvements have been made within the Infirmary building of late. In the passages which lead from ward to ward iron doors have been placed, so as to prevent the spread of fire in the event of any outbreak. The governors authorised the payment on Thursday, of £215 for the laying of some new flooring, and of £250 for the erection of an iron staircase.

The Baptist Cause at Consett.—Our readers will see from our advertising columns that the public recognition of the Rev. D. M. Macgregor takes place on Sunday and Monday, the 13th and 14th October, at the Town Hall, Consett. Dr. Paterson, who preaches three times on Sunday, is one of the foremost ministers of the Baptist denomination, and is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He is head of the Baptist Theological Hall for Scotland. Mr Macgregor studied under him for seven years, and had but newly finished his curriculum when he came to this neighbourhood. A good congregation has been gathered in the Town Hall, Consett, and as the effort is sustained by the Baptists of the neighbourhood, it is likely to be permanent. Mr Walters, of Newcastle, who lectures on Monday evening, is well known to most of our readers, at least by name. Being largely concerned in the movements of the Baptists in the North of England, he will no doubt give such a statement of their position as will be interesting to all classes of the community. Our readers should largely avail themselves of the presence of men of such first-class ability.

Meeting of Ratepayers at Consett.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Consett, being convened by the bellman, to hear the views of the candidates for the coming election of the Local Board. Mr Henry Brown was called upon to preside. Out of a large number of candidates, most of whom were in the meeting, only two ascended the platform. Mr John Jenkins dwelt upon the unfairness which he alleged had been practiced by the Board, giving as an instance that while the owners of property on one side of Trafalgar-street were compelled to flag their footpaths, the other side was not seen. He insisted that many party and selfish interests had been and were yet intended to be served by the Board as at present constituted. What the ratepayers wanted was a fair proportion of members who were not personally interested in the gas and water companies, and who would fearlessly advocate and maintain the interests of the ratepayers generally, and avoid all unnecessary expense.—Mr Michael McNally doubted that, after the ratepayers had been canvassed day and night, on horse and on foot, by letter and by note, he would stand a bad chance. He would not state his views until he was elected, if he should succeed in being so.—Mr Daniel McCartin thought those of the candidates who would come forward and state their views to the ratepayers as those two had done were most entitled to their votes.—The other candidates not coming forward after repeated calls, the meeting dispersed.

Ryehill Chapel Bazaar.—On Tuesday last, a bazaar was opened in the New Town Hall, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the building fund of Rye Hill Baptist Chapel. The congregation have this year completed the fiftieth year of their organisation. The church was first established in 1817, the temporary place of worship being the Carpenters' Hall, Westgate; and two years later it removed to New Court Chapel, where, for more than forty years, the services were conducted. The New Court Chapel was then sold, and arrangements made for the erection of a handsome edifice in Rye Hill, comprising a large chapel, a school-room, class-rooms, and vestries. The chapel accommodates about 1,200 people. A large amount of money was subscribed towards the cost of the new chapel, but there yet remains a deficiency of about £2,100. To reduce, or, if possible, to sweep away this encumbrance, the bazaar was opened on Tuesday. The Town Hall had been tastefully decorated by Messrs Dunn and Company, and the appearance was greatly improved by the introduction of a large number of plants, supplied from Mr W. J. Watson's, Fenham Hall Nursery. The various stalls were presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs W. H. Angus, Mrs H. Clapham, Mrs H. Coppock, Mrs H. Downie, Mrs Moore, Mrs Sharp, Mrs Wylie, Mrs Wright, Miss Watson, and Miss Pattinson and Miss Lucy Bainbridge were in charge of the bachelor's stall. The refreshment stall was under the management of Mrs Warwick. It is needless to refer to the assortment of goods exhibited for sale; all tastes appeared to have been consulted, and all wants supplied. The bazaar was formally opened at eleven o'clock by Mr Henry Angus, who briefly referred to the rise of the church, and his connection with it in early life. The Rev. T. H. Pattison, pastor of the church, also addressed the company; after which the business commenced. Mr Rea presided at the organ on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the band of the 22nd regiment was in attendance. The bazaar was continued open on Thursday, when, after the receipts had been added up, it was found to have realised upwards of £500 for the three days. Mr T. S. Watson's band attended in the evening, and the hall was thronged with visitors.

Township of Benfieldside.—The Gas Question.—A meeting of the ratepayers of the township was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening—the Rev. F. B. Thompson presiding. After a prolonged discussion on the legality of the meeting, the sum of £170 was voted for the lighting of the township for the current year, and the following gentlemen were appointed inspectors—the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Messrs H. Ritson, J. Wilson, J. Dickinson, C. Mosley, R. Taylor, W. Lovat, W. Wilson, and W. Raw.

Hexham Petty Sessions.—On Tuesday, at the Hexham Petty Sessions, before a bench of county magistrates, Alexander Bartleman Davidson, a gentleman of independent means, was summoned for obstructing a footpath. The charge was proved to the satisfaction of the bench, and defendant was fined £2 and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment. The same gentleman was indicted on two other charges arising out of the first, namely—using threatening language and committing an assault. The latter charge was proved, and a fine of £5 inflicted, or the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Casualty at Sea.—On Sunday afternoon, some excitement was caused on the piers and sands at Scarborough, by the rumour that a vessel in distress was being towed towards the port. Presently the two vessels came into sight, proving to be the schooner William and Jane, of and from Rye, in ballast, Bardon, master, in tow by the Hull fishing smack, No. 330. The schooner experienced some very strong weather on Saturday, when about twelve miles off Hartlepool, and during one of the heavy squalls that prevailed, she lost her fore-topmast, jibboom, and much of her rigging; indeed the whole of the fore part of the vessel presented a dismantled appearance. An honourable bargain was made by the master of the smack for his services, for which he will receive £5.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Health always obtained.—With some necessary precautions, health may generally be regained by taking a course of these purifying pills, particularly at the changes of season. They thoroughly depurate the blood, search out all noxious matters, and carry off all morbid humours from the body. Their alterative properties place them in the foremost rank as correctors and improvers of the secretions. They correct disordered functions, remove the causes of irregularity, and restore its regular and natural action to every organ without inconvenience, pain, or any other drawback. When the blood is impoverished, the constitution broken down, or the nervous system shattered, every invalid should make trial of Holloway's Pills; their benign action will speedily reassure the most despondent.

