The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 356. CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

IMPORTANT EVENT.

ENLARGEMEMT of the CONSETT GUARDIAN to 40 COLUMNS, in OCTOBER NEXT.

Agent for Consett—Mr BATEY, News agent and Stationer, Front Street, Consett.

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 GNARDIAN 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 [illegible], 1867.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE CONTINENT.

THE movement has been tolerably successful. About 120 new Sunday Schools have been already established in different countries, containing some [illegible] children and [illegible] teachers. [illegible] more schools could be commenced were the funds adequate thereto. In the outset the cost is necessarily great, comprising school rooms, books, and transit, in addition to the requisite agents.

Considering the great and manifold benefits thence derived by our own country, in the good Providence of God, for so long a period, *it seems our duty* to plant those salutary schools abroad.

A few of the schools in Consett and the neighbourhood have subscribed. It is hoped many more will do so.

The proceeds may be remitted to Mr John Dransfield, Treasurer of the Sunday School Union, [illegible] Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to Mr E. Ridley, Hexham.

From any Christian friends—favourable to the benevolent enterprise—any small sums will be thankfully received, either in cash or postage stamps.

[illegible] the Superintendents and Secretaries *again* kindly bring the subject before their respective schools!

E. RIDLEY.

Burswell House, Hexham.

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.

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

TO LET, a COTTAGE HOUSE at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr W. Smith, Grocer, Leadgate, [illegible] 1867.

TO BE LET, [illegible] ACRES [illegible] OLD LAND [illegible] one lot.—Apply to Wm. SUNDERLAND, Little [illegible].

TO BE LET,

And Entered upon on the 16th September,

A BEERHOUSE, situate in Delves Lane, Berryedge, now in the occupation of Thomas Parker. For further particulars, apply to [illegible], Brewer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, [illegible].

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

BOYLE, SHIPLEY, & BOYLE, Solicitors, [illegible] Street, Newcastle.

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.

JOHN PINKNEY,
GENERAL SMITH,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Patronage received, and hopes, by diligent attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Miners' Picks, which cannot be surpassed, suitable for all coal seams, always on hand, at a reduction.

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 CONSET.

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, Leadgate; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Towlaw; 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 20 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-Stree Durham, as Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife Ashtma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standin

Public Notices.

WM. BONE, Publican, Annfield Plain, Coach Proprietor. Licensed to Let out Hack Horses, Furniture Removed on reasonable Terms, and Cart Work done in general.

RARE OLD FOREIGN CIGARS,
At 70, GRAINGER STREET.
Full Particulars and Prices on application.
BOWMAN & CO.,
THE CIGAR MERCHANTS.

CALL AND SEE
L'EXTINCTEUR
DICK'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

Sole Agent for the Four Northern Counties,
G. O. RIMINGTON,
47, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
Particulars sent by Post on application.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Billtop, Dipton and Neighbourhood, that he has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Mr Joseph Robinson, Carrier, and will leave Mr WILLIAM SOUTHERN'S, Dipton, for Gateshead, each Morning at a Quarter-past Six, and 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.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

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

WILLIAM PALLISER, of Lintzford, in the Parish of Winlaton, in the County of Durham, Paper Maker, and formerly of Shotley Bridge, in the same County, Publican, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 21st Day of August, 1867, a Public Sitting, for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 23rd Day of October, 1867, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender. The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr SHARMAN ROBSON, of Gateshead, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Registrar.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

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

JOHN TODD, of Annfield Plain, in the County of Durham, out of Business, formerly of the same place, Draper and Grocer, trading under the style or firm of "John Todd," having been adjudged Bankrupt on the [illegible] of September, 1867, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 23rd Day of October, 1867, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender. The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr JOHN BARR, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Registrar.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

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

MARTIN FORSTER, of Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the County of Durham, Tailor and Draper, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the Seventh Day of September, 1867, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 23rd Day of October, 1867, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr GEORGE SALKELD, of the City of Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Registrar.

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
[illegible]
is THE BEST and CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.

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

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO!
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
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CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD,
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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BRYANT & MAY'S
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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.

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

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 [illegible]. 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 sell it 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.

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.

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 14s 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.

ME. 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.

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1867.

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and all other Effects, belonging to Thomas Parker, who is declining Beerhouse Keeping.

Particulars in hand bills.

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.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES AND SHOPS IN MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS, DRAPERS, MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS SEEKING REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

(By order of the Mortgagees under power of Sale contained in their Mortgage Deed) in the following or such other Lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, at the house of Mr Richard Murray, Coach and Horses, Front Street, Consett.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1867.

At 6 for 7 o'clock in the Evening.

MR JOHN MURRAY, AUCTIONEER.

Lot 1.

ALL that FREEHOLD SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Middle Street, at the Corner of Nelson Street, in Consett aforesaid, together with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging. The Property contains Seven Rooms, with Stables and other Conveniences, and is now in the tenure of Messrs Holland, Dunn, and Parker, at an estimated gross annual rental of £36. With a small outlay the premises might be considerably improved, and converted into one of the best business places in Consett yielding a high rate of interest.

Lot 2.

All those TWO Valuable FREEHOLD SHOPS and DWELLING ROOMS, also with TWO COTTAGES in the rear, and containing Two Rooms, Tailors' Workshop, Yard, and Out offices, together with their respective appurtenances, situate in Middle Street aforesaid, at the corner of Cross Street, and lately in the occupation of Messrs Toal McNally, Matthew Ward, and another, at an estimated aggregate annual rental of £65. This compact corner block of buildings is unquestionably situated in the best thoroughfare in the place. It contains an extensive frontage of forty-four feet, is admirably adapted both by its position and convenience for carrying on an extensive business. By judicious outlay the premises may be much improved, and, if required, at a very trifling cost the two shops may be converted into one large magnificent shop. This lot offords an opportunity seldom to be met with to those seeking to establish themselves in business in the locality.

Lot 3.

All those TWO substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, situate in Mount Pleasant, Consett aforesaid; one containing Two Rooms with Attic, in the occupation of Mrs Ann Stephenson, at a rental of £6 10s per annum; and the other containing Four Rooms, with Yard and Out-offices, in the occupation of Robert Askew, at an annual rental of £11 14s. This lot having been recently built in a pleasant and respectable locality will always command good tenants.

The respective lots may be viewed on applying to the respective tenants, and further particulars as to Lot 2 may be had on application to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs HODGE and HARLE, Solicitors, Newcastle, and as to all the lots of the Auctioneer, or to Mr JOHN ROBINSON, Solicitor, Sunderland

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CONFECTIONERS, MILLINERS & DRAPERS BAGS,
REPORTS OF FRIENDLY AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND OTHERS, TALLIES,
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Including BILLS, CIRCULARS, SUMMONSES, RETURN SHEETS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, SUPPER TICKETS, COURT RULES, &c., &c., Promptly Executed, and at the Lowest Prices.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

THE FORESTERS GUIDE,
AND
ALMANACK FOR 1868.

Containing a List of the Courts in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, with the Dates of Meeting for each Court, and where they are held, together with a variety of other useful and interesting matter.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

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CORNS AND TOOTHACHE.

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FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The official and semi-official papers have been very chary in noticing Count Bismarck's recent circular. The other journals comment upon it in very animated terms, and consider it to be an act of provocation to France. The *Temps* talks of M. de Bismarck's haughty irony. "M. de Bismarck," it says, "makes game of our Government, and does not take the trouble to conceal it. In substance the circular is equivalent to the denunciation of the Treaty of Prague." The *Presse* calls it an "impertinent circular." *Figaro* says it is assured, and easily believes, that the circular was very coldly received by the French Government. In conversations it is called insolent and *grossier*, and spoken of with considerable irritation. M. de Girardin says, in the *Liberté*, that if France were to be polled at this moment, under the sensation produced by M. de Bismarck's circular, he does not doubt that the sentence would be war. He is, however, decidedly for resisting the excitations of the war journals, and he notices what is palpable to those familiar with the Paris press—that the journals under the immediate influence of Ministers are "ordered to be silent." The *France*, commenting upon the circular of Count Bismarck, says:—"It is not France who provokes the national susceptibility of Germany; it is Prussia who provokes the susceptibilities of France. Prussia's policy is irritating. In this she is wrong. The French people are not over-exacting towards their vanquished enemies, and they do not like any other nation to be over-exacting towards them, especially when it has had neither the opportunity nor the honour of vanquishing them."

It is said that the French Government has not had diplomatic cognisance of this document, it having been addressed only to four Prussian Legations, those at Stuttgart, Munich, Carlsruhe, and Darmstadt. M. Rouher himself is reported to have only known of the circular from a newspaper, and to have at once telegraphed the contents to the Emperor at Biarritz, in a despatch containing 1,712 words.

M. Schneider, the President of the Corps Legislatif, has made a speech at the opening of the railway between Chagny and Nevers, which is certainly warlike in tone. France, he avers, confides in her own strength; but he warns those who might even think of attacking her legitimate susceptibilities of the danger they are incurring. The speech derives additional significance from its publication in the evening *Moniteur*. The *Patrie*, in answer to the taunts which its silence has provoked, writes in pretty much the same strain.

GERMANY.

Count Bismark has just published a most important circular letter on the Salzburg interview, which has already given great offence in France. It is dated Sept. 7. After referring to the "explanations" given of that interview, which he politely intimates did not come before they were needed, he expresses his great satisfaction in learning that the visit was one of condolence, and "due to a sentiment that we honour." Indeed, he rejoices the more in this news, because in "the reception those [threatening] statements and assumptions encountered the whole of Germany has shown anew how little the German national feeling can endure the idea that the development of the affairs of the German nation should be placed under the guardianship of foreign intervention, or of seeing them guided by other considerations than those the national interests of Germany demand." Count Bismarck had from the first, he says, sought, instead of precipitating the national movement, rather to appease excitement. And he hopes to succeed, "if foreign Powers will avoid with equal care everything which can lead the German people to believe that its national development is the subject of foreign combinations," which would immediately rouse its sense of dignity and independence. Further, Count Bismarck asserts explicitly that he shall do everything in his power to meet the South German States, so far as they spontaneously wish "to consolidate the national relations between the North and South of Germany," though he has not brought, and does not intend to bring, any pressure to bear, to attract the South to the North.

At the beginning of next month the provinces recently annexed to Prussia, viz., Hanover, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, and Schleswig-Holstein, which have hitherto been subjected to an exceptional *regime*, will commence participation in the constitutional life of the other provinces of the kingdom, and before the end of the month they will elect eighty deputies to the Berlin Chamber.

The Prussian Chambers have been dissolved.

Brunswick has concluded a military convention with Prussia, and the two Mecklenburgs are negotiating for the like.

AUSTRIA.

Baron von Beust has gone to Laubegast, in Saxony, for a short holiday, and was received at Dresden *en route* by the French and Austrian diplomatic representatives, and subsequently by the King and Crown Prince. In his speech at Reichenberg, referring to the internal affairs of the empire, he asserted the necessity of maintaining the German element in Austria, and expressed a hope that the nationalities composing the Austrian Empire would become reconciled with one another. He blamed the encouragement given by Russia to the Czech national party, and, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers to lay aside their pessimism, and to hope for a happy future for Austria.

M. Kossuth has addressed another letter to the Hungarians, which is hostile to the Hungarian Ministers and to the Emperor.

The Hungarian papers insist on the necessity of the secularisation of the Church property.

ITALY.

ARREST OF GARIBALDI.

It is said that Garibaldi has sent an order to the men who have recently entered the Papal States to rise in insurrection on the 28th Sept.

Garibaldi arrived at Arezzo on Sunday evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He made a speech, in which he said:—"Italy cannot disregard the appeal of the Romans."

A letter from Orvieto to the *Nazione* says that numbers of young men publicly cross the frontier into the Roman States every day, and that the Italian Government cannot stop them. A hundred thousand men would not suffice to maintain the cordon which 40,000 are attempting to do.

The Italian Government has made the following declaration:—

"The Ministry has carefully watched up to the present the great agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honour of the nation. The Ministry regretted the injury which such agitation would do to the tranquillity of the State, the public credit, and those financial operations on which depend the well-being and fortune of the country. Up to the present the Ministry have respected the rights of all citizens, but now that, contrary to those rights, certain persons would proceed to threats, the Ministry feel it their duty to preserve inviolate the public confidence and the sovereignty of the law. The Government will remain faithful to and thoroughly carry out the declarations laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free State no citizen can rise above the law or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation, and thus disturb by violent means the organisation of the country, and lead her into the gravest complications.

"The Ministry has confidence in the wisdom and love of country of the Italians, but if any one should fail in loyalty towards those national stipulations, and should attempt to violate that frontier of which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act in any way, and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke."

Advices from Rome announce that the Roman police are making many arrests. The greater part of the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the garrisons of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, are now concentrated at Rome.

General Garibaldi has been arrested by order of the Italian Government at Sinclunga, on the Tuscan line of railway, which from Sienna leads to Rome. Through Foligno he was conveyed by special train to Florence, and thence to the fortress of Alessandria, in Piedmont. The General, it is stated, was preparing to enter the Papal territory, and although the station mentioned as the place of his capture is scores of miles from the present Pontifical frontier, still the Government of the King of Italy will be at no loss for ample evidence of his intentions.

It is stated that the last note of the Minister Ratazzi was the consequence of a long and animated negotiation between France and Italy. The French Cabinet informed him that they could not admit the force of his objections to the strict execution of the treaty of September, and he was reminded that the least breach of the Convention would restore to France her liberty of action, and she threatened to send a fleet to Civita Vecchia and two divisions to Rome. Ratazzi at first replied with spirit that if a French army appeared in the Roman States, an Italian army would enter them at the same time. Further and more emphatic threats on the part of France induced Ratazzi to lower his tone, and to issue the proclamation against Garibaldi, which everybody knows.

There is evidently a good deal of excitement at Florence. The Mayor of the city has seen it to be necessary to issue a manifesto calling upon the National Guard to maintain public order. Demonstrations in favour of Garibaldi's release had been dispersed. The manifesto of the Government following the arrest of the General is very respectful in tone towards the illustrious prisoner, speaking of the necessity of arresting him as involving a painful duty. It is said that if Garibaldi refuses to renounce his project and go to Caprera, the Government will convoke an extraordinary sitting of Parliament.

AMERICA.

Further diplomatic correspondence has been published relative to the Alabama claims. Lord Stanley, it appears, consents to arbitration on condition that the arbitration tribunal be only to consider the Alabama claims, and the other to deal with the general claims on both sides. Mr Seward dissents from this position to create two different courts of arbitration. He thinks that one tribunal should be invested with full powers to adjudicate on all matters in dispute between the two countries. On August 27th Mr Seward transmitted to Mr Adams an abstract of all claims for depredations by privateers during the rebellion, and instructed him to call Lord Stanley's attention to the subject in a respectful but earnest manner, and inform him that the President considered a settlement of these claims necessary to the restoration of entirely friendly relations between the two countries. The Federal Government, in the same connection, would willingly consider any claims from British subjects. Mr Seward claims that the aggressions on American commerce during the rebellion were directly caused by Great Britain granting to the rebels belligerent rights. He cites the prompt measures taken by the Federal Government against the Fenian raiders as evidence of the good faith of the United States towards Great Britain, and expresses his belief that the adjustment of these claims is absolutely necessary for the restoration of good feelings.

The Secretary of the Navy and the acting Attorney General had issued circulars transmitting to the officers in their departments Mr Johnson's amnesty proclamation, with orders to conform to its requirements.

General Canby had issued an order requiring all returned rebels in his district, who voluntarily exiled themselves after the war, to render their paroles.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The harvest of 1867 in America is said to be one of the most bountiful ever gathered. A close and accurate observer of agricultural matters reports, with regard to this harvest, that Illinois is much the largest producer of Indian corn; more than one-sixth of the whole crop of the country being grown there, and also the largest producer of oats (more than 20 per cent. of the whole), and of hay more than 20 per cent. Pennsylvania takes the lead in the production of rye—nearly one-third of the product of the whole country, and of buck-wheat over 42 per cent. New Jersey produces more rye than any other State, according to population. New York takes the lead in the production of barley; about 40 per cent. of the whole country. Virginia takes the lead in tobacco, about 30 per cent. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey together produce two-thirds of all the rye. New York stands the tenth State in the production of Indian corn, being exceeded by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. In wheat New York is exceeded by Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Illinois alone has in corn about 5,000,000 acres; in wheat, 2,196,000 acres; in rye, 345,000 acres; in oats, 883,000 acres; in barley 41,000 acres.

In China there grows a tree known as the Grease Tree. It is said that large forests of this vegetable lubricant are to be found there, and they form the source of a considerable local traffic. This tree not very long ago was imported into India, and it is said that the experiment of cultivating it there has proved quite successful. In the Punjaub and North Western Provinces generally it grows as rapidly and as vigorously as in its native soil, and there are already thousands of trees on the Government plantations, yielding tons of seed, admirably adapted to a variety of commercial purposes. Dr. Jameson, a chemist in the Punjaub, has prepared hundredweights of grease from this particular tree, and has forwarded on trial a portion of it to the Punjaub Railway, to have its qualities tested in a practical manner as lubricating material for those parts of the machinery constantly exposed to friction. The grease thus obtained forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and, what is infinitely more to the purpose, a white light, and at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odour, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combustion—smoke.

General Garibaldi.—The Italian journals contain the following letter from Garibaldi, said to have been written on his return from Geneva, from the house of the Marquis Pallavicino, to the Roman National Junta:—"Your appeal to the Italians will not be lost. In Italy there are many imbeciles, many Jesuits, many accustomed to sacrifice on the altar of their belly; but it is consolatory to be able to say there are also many brave men of San Martino, many heroic bersaglieri of the King of Italy, many soldiers of the first artillery in the world, many descendants of the 300 Fabii, and a vanguard of the 1,000 of Marsala, who, if I mistake not, have by this time organised 100,000 young men who fear only to divide into too many the memorable glory of clearing Italy of foreign mercenaries and necromancers. As to resources, Italy has ever had the misfortune to be rich when foreign armies were to be quartered. Among her rich citizens there are not wanting patriots who will soon, I doubt not, shower upon you with prodigality their handsome offerings. Forward, then Romans! Break the rings of your chains upon the necks of your oppressors, and henceforth you will share your glory with Italians.—All yours, Garibaldi.—Genestrelle, Sept. 16."

THE FENIAN OUTRAGE.

The police have apprehended, since Saturday morning, nineteen additional persons on suspicion of being implicated in the outrage and murder in Hyde Road. The prisoners were paraded before a number of the witnesses at Albert Street Station, and nine of them were identified. At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, these men were brought from the station to the City Police Court, in charge of an armed guard of police officers, and were placed in the dock. The following are the names and addresses which the prisoners have given:—John Martin, Varley Street, 34 years of age; Patrick Kelley, no settled home, 25; Michael Bryan, 42, Riga Street, 21; Peter Lynn, 38, Bedale Street, 38; Matthew Boulger, 3, Byron Place, 18; James Sherry, 68, Buckley Street, 21; John Morris, 3, Hyde Street, Hulme, 37; John Bacon, 29, Cable Street, 40; John Francis Nugent, 68, Buckley Street, 24. Mr Superintendent Gee said the whole of the prisoners were charged with complicity in the riot, and the murder of Sergeant Brett. Mr Fowler said he thought it was unnecessary to take further evidence, and he would remand the prisoners until Thursday. The prisoners were then removed, and were escorted to the City Gaol by a guard of officers armed with cutlasses and revolvers. There was a large crowd in Bridge Street, but no demonstration of any kind occurred. The Manchester detectives, with the assistance of several members of the London and Dublin police, have been unceasing in their efforts to obtain a clue to the hiding place of the fugitive head centres, but without success.

