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Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 353. CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

NO. 311 is the Winner of the PIG, Raffled at JAMES LUMLEY'S, South Moor.

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

A BRAKE will Leave Beckwith's, Blackhill, on SUNDAY FIRST, at 7 o'Clock a.m., for TYNEMOUTH.
J. BARRON.

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

TO BE LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, at November next, a Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with GARDEN, situated at Dipton, now in the occupation of Mr Geo. Hall.—Enquire of JOHN URWIN, Grocer, Catchgate, Annfield Plain.

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 MARGARET HINDMARSH, Brewer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Wolsingham.

TO BE LET,
THE EATAGE of about 5 Acres of OLD LAND FOGG, situate at Ebchester Hill.—Apply to WM. COUPLAND, West Wood House, Ebchester.
West Wood House, Ebchester,
6th September, 1867.

HARMONIUM, Splendid Powerful Instrument, 5 Stops, in Superb Walnut Case, nearly New. First-class Maker. Packing Case complete £12. A bargain seldom met with.—Address to SCHOOLMASTER, Muggleswick, by Gateshead.

FOGGS TO LET.
A Good CLOVER FOGG, 10 Acres; also an OLD LAND FOGG, 8 Acres.—Apply at Broadwood, near Lanchester and Satley.

TO BE LET,
24 ACRES of CLOVER and OLD LAND FOGG, in one Lot.—Apply to WM. SUDDES, Little Green Croft, Consett.

TO LET, a FREE BEERHOUSE, situated in Middle Street, Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.
Consett, Sept. 6th, 1867.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School will be Resumed (D.V.) on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1867.
Prospectuses may be obtained and Terms known, on application.
Pupils can be admitted on the above date, or any intermediate Week of the Quarter.
Shotley Grove School,
Sept. 4th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
To guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the Public should
ASK FOR "LEA & PERRINS'" SAUCE,
and see that their names are upon the wrapper, label stopper, and bottle.
Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, London; and by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen generally throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS'.

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 30, 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 animalculae, wings and atennae 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 1s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £5 6s 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address.—
RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

Public Notices.

A REVIVAL IN CONSETT.
THE means of attaining it to be pointed out TO-MORROW EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, in CONSETT TOWN HALL,
BY
REV. D. M. MACGREGOR.
Worship Commences at Six o'Clock.

ST. IVES CHURCH, LEADGATE.
THIS CHURCH will (D.V.) be Consecrated on THURSDAY, 12th September.
Further Particulars will be given in the *Guardian* next week.

TO LET BY TENDER.
THE EATAGE of about FIVE ACRES of FOG, at Blackfine Farm, from Monday, September 9th, up to Christmas.
Tenders will be received by ROBERT JACKSON, Blackfine, up to the Evening of the 7th September.

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

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

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

GATESHEAD LIVERY STABLES,
AND MOURNING COACH ESTABLISHMENTS,
SUN INN, and No. 41, WEST STREET,
GATESHEAD.
MRS. MARY SNOWDON
BEGS to return her sincere thanks to her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal patronage awarded to her late Husband, and begs to inform them that it will ever be her study to do her best to sustain the good name of the Establishment by a due attention to those who may favour her with their commands.
☞ At the same time she begs to inform the public that she has added a new GLASS HEARSE, mounted with Ostrich Feathers.

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 branches, 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.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
ROBERT WALTON, of Redhouse, Waskerley, in the County of Durham, Farmer, and Cattle and Sheep Dealer, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 31st Day of July, 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 25th Day of September, 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 WILLIAM BRIGNAL, of Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun.,
Registrar.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.
ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867,
TWO SERMONS will be Preached by the Rev. RICHARD PETCH, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six o'clock.
In the Afternoon a LOVEFEAST will be held, commencing at Two o'clock, to be conducted by Mr Petch.
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND,
A SERMON will be Preached by the Rev. JAS. FAULKNER; Service to commence at Half-past Two o'clock.
A TEA MEETING will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.
Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling Each, (Children, Half-price,) to be had at the Door.
In the Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, to be Addressed by the Revs. Richard Petch, James Faulkner, (newly-appointed Ministers to the Circuit,) G. G. Letters, and other Friends.
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by Mr Wm. Thomson, Chopwell Woods.
A Collection will be taken at each Service, in Aid of the Chapel Funds.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST.
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.
FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.



Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

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

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

Business Addresses.

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.

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

BILL POSTING:
THOMAS BARTLETT,
PUBLIC BILL POSTER,
No. NEVILLE ARCADE,
(Opposite the Central Station,)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Customers bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or Country.

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL those EIGHT FREEHOLD COTTAGES, and three more partly finished, together with Large good Yards, situated in Thomas Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL those Eight very Substantially-built and Convenient DWELLING HOUSES, situate on that excellent site, opposite the Library, Blackhill. The above are in Two Lots, and will be sold separately or together.
Lot 1. Contains 5 Houses with Two Rooms each, good Yard for Water Closets, and every other necessary convenience.
Lot 2. Contains 2 Houses with 4 Rooms each, and one House with 2 Rooms, Yard for Water Closets, and every other convenience.
The above Houses offer a very desirable opportunity for intending purchasers, being pleasantly and centrally situated, close to the Shotley Bridge and the Consett Iron Works.
Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, via Gateshead

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TWO VILLA RESIDENCES AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE FOR SALE.
MR. WILLIAM RAW
WILL OFFER
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, the 17th September, 1867, at Mr Randall's, the Crown and Sword Hotel, Shotley Bridge, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.
IN ONE LOT,
THESE TWO STONE-BUILT RESIDENCES, situate at Shotley Bridge, at present unoccupied, erected within the last few Years by the late Mr John Nicholson.
Each House contains a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, Kitchen and Cellar on the Ground Floor; Five Bedrooms, with Bath Room and Water Closet on the First Floor, and adjoining is a Coach-House and Stable and the usual Conveniences.
There is a suitable Garden to each Villa, in one of which is a Greenhouse and a Vinery of healthy Vines.
The Property is Copyhold of the Manor of Lanchester, and its Situation one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the North of England.
The Derwent Valley Railway communicating with Newcastle, will be shortly opened for the Conveyance of Passengers, and the Shotley Station is within a Mile of the Villas.
For further Particulars apply to Messrs HOYLE, SHIPLEY and HOYLE, Solicitors and Notary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs HILL & HOYLE, Solicitors, 123, Cannon-street, London; or the AUCTIONEER, Blackhill, who will send a person to shew the Property.

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.

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.—The List for first season will close shortly.

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.

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.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE AND BAKEHOUSE FOR SALE.
MR SCOTT
Has received instructions to
SELL BY AUCTION,
At the House of Mr E. W. Featonby, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Consett,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1867,
ALL the Substantially-Built FREEHOLD COTTAGE, situate in Raglan Street, Consett, containing 2 Large Rooms, Yard, and Out-door Offices, now in the occupation of Mrs Barbara Oliver.
Also, that large BAKEHOUSE, immediately behind the above, which has been fitted up with an excellent Baker's Brick Oven, at a great cost. This Building if required, can, at very little expense, be converted into Cottages.
The whole is well worth the attention of Bakers and Capitalists.
Sale to Commence at 6 for 7 o'Clock in the Evening.
For further particulars apply to the AUCTIONEER.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
FINAL NOTICE OF SALE.
MR. SCOTT
Begs to announce that he is instructed to
SELL BY AUCTION,
(Under Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed),
At Mr Charles Randall's, Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge,
On THURSDAY, September 13, 1867,
ALL that Valuable PUBLIC-HOUSE, COACH HOUSE, STABLING, &c., together with the FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD LANDS belonging thereto, as previously advertised, the whole being now in the occupation of Mr Wm. Beckwith.
Sale at 6 for 7 o'clock in the Evening.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
BREAKFAST AND DESSERT. — USINE HYDRAULIQUE DE NOISIEL — Menier — BREAKFAST AND DESSERT.
Manufactured only in France.)
Annual Consumption exceeds 5,000,000lbs.
The healthiest, best and most delicious aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition, unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Solds in ½lb Packets. Also, especially manufacture for eating a ordinary sweetmeats; or as dessert.
Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta Street, Covent-Garden London. Retail, by all respectable houses.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire. "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867
John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
of Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, as Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife Ashtma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standin

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

BRANCH OFFICE—
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At Prices to Suit the Times,
AT THE ABOVE OFFICES.

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FORESTRY.

PRINTING FOR THE ORDER,
Including Bills, Circulars, Summonses, Return Sheets, Contribution Cards, Supper Tickets, Court Rules, &c., &c., Promptly Executed, and at the Lowest Prices.

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.

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FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to the Bourse at Lille on the 30th ult. In replying to a speech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, his Majesty said:—"Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence."

The Emperor, on his passage through Amiens, was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty in reply said:—

"Nothing, I declare with pleasure, can shake the confidence which for nearly twenty years the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties we have had to surmount. The failure (l'insuccès) of our policy across the Atlantic has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valour of our soldiers has vanquished all resistance. The events which have taken place in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it justly relies on the maintenance of peace. The agitation of a few has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably introduced in our public life; finally, the temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not prevented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy, and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to business."

A note, signed by the Marquis de Moustier, is said to have been despatched to the French diplomatic agents abroad on Thursday last. It confirms the character of the Salzburg journey to have been an act of courtesy and condolence, and shows that the interview of the two Sovereigns forms a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The Minister of War has issued orders, dated the 24th ult., to the commanders of the different regiments to strike off the rolls all men under their command belonging to the Guard and the line whose term of service expires in 1869, and to place them on the rolls of the reserve. Another decision has been issued, dated the 13th ult., increasing the number of six months' furlough.

The *Patrie* denies the rumour that the Berlin Cabinet had asked this Government for explanations relative to the Salzburg meeting.

The *France* states that the relations between France and Italy have never ceased to bear the impress of the most cordial understanding. According to the same journal, the removal of Baron de Malaret from his post at French Minister in Florence has never been contemplated.

AMERICA.

A cable telegram of the 28th states that General Grant had protested against the removal of General Sheridan, and held the order for his removal in abeyance. A day later it was announced that President Johnson had ordered General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan, General Thomas, who was to replace Sheridan, being ill. General Grant had executed the order.

President Johnson has transferred General Sheridan to the command of the department of Missouri. General Thomas is to command the fifth military district and General Hancock the department of Cumberland, *vice* General Thomas.

General Grant has transmitted President Johnson's order to General Thomas, with additional instructions requiring him to execute all orders now in force in the fifth district unless authorised by the General-in-Chief to modify or annul the same.

General Pope has written to General Grant complaining that some prominent rebels in his district retard the reconstruction, which, however, he believes will be sustained by a large majority of voters at the approaching conventions.

General Sheridan has ordered the election of delegates to the Louisiana Convention to be held on the 27th and 28th of September. The nationol troops are to protect the elections where fraud and violence is perpetrated.

Accounts from Augusta, Georgia, state that the corn and cotton in Alabama were better than in many years past. The yield of corn was immense, and the cotton prospect was flattering.

The accounts from Texas, Louisiana, and Southern Mississippi are disastrous, the worms and overflow having destroyed half the crops.

AUSTRIA.

The *New Free Press* publishes a despatch according to which Baron von Beust has instructed the Austrian Minister at Munich to inform the Bavarian Cabinet that the recent negotiations at Salzburg bore no reference to South Germany, and that France and Austria have agreed to avoid interfering in the affairs of foreign countries.

It is stated that the principal obstacle to an agreement between the Hungarian and Austrian delegates consists in the declaration of the former that, while willing that Hungary shall contribute 30 per cent. to the general expenditure of the empire, they consider that she should only contribute 22 per cent. towards the payment of the interest on the public debt. Both these points were declared inadmissible by the Austrian Government and by the Austrian delegates. The Council of Ministers have agreed upon a new scheme, which is to serve as a compromise between the two divergent opinions prevailing in the Conference of Delegates.

Prince Carlos Auersperg is said to be willing to accept the presidency of the Austrian Ministry. The formation of the new cabinet is expected to take place before the reassembling of the Reichsrath.

The Emperor has granted to Baron von Beust precedence over all Court officials, with the exception of the first Grand Chamberlain.

SPAIN.

According to despatches received by the Minister of War, 4,000 insurgents have submitted to the authorities in Catalonia. Pierrad had crossed over into France. The insurgents at Bejar had taken refuge in the mountains, and the band at Cuenca had given in its submission. The Spanish Consul at Bayonne announces that Contrera, with the insurgents under his command, had been defeated, and has crossed the frontier. Nearly the whole of the insurgents composing the Aragon band have passed the frontier near Urdax. Their disarmament is now taking place. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that General Prim has been betrayed, and that the Spanish Government has obtained a clue to his whereabouts.

The Government at Madrid has prohibited the entry into Spain of all foreign journals treating the insurrection from a point of view favourable to the insurgents.

It is feared that fresh insurrectionary risings may take place in those provinces which have up to the present time remained quiet.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The *Etendard* publishes a despatch from Pau of he 28th, announcing that a few insurgents have been stopped upon the French frontier. Another despatch states that the town of Bejar, Akila was reported to have pronounced against the Government, under the influence of the insurgent General Torre, who has entered Old Castille. Troops had marched against Torre, and the agitation in the above named towns was extreme. Other French journals also maintain that the insurrection is on the increase.

TURKEY.

A new circular of the Porte to the Powers announces the complete defeat of the Candian insurrection, and states that all that remains to be done is to reorganise the political administration of the island. An amnesty is to be granted to the Cretans who took part in the insurrection.

At the council of Ministers, held on the 27th ult., under the presidency of the Sultan, his Majesty spoke in favour of the construction of railways throughout the empire. The concession for a line to Belgrade was approved and granted to the Servian Company, and the only point still to be settled is the state guarantee.

PRUSSIA.

Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Minister in Paris, has arrived at Berlin, and had a long interview with the King, at which Count von Bismark was present.

It is asserted that most satisfactory reassurances have been given to the Prussian Government respecting the interviews between the two Emperors at Salzburg. These assurances have especially emanated from the French Government, which has endeavoured to convince the Prussian Cabinet that no hostile intentions are entertained towards Prussia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to the Bourse this morning. In replying to a speech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce his Majesty said:—"Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence." Their Majesties are about to leave.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT DURHAM.

For the second time within four years the inhabitants of the city of Durham have had the opportunity of witnessing a review of volunteers upon a large scale. Upon the former occasion the numbers were certainly larger, but then the aggregate was swelled by regiments other than those belonging the county. On Monday those reviewed by Colonel Erskine on Durham race-course were exclusively volunteers enrolled in county corps, and such being the case, the public had a special opportunity of forming an opinion of the patriotism and public spirit of the Palatinate. Despite the threatening appearance of the weather on the previous day, and even on the morning of the day of the review, great preparations had been made for the spectacle both by the promoters of the volunteer movement and the inhabitants of the Cathedral city, which was profusely decorated with bunting in honour of the event; whilst to give all an opportunity of being present, a general holiday was proclaimed. By two o'clock corps of volunteers had begun to arrive from various parts of the county, but it was not until half past three that the whole of those expected had taken up position on the race-course, the ground selected for the review. By that time a large concourse of spectators had taken possession of the Parson's Field, from which a good view of the military spectacle could be obtained on the west, and by a much larger number who had ensconsed themselves on the opposite banks of the river Wear. From the Baths' Bridge to the head of Pelaw Wood, near to Old Durham, the banks of the stream were thickly lined with spectators, and undoubtedly the site, was most judiciously chosen, for from thence the best view of the spectacle was to be had. The following is a return of the corps assembled, with the numbers as nearly as could be ascertained:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

Under the command of Earl Vane, Brigade-Major, Major Rennie.

10th Durham Rifles (Beamish)—Ensign Joicey.—65 men.
11th Durham Rifles (Chester-le-Street)—Captain Murray.—70 men.
13th Durham Rifles (Birtley)—Captain Hunt.—61 men. Do. Second Company (Washington)—Captain Bell.—57 men.
14th Durham Rifles (Felling)—Captain Pattinson, Lieuts. Rodham and Watson.—172 men.
3rd Durham Rifles (Sunderland)—Lieut.-Colonel Gourley, Captain and Adjutant Nicholls, Captains Reed, Huntley, Dixon, Weiner, Graham, and Harrison; Lieuts Peacock, Reed and Forster; Ensign Brewis, Drs. Mordue, Douglas, and Charles Nattrass.—247 men.
1st Newcastle Engineers—Lieutenants Thompson and Stewart.—43 men.
2nd Durham Artillery (Seaham)—Lieut.-Colonel Earl Vane, Major Mann, Captains D. Mann, R. Candlish, Smith, Lindsay, Dacres, Lieutenants Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, Lord Seaham, J. B. Emmerson, T. Mackenzie, A. J. Mackenzie, Ellis, and Forster, and Dr. Bailey.—432 men. Total, first brigade, 1,336

SECOND BRIGADE.

Under the command of Lieut.-Col. Scurfield; Brigade-Major, Captain Northcote.

4th, 12th, 20th, and 21st Durham Rifles (Bishop Auckland)—Lieut.-Colonel Wood, Major Jobson, Capt. and Adjutant Horn, Captains Hutchinson, Fielden, and Rodham, Lieutenants Atkinson and Bruce, Ensigns Forster and Smith.—300 men.
6th (Tyne Dock), 8th (Gateshead), and 9th (Blaydon) Durham Rifles—Lieut.-Colonel Hawks, Captains J. Cowen, Clephan, Clay, R. O. Lamb, and Russell, Lieutenant French, Ensigns Newton, Christiansen, Holmes, and Bagnall, and Dr. Brown.—227 men.
1st (Stockton), 15th (Darlington), 16th (Castle Eden), and 19th (East Hartlepool), Durham Rifles—Lieut. Colonel Scurfield, Captains Vaux, Watson, and Johnson, Lieutenants Elgee, Ainsworth, Dickinson, and O'Brien, Ensigns Tate and Richardson.—311 men.
7th Durham Rifles (City of Durham)—Captains Moncks, S. Rowlandson, and Wilkin, Lieutenants Robson, Smith, and Tiplady, Ensigns Towler and Allan, Chaplain Rev. G. M. Balmer, and Dr. Tyler.—200 men.
3rd Durham (South Shields) Artillery—Captains Wilson and Salmond, Lieutenants Stevenson, Watson, and Pike.—About 150 men.
4th Durham (Hartlepool) Artillery—Captains W. J. Young (commanding) and Oldham, Lieutenants Belk, Holmes, and Appleby.—110 men, and 20 band. Total, 1,309.

The entire number on the ground was about 2,800, all told.

About half-past three o'clock Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers of the United Kingdom, accompanied by Lord Durham in the uniform of a Lord-Lieutenant, Colonel Roche, Inspector of Volunteers for the Northern District, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawks, commanding 3rd Administrative Battalion Durham Rifles, Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Newcastle Artillery, and Captain and Adjutant Taylor, arrived on the ground, and the whole force of volunteers received him with a general salute. The gallant inspecting officer proceeded to put the miniature army through a series of evolutions, having for their object the representation of a body of infantry and artillery engaged in defending itself against an enemy in the field. This part of the programme was particularly imposing, and the peculiar beauty of the scenic surroundings added much to the impressive effect of the mimic battle. The sham fight over, the officers commanding corps were called to the front, and addressed.

Colonel Erskine said it had been a pleasure to him that day to have the opportunity of inspecting, as a whole, the various corps belonging to the county of Durham. He considered them a very fine force indeed. Not only that, but most of the corps had undoubtedly attained an advanced stage of military efficiency. In some there was room for improvement; some did not stand as steadily in the ranks as he could have wished. Many of the men were following the Lord-Lieutenant with their eyes as he passed along the line in front and rear, and even turned round to look at him. That was altogether wrong. In marching past the officers did not take up distance properly, and that was a mistake that ought to be avoided. Another point which he wished to allude to was in the matter of skirmishing. There had not been sufficient readiness in taking up position in front when the order to extend as skirmishers was given, and again when they had to retire. But for all that he thought he had good reason to be satisfied with the way in which the force assembled had acquitted itself. Most of the manœuvres had been performed with a very great deal of precision. The way in which the evolutions had been performed reflected credit on those who had the charge of their instruction. There was only one way to attain efficiency in military matters, steady attention to parades of battalions. The gallant officer concluded his address by saying that the force was one which the Earl of Durham, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, might be proud to command.

