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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 154, | CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

DAVID IMRIE,
DRUGGIST,
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

Wanted.

TO SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED immediately, THREE good Workmen as BOOT and SHOEMAKERS. Good Wages and Permanent Employment to Steady Men. Apply to Mr. J. COLLINSON, Middle-street, Consett.

Lost.

LOST, on the 19th inst., a Black Mare PONY, aged, 12½ hands high, switch tail, both knees broke, and has been fired on the near hind-leg. Whoever will return the same to Mr. WILLIAM REED, Shield Row, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, from the Village of Annfield Plain, on August 11th, a Liver and White Roan Coloured SETTER DOG. Answers to the name "SAM." Whoever will return the said Dog to Mr. Thompson Allen, of Annfield Plain, will be rewarded; and whosoever shall detain it after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

£120, £200, and £300 to LEND, on good security. Apply to Mr. JOS. HOWARD, Consett.

Public Notices

NEW FAIR AT EDMONDBYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FAIR will be held at EDMONDBYERS, for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., early in October.

JOHN WILSON,
LEADGATE, BERRY EDGE, AND NEWCASTLE
CARRIER,

LEAVES Leadgate every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings early, for Mr. Curry's, Garrick's Head Inn, Cloth Market, returning the same day; Delivering and Collecting Goods at Diptoe, Colliery Dykes, Whickham, &c. All orders punctually attended to.

J. W. respectfully announces that he removes Furniture, &c., with care and despatch, on the Lowest Terms.

Horse Corn, Hay, and Straw always on Sale at Moderate charges.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the above Society beg to announce that their FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August instant, in Shotley Park, by the kind permission of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall.

A BRASS BAND CONTEST will take place in connection with the Society's Show, to which the sum of £20 will be given. The contest will come off at 3 o'clock p.m.

N.B.—All Competitors for the Gladiolus Prizes must reside within a distance of eight miles of Shotley Bridge, except the Floral Societies of Blanchland and Slaley.

All Entries to be made with the Secretaries.

THOMAS WHINNEY, } Hon.
CHARLES MOSLEY. } Secretaries.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

GRAND AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSETT AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,
With entirely new and appropriate Dresses and Appointments.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

ON SATURDAY & MONDAY EVENINGS, September 5th and 7th, will be Performed Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy (in Five Acts), entitled,

OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

SONG by an AMATEUR.—DANCE by an AMATEUR.

To conclude each Evening with the celebrated Farce (in One Act), by John Baldwin Buckstone, entitled

A KISS IN THE DARK.

The Orchestra will be composed of the following Gentlemen:—First Violins, Messrs. GIBSON and PARNABY; Second Violin, Mr. G. SMITH; Cornet, Mr. J. RICHLEY; Saxhorn, Mr. G. HUTCHINSON.

Prices of Admission—Boxes, 1s 6d; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Featonby, Mr. William Close, Mr G. Proudlock, Mr. T. Elliot, and of the Members of the Society.

On Saturday Evening the Doors will be open at Seven o'clock, to commence at half-past; and on Monday Evening the Doors will be open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their SHOW on THURSDAY, September 3, 1863.

The North-Eastern Railway Company will run Ordinary Trains at a Fare and a Sixth from Consett, Knitsley, Durham, and Witton Gilbert.

There will be a BALL in the Evening in the Booth, to commence at Half-past Nine o'clock.

CONSETT CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	180	2	0
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham	10	0	0
Mr. Lanchester, Consett Building	2	0	0
Mr. Jacob Grey (per Mr. T. Potts)	0	10	0
Mr. Watson	0	10	0
Mr. Colpitts	0	5	0
Messrs. Jos. Nicholson & Sons, Leadgate	1	0	0
James Annandale, Esq.	20	0	0
Edward Routledge, Consett	0	10	0
Miss M. Grice	0	10	0
Miss Fothergill, Glamorganshire	3	0	0
" " (per Rev. F. Steggall	1	0	0
Mr. John Seymour, Consett	15	0	0
Mrs John Oliver	0	10	0
Miss Hinton	0	15	0
Mrs. James Smith	0	11	9
Rev. W. N. Darnell	50	0	0

August 28, 1863.

PURE SWEETS.

SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c., in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners, Bethnal Green, London.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the Inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.

To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

NO MORE BLACKBEETLES!

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—Certain death to all vermin; the original and only one to be relied on. Price 1s, or post free for 14 stamps.

NO MORE CORNS, BUNIONS, &c!

EMERY'S CORN PLAISTERS remove Corns, &c., speedily, painlessly, and effectually. Testimonials constantly arriving. Price 1s, or obtainable, as is also the Beetle Poison, through all chemists, or sent direct for 14 stamps.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!

EMERY'S MARVELLOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, in one week. Post free for 14 stamps. Obtainable ONLY from Emery and Co., 4, Montague Mews, Montague Street, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

DAVID IMRIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES
FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT-STREET

J. DAVISON,
CABINET MAKER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, &c.

MR. H. BROTHERTON, Organist to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, attends Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, every week.

TERMS:—

For Piano-Forte.......... £1 1s. 0d. per Quarter.
For Piano and Singing...... £1 11s. 6d. "

Piano-Fortes Tuned and Repaired; also New and Second-hand Pianos and Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. A large Finger Organ for Sale.

Prospectuses forwarded on Application to Mr. H. BROTHERTON, 91, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland; or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL.
BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS
WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.
Sold in Packets at ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.

Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.

First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.

Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—The Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, July 27.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Aug. 18.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday and Third Monday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place—Aug 4 and 17.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Aug. 12.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—Daily attendance at Sandgate—Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker 18, Square.

☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.

Inspection solicited.

BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION AFTER 15 YEARS' SUFFERING.—SIR,—It is with pleasure I inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Pills after 15 years of suffering. I tried every other remedy for Biliousness and a weak Digestion, with Sickness, Faintness, and no Appetite. My own most clever doctor said I should never be cured without Blue Pills or Calomel; but I dared not take Mercury, it always weakens me so. I again say I have tried all advertised Bilious Pills, but they serve me as Mercury does. I feel that Dr. King's Pills have so wonderfully restored me that I publicly acknowledge it. I can now drink Ale and Stout, and a few months back could not take either. I ardently beg every one I know to give them a trial they are so mild and gentle. From JOHN ASH, Esq

Ash House, Surrey.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Prepared only by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer-Street, Cavendish square, London, W. Free by post for stamps and following Agents: Imrie, Consett.—Isaay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vint & Carr, Sunderland.—W. Trueman, Durham,—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

HAIR REALLY RESTORED.

THE most effectual remedy is MOORE'S CASHMERE QUININE BALM. It is certain, elegant, and agreeable, gives vigor to to the roots, and it restores after years of Baldness. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared only by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents as in above advertisement.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and *will purify* the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them, and do not be put off with any other.

Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.

Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist, W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow Law, and may be had of all Chemists.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on

MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

Business Addresses

SELLING OFF
THE ENTIRE
REMAINING SUMMER STOCK
OF EVERY VARIETY OF
DRAPERY GOODS,
AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL COMMAND AN IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE.

GEORGE ROBSON,
FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is NOW SELLING OUT his SUMMER STOCK, including Large Lots of BONNETS, RIBBONS, MUSLIN SHADES, SHAWLS, &c. DRESSES very cheap, from 2d. per yard, worth 4s. 6d. A Large Lot of Beautiful DRESSES at 6d. per yard, worth 9s. 6d. per Dress. Fine (all wool) LLAMA CLOTHS at 11½d. worth 16d. per yard.

In order to make the Clearance, which will commence on SATURDAY, August 15th, and continue Three Weeks, more efficient and complete, every other description of Drapery Goods will be offered at the original Cost Price during the Sale.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

GOOD TEA	2s. 7d. per lb.,	or 2d. per oz.
GOOD STRONG TEA	3s. 3d. "	2½d. "
GOOD USEFUL TEA	3s. 7d. "	2½d. "
FINE RICH FLAVOURED	3s. 11d. "	3d. "
FINEST IMPORTED	4s. 3d. "	3½d. "

AT R. ALMOND'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Cumberland and American HAMS and BACON, Raw and Refined SUGARS, FRUITS, SPICES, and BLASTING POWDER, in ¼ or ½ Barrels. BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, BARLEY MEAL. IRISH MOSS FOR CATTLE. AGENT FOR GARBUTT'S PICKLING VINEGAR.

FANCY BISCUITS, BRITISH WINES, PICKLES, &c.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,
3, HAVELOCK STREET, ELSWICK LANE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

STILL continues to Visit this District Monthly, and, whilst attending to the requirements of the numerous circles of Friends, who for so many years have rallied round him, would at the same time have no objection to form *New* Friendships, and would highly esteem any Orders from parties who have not hitherto dealt with him.

The following advantages are secured by dealing with Mr. WATSON:—

1st—All work entrusted to him is *well done*.
2nd—It is done *economically*.
3rd—And will be *punctually* there, at the stipulated time; and last, though not least, will be delivered *carriage free*.

"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
But I'll do more, I'll study to *deserve* it."

BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Next Journey will be September 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, One New Light COUP-CART. Apply to the Cartman at Brodie's New Shop, Consett.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, fronting the Durham Road, near the Cemetery and the proposed Blackhill Railway Station.

Also, SIX COTTAGES in Front Street, Blackhill.

For Particulars, apply to Mr. R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

ATTRACTIVE NOTICE.

ELIGIBLE, Enviable, and Desirable FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE in this important, populous, flourishing, and wealthy neighbourhood, situated at Shotley Bridge, Benton Burn, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley Edge.

Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Commission Agent, Front-street, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction.

THE AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN upon High Bradley Farm, near Medomsley, belonging to Mrs. Dixon, will be

SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Wednesday, September 2, 1863,
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 8 Acres of WHEAT, 9 Acres of BARLEY, and 40 Acres of OATS.

Three and Six Months Credit will be given on Approved Security, or Sixpence in the Pound Discount for Cash.

Sale to commence at Four o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At the House next door to Messrs. Baty, Pawnbrokers, belonging to Mr. Frazer, who is leaving the neighbourhood, on SATURDAY, August 29, 1863,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 1 Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 1 Mahogany Three-quarter Chest of Drawers, 1 Large Centre Table, 1 Small Do., 1 Kitchen Press, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 3 French Polished Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Mahogany Tea Table, 1 Four-pole Bed, 1 Camp Do., 1 Dressing Table, 1 Swing Looking Glass, 1 Bed for Children, 1 Kitchen Table, Fenders and Fire Irons, 1 Filter, 1 Set of China, 1 most excellent Double-barrel Gun, 1 Carriage for Children, 1 Cradle, 2 Valuable Pictures, Cooking Utensils, Crockery Ware, with a variety of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

Newmarket Sale Rooms, August 20, 1863.

HAY, CORN, STOCK, and IMPLEMENTS, FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At Lanchester, on Friday, September 11, 1863, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hedley, who is leaving the neighbourhood,

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 4 Tons of well-won Old Land Hay; 2 Acres of Oats; 1 Pony, 6 yrs old, 13½ hands high; 1 Cow; 1 Spring Cart; 1 Set of Harness; 1 Joiner's Bench; 1 Metal Pot, new; 1 Wheelbarrow; 1 Barrel Churn; a Quantity of Garden Tools; &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, August 27, 1863.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITNRE &c
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At Blackhill, belonging to Miss Mariner, who is declining Beer-house keeping, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1863,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 1 Kitchen Press, 2 Camp Bedsteads, 2 Mattresses, Half-dozen Kitchen Chairs, 3 Kitchen Tables, 1 Long Tap-room Table, 1 Round Table, 2 Arm Chairs, 1 Dressing Table and Washstand, 2 Clothes Horses, Fenders and Fire-Irons, 1 Set of China, Pots, Measures, and Glasses, Crockery Ware, &c., with a variety of Cooking Utensils, and other useful Articles. Also, 2 Large Rain Tubs.

Sale to Commence at 3 o'clock.

AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN,
Belonging to Mr. Bulman,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

On Ravenside Farm, in the Township of Chopwell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1863,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING, 18 Acres of WHEAT, 2 Acres of BARLEY, and 24 Acres of OATS.

Four Months credit will be given on approved security, or Sixpence in the Pound discount for cash.

Parties purchasing can have the use of Thrashing and Winnowing Machine, in excellent condition.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On the Premises, at Dean House, on MONDAY, September 7th, 1863,

ALL the Away-going CROP OF CORN, on the above Farm, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hepple,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 59 Acres of Oats, 4 Acres of Barley.

Three and Six Months credit will be given on approved Security, or Sixpence in the Pound for Ready money.

The Purchasers to have the use of Barn, Thrashing, and Winnowing Machines.

CROP OF CORN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At High Brooms, near Leadgate, on THURSDAY, September 3rd, 1863,

MR. JOS. OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

ALL the Away-going CROP OF CORN, belonging to Mr. Hetherington, comprising 5 Acres of Wheat, 23 Acres of Oats, and 4 Acres of Barley.

An excellent Thrashing and Winnowing Machine on the Premises for the use of Purchasers.

Three Months Credit on approved security, or Sixpence in the Pound for Ready-money.

N.B.—The Straw will be Sold to go off the Premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

DAVID IMRIE,
DEALER IN FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.
TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY.
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Just Published, Price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, or in a sealed envelope for 20 stamps.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.

is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urinogenital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(*From Monday's Daily Telegraph.*)

Amongst the most amusing satires which even Butler ever wrote was that directed against certain members of the Royal Society, who were so eager to make extraordinary discoveries that they became blind to ordinary facts. They mistook, according to the wit, a mouse in their telescope for an elephant in the moon. The magic letters "F.R.S." are, in these days, seldom appended to the names of speculators of such a kind; but, from Butler's time to this, it has always been easy to raise a laugh at the expense of men of science. If a philosopher, after deep study, honest observation, and careful experiment, inclines towards the Darwinian hypothesis, he is at once put out of court as regards a large section of society by the well-worn sneer against the notion that men originally had tails. The scoffer, who is usually of an essentially simious nature himself, is temporarily triumphant. To him a geologist is simply an oddly-dressed creature who carries a hammer in his pocket, and a chemist is not half so rational a being as a druggist. He thinks of them only as they appear on the road and in the laboratory. He would be startled to see how well an eminent physicist can occasionally waltz, and what a capital hand an astronomer may be as mixing a lobster salad. The old and stupid notion that a man of science is necessarily a recluse still prevails to an alarming extent amongst us. There are folks who can never hear of a judge without thinking of the black cap; but men who have gone circuit have been known to relate that judges can occasionally join in the chorus of a comic song. The barrister, when his cause is over, takes off his wig as speedily as possible; the literary man, when he has done his work, does not walk about London with his pen behind his ear; and the experimentalist, as soon as his task is concluded, washes and dresses like any other rational gentleman. All this is completely forgotten by the people who, after asserting with courageous inaccuracy that "steam is a wonderful invention," can find nothing further to say upon the subject than that it is still "probably in its infancy."

The annual scientific carnival is close at hand. The meeting of the British Association commences to-morrow at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and it promises to be one of the most successful gatherings ever known. Two thousand people will pay a guinea each as "associates;" there will be excursions, picnics, champagne lunches; a real duke will entertain the party at his seat; and the iron-masters of Middlesbrough will also receive them with the profuse hospitality of the North. There will be excursions to Canobie, Riccarton, and Kielder; to Crag Lough and the Roman wall. "All comers" will have breakfast and luncheon provided for them at the Allenhead Lead Mines; local art will be displayed in an exhibition; and Mr Glaisher and Mr Coxwell are announced to "make one of their scientific balloon ascents," very much as though those gentlemen were popular entertainers about to give one of their usual performances. The programme is a good one, and no doubt the time will be pleasantly spent. It is difficult to see how it could be otherwise. Ducal hospitality and nothing in particular to do will harmonise capitally. The fair [illegible] of the North will grace the gathering, and will even listen to some of the speeches; and a host of worthy people will get happily and cheerfully confused. Long words have a certain charm, after all; and even a man whose literary and scientific culture has been utterly neglected may, after a considerable amount of talking, be got to persuade himself that he does finally know that there is no connection between a spondee and a pterodactyl. All this kind of thing occurs every year, and it does no particular harm. It may even do some good. If the meeting of the British Association be really little more than a "day out" for natural philosophers, it also helps to dispel the popular delusion with regard to their character to which we have alluded.