Two lads intended for the Industrial School were in the prison van when attacked, and gave a rather vivid picture of what occurred. They were placed, one in a box on the right side of the internal passage of the van, and the other in a box on the left. It also happened that their respective boxes, which were each the last but one at the far end of the van, and which were, consequently, directly opposite each other, were severally adjoined by the respective boxes in which Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasey were placed, these latter boxes being, in fact, the farthest compartments to the right and left of the passage. Kelly and Deasey had each his box to himself, while the young lads shared theirs with another prisoner each. In one of these lads, who is a surgeon's errand boy, Dr. Bowman, of this city, is taking a considerable interest, which is said to be well warranted by the little fellow's remarkable intelligence and natural ingenuousness of character. It is said that the other, had a wooden box placed in, [illegible] grating low enough in the door for him to see through it, he could observe everything that took place in any portion of the passage except at the end nearest the door where Sergeant Brett was standing. He would also hear a good deal of what was said by those in the van or by some of the assailants outside. His story, as it has been told to us, is that he felt the van brought up with a sudden jerk. At that time there was no light in his box or in the passage. The first thing he heard was a pistol shot, and then another, and then many more. The next thing was a great noise on the roof and at the door of the van; and, soon afterwards, looking through the grating, he saw it had got lighter. The women whom he had previously seen in the passage made a great screaming. There were five or six of them. He had not seen Sergeant Brett at all, and except for what was told him he would not have known he was in the passage with the women. While the hammering was going on against the panels, and the shots were firing outside, the women began to take hold of each other and pray. The next thing the boy heard was a voice outside the door say "Open the door, and let your prisoners out." The boy heard no answer to this. The same voice then said, "Where are the keys—turn 'em up?" Then a man's voice inside replied "I durstn't." The voice outside said, "If you'll give up the keys we won't kill you." To this the answer was "No." The next thing was the firing of a shot into the van. [The boy subsequently picked up the ball and handed it to Constable Knox.] Before the pistol was fired, the woman said "Give up the keys, Charlie, or you'll be killed." After the shot was fired the same voice cried "He's killed." What the lad next saw was some of the women going to the wickets of the different boxes opposite to his, and, looking through them, they said, "He's shot dead," and "Charlie's stiff as anything." At the same time other of the women said, "He's got the keys in his pocket—get them out." At this time also the boy says there was such a noise that he thought the door was broken through, and he has even no idea that it was unlocked by means of the keys taken from Brett's pocket. (It must be borne in mind that the boy could not see what took place at the end of the passage where Brett was now lying.) He next heard the same voice that had asked for the keys say, "Where's Pat Kelly?" and he saw a man with a bunch of keys in his hand walking along the passage. He was a middling-sized man, with a pale face, and he wore knickerbocker leggings. A voice from the opposite box at the end of the passage said, "I'm here." The man with the keys—he had three or four keys on the ring—then tried to unlock the door. He tried the two wrong keys first, and with the third he opened the door. [Within the box next to his own (in which Deasey was placed) the boy could only judge from what he heard. He heard the lock forced, and without any other word, three men hurried along the passage, and went out of the van.] [illegible] dead man had been removed, so that the passage was clear for the three men who were in it. The last thing the boy heard was a single shot fired on the footboard by, he thinks, the man he had seen with the bunch of keys. He is sure the man opened not more than two doors, because, when the van was afterwards driven to the gaol, and he was let out, all the other doors were found to be locked, and the prisoners inside the boxes were "all right." It was while he was looking about him after being let out that he found the bullet which he handed to Constable Knox. The boy also says that his fellow-prisoner, who was in the opposite box (which, as explained above, adjoined Kelly's) is understood to give evidence singularly corresponding to that of the lad Baxter. This boy's name we have not yet ascertained. He describes the noise on the roof, the battering at the door, the reports of pistol shots, and the alarm of the women. He also speaks to the dialogue between the men on the footboard and Sergeant Brett. While some of the women cried "God help us," others said "Get the keys out of poor Charlie's pocket." He also heard, in reply to the man who came in and shouted "Where's Kelly?" a prisoner say "He's here." That voice came either from the box where the boy Baxter and a fellow-prisoner were placed, or from the box next to it at the end of the van, viz, the box where Kelly himself was. The man with the keys was about to unlock Baxter's door, when a voice said, "No, I'm here." He then unlocked the end door, and the boy saw a man come out. Neither of the boys noticed that the men who were released had handcuffs on; for they instantly walked along the passage and went out without saying or doing anything. Both the boys afterwards saw Kelly's box, for [illegible]. They say it took ten minutes to a quarter of an hour from the time the van was stopped with a jerk until it went on again. They do not know if the horses were changed, but they heard a new clattering of horses' feet before the van started again for the gaol.

A TYNEMOUTH COBLE UPSET AND A MAN DROWNED.

A SAD SCENE.

In the course of Monday two visitors at Tynemouth hired a coble of Thomas Fry for a sail to Marsden Rock, and John Ryles, one of his assistants, a young man aged 27 years, and who has been in his employ a number of years, went with them in charge of the boat. The run to Marsden had been agreeable enough, but as the weather got squally the visitors determined to walk home, and they left Ryles, who put off from the Rock in the boat by himself in the afternoon to sail home. A heavy squall of wind from the N.W. swept over the coast between three and four in the afternoon, and it is supposed that the poor fellow had been caught in it and his boat been upset somewhere off the Tree Rocks; for, about four o'clock, the capsized coble was seen by a Tyne steam-tug, whose crew immediately made for it. By this time, however, Ryles was drowned, as they never saw him, and they took the boat in tow and brought her to the Haven. The man's coat and cap were also picked up at sea, but up to nine o'clock on Monday night there had been no intelligence of his body having been recovered. At the time that the boat was brought into the Haven Ryles's wife was on the beach waiting to give him his tea, and as she could not be got away without telling her of the catastrophe a very sad scene was witnessed. The deceased, who lived in Charlotte-street, North Shields, had been married about two years, but he had no children.

RAILWAYS & TELEGRAPHS ABROAD: AND HOW THEY ARE MANAGED.

Mr Horner, of Yarmouth, in a series of letters which have appeared in the *Nonconformist*, gives his impressions of public affairs in Germany, Holland, and Belgium. We extract his remarks on the working of the railway and telegraph system as compared with our own, and we can only remark, in conclusion, that the North Eastern Railway Company might profit by the experience of railways abroad—as well as by their own pleasure traffic at home. Last week they have had *cheap* trains to Kelso, Richmond, Durham, and Carlisle, and all these excursions have attracted a large traffic. Why not make railway travelling *permanently cheap*, and have *full trains* all the year round?

"The Belgian railways are the property of the Government, and are much better managed than many of our own iron-roads. The passenger fares are said to be the lowest in the world, and the goods traffic is carried at an exceedingly cheap rate. Whether the system pays or not, it undoubtedly confers immense advantages on the commercial classes and travellers. By the way, the present policy of the English railways appears to be suicidal—they are everywhere raising their tariffs to what may be described as the principle of 'large profits and small returns,' and the consequence is that they are absolutely shutting up some branches of industry as regards inland trade. If this goes on it will not require a Royal Commission to recommend the purchase of railways by the Government. In Holland and Germany the rates are a little higher than in Belgium, but in all these countries the accommodation for passengers is much superior to what is afforded in England; the first-class carriages are sumptuously decorated, and the second-class carriages are fully as good as our own first-class carriages. The plan of registering luggage which is adopted is admirable, assuring absolute safety, and relieving the passenger's mind from the unceasing anxiety about luggage which is so common here.

"The telegraphs were stated to be much better conducted than in England; but, having had to wait 24 hours for a reply to a telegraph message, I can scarcely recommend them, although it is only just to say that the roundabout system of the English offices was blamed for the delay. One thing is, however, certain—the English telegraph companies have become as badly directed as they possibly could be. Some time ago I sent a message early in the day from Birmingham to a friend in Manchester to meet me at the London road Station on the arrival of the Birmingham express at 8·15 p.m. On my arrival no one was there; and on driving to my friend's residence, two miles away, I found the message had not been delivered, and it did not arrive until half-an-hour after me! This is only one of many experiences I have had."

STACK FIRE AT DUNSTAN HILL.

A conflagration, which at one time threatened the entire destruction of the contents of a well-stocked stackyard, broke out on Tuesday night about half-past nine o'clock on the farm occupied by Mr William Tweddell, situate at Dunstan, and known as the Dunstan Hill Farm. At the time mentioned Mr Scott, gardener to Mr Smith, of Dunstan Hill, and Mr Garbutt, residing at the Asylum, simultaneously perceived the flames issuing from a stack, and at once proceeded to Mr Tweddell's house, and raised an alarm. The inmates, who had retired to rest, were soon on the spot, and at once commenced to remove the stacks, which stood in the greatest danger of igniting. A mounted messenger was also despatched for the Gateshead and Newcastle Fire Brigades. At the time of the breaking out of the fire there were three hay and five wheat stacks in the stackyard which is situated on the west side of the farm. The flames were then raging from a stack consisting of about 25 tons of hay at the south west corner, and the wind, which was blowing very strong, being in a westerly direction, great fears were entertained for the safety of the entire property, soon after the alarm had been raised, a number of the residents of Dunstan, Bensham, and other neighbouring places was at the fire, and by their praiseworthy exertions quickly removed the five corn stacks, two of which had been erected on Tuesday and two on Monday. The stack next the one first on fire consisted of about 50 tons of new hay, and was also soon in flames. The Gateshead engine under the superintendence of Inspector Ewart, arrived in the course of an hour, but the exceedingly rough road rendered speedy travelling almost impossible. About 150 yards from the farm stead and near the high road a large pond is situate, and fortunately had a large quantity of water in it, which was soon being poured in large volumes on the flames; and at once stopped the fire from spreading. The engine brigade belonging to the North British Insurance Company, in which office Mr Tweddle is insured, under the control of Mr Soulsby arrived about half an hour after the Gateshead engine, but it was three quarters of an hour before it got into play, owing to the great distance from which the second pond was situated about 20 yards in rear of the former one, and on the opposite side of the road. The pressure of water, however, was very strong, and in a short time the flames began to abate, although the stacks continued smouldering for some hours. The damage done is now estimated at about £250, but it is possible that this sum may be found to be below the mark. Two much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr Tweddell's neighbours, through whose exertions probably the rest of the property has escaped destruction. Mr Superintendent Squires, of the County Constabulary was also present and rendered efficient aid. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Incendiarism has been spoken of but we are not aware upon what grounds.

ORDINATION AT AUCKLAND CASTLE.

The Bishop of Durham held a general ordination in his private chapel at Auckland Castle on Sunday, when the following were ordained deacons:—William Douglas, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, B.A.; Matthew Hepple, University College, Durham, B.A., Licentiate in Theology; Edward Turberville Jenkins, Jesus College, Oxford, B.A.; Priests—Rev. Henry Bass, St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A.; John Child, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; Andrew Rooker Eby, Oriel College, Oxford, B.A.; Alex. Beaufort Grimaldi, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, B.A.; George Wales Heage, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, B.A., Licentiate in Theology; John Jones, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead; James King, Bishop Hadfield's Hall, Durham, B.A.; Jas. Marshall, Ulster [illegible] College, Durham, B.A.; George Albert Ormsby, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A.; Thos. Percival, St. Bee's College, Cumberland; Josiah Reed, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., LL.B.; Gordon Robertson, University College, Oxford, B.A.; James Steel, Literate; Lyndhurst Burton Towne, Literate; William Bourke Wright, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A.; Licenses:—The Rev. Wm. Douglas, to the Curacy of Cramlington; the Rev. Matthew Hepple, to the Curacy of Warkworth; the Rev. Edward Turberville Jenkins, to the Curacy of St. Peter, Tynemouth. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. W. Cockin, Examining Chaplain, and Rector of Bishopwearmouth; the Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Domestic Chaplain, and Rector of Whitburn, Sunderland; and the Ven. Archdeacon Bland, Archdeacon of Northumberland, who delivered the charge.

RIFLE MATCH.

9th COMPANY 1st NEWCASTLE v. 3rd NORTHUMBERLAND.

The return match of these two crack companies was shot off on Monday, on the Byker Range, an event which has been anxiously looked forward to by all interested. The Newcastle men having won a match at Morpeth on Whit Monday by six points, the return match at Newcastle was shown to be no fluke, as the Newcastle shots nailed victory to their standards once more by twenty-eight points. Considering the state of the weather, extremely windy from all points of the compass, and at all times relieved by occasional showers, the shooting was very good, and was carried on with that fraternal feeling which conspicuously distinguishes our volunteer army. It remains to be noted, which we do with regret, that two of the best shots on each side—namely, Private G. Waterson and Sergeant Sadler, of the Morpeth Corps, and Sergeant Robson and Private Knight of Newcastle, were absent from unavoidable circumstances. Subjoined is the score:—

9TH COMPANY, 1ST NEWCASTLE R.V.

	200.	300.	400.	Total.
Private H. Simms	15	14	15	44
Private Adams	15	11	16	42
Sergeant Bibby	13	12	16	41
Staff-Sergeant Ridley	13	6	19	38
Lieut. Miller	15	15	5	35
Corporal Dickinson	15	12	7	34
Corporal Ryott	13	7	14	34
Private Sherwood	11	13	9	33
Private Calder	10	10	12	32

3RD NORTHUMBERLAND R.V.

	200.	300.	400.	Total.
Corporal Moor	15	10	15	40
Private R. Dixon	15	11	12	38
Private D. Wilson	15	15	8	38
Corporal Crake	13	12	10	35
Private F. Stanley	11	12	12	35
Private Thompson	12	9	10	31
Sergeant Angus	12	9	10	31
Private Garvie	9	10	11	30
Private Taylor	9	10	8	27

The match having been concluded to the general satisfaction, the party adjourned to the Club Room of the 9th Newcastle, at Mr McAnulty's, New Bridge Street, and partook of a very excellent dinner. Captain Limprichtt presided, Lieutenant Miller occupying the vice-chair. On the removal of the cloth, the usual toasts were given, when the chairman felicitously gave the health of the members of the 3rd Northumberland, expressing the feeling of the 9th corps in the great pleasure they had had from their several friendly meetings.—Sergeant Angus, of Morpeth, gracefully replied, hoping that on the next occasion Morpeth would be more successful, as her Volunteers would endeavour to be.—The toast was pledged with great enthusiasm. Other toasts followed, interspersed with song and sentiment. The health of the strangers was associated with Mr Martin, water-proofer, of whose discovery Captain Limpricht spoke most favourably. On the Morpeth Volunteers departing home by the Blyth and Tyne Railway, they were honoured with the cheers of their Newcastle brethren.

OPEN BOATS—THEIR DANGER, EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT A SAIL, IF UNSKILFULLY MANAGED.

As at this season of the year open boats are frequently used by sportsmen, tourists, and others, and as accidents of a fatal character often occur, arising mostly from mismanagement, a few suggestions derived from long experience, may possibly not be without advantage to those who may, under any circumstances, be tempted to embark in an open boat, either with or without sail, in any river, lake, or sea-water loch. There always is some danger in sailing in an open boat in squally weather, although it be skilfully managed, a fact which the best and most experienced boatmen will admit when interrogated. We have frequently questioned them on the point, and the admission of many hair-breadth escapes has invariably been the reply, and we have had a few ourselves. When Captain Harrison was drowned at Southampton, by the upsetting of an open boat in which he was endeavouring to reach the shore, the cause of the accident was the non-working of the gear, and what occurred in his case may occur again with any open boat with a lug sail, if the tackle be not in good working order, thus demonstrating the danger of these small open boat conveyances; a squall struck the sail, the sheet and halliards were immediately liberated, but the sail did not come down because the wind forced the yard so tightly against the mast that it was immovable, and the boat, as a matter of course, was upset. If the tackle had been in thoroughly good working condition, this, probably, would not have taken place. In ordinary cases on the halliards being liberated the sail descends by its own weight, if the gear be in good order; and momentary safety is obtained. Even by slightly easing the sheet, sufficient relief is given to the sail to neutralise the dangerous effect of a sudden squall, but there is no absolute security in either of these remedies. With regard to the sheet, experience suggests that it should never be fastened in any weather; it is easily held in the hand of the person steering, for if there be only two persons to manage the boat, one ought always to sit close to the mast to be ready to liberate the halliard at a moment's notice if the weather is squally; on the other hand, if the weather be fine, one can hold the tiller, the other the sheet, although the person steering will find the advantage of holding the sheet in moments of difficulty, as he can afford relief precisely when it is required, and thus prevent accident. To steer well requires much practice; to steer safely demands vigilance as well as skill. The surface of the water must be constantly watched, so that the coming squall may be observed and guarded against, and in giving relief, judgment is required as to the amount of it, inasmuch as considerable risk is incurred in giving too much ease, as in that case the boat might lose her way and become dead, as it were, on the water, whereby she might be easily upset if a second squall struck the sail precisely at such a moment, especially if by any accident the amount of ballast was insufficient. With regard to lug sails generally, we have observed that they are too large for the size of the boats in which they are employed, and as it is safer to have too little rather than too much sail, we should suggest the prudent course of taking in a reef whenever the breeze is at all fresh, and it is important to be remembered that even in taking in one reef no relief is afforded to the boat except the sail be lowered at the same time, and the nearer it is brought down to the gunwale the greater will be the security and the more easily will the boat be managed and held steadily on her course; indeed, a small boat with the sail closely reefed and brought down on the gunwale will live in a very heavy sea. With regard to ballast, the exact amount can only be ascertained by experience and practice. If there were no ballast the first squall which struck the sail would, in all probability, upset the boat, and if there were too much she would neither answer the helm with sufficient quickness nor rise so readily over the waves as the emergency might require, in which case there would be considerable danger of being swamped. If a small boat with a sail keeps steady on the water, answers the helm readily, and rises quickly over the coming waves, it may be concluded that she has her right complement of ballast. On no account, however fine the day, let any one be induced to enter an open boat without ballast; even in rowing, if there be any sea, a little ballast is advantageous, the boat answers the oars better, and is consequently more manageable. If a sea water loch is to be crossed with a small boat of twelve feet keel, and dogs are to be conveyed, it is most desirable to make use of the oars, and on no account to put up a sail, except the dogs can be held and the breeze is moderate, as it is next to impossible to keep them in their places, at least in the morning before the day's work has commenced, at night, after the day's sport be over, they will lie down quietly enough and are excellent ballast. For all sorts of fishing, or for conveyance of sportsmen and dogs across a sea water loch, the best description of boat is one called a coble; it is wide at the bottom and wide across the beam, consequently most difficult to be upset, and immeasurably the safest boat conveyance that can be used; you can neither row fast nor sail fast in it, but if the principal objects be efficiency and security it is *the* boat.—*Land and Water.*

SHOCKING GUN ACCIDENT AT SUNDERLAND.