The various corps marched off the ground, after partaking of refreshments specially provided for them.

THE FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.)

A change comes over the fashions this month, with the opening of a new season. At the present moment this change is not perceptible in the toilets that are seen in wear, but if we enter any warehouse of *hautes nouveautes* we shall find quite a stock of materials for the autumn. The greatest novelty (like most novelties, an old fashion revived) is shot silk. All the new glace silks are shot; bright pink and black, brown and gold, orange and dark green are amongst the favourite tints for dresses to wear in the daytime, and for the evening there is quite a series of soft colours, blue and white, mauve, green and rosecolour and white—very brilliant and remarkably pretty by gaslight. Dresses of this kind are generally trimmed with black guipure or Chantilly lace, and with a delicate passementerie ornament and crimped fringe of both colours of the silk. Brocaded silks are also prepared in great numbers for autumn and winter dresses. A favourite style for a walking dress is a small brocaded pattern in violet, green, Bismark, or any other colour upon a black ground. Then there are brocaded silks of two shades of one colour, the brocaded pattern being light and the ground dark. This is especially pretty in the rich golden shades of brown called Bismark, and also in violet and grey. Though chined silks are quite as fashionable, they are not so effective as those with the brocaded patterns, and always look rather muddled. Stripes suit gored dresses so well that they are not likely to be abandoned as yet for some time. The fashionable style is a wide stripe. Grey and white equal stripes look particularly well—far better than the black and white, which form too hard a contrast. For a somewhat short figure stripes are remarkably becoming, and we recommend white and grey stripes as extremely ladylike. In *fantaisie* we see stripes also, as well as brocaded and chined materials, and many self-coloured ones. The Bismark colour does not seem likely to lose its prestige this autumn, if we judge by the many specimens of that colour which appear in the series of new dresses for the opening season. Poplins, cretonnes, linseys, and alpacas are most of them of a rich brown tint; violet is also a favourite colour; felt, iron, and all shades of grey are, as usual, conspicuous among the merino and cashmere dresses. They will be particularly sought after next winter, and trimmed with cross-strips and pipings of coloured poult-de-soie. But we are anticipating; all this month *demisaison* toilets will be worn, and we need not think of preparing for winter until October is here.

Coloured silk blond now forms one of the prettiest trimmings used for bonnets. It is blue, pink, maize, green, mauve, or Bismark brown, according to the colour of the bonnet. Metallic foliage, acorns, berries, and golden aigrettes are all fashionable for trimming both bonnets and hats. Coronets of flowers or foliage are upon bonnets as they would be upon the head for a ball coiffure. A Dubarry bonnet, of a small round shape, of white tulle, dotted with crystal beads, is ornamented with a coronet of mauve and white lilies of the valley. The strings are of mauve-coloured riband, edged with white blond. A long veil of mauve-coloured tulle falls at the back. A small fanchon of white tulle, arranged in narrow bouillons, is trimmed with a bow formed of nine loops of narrow green riband, finished off with crystal grelots. A bunch of violets is placed on the top, and a small bandeau of the same inside. Lappets of white tulle, edged with blond, are fastened in front with a few violets. A bonnet of Limack-coloured crape is trimmed with a garland of golden brown metallic foliage, with bold berries. Tulle lappets are fastened by a spray of the same. Veil of brown tulle. A fanchon of pleated rose-coloured tulle is edged round with a crimped silk fringe, headed with white crystal beads. A garland of brown-tinted leaves is placed on the left side, and droops at the back. The strings are of rose-coloured tulle. A brown straw hat, with a slightly turned-up brim; a brown tulle veil is arranged in a torsade round the crown, and fastened with an aigrette of golden wheatears. The ends of the veil fall in long lappets at the back. A white straw hat is dotted with black beads, and edged with a fringe of straw gimp balls and beads. One large rose, with buds and foliage, is fastened on one side with links of straw. Leghorn hats are simply trimmed with black riband and a garland of roses, or of blue cornflowers. Others of the *beret* shape are crossed with narrow strips of black velvet riband. A bunch of field flowers and wheatears is placed on one side.

NEWCASTLE WORKING MEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening the recently-organised Newcastle Working Men's Constitutional Association held a conversazione and public meeting in the Music Hall, Nelson-street. The Duke of Northumberland had been announced to take the chair, but in consequence of the decease of his father, Lord Ravensworth, as president of the association, presided. On the platform were also Mr John Hodgson Hinde, Mr Nathaniel Clayton, Mr C. D Stanton, Dr. Gregson, Mr M'Kelvin, the Rev. Robert Thompson, Mr Robert Eadie, jun., Mr Luya, Mr Marr, Mr Hawthornthwaite, &c. After a specially engaged choir had sung "Rule Britannia,"

The Chairman said the national air they had just heard had for many many years never been sung without stirring the spirit of Englishmen. He met the Constitutional Association willingly that evening by their own invitation. He had expected indeed when he had first heard of the meeting that they would have had the pleasure and honour of seeing as the chairman the leading personage in the northern counties, the present Duke of Northumberland, who had expressed his sympathy with the object that meeting had in view, and with the object of that association which had elected him (the speaker) its president. (Hear, hear.) He greatly regretted the necessity of the Duke's absence. It might be asked what was the object of their meeting that evening. It was to attempt to give some effect to the association recently formed. The object of that association he could not better describe than they themselves had described it in the second rule. By that rule he found that the objects of the association were to unite the friends of constitutional principles in opposing the encroachments of democracy upon the privileges of the people and the prerogative of the Crown, and to return to Parliament such members as would represent their principles. (Applause.) He was not responsible for the wording of that resolution. He even could not say that it was strictly correct in its description. Although the members of the association were yet limited, he could see no reason for not expecting a material and rapid increase. He felt some embarrassment in addressing that audience. Ordinarily, he had been in the habit of addressing large assemblies of the people, and recommended to their notice the very principles he stood there to advocate. He had not altogether failed in those efforts, for he had had the honour to represent for years some of the largest constituencies in the kingdom. Now they were met to declare their attachment to the principles of the British Constitution. All who had studied political economy and historical questions knew that there were three kinds of government, namely a monarchy in its most simple form, with the absolute uncontrolled power placed in the sovereign; an oligarchy conducted by the nobles of the highest station; and a pure democracy, now called a republic. Each of those forms had advocates in times past. But no form of Government on earth could compare with that adopted in England. The reason of that was that it was not the product of any one intellect, or one age. It had been produced by the wisdom of some men chs, and by the folly and blindness of others. It was due to the conflicts of opinion between parties. It was due to a combination of events which had extended throughout a period of thousands of years. It was due to a conflict between privilege and prerogative. It was, above all, due to that bold and ineradicable spirit of liberty which had ever distinguished the British people. The origin of the British constitution dated from Alfred the Great. The noble lord then went on to show how much the revolution of 1688, and the Bill of Rights had to do with laying the foundation of our present liberties. In alluding to the prerogative of the Crown, he instanced its right to make war, and trusted that the proposed expedition to chastise a barbarian horde would result in adding to the honour of England. He also alluded to the subject of the education of the working classes, and the benefits to be derived from a national though unsectarian system of education. The noble lord also warmly pronounced himself an advocate of the liberty of the press. He would a thousand times over rather submit to occasional license in the public press of the country than see it gagged. In conclusion, his lordship warned his audience against certain pernicious failings of trades' unions. He also complained of certain misstatements of certain London newspapers in reference to his late speech on restrictive voting, and contradicted the statement that he had advocated the combining of Tynemouth and Berwick in one constituency. What he had advocated was that Morpeth and Berwick should be combined. His lordship sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr Robert Eadie, jun., chairman of the Executive Committee, then read an inaugural address. In it he alluded to the growth of the constitution, to the revolution of 1688, and the excitement experienced in 1830. It was quite apparent the people ought to be trusted with political power. They were Constitutionalists, Liberal-Conservatives, Liberals, for Liberalism had wisely observed the Conservative element in all things, had aided the reform of the constitution, and had assisted in taking the fetters from industry and making the country glorious and free. Conservatives because they would not lose what their fathers had gained, but would conserve the liberties so nobly won. But he would discourage secret voting. They had to stem the tide of levelling democracy, to see that the union of Church and State be maintained. The address also warmly eulogised Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli as statesmen, and Lord Ravensworth as a ripe scholar. He thought Lord Stanley the most promising statesman of the day, though he unfortunately had not his father's eloquence. Clear of brain and firm of purpose, he candidly admitted he knew of no one competent to take his place. But, after all, the man to whom they owed the greatest obligation was Mr Disraeli. He found the Conservative party disorganised, and rallied it. The address concluded by bidding the people not to expect a millenium as the result of the Reform Bill. (Applause.)

Mr Hodgson Hinde briefly adverted to his connection with the cause of Conservatism during many years, and expressed his willingness on any future occasion to aid the objects of the association.

Mr Hawthornthwaite also spoke at some length, after which,

Mr Luya proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr Hodgson Hinde, who both responded.

The meeting then separated. During the evening the Chairman read a letter just received from the Duke of Northumberland, expressive of sympathy with the objects of the association.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT ST. HILDA'S COLLIERY, SOUTH SHIELDS.

16 PERSONS JAMMED IN THE SHAFT.

On Wednesday night an accident, which for a time threatened to be fraught with serious and alarming results, occurred at St. Hilda's Pit, South Shields. It appears that between five and six o'clock, as the men working on the day shift were being drawn to bank, the cage, while being drawn up with 16 men and boys in it, suddenly became jammed in the shaft. The engineman, as soon as he found the check upon the ascending cage, with great presence of mind immediately stopped the engine, and procured the assistance of four men—Robt. Cousins, Thomas Robson, James Robinson, and William Owen—who descended the shaft by means of a "chair" to ascertain the cause of the accident. It was then found that the "skeating" at the sides of the shaft had given way, and thrown the cage out of gear. Before the engine could be stopped the cage had become broken, and had got completely jammed in the shaft by the shattered skeating. The poor men in the cage were in a dreadful state of alarm, as every moment they expected to be hurled along with the broken cage to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of some 20 or 30 fathoms. Four of the inmates of the cage were found to be injured about the head and back by the fragments of the shattered skeating. One poor fellow had a very narrow escape of being killed, for on the relief party going down they found him hanging out of the cage by his legs. After some trouble, Cousins and the others succeeded in releasing the cage so that it could be lowered down the shaft, which was safely done, and the men were brought to bank by the Harton shaft, there being a communication between the St. Hilda and Harton pits. The injured men are Thomas Johnson, John Bewicke, and William Brown, who were taken to their homes in a cart, and their wounds, which were fortunately not of a serious nature, attended to. Soon after the occurrence of the accident most alarming reports were spread about Shields, and considerable excitement prevailed until the real nature of the accident became known.

NEWCASTLE AND NEWCASTLE GAS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Company was held on Wednesday, at the offices of the company, Neville-street, the chairman, Mr John Clayton, presiding.

The secretary of the company, Mr W. Hardie, read the report, which stated as follows:—The gross receipts for the year amount to £57,906 1s 10d, and the expenditure to £45,988 13s 3d, leaving a balance of £11,917 8s 7d, from which the directors recommend dividends for the half year ending on the 30th of June of £3 10s per cent. upon A stock, and £1 4s 6d upon B stock, which, with the intermediate payments made in February last, will make the dividends for the year 6½ per cent. upon A stock, and £2 5s 6d per cent. on B stock. The balance of £607 8s 7d the directors propose to carry to the further reduction of the estimated loss by the strike of the preceding year, and the consequent disarrangement of the works. The deficiency in the balance of profit is caused partly by the high price of coal last year, and partly by the defective working arrangements arising from the adverse circumstances above alluded to. It will be satisfactory, however, to the shareholders to know that the works are now in an efficient state to meet the present demand, more gas being manufactured than at any former corresponding period, whilst the cost of production, as compared with the last few years, is diminished. The gas is also supplied in a satisfactory state of purity, the quantity of sulphur being considerably within the maximum allowed by the Act of Parliament. Under the direction of Mr Robert Douglas, the new manager, alterations and additions are being carried out in the works, which, when completed, will enable the company to meet the increased demands of the approaching winter with satisfaction to the public, and advantage to the company. The directors have purchased an appropriate site at the Redheugh, Gateshead, opposite the present works, preparatory to the establishment of a branch work on the south side of the Tyne when found necessary.

The Chairman said he did not know there was much to add to the report for the information of the shareholders. There had been an increase in the capital of the company, and a sum of £5,529 had been expended in an extension of street mains. This was a large amount, but the great increase in the consumption rendered it absolutely necessary. He believed that during the last two years the increase of customers had been from 9,400 to 11,400. A sum of £17,600 had also been expended in the enlargement and improvement of the works, which, at the commencement of last year, were in anything but a satisfactory condition, in fact so much so, that they were not able to meet the requirements of their Act of Parliament. The whole of the expenditure connected with the works, and the extension of the mains was £23,000, of which £2,600 had been spent in the purchase of property. At the proper time an increase of stock would be made by the erection of supplemental works on the south or Gateshead side of the river, but before any steps were taken the shareholders would be called together to sanction the increase of capital necessary. He begged to move "That the report and accounts now presented be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year on the A stock, and of £1 4s per cent. for the half-year on the B stock, be now declared; and that the same be payable by warrant to the shareholders on the 16th of this month."

Mr Anderson seconded the motion, which was declared carried.

The Chairman said he had next to submit a motion that the following gentlemen be re-elected directors:—Messrs Matthew Anderson, Joseph Kimpster, F. Staniford, Wm. Douglas, W. Brown, W. Kimpster, Thos. Hedley, and Benjamin Plummer. It had been his intention to retire from office this year, but considering that the affairs of the company were in a somewhat transitory state, he would, if the shareholders thought proper, remain another year with them.

Mr Douglas proposed the addition of Mr Clayton's name, which was carried, and the chairman's resolution adopted.

Messrs R. White and Thos. Richardson were re-elected auditors.

The meeting then terminated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLOWER SHOWS OF THE DISTRICT.

TOW LAW.

This annual show came off on Saturday last, and proved a complete success. The show was held in a field at the back of Messrs Attwood's iron works, and was thronged with pleasure-seekers all the afternoon, dancing being actively kept up to the excellent strains of the Tow Law brass band, under the able leadership of Mr James Mackintosh. The fruits and vegetables were remarkably good, and the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prizes.

LONGHIRST.

This flower show was held on Tuesday at Longhirst, on the grounds of the Rev. Edward Lawson, of Longhirst Hall. The exhibition took place in a large marquee, and the flowers were formed into a pyramid round the centre pole, and a very pretty effect it had. Benches were fitted up all round the inner circumference of the marquee on which vegetables, butter, and other articles were exhibited. The beautiful pleasure grounds and gardens of Mr Lawson were thrown open to the visitors to the show, which was in itself a treat rarely enjoyed. Among the many things which attracted admiration in the show was a very tasteful device by Mr J. Noble, gardener to the president of the society, the Rev. E. Lawson, which was composed of flowers and bouquets, the whole being very ingeniously watered by a small fountain in the centre. The small hand bouquets were unusually rich and tastefully arranged, and the prize given by Mrs Lawson for those was won by Mr John Jackson. A book, given by the Misses Lawson, for children belonging to Longhirst School, brought some very nicely arranged bouquets of wild flowers to the show, and was won by T. Shell, of Pegswood. The show of hollyhocks was good, the flowers being full and rich in colour and variety. The gladioli show was a capital one, Mr Hetherington of Netherwitton, deservedly carrying off the prize for some spikes of lovely flowers. The whole stock exhibited was of first-rate quality. In the afternoon tea was served up to a large company in an ante-tent, and to add to the many charms of the show the Bedlington brass band was stationed at a music stand and discoursed sweet music all day, and lent its aid at a ball which was held in the evening. Messrs T. Fenwick, of Netherwitton; John Carr, of Brinkburn Priory; and Mr Robson, of Cresswell, acted as judges.

SUNDERLAND.

On Monday, the first flower show of the Sunderland Amateurs' Floral and Horticultural Society was held in the Central Hall, John Street. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, &c., and the exhibition of plants and flowers, which was strictly confined to amateurs, was exceedingly creditable to them. A very neatly got up floral design was shown by Mr George Bradford. Amongst the successful competitors were—Messrs Blacklock, Chapman, T. H. Campbell, W. Hardy, J. Lowe, — Humphrey, J. H. Hall, and R. Greenhow. Some very fine plants were sent by Mr Harrison and Mr Spence, of Darlington, for exhibition. The show of fruits and vegetables, though not large was very good. The attendance of visitors was numerous.

BACKWORTH.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Backworth and East Holywell Floral and Horticultural Society took place on Saturday last. The show was held in a large field closely adjoining Backworth Colliery, and was upon the whole a great success. The show ground had all the appearance of a country fair—nut barrows, shooting galleries, hostelries *al fresco*, height and weight machines, &c., being spread all over the ground. The Seaton Delaval Saxhorn Band played a variety of airs to numerous groups of dancers, and a stringed band from Newcastle, under the leadership of Mr Spoor, played the Terpischorean music at a grand ball held in the evening. Among the visitors we recognised the Misses Taylor, Earsdon; Mrs Hurst, Tynemouth; Henry Richardson, Esq., and party, Backworth; Dr. Heslop, Mr and Mrs James Hunter and party; G. B. Forster, &c. The judges were Mr John Jackson, Mr Jeremiah Hall, Mr Milthorpe, Mr Lawson, and Mr Gavin Thompson. We append some of the principal prize takers:—Open class—Messrs H. May, J. Harland, T. Raine, W. Codling, H. Guy, R. Scott, T. Hutton, T. Flowdy, G. Rutherford, J. Landreth, J. Robson, and J. Simmons. Cottage class—Messrs G. Laws, J. Robson, M. Tapp, J. Hutchinson, T. Harrison, W. Huddleson, S. F. Boggon, T. Hedley, and J. Hedley. Amateur class—Messrs Sanderson, Landreth, Oliver, Young, Slater, Hutchinson, Rutherford, T. Oliver, Cummins, Fairless, and Robson. Farmers' class—Messrs Urwin, Hetherington, and R. Urwin.

BLAYDON AND STELLA.

An exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables was held on Monday in a field belonging to Mr Ald. Cowen, M.P., adjoining Stella Hall, in connection with the Blaydon and Stella Society; but it did not pass off with that degree of success which its merits deserved on account of the unpropitious state of the weather. We have to express our unqualified approbation of the dahlias, cut roses, asters, hollyhocks, gladioli and fuschias. Mr L. Hurst, of Blaydon, and Mr Wm. Scott were the principal prize takers in the flower and plant department (open to the counties of Durham and Northumberland). They also figured well in the local cottagers' class. Mr Thomas Atkinson, of Winlaton, took the silver-plated teapot for a dozen dahlias of dissimilar blooms; Mr Thomas Wailes being second. Mr Thomas Jeavons took honours for hollyhocks; and Mr Thomas Landreth, of Killingworth, for roses. Mr Thomas Fellows, Mr Robert Clarke, Mr R. Atkinson, Mr Cowen, Mr Landreth, Mr A. Graham, Mr Joseph Henderson, Mr George Wilson, Mr John Clint, Mr George Hedworth, were amongst those who distinguished themselves in the floricultural line. Mr R. Atkinson's pansies, piccotees, and carnations; Mr Cowen's cut roses and Mr Joseph Henderson's cockscombs were especially noticeable for their freshness, beauty and good points. The vegetables were remarkable for size and quality,—Mr G. Hand's kidney potatoes, Mr Joseph Henderson's cucumbers, and Mr T. Daglish's cauliflowers being conspicuous. The products of Pomona were fine and good. Mr George Wilson's raspberries, Mr R. Armstrong's gooseberries and red currants, and Mr Joseph Haswell's kitchen apples were meritorious—the first for richness; the second for weight; and third for utility. The Blaydon Volunteer Corps Band, under the direction of Mr Thoburn, played a suitable selection of pieces, and the show was one which the society may regard with satisfaction, and which competitors and the people of the neighbourhood must accept as auguring well. The judges were—Mr Geo. Marr, gardener to Mr Silvertop, Minsteracres; Mr Wm. Henderson, gardener to Mr John Cowen, of Blaydon Burn; Mr John Smith, gardener to Mr Ald. Cowen, Stella Hall; Mr Matthew Bates, of Blaydon Burn.