The real work, however, is done elsewhere; and never was it entrusted to nobler hands than at present. Modest and patient and brave, the men who head the onward march of discovery and invention are amongst the grandest types of English character. A gifted Frenchman, whose name is little known in this country—Cyrano de Bergerac—ridiculed the folly of those purely utilitarian reasoners who would argue that the sun gave forth its beneficent light merely that people might not knock their heads against the walls. There are a host of persons who take a view of physical philosophy not much more elevated or reasonable than this—who sneer at everything which cannot immediately be turned to practical account. The wise man, however, knows that every additional fact which is learnt is a substantial gain to mankind. The structure of a wing of a butterfly may seem a small matter, but only to a dolt. When Mansfield busied himself with coal-tar, people wondered at such a seeming waste of time; but the ladies who would recoil from the smell of the tar itself would not now be walking about in mauve dresses had it not been for such investigations. The most abstruse chemical calculations, which can only be expressed in symbols to which an arrow-headed inscription is comparatively plain, may or may not lead to immediate profit. It is not with thoughts of this that the philosopher concerns himself. To him, Truth is dear for her intrinsic and absolute beauty—for her own sake; and he will admit no distinctions of degree. The worship of mere bulk is essentially a savage creed. The fall of an aerolite may teach us more than the discovery of a planet; and both are to be noted down with equal care. Slowly—piece by piece—we put together the wonderful puzzle which is set before us. The propagation of orchids has not been deemed unworthy of observation by one who has propounded a theory as to the origin of man. Everything will fit in its place, be it a small or a large one. It is this conviction that animates the labours of four great men, who see in nature a mysterious but an indubitable and infinite Order. A pebble in a quarry may fill up a gap in the natural history of creation. As this patient quest is pursued, it is good to know also that practical benefit will accrue; but this, with a real thinker and observer, will never be the primary consideration. Truth is what he seeks. He will follow her, like Professor Tyndall, over crevasse and crag, with his alpenstock in his hand, not madly reckless of life, but willing to risk it for a noble end. He will go down into the depths of the sea, like poor Lucas Barret, who, after having done the work of any three ordinary scientific men before he was five-and-twenty, perished while still pursuing his inquiries. He will ascend, like Glaisher, into the upper regions of the atmosphere, wherein no bird can fly; leaving far below him the sun tipped mountains and the mysterious valleys of the clouds themselves, nor ceasing from his task until, bitten and stung by the terrible cold of the thin air, he falls back, senseless indeed, but still with the pencil in his half-frozen hand. It is thus that the secrets of nature are learnt.

In the course of disposing of a case of assault at the Police Court, held at the Mansion House, London, on Tuesday, the defendant was detected by the Lord Mayor, who happens to be a Freemason, in the act of using the Masonic sign to him. The Lord Mayor instantly rebuked him for the impropriety; and took occasion to say that it was not the first time such a thing had been done in his presence during his mayoralty.

The other day a Bradford manufacturer, while engaged in inspecting Edingburgh Castle, approached too close to an enclosure in which a bear belonging to the 92nd Regiment was confined, when Bruin suddenly rushed out and seized him by the leg. On calling out for assistance several soldiers came to the rescue, who recommended the unfortunate gentleman rather to lean forward towards the bear than to tear himself away, as otherwise he might be dragged into the enclosure and worried on the spot. On this being done the bear was soon made to release his hold, and the gentleman escaped without severe injury.

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Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

(*By the City of Cork.*)

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer *City of Cork*, Captain Tibbetts, which sailed from New York on the 12th instant, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday evening, bringing 40 passengers.

The *City of Cork* was intercepted off Cape Race by the newsboat of the Associated Press on the 17th inst., and received telegraphic advices from New York to the night of the 14th, which have already been published.

The New York journals of the 13th inst., add very few details of interest to those brought by the Scotia.

The *New York Times* says:—"We have a report from San Francisco of trouble in the lower counties of California with the Secessionists who are there from Texas and other points in the south-west in considerable numbers. Rumours are current that they contemplate a general rising, but they appear to have no better foundation than a collision which took place on the 6th inst., in Tillare county, between a party of Secessionists and some soldiers stationed there, in which one soldier was killed and several of the Secessionists were wounded. It will be remembered that a telegraphic report of a naval battle between two steamers, on the coast of Maine, said to have occurred on the 23rd ult., was published a day or two after that date, since which time until now nothing additional in regard to it has reached us. It now appears that there was such a battle, but of the actors in it we are in as much ignorance as before. The particulars, so far as known, are copied from the *Portland Argus* of Tuesday. The belief of those who witnessed the battle is that the belligerents were a United States gunboat and a rebel privateer, and that the gunboat was worsted; but no official report of the affair has appeared, though it is believed that the Navy Department must be in possession of the facts in regard to it. The *Argus* describes the privateer as a large propeller steamer, painted black, and states that some of those who saw her think she was the *Lord Clyde*. The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles east-south east from Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly clear, and the battle was witnessed by Captain Richardson of Cranberry Island, and others from the lighthouse on Baker's Island. With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the lighthouse counted 53 discharges from guns of very heavy calibre. Captain Cawes, of the schooner *George Kilborn*, from Calais, arrived in Tremont about three hours after the engagement. He reports that he saw the whole engagement, at about 10 to 12 miles distant from him. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour, when the vessel which was taken to be the United States gunboat, ran in for the land; and the other steamer, supposed the one that had been lying there, followed her in as near the shore as she dared, apparently, and then went off. The gunboat went into Southwest harbour to Tremont, sent a boat ashore and a messenger to the Post-office. The officer of the boat, on being asked what the firing meant, replied, 'We had an engagement with a Confederate privateer, and sunk her.' The boat returned to the steamer, which then started off westward."

The *New York Tribune*:—The despatch telegraphed from Cincinnatti, and published in all the papers, stating that there is to be an important meeting of distinguished personages in Washington this week, to discuss grave questions bearing on the rebellion, has no foundation; in fact no such gathering will take place during the coming week, nor is any such contemplated. The *Herald* goes so far even as to announce the immediate cause of the assembling of this conference to be that news has been received from the South that leading rebels are willing to come back into the Union provided terms are offered them. The opinion is becoming general that no overtures for peace on the part of the rebel government can or will be received by the Federal government while a single rebel remains in arms."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says, that under no exigencies will the President's emancipation proclamation be departed from.

A despatch from Memphis, dated August 5, says:—"General Harron and the army under his command have landed on the east side of the Mississippi river, five miles below Port Hudson. A few cases of yellow fever have occurred in New Orleans, but the health of the city, for the season of the year, is good. Vicksburg is reported very unhealthy, typhoid fever and diarrhœa being the principal diseases. In Jackson county, Ohio, Morgan captured 290 horses, and the Union forces appropriated 46, valued in the aggregate at 29,700 dollars. The merchandise, cash, and buggies stolen by Morgan was valued at 16,000 dollars. The damage done to the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad will run up the total to about 50,000 dollars."

The Canadain Parliament was to meet on the 12th instant

A Washington telegram says:—"It is stated by those who profess to know much of the programme of the rebel leaders, that the organisation of negroes in the rebel armies has been determined upon. The negroes thus employed are to be compensated by donations of land and emancipation at the end of the war. They are also to be allowed 5 dollars for each United States musket, 25 dollars for each United States horse, 50 for each United States negro soldier captured by them, and 50 dollars for each scalp of a United States white officer commanding negro soldiers. It is not believed here that the rebel authorities will persist in the execution of Captains Sawyer and Flynn, at Richmond, knowing that such execution will be promptly followed by that of General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder. The reported remonstrance of General R. E. Lee, and his threat to throw up his commission and retire from the Confederacy if the execution is carried out, comes from such widely different sources that it is believed to be entitled to full credit."

The trial of the New York rioters was being continued in that city. The leader of the attack on the *Tribune* office was tried on the 12th and found guilty.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Conference of the Princes opened on Saturday morning. The reply of the King of Prussia, declining the invitation to be present thereat, was read. Some of the articles of the Austrian project of reform were discussed. The first article was adopted unanimously, after some opposition on the part of the Duke of Oldenburg, whose arguments were replied to at length by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Several other articles were discussed and adopted. Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover strongly advocated reforms being granted, in accordance with the propositions of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Baden is said to have been full of objections.

It is stated that these objecting Sovereigns propose the following modifications:—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Bavaria always to be members of the directory; the Kings of Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg to take turns in being a member for it for a certain number of years, and the minor Princes and the Free Cities to elect a fifth member for the same length of time.

At the sitting on Monday, which lasted three hours, further progress towards a common understanding was arrived at. The question of a Directorate was solved.

The Bavarian Chamber has unanimously accepted the Austrian project.

It is now said that Prussia would only accept a project of reform whereby the members to the house of popular delegates would be chosen by direct election, and co-operate with the Upper House in passing resolutions.

On the 21st Austria addressed a memorial to all the Cabinets connected with the Conference relative to the best means to be adopted to hasten the negotiations.

On Sunday evening Baron von Bethmann, the Prussian Consul-General at Frankfort, and the wealthy owner of Dannecker's famous statue of Ariadne, gave a grand soiree and ball in honour of the German Princes. All the Sovereigns, Ministers, Ambassadors, and aristocratic visitors of both sexes, who swarm in Frankfort at the present moment, were present in that highly-tasted nobleman's villa, which lies just beyond the Friedberger Gate. There were several very brilliant gas jets in front of the edifice, illuminating the road up which the noble equipages of the guests were incessantly driving from half-past eight till half-past nine o'clock. The Emperor, who arrived at nine o'clock, was cheered by the crowd which lined both sides of the way for some distance from the scene of the festivities. His Majesty left a few minutes before eleven o'clock, but the majority of the visitors stayed to a much later hour. The assembly numbered not less than 900 persons of the highest rank.

It is said that the Prussian Government has expressed its dissatisfaction at the *fete* having been given without its consent.

It has been rumoured that the Princes of Wurtemburg, Hanover, and Saxony had absolutely rejected the Austrian project of reform, and that Baden, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Coburg had rejected it subject to modifications, but this rumour is contradicted.

According to correspondence from Frankfort, the Liberal party find the Austrian proposition unexpectedly liberal, and look upon it with more favour than they did. A significant statement is made by the *Times* correspondent. He asserts that a person acquainted with the intentions of the leading members of Congress has told him that the princes are firmly resolved, "either with or without the co-operation of Prussia," effectually to reform the Bund. Another account represents that the idea of the princes sending a collective note to Prussia was contrary to the sentiments of the Austrian Emperor, who had resigned himself very willingly to the necessity of doing without Prussia. The princes, however, were averse to putting Prussia aside. On the same authority it is stated that an important modification has been made in the project of reform. The Emperor, with a view to conciliate the King of Prussia, has gone so far as to offer to abandon, or rather to divide, the supreme authority in the proposed directory, putting Prussia on an equal footing, and holding the position in alternation with the latter. In a later communication, however, the *Times* correspondent says:—"I am assured that Austria will on no account relinquish her right to proceed to preside over the German confederation." The same writer says that the Emperor has laid before the Congress a memorial, in which it is said that certain matters mentioned in the Act of Reform must be definitely settled by the Princes before they seperated, while others of minor importance may well be left to the care of their Ministers. The questions which the Emperor wishes the Congress to dispose of at once are said to be enumerated, and it does not admit of a doubt that the one relative to the Directory is contained in the list.

The only German Princes who have declined to come to the Congress are the King of Prussia (whose contingent to the Federal army is 72,484 men), and the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who supplies 691 soldiers for the defence of the great Fatherland.

Lord Clarendon, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Cambridge have had interviews with the Emperor, and paid frequent visits to the different Princes and German Ministers. Earl Granville and Count Rechberg hold frequent conferences together.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg appears to be very popular at Frankfort, and is loudly cheered whenever he appears in public. The Grand Duke of Baden is also in high favour, and the Emperor of Austria has greatly won upon the people by his courageous bearing.

The permanent committee of the popular delegates of the German Diets (300 in number) held a sitting on the 20th, and unanimously adopted resolutions to the following effect:—

1. That although the Austrian proposals are in many points of doubtful utility, they ought not to be absolutely rejected.
2. The members of the Lower House should be freely elected.
3. That Prussia shall be placed on an equal footing with Austria in every respect.
4. That East and West Prussia should be admitted to the Confederacy.
5. That the acceptance of the Austrian proposals should be voted by a National Assembly, to be elected in conformity with the resolutions passed by the Federal Diet in March and April, 1848.

In a sitting of the Assembly of popular Delegates on Saturday the proposals of the committee relative to the Holstein question were adopted.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN NEWCASTLE.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831. Its birth-place was the far-famed city of York. The idea was suggested by Sir David Brewster, who first made known his views in a letter addressed to Professor Phillips, of Oxford, at that time Secretary to the Philosophical Society at York, and an eminent geologist. On the suggestion obtaining publicity, the late Dr. Buckland (then Dean of Westminster), the Hon. and Rev. W. V. Harcourt, one of the Prebendaries of York Cathedral, Sir Roderick Murchison, and other scientific men took up the subject, and a meeting was held on the 27th of September, which ended in the establishment of the Association. Its objects were declared to be, "to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry—to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another, and with foreign philosophers—and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress." Like every new enterprise, this society was destined to encounter many troubles and perils. Its chief antagonist, however, was the *Times*, which for several years derided its object and discharged shafts of ridicule at its gatherings. It persevered, however, and success very early crowned its labours. In 1838, its annual conference was in Newcastle, and then its prosperity was thoroughly established. The gathering was the largest ever previously held. Upwards of 3,500 tickets were issued; a sum of £3,099 was subscribed towards the local fund, and when all the expenses which legitimately belonged to that fund had been paid there remained a surplus of £170, which was apportioned among local institutions of the town. The Duke of Northumberland was President, and Dr. Headlam, then Mayor, distinguished himself by his activity, universal courtesy, and hospitality. One of the notable features of the meeting was a grand ball in the Assembly Rooms, which were enlarged for the occasion, and there were also two promenades in the Green Market, at which not less than three thousand persons were present. An ordinary was given every day in the Riding School, a large building which then stood near where the Central Station now stands, and on the first Saturday Lord and Lady Ravensworth gave a *fete champetre* in the grounds of Ravensworth Castle to upwards of three hundred of the most distinguished visitors. Several illustrious *savans* presided over the different sections—Sir John Herschel, Professor Whewell, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir William Jardine, Colonel Sykes, and Professor Babbage. The exhibition of models, &c., was in the Fine Arts Institute, and among the attractions were Babbage's calculating machine, and the machine for stamping railway tickets, then an ingenious novelty.

The sectional meetings were of great interest; and were numerously attended. Professor Wheatstone, on Thursday, August 23, exhibited his now famous stereoscope (its first introduction to public notice)—In the Chemical Section the late Mr. Hugh Pattinson read a paper on his new process for the extraction of silver from lead—a process of which Dr. Graham spoke as one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, and a means of largely adding to the wealth of nations.—Captain (now Admiral) Washington contributed an account of a Mandingo, native of Nyani Maru, on the river Gambia, who was introduced to the Geographical and Geological Section by Captain Back, the Arctic navigator. This stalwart African, Mahommed Sisay, had assisted in carrying the luggage of Mungo Park. He afterwards, having been rescued from slavery by a British frigate, entered the military service of this country, as a grenadier in the West Indies; and in 1838 he was in England in pursuit of a pension. During his visit he assisted Captain Washington to form a vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue. In the Statistical Section a paper was read by Mr. Stephens, then superintendent of the borough police, now superintendent of the river police, on the state of crime in Newcastle during a period of ten months; and one of the points that came under discussion was this:—That the number of women brought before the magistrates in this town, as compared with that of men, was two to three; while in the whole of England it was one to five, and in London was one to three.—Dr. Inglis exhibited to the Medical Section, with some remarks, the skull of Eugene Aram, executed at Tyburn, and hung in chains at Knaresborough, where Dr. Hutchinson, in due time, with the aid of a ladder, got possession of the head. The identity, however, of the relic did not pass unquestioned by the members.—In the Mechanical Section, the memorable announcement was made, on Wednesday, August 22, of the arrival in Liverpool of the steamship *Sirius*, after performing the unprecedented feat of crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic by steam.