On Monday afternoon, a shocking accident occurred to a young man named Robt. Adamson, about 22 years of age, son of Mr Adamson, shipbuilder, Fawcett Street, Sunderland. Accompanied by a younger brother, about ten years of age, and Mr Rudolph, a companion, he went out to Bainbridge Home Farm, about a mile from the town, for the purpose of shooting small birds. He had in his possession a double-barrelled gun, not a very good one, and without a half-cock attached. Shortly after five o'clock he was attempting to get over a hedge with the gun, which was loaded, in his hand, when it went off, and the charge shattered the right side of his hat, and entered his head. A cart came along the road at the time, and a county police-officer also came up. The unfortunate young man was attended to as promptly and as well as possible under the circumstances on the spot, after which he was conveyed in the cart to the Infirmary, where he was received by Mr. Smith, house-surgeon, who was in attendance. Mr Smith, on removing the bandage from his head, found the brain protruding, the skull splintered and bleeding profusely. Additional medical assistance was speedily obtained, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY STACK AT THE FORD POTTERY, OUSEBURN.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday morning about eleven o'clock, at Mr C. F. Maling's, Ford Pottery, situated at the bottom of Byker-hill, which resulted in the death of a man named Robert Moor. A short while ago a second storey was added to the building, which previously was only one storey high, and the workmen had nearly completed a new engine chimney, about 100 feet high and eight feet in diameter. On Tuesday morning the chimney fell with a loud crash, and without giving any previous warning, upon the colour tub room, which is between 30 and 40 feet long, smashing the roof in, knocking down the walls and destroying the machinery inside, and killing the unfortunate man, Robert Moor, aged 20, besides slightly injuring an Irish labourer. Moor had been a workman at the pottery for some years, and had met with other mischances. When he was a lad he lost some of his fingers while engaged at his employment, in consequence of which his masters sent him to school for four or five years, afterwards taking him on again, giving him an important post at the pottery. At the time of his death he was working at the hoist in the centre of the building. It was well that the chimney fell in the direction which it did, otherwise the results would have been still more fatal. At the other end of the room there were a number of people working, none of whom would have escaped, as the fall was altogether unexpected. The cause of the accident is unknown. We understand that the instructions of Mr Bryson, the town surveyor, respecting the erection of the chimney, had been fully observed.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

On Tuesday afternoon, the autumnal meeting of the above association was held in the Congregational Chapel, South Shields presided over by the Rev. Mr Baker; and there was a large attendance of ministers and delegates from various places in the locality. The Rev. Mr Shillito, of Sunderland, officiated as secretary, and read an application from the church and pastor at Blyth, asking to be recognised by the association. This church had been formed in July last. The meeting received the proposition, which, it was stated, would be considered at the annual meeting. An application was read from the church and pastor at Wooler, asking to be recognised by the association. That this be so, was moved by the Rev. Mr Stewart, of Newcastle, and seconded by Mr Dransfield. The motion was not carried, but a committee was appointed to inquire into the case. An application was read from Mr Marshall, of Tynemouth, asking for the loan of £600 to aid in the erection of the church in that village. It was stated that the subject could not be entertained until spring, and in the meantime a committee was appointed to draw up rules for a chapel building fund. A report was made by the secretary with regard to the opening of a station at Jarrow, and a resolution was come to that such should be done. It was stated that until a permanent pastor was appointed students from the college would officiate, one each month. Mr Common, Sunderland, made a financial report regarding the promises of subscriptions at a special meeting held in Newcastle, at which Mr Morley, of London, was present, and from which it appeared that the South Shields congregation had contributed £16 15s 6d, and the congregation of the Ebenezer Church, Sunderland, £50 14s 3d. Upon the various promises being fulfilled, claim could then be made for the £50 promised by Mr Morley, and £50 by two other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr Stewart, of Newcastle, then read a paper on "Our counties: facts, figures, and suggestions." After some conversation had taken place thereon, the meeting terminated. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel—Mr Common, of Sunderland, in the chair—at which several addresses were delivered.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT LANCHESTER.

On Wednesday afternoon the foundation stone of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was laid at Lanchester. The building at present used by the members of the denomination is a barn-like structure, situated on the village green at Lanchester, a short distance from the parish church, and has been the Wesleyan Chapel of the village of Lanchester since the year 1812, when the station was founded as a part of the Gateshead circuit. Latterly this building, besides its inconvenience, has been found to be quite inadequate for the purpose of public worship, and actuated by a laudable desire to possess a building large enough to fully accommodate the growing numbers of the body, a movement was set on foot a few weeks ago to raise the necessary funds for the commencement of the work, which being liberally responded to, a piece of ground in the centre of the village was purchased, on which two cottages were erected. These having been cleared off, preparations were made for the erection of a chapel, from designs furnished by Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, which will form a striking feature in the village, and add not a little to its beauty. The style of architecture adopted is Gothic, of the decorated English style, which was introduced in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The chapel is 56ft. by 35ft.; the side walls are 19ft. high; and at the west end of the chapel there is a school room 24ft. by 22ft. The angles of the building are supported by diagonal buttresses. The front is divided into three compartments, in the centre is the entrance door, which is approached by four steps. The doorway is of dressed stone, with columns and moulded arch; above the door is a three-light window, with tracery head; over this window is an aperture of diamond form, relieved by arches. An ornamental pinnacle resting on a moulded parapet finishes the front. The two side compartments have each a two-light window, with tracery heads. These windows and the window above the door are to be glazed with stained glass. The sides of the chapel are each divided into five bays, and in each bay there is a window with pointed arch head, the bays being made by buttresses corresponding with those at the corners of the building, and the side walls are finished by a cornice, on which rests the eaves gutter. The school-room is divided into two bays; the one fronting the railway station has a large window divided into three compartments. The roof of the school-room is lower than the chapel roof, and will have the appearance of a chancel. The building is to be sneck walling, and the angles of the buttresses, windows, &c., are to have stone dressings. The roof will be covered with Welsh slates. The stone will be supplied by Mr W. W. Brown, Howdon Bank. The chapel will seat 230 adults, and behind the pulpit provision is made by sliding doors to accommodate part of the congregation in the school-room if necessary. The building is detached, and will be enclosed in the front by iron palisades. The situation is about the centre of the village, and fronts the main street. The cost of the building, including site, will be about £1,000. Architect, Mr John Smith, of Medomsley; contractor for mason work, Mr John Rutherford, Hexham; for slating, Messrs Nicholson, Leadgate; plastering, not let; joiner, Mr Routledge, Consett; plumbing, Mr Smith, Consett. This station is now part of the Shotley Bridge circuit, at the head of which is the Rev. Robert Petch, an earnest and energetic minister, who has lately joined the circuit as superintendent.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was fixed for half-past two o'clock, and shortly before that time a large company of ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon, which had been provided in a marquee erected in a field in the rear of the intended chapel. The luncheon was finished at about a quarter past two o'clock, and those assembled at once adjourned to the position assigned for the laying of the foundation stone, which will form the corner stone of the north-east angle of the building. Here a large number of the villagers had assembled in anticipation of the forthcoming ceremony, many crowding over the neighbouring heaps of masonry in their desire to witness the event. The Rev Mr Petch took his position at the stone in order to conduct the proceeding, and he was supported by the Rev Geo. G. Letters, the Rev James Foulkner, the Rev Thomas Vasey, Newcastle; Henry Ritson, Esq., Benfieldside House; Mr W. Ritson, Mr G. Watson, Shotley Bridge; Mr Jasper Stephenson, Newbiggen; Mr R. Taylor, Shotley Bridge; Mr G. Ritson, Annfield Plain; Mr Baker, Sunniside; Mr J. Cumming, Stobylee; Mr G. Greenwell, Durham; Mr H. Ramshaw, Lanchester; Mr R. H. Gee, Lanchester, and a number of ladies. The proceedings were commenced by the assemblage singing a hymn, after which the Rev Geo. G. Letters read the 49th psalm and a chapter from the New Testament. The Rev. James Foulkner then offered up an impressive prayer, after which the Rev R. Petch produced the bottle containing relics to be deposited in the stone. The bottle contained sundry coins of the realm, copies of this and other local papers, and other documents. The presiding minister then presented Mr Henry Ritson with a silver trowel (from the establishment of Messrs Lister and Sons, Mosley Street, Newcastle), with which to perform the ceremony. The trowel was of a chaste and handsome design—contained the following inscription:—"Presented by the trustees to Henry Ritson, Esq., on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, 25th Sept., 1867."—In presenting the trowel Mr Petch made a few appropriate remarks.—Mr Ritson thanked Mr Petch for the handsome gift, which, he said, would ever be most warmly prized by himself and family.—Mr Ritson then, in the most business-like manner, doffed his coat and turned his attention to fixing the stone. He went about his work like a master builder, and performed his task in a manner that greatly excited the admiration and smiles of the bystanders. The stone having been properly adjusted, Mr Ritson said: "I hereby declare this foundation-stone truly and justly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. May the blessed triune God ever be in it." Mr Ritson—still in his shirt sleeves—then addressed the assemblage. He said he felt proud and highly honoured in having been permitted to lay the foundation-stone of that chapel. The project had his best and most heartfelt wishes for its success. When completed, the building would be an ornament to the village of Lanchester; but he hoped that, great as would be the beauty and attractiveness of the chapel from an architectural point of view, the blessings that would spring from it would be immeasurably greater. He hoped that by the Providence of God the building would be completed without accident to life or limb; and that when it was opened as a sanctuary, large and attentive congregations would be found gathered within its walls to listen to the blessed Gospel that would there be proclaimed. Mr Ritson concluded by thanking the company for their presence, and in expressing the pleasure he felt at meeting them on that occasion, which was a very auspicious one for the village of Lanchester.—A hymn—"Come let us join," &c.—was then sung, after which the Rev. Thos. Vasey, of Newcastle, chairman of the district, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said it was not necessary that he should give a statement of Methodist doctrine. They were not there for the first time in that village, and Methodist doctrines were pretty well known. Though they were getting a new chapel, they did not intend to have new doctrines, as they had not yet found any better than their own. Mr Vasey went on to remark that in spite of the polish and education men had received, they did not find any great difference in human nature; and Methodists believed they could not find any power to put human nature right other than the Holy Spirit. While commending and approving the many agencies now at work with a view to educating the mind, and refining and ennobling the tastes of men, there was no power that could radically reform the heart but the Holy Spirit. They believed that the Holy Spirit was the only power that could put them right when they had got so thoroughly and radically wrong. Mr Vasey then noticed the doctrines of the atonement, of justification, of a full and free salvation; and showed how the doctrines of Christianity—and these alone—were practically adapted to the manifold wants and cravings of fallen human nature. Mr Vasey concluded a very able address with a hope that God would bless the undertaking which had been so auspiciously commenced.

The Rev Richard Petch concluded the ceremony, congratulating the assembly upon the brilliant weather which had favoured the laying of the foundation stone, and hoping that that might be a bright augury of the work to be performed by the building about to be erected in the village.

Upwards of £70 was subscribed on the stone in the course of a few minutes, after which the ceremony was brought to a close.

At four o'clock a tea meeting took place in the spacious marquee, of which about 500 partook. The company was most respectable, and everything was conducted with perfect order and decorum. The following ladies presided at the various tables:—Miss Reed, the Misses Robinson, Miss Jane Robinson, Miss Davison, Miss Harper, Miss Watson, Mrs Whinney, Miss Pattison, Miss Marley, the Misses Naisbett, Miss Innes, Miss Parker, Miss Green, Miss Coulson, and the Misses Thompson. These ladies spared no effort that was calculated to promote the comfort of their numerous patrons and impart *eclat* to the interesting proceeding of the day. At half-past six the Rev. Thomas Vasey—one of the most able, and thorough-going ministers of which the Wesleyan Church can boast—preached in the marquee to a large, intelligent, and most attentive audience, a collection being made at the close of the service. We congratulate the Wesleyans of Lanchester on the eminent success of the day's proceedings. A more respectable body of persons than that assembled on Wednesday never turned out to do honour to any object or cause in which they were interested.

Among those present during the day were the Rev. T. Vasey, Rev. R. Petch, Shotley Bridge; Rev. George Gilfillan Letters; Rev. James Faulkner; Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside House; Mr W. Ritson, Shotley Bridge; Mr S. Ritson, Annfield Plain; Mr George Greenwell, Durham; Mr Baker, Sunniside; Mr J. Cumming, Stobbylee; Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge; Mr Jasper Stevenson, Newbiggen; Mr R. Taylor, Shotley Bridge; Mr H. Ramshaw, Lanchester; Mr R. H. Gee, Lanchester; Mr Buckham, Lanchester; Mr R. Robinson, Lanchester; Mr Wall, Lanchester, &c., &c.

Narrow Escape on the North Eastern Railway.—The North Eastern Railway Company allow five minutes at Malton Station for passengers by excursion trains to Scarborough. On these occasions there is always a rush to the refreshment rooms, and great numbers leap out of the trains before stopping. In this way a gentleman leapt out of the Leeds excursion on Saturday night, and fell between the platform and the train. He was seized by a bystander, and held up till the train stopped, and thus escaped with a few flesh wounds. Not having lost his life, the company will prosecute him for leaving the train while in motion.

Singular Accident.—On Tuesday, a puddler, named Thomas White, aged 36, residing in Ouseburn, in this town, was leaning over the parapet of one of the bridges, spanning the North-Eastern Company's Railway, near the viaduct, when he sustained a serious injury. He had been watching trains running up the line and pass through the arch, when one from the opposite direction to that he was watching came unexpectedly through. The surprise, and the steam from the funnel of the engine, so startled him, that he sprang backwards and fell. His elbow came in contact with a sharp stone, and was split completely open. He is at present in the Infirmary, whither he was removed after the accident.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Fistulas, piles, excoriations and strictures, are speedily relieved and ultimately removed by applying this Ointment, after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once, for it is both insidious and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life. The sooner these inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success, yet none need despair; hopeless cases have likewise yielded, and the sufferer saved a painful death. In excoriations a few applications of this healing Ointment effect a cure, while the Pills, conjointly with it, are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

No More Enamelling.—The Queen of Cosmetics.—The young girls were as white in the skin as Saxon Maidens; but this was due to the constant use of a Wonderful Cosmetic, which whitens and beautifies the skin, and gives it a glossy and glowing tinge, and makes it as smooth and soft to the touch as satin. It is composed of the juice of the Tapa Root, mingled with an extract of roses. If the aristocratic ladies at the Courts of Europe could obtain this Cosmetic they would doubtless purchase it at any price, and it would have an infinitely greater effect in beautifying the skin than any other their wealth could purchase; while the baneful and destructive effects of enamelling, which withers and cracks the skin, would be entirely obviated. It has never found its way to Europe, but it is well-known to the Circassian Beauties, whose exquisite beauty of skin is due in a great measure to its use.—"Herman Melville's visit to the Marquesas Islands." This invaluable Cosmetic, carefully and accurately prepared from the juice of the Tapa Root and other ingredients by Miss Ladera, a native, is now offered for sale in bottles 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 5s each. Sent post free on receipt of 6, 12, and 18 stamps extra.—Address Mr Cooper, 181, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—[*Advt.*]

POETS' CORNER.

SONG.

"Warm noonday peaks and dells
In opal fountains gleam,
Where bees flush lily bells,—
But O the light that dwells
In eyes that dream!

"A pine-brand the pine glows,
With glory none shall keep;
Sink sun:—the big tear grows,
A burning blaze o'erflows
Drown'd eyes that weep.

"Each setting star is fair,
The blank East white as hate,
The low hill dark and bare,
And bitter-bleak the air
On eyes that wait.

"Lute, lull thy murmur, let
Thy soul not breathe for awe,
Unless thou know'st if yet
Gold morning ever met
Lit eyes that saw."

—*From Poems by Bramantip Camenes.*

THE NEW TYNE THEATRE.

The opening of the new Tyne Theatre and Opera House was accomplished on Monday evening under the most favourable and successful auspices. The large and commodious building was crowded from floor to ceiling by a most enthusiastic and cordial audience, and notwithstanding the unfinished state of the place, and the hasty preparations, the performances were admirably rendered. Shortly after the time announced for the commencement, Mr George Stanley appeared before the curtain, and was very loudly and warmly cheered. Amid a running accompaniment of hammering and kindred noises, the new lessee addressed his patrons and friends.

Mr STANLEY, after referring to the unfinished state of the building, and paying a deserved tribute to his fellow-labourers, said:—I wish, ladies and gentlemen, to speak a word or two in reference to the state of the drama in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that there is not another district in the United Kingdom equal in population to that of Newcastle, Gateshead, and the neighbourhood but has more than one theatre. It may be a matter of opinion how far two theatres can be supported; but I believe myself, judging from what other towns do, and also from the intelligence of the people of Gateshead, I think there are sufficient patrons of the drama to patronise two theatres successfully. (Applause.) Of this at least, ladies and gentlemen, I am certain, that to the other theatre and its respected lessee Mr Davis, I have no feeling of antagonism. All I recollect of Mr Davis is, that I have fulfilled three engagements under his management; I never received anything at his hands but the most fair, courteous, and gentlemanly treatment and I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that he may be long spared to conduct the theatre in Grey-street, not only with continued but increased success. And, at all events, I can assure him and my brother shareholders of that establishment that they will find in the Tyne Theatre a generous and a manly rival. (Loud applause.) With respect to the future, ladies and gentlemen, I will say nothing. I would rather leave my efforts to speak for themselves. All that I can say is that I have secured a very numerous, a very able, and respectable company; and I am certain they will do their best, both to give you amusement, and to give you instruction. I am not "a native to the manner born;" but for some years past I have been closely identified with Tyneside. It is now thirteen years since I fulfilled my first engagement at the Theatre Royal and for the last ten years I have been actively engaged as manager in the principal districts round the North of England. I may say that for the last seven years I have conducted a place of amusement in this town. To the prolonged and energetic support that I have received from all classes of the people, and more especially to the intelligent and industrious artisans, I am greatly indebted for being placed in the position which I am now in. Ladies and gentlemen, you must excuse the hammering (alluding to the work going on behind the scenes). It is an absolute necessity in order to commence the performance. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you it is so very unpleasant for me to hear it that I scarcely know what I am saying. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I don't wish to detain you any further. I know but little more that I can say than to assure you that I intend to make this theatre a place of popular and of rational amusement; and I trust I shall receive the same amount of support that I have previously done. Of this I am certain, that if my management deserves your support it will receive it. (Applause.) But whether it is gained, or whether it is not, this at least I shall say—that I shall always have a grateful recollection of the kindness of the Newcastle public. When I opened the Tyne Concert Hall, I was literally and professionally 'a poor player.' Like many, though very strong in faith, I was poor in pocket. From the support I have received I have been enabled to clear myself of the liabilities that I had incurred during previous unfortunate speculations, and also to maintain myself and family in comfort. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, I shall always have a grateful recollection of your kindness; and that everything that can contribute to the welfare of the industrious, energetic, and independent population shall always have my warmest sympathy and warmest encouragement; for I can truly say, with one of your local poets:—

> "Tyne river, running rough or smooth,
> Brings bread to me and mine;
> Of all the rivers, North and South,
> There's none like Coaly Tyne."

—(Great cheering.)