PANDON DENE.

Pandon Dene, hitherto unenviably notorious as to its questionable salubrity, has often been maligned and quoted as one of the most unhealthy parts of Newcastle. It would seem matters are now progressing more favourably. Pandon Dene boasts a "floral and horticultural society," and this society held its exhibition on Monday, at the east end of Ellison-place (kindly granted by Mrs Gibson), in a tent erected for the purpose. There was a very good display, and what was shown was extremely good, and the judges, Messrs Balfour and Matthew Henderson, had, indeed, a difficult task in making the awards. Delicate-hued piccotees, beautifully-bloomed dahlias, excellently arranged bouquets, and a capital show of stocks, fruit, and vegetables, all the produce of the Dene, were displayed in the tent, as the result of the labours of the enterprising secretary, Mr William Hornby. A splendid device, exhibited by Mr Brooks, professed cook, Bulmer-street, Gallowgate, took the first prize, and which gained the admiration of all, was most beautifully got up, and represented a gentleman's mansion, with all the necessary out-offices, &c., attached to it, and with a beautiful flower-studded avenue leading to the front of the hall; also, the second prize device, which was beautifully got up, and consisted of the many different grasses of the country, was much admired, and for which Mr Ralph Hall took the prize. The Newcastle District Foresters' Band, under the leadership of Mr William Ure, attended, and discoursed some excellent music, to the utmost satisfaction of the large attendance of visitors; and in the evening a ball was held, Mr Thos. Graham officiating as master of the ceremonies. The following is the judges award:—

PLANTS.

Best 6 Miscellaneous Plants—1. J. Armstrong; 2. Ralph Hall; 3. H. Hogarth.
Best 3 Fuschias—1. John Armstrong; 2. Ralph Hall; 3. Henry Hogarth.
Best Single Dark Fuschia—1. Ralph Hall; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best Single Light Fuschia—1. Thomas Smith; 2. John Armstrong.
Best 2 Scarlet Geraniums—1. Ralph Hall; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best Pot of Spotted Lilliums—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Ralph Hall.
Best Pot of White Lilliums—1. Thomas Smith; 2. Ralph Hall.
Best Petunia (double)—1. John Armstrong; 2. Ralph Hall.
Best Petunia (single)—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best Two Balsams—1. Henry Hogarth.

FLOWERS.

Best 12 Dahlias (8 dissimilars)—1. John Armstrong; 2. William Hornby.
Best Six Dissimilar Dahlias—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. John Weddle.
Best Three Fancy Dahlias—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Henry Hogarth.
Best Self Dahlia — 1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Thomas Smith.
Best Fancy Dahlia—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. William Johnson.
Best 12 Globe Asters—1. Francis Graham; 2. John Phillips.
Best 12 Quilled Asters—1. J. Marr, jun.; 2. John Weddle; 3. Wm. Hornby.
Best 12 French Marigolds—1 Henry Hogarth.
Best 6 French Marigolds—1. Francis Graham; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best 12 African Marigolds—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Wm. Hornby.
Best 6 African Marigolds—1. Ralph Hall; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best 6 Pansies—1. James Weddle.
Best Three Spikes Gladiolus—1. Ralph Hall; 2. Thomas Smith.
Best Six Trusses Verbenas—1. Thomas Smith; 2. Ralph Hall.
Best Three German Stocks—1. Francis Graham; 2 J. Marr, sen.
Best Six Piccotees—1. J. Marr, jun.; 2. H. Hogarth; 3. J Marr, sen.
Best Six Carnations—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Joshua Marr, sen.
Best Six Bottles of Cut Flowers—1. John Armstrong; 2. Thomas Smith.
Best Bouquet of Flowers—1. Ralph Hall; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best Device (not to exceed 4ft)—1. William Brooks; 2. Ralph Hall.

FRUIT.

Best Six Dessert Apples—1. Robert Nichol; 2. James Weddle.
Best Six Baking Apples—1. Francis Graham; 2. John Weddle.
Best Six Pears—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. John Weddle.
Best Plate Gooseberries—1. Joshua Marr, jun; 2, J. Marr, sen.
Best Plate Red or Black Currants—1. John Weddle.

VEGETABLES.

Best Six Onions—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. William Hornby.
Best Three Leeks—1. William Johnson; 2. Henry Hogarth.
Best Three Turnips—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. Robert Nichol.
Best Three Carrots—1. Henry Hogarth.
Best Two Scotch Cabbage—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. John Phillips.
Best Two Savoys—1. John Phillips; 2 William Johnson.
Best Two Red Cabbage—1. John Armstrong.
Best Three Parsnips—1. Henry Hogarth; 2. William Johnson.
Best Two Cauliflowers—1. Henry Hogarth.
Best Three Beet Root—1. Henry Hogarth.
Best Twelve Pods Beans—1. Ralph Hall.
Best Dish Peas—1. William Hornby.
Best Three Heads Celery—1. Henry Hogarth.

OPEN CLASS.

Best 12 Dahlias—1. Mr Gaffick; 2. J. Marr, jun.; 3. Mr Phillips.
Best 6 Carnations—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Robert Slater.
Best 6 Piccotees—1. Joshua Marr, jun.; 2. Robert Slater.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Saturday was quite a gala day at Shotley Bridge. The rural drowsiness characteristic of that village was supplanted by bustle and hilarity. The occasion of it all was the holding of the annual floral *fete* of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society, which was the eighteenth held by that institution. Year after year the influence of this association has steadily increased, and the competitive spirit it has infused into all grades of florists for miles around, from the humble cottager to the artistic professional, is truly wonderful. This being considered, we were not astonished that the exhibition of this year should have been so far in advance both in point of quality and quantity to any previous one. As usual, the show was held in Low Waskerley Park (kindly granted by T. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall), and notwithstanding that the weather was excessively warm, and that a thundercloud was hovering about, large numbers of people flocked to the field from the villages contiguous to Shotley Bridge. It was estimated that upwards of 2,000 persons were present, amongst whom there were—Thomas Wilson, Esq., J.P., and party; Annandale Town, Esq., J.P., Allansford; Rev. F. B. Thompson, president of the society, and Mrs Thompson; C. Wilson, Esq., and Mrs Wilson, Shotley Park; Mrs and Miss Cook; Mrs Young; Miss Wallace; Jonathan Priestman, Esq.; W. Ritson, Esq., and family; Jacob Ritson, Esq., Whinnethy; J. Renton, Esq.; Dr W. M. Renton; J. Annandale, Esq., and Mrs J. Annandale; A. Annandale, Esq., and Mrs A. Annandale, &c., &c. Of course the first place visited on entering the park was the spacious tent which contained the productions for competition, the inside of which was tastefully decorated with "blooming heather" and holly. Beneath the decorations was a large table, running from one end of the tent to the other, laden with some splendid fuschias, geraniums, exotic plants, petunias, hand bouquets, &c., and about the centre was hanging a chaste garland, the handiwork of Mr J. Paton, gardener to T. Wilson, Esq. The extreme end of the tent was allotted to the same gentleman, who produced, merely for decoration, some of the noblest specimens of the fuschia and geranium that eye could look upon. The society having this year lengthened their boundary, the entries were considerably augmented, consequently the competition was much keener. This was also the case in the contention for the best extra prize—a silver tea service—given by the society for the best six gladioli, there being a most fascinating display. This prize had been obtained three years in succession by Mr John Brown, Shotley Bridge, but he had this year to take a second place, as the superior spikes of Mr George Wailes, Marley Hill, were declared the victors. A basket of delicious fruit offered for competition by Mr J. Powell, gardener to J. Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove, attracted considerable attention, and was universally admired. Our space will not admit of us particularising further the excellencies of the show, suffice it to say, that in some things the great Auckland show would not have been a successful rival, and the committee and the excellent secretaries—Messrs A. Houliston and R. Hall—were in a measure repaid by its unprecedented success. The judges were Mr S. Nairn, nurseyman and seedsman, Newcastle; Mr Stephenson, gardener to Messrs Carr and Co., Roseworth; Mr Lee, Saltwell Dene, Gateshead; and subjoined is the result of their adjudication:—

OPEN CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Four Fuschias (dissimilar)—1 James Powell, gardener to A. Annandale, Esq., Shotley Bridge; 2 John Paton, gardener to Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall; 3 Mr Wm. Wilson, Tanfield.
Two Pots of Liliums, do—1 J. Powell; 2 G. Marr, gardener to H. C. Silvertop, Esq., Minsteracres; 3 John Paton.
Three Exotic Plants, in bloom do—1 J. Powell; 2 John Paton; 3 G. Marr.
Bouquet of Cut Flowers, not more than 2 feet wide—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Paton.
Three Balsams—1 J. Powell; 2 Geo. Lamb, gardener to A. Town, Esq., Allansford.
Three Scarlet Geraniums, in pots—1 J. Powell; 2 John Paton; 3 G. Marr.
Two Fuschias, dissimilar—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Paton; 3 H. Elsom, Benfieldside.
Six Phloxes, do—1 J. Paton; 2 J. Powell; 3 M. Thompson, Snows Green.
Twelve Dahlias, do—1 J. Powell; 2 Joseph Robinson, Shotley Spa; 3 Thomas Battensby, Fellside; 4 William Watson.
Twelve Hollyhock Blooms, do—1 J. Powell; 2 William Watson.
Twelve French Asters—1 J. Powell; 2 Charles Mosley, Shotley Bridge; 3 G. Marr.
Six Stocks—1 W. Watson; 2 G. Lamb; 3 Wm Surtees, Newlands.
Three Pots Achimines, dissimilar—1 John Dodd, gardener to Charles Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park; 2 J. Paton; 3 G. Marr.
Twelve Globe Asters—1 Thomas Battensby; 2 William Watson.
Six Decorative Plants—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Paton; 3 John Dodd.
Eight Stands of Verbenas, 8 varieties, &c.—1 J. Paton; 2 T. Battensby.
Eight stands of Cut Flowers—1 M. Thompson; 2 James Powell; 3 J. Dodd.
Four Gladiolus (dissimilar)—1 Wm. Watson; 2 T. Battensby.
Two Petunias in pots, do—1 J. Paton; 2 J. Dodd.
Six Roses, do—1 T. Battensby; 2 George Wailes, Marley Hill.
Three Zonale Geranium do—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Paton; 3 C. Mosley.
Six Penstemons do—1 W. Barron, Highgate; 2 W. Watson; 3 F. B. Thompson.
Two Coxcombs—1 J. Powell.
Six Herbaceous Plants (dissimilar)—1 Rev. F. B. Thompson; 2 M. Thompson; 3 W. Barron.

FRUITS.

Basket of Fruits—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Paton; 3 Wm. Watson.
Bunch of Black Grapes, flavoured—1 C. Mosley; 2 G. Marr; 3 J. Dodd.
Bunch of White Grapes, do—1 George Marr; 2 James Powell.
Best Melon—1 J. Robinson; 2 W. Watson.

VEGETABLES.

Four Heads of Celery, 2 white and 2 red—1 J. Powell; 2 J. Robinson; 3 Thomas Elsdon, Black Hedley.
Brace of Cucumbers—1 J. Robinson; 2 J. Powell; 3 R. Henderson, gardener to A. Annandale, Esq., View Field.
Three Roots of Beet—1 G. Lamb; 2 J. Powell, 3 W. Surtees.
Six Kidney Potatoes—1 W. Watson; 2 W. Surtees; 3 R. Hall.
Six Round Potatoes—1 George Bowe, Consett; 2 Wm. Surtees.
Two Cauliflowers—1 G. Marr; 2 T. Battensby; 3 Ralph Kirsop, Pontop Pike.
Thirty-six Pods of Peas—1 J. Robinson; 2 R. Hall.
Twenty-four Pods of Kidney Beans—1 J. Robinson; 2 J. Dodd.
Two Red Cabbage—1 J. Paton; 2 Wm. Wilson, Cutler's Hall; 3 J. Moor, Low Waskerley.
Twelve Summer Onions—1 J. Robinson; 2 George Lamb.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Given by the Society.

For the Best Six Gladiolus (dissimilar)—An Electro-plated Silver Seapot, Sugar Basin, and Cream Ewer—1 George Wailes; 2 an Electro-plated Silver Coffee Pot—2 J. Brown, Shotley Bridge; 3 a set of Tea China—J. Robinson; 4 a Tray—J. Paton.
Best Twelve British Ferns, in pots—1 J. Dodd; 2 W. Barron; 3 G. Marr.
Best Twenty-four Wild Flowers, correctly named—Henry Surtees, Edmondbyers.

AMATEURS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Two Fuschias (dissimilar)—1 John Brown; 2 Charles Mosley.
Two Scarlet Geraniums, in pots—1 J. Brown; 2 George Brown, Shotley Bridge.
Twelve French Asters—1 Rev. F. B. Thompson.
Twelve Globe Asters—1 Rev. F. B. Thompson; 2 Chas. Mosley.
Six Stands of Cut Flowers—1 John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge; 2 Rev. F. B Thompson.
Twelve French Marigolds—1 R. Henderson; 2 J. Robinson.
Six Stands of Verbenas, six varieties—1 James Robson, Slaley.
Two Balsams—1 M. Redshaw, Shotley Bridge; 2 George Brown.
One Fuschia—1 G. Brown; 2 J. Brown.
Six Hollyhock Blooms—1 C. Mosley; 2 T. Battensby; 3 Rev. F. B. Thompson.
Four Stocks—1 George Parker, Edmondbyers; 2 J. Brown.
One Petunia in pot—1 C. Mosley.
Twelve Pansies (dissimilar)—1 T. Battensby; 2 Wm. Watson.
Six Phloxes do—1 T. Battensby; 2 Rev. F. B. Thompson.
Three Gladiolus do—1 J. Robson; 2 G. Rowe; 3 R. Fell.

FRUITS.

Six Pears, flavoured—1 W. Watson; 2 C. Mosley.
Six Kitchen Apples—1 W. Watson; 2 C. Mosley.
Six Dessert Apples—1 C. Mosley; 2 J. Moor.
Pint of Gooseberries, flavoured—1 R. Fell; 2 Rev. F. B. Thompson.
Pint of Black Currants—1 Middleton Redshaw; 2 G. Bowe.
Pint of Red Currants—1 Middleton Redshaw; 2 R. Henderson.

VEGETABLES.

Six Kidney and Six Round Potatoes—1 J. Brown
Two Early Cabbages—1 G. Bowe; 2 J. Brown
Three Early Turnips—1 G. Bowe; 2 R. Hall
Three Carrots—1 G. Bowe; 2 C. Mosley
Three Parsnips—1 W. Smith, Shotley Bridge; 2 Thos. Battensby
Thirty-six Pods of Peas—1 C. Mosley; R. Hall
Twelve Pods of Beans—1 G. Brown; 2 C. Mosley
Four Leeks—1 T. Battensby; 2 C. Mosley
Two Heads of Celery, 1 white, 1 red—1 J. Brown; 2 R. Henderson
Two Cauliflowers—1 G. Parker
Twelve Onions—1 C. Mosley
Three Roots of Beet—1 Rev. F. B. Thompson; 2 George Bowe.

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.

One Light Fuschia—1 W. Brown; 2 H. Elsom
One Scarlet Geranium, in pot—1 W. Brown; 2 H. Elsom
Six French Asters—1 W. Surtees; 2 T. Elsdon
Four Stands of Cut Flowers—1 Wm. Brown; 2 W. Barron
Six French Marigolds—1 W. Surtees; 2 R. Kirsop
Four dahlias (dissimilar)—1 G. Wailes; 2 T. Elsdon; 3 W. Anderson, Mosswood.
One Balsam—1 W. Brown
One Dark Fuschia—1 W. Brown; 2 H. Elsom
Four Stocks—1 W. Brown; 2 R. Kirsop
Three Phloxes (dissimilar)—1 W. Anderson; 2 R. Kirsop
Twelve Pansies do—1 G. Wailes; 2 W. Brown
Three Gladiolus do—1 T. Elsdon
Six Globe Asters—1 W. Brown; 2 T. Elsdon
Three Piccotees, and 3 Carnations—1 G. Wailes; 2 W. Barron.

FRUITS.

Six Pears, flavoured—1 J. Bulman, Ebchester
Six Kitchen Apples—1 John Bulman; 2 W. Surtees
Six Dessert Apples—John Bulman and Wm. Surtees equal
Pint of Gooseberries flavoured—1. Wm. Brown; 2 H. Elsom
Pint of Red Currants flavoured—1 J. Bulman; 2 Wm. Brown

VEGETABLES.

Three Early Turnips—1 R. Kirsop; 2 J. Bulman
Three Carrots—1 John Jameson, Shotley Bridge; 2 Wm. Brown.
Two Early Cabbages—H. Elsom and T. Elsdon
Six Onions, Spring Sown, as grown—1 G. Wailes; 2 T. Elsdon
Three Parsnips—1 T. Elsdon; 2 W. Surtees
Six Kidney and Six Early Round Potatoes—1 T. Pattinson; 2 T. Elsdon
Twelve Pods of Beans—1 W. Brown; 2 W. Wilson
Twenty-four Pods of Peas—Wm. Surtees; 2 Thomas Elsdon.
Three Leeks—1 T. Pattinson; 2 W. Brown
Three Roots of Beet—1 J. Jameson; 2 W. Wilson
One Cauliflower—1 R. Kirsop; 2 J. Bulman
Best Collection of Vegetables—1 T. Elsdon; 2 W. Brown; 3 J. Bulman

EXTRA PRIZES.

Six Heaviest Gooseberries—1 T. Battensby; 2 Charles Mosley.
For the Best Hand Bouquet, best arranged—For Ladies—1 Miss Renton; 2 Mrs Young; 3 Mrs Powell

By Messrs Samuel Finney and Co., Nurserymen, Gateshead.

For the Best Garland of Flowers—A new Spade
For the Second Best do.—A new Rake

By Mr Joshua Lax, Shotley Bridge.

For the Best Set of Phloxes (dissimilar)—A Set of Fancy Garden Tools—T. Elsdon

By Mr George Richardson, Shotley Bridge

For the Second Best do.—A Trouser Piece—Rev. F. B. Thompson

By Mr Nicholas Brown, Shotley Bridge.

For the Third Best do.—Garden Tools to the amount of 5s.—Geo. Bowe.

By Mr Thomas Battensby.

For the Best 12 Pansies six dissimilar—1st prize 12 plants named—R. Kirsop; 2nd prize 6 plants named—Wm. Barron

By Andrew Annandale, Esq.

For the best two Cauliflowers two Cabbages twelve Summer Onions Spring Sown three Leeks and thirty-six Pods of Peas—5 st. Fines Flour—J. Bulman
For the Second best—5 st Maslin—G. Wailes
For the best three turnips three Carrots three Roots of Best twelve Hen Nest Potatoes and twelve Pods of Beans—5 st Fines Flour—J. Jameson
For the Second best—5st Maslin—J. Bulman

Large numbers of the visitors were attracted to a stand in the centre of the park, upon which was the Darlington Brass Band, and were delighted at the excellent manner in which the performers executed their choice programme. A cricket match was also played in the park between the first eleven of the Benfieldside and the first eleven of the Hexham Clubs, which was won easily by the former club. To make the scene more alive and merry there were lots of rings formed, in which the youths and maidens took part with considerable zest. At eight o'clock the proceedings were brought to a close by a short address from the Rev. F. B. Thompson, in the course of which he complimented the committee upon the success of the show of 1867, and gave a word or two of encouragement to the unsuccessful competitors.