Savage Assault on a Policeman at Crook.—On Sunday last, an exciting occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of Crook. It appears that P. C. Hopwood was doing duty at Thistleflat, when a woman requested him to protect her husband, who was being assaulted in his own house by an Irishman named Peter Diggins. Hopwood went to the house, and on looking in at the door he saw Diggins flourishing a knife. The latter, it appears, saw the officer at the same moment, and making a bolt at him, dealt him a heavy blow on the face, felling him against the door. Hopwood seized hold of the man, when both came to the ground, and as the officer was attempting to regain his feet, Diggins struck him two heavy blows on the side of the head, which brought him to the ground in an insensible condition. He was removed into a dwelling-house and after a lengthened time was removed home. Meanwhile Sergant Greathead was summoned from Crook, and on inquiry ascertained that Diggins had made off in the direction of Low Bitchburn, from which place the officer traced him to Old Bitchburn, and having unearthed him from a dwelling-house there, Greathead gave chase to the delinquent over the country in the direction of Rumby Hill, where he succeeded in giving his pursuers the slip for some time, but he was eventually discovered by a son of the sergeant police, hiding in a ditch, where he was covered by water-sedge and coarse grass. He was brought before the Bishop Auckland Bench of majistrates on Monday and remanded for a week, the police-officer, Hoopwood, being too ill to appear against him.

THE REGISTRATION OF NORTH DURHAM.

The following is the result of the revision of the Lists of Voters in the Northern Division of the county, showing a gain to the Liberal party of 233.

	Expunged. Libs.	Expunged. Cons.	New Claims. Libs.	New Claims. Cons.
Gateshead and Whickham	33	6	33	—
South Shields	29	21		
Sunderland	101	97	217	88
Hetton-le-Hole	12	20		
Lanchester	23	15	82	—
Chester-le-street	8	7	33	3
Durham	—	1	24	12
Castle Eden	8	14	14	11

Gross Liberal gain 304
Deduct Conservative gain 71

Total Liberal gain on revision 233

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. Silvertop and A. Town, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Leatham, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Marshall, with being drunk and riotous in the streets at Leadgate, on the 28th September. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

John Hunter, pitman, Snows Green, and Jane Rutter, Medomsley, were apprehended by P.C. Marshall on a charge of being drunk and riotous in the streets at Medomsley on the 28th September. The former was fined 5s and costs and the latter 1s and costs.

James Cant, John Archy, John Cant, and George Charlton, labourers, Blackhill, were charged by Wm Turner, innkeeper, with being drunk and riotous and refusing to quit his house when requested so to do on the 14th September. Each fined 5s and costs. Geo. Charlton and James Cant were further charged by Wm. Turner with doing wilful damage to a door on the same date. Each fined 1s and to pay 10s damages and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Nicholas Oley, saddler, Shotley Bridge, was summoned at the instance of Pattinson Osborne, of the same place to answer charges of assaulting him and doing wilful damage to a door, on the 18th September. Compromised, defendant paid costs.

ASSAULTS.

Patrick Dyer, hawker, Consett, was apprehended under a warrant on a charge of assaulting Francis Daley, at that place on the 30th July. Fined 10s and costs.

Barnand Murphy, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by Mary Boyd, with assaulting her on the 13th September. Compromised with the magistrates' consent.

Hannah Winter, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was charged by Agnes Kilgour, with assaulting her at that place on the 13th September. The assault having been corroborated by P.C. Firn, she was fined 2s 6d and costs.

John Cant was charged by John Kirkup with assaulting him at Mr Turner's on the 14th September. Fined 20s and costs.

Stephen Cochran, labourer, Consett, was charged by Jas. Graham, with assaulting him at Consett on the 10th September. Compromised on payment of costs.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and J. R. W. Hildyard, Esq.

Matthew Jackson, joiner, and Robert Buddle, farmer, of Wolsingham, were charged by P.C. Reveley with committing a breach of the peace at Wolsingham, on the 9th of September. Bound to keep the peace for three months and pay 7s each costs.

William Coates, the younger, was charged by Wm. Coates the elder, with committing a breach of the peace at Wolsingham, on the 28th of September. Bound in two sureties of £5, himself in £10, to keep the peace for six months and pay 11s 6d costs.

John Williamson, labourer, Wolsingham, was charged by John Speak, supervisor of excise, with keeping a dog without a license, on the 20th July, at Wolsingham. Fined £1 5s. including costs.

George Marquess, shoemaker, Towlaw, was charged by P.C. Reveley, under the Game Prevention Act, with having two gate nets in his possession on the 8th of September, at Wolsingham. Fined 6s 6d and costs, amounting to 9s 6d.

Christopher Williamson, labourer, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Reveley with having more lodgers in his house than he was registered to take, on the 17th of Sept. Fined 6d and 7s 6d costs.

Thomas Catron, grocer, Towlaw, was charged by Supt. Robinson, inspector of weights and measures, with having a defective beam and scales in his possession, on the 24th of September, which was 3oz. against the purchaser. Fined £1 10s, and 8s 6d costs.

John Withew, pitman, and Thomas Temple, pitman, Towlaw, were charged by P.C. Dinning with committing damage to grass and herbage, the property of Taylor Smith, Esq. To pay damage, and 6s each costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE.

THURSDAY.—Before M. Kearsey, A. H. Talmadge, and E. T. Smith, Esqrs., and Major Joicey.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN AGENT.