After this the National Anthem was sung, and the act drop displayed. This is the work of Mr Charles Fox, and is a view of the mouth of the Tyne, taken from the south side of the bar. It is broadly and vigorously treated, and the gay and bright colouring harmonises well with the decorations of the interior. There are, however, some palpable technical blunders in the painting of the ships—errors which are at once noticed by Tyneside people. It was, notwithstanding, very popular, and Mr Fox was called before the curtain to receive the applause due to his work. The next thing on the programme was a poetical prologue, written by Mr Edward Glynn, and spoken by Miss Desborough. This lady, whose admirable acting at the Theatre Royal won for her hosts of friends, received a very cordial and warm reception, and on the applause subsiding delivered with perfect action and emphasis the following address:—

> You'll feel, I'm sure, it all my courage takes
> To be the first who here the silence breaks,
> First to uplift my voice, where ne'er till now
> Was heard the tyrant's threat, the lover's vow,
> The light and ringing laugh, the captive's groan,
> Mercutio's jest or Hamlet's dying moan:
> Where never yet did mimic bouts engage,
> Kings "strut and fret their hour upon the stage,"
> Nor love, war, wine, their maddening influence shed,
> "And send the hearers weeping to their bed."
> My heart would fail, my tongue its utterance stop,
> I'm like a criminal before the drop (points to scene),
> But when I turn the scene behind to view,
> My heart warms to the place, and warms to you.
> Kind recollections, with kind thoughts combine,
> And bid me, once more, welcome to the Tyne.
> Nor for the first time, do you welcome here
> Nor do I for the first time, now appear
> A suitor for your favour, constant ever
> To honest, patient, faithful, true endeavour
> In art or science; and although our views
> Are but to interest, instruct, amuse,
> A leisure hour or two of well-earned ease,
> We pledge ourselves to do our best to please.
> We have no history to marshal forth,
> But since the drama in the hardy North
> First found a home and shelter, what a roll
> Of glittering stars might fill the blazing scroll,
> Who held our grandsires captive by the spell
> Of genius ever varying. I might tell
> Of Kemble stalking through the Senate hall,
> Proud as "the noblest Roman of them all,"
> Of Siddons, pale with grief, her white arms bare,
> Her step irresolute, dishevelled hair.
> Though fallen from her high estate in mien,
> Thought, act, and gesture, every inch a queen,
> Nor should Macready be forgotten here.
> Rolla, Virginius, Brutus, Manfred, Lear;
> Here both the Keans, the father and the son,
> Fresh laurels gathered, and new triumphs won;
> Subtle Iago's treacheries and wiles,
> Shylock's revenge, Glo'ster's perfidious smiles,
> The Moor's blind outrage on his guiltless wife,
> Or Louis, crouching 'neath th' assassin's knife!
> Have passed before you, your applause to win.
> The gentle Faucit, and the stately Glyn,
> As Cleopatra, or as sweet Pauline,
> Lyons' fair flower, or Egypt's dusky Queen,
> Pass by in measured step. In olden times,
> What peals of laughter greet the merry mimes,
> Dowton and Munden; *Jobson* and his *Nell*,
> *Crack* in the *Turnpike Gate*; I need not tell
> Of Liston as *Paul Pry* or *Lubin Log*,
> Of Matthews or his son, a sad young dog,
> Of tongue so glib and spirit still so sprightly,
> English and French in turn amusing nightly;
> Of authors must I speak, in humble tone,
> Here in Newcastle you have found your own,
> No mean ones either; let me try to trace
> Some brief but bright examples of the race:
> Quit the *Tyne Mercury's* soporific page,
> Mitchell, essay the drama's noble rage;
> *Crohoore of the bill hook* now first appears,
> Of Irish dramas, which in later years
> Drown us in tears or keep us up in fright,
> Just like the drama which you'll see to-night;
> Doubleday, too, whose voice could away the storm
> Of thousand voices raging for Reform,
> Whose volumes, scattered broadcast o'er the nation,
> "Government," "Currency," or "Population,"
> Could yet find time to usher into life
> *Janus Morris* and *The Italian Wife*;
> And gallant Charlton brings you from afar
> The gallant young barbarian *Ingomar*.
> I must now say one word for those who wait
> Behind the curtain, the decrees of fate.
> You like the Romans in the Circus, give
> The sign which dooms us, or which bids us live;
> You all remember well that pretty rogue
> *The Colleen Bawn*, now "*Arrah*" called "*na-Pogue*
> (curtseys)"
> For *Shaun the Post* my husband let me say
> A single word, your kind accord to pray;
> And for *O'Grady* must I, while I can,
> A finished, "fine ould, Irish gentleman."
> Even the traitor "Feeney" here must claim
> Your kind reception, *Irish* but in name
> And the two lovers; but the very part
> They play commends them to each gentle heart—
> When by the ivy on the castle wall,
> The hero climbs—all shuddering lest he fall,
> Bestow one thought on those, I beg of you,
> Who made the castle and the ivy too:
> You'll find them ably done, though I must say,
> All carpenters are not so bright as *Day*;
> And as for cunning there is ne'er a *Fox*
> So sharp as he who drew these trees and rocks;
> You've heard of Parnell's *Hermit* I dare say,
> But *Parnell's* Theatre you'll see to-day;
> And though you might take cold upon the Moor,
> Upon *Moor's* benches you may sit secure.
> The painting from the ceiling to the floor,
> Such a Brown study you ne'er saw before:
> The bed which our poor hero's form enfolds
> Is likewise modelled by the best of Moulds.
> But I conclude, lest haply cheers ironical
> Suggest I'm speaking the *Newcastle Chronicle*.
> Now, like the gallant knight, Lord Marmion,
> I cry with all my breath, "On! Stanley, on!" [*Exit*.

When next the curtain rose, it was upon the opening scene of Mr Dion Boucicault's drama, "Arrah-na-Pogue," a play which has had a long and successful run in London, and which is acknowledged to be one of the best from its author's fertile pen. The story is founded on an incident of the Wicklow rebellion, and like all Irish stories, abounds in stirring escapes and wondrous adventures—love, jealousy, envy, and rebellion being but a few of the threads which form the web of the piece. We cannot pretend, with the space at our disposal, to give any detailed synopsis of the plot; we can only glance at the main incidents of the story. The scene is laid in Wicklow, and the time is that of the last Irish rising. Beamish M'Coul (Mr C. H. Fenton) is a land-owner or squire, dispossessed of his lands for his complicity in the previous rebellion. He has just returned from France, whither he had escaped from prison by the ingenious device of Arrah Meelish (Miss Desborough) his foster-sister. She had gone to the prison, and by kissing him through the bars of his cell had contrived to pass to him a key, by means of which he escaped. Thus the heroine won her appellation, "Arrah-na-Pogue," or Arrah of the Kiss. At the time of the drama M'Coul has returned to Wicklow, partly to see his lady-love, Fanny Power (Miss E. Brunton), and to induce her to share his exile, and partly to arouse the slumbering embers of the old discontent. He is concealed in Arrah's cabin, and she, to secure her lover, Shaun-the-Post (Mr J. O. Sullivan) from a guilty knowledge, conceals this fact from him. M'Coul soon sees the folly of any attempt to rise against the authorities and abandons his project, not, however, before he and his band have relieved Michael Feeny (Mr F. W. Irish) a process-server and spy, of the rents of the confiscated M'Coul estates. On the eve of his departure for France he gives to Arrah as a marriage portion a bundle of the notes taken from Feeny. The latter is a lover of hers and taunting her with her poverty she shows him the notes and he, disappointed and refused, avenges himself by betraying her secret and charging her with complicity in his robbery. On the eve of her marriage with Shaun she is arrested, but her husband, with the noblest faith and self-sacrifice confesses that he gave her the notes and that the cloak of M'Coul, found in her cabin is his own. What follows may almost be imagined. Shaun is condemned by court-martial. Fanny Power believing that M'Coul is false to her fails to keep an assignation with him, and sends instead a letter which, full of reproaches, stings him into madness. He learns all, and resolves to yield himself to the authorities, to confess his guilt, and at all risks save the life of Shaun. The next act shows us Shaun in his condemned cell. He hears Arrah wailing his loss on the heights above, and determines to see her once more. This determination made, he contrives to escape from his prison. He forces the bar of his window, and by clinging to the ivy of the old keep contrives to reach the summit. There he finds Arrah and Feeny, and as the villain tries to dash him back into the river below he himself meets his deserved doom. Soon the expected pardon arrives, everything ends happily, Arrah is supposed to gain the happiness she so well deserves, and M'Coul also pardoned, is united to Fanny. So the play concludes, as in the orthodox fashion it should, in the triumph of virtue and the defeat of vice, and in the victory of simple love and faith.

The play, as will be imagined, depends very largely for its interest and attraction on the excellence of the acting and the beauty of the scenery. The scenes by Mr Fox and Mr Browning are well painted, especially that of the Castle, and the intricate and clever mechanism of the last scene is very admirably arranged. The hero here climbs by the clinging ivy up the tower wall, and as he ascends the scene as constantly descends, producing an optical illusion, which is exceedingly clever. Of the acting we can speak in terms of the highest praise. Miss Desborough, who has before won golden opinions amongst us, was *Arrah*, and gave a most pathetic and admirable rendering of the character, and altogether won the sympathies of the audience. Miss E. Brunton, as *Fanny Power*, acted with considerable grace and vivacity. But the chief character in the play is undoubtedly *Shaun*, and this was delineated with wonderful spirit and energy by Mr J. O'Sullivan. His Irish brogue was perfect, his wit and humour admirable, his pathos fairly irresistible, and his personation altogether magnificent. Mr F. W. Irish, who received the welcome of an old friend, was *Feeny*, and his delineation of the character of the villainous spy was excellent. Mr J. F. Young, Mr C. F. Fenton, and Mr Daley also deserve a word of praise; and, indeed, the whole company performed well, especially when we consider the limited and unsatisfactory rehearsals. The play went well, its many interesting situations were loudly applauded, and the cheering at the close was hearty and unanimous. The drama is really an able and clever production, and is sure to have a long run.

After the drama came a ballet, in which Madlle. Anatoanda a *corps de ballet* appeared; and the performances concluded with "The 'Area Bell,' which introduced Miss Ada Taylor, a charming and piquant actress of the lighter characters.

The opening was altogether successful, and Mr George Stanley may be congratulated on the result of his labours. His company is very strong, his theatre is elegant, commodious, and comfortable, and we can trust to his well-known energy and enterprise for the production of other plays in the same excellent manner as "Arrah-na-Pogue." We feel sure he has but to deserve success to achieve it; and from his past career we can augur for him a bright and prosperous future.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Ald. Hunter), and Ald. NICHOL.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Mary Bargate was charged with attempting to commit suicide. A man, named Robert Lockey, was standing at the bottom of the Forth Banks, on Saturday night, when he saw the prisoner run past him towards the river, and almost directly after a boy came and told him that a woman had ran into the water at Skinnerburn. Lockey went to the river side at once, and saw the prisoner in the water, about twenty yards from shore, and he plunged in and brought her out. P.C. 76 Johnson took her to the station. The prisoner, in reply to the magistrates, said she had nothing to say in answer to the charge; her husband and she had had a few words, after which he beat her. Her husband who was in Court said he had done all he could for his wife, but she liked her beer. On promising not to attempt to destroy her life again, the Bench allowed the prisoner to go.

BURGLARY AT A PUBLIC HOUSE.

James M'Kivit, Mary M'Kivit, and Margaret M'Kivit, were charged with being concerned in a robbery at a beerhouse in Seaham Street, kept by Mrs Robson. About midnight, Mrs Robson locked up the beerhouse, and on the following morning she found that the place had been broken into. The entrance had been gained by lifting up the collar grate at the outside of the house, and then raising a trapdoor leading into the bar. Three silver watches, gold locket, gold rings, and two leather money bags were stolen. Information was given to the police of the robbery, and Sergeant Alexander Tunnah apprehended the male prisoner, in whose possession one of the stolen bags was found. A search was afterwards made of his house in Temple Street, and the other stolen purse was found concealed in the corner of a closet. The other prisoners, who live with the prisoner, were also apprehended. Chief-Constable Sabbage applied for a remand, in order to make further inquiries, which was granted by the magistrates.

YOUNG THIEVES.

George Pringle, Francis M'Cann, and Thomas Johnson, three boys, were brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a shirt, belonging to Mrs Graham, Marlborough Street. On Tuesday afternoon last the prisoners were seen hanging about the back yard of Mrs Graham's house, where some clothes were hanging out drying. A shirt was missed from the clothes line, and the three prisoners, just before that, were seen running away from the place, and Pringle carrying something under his coat. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Pringle and Johnson, who have been previously before the Court, were sent to gaol for three months, and M'Cann for two months.

ROBBING A SHIP CAPTAIN.

Charles McGarey was charged with stealing a silver watch from Captain Sullivan, of the brig Carthagena. On the 16th inst., prosecutor, whilst walking along a street in Newcastle, had his watch stolen, by whom he did not know. On the day following the prisoner was found offering the watch for sale in South Shields, and was at once apprehended. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

WIFE-BEATING.

Matthew Nugent, was charged with having violently assaulted his wife, Margaret Nugent, in their house in Pandon. About midnight on Saturday, something not pleasing the prisoner, he knocked his wife down, and kicked her several times about the head and body. He had often ill-used his wife, who had never made any complaint until this time. Dr Hume attended Mrs Nugent, and found a very severe wound on the back of her head, besides several other injuries. The prisoner was sent to gaol for three months.

ROBBERY FROM A SHOP DOOR.

Peter Lennon was charged with stealing thirty-one yards of striped cotton, from the door of the shop of Messrs Hill and Drury, drapers, Dean Street. On Saturday afternoon the prisoner was observed to take the roll of cotton up from the shop door, wrap it up in a handkerchief, and walk away with it. He was followed and taken into custody by Detective Anderson. He was sent to prison for three months.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.

Ann Green was charged with stealing £1 15s from the person of John Hardy. On Saturday afternoon, the prosecutor met the prisoner, who asked him to go with her and she would give him a glass of all. He accepted the invitation, and they adjourned to a public house. After standing drink for some time, the woman went away, and almost directly afterwards Hardy missed his money. The prisoner, who was afterwards apprehended, pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for three months.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Mr Wm. Hunter), and Ald. SILLICK.

STEALING DUCKS.

Joseph Watson (24) was charged on suspicion of stealing five ducks from an outhouse on the premises of Mr Stephenson, Fighting Cocks' Inn, Bigg Market. P.C. 39 saw the prisoner coming out of the inn yard in a very suspicious manner, and followed him. The prisoner hurried away through several streets, but was never lost sight of by the officer, who subsequently apprehended him. His hands, when he was apprehended, were covered with feathers and blood, and likewise his clothes. The evidence clearly showing the guilt of the prisoner, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A CONFECTIONER FINED £12 10s FOR SELLING COFFEE.

Mr Elvingham, the well-known confectioner, who occupies premises at the corner of Westgate and Clayton Street, was summoned by the local officers of Excise, for selling coffee without a license. Mr Hudson, officer of excise, said that acting under the instructions of his superior officer, he went on Saturday, the 17th of August, to the shop of the defendant and asked to purchase some coffee. He was at once supplied with a certain quantity, and paid for it. The defendant did not possess the license for selling the same.—Mr Joel, who represented the defendant, said his client was not a grocer but a confectioner, and had been induced some years ago to sell half-pound packets in tin canisters, but as it did not exactly answer his expectations, the next time it became necessary to renew the license for selling sweets he told the excise officer he would not require the license for coffee any more. He unsuspectingly allowed four or five canisters to remain in the window, where they had been seen by the officer. Mr Joel acknowledged that his client was wrong in not clearing his shop of the coffee after his discontinuance of the license. It had been, however, a busy Saturday night when the officer called, and Mrs Eltringham had, in the bustle and pressure of business, supplied him with one of the canisters which had been left in the bottom of the shop window. The full penalty was £50, and he asked the magistrates to mitigate it as low as possible.—The Bench said they would inflict a fine of one-fourth the penalty —£12 10s.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Ald. Hunter) and Ald. SILLICK.

POCKET PICKING AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—HALF A LIFETIME IN PRISON.

James Jones, 34 years of age, was charged with picking the pocket of an elderly woman named Jane Teasdale, at the Central Railway Station. The prisoner was observed to have his hand in the woman's pocket by George Scrougall, whose own pocket the prisoner had also sounded. Sixpence had been abstracted from the pocket of prosecutrix, but no money was found upon the prisoner when apprehended. The prisoner, who had been in prison seventeen years of his life, including two terms of seven years each, was committed to the sessions.

ASSAULTING A FIDDLER AND STEALING HIS INSTRUMENT.

Two rough lads, named John Mitchell and Robert Huggins, were charged with stealing a violin belonging to a very decent looking old man named James Storey. The prosecutor, who makes his living solely by his instrument, went to the Druids' Arms, New Road, on Monday, and played a tune, being rewarded with a contribution. The defendants annoyed and assaulted the old man, and ran off with the fiddle. Since being deprived of it he had been unable to obtain bread and had been starving. When the prisoners were apprehended with the fiddle in their possession, they pleaded that they only took the fiddle in a lark. Sent to prison for fourteen days each.

MOOT HALL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Mr GEO. CLAYTON ATKINSON.

THE INCENDIARISM NEAR NEWCASTLE.

John Jones and John Bride, the two tramps, who were before the magistrates on Saturday, on their own confession, charged with having set fire to a corn-stack in a field near Newcastle, but the locality of which was not known, were now brought up on remand.—Superintendent Wookey stated that after the rising of the Court on Saturday, he had despatched an officer to make inquiries, and the officer had ascertained that a fire had taken place on the farm of Mr Mark Spraggon, a well-known farmer, living at Nafferton, in Northumberland. The prisoners were thereupon charged with setting fire to two stacks of wheat the property of Mark Spraggon of Nafferton, on the 2?th inst. The prisoners, it appeared, called at the house and asked for alms, which was refused. The prisoners said something as they left the house, and though the words were not distinctly heard, they, and the manner of the men aroused suspicion; and immediately afterwards fire was seen issuing from the field in which the stacks were situated. The people belonging to the farm went to the place and found two wheat stacks on fire; and a carrier who was passing the field at the time saw the prisoners come out, and now identified them. The magistrates ordered them to be transferred to Hexham Petty Sessional District, in which is situated the farm upon which the alleged offence was committed.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. RAMSAY and R. O. LAMB, Esqrs.

THE NEW ACT AS TO MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Messrs Frazer, Roberts, and Co., ironmasters, Felling Shore, were summoned by Thomas Worley to recover wages to the amount of £5. Mr George Brewis appeared on behalf of the defendants.—Thomas Worley stated that for three or four months he had been in the service of the defendants as a guide roller. On the 10th August a new engine was got, which caused some alteration in the work and he refused to continue unless his wages were made up to the amount he had been receiving up to that time. The night manager, Mr Swift, told him to go on with his work, and his money would be made as before. He continued to work until the 24th August. He had had to pay 17s a day to men who helped him.—In reply to Mr Brewis the complainant said he contracted to make iron at a certain price per ton.—Mr Brewis: He is a contractor, then.—The Deputy-Clerk (Mr Mein): We can deal with that under the new act relative to masters and servants.—Mr Brewis: It is a very vague Act of Parliament.—The Deputy-Clerk said the Act set forth that wherever the employer or employed shall neglect or refuse to fulfil any contract or service, or the employed shall neglect or refuse to enter or commence his service, according to contract, or shall absent himself from his service, or wherever any question, difference, or dispute shall arise as to the rights or liabilities of either of the parties, the party feeling aggrieved may lay an information or writing before any justice, magistrate, or sheriff, setting forth the grounds of complaint, the amount of compensation, damage, or remedy claimed.—Mr Brewis said that, according to the third clause of the Act, nothing in the Act shall apply to any contract or service other than a contract within the meaning of the enactments described in the first schedule of the Act; and he contended that this case did not come within the meaning of the new Act.—The Deputy Clerk said that according to the interpretation clause of the new Act, the words "contract of service" includes any contract, whether in writing or by parol, to serve for any period, or to execute any work and any indenture or contract.—Mr Ramsay thought the magistrates were bound by the new Act.—Mr Brewis: I say this case is not within your jurisdiction. I object to the complainant being a hired servant in the sense of this Act of Parliament.—Mr Ramsay: We are treating him as a contractor.—The Deputy-Clerk: And the law says this Act applies to anybody who contracts for any work.—Mr Ramsay: It is quite clear this is the law we have to go upon.—Mr Brewis: It has been found impracticable in Lambeth. Mr Partridge dismissed a summons, giving reasons to show that wages questions were now exempt from the jurisdiction of magistrates. It certainly seemed to be a somewhat suicidal decision, but such was Mr Partridge's decision, and he said the only way now was for parties to go into the County Court.—The Deputy-Clerk: The *Law Times* says he is wrong.—Mr Ramsay said this was the first time they had been called upon to adjudicate under the new Act, and as they were all anxious to make a fair beginning with it, and he thought the best plan would be to adjourn the case for a week, when their clerk would be present. This was agreed to, and the case was adjourned.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN AT WASHINGTON.