POETS' CORNER.

ANGELS EVERYWHERE.

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."
Milton.

A myriad angels hover about this earth below,
And in and out our thresholds their footsteps come and go,
While in our very blindness their forms we do not know.

They sing to us in music, they smile on us in dreams,
They speak to us in echoes the worldly spirit deems
But chirruping of woodbirds and chattering of streams.

They make light in our corners, they purify our air,
They take our hands unconscious, and guide us unaware;
The presence of their ministry is sweetly everywhere.

They sit up in the nursery, and kiss the babes to sleep;
Across the holy hearth-place they join their hands to keep
The light of love undimmed by the tears pained hearts do weep.

They lurk about the sick room, and trace upon the wall
Quaint legends for still musings when twilight shadows fall,
And pleasant thoughts and words they help us to recall.

Then steal they near the bed-side, and hold our passive hands,
And talk to us of strange things that health scarce understands,
Till home-like to the soul grow far-off heavenly lands.

Leisure Hour.

LITERATURE.

TOYS.

While we miss some of the old toys, such as the 'bandoleer,' and the 'tumbling tablets' of forty or fifty years ago, we find a hundred new ones in their place. Among the best are the carved wooden animals, which now comprise nearly all the known quadrupeds, and which are often produced in such excellence as saves them from destruction to which toys are invariably doomed; and the imitation parrots and parroquets, clad in their glorious plumage, and uttering their wild, natural notes at the instigation of their owners. Among mechanical toys, those moved by clockwork are constantly growing more numerous. Rats and mice run round our tables or across the floor of our room, at a rate that deceives even the household cat, who dashes after them and clutches them with teeth and claws. Paddle-wheel and screw vessels navigate our garden-ponds, and even make the passage of the Serpentine from one shore to the other. Carts and waggons travel about with loads of goods, drawn by horses with clock-work inside; frogs leap and croak; kittens run to the milk-saucer and lap; and, for those who have plenty of money to spare, the song-bird is made to perch and flutter its wings, and to carol a melodious ditty.—*Leisure Hour.*

TYROLESE COSTUME.

The wide flat hats were becoming, especially when trimmed with feathers or tassels; but we come upon a whole village wearing, men and women, enormous black chimney-pots of the coarsest make, crushed into half their height. The first I saw more than realised, it caricatured, the most ridiculously wild conception of a shocking bad hat. But what was this to a procession of people all thus hooded! Then came a village in which the old women wore bearskins, like grenadiers; then some with bonnets like large woollen beehives; then some without any covering to the head at all; then some in hats with brims as wide as a flattened umbrella. The hatter who first furnished the popular test of madness must have been suffering from a tour in the Tyrol. Next to hats, most attention is bestowed on belts and braces. The braces were far too large for their purpose, especially as I noticed that, in some instances at least, the menial work supposed to be performed by them was really put upon an inner pair of suspenders. The show braces cover nearly the whole of the chest, and are of a bright green, which contrasts well with the brilliant red of the shirt beneath them. The men all wear breeches open at the knee, which is left bare, the stocking being fastened at the top of the calf. All the men are shaved, the moustache alone being left. A beard is a spectacle in country Tyrol. It seems, moreover, the correct thing for the men to wear their hair cut square over the forehead and long in the neck. The coat is an embroidered jacket.—*Leisure Hour.*

THE INFINITE.

There are two theories with regard to the Infinite. There is, on the one hand, the transcendental notion of the German philosophers, which regards the infinite as one vast positive conception, which must be grasped by the human mind as a whole, in and by itself; not presented in partial views, but complete in its own vastness; transcendent, all embracing, yet a positive conception, and to be thought of as such. On the other hand, there is the view of Locke and his followers, according to which our idea of infinity is partly positive and partly negative. To take an example: Our idea of the infinity of space is made up of two different parts. So much space as the mind can take a view of at once, is so far clear, and a positive conception; but the infinite is still greater. First, then, the idea of so much is positive and clear. Secondly, the idea of greater is also clear, but it is a comparative idea—viz., the idea of so much greater as cannot be comprehended, and this is plainly negative, and not positive. There are, according to this view, in all our ideas of infinity, two parts—a positive part, and a negative, relative, or comparative part, the latter derived from the power which the mind has of continually enlarging its positive idea, and from its consciousness that it can continue this addition for ever, without reaching an end. And here must be noticed a useful distinction laid down by Locke, which seems to go to the root of the whole matter. Whilst showing how in this way we get the relative idea of the infinity—*e. g.*, of space—he denies that we can have any idea of space infinite; we have an idea of the infinity of space, but we have no positive idea of an infinite space. We grasp in thought as much as we please, yet we know that it can be increased by further additions; nor can we ever arrive at an idea so great that nothing more can be added to it in thought. Of all that lies beyond the amount which we can positively conceive in an act of thought, we possess only a relative or negative notion. Yet, though it is called relative or negative, we are not the less really convinced of its existence. Through the trackless fields of its immensity we may travel on in thought, but end there is none that we can find, limit there is none that we can conceive. In any single act of thought we grasp but a portion of the infinity, the rest we know only by its relation to this; but in this way we do know something of it. Relative knowledge is not the same as no knowledge; neither is what is called (though injudiciously) negative thinking synonymous with complete ignorance, as some have supposed.—*The Quiver.*

THE REAL AND IDEAL LIFE.

The ideal life we picture to ourselves in day-dreams is generally setting vivid contrast to the life we really live. Escaping into a world we can create after our own fancy, it is often the antithesis of this. The serious work of Milton's life was political and theological controversy. He was known among his contemporaries as the great heretic and Radical of his time, and was supposed to delight in the distasteful and disturbing labours to which the interests of truth and liberty seemed to call him. But though he lived in the very noise and dust of the battle, his love of sacred song kept the fountain of his feelings fresh and clear. He fought, with all the strength of his nature, for what he believed to be the right, but he kept all its sweetness by converse with poetic themes. Controversy was his duty but poetry was his delight. He did his work with an heroic devotedness, but kept himself from one-sided development by the divine recreation of his muse; and when he had fallen on evil days and evil tongues, he took refuge from them in an ideal world, and refreshed his mind with immortal song. Coming nearer to our own times, we find other examples of the same principle. Lamb's quaint and quiet humour was the escape of a gentle nature from harsh surroundings, and the genial satire and good-humoured mockery which make his essays such fascinating reading are but the antithesis of his serious and sad experience, the flight of his fancy into another sphere to redress the balance of this. He laughs with his readers because he needed a laugh, and could not laugh with himself. He is bright, and airy, and gay in his writings, because he must have some glimpses of life's brighter side, and such glimpses were not given him by experience, for his heavy domestic cares and troubles took all airiness and gaiety out of his life. Almost the same may be said of Hood. His genial laughter came from a suffering soul. His literary labours were the escape of his mind from ill-health and painful experiences into another world. Nor is it violating any propriety to say that, in a very different manner, we owe Mrs Gaskell's writings to the same principle of our nature. It was a home affliction that gave her great powers to the public use. It was as a recreation in the highest sense of the word, as an escape from the great void of a life from which a cherished presence had been taken, that she began that series of exquisite creations which has seemed to multiply the number of our acquaintances, and to enlarge even the circle of our friendships.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Lieutenant Herbert C. A. Brand, R.N., an officer whose name was brought prominently before the public by the inquiry into the recent disturbances in Jamaica and the measures adopted for their suppression, and who was placed on half-pay in consequence of certain letters addressed by him to Mr C. Buxton, M.P., has just been reappointed to the *Irresistible*, 60, screw coastguard-ship at Southampton, for service in tender.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The "Northern Whig" says that several fatal cases of cholera are said to have occurred in Bessbrook, near Newry.

It is stated that the Russian Government have ordered a hundred thousand needle rifles from Messrs Colt and Co. upon the Berdam system. They are to be delivered in two years.

An agitation is on foot at Sheffield among the workmen in one branch of the table-knife trade for an advance, but, judging from the condition of the trade, it is not expected that the advance will be conceded at present.

The sentence of death passed upon Mrs Emma Usher, widow, at the last Maidstone assizes, for the murder, by drowning, of her infant child at Ashford, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Preparations are being made at Hughenden, Bucks, to present an address from the churchwardens, farmers, and other inhabitants of the place, congratulating Mr Disraeli on the passing of the Reform Bill.

The bodies of three lads were found in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Wigan, last week. While playing in a large wash, they were swept in by the passage of a boat and drowned.

Mrs (Longworth) Yelverton sailed from Liverpool for America on Saturday. Her object in visiting the United States is to give a series of readings.

The "Court Journal" states that the Queen of Holland will very shortly visit Queen Victoria. One of our men-of-war is already equipped at Helleveotsleys for the purpose of carrying her Majesty to England, where she will stay for a fortnight.

A gentleman residing in Wribbenhall last week caught an extremely rare moth upon a birch tree in Bewdley Forest, called the Straussus Fagi, or lobster moth. This is one of the most rare specimens of the moth found in England.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—A series of letters and despatches which have passed between the Governments of Great Britain and America since Lord Stanley's accession to the Foreign Office was issued on Saturday. The last of the number is more than three months old.

Some Prussian officers have been sent to Warsaw to instruct Russian officers and sergeants in the handling of the needle gun. It seems, then, that in addition to the American breech-loading rifle adopted by the Russian army, the needle gun is also to be introduced.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The "Times" says advices from Mexico state that Juarez had formed a ministry of public men, professing moderate opinions, with Senor Yglesias as Prime Minister, holding the portfolio of finance. Some persons had arrived at the capital from New York, with a view of treating with Senor Yglesias for the formation of a national bank.

During the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on Monday morning the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were called out as many as ten times to assist in extinguishing fires in various parts of London, exclusive of a false alarm. As usual, the greater part of them occurred in the dead hours of night.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—This royal residence will, in a few days, be invaded by an army of carpenters and painters. The eastern frontage, dull enough in itself, is so much darkened by London smoke, that a little cleansing will be highly desirable, and we are told the interior is none the cleaner for the late Eastern visit.

MISS BATEMAN.—English playgoers will learn with much pleasure that Miss Bateman is about to pay another professional visit to this country. Miss Bateman will commence a *tournee* throughout the English provinces and Ireland and Scotland in October—playing for the most part a round of Shakesperian characters—which will terminate at Christmas.

THE REFORM BANQUET.—The committee of the Reform banquet and *fete* at the Crystal Palace, on the 30th inst., have received authority from a number of members of Parliament and others, authorising them to place their names on the honorary committee. Earl Russell has also sent a letter approving of the demonstration. Mr Bright, M.P., will be present, and address the company.

MR PIERCE BUTLER.—The "New York Herald" announces the death of this gentleman, who, it will be remembered, was formerly the husband of Miss Fanny Kemble, who obtained a divorce. In his political sentiments the deceased was intensely pro-southern. He is described as a man of large erudition, and an agreeable and fluent conversationalist.

NO MORE IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH.—The new Masters' and Servants' Act is welcome, as abolishing one of the last relics of serfage, and will, moreover, put an end to cases of oppression, which, in remote parts of the country, have not been infrequent. Employers cannot imprison their men any more for not obeying an order to go to church.

A very melancholy accident is reported from Scarbro'. During the night of Saturday, a man who collected a kind of sea-weed which is used by some people as food, was employed covering it to keep it from the rain, when he somehow slipped and fell over the cliffs. His little boy, who was with him, went down the cliffs in the darkness, and discovered the dead body of his father on the rocks below.

The works at the Royal mausoleum in Frogmore grounds, where the remains of the Prince Consort are interred, are slowly verging towards completion. Artists are engaged in finishing the decoration of the ceiling of the dome, which is being elaborately painted, and other decorative works are in progress, but it will probably be a year before this magnificent tomb is entirely perfected.

Rudolph Weigell, the well-known book and printseller, at Leipzig, died on the 22nd of August, after a long and painful illness. He was a man of great experience and extensive reading, yet of singular modesty in the expression of his opinions. He was known all over Europe as a collector of rare works on art, of prints and artists photographs. He was a diligent contributor to our knowledge of the bibliography of art in every one of its branches.

STABBING CASE AT LEEDS.—On Monday night a serious case of stabbing took place at Leeds. The injured man was Thomas Lyons, one of those who were arrested on suspicion in connection with the Timble-bridge murder, but were discharged. He was drinking in the York Tavern, and is supposed to have been stabbed by a man with whom he had been quarrelling, but who has not been arrested. Lyons is at the Infirmary, with a severe scalp wound in his head, but is not supposed to be in actual danger.

THE LEVANTINES AT MANCHESTER.—News, by telegraph, was received on Monday at Manchester, announcing that Rodetti, one of the two Levantine Jews, who recently absconded with a heavy amount of goods, procured on false credit, has been overtaken and captured at or near Constantinople, with specie to the amount of something like £7,000 in his possession and a considerable quantity of goods. Some reports say 150,000 pieces are said to have fallen into the hands of the pursuers. The other defaulter is supposed to be in France.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Monday at Bethlehem Hospital on the body of Miss Mary Anne Cornwall, late an inmate of the asylum. The unfortunate lady was suffering from religious mania, and had made many attempts on her own life. She was carefully watched, but on Thursday last she contrived to obtain some lucifer matches, with one of which she set fire to her dress. Before the fire could be extinguished she was so severely burnt that death ensued.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The "Buenos Ayres Standard" of July 26 says:—"There is up near Matta Grosso, on the very confines of Brazil, a town composed of some 4,000 runaway slaves. They have established a Municipal Government of their own (far superior to the Municipality of Buenos Ayres), have streets well laid out, houses built, and it is now by the merest chance that the Government has heard of it. The town is called Manso, and is near the mountains of St. Jeronymo. The townspeople are industrious, but, as women are scarce, they make raiding parties to run away with women in the settlements. It was one of these women who escaped who gave notice to the authorities of this extraordinary town."

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday afternoon, a heavy tempest visited the neighbourhood of Lessingham, Norfolk, and in an adjoining parish, that of Smallburgh, the lightning struck the school, where several children were assembled. Two little girls, aged respectively eight and seven, were killed on the spot, and four more were injured, one of them seriously, in addition to which the school-house has sustained considerable damage. The bell tower of the school seems to have attracted the electric fluid.

On Monday afternoon a shocking circumstance occurred in Stamford-street, Blackfriars. Two brothers, aged sixteen and ten, were quarrelling while walking along, and the elder struck the younger so violently that he reeled and fell into the roadway almost immediately under a Hansom cab, the wheels of which passed over his neck. The lad was conveyed to Guy's Hospital in a dying condition, while the brother, whose momentary burst of passion had caused the accident, appeared petrified with horror, and was totally unable to answer any questions put to him.

MR DICKENS' HEALTH.—A paragraph has appeared in several weekly journals to the effect that Mr Dickens is in so bad a state of health that he has been ordered to abstain entirely from literary labour, and that his contemplated visit to America is to be undertaken principally with the view of restoring his health. The industrious paragraph-monger has evolved this out of his inner consciousness, the sole ground for the rumour being that Mr Dickens has been suffering from an inflamed foot, to complete the cure of which Sir Henry Thompson insisted on his giving up all exercise for a week. The inflammation has now subsided, and Mr Dickens is in perfect health.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WAR FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.—A correspondent in Berlin hears from excellent sources that the warlike feeling is spreading in Germany and France. In Berlin they are quite prepared, and say "they will give us more trouble than the Austrians; but we shall beat them in the end, and we are willing to try." A French friend said the Prussians will go on taunting us till the Emperor must go to war; and finally a great Eastern authority told me that Fuad Pasha's mission to the Crimea had utterly failed, that Russia was very active in Candia, and that the Porte was much alarmed. Of Servia, too, he spoke with fear. Another correspondent, writing from Paris, says:—"The belief that M. de Bismark will shortly do some startling act to force the sovereigns of Salzburg to declare their policy, or let it be made manifest that they have none, is becoming very general."

The Sultan has sent to Paris three more horses for the Emperor, in addition to those already presented. These last are said to be finer animals than those constituting the first gift.

POISONED CIDER.—An inquest was lately held at Hereford on the body of a man who had died from drinking poisoned cider. In examining the cask from which the cider was obtained, it was found that white lead had been used between the staves. The cask was one of a lot (200 or 300) consigned for sale from a Liverpool or London cooperage last autumn, and disposed of by auction in Hereford market. They are distributed throughout the country, and this fully explains the serious illness (cramps, spasms, nausea, and paralysis) that has for some months been disabling a great number of labourers in Herefordshire. The coroner has summoned the assistance of the farmers of the district and the medical men of Hereford to assist him in trying to avert a dreadful calamity.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—On Saturday morning the large caisson at the entrance to the 4th dock, in which H.M.S. Beacon is preparing for sea, suddenly burst without having given any previous indication of weakness. The results were most disastrous; the tide, which was unusually high, rushing into the dock with terrific force, lifting the Beacon completely out of the water, and causing considerable damage to that vessel, which had been thrown on her beam ends and filled with water. One of her screw shafts was broken off, and the other much injured, while the vessel is believed to have sustained other serious injuries. The caisson, which has been in use upwards of forty years, was believed to be in a sound condition, and the cause of the accident is inexplicable.

A PAINFUL CASE.—At the Mansion House Police Court on Tuesday, a respectable-looking woman named Elizabeth Warner, was brought before Alderman Sir R. Carden, charged with attempting to destroy her life by swallowing a quantity of white precipitate. It appeared that the prisoner's daughter had been behaving very badly, stopping from home for nights together, and had been frequently seen at the lowest music-halls of the East end of London. This had made the mother wretched, and the blow was made all the heavier when her daughter was committed to Newgate for robbing her (prisoner). A City policeman was called into a public-house in East Cheap, and found that the prisoner had swallowed a dose of precipitate powder in some beer. She was removed to Guy's Hospital, and had now recovered. Prisoner was discharged on promising not to make such an attempt again.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S FORTUNE.—In a recent letter to a friend in Philadelphia, Mr Chase says:—I don't want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested. I think I am now worth about one hundred thousand dollars. I should at any rate be quite willing to take that sum in Five-Twenties, and to make a conveyance of all I have in the world to anybody who will pay my debts. I would willingly be worth a great deal more if I knew of an honest way to get worth more. All that the people are interested in knowing is, that I haven't a cent which of right belongs to them. I didn't serve them to make money out of them, but to save money for them; and I really feel that the rascals who are slandering me ought to be denounced, and the mean attempt to injure me in the public esteem exposed. It is much more important to the people than it is to me that those who have served them faithfully shall be fully and generally sustained, otherwise rascality will be at a premium, and those who are trying to make them suspect me will run their arms to their shoulders in their money bags.—*New York Herald.*

A RAILWAY COLLISION.—An accident occurred on Friday afternoon on the London and North-Western Railway, about one mile on the Boxmoor side of the Berkhampstead Railway Station, through the collision of the Liverpool express with a coal train. There are two up lines on this railway, one of which is used for goods. A coal train was running to London, followed some distance behind, and parallel with, by an express passenger train, when one of the axle-trees of the coal waggons broke, and the truck was precipitated on to the line of rails on which the express passenger train was running at full speed, close behind. There was no time to slacken speed before a collision took place, the express running into the coal trucks with such velocity that the engine was embedded in them, the tender turned over, and the rails generally pulled up and snapped asunder. Providentially no lives were lost. One lady, the wife of the Rev. G. Mather, of Birkenhead, was seriously hurt, and many others were severely shaken and injured.