Wm. Knox, a young man of respectable appearance, and belonging to Middlesbrough, was charged with embezzling a sum of money belonging to his employer, John G. Stratton.—Mr Bush appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Brignal, sen., for the defence.—The prosecutor is proprietor of the United Kingdom Mercantile Society and carries on business in Clayton Street, Newcastle. From the statement of Mr Bush it appeared that the defendant had been engaged by the prosecutor as an agent, and that a Mr Smith who had joined the society, had paid the prisoner a guinea as an entrance fee, and also some 4s 6d worth of postage stamps, for necessary correspondence. This the defendant had never accounted for to Mr Stratton, and formed the basis of the present prosecution. Mr Bush was about to call the prosecutor as a witness, when Mr Brignal objected to a number of letters being put in evidence on the ground that they were not stamped.—Mr Bush: I propose to put in as evidence some correspondence between the parties, to show the terms of the arrangement whereby the prisoner became the servant of the prosecutor. It is not necessary in criminal proceedings that these documents should be stamped.—Mr A. O. Smith (the Clerk) said that Mr Brignal was clearly wrong in his law, as the Act 17 and 18 Vict., chap. 83, sec. 27, distinctly declared that in criminal proceedings documents proposed to be put in evidence need not necessarily be stamped as required in civil proceedings. The objection was, therefore, overruled, and Mr Bush proceeded with the case, and after stating the nature of the charge, Mr Brignal submitted that there was no ground for the present charge, inasmuch as the defendant had resorted to no concealment in what he had done.—The magistrates were of opinion, from Mr Bush's opening speech, that the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained, and dismissed the case.

TO ALL TYNESIDE PEOPLE.

LETTER LXXX.

EARLY CLOSING v. LATE SHOPPING.

"Give an inch and take an ell." You all understand the application of that old saying. Moreover I dare say that you have heard of the lady who, when in want of a little thread or cotton, applied to her neighbour for a few needlesfull. The application was so far successful that a fine, full reel was placed at her disposal with the generous intimation that she might take what she wanted,—and *she took it all!* On my application, last week, the Editor of the *Guardian* most cheerfully placed his columns at my disposal. I rather suspect, however, that he did not anticipate the length of my "trespass upon his space." As hedid not grumble (and being an Englishman, it is somewhat surprising that he did not), I shall try the length of his patience once more. At the close of my last, I intimated that I had received a valuable communication, which I should make use of this week. This promise I will now redeem, and proceed at once to give the letter of my correspondent:—

"In the year 1834 the whole of the drapery establishments in Newcastle were situated in Mosley-street, Dean-street, Side and on the Quay, with the exception of one or two in Pilgrim-street. The principal firms were Messrs Robson and Henderson; Messrs Richardson and Coxon; Messrs Fenwick; Mr Hall, Mosley street; Messrs Thomas and John Potts, by far the most extensive in the town, who kept the largest number of hands, made the largest return and kept a very heavy stock; Messrs Martin and Mowdy; Messrs Hill and Drury; W. W. Temple; Mr Ridley; Mr Robson; Mr Cowan; Mr Thomas Hewitt, Dean-street; W. A. Dunn & Co.; Mr Jobling; Mr Storey; Mr Watkin, Side; Messrs Mackey and Smith; Messrs Spencer & Co., Quay; Messrs Bragg and Rooke; Mr Robert Kidd, Pilgrim-street.

"In drapery establishments, porters were unknown at that time, the delivery of parcels, light or heavy, fell to the lot of the apprentices, and it was a fearful affair, reminding one of the experience of your favourite poet H. K. White who had to hug through the streets of Nottingham the butchers' basket crammed full of joints and almost crushing him to powder. At all hours of the day and night might be seen the drapers apprentices, pale and sickly looking coming out with heavy packages of goods, and bending almost double beneath the crushing load, or dragging trucks along the road that would almost test the strength of the strongest dray horse. The hours of business were from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., or say from 10 to 15 hours per day of hard labour and frightful drudgery. Against such monstrous injustice and degradation the apprentices protested, as well they might. They held a meeting in which the assistants took no part, and this was the origination of the early closing movement in Newcastle, a movement which was spread over England and which has been the means of doing more good than I can relate or mind conceive. Among those who commenced this glorious campaign may be noted the following:—G. S. Close, Thos. McLeoman, John Thompson, B. W. Harker, Joseph Stratford, Thomas Wilson, J. Stevenson, Josiah Finney, &c. A mode of action was determined upon, and every apprentice boarded his sixpence towards the expense of holding a meeting, which took place at the Waterloo Hotel, Westgate. Nearly every apprentice attended; the result was that Messrs Robson and Henderson, Richardson and Coxon, T. and J. Potts immediately signed to close at 7 o'clock in winter and 8 o'clock in summer. The other houses with two or three exceptions (O! these exceptions, the bane then and the bane now) promised to support the movement.