John Collins was charged with unlawfully wounding Sarah Jane Rose. The prosecutrix is a greengrocer, living at Old Washington, and the prisoner lived with her. On the 19th inst., she had been away from home, and on returning her young daughter told her that the prisoner had been ill-using her. Mrs Rose complained to Collins, upon which he took up the tongs from the fire-place and aimed a blow at her head, but she put up her left hand to save her head, and the tongs came down with great force upon her hand. Dr Jones, of Washington, was called in and attended Mrs Rose. He stated, on Tuesday, that there were two severe incised wounds on the left hand; the thumb was almost severed from the hand. The wounds were going on favourably, but there was always very great danger from wounds near the thumb. As he could not say that all danger was past, the case was remanded for a week, the prisoner being liberated on bail. A further charge was brought against Collins of stealing two gold rings from Mrs Rose, and this case also was adjourned for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The potato rot has extended to nearly all the Eastern States of America.

A business firm at Junction City, Kansas, advertises itself as "dealers in everything."

The young women at Kenosha, Wisconsin, are to compete for prizes at a dancing tournament.

A report is in circulation that the ex-Queen Mary of Hanover has become a member of the Church of Rome.

The expenses of Mr. George Dixon, the successful candidate at the recent election for Birmingham, have amounted to £3,659 11s 10d.

Prince Paul, of Tour and Taxis, having married an actress has accepted an engagement at the Cologne Theatre, where the princess, his wife, is now performing.

Last week a splendid osprey, a bird of the eagle tribe, was shot at Littlehampton, on the coast of Sussex. It had just been fishing, and had a bass 1lb in his mouth, scarcely dead.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—We have reason to believe that, unless by some happy but improbable circumstance the necessity of a war with Abyssinia should cease, Parliament will be assembled to vote supplies during the month of November.

Great frauds, says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, in the Internal Revenue service in New York, have been discovered. Several collectors, assessors, and inspectors have been arrested, others are implicated. The Government is said to be a loser of 12,000,000 dols. by the dishonesty of these officials.

A "fancy bread" case came before the Bath magistrates on Saturday, in the shape of a charge against a baker for selling otherwise than by weight. The bench decided that the sale was legal, because the article came under the "fancy" denomination. The fanciers of "fancy" bread, it appears, have no legal remedy if they consider themselves aggrieved in the matter of weight.

BARNED'S BANK.—A widow lady and her two daughters—one an invalid—who formerly moved in the best society in Liverpool, and resided in one of the most fashionable suburbs of the town have been so far reduced by the failure of Barned's Bank as to be compelled to take in sewing and washing as the means of gaining a livelihood.

At Malton an Irishman was taken into custody for drunkenness. The superintendent, when taking him to prison, received a stab in the hand, the sergeant of police was hit, and a constable had his shoulder dislocated. At night, on Saturday, two Irishmen (brothers-in-law), who had left Garton, near Driffield, quarrelled as to the ownership of a scythe. In the scuffle one man nearly cut off the hand of the other. He was arrested.

The New York Times gives particulars of a frightful accident which occurred on the 6th inst., during the races at the Chittenden County fair grounds. The seats which were arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, gave way, and 3,000 spectators were precipitated to the ground. About 50 persons were more or less injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally.

The Home Office entertains a strong disinclination to see 'respectable' offenders punished otherwise than by fine. It will be recollected that a short time since an inconsiderate police magistrate thought fit to punish a respectable farmer of the name of Knott by a short term of imprisonment for having sent a quantity of diseased meat to be sold in the London markets. Mr Hardy, on being appealed to, has remitted Mr Knott's punishment.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE GREAT SHIP RACE FROM CHINA.—The Ariel, Captain Keay, which sailed from Fo-chow-foo on the 13th of June, nine days after the departure of the Taeping, arrived off Gravesend at five o'clock on Monday morning, having beaten the Taeping in time by four hours. She would have been in five days since but was detained in the Chops of the Channel by easterly winds. The Fiery Cross is also telegraphed in the Downs. She sailed the same day as the Taeping.

THE MANX HERRING FISHING.—The takes during the past week have considerably improved, and on Wednesday night the fishing was the largest since the boats came round to Douglas. On Friday there was a falling off, caused by the boats shooting their nets too far out. The prices have ranged from 7s to 10s per mease. Last Friday night, the 86th anniversary of the loss of the herring fleet, contrary to their usual custom, the boats went out.—"Manx Sun."

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.—The New York Times of the 7th inst. reports a terrible railway accident which occurred on the Naugatuck Railroad, near Thomaston, on the previous morning. A passenger train broke the bridge over the Branch river, precipitating the baggage car, containing 16 persons, into the river, and carrying them over the dam at Thomaston. Six of them clung to the car and were saved, but 10 others were drowned. Several bodies have been recovered. Business at Thomaston was generally suspended, and the citizens were engaged in searching for the bodies.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF AN OSTLER. — On Friday afternoon last Henry Webb and Richard Swindlehurst, in the employ of the Blackburn Bull Hotel Company, were sent with a horse and conveyance for a load of ice to the ice-house belonging to the company, which is situate at the Woodfold Park, some two or three miles distant. Whilst the men were preparing the ice, the horse was allowed to graze in the field, with the conveyance still attached, and somehow the animal managed to get into a bog in one corner of the field. In trying to extricate it Swindlehurst himself sank into the mire, and whilst in this condition the horse struck out with one of his hind legs, and struck the poor fellow several times on the forehead and left temple, smashing in the skull, and causing a frightful wound. He was quite dead when medical aid arrived. Deceased was between 30 and 40 years of age.

HANGING A FENIAN AT BARNSLEY.—A circumstance has just taken place in one of the largest manufacturing firms in Barnsley which shows very strongly the feeling among the working classes on the subject of Fenianism. It appears that a young man in the employ of Messrs T. Taylor and Son, manufacturers by steam power, declared to some of his fellow-workers in the warehouse that he was a Fenian, and that his sympathies were with the cause of those who had figured so conspicuously a few days ago in Manchester. This declaration had no sooner been made than a jury was empannelled, and the self-declared Fenian was put upon his trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Strange as the proceedings may appear, the sentence was carried into effect. A rope was placed round his neck, and he was drawn up and suspended in mid-air. After he had been hanging a short time, the actors in the fearful drama appeared to become sensible of the awkward position they had placed themselves in, and they then attempted to loose the knot, but in this their efforts were unavailing, and they were compelled to cut the rope. The man had already got black in the face, and when cut down there was the mark of the rope upon his neck. The conduct of the young men having been brought under the notice of Mr T. E. Taylor, one of the partners, and also a magistrate, they were brought before that gentleman, who severely reprimanded them, and threatened to have them prosecuted. The young man whom they had been attempting to hang, interceded for them, and expressed a desire that the matter should go no further. There is, however, an accident fund in connection with the operatives, and the men were fined 10s each, the money to go to that fund. The victim of this outrage is the son of a widow of Irish extraction, and a Roman Catholic.

AGES AT DEATH IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1865, for which the returns have recently been issued, 490,909 persons died in England. No less than 199,843—40 per cent.—were under five years of age. Nearly 70 in a thousand of the whole number of children under five years of age died in the course of the year—a mortality above the average. The weaklier children thus weeded out year by year the mortality of the next quinquennial period is enormously less; in 1865 the deaths between five and ten years of age were only 19,733, less than a tenth of the deaths of the first five years of life, and only about eight in 1,000 living. The third quinquennial period, 10 to 15 years of age, is the least mortal of all our lifetime; the deaths in this period in 1865 were only 10,420, less than five in 1,000 of the living boys and girls of that age. In an equal number of children under five and of children between 10 and 15, 14 of the former die when only one of the latter dies. From the age of 15 upwards the ratio of mortality never ceases to increase. Between 15 and 20 the deaths in 1865 were 13,484; and between 20 and 65, the working time of life, they were 155,051, the ratio increasing from less than eight per thousand (of that age living) in the first decennial to more than 32 in the last. After 65 the ratio increases very rapidly. Between 65 and 75 the deaths in 1865 were 45,002, and a larger proportion of the men of that age died in the year than the proportion of male children under five who died in the year. In the next decennial period, 75-85, the rate of mortality was doubled; in the succeeding decennial doubled again; and of the persons who were above 95 years old nearly half died in the year. The number of persons dying in the year aged 75 or upwards was 47,376, making the whole mortality of the year 490,909, equal to the extinction of the entire population of Liverpool, or of such a county as Norfolk or Hampshire.

Messrs Briggs and Son, colliers, of Whitwood and Methley, have just been holding their second annual *soiree* in commemoration of the establishment of the partnership of industry principle on their works. This has been found to act very successfully, and the constantly-recurring disputes between employers and employed, which were so often heard of in former years, are now no longer known in Whitwood. During the year the directors had been able to pay to the men £2,700 out of the profits of the concern. Such a gratifying fact as this formed a substantial basis for a speech from Mr Thomas Hughes, M.P., who was present as a shareholder. The hon. member assured his hearers that so far from the interests of capital and labour being opposed to each other, as many would have the working classes believe, they were identical. He contrasted the present condition of the colliers with that which existed four years ago when they were on strike. Not only had there been strikes in the coal district, but the whole industry of the country had become almost in a state of dead lock. They heard on every side that in a great many branches of industry in which England has been famous for generations, and had been in the front of the nations of the world, we were being supplanted by foreigners on the Continent and in the United States. It would be a sad day for England when that actually occurred, because she existed, and only could exist, by being in front of the commercial world. He would like to know how it was possible for her to maintain her hold as the workshop of the world and her place in the front of the nations if things were to go on in the old style. We were hearing day by day that our trade was being supplanted, and he did not believe that anything could bring it back, or give England her old post in the van of the manufacturing and commercial nations in the world except some form of that system of co-operation which they were carrying out, and which was beginning to take a great hold upon both the workmen and the capitalists of England.

USES OF FOOD.—The various experiments of Dr Parkes are undoubtedly calculated to modify recent views of the uses of different kinds of food, and of the origin of muscular force. They teach us that a great amount of work can be done for a short time on non-nitrogenous food, and that even in severe exercise there is a diminished rather than an increased excretion of substances that are supposed to represent the oxidation of muscular tissue. If Professor Franklin is right in regarding the calorific power of different substances as a measure of their capability to supply muscular force—as, however, appears to us very doubtful—then animal and nitrogenous foods are not the only, and should not be the principal, sources of muscular power. It seems quite clear, at any rate, from the experiments of Smith, Houghton, and Playfair, and the later experiments of the Swiss Professors and of Dr Parkes, that the amount of muscle destroyed in exercise will not chemically explain the amount of force displayed; in other words, that we derive our force from the oxidation of food, even non-nitrogenous food, digested and taken into the blood, rather than from that of muscular or any other tissue. These experiments certainly tend to disparage the theories of Liebig. They suggest doubts, too, about the wisdom and the necessity of recommending the very large quantities of strongly nitrogenous food which have been a medical habit of late years. At the same time, it would be wrong, on the strength of any mere chemical experiments, to make any sudden changes in those rules of diet which experience has shown to be good. In Mr Savory's interesting experiments on rats, which will be found recorded in the *Lancet* of 1863, it was noticed that animals fed on purely non-nitrogenous diet fell into a state of extreme emaciation and died. In Dr Parkes's experiments, the men so fed lost weight and became very fatigued; and very serious consequences would have followed had the experiment been continued. Economically and medically, it is extremely important to ascertain the exact amount of nitrogenous food indispensable to the maintenance of health and strength under different conditions of life; and to know, if we can, how, not only safely but beneficially, to replace with non-nitrogenous aliment some of the nitrogenous food which has lately been recommended so largely.—*Lancet*.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is belived to have the Chinese leprosy, and cannot live long.

A very shocking and deplorable accident occurred on Saturday on the Great Northern Railway near Chiney Hatch. Three children attempted to run across the line as the Midland express was passing, and being caught by the train, were all cut to pieces. They were all of one family.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—About eight o'clock on Friday night last two privates of the 9th Lancers, named White and Collier, who both slept in one room, fell into an argument on the subject of religion, the one being a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic. The argument went so far that White, the Protestant, ran to his sword, which he drew, and with it made a stab at Collier, who, however, parried the thrust with his hand, the sword perforating his clothes as it passed his side, when White stepped back so as to disengage the sword from his hand, and struck him a tremendous blow lengthways on the head, inflicting a wound about three inches long, which cut through the skull. Collier was at once taken to the hospital, where he now lies. He is not expected to recover. White was at once made a prisoner.

SOLICITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.—The Judge of the Shropshire Country Court, Mr J. W. Smith, who has attained a certain notoriety in legal matters, has just defined the duties of solicitors in County Courts practice. At the sitting of the Wellington Court, held on Saturday, he took occasion to observe that there were certain professional gentlemen appearing before him who took up the time of the Court by asking unnecessary questions of the witnesses. He permitted many such questions for the sake of getting to the truth, but there must be a limit to the indulgence. The duty of a solicitor in conducting his case was not to examine or cross-examine witnesses, but to address the Court. The solicitors present were taken apparently by surprise, but no reply was made to Mr Smith's opinion.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

The Bristol papers report the mysterious disappearance in Leigh Woods of a young man named James Evans, an engineer on board a steam packet. On Saturday week he came to Bristol for the purpose of spending the Sunday with his sweetheart, and after dinner on Sunday they both took a walk over the Suspension Bridge. Before they came to the bridge he drank some water at a fountain, and after they had crossed he complained that the water disagreed with him. There was nothing peculiar in his manner at that time. Whilst they were walking from the direction of the bridge on the Leigh Woods side he inquired if there was not a public-house near, and his sweetheart told him there was not. He then said that he would return a few yards and speak to a man who was standing near the Somerset end of the bridge. As he was leaving her he asked her to stay for a few minutes. She waited, and he went as she supposed to the man to whom he had referred. She walked up and down for a whole hour, expecting him but he did not present himself, and no one that she saw was able to give any tidings of him. Inquiries have been made in every direction from which any intelligence of him might be derived, but without success.

Mr James Greenwood, the Lambeth "Amateur Casual," writes a long letter to the *Star*, pointing out the hardships and inconveniences of a casual pauper's life. A starved, broken-down, houseless man enters the workhouse doors, not as a beggar, but as one who wants a little work so badly that he is willing to accept it even at the hands of the parish. No Jew sweater drives a harder bargain than does Mr Bumble. He gives a supper, a night's lodging, and a breakfast, and the two meals consist of twelve ounces of bread and one quart of gruel. For this four hours of hard, tedious, disgraceful labour are exacted, and the casual is then turned out into the street hungry, with scarcely the ghost of a chance of picking up a job, for these are all caught up in the early morning. If he cannot complete his task within the four hours, he is sent to prison for having neglected to perform his duty. Mr Greenwood protests against this as monstrously unjust. The experienced cadger will pick more oakum in one hour than the worn-out tailor or the decayed clerk would in six, yet it is on the latter that the full weight of Mr Bumble's new whip falls. If this course is persisted in, Mr Greenwood believes that the unfortunate pauper will prefer to go to prison rather than by way of the workhouse. In this way Mr Bumble will possibly be enabled to shirk some of his casual responsibility, but he will not escape scot free. He will not scare away those dexterous-handed ones, the Dodger and his friends. They can perform the oakum trick with ease, and without doubt will continue to avail themselves, to the exclusion of all decent and deserving folk, of the accommodation offered by the casual ward.

SPORTING NEWS.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; weight for age; certain allowances. A.F. (1 mile, 2 furlongs 53 yards.)

Speculum by Vedette—Doralice, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb (inc. 3lb ex.) ... Butler 1
Philosopher, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb ... Barker 2
Dalesman, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb ... Daley 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Speculum, 100 to 30 each agst Dalesman and Philosopher. Won after a good race by a head, a bad third.

MATCH of 50 sovs, h ft. Last 3 fur. of R.M.
Ld Conyngham's Westmorland, by Pelion—West Wind, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Alexander's Lady Seaham, 2 yrs, 8st 3lb ... 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Westmorland, who won easily by a length and a half.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, and only 5 if declared, for three-yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C. (5 fur. 140 yards.)

Ld Westmorland's Indian Star, by Underhand—Star of India, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Kenyon 1
D. of Newcastle's Grand Duke, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Covey 2
Mr Chaplin's Problem, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ... Jeffrey 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Indian Star, 5 to 2 agst Problem, 4 to 1 agst Grand Duke. Won by a length and a half, a bad third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, weight for age; winner to be sold for 50 sovs. T.Y.C.
Mr Chaplin's Woodpecker, by Sawcutter, 2 yrs, 7st 10lb ... Jeffrey w.o.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY HANDICAP, a Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for three-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Mistletoe, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Kenyon 1
Water Cure, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb ... Butler 2
Pericles, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ... Fordham 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Pericles, 9 to 2 agst Mistletoe, 100 to 8 agst Water Cure. Won by half a length, a good third.

MATCH of 500 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.
M. of Hastings's Housemaid, by Stockwell, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb, received forfeit.

MATCH of 200 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course.
D. of Newcastle's Clarion, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Daley 1
M. of Hastings's See Saw, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on See Saw. Won easily by a length.

EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each for 4-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb; D.I. (2 m. 119 yds. 63 subs.
Mr Savile's Leybourne ... Custance 1
Mr Bowes's Westwick ... Fordham 2
M. Valentine's Strathconan ... Challoner 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Westwick, 5 to 2 agst Strathconan, 100 to 30 agst Leybourne. Won easily by four lengths, a bad third.

MATCH.
Demonstration, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Mann 1
Prince Louis, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Fordham 2

BUCKENHAM STAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old colts 8st 10lb; fillies 8st 7lb: to name 3, 1 to the post. T.Y.C. 3 subs.
Ld Falmouth's Pearl Feather ... French w.o.

MATCH of 200 sovs, h ft. T.M.M.
M. of Hastings Challenge, by Trumpeter—P. Alice, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb ... received forfeit.
Mr E. Brayley's Stokely, do ... paid.

HOPEFUL STAKES of 40 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. Last half of Ab. M.
M. of Hastings' Athens, by Stockwell—Heroine, 9st 5lb ... Fordham 1
Ld Falmouth's Tregeagle, 9st 2lb ... French 2
Ld Vivian's Redivivus, 8st 13lb ... Custance 3

Betting: 100 to 30 on Athens, 4 to 1 agst Tregeagle. Won easily by half a length, three lengths between second and third.

The GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. A.F. 17 subs.
Friponnier, 8st 10lb ... French 1
Hermit, 9st 3lb (inc. 7lb ex.) ... Custance 2
Hippia, 8st 6lb ... Daley 3

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Hermit, 4 to 1 agst Hippia and Friponnier. Won easily by two lengths, bad third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 1000 sovs each, h ft; 8st 10lb each. Bretby Stakes Course. 4 subs.
Mr Chaplin's St. Ronan ... Custance 1
D. of Hamilton's Angus ... Edwards 2

Betting: 6 to 5 on St. Ronan. Won after a good race by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

MATCH of 100 sovs, h ft. Bretby Stakes Course.
Indian Star, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb ... Grimshaw 1
Confederate, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb ... Custance 2

Betting: 11 to 8 on Indian Star, who won by three parts of a length.