The proceedings of the closing meeting disclose points of interest, as well as show how gratifying and successful was the meeting of 1838.

The Marquis of Northampton said he never could forget the kindness of the inhabitants of Newcastle, whose conduct had convinced him that their hearts were as warm as their fires.

The Mayor expressed a hope—a hope which is now to be fulfilled—that the experience of this meeting would tempt the Association to visit this district again, when, said his Worship, they would be sure of a hearty welcome, and when every individual would be ready to assist them in their inquiries to the utmost of his power—pledges which will assuredly be redeemed this week.

Monday, August 27, the Natural History Society held its annual gathering; and the Association having prolonged its stay in Newcastle an additional day (the "pressed" day), many of our distinguished visitors were present.

The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Maltby), who was in the chair, remarked, that it was hardly to be expected that such a thing should happen in his lifetime, but if ever the British Association should revisit Newcastle, he trusted the inhabitants would receive them with increased splendour; that Mr. Grainger would have new buildings for their reception; or, failing that, that a new Grainger would start up to welcome them.

Professor Bache, of the United States, responded to the toast of "The Learned Foreigners" who were present, and expressed his thanks for the kindness they had all received; they would always entertain the fondest recollections of that kindness; and the company would allow him to say, that the first painful sensation which he had experienced in Great Britain was the necessity of bidding them all farewell.

Mr. Charles Sumner, who had also been named by the Bishop in proposing the toast, said a few words in reply.

Dr. Buckland, who (with Bishop Maltby and Mr. Grainger) is now no more, was one of the guests of the society, and remarked that he never entered the town of Newcastle without thinking that Bewick belonged to it.

Sir Roderick Murchison, too (who observed that the Association had never assembled in such numbers at any place before), was present; and also Professor Sedgewick. The Professor declared that the inhabitants had given them a glorious welcome, and offered a humourous illustration of the growing favour and appreciation enjoyed by men of science. He remembered, he said, some years ago, when he set out with his bag and travelling apparatus along the coast, he was dogged by the coast guard, who took him for a smugler; and at night, when he retired to some little inn, he was sure to be accosted by a set of brave and hearty fellows, who would offer him their assistance to land his kegs. But now, mark the change! He was honoured by the coast-guard as a man of science; and he verily believed that if he were to travel the coast with a keg of spirits under his arm, and swear that it was a fossil keg, they would believe him.

Such are some gleanings from the report of what took place here on the preceding visit of the Association.

The time for a renewal of the visit seemed to have come, according to the opinion of some of our most eminent townsmen, in 1858, when the Association met at Leeds, for a formal invitation was then sent, which did not meet with acceptance. It was renewed yearly until 1862, but other places were considered to have prior claims; in this last-mentioned year the Association held its meeting at Cambridge, under the presidency of Professor Willis. A special effort was then put forth to secure the desired object. The Town Council forwarded a memorial, and a deputation from Newcastle, embracing the venerable Dr. Headlam, Sir Wm. Armstrong, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Mr. Ald. Bell and Mr. R. C. Clapham, attended in its support. The people of Bath, Nottingham, and Dundee also each made application for the honour of a visit, but upon a division in the General Committee, Newcastle was the place selected. The votes were for:—Newcastle-on-Tyne, 53; Bath, 36; Nottingham, 7; Dundee, 3.

This was in October. In November the Mayor is elected, and Ald. Bell's services in securing this visit, combined with his general fitness for the office, pointed him out as successor to Mr. Joseph Armstrong in the chief magistracy of this borough. Another worthy gentleman was nominated, Mr. Wm. Hawthorn, but Mr. Bell was elected to the mayoralty.

It was not long before the Mayor took the requisite steps to further the movement which he and others had set on foot. On the 31st January following a public meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, presided over by His Worship, at which resolutions were passed fixing the time of holding the meeting for the 26th August, appointing local officers, and for commencing a subscription. It was stated that the local fund would be strictly applied to the payment of local expenses—a sum of £4,000 would be required, and towards this there was subscribed in the room £907. Since then, subscriptions have gradually come in, so that very near the required amount has been raised. The Coal Trade Association munificently contributed £500. Other meetings were held, and the result was the following programme of arrangements:—

WEDNESDAY.—General Committee Meeting, at the Literary and Philosophical Society, at 1 p.m. Section-Committee Meetings, at 3 p.m. Inaugural Address by the President, in the New Town Hall, at 8 p.m.

THURSDAY.—Section Committee Meetings, at 10 a.m. Section-Meetings, at 11 a.m. Exhibition and *Soiree*, in Central Exchange News Room, at 8·30 p.m. (The Exhibition will be kept open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday, August 28, and the following days, until Tuesday, September 1. The Exhibition will consist of Specimens of the Industrial Products of the District, Pictures and other Works of Art, Objects of Natural History, and Philosophical Apparatus.)

FRIDAY.—Section-Committee Meetings, at 10 a.m.—Section Meetings, at 11 a.m. Evening Lecture, in the New Town Hall, at 8·30 p.m., (by Professor Williamson, on the Chemistry of the Galvanic Battery, considered in relation to Dynamics, illustrated by experiments).

SATURDAY.—Section-Committee Meetings, at 10 a.m. Section Meetings, at 11 a.m. Excursion to Canobie, Riccarton, and Kielder, under the guidance of the Northern Mining Institute. Excursion to Sunderland. Excursion to Crag Lough, under the guidance of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club. (The Concert given to the Members of the Association by the Mayor, will take place in the New Town Hall, at 8·30 p.m.)

MONDAY.—Section-Committee Meetings, at 10 a.m. Section Meetings, at 11 a.m. General Committee, at Literary and Philosophical Society, at 3 p.m. Microscopic *Soiree*, in Central Exchange News Room, at 8·30 p.m. Balloon ascent by Mr. Coxwell and Professor Glaisher, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY.—Section-Committee Meetings, at 10 a.m. Section Meetings, at 11 a.m. Evening Lecture, in the New Town Hall, at 8·30 p.m., (by Mr. Glaisher, on his Balloon Ascents).

WEDNESDAY.—Gun Experiments, at Whitley, by Sir W. G. Armstrong, at 9·30 a.m. General Committee, at Literary and Philosophical Society's Room, 2·30 p.m. Concluding General Meeting at 4 p.m., in the New Town Hall.

THURSDAY.—Excursion to Cleveland, to see the Iron Works and Iron Mines. Excursion to Allenheads, to see Mr. Beaumont's Lead Mines. Excursion to Marsden Rocks and South Shields.

THE SECTION ROOMS.—A. Mathematics: Friends' Meeting House.—B. Chemistry, Lecture Room, Nelson-street.—C. Geology: Music Hall, Nelson-street.—D. Zoology and Botany: Council Chamber.—D. Physiology: Lecture Room, Medical School.—E. Geography and Ethnology: Assembly Room (Large).—E. Economic Science and Statistics: Assembly Room (Small).—G. Mechanics: Lecture Hall, Literary and Philosophical Society.

With reference to the engagement of rooms, so far as we are aware, only one slight "hitch" occurred. The Town Council at once offered its magnificent Town Hall and other buildings at its disposal for the use of the Association, together with a donation of £250. The Directors of the Savings' Bank also volunteered their handsome suite of buildings in Westgate-street; and other public bodies and institutions did the same. The Central Exchange News Room, however, is in private hands, who were not disposed to act so generously. On the last occasion of the visit of the Association it belonged to Mr. Grainger, who freely placed it at the disposal of the Executive; a few years ago it passed out of his hands, and the agent of the owner or owners was not in a position to act with equal liberality. A price was demanded and agreed to; and the subscribers having ultimately given their consent, a large room, above the Central Exchange Hotel, at one time occupied by the Fine Arts Society, was prepared for the use of those gentlemen, and the committee took possession of the News Room for the purpose of fitting it up as an exhibition of paintings, models, &c., for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It was, however, newly painted and decorated, which must have cost the proprietors a considerable sum.

And here we may mention the disposition generally evinced to put the best face upon both public and private buildings on the occasion of the visit of this distinguished body and the many thousands who follow in their train at these annual meetings. The Town Hall was newly painted and decorated, the artistic resources and taste of our skilful townsman Mr. G. Cooper being brought into full play; the Butchers' and Vegetable Markets also underwent a renovating process; a good deal of the property under the management of Mr. Grainger's Trustees was also fresh painted and cleansed, and many hundreds of shops and houses put on a brighter aspect than has been their wont in this the metropolis of coaly Tyne. Never before did Newcastle in its outward appearance look so gladsome and gay, and we believe this is typical of the feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants. In one respect there was a disappointment—the new portico to the Central Station was not completed, as had been promised and greatly desired.

The officers appointed for the present meeting were these:—President, Sir William G. Armstrong; Vice-presidents, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.; Sir Charles Lyell, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.; Hugh Taylor, Esq., I. Lowthian Bell, Esq., Nicholas Wood, Esq., Rev. Temple Chevallier, and William Fairbairn, Esq., LL.D. Secretaries, Captain Noble, R.A., R. C. Clapham, Esq., and Augustus H. Hunt, Esq. Treasurer, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq. A local executive committee consisted of the President, Vice-presidents, local Treasurer, and local Secretaries, the Sheriff of Newcastle (Henry Parker, Esq.), T. Austin, Esq., G. C. Atkinson, Esq., William Armstrong, Esq., Thomas Bell, Esq., H. B. Brady, Esq., E. Charlton, Esq., M.D., D. Embleton, Esq., M.D., Albany Handcock, Esq., John Handcock, Esq., R. S. Newall, Esq., J. C. Stevenson, Esq., W. W. Pattinson, Esq., R. R. Redmayne, Esq., John Taylor, Esq., and the Rev. C. T. Whitley. A general committee consisted of nearly three hundred persons, and comprised all the members of Parliament for the two counties of Northumberland and Durham, the noblemen connected with the district, the Mayors of the different boroughs between the Tweed and the Tees, and the principal manufacturers and men of science in the North of England. The local sectional secretaries were—A—Rev. C. T. Whitley; B—Messrs. H. L. Pattinson and J. C. Stevenson; C—Messrs. John Daglish, E. F. Boyd, and Richard Howse; D—Rev. H. B. Tristram and Dr. Charlton; D 2—Dr. Embleton; E—Rev. W. Greenwell, Dr. Bruce, and Mr. R. S. Watson; F—Mr. Thomas Doubleday; and G—Messrs. P. G. Westmacott and J. F. Spencer.

The prices of tickets were—A Life Member's Ticket, £10; a Yearly Member's Ticket, £1, with £1 entrance; an Associate's Ticket, £1; a Lady's Ticket, to be procured by Members, £1.

The railway arrangements were, that members and associates, on application to the local secretaries, could receive tickets enabling the holder to travel for one fare the double journey, commencing 24th August and ending 5th September. The North-Eastern Railway Company ran several additional trains, but having a monopoly of the traffic of this district in its hands, carefully avoided running cheap or excursion trains.

The Executive Committee adopted every possible mode of facilitating the inquiries of strangers and promoting their comfort and convenience. The Savings' Bank was appropriated as a reception room and inquiry office, as well as a branch post-office; hospitality was invited for, and in many instances furnished to, the principal guests; a list of lodgings was provided, negociations were entered into with the principal hotel keepers with the view of securing a moderate and uniform tariff of charges, and the Committee also recommended, with the view of securing punctual attendance at the evening meetings, that "in all private invitations the dinner hour should not be later than 5 p.m."

A series of papers on the chief branches of local industry, it is stated, has been prepared, but we do not understand whether these will be read, or simply printed in the annals of the institute. The subjects and their authors are as follow:—

1. Coal mining, coke, &c.—N. Wood, Esq., J. W. Pease, Esq., and John Taylor, Esq.
2. Iron and its manufacture (steel, lead, copper, zinc, aluminium)—I. L. Bell, Esq., Thomas Spencer, Esq., and T. Richardson, Esq., Ph. D.
3. Iron Shipbuilding—C. M. Palmer, Esq.
4. Railways and Locomotives—Wm. Hawthorn, Esq., J. F. Tone, Esq., and G. R. Stephenson, Esq.
5. Engines and Hydraulics—Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., J. F. Spencer, Esq., and P. Westmacott, Esq.
6. Chemical manufactures—J. C. Stevenson, Esq., R. C. Clapham, Esq., and Dr. Richardson.
7. Fire-clay—Joseph Cowen, Esq.
8. Earthenware—C. T. Maling, Esq.
9. Glass—R. W. Swinburne, Esq.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On Wednesday evening, the Town Hall of Newcastle was crowded by those anxious to hear the inaugural address of the President-elect, Sir Wm. Armstrong, C.B. The Hall was entirely filled, and amongst the company were many ladies. The organ was on this occasion called into requisition, and Mr. Rea played an excellent selection of music, before the meeting was commenced. At eight o'clock Sir Wm. Armstrong, accompanied by President Willis and other gentlemen, entered the room, and the proceedings almost immediately commenced. Professor Willis opened the proceedings, and resigned the presidential chair to Sir Wm. Armstrong, who made an able and lengthy inaugural address. After noticing the various modes of conveyance which the ingenuity of man had devised, first the pack-horse, then the cart, the tramway, and last of all the railway, he proceeded to speak of the coal fields of the district and the speculations as to their exhaustion. From thence he proceeded to condemn the uneconomical use of coal and described the dynamical theory of heat, and the engines of Stirling, Ericson, and Siemens. Some other motive power, he said, might, before the exhaustion of coal, take the place of steam. This might be electricity or water, for there was in one river, at least, in the world, hydraulic power wasted which would, if properly directed, be sufficient to carry on all the manufacturing projects of man. After referring to Mr. Nasmyth's theory in connection with the spots on the sun's photosphere, the President alluded in succession to the dynamical theory of heat; the science of gunnery (intimately associated with it); Professor Tyndall's discoveries respecting the absorption and radiation of heat; the science of meteorology, as applied by Admiral Fitzroy and Mr. Glaisher's balloon experiments in connection with this subject; the need of a reform in writing, to keep pace with the intelligence of the age; the decimal system of weights and measures; the discovery of the source of the Nile; Mr. Darwin's theory of natural selection; and Sir Charles Lyell's speculations on the antiquity of man. In concluding Sir Wm. Armstrong expressed a hope that when the time came round for the Association again to meet in Newcastle they would find the interval as fruitful as that they had looked back upon. The tendency of progress was to quicken progress; so they might expect to quicken their speed as they struggled forward, but, however high they climbed, the more conscious would they be of the immensity beyond. [Several portions of the address were loudly cheered and at the close the president received a complete ovation.]

Professor WILLIS moved, and the MAYOR of NEWCASTLE seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his address, which was carried by acclamation. Sir Wm. Armstrong acknowleged the compliment and Professor Phillips having addressed the meeting with reference to the excursions and other matters, the meeting separated.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the General Committee took place in the Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society on Wednesday afternoon,—Professor Willis in the chair. There was a numerous attendance.

The Assistant Secretary (Mr. Griffiths) read the minutes of the last meetings, and they were confirmed.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Assistant Secretary also read the report of the Council to the General Committee. The following is the principal portion:—

It will be in the recollection of the General Committee that, at the Cambridge meeting, when Professor Phillips resigned the office of Assistant-General Secretary, which he had held from the beginning of the Association, he was prevailed upon to join Mr. Hopkins as Joint-General Secretary until the present meeting. The attention of the Council was called to this arrangement on the 5th of June last by Professor Phillips, who, in claiming permission to retire from office, recommended that in filling this office permanently at the Newcastle meeting, regard should be had to the advantage of having one of the general secretaries resident in London.