"At this juncture the assistants who had not subscribed a fraction or taken any part in the work, became ashamed of themselves for their backwardness and their cowardly fear of the masters. They never had dreamt of success and for fear of displeasing the employers had stood aside and looked on. Now they began to move in the cause, had a meeting 'on the sly,' waited upon the firms 'on the sly,' and then called a second meeting, voted the undertaking into their own hands, just when all was achieved. Surely there are no such sneaks in the trade now! If there are Clayton-street must be their habitation. The employers then took up the matter, and an arrangement was made to close for six months at seven and the other six at eight. Cowan, of Dean-street, and some other skinflint stood out, but this had no effect, and although the Dean-street trade in those days was far more pushing than the trade of Clayton-street is now, every house (the two excepted) closed during a quarter of a century as agreed; and from 1834 the hours of business have never been later barring in Clayton-street. Notwithstanding the large business carried on by Messrs T. and J. Potts, they have hundreds of times, and at all seasons, had their shops closed to the minute when as many as 100 customers were within the premises. What progress, then, it may be fairly asked, has the Early Closing Association made of late years? Why, scarcely any! The principal houses now close at seven all the year round, showing that in 33 years only one hour for the first five evenings in the week has been gained, and that not by the entire trade. This is a sad state of things. In London, the busiest city for drapers in the world, they close at seven p.m., and the principal firms close at two o'clock on Saturdays. What are the assistants of the present day about? Are they like those of 1834, waiting till the boys begin to march onwards? How is it that the proprietors of the monster establishments do not, without being asked by the employes, close at six o'clock, p.m., and at two on Fridays? It would be a saving in gas, and the goods would not fade so fearfully from the heat, as at present; the employes would work more cheerfully and more faithfully; and the extra hour would be employed in recreation and study. The drapers throughout England who have been early closers—such firms as Messrs Shoolbred, Messrs Marshall and Snellgrove, 'Waterloo House,' Swan and Edgar, Tarn and Co., Hitchcock and Co., Kennington and Jenner, Edinbro',—are the men who have made the most money. Those who have chain-bound their assistants to the counter from early morn till late at night have seldom, if ever been successful. In Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Newry, and the large Irish cities and towns, for upwards of 20 years, all the principal houses have closed at six in winter and seven in summer. Twenty years ago, they closed at seven o'clock on the Saturdays in winter, and eight in summer. No night-work there! Nor ought there to be any in Newcastle. But where is the Early Closing Association with its committee, treasurer, and collector? Where, indeed! No one knows. If such an association exists it must be in a very, very sickly condition; and a physician should be called in to examine the constitution of its members; they must, one and all, be in a trance. Wake up the slothful ones, Dear Ted! Give them your spurs right in the middle ribs. The large houses are most anxious to close at the earlier hour. Who is it, then, that is the cause of this mighty boon being withheld from hundreds of the assistants and apprentices at the present moment? A line is drawn between the drapers of Clayton-street and the more fashionable part of the town, and if the Clayton-street firms are determined to remain 'slave-drivers,' the large houses with a look of pity and contempt declare that they are ready forthwith to close at six. But why don't they do so? That is the question. It is a mystery. Insist upon knowing who still persist in keeping open till bed time; and why those late touters, gas consumers, body-snatchers, and soul destroyers of Clayton-street hang out, till eight nightly, and on Saturdays till within a step of Sunday morning—treating their young men, and women too, like flints. What a set of stony-hearted Christians! How is must gladden the devil's to look on the sallow complexion and worn-out constitutions of their handcuffed slaves. Well, dear Ted, may we exclaim—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Give them it hot, Ted, my boy! Give the public it hot, too; and tell them you'll hunt them down. No compromise, but six o'clock in winter, seven in summer, nine on Saturdays, and two o'clock on Fridays. After two o'clock on Fridays trade is actually nil with drapers, 'tis a farce to keep open. They lose money, for the profits don't pay for the gas. I nearly forgot to say that a great number of young ladies, from 15 years of age upwards, are employed in drapers' shops in Newcastle. Look at them when they first go to Clayton-street, and twelve months afterwards; instead of bloom on their cheeks, pale and sallow complexions; and it is the same with the apprentices.

"Only on Saturday some of the shops in Clayton street were open till half-past eleven o'clock, the young men and women serving behind the counter, looking worn and emaciated and as pale as death. I say it is impossible for those poor creatures to spend a happy Sunday. It would no doubt be past twelve o'clock before they were unclashed, and probably one o'clock before they got to bed. I asked one of them how she could stand upon their legs so long. He replied, God only knows. I am sometimes unable to undress when I go to bed, and throw myself down and fall asleep with my clothes on. I feel almost dead just now. My legs are swollen with walking about, and working nearly 16 hours. What with the heat of the gas, want of ventilation, and scanty time to swallow our meals, one and all of us are about tired of existence, and if we kept open all night women would put off till the latest moment before making their purchases. Is this not a proof that so long as the employers keep their shops open they encourage late shopping, and in the course of a few years drive many of their victims to the grave? I challenge these slave-drivers to a public discussion at the Town Hall. I will, single-handed, face the lot, and if I cannot satisfy the audience that the late hour system is a pernicious one, and a great loss to the employer, I will pay £20 to the Newcastle Infirmary before the meeting breaks up. I would suggest that the hour for closing from the 1st of November till the 1st of April should be at six o'clock, the other seven months seven o'clock, Saturdays excepted, and two o'clock on Fridays.

"The drapers of Gateshead also readily fell in with those of Newcastle in 1834, and closed at seven in winter and eight in summer. Durham, Stockton, and many other important towns did the same. Newcastle therefore 'gave birth' to a curtailment of the late hours and hard labour enforced upon the assistants and apprentices previous to 1834; but the town which has now become four-fold in population is in its sanitary condition terribly worse. Market-street and district were not built upon beyond one mansion, the mansion of Major Anderson; the other portion comprised a beautiful lawn and extensive grounds. In fact, the 'Grainger Estate' was almost houseless, and being in the centre of the town, this open space acted with its freshening breezes as a ventilator to the more densely populated parts. But now that every inch of the town is built upon, and treble the number of manufactories everlastingly pour forth their huge clouds of smoke and dirt, swelling the bills of mortality, and placing the town the highest on the Registrar-General's list—while fever still rages, and nearly every house in many parts is full of sickness and death—and while at the same time wealth has increased during the last 33 years, the hours of labour in the drapery establishments remain about the same, although in nearly almost every town in the three kingdoms the hours are less, and Newcastle is behindhand, notwithstanding that nearly 1,000 assistants and youths are employed.