THE GIANT'S CAUSE.—The Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine has just been engaged in trying a cross action between M. Arnault, the director of the Hippodrome, on the one side, and Woo-Gow Chung, the Chinese giant, his wife, a dwarf named Chuing, and a servant, Ah-King, on the other. The Chinese troupe were engaged to appear at the Hippodrome and at the French *salons* at the Exhibition, at the rate of 4,000 francs per month, payable each fortnight in advance. On the 15th of July the giant, finding his money not paid, refused to appear, and immediately the litigation commenced between the parties. The giant claimed one month's salary and 1,000 francs damages, while M. Arnault demanded 3,000 francs as recompense for the non-appearance of the troupe. The court decided that Woo-Gow Chung was entitled to his money in advance, and condemned M. Arnault to pay 4,000 francs, the month's salary. As to the 1,000 francs damages, the court considered that the giant had not substantiated that he had suffered any loss, and as to the claim of M. Arnault, it decided that Woo-Gow-Chung was liable to pay 300 francs to be taken into account in the payment of the 4,000 francs, and sentenced M. Arnault to pay all the expenses.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.—A melancholy disaster has just occurred at the Camp of Chalons from the explosion of the powder magazine of the first division. General Ladmirault, on leaving for Lille, had given orders for the loose cartridges of some of the troops to be handed over to the artillery, but the latter declined to receive them unless made up in packets. Some men were in consequence ordered three days back to prepare them as desired, and while thus engaged the building blew up, killing Captain Riviere of the 57th, a corporal and a sapper of the same regiment, and a corporal and four sappers of the 74th. Another soldier was so terrified by the accident that he entirely lost his reason. The unfortunate men were blown to pieces by the explosion and were picked up in fragments around. A remarkable fact is that the tent occupied by the guard of the magazine remained standing, and five men by whom it was occupied remained unhurt. Three ammunition waggons waiting hard by were also preserved, with the horses and drivers. The catastrophe is believed to have been caused by one of the men treading on a percussion cap, which in detonating set fire to some loose powder spilt on the ground.

SINGULAR INCIDENT IN A NORTH COUNTRY CHURCH.—On Sunday week an incident which distracted the attention of the congregation from devotional exercises for some time, occurred in a Highland parish church. During the singing of the first psalm a lamb strayed into the church, and, ascending the gallery stairs, made its way to the front pew, where it excited considerable astonishment by rising on its quarters, placing its fore feet on the desk, and coolly surveying the congregation. A lady sitting near determined to expel the intruder, and seizing the lamb in her arms proceeded to the door, the congregation meanwhile watching the proceeding with breathless interest. Going downstairs, however, the hitherto amiable lamb began to resist the forcible termination to its devotions, and succeeded in bringing both the old lady and itself to the bottom of the stair in a manner more rapid than graceful. The lamb, finding itself free, once more made its way into the gallery by another door. The beadle of the church now put in an appearance, and attempted a capture, but the lamb was too sharp for the church functionary. An exciting but unsuccessful chase ensued, to the amusement of the congregation, and the interruption of the services. The scene was brought to a close by the minister saying to the beadle—'The beastie maybe will quiate; sae just let it be.' The services were then proceeded with, and during their course the lamb justified the good opinion of the pastor by remaining quiet.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT GENEVA.—The following are the three questions proposed for discussion by the International Peace Congress, which will open on the 9th inst. at Geneva:—First—'Is the reign of peace, to which humanity aspires as the latest development of civilisation, compatible with these great military monarchies which rob the peoples of their most vital liberties, maintain formidable armies, and tend to suppress small States for the benefit of despotic centralisations; or is not rather the essential condition of perpetual peace between nations liberty for each people, and in their international relations the establishment of a confederation of free democracies constituting the United States of Europe?' Second—'What are the means for preparing and hastening the accomplishment of this confederation of free States? A return to the great principles of the revolution, now at last becoming truths; the vindication of all liberties, individual and political; an appeal to all the moral energies and to conscience; the diffusion of popular education; the destruction of prejudices of race, of nationality, of sect, of military spirit; the abolition of standing armies; the harmonising of economic interests with liberty; the agreement of policy with morality.' Third—'What would be the best means of rendering the action of the International Congress permanent and effective? The organisation of a permanent association of the friends of democracy and liberty.'

AN EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE.—An extraordinary service took place at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, on Friday night. The service was held during the octave of the dedication anniversary, and the Bishop of Capetown, who has recently come over to this country to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, was the preacher. The service was of the usual "advanced" style, and an acolyte in scarlet and white held a cross at the foot of the pulpit while the bishop was preaching. But the most extraordinary incident of the service was the following:—Father Ignatius had been holding a prayer meeting at his church in St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane, and at the close of his service he told his congregation that Bishop Gray was preaching at St. Michael's and that he should like them to show their gratitude to the bishop for his brave defence of the truth by marching to the church in procession, and thanking his lordship. This they accordingly did, the men walking in front, two and two, and the women following, the whole party numbering over 200. When they arrived at St. Michael's the churchwarden was greatly alarmed, thinking that they were a body of rioters; but their intentions were soon explained, and at the conclusion of the prayers the bishop was sent for and received the thanks of Mr Lyne's parishioners. When he returned to the church he told the people what had happened, and said that as his visitors could not wait until the end of the sermon, it being very late, he would administer his episcopal blessing. The regular congregation, who would receive his blessing later, he desired to stand up, and Father Ignatius and his parishioners to kneel down. This was done, and the bishop blessed the latter with great solemnity, and with much emotion. After a few minutes' silence Mr Lyne's party left the church, and the sermon proceeded, the bishop referring in the course of it to the Colenso controversy. The service was not over until half-past ten.

A labourer named Martin was buried alive on Saturday, in Navarino Road, Dalston. He and another man were making a tunnel under a footpath, and mistaking the measurements, he carried his work eight feet too far. The soil was sandy, and there being no shoring used, the earth fell in, and Martin was dead before he could be dug out. The other man escaped. Martin was 73 years old.

SHOCKING MURDER IN LONDON.—On Tuesday morning a shocking murder was committed in the Kent-road. In a house there a currier named Bourlier cohabited with a woman named Emma Snow. A little before six o'clock in the morning he got out of bed, and taking up a sharp knife cut the woman's throat. She was able to stagger up stairs to her aunt and tell her what had happened, and then she died. Bourlier, when he had cut the woman's throat, went into another room where his little daughter was sleeping, and seizing her by the throat, looked intently in her face, and then bade her lie down again. Beyond doubt he had meditated murdering her also. He was soon afterwards taken into custody. He admitted that he had killed Emma Snow, and said he was obliged to do it. Letters found on him show that he had intended to kill himself and the children also. He was brought up at the Lambeth Police-court on Tuesday and remanded.

EARL RUSSELL AND MR GLADSTONE ON THE REFORM BILL.—At a meeting of the London Working Men's Association on Tuesday evening, with reference to the proposed Reform Demonstration at the Crystal Palace, letters were read from Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone, M.P. The noble lord, whilst thanking the committee for the invitation forwarded to him, says that as he expects to be in Ireland at the time, it will be out of his power to accept it. He continues, however, "It would not be candid of me to stop here. I must add, therefore, that I am too uncertain what effects Lord Derby's 'leap in the dark' may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867." He then goes on to say:—"Other measures, unconnected with the Reform of Parliament, appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of this country. Among those measures are to be mentioned, in my opinion, a general, sound, unsectarian education of the people; the abolition of church-rates; and a redress of grievances, both in regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and of the maintenance of the Church of the minority, of which the Irish as a nation justly complain." Mr Gladstone writes:—"It appears to me that such a celebration as your committee propose is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which has been given by the Act, and that it will tend to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the powers and privileges it confers."

KOSSUTH'S LAST MANIFESTO.—Kossuth has published another long letter, addressed to the electors of Waitzen, which fills seven columns of the *Magyar Ujsag*, the organ of the Extreme Left in Hungary. This manifesto is a paraphrase of the one addressed to the electors of Jasziadany. Kossuth sees in his election "a proof that the people sympathise with the principles to which he has dedicated his life." The present state of affairs in Hungary he attributes to the "skilfully propagated fear of Russia" and to the "confusion of ideas which has led people to believe that the Constitution of 1848 has really been restored." The amalgamation with Austria would be the cause of, and not a preventive against, the hostility of Russia, and a comparison of the present compromise with the Constitution of 1848 would show that there could be no idea of a restoration of the latter. The two deputations continue to negotiate, and have held several sittings in common. These meetings are declared to be private and unofficial, as otherwise the Hungarian deputies would not be able to speak in German, while to speak in the Magyar language would of course be a mere waste of words. An agreement will probably soon be arrived at in regard to the quota to be contributed towards the common expenses. As this is a contribution exacted in virtue of the pragmatic sanction, and which the Hungarians acknowledge, they cannot repudiate. With the national debt, which they have insisted upon treating as a separate question, it is a different thing. "We will do what we can," the Hungarians say, "but it is entirely a matter of goodwill on our part, as we never gave our consent that the debt should be incurred."

MASS MEETING OF COLLIERS.—On Monday one of the largest meetings of colliers ever held in the kingdom was convened at Barnsley, when upwards of 8,000 men belonging to the Miners' Association marched in procession to the Beech-field, where they were addressed by Mr Plimsoll, Mr Holmes, Mr Brown, Mr Normansell, Mr M'Donald, and others. There was a large display of flags, and a prominent feature in the procession was the appearance of the widows and relatives of the men who were killed by explosion at the Oaks Colliery. On arriving at the ground, where a platform had been erected, there could not have been less than 15,000 persons present; 15 bands of music assisted in the procession. Mr John Normansell, secretary of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, was called to the chair, and resolutions were passed, expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the affairs of the association had been conducted by the officers, and abhorrence of the crimes revealed before the Commission at Sheffield.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT CHESTERFIELD.—About three o'clock on Monday afternoon an explosion of fire-damp took place in the shaft of the Lockoford Pit, the result of which was that six men narrowly escaped death. It appears that eight men were engaged in arching a brick wall from the shaft, and only a few seconds before the explosion occurred two of them left the place, and consequently escaped any injury. The shaft is 175 yards deep, and the scaffolding on which the unfortunate men were standing was at a depth of 170 yards. Immediately the two bricklayers left a large fissure in the excavation was discovered, and while the master sinker was examining this with his lamp, and, along with his workmen, considering the best means of preventing an escape of fire-damp, the gas fired on the lamp. The force of the explosion was such that it shook the cross beams at the top of the pit, and all but destroyed them. The six men on the scaffolding were thrown down, and one of them fell to the bottom of the shaft, receiving, in addition to frightful burns, a few superficial bruises. The other men were immediately got out, and five of them conveyed to the Chesterfield Hospital, where every attention to their injuries was given by Mr Stamford, house surgeon, and Mr Bell, assistant to Dr. Booth. The men presented a sad spectacle, having received serious burns, more particularly on the arms and face. Had the explosion taken place below the scaffolding instead of above it, death to the men would have been certain. The pit had been, up to a few months ago, a long time filled with water; but having been purchased by the Wallsend Coal and Coke Company, the water has been pumped out, and the workmen have only just got to the bottom of the shaft. The name of the master sinker referred to as the man who was examining the place where the gas escaped is John Hanson, married, living at Stone-gravels. He was not taken to the hospital, but to his own house. None of the cases are likely to prove fatal.

THE FATAL ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A SMALL BOAT.—Detailed intelligence has now been received of the loss of a small schooner-rigged vessel called the John T. Ford, Captain Gould, which capsized when she had nearly reached Cape Clear, on the south coast of Ireland. The John T. Ford appears to have been built for an express expedition to Paris, in order that the boat and her hands might become some novelty in the French capital. She was constructed at Baltimore, and was about 2½ tons burden, of less size than the famous Red, White, and Blue. She left Baltimore on the 22nd June, and after putting into Halifax she left on her cruise for Europe on the 16th July, her crew consisting of four persons, Captain Gould, the master; Thewry, the mate; Armstrong, the survivor; and Murphy, a lad. The John T. Ford spoke several ships, and occasionally met with bad weather. On the afternoon of the 5th of August, a sea struck the boat, and she turned over, but righted again almost immediately. She lost all her oil, however, which was necessary for the light at her compass, and the crew suffered much from cramp and the loss of water. The hands then cut up the boards that secured the ballast and the internal fittings, in order to burn and obtain a light for the compass. Heavy gales from the S.W. to E.N.E. were experienced, with a cross sea; and on Monday the 19th day of August, bore up for Cork, when about 10·30 p.m., a terrific sea struck the boat and turned her over; and the ballast boards being gone, the ballast shifted, and was thrown into the water, and the boat kept turning right over as the four hands endeavoured to get on her, until the lad got entangled, between the rigging and the mast, and she was so kept steady. The men were in this position until noon of the following day, being frequently washed off by the seas. A ship was then observed bearing down upon them, and for a time they were in hopes of being released. The ship, however, passed by without rendering help. The mate Thewry, then asked Armstrong to pray with him, and they continued so for some time. The mate then shook hands with all of them, and kissed the likeness of his wife. He then became much excited, and, after biting the captain's leg, fell off the boat and perished. The same evening the lad Murphy asked Armstrong to make him fast, which was done, to his belt, but shortly afterwards he disappeared. The captain and Armstrong were washed off, and the captain as he went away and sunk cried, 'God help my poor wife and family.' Armstrong succeeded in regaining the bottom of the boat, and remained on her until 4 a.m. on the 23rd without the slightest nourishment, and after being washed off by the heavy seas, the ship Aerolite, Captain Alleyne, of Liverpool, discovered the shreds of canvas which were flying from the oar which he was enabled to raise, and bore down to him. In a very exhausted and almost insensible condition he was taken off the bottom of the boat and got on board the Aerolite, where he received every kindness and attention. He was afterwards transferred to the Mary Blake, from Antigua, which brought him on to London. He was then taken care of by the American consul, and has received every comfort at the Sailor's Home in Wells Street. The poor fellow has been injured about his legs, and is in pain.

A FORCED DANCE.

The *Cork Examiner* tells the following amusing story:—"At the Cork Coal Quay an itinerant fiddler was subjecting his instrument to a species of torture which compelled it to confess with many groans and squeals all it knew about 'The Wind that shakes the Barley,' when a Venus of the Coal Quay, not unlike her Hottentot sister in physical conformation, looking indeed like the fattened-up bride of an African chieftain, and in a simplicity of attire which would have put even Nora Creina to the blush, inspired by the strains of the wandering Paganini, burst into the circle formed by a number of idle denizens of the locality, and, timing the music, proceeded to thump the ground with a pair of legs as thick and sturdy as those of an elephant, and with all the grace and agility of that lively animal. A triple-chinned citizen, a man of mark, look ye, whose rotund figure and comfortable gait are the envy of many a lean and out-at-elbow Cassius, who was marching ponderously along, absorbed, no doubt, in weighty mercantile speculations, found himself, before he was aware, within the circle, which closed upon him like a trap. Gazing austerely on the exhibition of unseemly levity before him, and warding off with a shining umbrella the pressure of the crowd, he endeavoured to pass. But the time of tribulation had come. The *danseuse*, sidling up with a smirk and a simper, seized him in her brawny arms and whirled him round and round to the measure, grinning with mischievous delight, while the audience, now considerably increased, applauded vociferously. For some moments the gentleman, paralysed with astonishment and indignation, abandoned himself to the embraces of his partner, but quickly awakening to a sense of his ridiculous position, attempted to shake off his persecutor, who, however, was not to be defeated. She never relaxed her grip, but with all the complacency of enjoyment continued to wrest her burly *vis-a-vis* from his equilibrium. They floundered and stumbled, half-wrestling, half-dancing, while the lookers-on absolutely roared with glee at the two central figures of the comedy bobbing about like a pair of hogsheads over an earthquake. The victim grew furious, but his struggles to extricate himself only added to the absurdity of his situation. He dropped his umbrella, which, getting between his legs, caused him to execute a series of involuntary glissades, which, the spectators mistaking them for a new and artistic side-step, were greeted with vast applause. Then his hat flew off, and his respectable grey locks streamed wildly in the air. He looked a man utterly abandoned to the enjoyment of the dance, as he spun round on alternate legs in his efforts to keep his balance. At length relenting, or having grown tired, the lovely maid having in due form turned her partner with a twirl which spread his coat-tails abroad on an artificial breeze of their own, raising and straightway applying her blowsy cheek to his, imprinted a kiss upon his lips which echoed across the road like the crack of a drayman's whip. Then, with a smiling curtsey she relaxed her arms and let him go; but the violent gymnastics of the previous minutes had bothered him so that he remained standing for some time vacantly staring on the laughing faces, and waiting till his head, with its spinning ideas, should settle steadily on his shoulders. His attitude was irresistible, as, puffing and furious, he gathered up hat and umbrella and beat a hasty and undignified retreat, exhaling from his general broadcloth the most ancient and fish-like smell imparted by the garments of his new acquaintance."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE SUNDERLAND WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

On Wednesday an exhibition of fine arts, natural history subjects, curiosities, and industrial productions, was opened in the Sunderland Working Men's Club by the Earl of Durham, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The club in question has been several years in existence, and numbers about 1,500 members. The premises it originally occupied were found too small, and a large commodious gentleman's mansion house, on the Green—one of the best localities of the town—was purchased for £1,100, and adapted to the club purposes. It has many large rooms set apart for news, reading, conversation, smoking, games, billiards, discussions and lectures, while there is spacious quoit and gymnasium grounds. The institution is most successful, especially amongst the class for whom it is designed, and this may be attributed to the excellent premises in which it is situated—the best of any club in the provinces. The idea of the present exhibition originated in the Reform procession in the early part of the year, when the many specimens of industry carried by the various trades suggested that a collection of these would form an excellent exhibition. The whole of the range of rooms on the second floor of the club have been converted to exhibition purposes. Two of these are filled with an excellent collection of pictures, water-colour and pencil drawings sent by the Earl of Durham and gentlemen of the locality. Local artists are well represented, but there many pictures by modern and ancient masters. One room is specially devoted to a large collection of marine models. Sunderland, the largest shipbuilding port in the world, being principally interested in the building of ships. The different classes of construction of iron, wood, and combination (*i.e.* iron internally and wood externally) in ships and steamers, and in all stages of build and rig, being illustrated by the models, the principal of which have been executed by working shipwrights. Another large room is principally devoted to mechanics, and contains a variety of marine and other steam engines, of all sizes, from the working engine to a minature model in silver; railway turn-table, coal drops, cranes, lathes, &c., are also represented, with many curious articles. Two handsome painted windows have also been placed in the building, which has in other rooms, collections of corals, British and foreign butterflies, birds, reptiles, eggs, fossils, shells, &c., principally contributed by working men naturalists. A case of rare and newly-discovered flint implements, collected in Denmark and Norway by E. Backhouse, Esq., within the last two months, has also been lent to the Exhibition Committee. A marquee was erected on the ground adjoining the club, where in the afternoon a large and fashionable assemblage was gathered. The Earl of Durham occupied the chair, and there were present the Dowager Lady Williamson, Sir H. Williamson, Bart., M.P., Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr J. Hartley, M.P., and Mr J. Candlish, M.P. His Lordship said they were met to open an exhibition of industry, science, and the fine arts. The objects of the promoters of the exhibition was two fold; the first was to make the club more generally known to the town, and the other to raise funds to discharge the liabilities incurred in the establishment of the club, in alterations and furnishing. The club was intended to be a place of social intercourse and recreation apart from the public house influence; and to provide a place which the working man might consider as his house. Both the objects had been attained. Readings, musical entertainments, classes for instruction and discussion, for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and French had been all successful. There were daily, weekly, and monthly publications which would otherwise have been out of the reach of the working man. If these objects could be carried out they were worthy of support, and he hoped the exhibition would receive such a measure of support as would enable the committee to discharge their liabilities. Institutions of this sort were now more than ever desirable, because a large increase of political power had been given to the working classes, and anything which contributed to their advancement in political knowledge must be a good thing. He was not at all afraid of the consequences of a large measure of reform given to the people, and he hoped it would prove a settlement of this long-vexed question for a considerable time, and that they should hear of no more agitation on this subject. He could not feel but considerable satisfaction when he thought that the measure had been passed which more than thirty years ago had been proposed by his father—(hear)—namely of household suffrage, and before him by Mr Fox; they need not therefore be much afraid that it had now been conceded. (Hear, hear.) His Lord-ship then concluded by expressing the hope that the club would prosper. Mr A. Common gave a financial statement, showing that the club was, for the purchase of its premises, £1,285 in debt. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart, M.P.; Mr Pease, M.P.; Mr Hartley, M.P.; Mr Candlish, M.P.; Mr E. Backhouse, Mr T. C. Thompson, Alderman Gourley, and others having delivered suitable addresses, the exhibition was declared open.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING FIXTURES. 1867.