On this a committee was appointed, consisting of the general secretaries, and the gentlemen who had formerly filled that office, for the purpose of reporting a recommendation the Council of a successor to Professor Phillips. The Council have received the following report:—

"Professor Phillips, F.R.S., having kindly consented, at the request of the General Committee of the British Association, to hold, in conjunction with Mr. Hopkins, F.R.S., the office of general secretary, and being now desirous of retiring from office, we the undersigned, having been requested by the Council to suggest a suitable successor to Professor Phillips, beg to express our unanimous opinion that Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, is well qualified to fill the office of joint general secretary of the Association."

The Council have been informed that invitations will be presented to the General Committee, at its meeting on Monday, Aug. 31, from Birmingham, Bath, Nottingham, Dundee, Southampton, and the Potteries.

The report was confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Treasurer, (Mr. Spottiswoode) read an abstract of the accounts for the past year. It showed that the total receipts had been £3,322 9s. 11d.; and there remained an unexpended balance of £350.

The report was confirmed.

PROCEEDINGS AT KEW.

Mr. J. P. Gassiot read the report of the Kew Committee for the past year. It contained the following information:—

"It was mentioned in last report that the director of the Lisbon Observatory had requested the committee to superintend the construction of a set of self-recording magnetographs. This request has been complied with by the committee, and a set of self-recording magnetographs have been constructed by Adie under their direction. These along with a tabulating instrument by Gibson, have been verified at Kew, where Senor Capello, of the Lisbon Observatory, resided for some time, in order to become familiar with the working of his instruments.

"This verification was completed in December last, and Senor Capello then left England for Lisbon, taking his instruments with him. These arrived safely at their destination; and so rapid was the progress made with the Observatory, that on the 1st of July the building was finished, and the magnetographs in continuous operation.

"Mr. Stewart has lately received from Signor Capello copies of the tracings furnished by these instruments from July 14 to 16, during which period a magnetic disturbance occurred simultaneously at Lisbon and at Kew. These tracings, along with the corresponding Kew curves, are exhibited to the association.

"When the two sets are viewed side by side, features of resemblance become manifest, which appear to show that very great advantage to magnetical science will ultimately be derived from the intercomparison of such photographic tracings taken simultaneously at different localites.

"Mr. Stewart has likewise heard from Senor de Souza, of the University of Coimbra, who writes that, after many preliminary difficulties, his observatory is making rapid progress towards completion.

"The committee have likewise been requested to superintend the construction of a set of self-recording magnetographs for Prof. Kupffer, of the St. Petersburg Central Observatory. These were constructed as before, the magnetographs by Adie, and the tabulating instrument by Gibson; and, after having been verified at Kew, they were despatched to St. Petersburg.

"Prof. Kupker desired also a differential vertical-force magnetometer for Pekin, which has likewise been constructed by Adie, and verified at Kew; it remains in readiness to be forwarded by the first suitable opportunity to its destination.

"In addition to these instruments, Prof. Kupffer is obtaining from Adie a barograph and a self-registering anemometer, both of the Kew pattern.

"Prof. Kupffer proposes visiting Kew in October, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the mode of working the instruments adopted there.

"It was mentioned in last report that Lieut. Rokeby, of the Royal Miners, was desirous of making magnetical and meteorological observations in the Island of Ascension during his term of service at that station, and that the Board of Trade had sanctioned the expenditure of £60 to provide a suitable observatory.

"Lieutenant Rokeby has since been zealously engaged with his observations, and has already transmitted the records to General Sabine.

"In order to complete his meteorological equipment, a selfrecording anemometer, was necessary, and one of these, on the Kew pattern, has been constructed by Adie and forwarded to Ascension, for the cost of which, application has been made to the Grant Committee of the Royal Society.

"It may be allowed to use this opportunity of stating, that already no fewer than nine self-recording anemometers, on Beckley's and the Kew pattern, have been made for different observatories.

"The observatory of the McGill College, at Montreal, has been completed, and Dr. Smallwood writes that the absolute determination of the three magnetic elements and hourly observations of the declinometer were to have been commenced there in July last.

"The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made at Kew, and the self-recording magnetographs are in constant operation as heretofore, under the zealous superintendence of Mr. Chambers, the magnetical assistant.

"Advantage has been taken of these automatic records of the earth's magnetism by the committee engaged in the preparation of electrical standards, who have found it desirable for some of their experiments to ascertain the contemporaneous readings of the Declination Magnetograph.

"The extensive use of iron in the construction of modern ships has rendered a careful determination of its effect upon ships' compasses essentially requisite to safe navigation. A demand has consequently arisen for the aid of persons who have made the subject one of special study, in order to make the observations that are most desirable, and to supply the required information, the process generally adopted being to swing the vessel round with her head towards the different points of the compass in succession. The needs of the Royal Navy in this respect are amply provided for; but hitherto Government has taken no steps towards extending the system adopted in that department to ships of the mercantile marine. On this account the committee have much pleasure in reporting that Mr. Chambers has practically taken up the subject, and has obtained from the director of the observatory occasional leave of absence, when this shall be necessary, to enable him to attend at the swinging of ships. In this work his long experience of accurate and varied magnetic observations at Kew, and his familiar acquaintance with the 'theory of deviations of the compass,' must prove to be of great value; and the committee desire to record their opinion that in thus affording to the observers at Kew an excellent training, which is capable of most useful application in the public service, the maintenance of the observatory is shown to be attended with indirect advantages scarcely less important than the valuable results of observations which it is the more immediate province of the observatory to secure.

"Major-General Sabine, President of the Royal Society, has communicated to that body a paper on the 'Results of the Magnetic Observations at the Kew Observatory, from 1857 to 1862 inclusive.' In the communication the following subjects are discussed:—

"1. The disturbance-diurnal variation of the declination.

"2. The solar-diurnal variation of the declination.

"3. The semi-annual inequality of the solar-diurnal variation of the declination.

"4. The lunar-diurnal variation of the declination.

"5. The secular change, and the annual variation of the declination, dip, and total force.

"The values of these changes at Kew are compared with those at the different Colonial magnetic observatories, and results of not much interest and importance are obtained.

"A copy of this paper will be sent to each member of the Committee of Recommendation of the Association as soon as it is out of the printer's hand.

"At the request of the Astronomer Royal, the Kew curves of declination and horizontal force for 14th December last (a time of disturbance) were forwarded to Greenwick, in order that Mr. Airy might compare them with the records of earth-currents obtained at the same date.

"In return Mr. Airy kindly sent copies of those latter records to Kew, and a comparison of these with the indications afforded by the Kew magnetographs forms the subject of a short communication by Mr. Stewart, which is published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

"Mr. Stewart has likewise communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a paper on 'Earth Currents during Magnetic Calms, and their Connexion with a Magnetic Changer,' which is about to be published in the Transactions of that body. He has likewise communicated to the Royal Society of London an account of some experiments made at Kew, in order to determine the increase between 32 deg. Fahr. and 212 deg. Fahr. of the elasticity of dry atmospheric air, the volume of which remains constant, and also to determine the freezing point of mercury.

"This communication will be published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. The experiments were made by means of an air-thermometer, in the construction of which great assistance was derived from Mr. Beckley, mechanical assistant, while Mr. George Whipple, meteorological assistant, was of much use in observing.

"Mr. Chambers has communicated to the Royal Society a paper 'On the Nature of the Sun's Magnetic Action upon the Earth,' in which it is argued that, in causing the daily variation, the sun does not act as a magnet.

"The meteorological work of the Observatory continues to be performed satisfactorily by Mr. George Whipple, and all the staff interest themselves much in the business of the observatory.

"During the past year

130 Barometers,
296 Thermometers, and
22 Hydrometers

have been verified; and Kemp, philosophical instrument maker, Edinburgh, has been furnished with a standard thermometer.

"The self-recording barograph has been in constant operation since 8th November last. A suggestion by Mr. Beckley to put two papers at the same time upon the cylinder, the one under the other, has proved successful; and two traces have thus been secured, one of which has been regularly forwarded to Admiral Fitzroy, at his request, while the other has been retained at the observatory.

"The self-recording Electrometer of Professor W. Thomson continues in constant operation.

"The arrangements at the Observatory for testing sextants remain as before, without alteration, but it has been thought advisable to reduce the verification fee from 5s. to 2s. 6d. for ordinary instruments, leaving that for extremely accurate verification of a superior instrument the same as before.

"Eleven sextants and one altitude and azimuth instrument have been verified at Kew since the last meeting of the British Association.

"The chairman has procured a spectroscope affording very great angular separation, which remains at Kew, and he has also ordered a heliostat from Paris: by these means it is hoped that the minutiæ of the solar spectrum may soon be capable of being examined with great facility.

"The solar spots are now regularly observed at Kew, after the method of Dr. Schwabe, of Dessau, who has been communicated with, and will be written to from time to time, in order to ensure that both observers pursue exactly the same method of observation.

"It will be remembered that in the report of the committee at the Cambridge meeting it was stated that Mr. De la Rue had taken 177 photographs of the sun, and that the number of available days from February 7 to September 12, 1862, was 124. The Kew heliograph was worked at Cranford up to February 7, 1863, and photographs were procured on 42 other days between Sept. 12, 1862, and February 7, 1863, making 166 working days in the whole year. The series of negatives are now in course of measurement and reduction by Dr. Von Bose; the micrometer employed is the same as that constructed for and used in the measurements of the eclipse-pictures obtained in Spain in 1860, a detailed description of which instrument is given in Mr. De la Rue's paper in the Phil. Trans., vol. cliii., pp. 373 to 380.

"Of the 1862-1863 series, the measurements are finished up to the end of June, and the reductions to the end of April, 1862; both will be completed at the end of this year.

"In February of the present year the heliograph was removed from Cranford to the Kew Observatory, and erected again in the dome. A new and commodious photographic-room has been built on the roof of the Observatory, close to the dome, and has been fitted up with the requirements necessary for the successful prosecution of astronomical photography. The expense of this room has been defrayed out of the sum of £100 granted for that object at the Cambridge meeting. The actual sum expended up to the present time amounts to £89, leaving a balance of £11, which will cover the outlay for a few pieces of apparatus which are still required.

"Between February 7 and May of the present year pictures of the sun were occasionally procured at Kew; but the heliograph could not be fairly got to work until the completion of the photographic-room and the final adjustment of the instrument itself. From the 1st of May to the present time the heliograph has been continuously worked by a qualified assistant, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Beckley. Two photographs are taken on every working day, one to the east, and the other to the west of the meridian, when atmospheric conditions permit of its being done. From May 1 to August 14, inclusive, there has been fifty-four working days. Four positive copies are made regularly from each negative, one of which it is proposed to retain at Kew, and it is in contemplation to distribute the others.

"Mr. Stewart, after an inspection of all the sun-pictures obtained by the Kew heliograph, is inclined to think that the behaviour of solar spots, with respect to increase and diminution, has reference to ecliptical longitudes, and is possibly connected with the position of the nearer planets; but it will require a longer series of pictures to determine this than that which has yet been obtained.

"The heliograph constructed by Mr. Dallmeyer for Wilna, under Mr. De la Rue's superintendence, has been completed, and will be shortly sent to Russia, together with a micrometer and protractor, constructed by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, which will be employed in the measurement and reduction of sun-pictures.

"Of the £150 granted by the Association in 1861 for the purpose of obtaining a series of photographic pictures of the solar surface, a sum of £137 3s. has been expended from February, 1862 to February 1863, and the balance £12 17s., has been returned to the association.

"In 1863 a sum of £90 was voted for an additional photographic assistant, of which £50 was received and expended in that year. The balance, £40 was again granted in 1861, out of which £20. 2s. 10d. had been expended.

"The working of the Kew photo-heliograph during the year, commencing in February, 1863, will be defrayed out of a grant placed in the hands of Mr De la Rue by the Royal Society for that purpose.

"The expenditure of the Observatory has exceeded its income by £7 8s. 6d.; but there is £30 to be received from the Russian Government for the verification of instruments. The committee recommend that a sum of £600 should be granted for the expenditure of the current year.

JOHN P. GASSIOT, Chairman.

Kew Observatory, August 14, 1863.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

"The Secretary (Professor Phillips) read the report of the Parliamentary Committee, as follows:—

"The Earls of Rosse and De Grey, Lord Stanley, and Sir Joseph Paxton have vacated their seats; but your committee recommend that Rosse and Stanley be re-elected.

"Your committee also recommend that two of the vacancies be supplied by the election of Lord Houghton and Mr. N. Kendall.

"A committee of the House of Commons having reported in favour of the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures, and it being understood that a bill to carry into effect such recommendation will be introduced in the ensuing Session of Parliament, your committee venture to suggest that the expediency of such a measure might be discussed at the ensuing meeting.

"No subject has been referred to your committee since the last meeting at Cambridge.

"WROTTESLEY, Chairman.

"24th August, 1863."

Col. Sykes said he might add, with reference to the metrical system of weights and measures, that the second reading of a bill had passed the House of Commons, and that, therefore, the principle had been affirmed.

A SUB-SECTION FOR PHYSIOLOGY.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in reference to Section D—zoology and botany, including physiology—said the subjects which each section had to consider were so vast and varied, that it was very desirable to form a sub-section of that important branch of science, physiology, a science now, viewed in itself, which was considered by the Royal Society of London seconded scarcely to any science, and he was quite sure they would all approve of forming a sub-section. When they came to consider the officers, he had in his mind a person who had done great jestice to that sub-section formerly, and who would render very effective service to the sub-section when they came to consider it. He proposed that a sub-section of physiology be adopted by this meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

PRESIDENTS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF SECTIONS.

On proceeding to the appointment of presidents and other officers of the sections.

The Secretary said they were not aware, up to the time at which the General Committee met, of all the persons likely to be present, and who were very suitable for the offices to be filled. It might happen, therefore, sometimes that names, which every one would be glad to perceive upon the lists of officers, must necessarily be omitted, because it was not possible to swell those lists beyond a certain amount, and under those conditions the lists were now presented for consideration. The lists, having received the sanction of the meeting, would then be transferred to the several sections; and it was in the power of the officers of the sections to propose additions to the lists, if they found it requisite, in order to transact their business properly; but, in that case, they were under the condition of reporting to the next meeting of the general committee that they had exercised the power entrusted to them in that limited form. In the next place, it was necessary to remind all members of the association, that no person's name was ever put on those lists for office, except he be a member of the association. In the next place, after this list is placed in the hands of the officers of the sections, who would fill up the names of the committees, it was a law of the association that no person is to be a member of an association committee, except he be a member of the association. Associates had all the privileges, except those of members, which, of course, they are not; and gentlemen must not be disappointed if their names, however distinguished in science, were not read out in a document that must technically fulfil the conditions of the association. (Applause.)

THURSDAY.—MEETING OF SECTIONS.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
(In the Friends' Meeting House.)
President—W. J. Macgowan, C.E., F.R.S., &c.

Fleeming Jenkin.—Report of the Committee on Electrical Standards.
Rev. Dr. Robinson.—Report of the Committee on Fog Signals.
E. J. Stoney.—Interim Report on Molecular Physics.
Fleeming Jenkin.—Interim Report on Thermo-electrical Phenomena.
Abbe Moigno will exhibit and explain on the part of M.M. Eugene Bourdon and Salleron, an apparatus called an "Injector of Solids."
Prof. Phillips.—Researches on the Moon.
Prof. C. P. Smyth.—On the changing colour of the Star 95 *Herculis.*
Balfour Stewart.—On Sun Spots and their connection with Planetary Configurations.
Prof. Coffin.—On the path of a Meteoric Fireball relatively to the Earth's centre.
Hermann Schlagintweet.—On a new Revolving Scale for Measuring Curved Lines, communicated by the Abbé Moigno.
A. Claudet.—On some Phenomena produced by the refractive power of the eye.
Prof. Rankine.—On the Mathematical Theory of Plane Water Lines.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.
In the Lecture Room, Nelson-street.
President—Alexander Williamson, Ph.D.