"Throughout the kingdom, Friday is by far the slackest day; the afternoon and evening trade is *nil*; and the young men do little else but look at each other. Give them ease on Friday, and they would be fit for the harder day's work which follows. The hour of closing on Saturday in Market-street and Grainger-street is ten o'clock. I feel confident that the houses in Market-street, Grainger-street, Grey-street, Pilgrim-street, and Mosley-street will close on the first of November at six o'clock for five months. And I hope that the principals will see their way clear to close at two o'clock every Friday. If the houses in Clayton-street will not close at a reasonable hour, the larger houses can afford to treat them with contempt, as they have hitherto done, and show them that they won't be stayed in the good work, by some four or five Clayton-street nigger-drivers, who keep their young men and women in chains till they can work no longer. I remember about the year 1833, a young man was accused of stealing some goods belonging to his employer, in Dean-street. He was convicted upon very doubtful evidence, and sent to the treadmill for some months. Upon his release, which took place a few weeks after his conviction, he publicly stated that 'the labour at the treadmill was much easier than being behind a draper's counter.' How grateful the employes should be to the proprietors of our large drapery establishments, for their readiness to close at six a portion of the year. The time must come, and shortly too, or else mischief will be the result, when those in Clayton-street will join the racks, and close at the same hour. A question arises, as regards these Clayton-street blackies—do they pay their slaves an extra salary for over-working so many hours? If not, and I should say they are paid much less than what is paid by the early closers, what is that but a system of tyranny, and despotism, on the part of these Claytonian blood suckers? The public may not be aware that many of the drapers assistants in the late hour districts are paid for dragging out their existence, from thirteen to sixteen hours per day, the magnificent salary of from 6s to 10s per week. Some of the most experienced are paid from 12s to 20s per week; the average pay being about 12s 6d per week, or one penny three farthings per hour; and many of them out of this splendid income have to keep their wives and families. These are positive facts! deny them if you can, ye brave men of Clayton-street! We have visited the larger houses in Market-street, Grainger-street, and Grey-street, the young men there are better provided for. Each house has its library and sitting-rooms, and better ventilated premises, better pay and better board and lodgings, and shorter hours. You ask, why on earth do these young men in Clayton-street bear all these wrongs; why not leave and go elsewhere? 'Ah, there's the rub.' Why go to Clayton-street at all? Why indeed! But how can they help it! When the larger houses are full, they must either go elsewhere on speculation to seek employment, or take the best situation that presents itself in Newcastle.

"How long, I ask, will such things be? How long will the public go on supporting late shopping? How long will the public go on demanding the blood of their fellow-men and women? If the public would never shop after five o'clock, the shops would all be closed at a proper hour; but so long as purchasers continue to shop by gas-light in winter, and after six o'clock in summer, so will there be money-grubbers and slave-drivers found to keep their shops open for their admission. Then it is quite clear that the root of the evil is with the public. No, not with the public, as a whole; the public is ever generous, but with a very small portion of it, viz., the late shopping public, and with so small a portion of it that the profit upon what the night-shoppers lay out, does not pay for the extra gas that is burnt, or for the loss incurred in the destruction of goods from the heat of the gas. And what, after all, does the night-shopper buy? Nothing of importance. No sane person would venture to purchase a fancy silk dress, shawl or mantle by gas light, or a bonnet or any fancy article. The fact is, ladies who require a dress, shawl or mantle are never seen purchasing in the evening. Night shoppers are generally persons of vulgar habits and their purchases seldom amount to more than a few pence or at most a couple of shillings. I have known in hundreds of cases during the winter from 4 to 8 o'clock, not so much as 10s has been taken, and 25 young men doing nothing but look at each other. In London before the early closing began, I have known as many as from 80 to 100 young men standing idle at Compton House, Soho, from one o'clock to six, and not take as many shillings. But from six to ten o'clock at night the shop would be crowded, and the labour of the day would end about eleven o'clock, sometimes twelve.

"Such was the case also at Messrs White and Greenwell's, Blackfriars-road, and other large houses in the metropolis. But as soon as their houses closed at an early hour night shopping in London decreased, and the afternoon became the busiest part of the day. Throughout London night shopping is nearly extinct, and in St. Paul's Churchyard, Oxford-street, Regent-street, and the busiest streets in London night shopping is at an end, and the principal firms close at two o'clock on Saturday. In Newcastle surely no respectable female would dream of shopping after dark, and thereby take part in damaging the health and destroying the happiness of nearly one thousand young men and apprentices.

"Night shoppers are the veriest scum of the town, and those who encourage them to purchase at a late hour by keeping open their shops after their neighbours, encourage them, at the same time, to visit the nearest dram shops. I have frequently seen women come out of the dram shops in Clayton-street and go into a draper's shop close together as late as eight o'clock, and on Saturdays as late as eleven; and so long as these heartless tyrants continue to keep open, so long will this degrading state of things exist, and the health and happiness of the assistants be destroyed. It was a frequent question years ago, 'what becomes of all the drapers' assistants; where do they go when old? not more than one-eighth ever begin business; where do the others go to?' Why, to an early grave. You seldom see an aged assistant behind the counter. No, they are gone to their rest beyond the grave. God only knows how many mothers have had to lament the untimely death of their favourite sons, killed by the late hour system; and it is an undeniable fact that thousands of drapers' assistants have wasted and died with over-work and long hours, and in the face of all this, we have monsters in human form in Newcastle who, rather than close an hour or so earlier five evenings in the week, in common with other firms, insist on keeping open and destroying hundreds of their fellow beings! Great God! how long will such things last? How long will three or four small traders be able, in the face of all this, to be the sole means of inflicting misery upon one thousand of their fellow creatures, and sorrow on as many families.

"I am not quite sure, but I am of opinion that the new factory act would meet the question. If not some vigorous steps must be taken in the matter, and every family in Newcastle and Gateshead must be waited upon and be made fully acquainted with the spoliation and death they continue to perpetuate by patronizing the men who open early and shut late, and the public must be applied to for monetary aid. Concerts, Balls and readings upon a splendid scale and public meetings must be held for the purpose of raising funds in furtherance of the movement, and bringing the matter before the public, and if those who at present keep open, go beyond the customary hour won't give way, then I suggest that they should be burnt in effigy nightly for a month in the public streets of Newcastle, and then they would soon see the absolute necessity of turning from evil to good, which would be the only means of their keeping in business at all, when once the public indignation became thoroughly awakened against them. I say, then, why not close at an earlier hour at once like men? and all would be well. They would soon be able to confess that their takings were larger than under the late hour system, and they would be able to rejoice and be glad to see the great improvement in their employes, as well as experiencing the gratitude of nearly 1,000 willing hearts at this moment employed by the various firms in the drapery trade in Newcastle and Gate-head."

Some men achieve greatness. I think I have achieved something. It is nothing to have drawn forth such various expressions of opinion and sentiment, or such a valuable and racy history as is given by my last correspondent. He writes like one who has felt. If he expresses himself warmly, it is because he feels deeply, there can be no doubt about that. The iron has been in his soul. It is all very well for a surgeon to recommend patience and quietude while his lance or his saw is mutilating your flesh or your bones. He feels no pain—there is no need of him writhing, or crying, oh! oh! But were he to sit down to write a history of the amputation, he would not do it so effectually as the man who felt it. We must, therefore, make some allowance. I am not sure, if we are to have effigy burning, but that some of the late shoppers are entitled to the honour. It would not be fair that one class should have the monopoly.