Second Year of the Nineteenth TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, for three-year-olds. A.F. 54 subs.
Knight of the Garter ... Custance 1
Ravioli ... Fordham 2

Betting: 6 to 5 on Knight of the Garter, who won by three lengths.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, and only 5 ft, if, &c., for three-yr-olds and upwards. D.M.
D. of Newcastle's Silenus, 7st 2lb ... Covey 1
Mr Hodgman's Vixen, 7st 1lb ... Quince 2
Ct Batthyany's Beauclerk, 6st 5lb ... Butler 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Vixen, 5 to 1 agst Silenus, 7 to 1 agst Beauclerk. Won by a neck, four lengths separating second and third.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft if &c., for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr J. Wood's Beauty, 7st 13lb ... Edwards 1
Mr Chaplin's Veda, 8st 10lb ... Custance 2
Sir F. Johnstone's Di Vernon, 7st 9lb ... Parry 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Beauty, 5 to 1 agst Veda. Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. First half Ab. mile.
Mr Brayley's Billet ... Cannon 1
Sir F. Johnstone's Benefactress ... Parry 2
Capt. Cooper's Lady Kingston f ... Daley +
Mr Chaplin's Miss Stamford f ... Custance +

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Benefactress, 5 to 1 agst Billet. Won by a length; a dead heat for third place some lengths behind.

ST LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 200 sovs added, for three-yr-olds; penalties and allowances. D.I. 43 subs.
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Owain Glyndwr, by Y. Melbourne ... Fordham 1
Ct de Lagrange's Trocadero ... Challoner 2
Baron Rothschild's Hippia ... Daley 3

Betting: 11 to 10 agst Hippia, 2 to 1 agst Owain Glyndwr, 6 to 1 agst Trocadero. Won by a head, bad third.

FIFTY POUNDS for three-yr-olds and upwards; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs. D.I.
Ld Westmorland's Gilead, 3 yrs ... Kenyon 1
Capt. Machell's Edgbaston, 4 yrs ... Custance 2
Mr Savile's Claverhouse, 4 yrs ... Fordham 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Gilead, 5 to 2 agst Edgbaston. Won by half a length, bad third.

GRANBY STAKES of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-olds no named in the Rutland Stakes. From the turn of the Lands in. 14 subs.
Belfast, by Stockwell ... Fordham 1
Jenny, 8st 11lb ... Challoner 2
North Marston ... Daley 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Jenny, 9 to 4 agst North Marston, 4 to 1 agst Belfast. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

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 week. 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 48s; Rye 35s to 36s; Malt 68s to 70s; Flour, households 46s to 47s; Whites 48s to 50s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A fair consumptive demand for old foreign wheats at last week's prices, whilst the trade in new English was slacker, and prices 1s cheaper. No new foreign upon the market. A quiet demand for grinding barley. Oats are very scarce and wanted, and 1s per qr. dearer. Beans and peas unaltered.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	66	0	to	68	0
—— Scotch red and white	68	0	—	69	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	65	0	—	72	0
—— Stettin, red	65	0	—	69	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	67	0	—	68	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	65	0	—	72	0
—— " Silesian red	67	0	—	68	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	69	0	—	71	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	64	0	—	69	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	68	0	—	69	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	38	0	—	39	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	37	0	—	38	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	42	0	—	45	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	28	0	—	30	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	00	0	—	00	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	47	0	—	49	0

HEXAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this morning's market there was a small supply of wheat, principally new, for which there was a good sale, at 2s per qr. advance. Barley was in large supply, and experienced a brisk demand, at from 2s to 3s per qr. decline. Of oats there was a fair supply of the new crop, which was in slow request at at former rates.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending September 21:—

	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 8 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 160 beasts from foreign, and 43 beasts from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a increase of 156 beasts, but a decline of 360 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was inferior, while fully two-thirds of the sheep and lambs were only fit for the store markets.

The supply of beef comprised 726 head. The number being on the increase, together with their generally improved quality, and as many of the country butchers had made private purchases, owing to the objectionable carting home from Newcastle caused the beef trade to rule exceedingly sluggish at a decline of about 6d per imperial stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. In exceptional instances 8s 9d per stone was obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 8s 6d, with a slow, dull finish, and a total clearance was not effected.

The number of sheep and lambs was 11,550. The finest class of wedders ruled firm at previous currencies, but the middling kinds were inactive, prices were irregular, and part remained unsold. Lambs sold slowly, and anything of prime quality realised about 7d per lb; however, a very large portion were scarcely quotable, and part were driven away unsold.

Pigs—159 were shown. The pork trade ruled active at former rates. A few pens of Cumberland squeakers were shown which made 8s per stone, and at the close of business nearly all changed owners.

Numbers shown:—Beasts,726; sheep 11,550; pigs, 159.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 2d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 6s. 0d to 7s 0d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6d to 7d; middling, 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	6	10	0	to	7	0	0	
Do. this year's growth	3	12	0	to	6	0	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	5	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	10	to	0	3	6	"
Oat straw	0	3	0	to	0	4	10	"

97 carts of hay, and 31 carts of straw at market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.

(From Mark-Lane Express.)

There were further heavy arrivals of wheat and flour last week. The show of samples this morning on the Essex and Kentish stands was moderate. The trade was dull at last Monday's rates. The demand for foreign was retail at the previous currency, but favour being shown to Russian sorts, all prime Baltic were firmly held, as well as Australian. The country flour trade was very quiet, at former prices; the best foreign was fully as dear, there being no chance at present of replacement in France. But little really fine British barley has yet been to market as respects new malting, which was quite as dear. Foreign sorts were unaltered in value. The malt trade has hardened as to value, which has had the effect to lessen sales. The demand for peas being beyond supplies, prices were 1s dearer. Almost nothing was passing in cloverseed. Mustard remained dull, but winter tares rose 1s per bushel.

ARRIVALS.

	English and Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	7322	—	31167
Barley	194	—	3906
Malt	—	—	—
Oats	2906	—	37424
Beans	226	—	2400
Peas	110	—	—
Flour { Sacks	16053	—	2399
Flour { Brls.	—	—	1791

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supplies of stock on sale this morning were again heavy and the accounts from the dead meat markets being discouraging, the trade was very dull with a downward tendency in prices. The beef trade ruled sluggish, and prices gave way 2d per stone. Lower prices for sheep were not generally accepted, but the trade was very dull. Prices for calves receded 2d per stone on best, and 4d on secondary qualities. Pork cannot be quoted lower, although previous rates were not in all cases obtained. There were 610 pigs on sale.

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. calvs. 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 is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Last week's imports were 669 packages from Rotterdam.

Per 8lb by the carcase.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	2	to	3	8	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	4	—	1	5	Leicester ditto	1	3	—	1	4
Kent fleeces	1	3½	—	1	6	Sorts—Combing	1	2	—	1	8

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 *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 a.m. on Friday.

The Consett Guardian.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A STACK BURNT NEAR ESH.—A large stack of old land hay, belonging to Mr John Saddes, of Heugh Farm, near Esh, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday. The stack contained about twenty-eight tons of hay.

The Hon. George Fife Angus, M.L.C., of Australia, has remitted five pounds to Mr E. Ridley towards the fund for the extension of Sunday Schools on the Continent. On this subject our Sunday School teachers are referred to an advertisement in our columns to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Two deaths occurred at the Newcastle Infirmary on Sunday, each the result of accidents received some days ago. About two o'clock in the morning, Matthew Young, a man about 20 years of age, died from injuries sustained at Wilson's manufactory in Pilgrim-street, on the 28th ult.—The other death was that of a child named Richard Kirk, about eight years of age, son of Chas. Kirk residing in Pandon. The child had been scalded on the 17th inst., the injuries being such as to lead to a lingering death.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO CAPTAIN T. SOPWITH.—On Saturday a complimentary dinner was given to Captain T. Sopwith (son of Mr Thomas Sopwith, the highly esteemed chief agent to Mr W. B. Beaumont, M.P.) by the officers of the 7th Northumberland (Allendale) Volunteer Rifle Corps, of which corps Mr Sopwith was first captain, and in which, since his absence from England whilst fulfilling the onerous appointment of manager of the Spanish Lead Company, he has continued to take an especial interest. The day was kept as a general holiday at Allenheads.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.—On the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected members of the Consett Local Board:—Messrs John Batey, J. Dickinson, J. W. Davison, and George Wade. Mr Davison and Mr Dickinson have occupied seats since the inauguration of the Board, and Mr John Batey and Mr G. Wade will take their seats for the first time as the next meeting, and will no doubt prove a great acquisition; their well-known ability and business tact render them most suitable for their new position, and we feel assured, in congratulating the Board in their selection, that Mr Batey and Mr Wade will discharge their duties with honour to themselves and satisfaction to the public.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE AT THE TOWLAW IRON-WORKS.—Although the iron trade has recently improved, Towlaw does not appear to have reaped any benefit. Another furnace belonging to the Weardale Iron Company has been blown out, leaving only two of the five at work. This, of course, has thrown many hands out of employment. Besides those directly dependent upon the furnace, others in connection with the works have received notice. It is very evident, from the fact that thousands of tons of iron are standing packed upon the ground, that the supply far exceeded, or had exceeded, the demand. The iron manufactured at the Towlaw Works has the character of being equal, if not superior, to any other; but the price put upon it was so much above that of the market as in a great measure to prevent it from meeting with a ready sale.

REPAIRS TO LANCHESTER CHURCH.—During Wednesday afternoon Archdeacon Prest visited Lanchester Church, in order to inspect the chancel, repairs in the windows of which have been for a considerable time required. It appears that the repairs necessary for the chancel are effected at the expense of the tithes holder. The latter in this case is an old lady some eighty years of age, and when applied to some time ago for the necessary funds for the work she pleaded poverty. On subsequent occasions this plea had been repeated, but meanwhile the chancel getting so badly out of repair as to require some steps to be taken in the matter, an application was made to the Archdeacon of Durham, who having visited the sacred edifice on Wednesday, ordered new windows to be put in the chancel at the expense of the tithes holder.

VISIT OF THE REVISING BARRISTER TO LANCHESTER.—On Thursday morning, Mr Udall, the revising barrister, held his court for the revision of the list of voters for the Lanchester polling districts at the Court House of that place. Mr A. O. Smith and Mr Patrick appeared on behalf of the Liberals; and Mr G. Salkeld and Mr J. Atkinson, of Newcastle, appeared for the Conservatives. On the presentation of the lists from Benfieldside, the revising barrister said the inhabitants ought to be allowed to make the name of their district. At the same time, as there was a chance of the voters in that district losing their votes by the change of the name of their district in this instance, he thought it had better go for the present under its old name of Blackhill, and he would try to arrange by the next time the lists were to be revised for the district for it to be called by the name the inhabitants desired. On the presentation of the lists from Ebchester, the assistant-overseer presented a list of five names which he wished to be inserted in the list for Ebchester. In answer to the revising barrister, the assistant-overseer said the fault lay with the overseer that these names had not been inserted in the regular published lists, and Mr Udall ordered the overseer to attend at Durham to explain the matter. A number of names were struck off the list from death, but the relative position of the parties remained about the same.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE WEST CIRCUIT.—The division of the Newcastle circuit having received the sanction of the conference, the first quarterly meeting of the West Circuit took place on Monday, in the vestry of Blenheim Street Chapel, and was presided over by the Rev. Joshua Mason, superintendent of the district. There were about 40 laymen present. The first business before the meeting was the election of officers. Mr Thos. Richardson was appointed secretary to the quarterly meeting; Mr Edward Richardson to the treasurership of the worn-out ministers and widows' fund, and Messrs John Robinson and W. H. Stephenson, who have taken a most important part in the division of the old and organization of the new circuit, were unanimously elected circuit stewards. A most gratifying financial report was read by Mr W. H. Stephenson, which indicated an increase of fully 30 per cent. in contributions to the quarterly board. It was unanimously agreed that the ministers be placed upon the same level with regard to stipend as the ministers of the east circuit. The numerical report was read by the chairman. The total number of members in the circuit is 650, being an increase of 35 upon the preceding quarter. A very serious and interesting conversation then ensued upon the spiritual condition and prospects of the circuit, after which tea was served, and one of the happiest and most stirring meetings in the memory of the oldest members present terminated.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—On Saturday night, the train which leaves Durham at 11·20 p.m., to meet the north mail at Leamside, was proceeding on her journey, when the tender, being in front of the engine, on entering the Newton Hall cutting, gave a start off the plates, as if about to capsize. The steam was shut off, and the tender came down on the plates again all right, and the train was brought to a standstill; but as nothing could be seen, she proceeded on her way to Leamside. On the return journey, some caution was used in passing the spot where the unusual occurrence took place, but nothing happened, and the train reached Durham all right, where the circumstance was related to those in charge of the station, and a party was sent down the line to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary movement of the tender. On reaching the spot a damaged rail was found lying by the side of the regular plates, and it was then apparent that a dastardly attempt had been made to upset the train. The rail had been placed lengthwise upon one of the regular plates of the down line, and this had been mounted by the wheels on one side of the tender, the latter lurching over to one side, during which the uppermost rail must have slipped off the regular plate. The extra weight of the engine seems to have prevented the tender from turning over, and on recovering its equilibrium it fortunately went on to the plate again all right. There were only two passengers in the train at the time, so that it is difficult to surmise a motive for so malicious an attempt. The matter is undergoing a close and searching investigation.

PRESENTATION AT COLLIERLEY.—A meeting was held on Monday evening in the School-room, Collierley, to manifest appreciation of the services of the Rev. John Hughes, who is leaving the curacy of Collierley for the rectory of Howdon, by presenting him with a handsome time-piece and a selection of standard works on Divinity. Major Joicey, of Urpeth Hall, in making the presentation, spoke in high terms as to the manner in which Mr Hughes had laboured for the good of the parish and its people. He also said that it afforded him very great pleasure to attend that evening to present to the rev. gentleman, in the name of the subscribers, this handsome testimonial. He looked upon it as the reward of real merit, and he hoped that he might long be spared to enjoy it, and that he might be as successful in winning respect in his new sphere as he had been in the old one. Mr Hughes replied in a very appropriate speech, thanking the subscribers for the manner in which they had been pleased to demonstrate their kind appreciation of his humble endeavours to do his duty; and he hoped that, although he was removed from them, they would still remember him in their prayers. The Rev. Dr. Hurst gave a very amusing and interesting account of the figure represented on the timepiece. He also spoke of the willingness with which Major Joicey came forward to assist in everything that was noble and good. After a hearty vote of thanks to the worthy major, as also to the committee, this interesting gathering dispersed. The timepiece, which was from the establishment of Mr Rizzi, Grainger-street, Newcastle, is surmounted with a beautiful figure of Sappho, the Lesbian poetess, and her lyre, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented, together with 49 vols. of Clark's Theological Library, to the Rev. Jno. Hughes, on his leaving the curacy of Collierley for the rectory of Howdon, by his parishioners and friends, as a mark of their affection and esteem.—Sept. 23 1867."

Mr John Porter Dolphin, of Wolsingham, solicitor, has been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to be a perpetual commissioner for taking acknowledgements of deeds to be executed by married women under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries in and for the county of Durham.

MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AT USHAW COLLEGE.—During the present week there has been a sort of Congress among the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province at Ushaw College. The object of the meeting of these prelates has not transpired, but their deliberations, we understand, commencing on Wednesday, did not terminate until Thursday. The rev. prelates left Ushaw, on Friday, their names being as follows:—Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle; Dr. Brown, Bishop of Shrewsbury; Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool; and Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverley. Dr. Turner, Bishop of Salford, was prevented from attending owing to indisposition.

"COLONEL KELLY" APPREHENDED IN DURHAM—THE POLICE AT FAULT.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man who answered somewhat closely the description given of the notorious Colonel Kelly, the Fenian "head-centre," who escaped from the prison van at Manchester, was observed by P.C. M'Closky, a member of the County Constabulary, passing down New Elvet. The policeman communicated his suspicions to a member of the borough force, who was in the street at the time, and as he entertained a similar opinion, the man was taken in charge. The poor fellow, who proved to be an Irishman, was considerably surprised that he should have been taken for such an illustrious individual, and, notwithstanding his protestation that he had no connection with the person in question, he was taken to the police station. He was there confronted with what was expected to be his portrait; but the two did not exactly correspond, although it is stated that he bore a strong resemblance to the *carte*, and answered the description given in some other respects. He did not possess a moustache, which it was imagined might have been shaved off to disarm suspicion; and, on examining his mouth, it was discovered that he was not minus a tooth in the lower jaw like the colonel, and he was therefore set at liberty. The man wore a cap, and was dressed in a fustian suit. He stated that he was a tramp, and had walked from Stockton that day.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Thomas Bell, farmer, Kyo, was summoned by Isabella Dawson, to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of three illegitimate children. Mr Patrick appeared for the defendant. It appeared that the complainant was sister to the defendant's wife, and upon the death of the latter went through the regular form of marriage with him, and had since had six children to him, three of which were either dead or over age. Lately, the complainant and defendant had quarrelled, when the latter turned her to the door, and stood upon the illegality of the marriage contract between them. No attempt was made to deny the paternity of the children, and he was ordered to pay 2s 6d for each child, and costs.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A young man, named William Knox, was charged with embezzling a sum of money belonging to his master, Mr Charles Stratton, Clayton-street, Newcastle. Mr Brignal appeared for the defendant. It appeared that the latter acted as agent for Mr Stratton, and he was alleged to have received a sum of money from a Mr Smith, residing in the neighbourhood of Lanchester, for which he had never accounted to his master. A warrant was taken out for his apprehension, but it is alleged that the prisoner, becoming aware of this fact, handed the money he had received back to Mr Smith. Mr Stratton applied to have the case remanded, on the ground that he had engaged Mr Bush, of Newcastle, but that gentleman could not attend. Mr Brignal opposed, and stated that he had a number of witnesses present, who would be compelled to come back next week. The case was, however, ultimately adjourned until next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSETT LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Consett Parsonage,
24th Sept., 1867.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of some of the Ratepayers of Consett, may I ask you to publish the subjoined letter, received by me on Monday last, in explanation of, and apology for, my name not appearing in the list of persons lately nominated to serve on the Local Board. Whilst I shall take no steps whatever to upset the election just concluded, and whilst at the same time, I ask as a personal favor, and for the pecuniary interests of the Ratepayers, that the gentleman or gentlemen nominating me, will take no steps in unsettling the issue of Saturday last, as far as I am concerned; yet I must briefly state the circumstances under which the subjoined letter has been sent to me. I heard that I had been nominated as a member of the Local Board, and I was informed at the same time that my nomination was not allowed by the Returning officer. Having read the official announcement of the forthcoming election of members for the Local Board, I felt surprised, from the plain English in which the qualification of a member of the Board is stated, that I was ineligible; and on Thursday or Friday week (seeing the Clerk of the Board in his office) I inquired whether the returning officer and he acted upon their own interpretation of the Act of Parliament, or whether they acted upon the information of the Home Secretary. Although 1d expense—with a little trouble—would have brought the latter information, I found that it had not been sought. Mr Elliott, however, courteously promised to write to the Home Secretary at once concerning my case. At the same time he asked me whether I would upset the election, if it was discovered that Mr Calvert and he had committed an error. I replied 'I would not.' The answer of the Home Secretary shows that a grave error has been committed—and it is the more to be regretted because before the election it was, in conversation, represented to the returning officer that I was eligible. I am glad to have been the means of eliciting definitely, for the first time (although there have been three elections), who are eligible for members of the Local Board.