Address by the President.
I Papers on Local Manufactures—
Glass and Earthenware.
Fire Clay Goods.—By Joseph Cowen, Blaydon Burn.
Glass.—By R. W. Swinburne, South Shields.
Earthenware.—By C. T. Maling, Newcastle.
II. On the Oxidation of Hexylic Alcohol.—By Professor Wanklyn, F.C.S.
III. Some results of experiments on Lucifer Matches and others ignited by Friction.—By F. A. Abel, F.R.S.
IV. On the presence of a Salt of Baryta in Colliery Water.—By T. Richardson, Ph. D.
V. On a New Gas Furnace for Scientific and Practical purposes.—By Geo. Gore, Birmingham.
VI. On Disinfectants.—By H. B. Goody, F.C.S., Battersea.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.
In the Music Hall, Nelson-street.
President—Warrington W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

The President.—Opening Address.
Nicholas Wood, John Taylor, and John Marley.—On Coal, Coke, and Coal Mining in Northumberland and Durham.
J. W. Kirkby.—On some remains of Fish from the Upper Limestones of the Permian Series of Durham.
G. B. Forster and John Daglish, F.G.S.—On the Magnesian Limestone of the County of Durham.
John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S.—On the Fossil Teeth of a Horse found in the Red Clay at Stockton.
J. P. Lesley.—On the Coal Measures of Sydney, Cape Breton.
Dr. Dawson, F.R.S.—On two new Coal Plants.
Professor Harkness, F.R.S.—Skiddaw Slate Fossils.
Professor Harkness, F.R.S.—On the Hornblendic Greenstones and their relations to the Metamorphic and Silurian Rocks of the County of Tyrone.
H. C. Sorsby, F.R.S.—On Models illustrating the Contortions in Mica-Schist and Slate.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.
(In the Council Chamber.)
President—Professor Balfour, M.D., &c.

The President—Introductory Remarks.
J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.—Report of the Committee appointed for Exploring the Coast of Shetland by means of the Dredge.
George Hodge.—List of the British Pycnogonidæ, with descriptions of several New Species.
G. S. Brady.—On the Zoology of Hylton Dene, near Sunderland.
G. S. Brady.—On the Marine Cyclopoid Entomostraca (Calanidæ), with Notices of some Species New to Britain.
Dr. Davy.—On the Colour of the Salmon.
Joshua Alder.—Descriptions of New British Polyzoa, with remarks on some imperfectly known Species.
Clements R. Markham—On the Cultivation of Cinchona in India.
The President.—On the Structure of Fruit of Clerodendron Thomsoni (*Balf*), from Old Calibar.
Rev. H. B. Tristram.—On some elucidations of the Geological History of North Africa, supplied by its lacustrine Fauna.
Rev. H. B. Tristram.—On certain facts on the Variation of Species, which point to Western Asia as the centre of creation for the Palæretic Region.

SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.
Medical School.
President—Professor Rolleston, M.D.

The President's Address.
Dr. Embleton.—Notes on certain parts of the Anatomy of a young Chimpanzee.
Dr. Davy.—Observations on the Eggs of Birds.
Stewart Clark.—On the Ventilation of Barracks and other Public Buildings in India.
Dr. Wm. Murray.—On the Investigation of Instinctive Actions.
Dr. B. W. Richardson—On the Physiological Properties of Nitrite of Amyl.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.
In the Large Assembly Room.
President—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B., &c.

The President's Address.
Captain Bedford Pim, R.N.—Proposed Inter-Oceanic and International Transit Route across Central America, with Engineers' Reports on the Section.
George Fleming.—From Tientsin (North China) to the Capital of Mantchu Tartary.
John Crawford, F.R.S.—On the Commixture of the Races of Man as affecting the Progress of Civilization in the New World.
Dr. James Hunt (Pres. Anthropological Soc.)—On Anthropological Classification.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.
(In the Small Assembly Room.)
President—William Tite, M.P., F.R.S.

President's Opening Remarks.
Dr. James Bird—On the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of our European Army in India, compared with those of the French Army under like conditions of Climate and Locality.
C. H. Bracebridge.—Coventry Freehold Land Society.
Frederick Purdy.—On the decrease of the Agricultural Population of England, A.D. 1851-61.
Henry Fawcett.—On the Effects of the recent Gold Discoveries.
James Heywood, F.R.S.—Remarks on Native Colonial Schools and Hospitals, from the Sanitary Statistics of Miss Florence Nightingale.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.
In the Lecture Room, Literary and Philosophical Society.
President—Rev. Professor Willis, M.A.

C. T. Porter.—Richard's Indicator for Steam Engines.
P. Westmacott and J. F. Spencer.—Engineering Manufactures of the Tyne and Neighbouring Districts.
J. Jamieson.—Air Engines.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY AND NEWCASTLE THOROUGH TOLL.

Ald. Hodgson, chairman of the Finance Committee, has addressed a letter to Richard Hodgson, Esq., M.P., chairman of the North British Railway Company, in reply to statements published by him on the subject of the thorough toll charged by the Newcastle Corporation on goods forwarded by the North British Railway. The following is a copy of the Alderman's letter:—

Newcastle, August 20th, 1863.

Sir,—On returning to town a few days since, I found your letter of the 14th, on the subject of the North British composition for the thorough toll, but it does not, in the slightest degree, alter the features of the case, or bear out the view you are seeking to enforce. There is, there can be, no doubt as to the "precise meaning of the arrangement, whereby the North British Company compound for this toll," as I hope to show before I conclude.

You are pleased, in the outset, to refer to the observations made by me in the Council, as reported in some newspaper, in which you say I designated what you term your statement of facts, "erroneous and disingenuous." I have not seen the report from which you quote, but what I said on that point was, that "I had seldom read a more incorrect statement" than that which you had printed and sent to the members of the Council, "or one in which the points were more disingenuously put" and to that, to borrow your own words, "I adhere," as well as to every other allegation I then made. But I cannot admit, as you assert, that "every allegation you made is authenticated by the documents appended to your printed letter;" for in my judgment those documents prove directly the reverse, and I am at a loss to conceive how any person, knowing the circumstances, can entertain a different opinion.

From the commencement, in 1862, to the present time, the Finance Committee always treated upon the principle of compounding with the North British Company on the same terms as the North-Eastern and Carlisle Companies have for many years been compounded with, and they never for one moment entertained the idea of exempting as you say "goods carried by the North British, whether by their agents or *others*." Indeed, they could not do so, the exemption in the lease being confined to goods conveyed by railway companies, and, consequently the toll on goods conveyed by "traders and others" was not the Corporation's to deal with; it had already been parted with to the lessee. Therefore, to the toll on all such goods the lessee is fully entitled, and the Corporation has no power to interfere with him in the due and legal collection of it.

Accordingly in all the communications from the Finance Committee to the North British Company, whether written or oral, it has been constantly understood, and distinctly stated, that the composition with them was to be on the same basis as that in operation with the North Eastern and Carlisle Companies, although in the written replies to those communications, words were frequently disingenuously added to the committee's proposition, with the view of putting a construction upon it, which it did not, and never was intended to bear. And from this charge you cannot yourself plead exemption, for in transcribing Mr. Robertson's letter of the 4th of April, in which he says he is authorised to accept the offer of the Finance Committee, "the composition to be on the same basis as that at present in operation with the North Eastern at *Trafalgar Station*," the words in italic being an addition to the committee's proposition, you are not content, even with that, but further add in your printed letter—"that is to say on the basis of entire exemption from thorough toll on all traffic brought by the North British Company to the station to which their trains run, carted thence any where in Newcastle, and *vice versa*!" Now this explanation, volunteered by you, is directly opposed to the fact. The North-Eastern Company enjoy no such entire exemption; and as the Trafalgar Station is frequently dragged into the correspondence although it really has nothing to do with the question, I deem it right to state, that the same principle, with respect to toll, which applies to the Carlisle Station, applies also to the Trafalgar Station. It is the position of the stations, and the incidence of the toll, which make the apparent difference. The liability to toll only arises when the goods pass the boundary line, and it depends altogether on the part of the town from which the goods are brought, whether they pay toll on their way to the Trafalgar Station or not. If, for example, as I stated in the Council, goods are brought from one of the manufactories at Spring Gardens, in conveyances belonging to the parties, they pay the toll at Gallowgate and go free into the Trafalgar Station; and if goods go from the same place to the Carlisle and North British Station they in like manner pay the toll at Gallowgate and pass free into that station.

This you will, perhaps, be pleased again politely to designate a "quibble;" but, so far from being a quibble, it is the fact upon which the legal collection of the toll depends. The boundary line—although, as you say, an arbitrary one—must be fixed somewhere; and it would be impossible to select any situation for it which would not be objected to by some parties; but it was not fixed where it is to exclude the Forth Station. On the contrary, the railway wilfully excluded itself; for the line was fixed in its present position there long before any railway was thought of. For these reasons I feel myself justified in repeating your own words, that "It is not consistent with the fact" that the negotiations for composition "never proceeded on any other basis than total exemption from toll on goods carried by the North British Company, by whomsoever they might be carted to or from the station." The Finance Committee never negotiated, and could not negotiate, upon any such basis as you here contend for.

In your printed letter you correctly admit that the composition, to March, 1863, applied "only to traffic carted by your agents, "Howey and Co.," which exactly corresponds with the composition which has existed for several years with the North Eastern and Carlisle Companies. On the 24th of February last application was made by Mr Carr, on the part of the Finance Committee, to your general manager, inquiring if the directors wished to "*continue the arrangement*;" and it was on that basis, and that only, that the negotiation was commenced by the Finance Committee, and continued by them throughout. Your general manager, too, in replying to that application, on the 16th of February, said the directors were desirous of "continuing the arrangement," and spoke only of obtaining more reasonable terms of payment—not a word about altering the nature of the arrangement: that was an after-thought, which was mentioned for the first time in his letter of the 9th of March. It may be well, perhaps, here to point out that you are again incorrect in stating that "different arrangements formerly subsisted between the Corporation and the North-Eastern and Carlisle Companies," the former according to your representation, having "entire exemption," and the latter only partial exemption. The North-Eastern, as I have shown, never had entire exemption; and the agreement between both companies and the Corporation is, and always was, precisely the same; the only difference being the amount paid by each.

You also affect to draw a distinction between the terms negotiated in 1862 and 1863, but they were identically the same; and the ground you say the Corporation alleged for the limitation in the former year, "that the existing contract with the lessee precluded any more comprehensive arrangement," *is also* contrary to the fact. No such reason was ever given by the Corporation, and no negotiation was entered into in 1863 by the Corporation or its committee, "with the object of securing full and entire exemption." I have shown before that the Corporation had not the power to do so; and if it had had the power, it would have been manifestly unjust to grant the North British Company privileges which were withheld from the North-Eastern and Carlisle Companies. You surely cannot be so unreasonable as to require that goods by the North British are to be free, whilst the goods going to the same station, to be conveyed by the Carlisle Company, are to pay? Yet such would be the effect of your arrogated "entire exemption." Moreover, the reason you erroneously ascribe to the Corporation, for not entering into a "comprehensive arrangement," in 1862, is in itself incorrect; for it was found that the existing contract with the lessee precluded the Corporation from entering into any arrangement at all with the North British Company, and that the Finance Committee had done so in error, the reservation in the lease being then confined specially to "goods conveyed by the North-Eastern and Carlisle *Companies*." The lessee, consequently, objected, as he had a right to do, to the composition which had been entered into. The Finance Committee, however, as you may be aware, did not attempt to repudiate the bargain they had incautiously made; but, on the contrary, they arranged with your representative to keep an account of the amount levied from the Company up to March, and agreed to make an allowance for any difference that might arise between the sum agreed for and the amount paid.

Throughout the whole correspondence you treat the question as if the letters you have published were the only communications which passed, whereas you cannot be ignorant that repeated interviews took place between the officials of the railway company and the Corporation, and there can be no doubt but the former perfectly understood the nature of the engagement subsisting between the Corporation and the other railway companies.

In your letter to myself, you compress what you choose to term my "answer to your complaint" under the following heads:—

1st. "That the agreement for composition did not free goods, except such as were carted by the company or its agents."

This I admit to be correct, both as to my observations in the Council and the fact, and to it I adhere. It comprises, indeed, the whole case, and the words "entire exemption," "or others without reference to the parties by whom the goods are carted," "Trafalgar Station," &c., which are so repeatedly introduced, are all disingenuous interpolations, calculated to mislead and evade the real questions at issue.

2nd. "That such goods" (that is goods carted by the company or its agents) "have been exempted."

This was not my statement, having myself no knowledge of the fact, but it proceeded from your advocate, and I merely repeated his admission, and drew the natural inferences resulting from it.

3rd. "That the Committee of Revenue, of which I am chairman, had, on the 11th of June, interdicted the lessee from levying tolls on such goods."

This is not exactly correct, and I certainly did not so express myself. It happened that the Mayor occupied the chair in the committee on the 11th of June, having myself been prevented, by indisposition, from attending most of the meetings when the subject was under consideration; but I was present on the 11th, and I read in the Council the resolution then passed, which was announced to the lessee and his collectors at the time, as follow:—"That all goods brought from or to the railway stations, in rolleys belonging to the railway companies or their contractors, are exempt from toll; and that the North British Railway Company is entitled to be placed on the same terms as the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company." Whether the lessee has acted upon that resolution or not, I have no personal knowledge; but it was stated by your engineer, Mr. Tone, that he had.

The amount of the composition, as you state, is not now the question; but if you are dissatisfied with it there is no wish, on the part of the Corporation, to bind you to the bargain. You had before agreed to pay £25 for six months, for, as you admit, "traffic only carted by your agent;" it was, therefore, natural enough to ask you £50 for twelve months on the same conditions. But is it not obvious that a much higher sum would have been required if "a more comprehensive arrangement," or "entire exemption" had been intended? The composition paid by the railway companies was never regarded equivalent for the toll upon the goods they carry; but it was agreed to on the condition that the companies were to make no charge for it to their customers. The North-Eastern Company pay £500 per annum rather than undergo the trouble and annoyance of collecting the toll upon every package; but if the full toll were to be exacted from them, they would have no alternative but to levy the amount with their charge for carriage; so that it is the public and not the railway companies who profit by the arrangement.

I deny that "the North British Railway Company is suffering wrongfully;" and it is impossible for "the public and trading community to be interested in the correction of a wrong" which has no existence. You say, as a North-Eastern Director, I must know that "the effect of this toll is to shut out the North British Company from competing with the North-Eastern for traffic, which would otherwise be divided between them." But I know nothing of the kind; and whether the effect be as you state or not, it clearly is a matter which the Corporation has nothing whatever to do with. All that the Corporation has to attend to, in the case, is to act justly and impartially to all parties, which, I maintain, it is now doing, but which you are endeavouring to prevent it continuing.

In your concluding paragraph, you magniloquently and somewhat mysteriously declare, that you "shall be much surprised if the good sense of the community permit such an anomaly to continue, nor do you believe that it could have existed so long had the interests of the public been impartially upheld!" What you may mean to insinuate by this bombast, it is not for me to say; but I deny that it can have any application to the conduct of the Corporation in this business, or that there is any anomaly connected with it for the good sense of the community to put an end to. I maintain that the interests of the public are, and have been, impartially upheld. It can never be the interest of the public, that one party should be charged, whilst another is permitted to go free, which would be the effect of the arrangement you are striving to establish; and it would, indeed, excite surprise if the anomaly which you would thus create were to be permitted to continue. Whether its abolition might result from the good sense or the indignation of the community, it is not material to inquire.

There are several other passages in your letter upon which I might have remarked, but, having, I trust, proved that the statement you circulated is incorrect in nearly every particular, and that many of the points in it are very disingenuously put, as I originally stated in the Council, I do not deem it necessary to say more.

I trust I have shown, that before you took upon you to "dispute the truth of my assertions," it would have been well if you had looked to the truth of your own.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Hodgson.