I am, &c.,
Ted Brown.

Newcastle, October 4, 1867.

SPORTING NEWS.

NORTHAMPTON AUTUMN MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Ecton Handicap—Misletoe 1; Jeannie Deans 2; Amour Propre 3. 5 ran.

Cottesbrooke Park Stakes—Catton 1; Blisa 2; Macsderwen 3.

Autumn Handicap—Musketeer 1; Duchess 2; Second Hand 3.

Two-yr-old Handicap—Retty 1; Cornet 2; Pero 3. Ten ran.

Racing Stakes—Gentian 1; Alarmist 2; Little Ragamuffin 3.

Wotton Park Handicap—Verity 1; Havannah 2.

Maiden Plate—Beaudesert 1; Siesta 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Fawsley Plate—Misletoe 1; Musa 2; Mr Pitt 3. 5 ran.

Corporation Stakes—Salliet 1; Lady Diana 2; B. of Promise 3. Four ran.

Two-yr-old Selling Stakes—Bassoon 1; Mexico 2; Benefactress 3. Five ran.

Shorts Handicap—Musa 1; Jeannie Deans 2; Dick Turpin 3. Five ran.

Harlaston Nursery Stakes—Cornet 1; Maesderwen 2; Ransom 3. Five ran.

Castle Selling Stakes—Lady Zetland 1; Fair Star 2; Alarmist 3. Six ran.

Northampton Handicap—Violent 1; Gilead 2.

BEDFORD RACES.

THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes—King Victor 1; Volunteer 2; Ld Raglan 3. Four ran.

Elstow Stakes—Liddington 1; Problem 2; Deceiver 3. Eight ran.

Bedfordshire Stakes—Moose 1; Stephen Langton 2; Honeymoon 3. Six ran.

Town Stakes—Veri 1; Vicious 2; Atreus 3. Six ran.

Woburn Park Stakes—Benevolence 1; Coup d'Eclat 2; Albion 3. Three ran.

South Hill Stakes—M. Cleopatre 1; Count Bard 2; Chief 3. Nine ran.

LOTHIAN'S RACING CLUB AND EDINBURGH MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.

The Licensed Victuallers' Stakes.—Black Knight 1; Projectile 2; Ejected 3. Three ran.

The Garrison Plate.—Zingara 1; Miss Boswell filly 2; Musketeer 3. Eight ran.

The Juvenile Stakes.—Evelina 1; Returned 2. Two ran.

The Lothian Handicap.—Friday 1; Fairwind 2; Cockerell 2. Ten ran.

The Golfer's Handicap Plate.—Comus 1; My Lady 2; Barrister 3. Ten ran.

The Trial Stakes.—Sunderlah w.o.

THURSDAY.

Buccleuch Handicap.—Morris Dancer 1; Three per Cent. 2; Belmont 3. Three ran.

Nursery Handicap.—Miss Osborne 1; Voltigern 2; Pop Gun 3. Nine ran.

Queen's Plate.—Sundeelah 1; Moulsey 2; Bracken 3. Four ran.

Selling Handicap.—Jura 1; My Lady 2; Ejected 3. Three ran.

Dalkeith Cup.—Bab at the Bowster 1; Sulletto filly 2; Souvenir 3. Five ran.

Steward's Plate.—Shadwell 1; Tripthong 2; Chieftain's Daughter 3. Six ran.

BOWLING.

On Saturday afternoon several hundred persons attended the Town Moor, Newcastle, to witness the trial heats of Mr H. Wardle's handicap the first prize for which is £7, second £2 and the third £1. Thirty-five of the best bowlers of the north accepted their starts, and the excitement ran very high. Several £50 books were made upon the handicap at the following prices:—6 to 1 agst Mordue, 8 to 1 each agst Mycroft, Saint, Chapel, Makepeace, English, and Johnson, 12 to 1 each agst Callickin, Laws, Thompson, and Ferguson, 12 to 1 each agst Hopper and Wm. Wardle, 15 to 1 each agst Watson and Stafford, 20 to 1 agst Philipson, and 100 to 1 agst Harry Wardle (indisposed). Appended are the results of the different heats:—First: G. Laws 21 1st; Mordue 8 W. Mycroft 21 H. Brown 17 T. Saint 31 0; won by 30 yards. Second: J. Mordue 25 1st; Rowell 8 Chapel 15 Thompson 17 J. Hopper 13 0; won by 20 yards. Third: W. Makepeace 17 1st; W. Wardle 15 T. Simm 8 R. Smith 30 G. Wardle 24 0; won by 50 yards. Fourth: Philipson 8 1st; Watson 10 Stafford 12 Ferguson 13 0; won by 50 yards. Fifth: English 16 w.o. Sixth: Cooper 14 1; Lindsay 15 Tinkler 14 W. Brown 14 0; won by fifty yards. Seventh: Johnson 15 1st; H. Wardle 29 Patterson 15 Wilkinson 14 0; won by 15 yards. Eighth: Callickin 10 1st; Dunbar 14 Leybourne 13 T. Charlton 12 0; Lyburne was leading, when unfortunately his bowl struck a stone and flew up in the air, which gave Callickin an advantage, and he went away and won by 11 yards, Jos allowed for weight. The final heats to be bowled to-day.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.

A most tempting bill of fare drew to Messrs Sterling and Emmerson's grounds on Saturday afternoon a very large number of spectators. There were seven events on the card for decision, and the programme was opened with a race between

A. Brunton and W. M'Lane, who had agreed to run 120 yards for £30. Brunton took the lead from the start, and maintained it for fifty yards, when M'Lane who was favourite at 5 to 1 agst him, came away, and won easily by about seven yards.

F. Parkin, of Shiney-row, and J. Bamfather next contested 50 yards for £20. Bamfather led from the first, and won by three yards.

An hour afterwards the same men ran 100 yards for £20. Bamfather, after his previous victory, was made a favourite at 5 to 1 on him, and won very easily.