And remain,
Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK STEGGALL.

[Copy.]
Clerk's Office, Town Hall,
Consett, Gateshead,
Sept. 23rd, 1867.

Rev. Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg to offer you our apology for too hastily coming to the conclusion that your nomination as a candidate for a seat on the Consett Local Board was not according to law. We thought the same time was necessary to qualify a member as to qualify a voter. This we find from correspondence with the Home Secretary is not the case, and that your nomination was good.

We very much regret that we did not ascertain this sooner, but we beg to assure you that it was done entirely on account of our want of information on the subject.

We are Rev. Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN CALVERT, Returning Officer.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.

TO ALL TYNESIDE PEOPLE.

LETTER LXXIX.

EARLY CLOSING v. LATE HOURS AND NIGHT SHOPPING.

I do like to have a roving commission. Having that, I can shape my own course and say what comes first. That does not test one's mental constitution so severely as when one has to talk within a prescribed limit. If a man takes a text he ought to stick to his text, only advancing that which properly arises out of it. If he essays to discuss a given subject, he ought to hold hard by that subject. But to do this he must think—think carefully, discriminatingly. O this thinking! These "thoughts that torture as they grow." Most people seem disposed to let other people think for them, and a thought has this moment dropped from the ceiling which I will try to bring before you. Is it not the absence or the evasion of deliberate thinking that necessitates the discussion of the question I have selected? Selected, did I say? I should have said accepted. I have read somewhere, of some one who 'whistled as he went for want of thought,' and is it not want of thought that makes people put off shopping till the latest possible moment? But hold, I have let the cat out of the wallet. Well, never mind, let her go. It's of no use puss, puss, pussing now. The following note will explain how I have been hooked in to write upon a particular subject:—

Newcastle, Sept. 21, 1867.

Sir,—I am sure you will confer a very great favour upon a large class of your townsmen, yes, and your townswomen also, if you would devote a letter to the Early Closing Movement. I know your opinion is that the question scarcely admits of being argued. To your mind that may be so, but to others it is not so obvious. Do therefore favour us. I, as well as numbers beside, have great confidence in your ability to advocate our cause successfully, and in your disposition to lend us a helping hand. We shall look out for your practical acquiescence.

I am, yours respectfully,
JAMES HACKWORTH.

Mr Ted Brown,
Care of Editor of the 'Guardian.'

What am I to do? was the thought that crossed my mind on reading this communication. Even supposing that I felt disposed to comply, the first point to be settled was, will the Editor of the 'Guardian' consent to the matter? Then, providing that he does consent, can I do anything like justice to the subject. Mr Hackworth flatteringly credits me with, the qualifications,—ability and disposition. Whatever may be the truth as to the first, there can be no doubt he is perfectly right as to the second. I consulted the Editor and he kindly acquiesced, so I have determined to do my best. According to the dictum of a favourite poet—Who does his best, does well, acts nobly, angels could no more. The only thing that I shall say further by way of preface, is that I shall take my thoughts as they rise altogether regardless of what I may have written before on this important question.

Yes the question is important—it has a wide range and involves many interests—interests which at first sight appear conflicting, if not antagonistic, but on a closer examination are found to run nearly parallel. There are the interests of principals—the interests of their assistants the interests of purchasers, and the general interests of society. Now, if by any arrangement for early closing, it can be shown that all these parties would be benefitted, why in the name of common sense should not that arrangement be made? If an amicable agreement cannot be come to and it should be discovered that any one of the parties interested could if they would encompass all that is desirable, would not a terrible responsibility rest upon that party; and it strikes me that in the course of our investigation we shall find little or no difficulty in pointing out the guiltiest. The main difficulty is to make them feel and acknowledge their guilt. Is not the term guilt too strong? I don't think it. Is there no guilt resting upon those who assist in undermining the health—cutting off the means of mental and moral culture—and reducing man to little more than a beast of burden, chaining down to counters or shelves or desks the better and nobler nature implanted in him, and teaching him practically, to bury all his thoughts in cloth and calico, ribbons and flowers, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco or snuff. The young man endowed with thoughts that wander through eternity and which were

"Winged by Heaven,
To fly at infinite, and reach it there
Where seraphs gather immortality,
On life's fair tree, fast by the throne of God"—
must exhaust all his energies in attending to customers! Is there no responsibility—no guilt—in assisting
To push eternity from human thought,
And smother souls immortal in the dust?

This interrogation supplies its own, its only answer! My question is not a narrow one. As I have said above, it has a wide range, and involves many interests. Let us try to look it fully and fairly in the face. The assistant may be most interested, but that, beyond personal considerations, admits of debate. He is largely interested, but so are others. The importance of reducing the hours of toil is now generally acknowledged. Everybody now-a-days not only admits, but is ready to advocate, an abridgement of working time, save and except under those circumstances in which they conclude that *themselves* would be losers by such reduction, and then they beat about for excuses. O! these excuses. They just show that human nature is the same from age to age.

Laying aside for the moment individual interests, or class interests, let me call attention to general interests. All the great movements of the day are affected, seriously affected by the late hour system. TAKE THE RELIGIOUS. For, notwithstanding the contemptible sneers of Mr Watts, who has lately visited our town for the purpose of propagating and spreading Infidelity, we must look to the Christian religion for the support and encouragement of every great and good work. But the benefits and the blessings of that religion must be diffused by human agency, and efficient human agency implies knowledge, experience, and adaptation. These requisites don't drop from the clouds. The acquisition of knowledge implies certain facilities;—among which must be enumerated time and opportunity. The gaining of experience implies many considerations, among which may be noted the practical working of theories, and the means of testing the motives and the actions of co-workers and the adaptation of means to ends. It is not every one that makes a great noise that can be trusted, neither is it everything that looks beautiful in theory that works well in the end. Even when the motive is pure and the purpose good

The best laid schemes o' mice and men,
Gang aft aglee.

And if we come to adaptation for work that can be only ascertained by trial. Now I ask anybody how can all these desiderata be secured under the late hour system? To prepare a young man for usefulness in the church—the first requisite is that he attend Divine worship on every possible occasion—in addition to which the prayer meeting, the Sunday school, the teachers' meetings, and the business matters of the church, claim and ought to have his presence, if he is to occupy his proper position when his seniors have gone to their rest and reward. Mind you, I am not casting guesses or making random remarks. What I have said is the gleaning of observation and experience, and can only be questioned by those who, like Gallio, "care for none of those things." I may here most respectfully remind those who are like minded with their Grecian prototype that indifference will not stand test as their justification.

Take now the *social*. If our young men are to exercise worthily and well their social influence they must needs have opportunity for their social education. Gymnasiums, Mechanics' Institutes, Working Men's Clubs, music classes, and a variety of kindred means of social advancement, afford the opportunity and present their claims for countenance and support, but under the present system of late shopping our young men can neither avail themselves of the offered benefits nor give the desired support. Under this head might be brought in for legitimate discussion, the various provisions for recreation and rational amusement which are as necessary to the well-being of man, as are the more solid and substantial. There is an almost inexhaustible fund of important consideration in the old saying 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' While I believe in serious thought, reading and reflection, I go in for laughter. But I prefer the laugh of innocent mirth to the boisterous cachinnation of tavern or pot-house hilarity. And where can the victims of late shopping resort but to the pot-house, the tavern, or some place of even more questionable character? Let principals who keep open and purchasers who patronize them digest the above question—a question put in downright earnestness and right glad should I be to have it answered with equal sincerity. It is no use mincing matters—speaking with bated breath and whispering humbleness on such a theme as this. I say that, and say it deliberately the man who keeps some hundred, fifty, twenty or ten young men, pent up in his establishment till all useful, respectable, innocent places of recreation and amusement are closed or are about to close, be he pietist or pagist, is to a large extent responsible for that loose morality that prevails—and his patrons are partakers of his guilt. Ladies do you hear that? The largest share of blame is yours! There can be no doubt about it.

I now turn to the political, and is it not of great importance that our young men should have the best facilities for acquainting themselves with political matters. The young men of one decade are the active agents in the next one, and in the following the affairs of the nation will be under their guidance and control. "The study of politics is of little importance." Is it so? They who make the assertion only reveal to us the circumscribed and superficial character of their knowledge and observation. Who can tell—who can even guess at the extent to which the vital interests of this great country may be affected by its legislature during the remnant of the present century. Theoretically, that legislation will be the reflex of public sentiment or opinion, and if those sentiments or opinions are not the emanations of calm intelligent thought, posterity may have to suffer. I dare say that some may be found so devoid of patriotism as to ask—"What has posterity done for us?" I leave all such to the enjoyment of their selfish and circumscribed notions of what is required of them, and proceed to indicate the importance of an intelligent view of what is expected at the hands of each, of all. The great measure of the late session of Parliament foreshadows others of equal magnitude and importance, and every man should be prepared to take his part in their decision. Ecclesiastical questions, fiscal, financial, and monetary questions—the labour question, and many others of similar import and importance will be sure to come up, and our young men ought to be prepared and ready. But how can they, if confined behind the counter till physical lassitude and mental exhaustion have utterly unfit them for reading, research, study, and the benefits to be derived from intelligent personal intercourse? How? How? Let principals and purchasers reply, or supply their own consciences (if they possess such a treasure) with an answer.

To the religious, the social, and the political must be added the philanthropic. Philanthropy does not exhaust itself by monetary contributions. It demands personal effort, an ingredient in many respects more valuable than money. What would John Howard have accomplished had he contented himself with giving his donation or becoming a subscriber towards the support of an agent to visit the prisons? The probability is that his money and his agent's energies would have been wasted. If our prisons do not require to be visited there are many kindred necessities which call for the efforts of the young and the vigorous. Late shop-keeping and late shopping deprive hundreds of the privilege of exercising themselves in this direction.

I have hitherto been discussing the bearing of late shopping as it affects the general interests of society. It is time that I should look at it, as it affects the assistant personally. It robs him of health. No man can enjoy perfect health if confined the live-long day and far into the night in a close partly-ventilated shop or warehouse, and the more numerous his companions the more he must necessarily suffer. The air he has to breathe becomes more and more vitiated every hour, and this more especially so during his incarceration in long winter evenings. No wonder that the shopman is generally a pale-faced, effeminate looking being. But this is not all. He suffers mentally, morally, and spiritually. MENTALLY, for what possible opportunity is afforded him for reading—especially reading of a solid character. If he read at all it is, generally, of a light and worthless kind. In fact he is almost rendered incapable for anything else. While he suffers mentally he suffers morally. The class of literature to which he flies leaves no improving trace upon the mind but rather deteriorates it. And then there is the SPIRITUAL view to be taken. No man can grow in grace if he be shut out from the means of grace. That must be a truth patent to all, and who among the sons of men are less favoured than the shopkeeper's assistant? To attend the Monday's prayer-meeting or the weekly lecture is out of the question, and as for his Sundays he is quite incapacitated to enjoy the privileges and reap the benefits of the day of rest. If he go to church or chapel in all probability "kind nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," comes to his relief, and settles down upon his heavy eyelids. "Comes to his relief" did I say—comes to his great annoyance and unspeakable loss. Then as to the cultivation of the social and domestic affections, that is almost an impossibility. Bind a young man as apprentice in a large establishment, the proprietors of which care only for making money out of him! You had better have followed him to the grave in childhood.

But supposing the bent of inclination be anything but religious, that does not affect the principle I am advocating, nor the principal or proprietor of late closing houses. A man is a man, not a machine, and has a perfect right to *freedom of thought and freedom of action*. A master may advise and reason with a young man who has or holds somewhat loose or objectionable sentiments and practices, but he has no right to dictate to him or alienate from him any holiday or privilege that belongs to him as a man. A man has a right to leisure, and to GOD, and to GOD alone is he responsible for the manner in which he disposes of it.

In mitigation of the murderous system against which I am contending is pleaded the excuse, and as a salve to the concession it is said, that if the young men had more leisure they would use it to their hurt. Would they? TRY THEM! I have far more faith in lapsed human nature than that! I say the insinuation is an impertinent—a vile—slander. But suppose they were to do so, the responsibility is their own. If the men or the women who use this argument are prepared to take the responsibility of killing the young men rather than allow them to kill themselves, let them say so, and then we shall understand them. Whatever miserable plea they may put in, we will not allow them to escape the charge of murder. A man takes away my life—if he take away the means by which I live, and though he may neither lay violent hands upon me, nor take any active measure to encompass my death, and thus render himself answerable to human law and human justice, there is ONE above who traces the effect to the cause, and will certainly award to all such the murderer's doom. The short command—"Thou shalt not kill," extends much beyond the use of the knife or the bullet. And, further, don't let the ladies ride off with the impression that no stain of blood is upon their hands. Every lady who enters a shop at a late hour of the evening is to a large extent responsible for the pale looks, the debilitated bodies, and the premature deaths arising out of long confinement.

I never think on the early closing movement but the touching lines of poor Henry K. White come to my recollection—

For me the day
Hath duties which require the vigorous hand
Of steadfast application, but which leave
No deep-improving trace upon the mind.
But be the day another's—let that pass!
The night's my own—they cannot steal my night!
When evening lights her folding star on high
I live and breathe, and in the sacred hours
Of quiet and repose my spirit flies,
Free as the morning, over the realms of space
And mounts the sky and imps her wing for Heaven!

—If it was true that the exertion of his employers could not reach to or steal his night, they stole the time that legitimately belonged to him, and *stealing this they stole his life*. So unquenchable was his thirst for knowledge that he died a victim to its acquisition at the early age of 21.

I have long thought that both principals and assistants are the victims of a reprehensible lack of consideration, or of a heartless indifference to the health, comfort, and happiness of others manifested by what I call *customers*. I have seen many a lady enter a shop of an evening who could quite as easily have gone in the morning, and I would have gone [illegible], and I have been impressed with the thought or the fact that her delay was contributing to perpetuate a system that was fraught with wrong and suffering to the late hour system. I have seen women, I cannot call them ladies, who manifestly have a system of putting off sending for the tape for their nightcaps till the latest possible moment. "O! there's time enough yet, the shop will not be shut." What do such people care for the shopkeeper or his assistants so long as they can indulge their lazy habits? I dare say I anticipate myself, and no wonder so deep and so deserved is the indignation I feel towards all such creatures. It may be vulgar, perhaps bordering on the prophane, but I say it, and say it advisedly, that the true interpretation or translation is this: "so long as my own ease and convenience are served—I care not a pin—others may go to the Devil!"

I have said before, on the question under discussion several interests are involved, and I firmly believe that every one interested in it is a serious loser by it, in its present position. The late-hour system injures everybody. The principals are losers—the assistants are losers—and loss is entailed upon the general public. It is altogether a losing game, and who is to blame? Let it be the question, who is to blame? The *principal*? Some portion of it may rest upon him, I allow, but I think it only a small portion. Of course there is a great diversity of business. In some of them it may be mere perversity, or something allied to it, that induces the shopkeeper to keep late hours, and for that perversity there can be no excuse or palliation. But that class employ, as a rule, but few assistants. It is in the large establishments where the grievance is principally felt. It must be conceded that those establishments have to meet such keen competition, have such heavy responsibilities, that they are almost compelled to catch all they can. So long as customers are in the street they do not think it prudent to close their door and throw them into their neighbour's hands. Hence they submit to their own detention and to the incarceration of their assistants. Under such circumstances, who's to blame?—the principals!—we can hardly say so. The assistants? *Most surely* NO. Master and men are anxious to be off, but a customer puts in her appearance. The master does not like to slam the door in her face, and the assistants are compelled to attend to her, very sullenly, I dare say, sometimes, if they dare but manifest it. Would they not serve her right (and I have no doubt such is often the case) if they served her with the worst fabric on the shelf, or the worst tea in the canister? Till such women can be made to understand their duty—till they be brought to practice the golden rule, "As ye would that others should do unto you, so do ye to them," all attempts at permanent early closing will be unavailing. Associations may be established, deputations appointed, subscriptions given, resolutions passed, but all will end in nothing. We want a healthier public opinion, and how is that to be formed? Evidently the press must be the medium. Masters and men should combine in one grand effort to enlighten the minds of ladies on this question, and if they can succeed in that the work is done, and done for ever. The task will be Herculean, no doubt, but that should stimulate, not discourage. Let all interested subscribe for a prize essay on the subject, print it in a cheap form, and circulate and re-circulate and circulate again, and it will surely tell. A "continual dropping weareth away the stones." Every assistant might have one or two copies in his pocket for presentation over a cup of tea, or for any social or domestic gathering, and soon an impression would be made. If this idea should be "dubbed" Utopian, let it so be termed. I am not at all "wedded to it." Every effort of this kind will secure the full sympathy of the press, and that is a grand ground of hope. I am quite sure the editor of the *Guardian* will lend a willing hand. When I lay so much stress upon the power and influence of the PRESS, I by no means wish to ignore or undervalue the pulpit or the platform. The former, especially, might be of incalculable advantage to early closing. Let every minister of every denomination in the three boroughs lay their heads together, and set apart some Sunday evening for the purpose of an earnest appeal to their congregations, and the result would doubtless be great and cheering. I have no doubt if the Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle ("and he is a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny!") if he were to invite to a conference his brother ministers of every name the response would be most hearty. This would be a neutral ground upon which they could all show their sympathies with what was Godlike and divine, without at all compromising themselves. I think the leaders in the early closing interest might wait upon his reverence. He would receive them kindly and cordially.

The public have a far deeper interest in this question than at first sight appears. Every draper's or grocer's assistant is "somebody's darling"—somebody's son—somebody's brother, or somebody's sweetheart. Now, if every mother, sister, and sweetheart would only think of this, I am sure they would render willing and persevering assistance to the movement under discussion. But beyond the consideration of relationship the general public are interested, and they ought to consider that. Ruined health and impaired constitutions are not simply domestic losses. They are social losses affecting to a greater or less degree every member of the community. If the hopes of the country rest upon our youth and young manhood, then whatever tends to undermine their health and strength is so far loss, and who dare aver that the late hours of shopping do not tend, decidedly tend, to do so? If you wanted to select the *athlete* of society I am sure you would not go to Grey-street, Market-street, Grainger-street, or Clayton-street and look for them in the establishments where for the long, long day they are breathing a vitiated atmosphere. No, no. Depend upon it every individual of our populous towns is interested in early closing; the most pressing and the most perplexing question is, how to make them feel it! Mrs Brown protests that I have not got the "bump of order," and I dare say this letter will be confirmatory of that opinion, for as I said I intended to take the thoughts as they rose, and so I have rambled on and on. I have been favoured with a long and valuable communication on this great subject, which I hope to make use of next week. In the meantime,

I am, &c.,
TED BROWN.

Newcastle, September 26, 1867.

SPORTING ITEMS.