P.S.—As you have considered the letter you addressed to me worthy of publication, both in the newspapers and in a separate form, I deem it only courteous to apprise you that I purpose giving a similar publicity to this reply to it.

Richard Hodgson, Esq., M.P.,
Carham Hall, Coldstream.

REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME. THE LADIES COMMITTEE AND THE CHAPLAIN.

A general meeting of the subscribers of the above institution was held on Monday, in the Home, in Salmon's Court, for the transaction of special business. Ald. Carr presided; there being also present Ald. and Mrs. Blackwell, Messrs. J. S. Challoner, N. Hardcastle, and T. Robins; Miss A. Clayton, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Philipson, &c.

Mr. Challoner read two letters he had received from the Chaplain to the Institution (the Rev. R. Shepherd, jun.), in the first of which he complained of certain alleged transgressions of the rules by some members of the committee, and also of some of the lady members of the committee having passed a resolution to the effect that he could not longer be recognised as secretary of the institution, an act which he asserted was irregular, inasmuch as he had been legally elected at the last annual meeting, and the election "could not be set aside by one or more of the other elected members." Unless, therefore, this resolution was rescinded, and unless there was an intention to confirm to the constitution and bye-laws, he would thank them to disconnect him altogether from the institution. In conclusion he drew their attention to the fact that during the last three months they had had in the gaol at one time no less than five females who were once inmates of the Refuge and Industrial Home. The question naturally arose—Was the institution not doing more harm than good? On the 22nd inst. Mr. Challoner received another letter from Mr. Shepherd, in which that gentleman stated that were he to consult his own feelings or wishes, he should not think for one moment, after the treatment he had received at the hands of a few, of ever taking any more share in carrying on the institution; but knowing, as he did, from his duties in the gaol, that such an institution could never prosper, without the direct influence of the chaplain of the gaol, being brought to bear upon it, and fearing lest they had not seen the last of the irregular acts of conducting the institution which had already produced such damaging effect upon it, he for one was determined to take the course he had done, believing that such a course would best, in the end, promote the real interests of the discharged prisoners who might become inmates.

Ald. Blackwell remarked as to the "irregular acts" complained of by Mr. Shepherd. He remembered that at the last meeting he (Mr. Blackwell) attended, the only irregular person present was Mr. Shepherd, for he canvassed amongst the ladies in the room in order to get a resolution passed. He thought, however, it was a pity he had written those letters.

Mr. Challoner said the first they would have to do would be to see whether Mr. Shepherd was, *ex officio*, the chaplain of the institution.

Ald Blackwell.—No, not at all. In the rules it was stated that one of the objects of this institution was "to keep up the religious instruction which they have received at the gaol under the superintendence of the chaplain." The meaning of this clearly was to follow up the religious instruction commenced by the chaplain of the gaol, but it was not imperative that it should be so continued by him alone!

Mr. Challoner then read a letter he had received from the Rev. H. W. Wright, in which that gentleman consented—subject to the concurrence of Mr. Shepherd—to act as the declaration of the vacancy—to accept the appointment of chaplain.

Mrs. Philipson moved and Mrs. Powell seconded, "That the Rev. Mr. Shepherd having renounced all connection with the Refuge and Industrial Home, the Rev. H. W. Wright be appointed chaplain in his stead."

The motion, on being put, was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Challoner then moved that that part of the bye-laws relating to the admission be altered by the substitution of the word "or" instead of "and"; and that the resolution read "chaplain or governor," instead of "chaplain and governor."

The resolution having been seconded by Mrs. Bell, was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Challoner said he was quite sure he expressed the feelings of that committee, when he stated that they regretted very much that anything should have occurred to necessitate the step they had taken that day. Mr. Shepherd was a very proper person to be chaplain of the institution in the carrying out of any previous religious instruction the inmates had received in gaol. He was really at a loss to know where the great blame could be thrown upon the committee in their transactions with Mr. Shepherd. So far as those letters went there was really nothing in them that he should quarrel with the committee about. He was quite sure if they pursued the same course they had hitherto done that the institution was calculated to go on and prosper, and to do a large amount of good.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A Brilliant Idea.—Has not everyone enjoyed the comfort of a bright fireside? This ray of comfort can be cheaply obtained by the use of the "Diamond Black Lead," which is the purest, cheapest, and most convenient in use.—*Reckitt & Son, London Bridge, E.C., and Hull.*

THE PROPOSED REPRESENTATION OF THE TYNE AT LLOYD'S.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of deputations from North and South Shields and the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, a general meeting of shipowners, shipbuilders, and merchants, of the Tyne and Wear and North-Eastern Ports was held in the Guildhall, Newcastle, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the appointment of a local committee in connection with Lloyd's registering office, with powers similar to those possessed by the committee at Liverpool. Mr. John Jobling presided; and there were present Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Hudson, Sunderland; Mr. Clay, Sunderland; Mr. Thompson, Sunderland; Mr. Peter Dale, Mr. Hunter, president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Wheatley, Shields; Mr. Lister, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. J. B. Dale (Mayor of South Shields); Mr. Milvain, Mr. Storey, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Emmanuel Young, Mr. M'Allum, Mr. Black, Mr. M. Atkinson, Mr. Shotton, Mr. Clough, Mr. Donkin, Mr. Pring, Mr. Brinton, Mr. Clapham, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Strong, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Lamb, and nearly 100 other gentlemen. In the absence, through indisposion, of Mr. W. H. Brockett, the secretary of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lyall officiated as secretary.

Mr. Robinson, on rising to move the confirmation by this meeting of a resolution adopted by the deputations, said that resolution must show what their object was, and he thought that the large amount of property which was at stake in that object, as well as the large amount which they contributed to the revenue at Lloyd's, entitled them to great consideration at the hands of that body. It was not necessary for him to repeat their grievances, but he believed the unanimous feeling of the shipowners of North and South Shields was that they should endeavour to get a commitee the same as the committee at Liverpool. He believed the Mayor of South Shields had in his possession a letter from one of the committee at Liverpool, stating what power they had; and he thought from what was stated there if similar powers were granted here, and a committee appointed for these rivers, it would be all that they required. It was certain that the rules which were made at Lloyd's from time to time subjected shipowners here to a large amount of vexation through the taxation of their vessels, and by the rules and regulations, many of them exceedingly arbitrary. He thought they who were subject to these rules ought to have some voice in the making of them; and it was with this view that they had come to the decision to represent to Lloyd's the propriety of their having a local committee. He therefore moved the confirmation of the resolution passed at a former meeting, which will be found in an advertisement.

Mr. C. M. Palmer had great pleasure in seconding the resolution; and in doing so, might state that when he received that circular, he felt it his duty, as chairman of the Shipbuilders' Association, to recommend that they would add to their resolution the name of the Tees. The shipowners felt that nothing short of the demands in the resolution should be made. The shipbuilding in this locality was equal to that of the Mersey or the Thames; and there were questions continually arising in a novel trade like iron shipbuilding which required decisions that ought to be come to locally, and not to be submitted to a class of gentlemen who did not understand their views and reasons, and were not acquainted with the nature of the ships built here. (Hear). He had had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the committee at Liverpool, who said he was surprised that with the large amount of shipping done here, they should allow Liverpool to take precedence over them. He thought that a representation to Lloyds' for the appointment of a local committee, would be to the advantage not only of the shipping in this district, but to the shipping interest generally.

Mr. Lyall read the following letter:—

Liverpool, 20th August, 1863.

My Dear Sir,—Absence from home until last night must be my apology for not having sooner replied to your inquiry. I take the earliest opportunity of writing to you. I was a member of Lloyd's Committee here for some years, but retired some time ago. We had a rotation committee, which met twice a week, to class ships, and supervise the reports of surveyors, &c. We had no power to actually class ships ourselves, but all our recommendations were in due time received from the General Committee, approving or disapproving our recommendations. We had, therefore, no actual power given to us independently of the committee, but practically our decisions were almost always confirmed. Part of the members were elected by the Shipowners' Association, and the others by the Underwriters' Association and there were three members ex-efficio, as you will see in Lloyd's book. We received some small fees, say about 10s for each attendance. I think the same state of things still continues. We have also been in negotiation with Lloyd's about having representatives at the London Board which we are desirous to have, thinking that Liverpool should be represented at the General Board, and I am glad to find they are disposed to do the same in your case. I should hardly think that they would agree to give you a local committee. If I can be of any service to you in any way in the matter, I beg you will not hesitate to write to me.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Francis A. Clint.

J. B. Dale, &c., &c.

Mr. Palmer thought the Liverpool committee had more power than was stated in that letter.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Liverpool which informed him of the powers now in operation. The decisions were given by the Local Committee, and were referred to the General Committee in London.

Mr. Peter Dale stated that there were 151 more ships in Lloyd's books belonging the Tyne, Wear, and Blyth than on the Mersey, and 180 ships more than on the Thames.

Mr. Atkinson gave a statement of the number of iron and wood ships built at various ports in England and Scotland, and read a letter from a shipowner strongly recommending the project of a local committee, and failing that, the establishment of a separate book on the Tyne.

Mr. Hudson, being requested to speak as a representative of the Wear, remarked that representation ought to go with taxation, and expressed his belief that the shipowners of the Wear would willingly co-operate as far as they could with the people of other rivers.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Other resolutions, which will be found in our advertising columns, were also passed, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

SHOCKING MURDER AT WIGWELL HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

A lamentable tragedy was committed on Friday, at the beautiful and picturesque seat of Captain F. G. Goodwin, Wigwell Hall, near Wirksworth, in the county of Derby. The victim was Miss Elizabeth Margaret Goodwin, who was about twenty-two years of age, and was the granddaughter of Captain Goodwin, and daughter of Mr. Henry Goodwin, of Chester; and the murderer was Mr. George Victor Townley, of Manchester, a young man about 25 years of age, and of respectable family connections. It appears that Townley had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Goodwin, who had latterly manifested an attachment towards another gentleman in the neighbourhood. About a fortnight ago, Miss Goodwin wrote a letter to Townley, to inform him that she wished their engagement to be broken off, and that she had formed another acquaintance. To this note Townley replied, asking her for an interview, and stating to her his intention of going abroad. On Friday morning he arrived at Whatstandwell Bridge, by rail, about half-past ten o'clock, and made his way to Wirksworth, where he sought an interview with Mr. Harris, a schoolmaster. During their conversation Townley asked him if he thought it would be possible for him to obtain an interview with Miss Goodwin. Mr. Harris told him that no doubt he might by sending her a note requesting her to grant him one. He appears to have done so, and later in the day he proceeded to Wigwell Hall. Miss Goodwin told the housekeeper that if Mr. Townley came he was to be admitted. About half-past five o'clock the young man went to the hall, and requested to see Miss Goodwin, and went into the house. He afterwards accompanied her into the hall grounds, and was in her company for some time. During their walk it appears that Townley told his victim that unless she made up her mind to accept his advances he would prevent her from encouraging the attentions of others. Previously to starting on their walk Miss Goodwin told her servant to come into the grounds and inform her when tea would be ready, which she accordingly did. Miss Goodwin returned to the hall, and during the evening she told the housekeeper the subject of her conversation with Townley in the grounds, remarking that he had requested her to meet him again, and that she had consented to do so. Miss Goodwin then went into her grandfather's room, read a newspaper to him, and afterwards took tea, during which she manifested no excitement. During the lapse of time which intervened between their first interview, Townley walked about the grounds, waiting for Miss Goodwin's arrival. The housekeeper, during the time she was in the hall, advised her not to see Townley after the threat he had used. She went, however, and after being together some time, and having proceeded into the lane adjoining the hall grounds, a man named Reuben Conway, farm labourer, heard a low moan, and proceeding to the spot, he found Miss Goodwin in the lane, bleeding from several severe wounds. He asked what was the matter, and she said, "Do you see a gentleman standing in the lane? He has done it." Conway said that he did, and after remaining for several minutes with Miss Goodwin, he told her to sit upon the ground while he went to Townley, who was then coming towards him. When he met Townley, the latter admitted that he had done the deed. Conway then left the murderer with the unfortunate victim, and heard him, in bitter terms, exclaim "Poor Bessie!" and saw him stoop down and kiss her fervently on the cheek, and attempt to stop the bleeding. Conway went to the hall and obtained assistance, and Townley himself helped to bear the body of Miss Goodwin into the house. Mr. Mant, surgeon, of Wirksworth, was immediately sent for, but before his arrival Miss Goodwin had expired. He then examined the nature of the wounds, and found a terrible incised wound on the right side of the neck, and a severe stab in the shoulder. Police Constable Parnham was sent for, and Townley gave himself into custody, telling him that he had done the murder, and likewise admitting to Captain Goodwin that he had perpetrated the injury upon his granddaughter. The prisoner, who exhibited the utmost composure while all the others in the hall were in a state of the greatest excitement and trouble, was removed in custody to Wirksworth by the police officer. On the way he seemed to make no secret of the heinous offence with which he was charged, and delivered up, amongst other articles, a clasp knife, with a blade about four inches in length, with a spring back, which was stained with blood. Miss Goodwin, by her accomplishments and her kindly disposition, had made many friends in the circle in which she moved; whilst by the poor in the neighbourhood she was ever welcomed as a messenger of help. But it is to her sorrowing grandfather that it will cause the deepest wound. She was the flower of his life, and on her he lavished every kindness which, it is needless to say, she repaid by a constant and unremitting attention. Captain Goodwin is in the 84th year of his age, and is the senior magistrate of the Wirksworth Bench.

The inquest on the body of Miss Goodwin was held in the hall on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. Bennett, coroner for the district, and a respectable jury. A large number of people from the immediate neighbourhood assembled at the hall during the inquiry, and displayed the deepest concern in the proceedings. The following evidence was adduced:—Mr. Harris, schoolmaster, of Wirksworth, said that Mr. Townley, of Hendham Villa, Queen's Park, Manchester, came to him some time in the previous morning and asked if he thought he could obtain an interview with Miss Elizabeth Margaret Goodwin. Witness told him to write a note and he did not doubt that he would obtain what he desired. Townley appeared to be in a perfectly sane state of mind, and spoke rationally.—Elizabeth Poyser, housekeeper to Captain Goodwin, said her mistress (the deceased) told her that if Mr. Townley came to the hall she was to admit him. Deceased and Townley appeared to have been on the best of terms, and when Townley came witness invited him into the hall. Miss Goodwin and Mr. Townley shortly afterwards proceeded together into the gardens. Witness sent word to her that tea was ready, as she had ordered her so to do previously to leaving the hall. While at tea deceased told witness that Townley had intimated to her that if she did not choose to encourage his addresses he would prevent her from encouraging the advances of others. After coming to the hall from the gardens, and before taking tea, Miss Goodwin read the newspaper to her grandfather. After tea, she went out for the purpose of meeting Townley. She was out for perhaps an hour, when a messenger came to the hall for assistance to help to convey the body to the hall. Townley assisted in carrying the body to the hall.—Reuben Conway, farm labourer, in the employ of Mr. Isaac Bowner, said he heard a sort of low moan while on his way to Wirksworth, on Friday evening. He proceeded to the spot and found Miss Goodwin on the road side in the lane near the hall. He asked her what was the matter, and she asked if he saw the man in the lane, and he replied he did. She said that he was the man who had inflicted the injuries. Witness went to obtain assistance, leaving Mr. Townley with Miss Goodwin. When he had got a few yards from them he saw Townley stoop down and kiss her cheek, and heard him say, "Poor Bessie." He appeared to be staunching the wounds. Witness obtained assistance, and returned to Miss Goodwin, and Townley eagerly assisted in carrying Miss Goodwin to the hall. Mr. Mant was sent for and examined the wounds. Police Constable Parnham was also sent for, and he took Townley into custody. Townley appeared perfectly cool and sane during these proceedings.—Mr. Newton Mant, surgeon, of Wirksworth, said that Mr. Bowmer came for him about nine o'clock on Friday evening. He said that Miss Goodwin had been murdered. He asked witness to go immediately to Captain Goodwin's house. Witness went with him into the kitchen, and found the corpse of Miss Goodwin lying there. She was dead, and had been so for twenty minutes. No blood was issuing from any of the wounds. Witness examined her and found several wounds; one on the left side of the neck about three inches in length, and about one inch and a half in depth, extending to the vertebræ. The vertebræ appeared to have been severely damaged. The bone appeared to have been broken by some sharp instrument. He found another wound on the left shoulder, of the appearance of a stab or puncture. The knife produced was likely to have caused the wounds in the neck and shoulder. The carotid and jugular vein was separated, and a knife was a likely instrument to have caused that. Deceased died from the loss of blood. He should think the blow had been delivered from the side, and was quite sufficient to cause death. Police Constable Parnham deposed: I was sent for to Captain Goodwin's house about a quarter to ten o'clock on Friday evening. I went, and found the prisoner there. He came to me and said he wished to deliberately give himself up for murdering the young lady. These were the words he used:—"Please to remember that I gave myself up." I cautioned him, and asked him if he knew the nature of the charge, or what he was giving himself into custody for? He replied, "Quite so, and I will go quietly with you; only let me see her first." He did so. He looked steadfastly at her for about a minute and a half but said nothing. I then took him to the lock-up. On the way he said, "I feel far more happier now than I did before I did it, and I hope she is so." Afterwards his remarks were more general,—on the weather, &c. He appeared to be quite calm. I searched him on his arrival at the lock-up, and found on him a liquor flask, a silver watch, some letters, and other articles. I asked what he had done with the instrument or knife with which he had done the deed. He then gave me this knife [produced], which was covered with blood. He took it from his left hand pocket.—The Coroner then read the evidence, and the jury at once returned a verdict of wilful murder against George Victor Townley, who was committed on the Coroner's warrant for trial at the next assizes at Derby. The prisoner, who was in the kitchen during the holding of the inquiry, appeared perfectly calm and collected. He made no remark during the proceedings.