A. Denman of Berryedge, and J. Pattison, 100 yards for £30. There was a deal of betting, at 6 to 4 on Denman. The favourite got the best of the start, and at 50 yards was leading by about 3 yards. Pattison then put on a spurt, but Denham was equal to it, and by an effort he won by half a yard. A dispute arose in consequence of a mistake in the measurement of the distance, but it was not definitely settled when the competitors and their friends left the grounds.

Two novices, one belonging to Newcastle and the other to Elswick, ran 100 yards for £10. The Elswick representative received four yards start, but, notwithstanding, it was considered that the competitors were pretty well matched, and therefore the betting stood at evens. The dark 'un for Elswick was never passed, and went in the winner by about seven yards.

At five o'clock J. Smile of Gateshead, and Sullivan of the Felling, toed the mark preparatory to running 100 yards for £20. The betting opened at 6 to 4, and closed at 5 to 4 on Smile. Sullivan led for about ninety yards, and the favourite then challenged him, and ultimately won by half a yard.

Mr Sewell's Roaring Meg and Mr Humble's Blossom also ran 100 yards, for £20. 6 to 4 was offered and taken about Roaring Meg. A fine race between the two tykes resulted in a dead heat. On being run off, the race was won by the favourite by a length and a half.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Mr Wm. Miller has been elected secretary to the Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers Hunt, in the place of Mr J. Gray, who has resigned, after filling the office with satisfaction for a great number of years.

Custance, the jockey, was summoned before the Newmarket magistrates on Tuesday, and was fined £2 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, for an assault during the First October meeting on Mr Corlett, one of the turf correspondents of a contemporary! The *emeute* occurred in front of the Rutland Arms bar, and arose in consequence of some severe criticisms written by the complainant on Custance's professional career, and more especially upon his riding of Achievement for the Oaks.

Swimming Gala at Sunderland.—The first annual gala of the Diamond Club took place at the Corporation Baths, Sunderland, on Tuesday evening. As will be seen by the results, the competitors from Newcastle carried off all the principal prizes. Mr Walker, professor of swimming, attended the gala, and by his advice conducted in a great measure to its success. For youths under 13 years of age:—1st prize, a silver pencil case; 2nd, a purse. Wm. White, Newcastle, 1; F. Scott, Sunderland, 2. For youths under 16 years of age:—1st prize, a pair of skates; 2nd, a purse. Walter Bagnall, Newcastle, 1; Wm. Branford, Sunderland, 2. For youths above 16, and under 20:—1st prize, a silver watch; 2nd, a gold appendage; 3rd, a gold scarf pin. James Taylor, Newcastle, 1; Wm. Donnison, Newcastle, 2; T. Hoskins, Sunderland, 3. This was the best contested race of the evening, the first and third competitors finishing within a foot of each other. Swift swimming:—1st prize, an opera glass; 2nd, a gold locket; 3rd, a gold scarf pin. T. Pape, Newcastle, 1; E. Percival, Sunderland, 2; W. Robinson, Sunderland, 3. Fancy swimming:—1st prize, a set of gold studs; 2nd, an Albert guard. T. Pape, Newcastle, 1; T. Hoskins, Sunderland, 2. Long diving:—1st prize, silver butter cooler; 2nd, a case of mathematical instruments. W. Bagnall, Newcastle, 1; T. Hoskins, Sunderland, 2. Mr Bagnall went three-and-a-half lengths of the bath (which is 40 feet long), and Hoskins went a length and a half. Prizes, open to members of the Club only. C. A. Common, 1; H. Bell, 2.

QUOITING.

On Saturday afternoon, a very large number of the lovers of quoiting mustered at the grounds in connection with Mr R. Anderson's, Blue Bell Inn, Felling, to witness a match, for £50, between Foster Southern and J. Gray. The distance was 14 yards, 61 shots up, and Gray played with quoits 9½lb each, while Southern's weighed 11½lb. The betting was at 11 to 10 on Southern, and at the first nine shots without intermission. Southern then came up to him, and the game proceeded as follows:—Gray was 35 when Southern was 13; the favourite was 46 to Southern 36, and had obtained 56 to the latter's 44. Southern then commenced to play in earnest, and scored the remainder of the shots without allowing his opponent to get one, and won by 5 shots, amidst tremendous excitement.

AQUATICS.

On Saturday afternoon a scullers' race came off on the Tyne, from the High Level-bridge to Waterson's Quay, a distance of one mile, between Peter Moncrieff and E. Humble, for £5 a-side. The Royal Charlie steamboat accompanied the race, and was well laden with spectators. The lads got into their boats shortly after four o'clock, at which time the river was exceedingly rough. 5 to 4 was laid agst Moncrieff, who had the south side. Humble took the lead from the start, at a tremendous pace, considering the state of the tide, and maintained it to the Skinner Burn, where he appeared to be thoroughly exhausted. Moncrieff then went to the front, and gradually leaving his opponent, reached the winning post three hundred yards in advance of Humble, who gave up the contest on seeing that he had no chance.

LATEST NEWS

FRANCE.

Paris, October 3, Evening.—The *Patrie* of this evening contradicts a report that propositions for a congress had been made by the French Government to the various Powers of Europe. The same journal also denies the Chevalier de Nigra's journey to Biarritz has any other object than that of verbally completing the information received by the French Government respecting the loyal attitude of Signor Rattazzi. A *communique* has been addressed by the Government to the *Epoque*, contradicting the statement that a circular note, in reply to that of Count Von Bismark on the Salzburg meeting, had been despatched abroad. The same *communique* states that no Franco-Italian treaty of alliance has been signed, that Marshal Neil, Admiral Rigauld de Genouilly, and Prince Napoleon have not been to Biarritz; that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has not been called by the Emperor; and that if M. Rouher and the Marquis de Lavalette have been to Biarritz, it has been solely to confer with the Emperor on matters concerning their respective duties.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Rome, Oct. 2.