SCRATCHINGS.—Vaulian was struck out of the St. Leger Stakes and Triennial at 10·15 on Wednesday morning, and Potomac out of Cesarewitch at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HARTLEPOOL.—On Wednesday, Mr Councillor Hall and Mr T. Hudspith, had a pigeon shooting match for £10, on the Warren at Hartlepool. Each party had five birds, and the range was 21 yards rise, and 60 fall. Mr Hudspith brought down his first four birds without much difficulty, but missed the last. Mr Hall had very wild birds, and two escaped, the second and last, so that his opponent came off victorious.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—JEM MACE AND NED BALDWIN.—We have to report that this match still progresses favourably, and that both men are represented to be perfectly well. The backers of the men are to meet at the office of *Bell's Life*, on October 4th, between two and four o'clock. To prevent confusion and avoid too much publicity, we suggest that each should be represented by one backer only.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—After a very tedious contest, lasting over a fortnight, at Dundee, the Scotch Tourney, open to all Scotland, and the honour competed for in which is the Champion Cup of Scotland, value £20, was brought to a termination on Thursday, when the last three games were played with the following result:—Dr Fraser won from Mr C. R. Baxter, Mr G. B. Fraser won from Colonel Robertson, and Mr C. R. Baxter won from Mr G. B. Fraser. Dr Fraser has proved himself to be the champion, with an excellent score, having won six out of the seven games which he played. The three prize-winners are:—1. Champion Cup, value £20, Dr Fraser, 6 games; 2. A five guinea set of chessmen, Mr C. R. Baxter, 3½; 3. A two guinea set of chessmen, Mr G. B. Fraser, 4½. The following are the detailed scores in the Tourney:—Dr Fraser, Edinburgh, won 6, lost 1; Mr C. R. Baxter, Dundee, won 5, lost 1, drawn 1; Mr G. B. Fraser, Dundee, won 4, lost 2, drawn 1; Mr A. B. Baxter, Aberdeen, won 3, lost 2, drawn 2; Colonel Robertson, Edinburgh, won 3, lost 3, drawn 2; Mr W. C. Spens, Edinburgh, won 2, lost 3, drawn 2; Mr P. Scott, Dundee, won 1, lost 6; Mr J. A. Lake Gloag, Edinburgh, won 1, lost 6. We hear that Mr Cecil de Vere, London, has withdrawn from the Handicap Tourney, the first round of which has as yet been played.—*Dundee Courier*.

ACHIEVEMENT.—A paragraph has been going the round of the press headed, "Worth her Weight in Gold," in which Col. Pearson's famous filly is made the subject of a calculation to prove that the amount of her winnings in stakes alone is exactly coincident with her weight "in flesh." The writer states that "he does not make a very close calculation; as it is not necessary." We think, however, that he might in his figures have gone somewhat closer to facts than he has done, for he states that "out of the twenty races she has run she has won fifteen, and in stakes alone a sum of £28,000." The filly since she first ran has won sixteen races out of twenty-one, amounting in value to £22,442, a sum which would at once make a difference of one-fourth in the calculation of this clever arithmetician.

QUOITING.

J. CRAWLEY AND J. BUTLER, FOR £20.—These men played a match on Monday afternoon, ten yards distance, with 4½lb quoits, sixty-one shots up. Crawley was decidedly the favourite, and eventually won the game with twenty-five shots to spare.

A. FAWCETT AND AN UNKNOWN OF KENTON.—These men played a very interesting match in the Fenham Park Ground, on Monday afternoon, for £10, sixty-one shots up. It was closely contested the whole game, and eventually Fawcett won with eight shots to spare.

SPRING GARDEN QUOIT GROUND.—On Saturday afternoon, the members of the Spring Garden Quoit Club held their third anniversary meeting at Mr Matfin's, Earl Tankerville Arms, Diana-street, Newcastle. After the transaction of some routine business, a substantial dinner was served up in an excellent style by Mr Matfin to the members of the society. Full justice having been done to the delicacies of the season, the members adjourned to a field, when two neat prizes, consisting of a gold scarf pin and a penknife, were competed for. After some spirited playing, Mr H. A. Adamson was awarded the gold pin, and Mr J. Meek the penknife.

JESMOND FIELD HOUSE.—On Saturday, J. Clark, of Ryton, and J. Cowen of Wylam, played for £30, distance, 18 yards, with 7lb quoits, 61 shots game. Mr Footitt, the proprietor of the grounds, kept the course in good order. As the weather was favourable, and the popularity of the men passable, the attendance was numerous. Referee, W. Nixon. Umpire for Clark, W. Tones, and Redson for Cowen. Betting a start, evens. The game commenced at mid-day, and lasted until 5 p.m. The playing on the whole was creditable, and caused much speculation and interest. Clark at first scored rapidly, and counted 31 to 14, thereby leading by 17 shots. The betting now was 5 to 1 on the leader, without any takers. After a short pause the game continued. Cowen now showed in better form, and decreased the gap. The game afterwards stood 51 each. Cowen now played uncommonly well, and finally won by 6 shots. The issue was unexpected.

IMPORTANT MATCH FOR £20.—On Monday afternoon, a most interesting match was played in the Newcastle Tradesmen's Ground, Crow's Nest, Barras Bridge, the principals being the ever-green Harry Wardle, and E. Rowell, a player of great celebrity. The terms were to play sixty-one shots up; eleven yards distance. Among the spectators present were—Messrs J. Sanderson, E. D. Gault, — Dixon, — Jeffrey, R. Sanderson, H. Dixon, E. Anderson (Balmoral Inn), G. Tait, C. Cumpson (Cullercoats), John Moore, J. Hopper, &c. Previous to the break off, a deal of betting took place, and as Harry complained of a damaged finger, Ned's friends picked up and backed their man very freely. Anyhow, when they appeared to start, both men looked very confident; Mr J. Pattinson coaching Wardle, and Mr R. Clellans doing the needful for Rowell, Mr Watson, of Seghill, undertaking the duties of referee. After the start, Rowell scored nine, while Wardle only got two shots. Wardle afterwards got well in, and made it nine equal. The playing afterwards was of the finest description, and at twenty-five shots they were again level, and at thirty-five shots they were also equal. Wardle now began to play with excellent precision, and scored fifty-seven shots to his opponent's forty-five. Harry had now got the game in hand, and finally counted sixty-two shots to Rowell's forty-five. During the game, Wardle four times lay two ringers, but Rowell in every case topped him.

AQUATICS.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—A boat race, between R. Boyd and J. Ranford, for £25 a-side, in open boats, came off on Saturday morning about eight o'clock. The men started from the High Level Bridge. Boyd having won the choice of sides, chose the north. Ranford got the best of the start; but after rowing a few yards both men were on level terms, a position they continued to hold for a considerable distance. On nearing the Skinner-burn Ranford put on a series of spurts, and gradually pulled away from his competitor, winning easily. Mr Wm. Oldham acted as referee. The stakes were paid over on Monday, at the Star Hotel by the stakeholder, Mr J. H. Baird. There was a good muster of the talent present. 5 to 4 was offered on Ranford for his next match with J. Boyd.

ELFIN AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.—The members of this club held their weekly meeting on Wednesday evening at Mr Watson's Nun's Lane, when there was a good attendance. The secretary's report showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, another new boat having been added to their stock. The boat which has been built by Mr J. Hall, Low Elswick, is a fine model of her class. She is twenty feet keel, and weighs only 38lbs. Her fine mould and high finish reflect great credit on the builder. The club is still open to receive new members, and persons desirous of joining can do so by applying to the secretary, on Wednesday evening next, at Mr J. H. Baird's Star Hotel, Northumberland Street.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—WM. LINSLEY'S 150 YARDS NOVICE HANDICAP.—These grounds were well attended on Saturday and Monday afternoons to witness the running of this peculiar series of pedestrian contests. Unlike the general run of handicaps, this was composed of runners who had never run in public for a stake, and when we mention that no less than 80 accepted Mr Linsley's starts, it proves the affair most successful. First prize £7; second £2; third £1. A little after three o'clock preparations were made, and according to the card 3·30 brought out the first competitors. The running in several of the heats was so satisfactory that many of the youths may be expected to shine in future. As the handicap was divided into 20 heats, it was nearly dark before the trials were decided. The following were the winners of the trial heats:—G. Laidler, Percy Main, 25 yards start; G. Paterson, Newcastle, 27 yards; J. Eckford, Jesmond, 27 yards; J. Ferguson, Newcastle, 26 yards; A. Weddall, Newcastle 30 yards; W. H. Laidler, Newcastle, 26 yards; J. Avery, Killingworth, 29 yards; J. Smith, Cullercoats, 23 yards; J. Mitchell, Newcastle, 28 yards; J. Wardle, Holywell, 30 yards; W. Edwards, Newcastle, 26 yards; J. M'Naughton, Newcastle, 27 yards; W. Turnbull, Derwenthaugh, 32 yards; J. Elliott, Newcastle, 26 yards; D. Trainer, Newcastle, 26 yards; W. Thompson, of Newcastle, 28 yards; W. M'Kay, Newcastle, 25 yards; C. Milburn, Newcastle, 24 yards; H. Hudson, Newcastle, 26 yards; T. Parry, Newcastle, 21 yards; and T. Robson, Gateshead 25 yards.—Previous to the running of the handicap, an Unknown of Walker, and R. Riddle, St. Peter's, ran 110 yards for £10, when after a good race the darkie won by one yard. Even betting.—J. Marley, Kesborough, and J. Hedley, Fatfield, next turned out to run 100 yards for £30, and after an easy race Hedley won by two yards. The trio of contests was wound up with a spin of 100 yards for £20, between W. Bainbridge and J. Burton, of Wreckenton, who made an interesting contest, and finally Bainbridge won easily by about a yard. The running of the final heats commenced on Monday. There were twenty-one winners left in after the trial heats on Saturday, they were divided into seven heats of three each, when some close and excellent tussels took place. The running was as follows:—Heat 1. A. Weddell beat W. H. Laidler (second) and J. Elliott (third). Heat 2. J. Eckford beat J. Avery, J. Ferguson declining to turn out. Heat 3. W. Turnbull beat J. McNaughton (second) and W. Edwards (third). Heat 4. W. Thompson beat J. Wardle, G. Laidler declining to turn out. Heat 5. J. Mitchell beat W. McKay (second) and T. Perry (third). Heat 6. G. Pattinson beat C. Milburn (second) and D. Trainer (third). Heat 7. J. Robson beat J. Smith (second) and H. Hudson (third). Second ties:—Heat 1. Robson 1; Weddell 2; Mitchell 3. Heat 2. Turnbull 1; Pattinson 2. Heat 3. Thompson 1; Eckford 2. Final heat. W. Thompson, Newcastle (28 yards start), 1; W. Turnbull, Derwenthaugh (32 yards start), 2; J. Robson, Gateshead (25 yards start), 3. On account of a little misunderstanding J. Smith, of Cullercoats (23 yards start), was allowed to start. Robson was backed against the field, 5 to 2 agst Thompson, and 3 to 1 against Turnbull. After a good race, it was won by one yard, three-quarters of a yard separating second and third. Smith was beaten off. Thus finished one of the most successful handicaps of the kind ever run in the north. On the Stand we noticed Messrs Percy, Weddell, Talbot, Atkinson, Finney, Guthrie, Winship, Marley, Sterling, Barrass, Milburn, Cameron, Hutchinson, Hume, Staker, Dover, Chicken, Baker, Thomas Elliott, William Elliott, and others.

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.*

DR E. M. GRACE, the celebrated cricketer, was on Friday elected by the Thornbury Board of Guardians as one of the surgeons of the Thornbury Union, in the room of Mr Edwd. Long, resigned.

CONSETT V. LANCHESTER.—A match was played by these clubs on Saturday, on the ground of the former, which resulted in an easy victory for the Consett. Score—Consett 88, with eight wickets to fall; Lanchester 88.

BACKWORTH V. PERCY MAIN.—A pleasant game between the above clubs took place on Saturday last, which resulted in a victory for the latter by the first innings, only one innings being concluded. Score—Backworth 38; Percy Main 58 runs.

THE GENTLEMEN OF YORKSHIRE V. STOCKTON.—This match was commenced on Monday, on the ground of the Stockton. In the first innings the former scored 106, after which the Stockton went in, and for the loss of five wickets only, when stumps were drawn, had reached 129. On Tuesday the Stockton concluded their first innings for 157. The Yorkshire only got 57 in their second innings, making a total of 163. Stockton thus had only seven runs to get to win, and came off victorious.

PRUDHOE BOROUGH V. PRUDHOE.—A match was played on Saturday, on the ground of the latter, between fifteen of the Prudhoe Borough, and 11 of the Prudhoe club, which ended in an easy victory for the Borough team by 13 wickets to fall. Score—Prudhoe Borough 29 and 6, with 13 wickets to fall; Prudhoe 16 and 18.

MATFEN V. NEWTON.—A match was played between the above clubs, on the ground of the former, on Saturday, resulting in an easy victory for Newton in one innings and 32 runs. Score—Newton 1st innings 78; Matfen 1st innings 13; 2nd 27.

NORTHUMBERLAND V. 22ND REGIMENT.—On Saturday, a match was terminated between the Northumberland and 22nd Regiment, resulting in favour of the Northumberland by 2 runs. The band of the 22nd regiment played a fine selection of music in the afternoon, and the ground was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The score—22nd Regiment 45 and 95; 140. Northumberland 59 and 83; 142.

WHITBURN V 22ND REGIMENT.—An exciting match was played by the Whitburn club and the officers of the above Regiment, on Wednesday, and resulted in a victory for the latter by one run. The splendid band of the regiment was in attendance.

NEWCASTLE CRICKET CLUB.—On Wednesday evening, the first annual meeting of this club was held at the Neville Hotel, Mr Brewis presiding. Mr Boss, the secretary, read the report of the committee, showing the doings of the club during the past season, and urging the absolute necessity for levelling the field occupied by the club as a cricket ground. The treasurer's balance-sheet was passed, and it was agreed to accept a loan of £50 offered to the club, to enable them to level the ground and meet the anticipated expenditure of the incoming year. It was also agreed to open a subscription list on behalf of the club. The election of officers then took place. Mr Boss was re-elected secretary, and Mr Brewis treasurer, in place of Mr Beckingham, who retired from office. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting terminated.

BENFIELDSIDE V. HEXHAM.

The return match was played between the above clubs on Saturday last, on the Tyne Green at Hexham, and resulted in another victory for the Benfieldside club. The batting of Messrs Dixon and George Freck, and bowling of Messrs Renton and Lax for Benfieldside was good; also the batting of Mr Coulthard, and bowling of Mr Pearson for Hexham. After the game was over, the players and friends retired to Mrs Chester's Grey Bull Inn, where a splendid supper was provided by the Hexham gentlemen. Annexed is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
George Freck	run out	16	b Pearson	7
Edward Lovat	b Coulthard	3	b Pearson	12
M. Davison	b Pearson	3	not out	6
Tom Brown	run out	0	b Coulthard	4
T. H. Bell	b Coulthard	0	b Pearson	8
Tom Lewis	c Lockhart, b Coulthard	0	b Turnbull	0
Jos. Lax	c Walker, b Coulthard	4	b Pearson	11
Dr G. Renton	b Coulthard	5	c Ridley, b Coulthard	3
J. Dixon	c Lockhart, b Coulthard	19	c Lockhart, b Pearson	13
H. R. Foggon	c Stainthorpe, b Pearson	1	run out	5
Wm. Freck	not out	0	b Turnbull	4
Extras		6	Extras	6
Total		58	Total	88

HEXHAM.

	1st innings.		2nd innings.	
L. C. Lockhart	c Lovat, b Lax	0	c G. Freck, b Lax	0
Isaac Batey	run out	0	not out	6
W. Coulthard	c Brown, b Lax	1	c Foggon, b Lax	8
Dr T. E. Stainthorpe	l b w, b Lax	0	b Lax	0
W. Ridley	b Renton	0	run out	3
W. Campbell	c Bell, b Lax	3	run out	0
H. Pearson	c Bell, b Lax	0	not out	1
J. J. Walker	not out	4	run out	0
T. Turnbull	c and b Renton	2	c Renton, b Lax	5
J. Ellison	b Renton	0	run out	2
W. Alexander	st Dixon, b Lax	1	b Lax	1
Extras		2	Extras	12
Total		13	Total	38

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 4, St. Thomas's-crescent, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr J. B. Hudson, of a son.

At Rose-villa, Bulman's-village, on the 21st inst., the wife of R. Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.

SWALWELL.—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr J. Wheatly, barber, of one daughter, and two sons.

WRAY COTTAGE, near Ambleside.—On the 19th inst., the wife of Commander C. E. Buckle, R.N., of a son.

STANHOPE.—At the Curacy, on the 22nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Francis Drake, M.A., of a daughter.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr S. R. Steven, formerly of Gateshead, of a daughter.

BRAMSHILL.—On the 19th inst., Lady Cope, of a son.

LINCOLN.—At Boultham Hall, on the 19th inst., the wife of Major R. G. Ellison, of a son.

LONDON.—At 20, Upper Seymour-street, on the 13th inst., the widow of the late Robert Henry Page Henderson, Esq., of Oswaldkirk, Yorks (who died on the 11th ult.), of a daughter.

TYN Y CELYN, Dolgelly, Wales.—On the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Belt, Newcastle, of a son.

On the 24th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Denison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. John's Church, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, Mr James Spears to Miss Dorothy Reed, eldest daughter of Mr Reed, Bye Hill-street, Newcastle.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At St. Peter's Church, on the 21st inst., by license, by the Rev. Herbert Hicks, M.A., Mr Geo. Rochester, mariner, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Jos. Grant, innkeeper, of North Shields.

At St. Andrew's Chapel, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Archibald Jack, Wm. Henry Kitchin, of Whitehaven, to Jessie, daughter of the late Finlay Tower, merchant, Glasgow.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At St. Hilda's Church, on the 24th inst., Mr John Nelson to Miss Rena Wilson.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Chester, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. T. R. Green, M.A., of Newcastle, and others, the Rev. Charles Dent, M.A., to Marion, daughter of Wm. Marshall, Esq., Westoe, South Shields.

WHITLEY.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. E. Mason, rector of Earsdon, Mr J. Newton, Mickley, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr Charles Charlton, High Welton, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 21, Ridley-villas, on the 23rd inst., Marianne, the wife of C. Birley, Esq.

BLACKHILL.—At 13, Front-row, on the 14th inst., aged 24, Mr. David Kidd.

LEAMINGTON.—On the 16th inst., Nicholas Lee Torre, youngest surviving son of the late James Torre, Esq., of Snydale Hall, Yorkshire.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At Linskill-terrace, on the 22nd inst., Emily, infant daughter of Mr Wm. Soppett, banker.

NORTH SEATON HALL.—On the 23rd inst., aged 56, Wm. Watson, Esq.

KILLINGWORTH.—On the 22nd inst., aged 78, Richard Medcalf, Esq., solicitor.

DURHAM.—On the 21st inst., aged 88, Mrs F. Andrews, widow of the late Mr George Andrews, bookseller, Durham.

On the 23rd inst., aged 9 years, Ida, only surviving daughter of the late Captain N. A. Spoor, 25th Royal Regiment.

ALLENDALE TOWN.—On the 23rd inst., aged 47, Mr James Russell.

DARLINGTON.—On the 19th inst., aged 82, Jane Ann, daughter of the late David Crawford, Esq., of Howlish Hall, near Bishop Auckland.

LEEDS.—On the 19th inst., Grace, the wife of E. H. Church, Esq.

LONDON.—At Battersea, on the 7th inst., aged 37, Mr John Madgshon, formerly of Burnopfield.

At 95, Gower-street, on the 16th inst., aged 83, Samuel Hare, Esq., F.R.C.S., formerly of Leeds.

BALNAIN, Cheltenham.—On the 19th inst., Richard Hazel cock, Lieut.-Col. late 46th Regt., aged 80.

EDINBURGH.—At 8, Melville-street, on the 22nd inst., S. A. Pagan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

BRUGES.—On the 20th inst., Mary, wife of Robert Johnson, late of Newcastle.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1867.