FUNERAL OF LORD CLYDE.

With no pomp and with little ceremony, but with every mark of respect, the remains of Lord Clyde were on Saturday morning last, laid by the side of his gallant friend, Sir James Outram, in the nave of Westminster Abbey. It is already known that, in compliance with his own request that his funeral should be quietly and unostentatiously conducted, arrangements were made by his friends that he should be buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, but, in accordance with a desire expressed in high quarters, that intention was altered, and it was determined that he should rest amongst those whose names adorn our national history. From an early hour Berkeley Square was crowded with people anxious to witness the ceremony, while at the Abbey an equal interest was manifested. At half past eleven o'clock the body of the deceased was put into the hearse, and the procession began to move. The mourning carriages, of which there were fifteen, contained the following, among others:—General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, General Forster, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Longford, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Gough, General Arbuthnot, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Rokeby, Sir Richard Airey, Lord William Poulet, Sir H. Horsford, Earl St. Maur, Colonel Shadwell, Major Alison, Major General Cook, Viscount Dangan, Major Mansfield, Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Whimper, Colonel Balfour, Mr. P. S. Macliver, Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D. (the historian of the Crimea), and some of the servants of the deceased. These carriages were followed by carriages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the commander in chief, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (drawn by four horses), Her Majesty the Queen (drawn by six horses), the servants being in deep mourning, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and between 20 and 30 private carriages. On reaching the cloisters at the south-eastern corner of Deans Yard, the coffin was removed from the hearse, and it was then discovered that its lid was ornamented with the most beautifully woven chaplets and *immortelles*, which had been worked by the children of General Eyre, to whom the deceased was very much attached. The appearance of the Abbey at the time the procession entered was very striking. Although it was understood that the funeral would be strictly private and there was some doubt whether a choral service would be performed, the nave and choir were crowded with persons, the vast majority of whom were in mourning—a better state of things than prevailed on some former occasions, when ladies appeared in dresses of the gayest description. Amongst the auditory were many soldiers, and many more were outside, having been somewhat unnecessarily refused admission. The procession moved slowly along, to the solemn strains of the organ and choir—the music being "I am the resurrection and the life." At the grave there was sung, "Man that is born of a woman," "In the midst of life," and "Thou knowest Lord;" and the impressive service was closed by the organ performance of "The Dead March" in "Saul," after which the procession retired. The coffin in which the remains of Lord Clyde were placed were of the simplest description. It was mentioned at the Abbey, as a singular circumstance, that at the funeral of Sir James Outram, in March last, Lord Clyde stood between five and six feet from the grave, and was deeply affected. Beneath the spot on which he then stood he now lies buried.

The Religious Tract Society's Commentary, in six vols. 12 mo, comprises the most valuable portions of Henry and Scott, together with critical remarks from Boothroyd, Clark, Caryl, Horne, Creswell, Kennicott, Lowth, Poole, and others. It is specially adapted for those who need the aid of commentaries, but have no access to larger works. It was originally published at 32s., the set, and subsequently reduced to 24s., and has already had a large circulation. To the clergy and other ministers of small income, to home and city missionaries, Scripture-readers, schoolmasters in National and British schools, and teachers in Sunday or ragged-schools, both at home and in the colonies, the "Commentary" is offered at twelve shillings the set—an offer which, we doubt not, will be extensively embraced.

FALL OF A BALLOON NEAR NOTTINGHAM: FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Monday a *fete* was held in the park of Mr. North, Bashford, near Nottingham. Amongst the amusements it was arranged that Mr. Coxwell should make a balloon ascent. The balloon was almost new but not of very large dimensions. After it had been fully inflated Mr. Coxwell tried it, and found there would be some difficulty in ascending in it, owing to its weight. At this juncture a Mr. James Chambers, of Nottingham, who had previously made many ascents, stepped forward and proffered to go in his stead, saying that he was lighter than Mr. Coxwell, and that he wished to make an ascent. After some conversation it was agreed that Chambers should go up, but Mr. Coxwell told him not to attempt an ascent unless he felt quite confident he could manage the balloon. Chambers replied that he had no fear about managing it, and accordingly he was allowed to make an ascent. The balloon rose steadily and was carried somewhat rapidly in a north easterly direction towards Nottingham. It proceeded as far as Arno Vale when it was seen suddenly to collapse whilst still at a considerable altitude, and then to fall quickly in an unshapely mass. Some young men who where near the spot where the balloon fell hastened to render some assistance. The balloon dropped into the car as it decended, completely covering it, and ultimately both fell in a field near Scout Lane, three miles from Nottingham. The car struck the ground and rebounded several feet, and than fell again, when it was seized and stopped by the young men who had followed it. At the bottom of the car lay stretched the body of the unfortunate aeronoaut. He was lifted out and found to be breathing, but quite insensible. He was conveyed to the nearest dwelling, and means adopted to restore animation, but without effect. Two medical gentlemen, named Robertson and Maltby, afterwards saw him, and it was discovered that his left thigh was fractured and some of the ribs on his left side were broken, but they considered it very probable that the unfortunate man had died through suffocation, as a handkerchief which had been found in his mouth had probably been placed there by himself when he found that he was in danger of being stifled by the gas from the collapsing balloon.—An inquest has since been held, but no further facts were elicited.

Miscellaneous News.

Another Fatal Accident through the Use of Crinoline.—On Tuesday evening an inquiry was held by Mr. William Carter, one of the coroners for the county of Surrey, respecting the death of Phœbe Anne Wells, aged fourteen years, who expired on Friday, from the effects of fearful injuries from fire, received under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Smallbone, Tamworth Road. While in the act of removing some linen from the copper in the kitchen, her dress, which was distended by large steel hoops or crinoline, was thrust into the flue, where it caught fire and instantly blazed up. Finding herself in flames, she screamed frantically and ran up stairs, and was in the act of rushing into the street through the front door, when Mrs. Smallbone caught hold of her and rolled her on the floor, wrapping a large rug over her. Deceased was terribly burnt, and Mrs. Smallbone had ultimately to extinguish the clothes by rubbing them between her hands. Medical aid was at once obtained, and she was removed to the local infirmary, where everything possible was done for the poor girl's relief, but without avail, and she expired in great suffering. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from fire."

An Incorrigible Pickpocket.—On Wednesday, at the Salford sessions, a young woman, stylishly dressed, named Alexandra Duzal, 18 years of age, described in the calendar as being well educated, was charged with pocket picking. On the night of the 15th of July the prosecutrix, Miss Alice Ann Newton, and her two sisters, were at Belle Vue Gardens, and entered the steamboat to sail round the lake. The prisoner was close behind them, and on getting out of the boat the prosecutrix missed her purse, containing about 12s. She gave a description of the prisoner to the police, and shortly afterwards pointed her out, and she was arrested. The purse was found upon her, and she said she had found it. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Chairman sentenced her to six years' penal servitude. She had been convicted several times previously for similar offences, and had just completed a sentence of three years' penal servitude. On receiving sentence, she said, "I can do that as I did the other, and come back a fine woman and clever thief again."

Strange Case of Murder by a Boy.—At the recent assizes at Hainant, a boy of fourteen, named Blanchart, was condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment for the deliberate murder of a child of four. The prisoner was perfectly cool and collected, and told his story in the following words: "I was passing by his house about noon, and saw Emile Kirmoir (the murdered child) sitting at the door eating a potato. I signed to him to come with me. He came, and I told him that I knew of a lark's nest in a clover-field near. I took him towards the spot where I wished to get him. As I walked with him I picked up four flints from the side of the river. I intended to thrust one into his mouth. Emile walked first, and my intention was to let him go on further into the field, so that I might the more easily carry out my plan of killing him. However, in walking, my leg got entangled in some twisted clover, and I fell on Emile, knocking him down. I then put my knee on his breast, put some dust in his mouth, and then pushed in one of the flints I picked up. I had got four stones, in order to be sure to have one big enough to completly stop his mouth, so that I might make certain of killing him. After killing him, I went home and dined with my parents, and then we returned to work." The reason assigned for this horrible crime was that the deceased called the prisoner names for refusing to play with him. Almost as horrible a case has just been tried at Saintes, in which a mother was condemned to hard labour for life for a robbery and murder, in which she was assisted by her son, who turned king's evidence, and convicted her. The father, also accused, committed suicide.

Mining Life in British Columbia.—Everything bids fair for a successful mining season, and the prospect is cheering to all, except to such men as are not qualified physically, or unable from previous habits of life to endure the rough work of mining, which is thus described by a neophyte:—"I work in the shaft. When I come out of the hole you would not recognise me, covered all over with clay and wet to the skin. I am very badly off for boots. Not a pair to fit me in this place; and I have not had a dry foot since I came here." He arrived twenty-one days before he wrote, having walked up—an exercise which did him no harm. He had been at work for twenty days, at 10 dollars a day, and considered this poor employment. As to his prospects he could not say much. With a little capital he could do something, without nothing, but work by the day as long as he can; not a very bright prospect, considering the expense and hardships. There are other modes of living besides mining; but I have a conviction that the man who cannot, or will not, mine will make but a sorry hand at any other work. I say work emphatically, to impress my meaning that unless a man has money he must work to live in Cariboo. To men of this class the prospect is dreary enough, with the cost of a single meal 6s. 3d., and of a week's board, with the privilege of sleeping in his clothes wrapped in his own blanket on the floor, or in a damp hut or tent, thrown in, £7 5s 10d, expenses which, added to clothes and gum boots, need constant work to defray. I repeat my advice that no one should leave England for some time with the view of going to Cariboo, because long before Victoria could be reached it would be too late to go to the mines this season; and also because the proper classes—those qualified to rough it—have not come out yet except in very limited numbers from the old country, and cannot afford to come until they are assisted, or until the expense of passage is reduced, and such as got quality had better not come. The conditions of life in Cariboo are fully and candidly stated. Such as feel that they cannot conform to them had better not try the experiment.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

London Receivers and Country Thieves.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on Friday, two men, named John Jackson, an engraver, and John Lee, a beerhouse keeper, were indicted for receiving stolen property. It appeared that Lee kept a public-house in one of the streets leading from Bethnal Green, and, from suspicions entertained against him, some police officers went to his house, and in a back room found the two prisoners weighing broken-up silver articles of almost every description. They were apprehended on a charge of stealing two watches and other articles, the property of a Mr. R. Harris and others, and which were found on the premises. On the way to the station Jackson became very violent, and attempted to throw the officer, while Lee said to the policeman who had him in charge, "Can't I square it with you?" On being searched a watch and £5 were found upon Jackson. On Lee 23 sovereigns were found, which the counsel for the prosecution alleged were part of the robbery.—The prisoners were found guilty, and they were also found guilty on a second indictment, charging them with receiving a watch and a ring, the property of William Wall.—At the close of the case it was stated that in the month of June a desperate gang of burglars infested Leicestershire, and there could be very little doubt but that the produce of all the robberies went into the hands of the two prisoners, if they were not actually two of the gang. Lee was well known to the police as a receiver of stolen goods. He had been several times convicted. Convictions could be proved against Jackson if the sentence could be deferred.—The Recorder said he should let Jackson stand over till next session. Lee was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

Supposed Death from Poisoning.—An inquest was opened on Thursday at Bramley, Yorkshire, on the body of Catherine Meadows. Deceased, who was 24 years of age, and whose friends resided at Hoogar Moss, near Ormskirk, had been for two years residing with Mr. Samuel Rossbottom, keeper of the Forge Lock on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Bramley, as his house-keeper, and to look after his young children.—Rossbottom stated to the Jury that deceased appeared to be in her ordinary health and spirits up to Tuesday, but that on that night he found her sitting upon a stone at the back of the house, and vomiting. He asked her to go inside, as if she did not she would catch cold, and she replied that she would do so in a minute or so. Afterwards William Chapman, a neighbour, came up, and Rossbottom requested him to go outside and look for "Kate." Chapman found deceased lying on the passage floor and retching violently; and with the assistance of Rossbottom she was raised, conveyed into the house, and a doctor sent for. Before the arrival of medical assistance, however—half an hour thus elapsing—the woman was dead. What she had taken in the way of deleterious mixture does not yet appear, but Rossbottom pointed out to Chapman the root of a plant in the garden, and stated that his son saw the deceased digging at it on the previous day. The root of this plant, the name of which did not transpire, is stated to have been of a very poisonous character.—The inquest was adjourned for a week, and in the meantime an analysis of the contents of the stomach will be made.

Last Days of Vicksburg.—An American paper supplies an account of the state of the Confederate garrison of Vicksburg before the surrender. The following is the bill of fare for three days for a brigade of 2,914 men, viz.: 4,371 lbs. mule meat, 820 lbs. rice, 2,732 lbs. peas, 12 lbs. candles, 49 lbs. soap, 393 lbs. salt, 269 lbs. tobacco. This is an allowance of only half a pound of mule meat, one and a half ounce of rice, and less than a pound of peas for each man per day. Heroic and devoted indeed were the men who, on such fare, were willing to continue the contest as long as they had strength to lift their fire-arms.

Murder of a Liverpool Captain at Sea.—Intelligence has just been received by the overland mail that Captain Flucker, of the Liverpool ship Dalkeith, belonging to Messrs Harrison, had been brutally murdered upon the high seas, while on the outward passage from Liverpool to Bombay. The particulars of the case are as follows:—The Dalkeith sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of December last, and John Johnson, a Findlander, murdered him while on the passage. It appears that on the morning of the 5th March, Captain Flucker had given orders for the sails to be furled, owing to the strong gale which had previously suddenly sprung up. The captain and one of the crew, Johnson, had a violent altercation, when both men closed, and a struggle ensued, during which the seaman, who wore a long sharp knife, raised himself up by one hand and deliberately stabbed the captain. The unfortunate man was assisted into the cabin, his bowels protruding, and expired the same night in the greatest agony. It is urged that death was the result of pure accident. Captain Flucker was much respected in Liverpool.