The insurrectionary movement is entirely confined to the province of Viterbo. Different insurgent bands have made their appearance at five other places, and after exacting supplies from the inhabitants, and in some cases receiving reinforcements, returned to the open country. They are now being pursued by the Pontifical troops. The chiefs of the different sections of the National Roman Association have issued a proclamation, in which they condemn the recent resignation of the Roman Junta, and announce that they have assumed the future direction of the party of action. They also appeal for unanimous support, in order to attain the object they have in view.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Oct. 3.

In consequence of the present agitation in the Papal States, the departure of Baron Hubner for Rome in connection with the negociations for the revision of the Concordat, has again become doubtful. Baron Hubner's instructions for the mission have, it is believed, already received the Emperor's approval.

GERMANY.

Hamburg, Oct. 2.

The Assembly of Burghers have adopted by a large majority, the motion of the Senate declaring the entry of Hamburg into the North German Customs Union for the present inopportune, on the ground that that Union requires modifications of the maintenance of Hamburg as a free port.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

Newcastle.—At Water-street, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr John N. Mould, of a son.

At Grey-street, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr John Widdrington, of a daughter.

At Cambridge-street, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr J. C. Hawley, of twins.

Scotswood.—On the 29th ult., Mrs Wm. Downing, of a daughter.

Leadgate.—On the 22nd ult., the wife of Mr T. Foreman, veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.

Tynemouth.—On the 29th ult., the wife of Mr C. W. Dixon, of a son.

On the 1st inst., the wife of James Hall, Esq., of a son.

Crook.—On the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Thos. Pickering, station-master, of a son.

Redland, Gloucestershire.—On the 27th ult., the wife of the Rev. R. W. Vigors, of a daughter.

Harrogate.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. W. F. Slater, of a son.

Headingley, Leeds.—On the 28th ult., the wife of T. P. Teale, jun., of a son.

Belford.—On the 28th ult., the wife of Mr George Gibson, of a son.

Manderston.—On the 27th ult., the wife of Wm. Miller, Esq., M.P., of a son.

Broughton, near Skipton-in-Craven.—At the Vicarage, on the 25th ult., the wife of the Rev. Thos. Evans, M.A., of a son.

London.—At 63, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, on the 28th ult., Lady Hartopp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Newcastle.—At St. Mary's Cathedral, on the 30th ult., by the Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Eyre, Mr Henry Savage, to Eleanor M. Earle.

Jarrow.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. W. P. Philp, rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Bee, Mr Joseph T. Dickinson, to Louisa, only daughter of Mr Charles Fittock, of Stoke Devonport.

Benfieldside.—At the United Presbyterian Chapel, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. Lauder, Mr James Denholm, to Mary, daughter of Mr Wm. Patterson.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 27th ult., Mr William Robinson to Miss Langley, both of Jarrow.

Whitehaven.—At the Catholic Church, on the 19th ult., Mr Thomas Cumberford, of Moor Row, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Usher, of Hexham and Blackhill.

Wolsingham.—At the Register Office, on the 28th ult., Mr John Robinson, of Wingate Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Roddam, of South Shields.

On the 28th ult., Mr Joseph Gowland, of Windyside, to Miss Jane Armstrong, of Stanhope.

On the 28th ult., Mr Robert Ward, of Castleside, to Miss Phœbe Watson, of White Kirkley Houses.

Charlton.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 26th ult., John Graham, Esq., Sunderland, to Jean Sim, daughter of Wm. Braund, Esq., of Charlton.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—On the 26th ult., John Fredk. Sanders, Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Jane, widow of the late George Simpson, Esq.

London.—At the Parish Church of St. Pancras, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. T. J. Judkin, M.A., Melville James Bell, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Caroline Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Henry Ottoway, Esq., of London.

At Westbourne Grove Chapel, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., Mr George Moore, merchant, Newcastle, second son of Wm. Moore, Esq., Blackhill, to Hannah, third daughter of Richard Robinson, Esq., Westbourne Park, Bayswater, London. No cards.

DEATHS

Newcastle.—At Buxton-street, on the 29th ult., Edwin Brabant, infant son of Mr W. Armstrong.

At St. Mary's-street, on the 27th ult., aged 2, Eliza, and on the 29th, aged 2 months, Charles George; children of Mr Charles Ash.

At Union-street, on the 27th ult., George, infant son of Mr George Boag.

At Lovaine-place, on the 29th ult., aged 64, Mr Robert Blagburn.

At Byker-bank, on the 29th ult., aged 27, Jane, the wife of Mr Robert Forster.

At Dean-street, on the 27th ult., aged 73 years, Mr John Hunter.

At Sandgate, on the 28th ult., aged 5, John, son of Mr A. Pardon.

At Wall-knoll, on the 28th ult., aged 8, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr M. Tague.

At 18, Rye-hill, on the 25th ult., aged one year and eight months, Clement Hilary, sixth son of the Rev. Thomas Brutton, M.A., curate of St. Nicholas', Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Market-lane, on the 23rd ult., aged 63, Mr James Boys.

At 1, Alexandra-place, on the 1st inst., aged 43, Mr Thos. Lathan Harrison.

At Crown-street, on the 1st inst., aged 42 years, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr Swinbank, of the North-Eastern Railway.

Rothbury.—On the 27th ult., aged 75, Margaret Rachel Paxton.

Gateshead.—At Bensham, on the 29th ult., aged 27, John, eldest son of Mr George Rutherford, joiner.

Wallsend.—On the 27th ult., aged 3 months, Joseph, son of Mr James Whitelock, mason.

Blyth.—On the 30th ult., Mr Wm. Davidson, Lord Nelson Inn.

Alnwick.—On the 29th ult., aged 53, Hannah, daughter of the late Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland.

On the 1st inst., aged 54, Mr John McIntosh, of Glanton, deeply regretted.

Walker.—On the 29th ult., aged 47, Mr Joseph Thompson, assistant overseer.

Allendale Town.—On the 25th ult., aged 26, Mary, third daughter of the late Mr John Russell.

North Shields.—At the Field House, on the 29th ult., aged 35, Dorothy Robson, daughter of the late Joshua Donkin, Esq.

South Shields.—At 47, Catherine-street, on the 29th ult., aged 70, Margaret, widow of the late Mr James Howard.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
Saturday, September 28th, 1867.