SEPTEMBER.

Doncaster	10-11-12-13	Manchester Autumn	20-21
Brecon	16-17	Newmarket 1st October	24-25-26-27
Richmond	17-18		
Henden	19-20	Walsall	25-26
Monmouth	19-20		

OCTOBER.

Northampton Autumn	1-2	Cheltenham	15
Edinburgh Autumn	2-3	Curragh	15-16-17
Bedford	7-8	Newmarket Houghton	21-22-23-24-25-26
Newmarket 2nd October	7-8-9-10-11	Worcester Autumn	29-30-31

NOVEMBER.

Liverpool Autumn	5-6-7-8	Leamington Hunt	19-20
Shrewsbury	11-12-13-14	Nenagh	30

COURSING FOR 1867.

Place	County	Judge	Meeting
SEPTEMBER.			
Brampton	Cumberland	Mr Warwick	26 & fl. days
NOVEMBER.			
Wt. Teviotdale	Roxburghshire		12 & fl. day
DECEMBER.			
Bridekirk	Cumberland	Mr Warwick	3, 4

WARWICK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

WOODCOTE NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added. 5 fur.

Lily, 8st 4lb ... Cameron 1
Retty, 8st 10lb ... Grimshaw 2
Chantilly, 7st 5lb ... Covey 3

Betting: 5 to 3 agst Chantilly, 6 to 1 each agst Retty and Lily. Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

AVON STAKES of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 30 added. Five furlongs.

Mr Heathcote's Brown Tommy, by Weatherbit, 3 yrs 8st 1lb ... Cameron 1
Mr Hodgman's Glenarm, 2 yrs 6st 4lb ... Guinea 2
Mr Ten Broeck's c by The Dupe—Equity, 2 yrs 6st 7lb ... H. Clark 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Brown Tommy, 3 to 1 agst Glenarm, 7 to 2 agst Equity colt. Won by four lengths, a bad third.

SHORTS HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added. Five fur.

Mr Merry's f by Lord of the Isles—C. Hayes, 3 yrs 6st 6lb ... Butters 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Midwife, 3 yrs 6st ... Butler 2
Ld Westmorland's Misletoe, 4 yrs 7st 6lb ... Kenyon 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Midwife, 6 to 1 agst Misletoe, 8 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes filly. Won by two lengths; a bad third.

LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. Two mile course. (52 subs, 28 pay 5 sovs each).

Mr Heathcote's Beeswing, by Newminster—The Sohrex, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb ... Fordham 1
Mr C. Angell's ns Pintail, 6 yrs, 6st 6lb ... Kenyon 2
Mr Eskrets's Edinburgh, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb ... Mordan 3

Betting: 13 to 8 agst Beeswing, 9 to 4 agst Pintail, 100 to 12 agst Miss Havelock, 10 to 1 agst Broadlands, 100 to 8 agst Edinburgh. The Lizard and Edinburgh were the first away, but Redcap held the lead on passing the Stand, and was closely attended by Lizard and Miss Havelock, and Edinburgh. The lot ran thus round the turn to the right of the enclosure and across the Lammas Lands. At the three quarter mile post, Pintail drew towards Redcap, and Beeswing, who had been labouring in the rear, also made up some ground. Before getting to the home turn, Pintail took up the running, and in the straight the favourite became second, the lead being taken by her at the half-distance, where Mr Payne's mare was dead beaten. The flat was in favour of Beeswing by three lengths, Edinburgh being a bad third.

RACING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Three quarters of a mile.

Bessie, 7st 11lb ... Cannon 1
Osprey, 6st ... Butler 2
Equation, 5st 11lb ... Vinell 3

Betting: Even on Bessie, 5 to 4 agst Osprey, 100 to 8 agst Equation. Won by a neck, bad third.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft with 50 added. Mile and a quarter.

Lord Westmorland's c by Promised Land—Rupert's dam, 3 yrs, 7st ... Kenyon 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Pyrrhic, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb ... Covey 2
Marquis of Hastings' King's Cross, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb ... Cannon 3

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Pyrrhic, 100 to 15 agst Rupert's dam colt, 7 to 1 agst King's Cross. Won by three-quarters of a length, good third.

CASTLE PARK STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Five fur.

Marquis of Hastings' The Earl, 9st 1lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Chaplin's Veda, 8st 12lb ... Cannon 2
Mr Woolcott's Wild Blood, 8st 3lb ... Eades 3

Betting: 120 to 100 on The Earl, 5 to 4 agst Veda. Won by a length, bad third.

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100gs. Two miles.

Moulsey ... Grimshaw 1
Black Prince ... Fordham 2
Lady Lambton ... Kenyon 3

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Moulsey, who won easily by ten lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

SCURRY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft; winners 5lb extra. About 3 fur.

Lily, 6st 5lb ... Butler 1
Queen of Trumps, 9st 12lb ... Grimshaw 2
Paulina, 7st 3lb ... Goodwin 3

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Queen of Trumps, 8 to 1 agst Bliss. Won by three lengths, the same between second and third.

WELTER CUP of 100 sovs by subs of 15 each, 10 ft, and 5 only if &c. One mile. (16 subs, 7 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)

Lord Westmorland's Master Willie, by Tournament—Gertrude, 3 yrs, 10st 8lb ... Bevill 1
Marquis of Hastings' Redcap, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb ... Edwards 2
Col. Knox's Black Prince, 4 yrs, 10st 12lb ... Wilkinson 3

Betting: 11 to 8 on Master Willie, 2 to 1 agst Redcap, and 6 to 1 agst Black Prince. Won by two lengths, a bad third.

COUNTY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 2 ft, with 100 added; winners after August the 28th extra. One mile. (39 subs.)

Marquis of Hastings' King's Cross, by St. Albans—Eleanor, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ... Butler 1
Lord Coventry's Goojerat, 6 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Mordan 2
Mr Crawford's f by King Tom—Mayonaise, 4 yrs, 5st 10lb ... Jeffery 3

WARWICK CUP of 200 sovs, by subs of 10 each, with 75 added; penalties and allowances. Two miles and a half. (29 subs.)

Mr H. C. Wise ns Goodwood, by Rataplan—Armanda, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb ... Butler 1
Mr Sutton ns Moulsey, 6 yrs, 9st 11lb ... J. Grimshaw 2
Marquis of Hastings's Miss Havelock, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb ... Cannon 3
Duke of Beaufort's Gomera, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb ... Fordham 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Gomera, 100 to 30 agst Moulsey, 6 to 1 agst Goodwood. Won by half a length, a bad third. Gomera finished second, but was disqualified for carrying 5lbs short weight, her proper weight being 9st.

MEMBERS' PLATE HANDICAP of 50 sovs. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Heathcote's Diamond, by Knight of Gwynne or Defiance—Opaque, 3 yrs 6st 2lb ... Butler 1
Lord Westmorland's Gipsy Queen, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ... Kenyon 2
Lord Vivian's Tumbler, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb ... Cameron 3

Betting: Even on Diamond, 7 to 4 agst Tumbler, 5 to 1 agst Gipsy Queen. Won by two lengths; bad third.

NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 80 added, for two-yr-olds; any winner after August 28, 5lb extra. Three quarters of a mile. (42 subs.)

Lord Vivian's Redivivus, 6st 4lb ... Quince 1
Marquis of Hastings's The Earl, 8st 9lb ... Fordham 2
Lord Westmorland's Herennianus, 6st 7lb ... Kenyon 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst The Earl. Won by a head; bad third.

GRAND STAND PLATE of 100 sovs. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Angell's Python, by Y. Melbourne—Latona, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ... Butler 1
Mr Chaplin's Veda, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Jeffrey 2
Mr Beadman's Knight of St. Michael, 4 yrs, 7st ... Peppler 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Python, 6 to 1 agst Knight of St. Michael. Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SWEEPSTAKE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile. (9 subs.)

Lord Vivian's Tumbler, by Commotion or Defender—Golconda, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb ... Fardham 1
Marquis of Hastings's Cuckoo, 2 yrs, 7st 4lb ... Butler 2

Betting, 6 to 4 on Tumbler. Won by a head.

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.*

VICTORIA v BEWICK.—A one innings match between these clubs was played on Saturday last on the ground of the former, which resulted in a victory for the Victoria by 10 runs. Score—Victoria 35; Bewick 25.

NEWCASTLE BOROUGH v ROYAL OAK, St. Anthony's.—A match was played between these clubs on the ground of the former, on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Newcastle club by 43 runs. The following is the score:—Newcastle Borough 49 and 61; Royal Oak 35 and 32.

GOSFORTH v MORPETH.—A match was played on Thursday, between the above clubs, resulting in an easy victory for the Gosforth gentlemen with four wickets to fall. The score was as follows:—Gosforth 54 and 25; Morpeth 42 and 36.

RYTON WILLOWS v NORTH DURHAM (2nd Eleven).—A match was played on Saturday last, between these clubs, on the ground of the latter at Gateshead, which resulted in favour of the North Durham by 51 runs. Only one innings was played.

A return match was played on Saturday between the Berwick and Kelso clubs, on the ground of the former, which resulted in a victory for the Kelso. Score—Kelso 76; Berwick 33.

BENFIELDSIDE v. HEXHAM.—A match was played between the above clubs on Saturday last, in Low Waskerley Park, liberally thrown open by Thos. Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, to the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society to hold their eighteenth Exhibition in. The game unfortunately was not a closely contested one. Dr G. Renton especially distinguished himself by a long succession of the most brilliant hits ever made for Benfieldside, while Messrs. Barnes, Brown, and G. Freek batted exceedingly well. We have seen Mr Lax bat much better, though his bowling the first innings was good. Mr Barnes took up the bowling in the second innings and his opponents felt the force of his vigilant eye and accurate delivery. Mr Dixon's wicket-keeping was quite up to the mark, and the fielding of Mr Coulthard, bowling of Mr Pearson, and batting of Mr Ridley for Hexham were worthy of great praise. It is but fair to say for Hexham that their field was taken from them this season, and in consequence they have had but little practice. Besides, their eleven were not so strong as could have been mustered for a home match. The following is the score.

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
George Freek, run out	13	l b w, b Pearson	1
M. Davison, c Stainthorpe, b Coulthard	0	c and b Coulthard	1
C. E. Barnes, c Turnbull, b Coulthard	8	c Campbell, b Coulthard	20
Tom Brown, b Pearson	7	b Coulthard	23
Jos. Lax, b Coulthard	0	c Coulthard, b Pearson	7
Dr. G. Renton, c Lockhart, b Ritson	9	l b w, b Lockhart	53
H. R. Foggon, b Pearson	5	b Coulthard	0
John Dixon, b Pearson	1	c and b Coulthard	6
Wm. Ritson, b Pearson	0	not out	9
J. H. Bell, b Ritson	0	c Coulthard, b Pearson	8
Alford Renton, not out	9	b Pearson	1
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	48	Total	137

HEXHAM.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
T. E. Stainthorpe, run out	2	absent	0
W. Coulthard, b Lax	4	b Barnes	3
W. Campbell, st Dixon, b Renton	1	absent	0
U. Ritson, c Foggon, b Lax	2	absent	0
W. Ridley, l b w, b Lax	5	c Dixon, b Lax	5
D. McGregor, b Lax	0	c Brown, b Barnes	0
L. C. Lockhart, run out	1	b Barnes	0
T. Turnbull, c Renton, b Lax	1	c Barnes, b Lax	1
H. Pearson, b Renton	0	c and b Barnes	1
J. J. Walker, b Barnes	3	b Barnes	2
J. Ellison, not out	0	b Barnes	3
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	23	Total	18

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

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.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Consett Local Board next week.

ST. IVE'S CHURCH, LEADGATE.

THIS CHURCH will (D.V.) be CONSECRATED for DIVINE SERVICE, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

Morning Service will begin at 11·45 a.m.; Evening Service at 6 p.m.

The Sermon will be preached in the Morning by the LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, and in the Evening by the Rev. WM. BOYD, Vicar of Arncliffe.

Collections will be made at both services in aid of the Church Building Fund.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, calling at Witton Gilbert and Lanchester, leaves Durham for Leadgate at 10·40 a.m., and returns from Leadgate about 4 p.m.

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the Lanchester Union are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 26th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse in Lanchester, carriage free, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels.

Parties whose Tender is accepted for the contract for any of the articles required shall enter into a contract in writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a bond for the due performance of the contract.

Butcher's Meat, per stone, to consist of Flanks, Necks, and Sloates, with the Knees fully cut off, of best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse; also Suet, per lb.

Best Flour, per sack of 20 stones.	Coffee, per lb.
Best Meal do.	Butter, per lb.
Best Maslin Meal, do.	Cheese do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Tea, do.
Barley, per stone.	Black Pepper, do.
Treacle, do.	Rice, per stone.
Linseed Meal, per stone.	Soda, per cwt.
Peas, per bushel.	Starch per lb.
Sugar, per cwt.	Soap, per cwt.
Salt, do.	Candles, per lb.
	Sago, do.

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on Thursday, the 19th Day of September, not later than Ten a.m., at the Board Room, Lanchester.

Tenders also will be received at the same time for Milk, per quart; Coals, per set load; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also a Hearse; and the Leading of Limestone per ton from Lanchester Station to the Workhouse.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, September 5, 1867.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the number of postage stamps require to be affixed to an UNSTAMPED or STAMPED copy of any paper sent to the undermentioned countries:—

Australia	1d	Hamburgh, via Belgium	2d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	1d
Do. via Marseilles	3d	Malta	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. via Southampton	1d
Brazil	1d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	1d
California, via Panama	4d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via U. States	2d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australian mail	1d
East Indies and China via Marseilles	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	2d	Portugal	1d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	3d	Turkey	2d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via France	3d	Do. via Marseilles	1d
Hamburg, via France	1d		

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE IRON TRADE OF WITTON PARK.—During the past few weeks trade has considerably improved at the works of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), at Witton Park, several large orders having been obtained. The various departments are now fully employed, with the exception of Neate Mill, and that, we understand, will commence work next week. The tradespeople in Bishop Auckland are already beginning to feel the good effect of the improvement in trade at Witton Park.

BLACKHILL NOT "BENFIELDSIDE."—A letter has been received by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, of Shotley Bridge, from Mr Hodgson, of Penrith, inspector for the Northern Division, in which that gentleman states that after due consideration the post-office authorities see no reason why the proposed name of "Benfieldside" should be substituted for the present name, "Blackhill;" they therefore decline to accede to the petition presented to them for that purpose. We hope that speedy measures will be taken to have the name of the new railway station called Blackhill instead of "Benfieldside," and thus secure one name for the place.

SERIOUS GIG ACCIDENT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening at a late hour an accident occured at Shotley Bridge by which the lives of Mr Matthew Coupland and his nephew were placed in great jeopardy. It appears that on the evening in question Mr Coupland accompanied by Master Hardy was driving home in a gig, and the night being very dark, the horse by some means got on to the top of a very dangerous part of the road known as Oakey Bank, and before the driver was aware they were precipitated out of the conveyance with considerable violence. Fortunately assistance was speedily at hand: Mr Coupland who was found in an unconscious state, and his nephew with a blackened eye, was immediately removed to Shotley Bridge where medical assistance was promptly secured, and we are glad to state, that he is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his business. Neither the horse nor conveyance was injured. We hope that speedy and effectual measures will be taken to protect the road at this very dangerous spot.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Benfieldside Nuisance Removal Committee was held in the ante-room to the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening, when there were present Messrs E. O. Tregelles (in the chair), Charles Wilson, W. Wilson, and Ralph Hall. It was resolved that the drainage of the Blackfine estate be postponed for the present, and that Messrs W. Barkas, T. Gradon, and J. Wrightson be a sub-committee to inspect property in Benfieldside, and order the necessary improvements. Special attention was directed to a complaint entered in the presentment-book referring to the unhealthy condition of a house and shop at Blackhill, and an inspection of the property was ordered. Several parties were ordered to abate nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs. The amount of damage done to a garden by putting in sewers was also ordered to be paid, and the inspector was authorised to write to the surveyor of the highways, suggesting that a drain be put down to carry off the surplus water from the cistern in Benfieldside Lane through Mr Brown's property to finish the Benfieldside sewer. The committee then adjourned.

MORGAN'S MESMERIC DEMONSTRATIONS.—We have this week been favoured with the presence of Mr N. Morgan, the eminent mesmerist and phrenologist, who has lectured nightly in the New Town Hall to very numerous audiences. The performances have given general satisfaction, and the complete control of the subjects to Mr Morgan is a matter of no little surprise to those ignorant of the mesmeric art. Prizes of some value have also been distributed nightly to the fortunate holders of the lucky numbers. On Tuesday evening additional interest was imparted to the proceedings by a splendid prize being awarded by the lecturer to the best original conundrum. Three judges were selected by the audience to select the best conundrum, who on their return decided that Mr J. C. Wylie was the successful candidate. The following is the conundrum:—"What dishes do the Consett Iron Company like most, and have them now every day?" Answer: "Hot *Rolls* and Roast *Pig*." On Wednesday evening, in addition to the usual experiments, a special prize was awarded to the best comic singer. Four persons gave in their names for competition, viz.:—Messrs Joseph Fowles, H. Maxwell, Alexander Ainsley, and Samuel George. The judges were selected by the audience, and as they could not agree on their verdict on the singing of the candidates after the first trial, they had each another trial, when two of the three judges awarded the prize to Mr George, but to prevent any dispute they appealed to the audience, who justified their decision by an almost unanimous vote. On Thursday evening the "Mesmeric Tea-party" was given most successfully.

The business at the adjourned Northumberland quarter sessions held on Thursday at Morpeth, was purely of a formal character.

At the annual meeting of the Sunderland Gas Company, held on Wednesday (Mr E. C. Robson presiding), the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of 8½ per cent. per annum was declared.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Vicar and churchwardens of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, on Sunday last, paid the late Duke of Northumberland a well-merited tribute of respect by draping in black the pulpit, reading desk, and altar-table. The same complimentary mourning was used on the decease of his Grace's predecessor, justly styled by the Archbishop of Canterbury "Algernon the Magnificent." The Vicar, in the course of his sermon, made fitting allusion to the unostentations virtues of the late Duke.

SHOTLEY FLOWER SHOW.—In our report of the Shotley Floral Fete we neglected to state that the committee are greatly indebted to Mr Moor, the able and energetic steward to T. Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, for his kindness in furthering the success of the show in cutting and carting the heather, and also for mowing and preparing the ground for the cricketers.

LANCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.—The annual exhibition in connection with the Lanchester Floral Society was held in a tent on the Green, Lanchester, on Thursday. The show was in every respect a very successful one, and the proceedings were enlivened by the band of the North Durham Militia, and the Durham Union Brass Band, who gave general satisfaction. We are obliged to hold over the prize list and other particulars till next week.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At the meeting of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, held on Thursday—Mr J Calvert presiding—the Guardians ordered that the assistant-overseers of the various townships furnish to the clerk a fresh valuation list for the purpose of making out the several calls for the next rate. The treasurer's sheet showed that the sum of £1,264 18s 8d was in hand. Nothing else of importance came before the meeting.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT BRICK WORKS.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred at the above works, shortly after one o'clock on Friday afternoon, to a boy named James Hodgson; who—at the time mentioned—was feeding the pipe machine. After proper notice being given it was set in motion, when his left foot was caught and almost severed from the leg. His father who was instantly on the spot, had him at once taken to the infirmary, when amputation was performed by Drs. Renton and Benson. The boy is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

A REVIVAL IN CONSETT.—Such is the subject of the Rev. D. M. Macgregor's sermon in the Town Hall here to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. All who have the welfare of religion at heart must deplore the spiritual apathy which is only too common among the masses around, and upon Sunday evening Mr Macgregor proposes to point out the means of getting a genuine revival in our midst. Other places have had showers of blessing, and it is much needed in our sterile land. If Christians of all denominations would only unite to cry for it, the matter would be accomplished. There are as many within reach of the Consett ministry as would fill all our places of worship to overflowing, and if any one can point out how these can be compelled to come in, he confers a general good. We trust Mr Macgregor may do so to-morrow evening.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday, the Rev. R. Petch, the newly-appointed superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Circuit, preached two practical and impressive sermons in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, it being the anniversary of that place of worship. Considering the extremely inclement state of the weather, the congregations were good. On Monday afternoon, a tolerable company assembled to hear a sermon from the Rev J. Faulkner, who was appointed by the last Conference to this station, and who delivered an effective discourse from "Honour all men." After the sermon, the company repaired to the school-room, where an excellent tea was provided by Mrs Smith and Misses Smith, Muse, and Hutton. Subsequently a public meeting was held, at which addresses of an interesting character were delivered by the Revs. Richard Petch, J. Faulkener, G. G. Letters, and others. The proceeds of the services will be devoted to the liquidation of the chapel debt, which, it is gratifying to state, is not large.

THE LATE OUTBREAK OF CATTLE PLAGUE NEAR DURHAM.—A special meeting of the Durham Town Council was held on Thursday evening, presided over by the Mayor, to take into consideration the following communication received from the Privy Council:—"Privy Council Office, Veterinary Department, Princess Street, Westminster, S.W., September 4th, 1867.—Sir—With reference to the late alleged outbreak of cattle plague at Low Esh, I have the honour to inform you that if the local authority will guarantee that compensation shall be awarded for any cattle slaughtered, and all the provisions of the Act and Orders carried out under the certificate of the inspector, and will cause a letter to be written to me to that effect, I shall be happy to submit to the Lords of the Council an application on the enclosed form for a market license for Durham.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, C. EARDLEY WILMOT, *pro* Secretary.—The Town Clerk, Durham."—On the motion of Ald. G. Robson, who stated that he entirely concurred in the measures the inspectors had thought fit to adopt, it was agreed that a communication be sent to the Privy Council, undertaking the responsibility of compensating for any diseased animal slaughtered in the district after the re-opening of the market.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wedday, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall—the Mayor (Mr W. Hunter) presided.

Several communications were read and referred to the committee.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BATHS.

Ald. Bell brought up the report on the alteration of the Northumberland Baths. The original cost had been £2,000, but since the Corporation had taken them they had expended other £2 000, so that the original cost and alterations had been about £4,000. The property had never been productive, except of a yearly loss, and the only question was whether to enlarge the small baths and make other improvements, costing £2,000, and so convert the concern into a profitable one, or despose of the whole property. The report did not make any recommendation on the subject.

Mr George Stewart thought the best plan would be to take steps to dispose of them.

Mr Gregson was of the same opinion, and moved "That steps be immediately taken to sell the Northumberland Baths." He would advertise them for sale. They had no right to provide first-class baths for first-class people. The Act of Parliament never contemplated speculation in baths of that kind. He had always thought them an enormous source of expense; had always predicted the entire failure of the Turkish part of the baths. The only way to get out of the matter was in the way indicated—to sell them.

Mr George Forster seconded the motion.

Mr Oliver thought it ungenerous to sell the baths, because there the boys of the town learnt to swim.

Mr Morrison thought the report might lie over till next meeting, and moved an amendment to that effect, which was seconded by Mr Harle.

After some further discussion, the amendment was carried.

THE COUNCIL AND THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY.

Mr Gregson then moved "That under the arrangement effected with the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, immediate steps be taken for the widening of the public street and bridge adjoining the company's premises at New Bridge-street." Some years ago the arrangement had been made, but nothing had been done. It was like everything in which the Blyth and Tyne Company were concerned. The company undertook to make a bridge across the Dene, and the roadway they had made was in no way creditable to them. Not only that, but a nuisance was created by the iron sewer pipe running into the Dene being there choked up.

Mr Tone said delay had no doubt ensued, but the Council had given orders to stop the works commenced by the company twelve months ago. The order to stop the works was a great inconvenience to the company, and they suffered more than any other party. The saddle ought to be put on the right horse, however. (Hear, hear.)

After some further conversation it was agreed that steps should be token in accordance with Mr Gregson's motion.

THE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Ald. Hedley next moved, under the 46th clause of the Lunacy Act, 1853," "That in addition to the rate of 3d in the pound, authorised to be levied on the 5th April, 1865, that a further general borough rate, in the nature of a country rate, of not exceeding 3d in the pound, be levied in order to pay and defray the monies, costs, and expenses of the building of the new Borough Lunatic Asylum." He said the Council would remember that in April, 1865, a rate of 3d in the pound was levied to enable a loan of £30,000 to be negotiated with the Loan Commissioners. The Council sanctioned that rate, and the last instalment of the £30,000 had just been received by the borough treasurer. The magistrates had purchased 52½ acres of ground on the Coxlodge estate, and amongst the plans sent in Mr Moffat's was accepted. The building had to hold 250 lunatics. Tenders were received from 36 parties, but among these were only two for the whole of the works. The lowest tender was £25,538, and the highest £35,710. The lowest tender was from a very respectable party, and it was accepted. But he refused to take the stone-work alone, and the result was that the amount of the tenders accepted was £26,082. At that time the borough pauper lunatics were located at Sedgefield, but would only stay there until June. The magistrates wished to rent Bensham Asylum for a while, but the Commissioners in Lunacy fearing the borough would delay erecting a proper asylum, declined to license Bensham. When however, the Commissioners found the magistrates had actually purchased land at Coxlodge, they consented to the temporary occupation of Bensham Hospital, at a rental of £400 a-year. They had only 100 lunatics at that time; but an increase soon took place, and as all other asylums in the North of England were full, the Commissioners allowed them for a time to alter the farm buildings on the Coxlodge estate into temporary accommodation. But nearly all had to be taken down and rebuilt. Doing all that was a very heavy expense. The 3d rate would never be required. It was only necessary to give good security. Nearly half of the building was erected, and only about £4,000 was left out of the £30,000 borrowed. The calls were very heavy, and it would be well to negotiate another loan as speedily as possible on the security of the proposed rates.

Mr Smith seconded the motion.

Mr Gregson opposed it. He contended that so much as 50 acres of ground laid out for the amusement of 250 lunatics was totally uncalled for. They had begun to build the asylum in a kind of fuddle. The whole affair was so reprehensible that he protested against it. Now they were going to make two entrances into the grounds. His belief was the fewer entrances the better into a lunatic asylum. (Laughter.) Besides, they could have got land cheaper than £200 an acre. They had plenty of land of their own at Byker and Walker. Coxlodge was not so salubrious after all. He begged, therefore, to move that the matter be referred back to the committee.

Mr Tone was surprised to find such extraordinary discripancies in the estimates as a difference of £8,000 between the first and second estimates. Now it had risen to £50,000. He cordially seconded Mr Gregson's amendment.

Mr W. Stewart thought that the way in which the whole affair had been managed was enough to drive the town mad.

Mr Sanderson thought the discussion would and could only result in the money having to be paid. The Commissioners in Lunacy required certain conditions in an asylum, and those conditions would have to be complied with, no matter what the expense.

Mr G. Forster moved, as an amendment, that the rate be only 1½d instead of 3d.

Mr Gregson: That is 1½d too much.

Mr Harle said the building was half finished, and it would never do to stop operations. Mr Gregson's objections against allowing proper space for the pauper lunatics he was astonished at. He must tell him, although he was a doctor, he had seen more lunatics than he. (Laughter.) He had great pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr Hedley replied at some length, and defended the course taken by the magistrates in the erection of the asylum as the only one they could take, and hoped the Council would not hesitate to levy the rate.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and the names taken down, when there appeared for it—Ald. Bell, Messrs Gregson, Carry, Dove, Tone, Stewart, Mawson, T. Robinson, Angus, G. Forster, G. Stewart, Morrison, Ald. Ridley, and Clark. Against The Mayor, Alds. Hedley and Blackwell, Councillors Harle, Potter, Sanderson, J. Robinson, Smith, Hutchinson, Oliver, and Barkas.

The amendment was therefore carried.

THE TOWN MOOR.

Mr Harle gave notice of the following motion:—"That a special committee be appointed to confer with the stewards of the Incorporated Companies respecting the improvement of the Town Moor, the Castle Leazes, and the Nuns' Moor, in order to render the same more conducive to the health of the borough; and that such committee consider also the practicability of retaining open spaces in the eastern part of the town for the recreation of the inhabitants of that district."

POSTPONED NOTICES.

Mr G. Foaster moved that it be an instruction to the Town Clerk to strike out all notices of motion remaining on the paper not put forward on the day appointed for discussion.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Ald. Bell presented a petition from the Finance Committee recommending a donation of £200 to the building fund of the Ragged and Industrial School, in terms of the memorial from the Committee of the Institution referred from the Council, and in a lengthened speech explanatory of the results obtained by the schools, supported the recommendation, and moved the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted accordingly, and the Council adjourned.

TO ALL TYNESIDE PEOPLE.

LETTER LXXVI.

Who stole the STOLE—who cabbaged the CANDLESTICKS—what rascal ran off with the ROBES of the good Bishop of DUNEDIN, during the recent re-opening services and ceremonials of the small but now beautiful and famous old Church of Kirkleaton? Whoever did it—it was as impedent and heartless (not to say sacrilegious) a deed as ever light-fingered gentleman or lady did. Only think of it, my readers, and try to realise the sad, sad consequences that might have followed! Had it not been that there were duplicate STOLES, duplicate CANDLESTICKS, and duplicate LAWNS, what a serious fix the incumbent and parishioners of that "out-of-the-way-place" would have been in! For miles and miles around patrician and peasant—priests and people—had gathered up to see what was to be seen more than to hear what was to be heard. In the absence of STOLES and LAWNS, CANDLESTICKS and CANDLES, it would have been blank disappointment! I don't like the word exactly, but as LUCK would have it, if the theft had not been anticipated every possible contingency had been provided for, and therefore all went off with great *eclat* (I think that is the right word) and to the entire satisfaction of the most enthusiastic Puseyite or Ritualist, or High Church devotee.

But who was the thief, and what was his motive? Curious question this. Easily asked, answered with difficulty. "It may be difficult to spot out the thief, Mr Brown, but the motive must have been a wicked one." Hold your hand, I am not quite so sure about that. Probably it was bad—possibly not! I have a theory by which I imagine that I can trace the naughty deed to a good motive. I can easily conceive that in this long neglected parish of Kirkleaton (which, as it is out of the jurisdiction of any bishop, must be almost out of the world), there may be some badly informed Evangelical who was viewing with alarm and pious horror the innovations, and who in the excitement of the moment determined as far as possible to stop the proceedings, and do what he could to prevent his neighbours being handed over to the Church of Rome. The *Stole* might be stolen, but the thief might nevertheless be acting under the impression, nay the conviction, that he was doing God's service! All who have studied human nature alongside of historical facts must have come to the conclusion that man will do strange things "for the glory of God." Before I give two or three illustrative examples of this, allow me to state that, although cradled and reared in the Church of England, I very early in life took a strong dislike to sacerdotalism or ritualism, and at the present moment I do not hesitate to state that, in my estimation, the man who puts on a white "choker" in which to pray or to preach is to that extent a ritualist. I recollect well when the ladies of a congregation to which I belonged took it into their heads to purchase a silk gown for our minister to wear while in the pulpit—that I suggested to Thomas, the chapel keeper, to accidentally set it on fire! and thus get quit of the Popish appendage. When Jonathan Martin was listening to the organ in York Minster, he became so shocked at the desecration of the sacred edifice that he once mentally said "I'll stop thee of thy buzzing," and so set fire to the minster. Was that piety or impiety? He thought he was doing "God's service!" "Take one example more, and to our purpose quite"—an example similar in principle (though different in outward manifestation) to which no High Churchman can object. Those who are well read in the Ecclesiastical history of England will soon fix their mind upon many such. When Archbishop Laud was in the hey-day of power it was ordered that the good and conscientious Robert Leighton should be degraded as a minister—to have his ears cut off—his nose slit—to be branded in the face, to stand in the pillory, to be whipped at the post—to pay a fine of £1 000, and to suffer imprisonment till it was paid! When this had been pronounced, the pious Laud took off his hat, held up his holy hands, and gave thanks to God who had given the Church such victory over her enemies! And this sentence was carried out to the letter. Are we, then, to write down the archbishop as one of the most wicked, heartless, atrocious villains, or give him credit for sincere and conscientious piety? The theory that will account for the archbishop's conduct on the latter consideration may be applied to the man who stole the STOLE, and if such was the motive of the theft, I candidly confess that had I seen him do the deed, I should have "consented with him!" If I had my way, I would have every rag of Ritualism, from the insignificant appendicle that dangles beneath the chin of the Nonconformist minister to the most costly robe of the Bishop of Dunedin committed to the flames, or put to more useful purposes. What possible benefit can all these gewgaws be to the simple "story of the cross!" What would the good old tentmaker have thought of them? I think the official ministers of the gospel might take a useful hint from the determination of David, when going to meet the boastful Philistine. When rigged out with all the imposing armour placed upon him by the command of Saul, he said—"I cannot go with these." If the source of the preachers' be not in might or in power, it is still less likely to be found in hoods and stoles and the outward adornings of Ritualism.

Last week I was criticising a handbill issued by the so-called "Working Men's Constitutional Association" (what a misnomer). This week I must glance at one much less pretentious "put out" by the Committee of the "Early Closing Association," and which is headed, "A fact, which the public ought to know." Had this bill been put out by the "Constitutionalists," they would have headed it "THE fact!" Well, never mind, the early closers will lose nothing by the modest, unassuming appeal, while, I fear me much, they won't gain a great deal! The fact has reference to the proprietor of a certain "establishment" who refuses to close at six o'clock, his principal argument being that he can get more customers after that hour than at any other time of the day, and the early closers appeal to the ladies not to shop after six o'clock—thereby rendering such an argument useless! I fear their appeal will be bootless. My reader will bear me witness that again and again I have pleaded the cause of the pent-up "assistants" with all the warmth and energy I could command. On the 27th day of June, 1866, I find I wrote as follows:—"When I see a lady—I should not say a lady, for she can have nothing lady-like in her breeding—when I see a woman, I should scarcely say a woman, for she can have but little of the woman in her composition—when I see a wench, as the Lancashire people have it—enter a draper or other shop after five or half-past five o'clock, I say to myself, there goes one of the patrons of late closing one of the worst enemies of the pent-up assistants." At that hour best customers have long been gone, and the most valuable purchases are at their destination. Surely a yard of calico, a penn'orth o tape, or a ha'porth o' pins might be got at an earlier hour, and so allow plenty of time for folding up and putting away. Let every wife, mother, daughter, sister, and sweetheart in Newcastle from henceforward determine never to go shopping after five o'clock and early closing will soon be an accomplished fact. The principal will be free—the assistant will be liberated, and every useful institution in the town will be benefited; while at the close of the week not a sixpence will be lost to business; while in trade expenses, in life, in health, in mental, moral, and religious improvement the gain will be enormous! In my opinion the doctors would suffer most, so much of their occupation would be gone! But even they would partake of the general joy, for I know no class so free from monetary taint as the medical. I am firmly of opinion that every effort of the Early Closing Association will be futile till purchasers have made up their minds to adopt the golden rule—"Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The habit of late shopping is a heartless—a cruel—a murderous habit—if I must speak plainly out—and I do wish I could speak so loud that every lady (I mean every woman whether wearing a silk dress or a cotton gown) could hear me.

I am glad to know that the principle of the Factory Act has been extended. If it does not apply to the large houses, I believe it will apply to the millinery establishment, that its benevolent provisions will protect many a "young lady" who otherwise

"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red."

would have to wear out her strength—her life—to accommodate the exacting daughters of fashion. With respect to millinery and dress-making establishments and slop shops, the usual facts and arguments of the Early Closing Association don't exactly apply. Every stitch is a stitch, and by that stitch the garment becomes more valuable. The heads of these establishments understand this well, and therefore "stitch, stitch, stitch," and the more stitches the more profit accrues to the proprietors. The health of the stitcher is of little consideration. Hence I am exceedingly glad to think that the legislature has interposed between the sempstress on the one part, and the heads of houses and their patronesses on the other. But what a stigma on the fair sex, that Parliamentary interference has been found indispensible to protect women from the cupidity and vanity of women! Talk of the cannibalism of the crab! The crab has but her instincts to guide her, and is therefore excusable when she preys upon her sister crab. But for woman, reasoning, lovely, fascinating woman, to drain the heart's blood of her sister to feed her cupidity or minister to her vanity, or by what designation shall I express the feelings of indignation that arises in my mind. The contemplation is enough to make an angel weep. Call the *elite* of fashionable ladies, angelic beings! Fe, fi, faugh, fum! Why the major part of them would rather see a poor girl worked to death than be baulked in the design of coming it strong next Friday at the Theatre or next Sunday at the Church.

With respect to the shop-keeping aspect of the question, all that can be said might be said in half an hour. The matter is so simple that it scarcely can be argued. The advantages of early closing are so many and so manifest, as it regards everybody, seller, assistant, and purchaser, that they need only be stated; the evils of late confinement in ill-ventilated shops are so potent that the most stupid may appreciate them. To secure all the advantages and avoid all the evils, depend on the women of the town. If they will, the firmer the things, the thing is done—if they are indifferent, the mischiefs will be perpetrated, and that at their own ultimate cost—to their own sad loss. Let every woman ask herself as she sees a shopkeeper's assistant or a milliner's young lady borne to a premature grave, "how far have I contributed to shorten the days of one so young, and by somebody so beloved?" I could like to have five minutes talk with every late shop-goer. O this selfishness, this callousness, this laziness. None but the selfish, the callous, and the lazy will identify themselves with late shop-goers.

"For God, the Queen, and the people." This grand affair is now a matter of history, and a sorry affair it was. There was impudence enough, assumption enough, misrepresentation enough; but where were the "working" constitutionals! Yes, where! The leaders had paraded their piety, their loyalty, but as a shrewd mechanic said, "I dunnet beleeve 'em" That was just it; nobody believed them. No, no, the working classes are not to be caught with "chaff" They know well who it is, and who it has been that has vilified and opposed them; who has resisted by every possible dodge the extension of liberty—social, civil, and religious,—and it is not likely they will credit those very parties who, having "jumped jim crow," are now endeavouring to cajole them "Will you come into my parlour, said the spider to the fly?" The people of England are truly Conservative but not Tories. It is because those said Tories have been foiled and beaten that the Queen is preserved on her throne, and our fine old constitution is likely to be perpetuated. I conclude with the following from the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle's" trenchant article on the subject:—"There may be some doubt whether a Conservative Government is an 'organised hypocrisy,' but after the exhibition of Monday there can be no question about the character of the 'Working Men's Constitutional Association." As yet it only shows a 'solitary' pair of 'blistered hands,' which might, we think, be advantageously photographed for the benefit of the institution."

I am, &c.,
TED BROWN.

Newcastle, September 4, 1867.

POLICE NEWS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, A. TOWN, and T WILSON, Esqrs.

ASSAULTS.

James Dockerty, Leadgate, labourer, was apprehended by P.C Marshall on a charge of assaulting John Bland, innkeeper, and his daughter, at Leadgate, on the 30th ult. He being an old offender, was committed to gaol for 14 days for each assault.

William Taylor, Consett, labourer, was summoned at the instance of Ann Moon, Consett, for assaulting her at that place on the 18th ult.—Fined 10s and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Serrell and James Wright, Consett, were charged by P.C. Smith, and P.C. Gilroy, with committing a breach of the peace at Consett, on the 31st of August. Bound over in the sum of £5 each to keep the peace for six months and pay costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Wm. Soulsby, Consett, labourer, was charged by P.C. Gilroy with being drunk and disorderly in the streets at Consett, on the 1st inst. Fined 5s and costs.

John Arkless, Consett, labourer, was charged by P.C. Thompson with drunkenness at Consett, on the 1st inst. Fined 1s and costs.

DANGEROUS PLAY.

William Elliott, Consett, was charged by P.C. Gilroy with committing a Breach of the Local Board Act, by setting fire-works off in the streets at Consett, on the 1st inst. Fined 10s and costs.

BASTARDY.

Isabella Bell charged John Makepeace with being the father of her illegitimate child. Ordered to pay 2s 6d a week and costs.

Elizabeth Caret v. William Anderson. This was heard at a previous meeting and the summons dismissed, but the girl having obtained further evidence, obtained a fresh summons. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides but their evidence was so contradictory that the magistrates considered gross perjury had been committed on one side or the other, if not on both sides. After a long trial the magistrates again dismissed the summons. The court sat until between 5 and 6 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Ald. BLACKWELL and Ald. HEDLEY.

The business of the Court was delayed upwards of an hour awaiting the arrival of a second magistrate.

CURIOUS FREAK BY BOYS.

Richard Ellison (13) and George Bootland (12), were charged with committing wilful damage, and stealing a quantity of brass, from the brickyard of Mr Scott, St. Anne's. On Wednesday last, the boys entered the brickyard, and bursting open the door of a small brick building used to contain a water meter, they broke the indicator and carried away the brass mountings, doing other damage to the extent of £3. Fined 30s each.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN A CONSUL'S OFFICE.

A broker, named Lewis, was placed in the dock, summoned on a charge of feloniously taking possession of papers belonging to a ship, when in the possession of the vice-consul for Olenburg (Mr Besterfield). Mr Bush appeared for the prosecution. From the testimony of Mr Besterfield and an office boy, named Ellison, it seemed that on Friday, Mr Lewis and a captain of a vessel called the 'Alida,' entered the office in Broad Chare, and asked if Mr Besterfield was in. The boy replied in the negative, and said he would go and seek his master, who was upon the Quayside. He left the office, and on his return with Mr Besterfield, the defendant and captain were gone. Mr Bush said the captain had been summoned but had gone away. Mr Blackwell: Where are the papers?—Mr Lewis: The captain will have them away with him. Mr Bush said the captain had been served with a summons, but he had sailed for Cronstadt, although there was an adverse wind. The Bench said, in the absence of proof as to the papers, the case would be dismissed.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF FELONY.

Richard Steel was charged on suspicion of stealing a looking glass, a white cotton petticoat, and a brush. P.C. 144 McFarland, stationed at Byker, met the prisoner at an early hour on Sunday morning, and from his suspicious movements, the officer was induced to lock him up. He refused to give any account of how he came into possession of the goods. Remanded until Wednesday.

FELONY IN THE BIGG MARKET.

Thomas Loxley, an incorrigible character, was charged with stealing 3s 6d from the person of James Mulgrave, whilst in the Bigg Market, an an early hour on Sunday morning. The prisoner had been the ringleader of a bevy of other thieves, who caught hold of the prosecutor, and with threats made him deliver up his money. The prisoner was apprehended by P.C. Lennox, who, when taking him into custody, caught him endeavouring to pass the tobacco-box in which the money was placed to some girls, who were afterwards apprehended for throwing stones at the police and interfering whilst they were taking the prisoner into custody. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment.—Catherine Scott, Jane Handley and Margaret McWilliams, associates of thieves, were then charged upon the offence already described, and were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A DRUNKEN CABMAN.

Charles Scorer was charged with being drunk whilst in charge of a cab, in Mosley Street, on Sunday evening. P.C. Batey stopped the horse in the cab whilst the prisoner was rolling about the 'dickey,' singing and shouting at the top of his voice. Fined 5s.

FELONY FROM A BRASS FOUNDRY.

George Taylor on the remand list, charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the premises of his employer, Mr Harrison, Black Boy Yard, Groat Market, was again brought up, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY FROM THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

Thomas Lofthouse, to all appearance a confirmed rogue, was charged with stealing a quantity of books and paper, the property of the North-Eastern Railway Company, on Friday last. A quantity of books and stationery had been sent over to Mr Prosser's office from the Gateshead store of the company, and it was placed near the door of the Parcels Office. One of the company's policemen saw the prisoner come up, lift, with the assistance of another man, the parcel to his shoulder, and make off out of the station. The officer then went to the Parcels Office, and, with a porter named Reed, ran after the man and captured the prisoner. Six months' imprisonment.

CLEVER DISCOVERY OF A ROBBERY.

Bernard Connelly was charged with stealing a coat, containing a key several bills, and other papers, the property of Mr R. E. Morrow, Arthur's Hill. On Saturday the prisoner was taken to the Westgate Police Station by P.C. Anderson, on a charge of stealing 32s from a woman in the street, and, when in the dock, Anderson perceived the prisoner endeavouring to dispose of some papers. He caught the prisoner's hand, and got out of his grasp what afterwards transpired were the property of Mr Morrow. That gentleman said that on Friday afternoon he went out of his shop to get dinner, and placed the coat behind the door. On his return the coat was gone, and he gave a description of the coat and its contents to the police. Committed for trial.

A GAOL-BIRD.

William Green, anything but what his name implies, was charged with violently assaulting John Gibson, and stealing from his person the sum of 9s on Saturday night, in Newgate-street. The prisoner, who is a noted pugilist, and had come out of gaol no later than Saturday, had deliberately struck the prosecutor while he was in converse with a woman and in the melee taken the money from. The prosecutor, however, grappled with him, and notwithstanding the brutal usage of the prisoner, and a long chase through the streets after him, gave him into the custody of P.C. Short. Six months' imprisonment.

DESPERATE TUSSLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Henry Dixon Armstrong, a young fellow, whose hard-lined visage has often graced the dock, was charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Isabella Wallace, Heaton Cottage, Jesmond Vale, on Saturday morning, and stealing a black stuff dress. About six o'clock, as a joiner named Garratt, in the employ of Mr James, lead manufacturer, Ouseburn, was going to his work, he saw the prisoner loitering about the door of prosecutrix's dwelling. He watched him, and after a short time had elapsed the prisoner was seen to lift the window, take the key from the place where it had been put by the prosecutrix's husband, and open the door. Unfortunately for himself, he left the key in the door, and Garratt, running from his place of concealment, locked the prisoner in. The prisoner then made a rush at the window, but was grappled by the neck by Garratt, and held, Garratt shouting for assistance. The prisoner struggled violently to the edge of the steep bank of the Vale, and threw himself down. Garratt left hold, and the prisoner rolled down so far, and then made off, Garratt after him. Another of the workmen of Mr James, Wm. Graham, who was coming to his work, met the prisoner with Garratt after him, and after a struggle the desperado was secured. The prisoner hearing the bench intimate their intention of committing him for trial, speedily lost his previous hardened demeanor. Addressing the magistrates apparently in the most piteous tones, he said: "Gentlemen, good gentlemen, I've been, I know, a bad scoundrel, and I find it here to-day. But let me go this time—deal with the case here, and I'll quit the country I will." The Bench said this was his 27th appearance for crime of this description, and they could do no other.—The prisoner had to be forcibly dragged from the dock, exclaiming all the while, "For God's sake, deal with the case here."

SPORTING ITEMS.

WINNING JOCKEYS.—The following particulars of the mounts of the leading jockeys during the present season will no doubt be interesting:—

	Wins.	Second.	Third.	Not placed.	Total mounts.
Fordham	116	65	33	78	292
Kenyon	62	55	27	109	253
Cameron	51	40	46	123	263
Butler	43	37	45	101	233

In addition to the above, Fordham has one French win (Grand Prize of Paris), and Cameron six winning mounts in that country.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.—In Surrey the birds are numerous and strong on the wing. In Sussex, Hants, and Berks, the manors and farms are abundantly stacked; the coveys vary from fourteen to eighteen in number; and in Kent partridges are numerous and very forward in condition. In Essex there is a good prospect of sport; birds are plentiful, and there are more than an average number of red legs or French partridges; but as the latter have such propensities for running, and will not lie to the dogs, few sportsmen try to bag them. In Herts and Bucks birds are said to be a fair average, but in most counties much corn will be outstanding next week, and will harbour partridges. In some isolated instances mutual arrangements are made to defer partridge shooting for a fortnight. Hares are very plentiful, and rabbits swarm the warrens and coverts. There is a good stock of pheasants in most counties.

PEDESTRIANISM.—In the great sensational handicap at Manchester, for £25, for which 40 men started in one heat, S. Ridley, of Gateshead, with 26 yards start, proved the winner.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—These grounds were well attended on Saturday afternoon, to witness two foot contests and a dog race, and as usual the most perfect order was kept during the sport. A little after three o'clock, Matthew Todd, of Colliery Dykes, and W. Pattinson, appeared on the ground to run 135 yards for £40. 5 to 4 was freely bet on Pattinson, who won a very close race by about a yard.—John Anderson, of Sleekburn, and Thomas Kirkup, of Choppington, afterwards turned out to run 100 yards for £40. The Choppington pet was made the favourite, and after a most exciting race he landed the winner by about a foot.—The canine contest was between Mr Waitebut's Lottery and J. Johnson's Maggie Lauder. A very close race ended in a dispute, which has not been decided.

BOWLING.—The Town Moor was crowded with people on Saturday afternoon to witness several matches, the principal being between T. English and G. Pattinson, for £10 aside, across the mile, with 20 oz. bowls. After a most exciting game, Pattinson won by nearly a throw. English's party not being satisfied, backed him again for the like sum, with the same bowls, and the finish of the contest was so close that the referee ordered them to bowl over again. The two competitors afterwards proceeded to the starting point, and in this contest English succeeded in turning the tables, for he won by thirty yards.—On Saturday afternoon an immense number of spectators visited Newbiggen Moor to witness a bowling contest between Young and Robson, both of Netherton, one mile each, with 25 oz. bowls. After a deal of excitement, Young won by 50 yards.

QUOITING.

NORTH DURHAM CRICKET CLUB v. THE BOWLING GREEN, GATESHEAD.—On Wednesday afternoon a match was played between the above clubs, the former scoring a very easy victory. Cricket Club, 73 points; Bowling Green, 6 points.

AQUATICS.

ALBION ROWING CLUB.—A match between the members of the Albion Rowing Club for a silver cup ended in the victory of James Taylor, who beat Robert Chambers, the ex-champion.

KILSBY v. PEDGRIFT.—The renewed race between these men was rowed on Tuesday. The officials were the same as on the previous day. Betting: 4 to 1 on Kilsby. A foul occurred, and the stakes were awarded to Kilsby. Time, 26 min. 5 sec. A vast amount of money changed hands on the result.

During last week J. Boyd, R. Boyd, J. Percy, J. Randford, T. Brumell, and J. Clark, all of whom are engaged in matches forthcoming, have taken their regular airing on the Tyne, and all look well. On Saturday evening, in the match between James Boyd and James Randford, the second deposit of £10 aside was placed in the hands of Mr J. H. Baird, Star Hotel, and at the same house, with Mr Baird, £2 aside was made good between T. Brumell and J. Clark, to row on the 14th inst., for £5 aside (open for £10 aside). On the same evening Robert Boyd and James Randford deposited £5 aside for their match in open boats with Mr W. Blakey, Adelaide Hotel.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday afternoon a boat race which has excited some interest amongst the lovers of aquatics, came off on the Tyne, between Cuthbert Cook and Benjamin Chambers, of Wallsend. The distance rowed was from the High Level Bridge to Waterson's Gates, and the stake was £10 aside. J. Hall stood as umpire for Cook, and James Percy officiated for Chambers, who won the toss for sides, and of course took the northern or in-shore station. At the Skinner Burn Cook was a full length in advance, and at the head of the Grindstone Quay he took his opponent's water, and gave him his backwash. At the bend, however, Cook "put in the long ones," and Chambers, steering a wide course into the middle of the stream, was soon left in the rear. The style of the winner was very much admired, and the ease of his victory stamps him as being a first class rower. The time was:—To the Shot Tower, 3 min. 13 sec.; to Waterson's Gate (the mile) 6 min. 9 sec.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has assumed much inactivity, with a limited amount of business passing at 1s to 2s decline. At the market the supply of wheat from the growers was moderate, and sold at 1s per qr under the rates of last week. The trade with factors rules steady for English and foreign, at 1s per qr below last week's prices. Flour 1s cheaper, with a good sale. Wheat, 67s. to 75s; Barley, 42s. to 49s; Beans, 67s. to 50s; Peas, 45s. to 46s; Rye 34s. to 36s; Malt, 48s to 72s; Flour, households, 47s to 48s; whites, 48s. to 50s.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	66	0	to	68	0
—— Scotch red and white	60	0		66	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	63	0		69	0
—— Stettin, red	64	0	—	66	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	65	0	—	66	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	63	0	—	69	0
—— " Silesian red	65	0	—	68	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	68	0	—	69	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	00	0	—	00	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	00	0	—	0[illegible]	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	66	0	—	67	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	39	0	—	00	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	38	0	—	00	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	45	0	—	47	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	[illegible]	0	—	45	0
Flour, English, per sack	47	0	—	49	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a full supply of wheat, with a fair demand at last week's prices. Barley: A small supply, without a change in price. Oats: A good supply, with a moderate demand at former prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 15 head of cattle and 70 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 148 beasts and 41 sheep from foreign, and 46 beasts were from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 30 beasts, but a decline of and 560 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 688 head. There was little or no change to notice in the general state of trade from that of last week; if anything it was rather less active. A few pens of the better qualities moved freely off at previous currencies; but the weather being hot, together with the unprecedentedly large supplies of sheep and lambs, caused a somewhat slow sale for the middling sorts, with a dull finish, and a total clearance was barely effected.

The number of sheep and lambs was 9,640. The mutton trade varied a good deal. The finest class of Leicester Cheviots were in demand at extreme rates, but for most other kinds sales were languid, and part remained unsold.

Lambs were again an unusually large show. The highest price obtained was 30s per head; but, generally speaking, business in sheep and lambs has not been in such a torped state since the passing of the tariff measures, and a large quantity remained unsold.

Pigs—208 were shown. The supply being small, with a fair good demand, the quotations were fully supported, and part were left unsold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 688; sheep, 9,640; pigs, 278.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d; middling, 6s. 6d to 7s 6d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6d to 7d; middling, 6½d to 6¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5½d to 7½d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At 9, Ravensworth-terrace, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr A. Harbottle, of a daughter.

At Adelaide-place, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr W. R. Armstrong, of a daughter.

At Shieldfield, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr John Marshall, of a daughter.

At Jesmond Dene House, on the 3rd inst., the wife of T. S. Bramwell, Esq., of a daughter.

LEADGATE.—At the Farm, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr J. Jopling, of a son.

YORKSHIRE.—At Middleham, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr A. S. Briggs, of a son.

HARBOTTLE, Woodhall.—Lately, the wife of J. Turnbull, of a son.

SHORESTONE.—At Spring-hill, on the 30th ult., the wife of Captain H. P. S. Orde, of a son.

LONDON.—At 60, Malden-road, Kentish Town, on the 25th ult., the wife of Thomas Mills, Esq., of a son.

GLASGOW.—On the 28th ult., the wife of Col. Elkington, of a son.

On the 28th ult., the wife of Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Peter's Church, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. C. A. Raines, Mr Ralph Watkin, to Miss Mary Catton.

At the West Clayton-street Congregational Chapel, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., Mr George Allan, engineer, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr James Rowell, Elswick Works, Newcastle.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr Bennet, Mr Claudius Dahm, Drammen, Norway, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Johnson, of this town.

At St. John's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, Henry Charles Neilson, of Dublin, Esq., solicitor, to Dora Ann, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hardcastle, Esq., surgeon, Newcastle.

LAMESLEY.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Mr T. Stephenson, Newcastle, to Isabella, daughter of Mr T. Crawford, Sunniside.

On the 29th ult., Thomas Francis Hazlehurst, of Misterton Hall, Leicestershire, to the Hon. Blanche Devereux, younger daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Hereford.

DEATHS

NEWCASTLE.—At Eldon-street, on the 1st inst., aged 84, Mrs Mary Cail.

At Hull-street, on the 29th ult., aged 15, Mary Annie, daughter of the late Wm Hogg.

At the Side, on the 31st ult., aged 58, Mr Geo. Downey, joiner.

At Causey-bank, on the 28th ult., aged 27, Mr H. Oley, carpenter.

At Shieldfield, on the 31st ult., aged 2, Thomas, son of Mr George English.

At Ouseburn, on the 1st inst., aged 33 years, Mrs Eliza Rutherford.

At Shield-street, on the 2nd inst., George, infant son of Mr George Sutherland.

At Argyle-street, on the 31st ult., aged 2, Eliza, daughter of Mr John Milligan.

At Terrace-place, on the 31st ult., aged 7, Thomas, son of John Thompson.

At St. Mary's-street, on the 29th ult., Martha, infant daughter of Mr T. Bowman.

At Carliol-street, on the 29th ult., aged 2 years, Evelina, daughter of Mr A. Hammill.

At Chapel Buildings, on the 29th ult., Robert, infant son of Mr Wm. Bailey.

At Ouseburn, on the 29th ult., aged 1, Patrick, son of Mr Wm. Davis.

At Richmond-street, on the 29th ult., John, infant son of Mr J. Wilkinson.

At Albert-street, on the 30th ult., Lizzie Mary, infant twin daughter of Mr E. Riddell.

GATESHEAD.—At 17, Peareth-street, on the 4th inst., aged 57, Mr Charles Mordue, Newcastle.

WARKWORTH.—On the 4th inst., Mr George Robinson, brewer.

FRAMLINGTON.—On the 26th ult., aged 15, John, son of Mr John Wardle.

DARLINGTON.—On the 29th ult., aged 70, Jane, relict of the late Nath. Plews.

NORTHALLERTON.—On the 29th ult., aged 89, Mr Francis Morrell.

LONDON.—At New Cross, on the 31st ult., aged 33, Thos. Scott, eldest son of the late Adam Scott, Esq., of London and East Morriston, Berwickshire.

EDINBURGH.—At Grange-road, on the 31st ult., Hannah, daughter of the late Mr Wm. Pearson, Queen's Head, Morpeth.

WINDSOR, Belfast.—On the 28th ult., aged 40, Edward W. Lee.

THOMAS HERDMAN, Undertaker, &c., 2½, 4, and 5, Westgate Hill, Newcastle, is now in a position to execute Orders for Funerals, in Town or Country, at the following prices, viz.:—

Children's Coffins, Plain	2s 6d to	10s
Do. Covered	5s 0d to	60s
Do. Oak, best finish	30s 0d to	80s
Adults' Coffins, Plain	10s 0d to	30s
Do. Covered with Black Cloth	15s 6d to	70s
Do. Oak or Elm, best finish	60s 0d to	140s

A Stock always on hand.

N.B.—A liberal Discount allowed to Joiners and Undertakers.

Joiners supplied with Cloth and Coffin Furniture.
Established 1850.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending August 31st, 1867:—

	1867. Miles open 1229.			1866. Miles open 1207½		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	30,271	0	0	28,966	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	52,474	0	0	48,588	0	0
Total	82,745	0	0	77,554	0	0
Aggregate	710,246	0	0	671,824	0	0

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1867.