Mysterious Murder in Paris.—An event has lately happened in Paris which promises to give ample work to the police of that metropolis. M. Franckaert was on Wednesday last, mysteriously murdered at his hotel in the Faubourg du Rouel. He formerly carried on business as a perfumer in the Chaussee d'Antin, and had retired from his occupation with a fortune said to amount to 2,000,000f. He was a very eccentric person, living alone, seeing scarcely anybody, and rarely going out save at night. He was found dead at the door of his cellar, his skull having been beaten with a heavy log of wood. Robbery was evidently not the object of the assassination, as no property was abstracted from the hotel, while the murdered man's purse, together with two watches, which it appears he was accustomed to carry, were left untouched on his person. The police are more secret in their movements in Paris than in London; but, as far as is known, no clue has been discovered as to the perpetrator of the crime.

When is a Man Drunk?—The diversity of evidence in courts of justice in reference to drunkenness is so great that there appears to have been agreed upon, as if by common consent, a set of phrases applicable only to persons who have been indulging in intoxicating liquor, and which are intended to convey a notion of the exact state of a man who is "neither drunk nor sober." A woman the other day said that nobody was drunk who could "talk straight." At an inquest yesterday, the following colloquy took place between the Leeds borough coroner and a police officer:—Coroner: Was the man sober? Officer: He had been drinking.—Coroner: Was he drunk? Officer: I would not swear he was sober. He talked reasonably.—Coroner: What is the difference? Officer: Why, the man was in his proper senses.—Coroner: He was in a sort of "happy medium?" Officer: Just so.—Coroner: "Sharp fresh?" Officer: Exactly.—Coroner: Two sheets or three in the wind? Officer: I should say two.—Coroner: How many sheets are there altogether? Officer: I cannot say, sir.—Whether the man was drunk or sober was not decided by the officer.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Curious Confession of Murder.—A man, named Richard Hill Garratty, was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court, on Friday, charged with having shot a magistrate and also with having stolen a shawl. A woman, named Huckle, with whom he cohabited, made the following statement relative to him:—He came home one night between eleven and twelve o'clock, when we were living in William Street, Birkenhead, and said to me, "Hetty," says he, "I am very unhappy. Can I trust a secret with you?" said I, "you may trust your life with me." "Well, then," said he, "I shot a man." "Good God!" said I. "Dick, you shot a man?" and he said "Yes. It was a magistrate—his name was Bell." "And that bell," said the complainant, "has been ringing in my ears ever since. I have been away twice from him, but Bell's ghost so haunted me I was obliged to go back to him." He said the reason he shot the man was that a piece of land was taken away from an old man by Mr. Bell; that the old man, he (prisoner), and others drew lots who should shoot Bell, and that the lot fell upon him that he was to shoot him, and, moreover, he said he buried the pistol in a hedge. It was in some part of Ireland where he shot him, near Clones.—Mr. M'Hale, an Irish detective officer, stationed in Liverpool produced a file of the Irish *Hue and Cry*, in which appeared an advertisement offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the murderer of George Bell Booth, a magistrate, as he was returning from church on the 8th July, 1845.—Huckle said she dreamed that the prisoner shot a man, and had "kept him in her eye" until he divulged his secret.—The Magistrates granted a general remand.

The Will of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.—The will of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell Park, near Hatfield, Herts, was proved in the London Court by Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and Godfrey Lushington, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. Sir Culling executed his will in 1863, and died at the age of fifty-eight. His only son and successor to the title being amply provided for, the testator leaves the unsettled estates of Bedwell Park and Nettleton for the benefit of his two daughters, with an ultimate limitation in favour of his son in the event of his daughters dying without issue. The property settled upon the son appears to consist of the large and valuable estate at Borough Fen, in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton. There are many specific bequests and directions contained in the will. He directs the building operations upon his estates of Belvidere, at Erith, to be continued. This estate (as the testator himself mentions in his will) will ultimately become a district parish, and to that end Sir Culling had erected a church and parsonage-house. The testator has directed his executors to offer to the Commissioners of the National Gallery his "Madonna," by Murillo, for a sum of £10,000, which amount, if received, is to be given to the possessor of the Bedwell estate; and further directs that his painting, by the same master, of "The Flight into Egypt," is, in the event of the "Madonna" being so purchased, to be presented as a gift to the National Gallery. The testator's well known and valuable collection of pictures at the mansion at Belvidere has, we believe, been removed to Bedwell Park. The late Baronet and the present Lord Cranworth married sisters. The present Baronet, who is of the age of 25, married, in 1859, a lady belonging to a distinguished family settled in Virginia, North America.

Another Legal Romance.—It was stated some days ago that legal proceedings of a very extraordinary character were about to arise in connection with the baronetcy and estates of the late Sir Frederick Slade. As the alleged facts have become a subject of general conversation, we may now state that the family honours and property, which were supposed to have devolved upon the late baronet's eldest son, are claimed by Sir Frederick's twin brother Marcus, an officer of high rank in the army. It is alleged on his behalf that in 1829, at the time of his brother's marriage to the present Lady Slade, who is a sister of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, that lady was already married to a French gentleman, who died so lately as 1857. This statement, if substantiated, would apparently invalidate Sir Frederick's marriage, and cut off his children from their present position; but it is rumoured—with what correctness we are unable to say—that their defence will be founded on the fact that Lady Slade was married *before* her alliance with the foreigner to a person who was living when that second marriage took place, that the second nuptials were consequently altogether a nullity, and that her ladyship's first husband died before the birth of her eldest son, Captain Slade, in 1834. This almost incredible statement, which puts the ideal creations of Miss Braddon and Mr. Wilkie Collins entirely into the shade, is in some degree supported by the well-known circumstance that Sir Frederick was re-married to his wife on one or two occasions. The action, it is said, will be brought before the law-courts immediately, and is certain to create a great sensation. Captain Slade, whose succession to an honourable name is thus disputed, was born, as already stated, in 1834, and was married in 1860 to a daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, Northumberland. The captain served in the Crimea, where he was twice wounded, and he received the Order of the Medjidie, besides several other distinctions, for his gallant conduct.—*Bristol Mercury.*

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

British.—The change to colder weather, with a little rain, though still useful to the gatherings in the southern parts of the kingdom, has somewhat delayed the northern harvest where the corn wanted ripening. With so large an instalment safe, some warm rain would be a great benefit to the grass lands and roots; and this is now becoming a serious want in many parts of Europe, especially for the crop of Indian corn in Italy, Hungary, and the Principalities. The sudden appearance of samples of fine new crop in many markets has this week materially affected prices—say on an average 3s. per quarter; and when the quality of the wheat is considered, this is an immense benefit to the country. Reports are more and more confirmatory that we have much beyond an average, both in yield as well as quality; and in very many instances last year's poor returns have been doubled. The country, therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congratulated; and if the prices in some foreign ports keep a little longer at their present range, we may be able to give them a turn in the way of export, without fear as to the flour produced by British samples. Politically, too, in these martial times, it is as well to have a good store of breadstuffs as well as powder, not only to feed the garrison, but to keep the cash more at home. France and the near countries are still gradually declining; but Dantzic, from failures at home and fullness abroad, consents to abandon a crown per quarter, without restricting the decline. At New York there is a moderate tendency that way; and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of ensuring the custom of the South for breadstuffs (likely to be increasingly heavy), the military method of making a brotherly arrangement will be abandoned.

Foreign.—The Paris flour market during the past week has continued dull and declining prices, being nominally 35s to 36s 3d per 280lb English. Wheat at Maestricht was fully 1s 6d per quarter lower. New wheat was quoted at 47s 6d. There had been a fair trade in corn at Cologne for spring delivery. Native wheat to 47s, foreign to 45s per quarter. Advices from Dantzic almost note the completion of harvest work. Breadstuffs at New York were much as previously quoted, prices being partly supported by foreign orders, under the idea that Russia would prohibit exports of corn. Extra state flour to 5d 30c (equal 16s 7d per barrel), round hoop Ohio to 5d 70c (17s 11d), Genessee to 6d (22s 1d), Missouri to 9d (28s 3d. The crop of wheat in the north-west is reported short, but good. More white wheat was grown than last year. Kentucky very splendid. Crops in the south being poor, there will be less for export. Chicago to 1d 17c per (31s 6d), white Michigan 1d 38c (34s—all per quarter of 480lb). Shipments of flour, for the week, 62,852 barrels; wheat, 294,882 bushels.

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Local and District News.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held one day this week (our correspondent does not state [illegible] day) at the house of Mr. J. Armstr[illegible] [illegible] on what Middle-street, Consett, on [illegible] Railway Hotel, Elliott, aged 17 [illegible] view of the body of Daniel [illegible], who died from the effects of injuries [illegible] by being crushed between railway waggons, at Consett Iron Works.—A verdict was returned of "Accidental death."

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT.—Mr. J. Woodward preached in the above place on Sunday morning and evening to large congregations, as also through the week. On Thursday evening he delivered a lecture on geology to rather a limited audience. His lecture was illustrated by large diagrams showing the crust of the earth, and antediluvian animals, fossils, &c. He pointedly alluded to Sir William Armstrong's speech at Newcastle, and to several geologists who had wrote upon the subject.

LANCHESTER QUARRY RIGHT, BENFIELDSIDE.—The quarry right question has created a great sensation at Benfieldside, and other places adjoining, from the circumstance that the owners and occupiers have attempted to claim their rights. A large portion of land is set apart by Act of Parliament for the use of the owners and occupiers of property in the various townships of Lanchester for the purpose of working stone for buildings upon their respective estates. The Act provides that this land is to remain so for ever. Some parties have taken advantage of the lethargy of these owners and built upon the land, and have held possession for many years, one person having been receiving upwards of £100 per annum as rent. The question having of late been more freely ventilated and the law a great deal better understood, meetings were held and a decision arrived at to demand an acknowledgment from all persons holding this property, either as garden ground or buildings. An application was made to the Halmote Court, and proper notices were sent, to the effect that unless the holders came to some arrangement, the property would be pulled down. In consequence of the parties not having made this arrangement, Mr. Jackson, the bailiff of the Halmote Court arrived at Blackhill on Wednesday morning and set a number of men to work to pull down the buildings placed upon the quarry right built by Mr. Nicholson, now occupied as tenements, and the mill and forge lately occupied by Mr. H. Ritson. Mr. Compton and Mr. Shipley, of Newcastle, were also there to put in a protest. However, the bailiff had received his orders, and proceeded with the work of demolition. There are eight or nine cottages also tenanted, and the tenants of which pay rental, averaging £10 a year, as well as a candle manufactory occupied by Mr. J. Ritson. These are all to be pulled down and the materials sold to defray expenses. These proceedings of course caused a good deal of excitement, and the affair will not end without further litigation.

The members and friends of the North Shields Mechanics' Institute had on Tuesday an excursion by rail to Chipchase Castle, the seat of Hugh Taylor, Esq. About five hundred persons joined in the excursion.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians was held on Tuesday, in the Board-room, West Street,—the chairman (C. Garbutt, Esq.) presiding.—The Clerk said that the cheques proposed to be issued that day amounted to £1,055 12s 8d, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £254 3s 4d.—A letter from the Poor Law Board, and an enclosed report of the Lunacy Commissioners after a visit to the Gateshead Union, was read. The report stated that there were nine inmates, namely, five men and four women, classed as idiotic or insane. There were three other patients whom they considered should be included.—On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Ald. Prockter, the report was referred to the House Committee to receive their best attention.—The Finance Committee reported that after an examination of the expenditure of the several parishes and townships forming the Union for the half year ending 25th March, 1863, and also after taking into account the probable balance to be due to each parish and township at the end of the present half-year ending the 25th September, 1863, they recommend that the following sums be paid to the treasurer of the Union to meet the probable expenditure for the half-year ending 25th of March, 1864, namely, Gateshead, £4,000; Heworth £1,300; Chopwell, £100; Crawcrook, £115; Ryton, £244; Ryton Woodside, £250; Stella, £110; Whickham, £1,050; Winlaton, £1,000; total £8,165. They also recommend that orders upon the several churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the respective parishes and townships of the Union be made for such contributions, directing them to be paid to the treasurer by four instalments; first, on or before the 17th of October, 1863; second, 21st of September 1853; third, 23rd of January, 1854; fourth, 20th of February 1864 Mr. T. B. Brown, the inspector of schools, had inspected the schools at the Workhouse, and reported that they passed a tolerably fair examination. Other routine business was transacted, and the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE "TIME BALL" IN NEWCASTLE.—To our "time gun" has now been added a "time ball." The meeting of the British Association in Newcastle, which commenced on Wednesday, was inaugurated by the dropping of a time ball in Grey-street. For some days, Messrs. Reid and Sons had been erecting a ball over their clock, and were "assisted" by a changing group of spectators, who stood on the roadway and superintended the operation. The fact became known that the signal was to come into play on Wednesday; and as one o'clock drew near, the crowd was at its largest—all eyes upturned towards the ball. One o'clock came—and with it the electric current from the Edinburgh Observatory. Precisely as the chronometer indicated the hour, the ball dropped, and the time guns of Newcastle and Shields were fired.

SERIOUS RIOT WITH IRISH REAPERS.—On Saturday night last, about six o'clock, a number of Irish reapers commenced to quarrel amongst themselves in the streets of Wooler, and on Police Sergeant Murray (who was the only police-officer in the town during the whole day) interfering, with the intention of quelling the disturbance, he received some severe kicks and blows, and was ultimately brought to the ground by a severe blow with a stone on the back of his head. He was taken up quite insensible, and carried to his home, where he yet lies in a precarious condition. The inhabitants of the town rendered all the assistance possible, and, on the Irish taking to their heels, followed hard after them. Eight of the men were apprehended by the townspeople and taken to the lock-up the same evening. Several, however, made their escape, amongst whom was the ringleader, but, as he can be identified, it is hoped that he will speedily be secured. Those in custody were brought before Matthew Tewart Culley, Esq., on Monday, and identified by the townspeople, and remanded until the 1st September next, the usual meeting day.

FIRST NEWCASTLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Monday night the Newcastle Rifles turned out for battalion parade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Fife. Headed by the fine band of the corps, under the leadership of Mr. Potts, they marched to the Town Moor, Newcastle, where they executed several movements, the same as have to be gone through on the day of inspection, which is now fixed to come off on the 21st September. On the return of the regiment to the armoury, the commanding officer said he hoped to see a good muster of the members on the 7th of September, to take part in the sham fight at Lambton. On Wednesday next the Headlam Cup will be shot for, and a prize of twenty-five guineas, given by Major W. A. Mather, In a fortnight, the association shooting competition will be held at Morpeth, when prizes to the amount of £300 will be given to be contested for by the Volunteers of the county.

NEW CHAPEL AT HAYDON BRIDGE.—On Saturday afternoon, a large gathering of people took place at Haydon Bridge, for the purpose of witnessing the laying of the foundation-stone of a new chapel for the use of the Primitive Methodists of that town. The stone was laid by Mr. E. Ridley, of Hexham. In a cavity of the stone were deposited some of the coins of the realm, some newspapers of the day, and sundry documents of the connexion. Mr. Ridley addressed the people at some length on the auspicious occasion. The assembly afterwards retired to take tea in the Congregational Chapel. Nearly 200 persons were present. An after meeting was held, and well attended—Mr. Robert Ord in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Wilson, Snaith, and Swan, and Mr. Ridley, to whom was presented a beautiful Polyglot Bible, suitably inscribed. The occasion was an interesting and animated one.

FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA.—The herring fishing off the Durham and Yorkshire coast, which at one time threatened to be an utter failure this season, within the past ten days has proved extremely bountiful, and will repay the fishermen for all their reverses in the early part of the season. One day last week upwards of a million herrings, it was conjectured, were landed at Hartlepool, and the sale of herrings in that town on Thursday would realise to the fishermen about £2,000. The "takes" were equally good on Friday and Saturday. The prices were as low as 15s. per thousand. The boats that left Sunderland, on Saturday night, returned on the following morning with good "takes," having fallen in with a shoal off Marsden. Herrings sold at the Quay at 13s. a thousand, at which price nearly the whole of the contents of between 30 and 40 boats were bought by a Wear fish merchant. The Shields fishermen did not realise so well in the early part of last week, but on Sunday their boats came into the Tyne loaded to the water's edge, and prices ranged from 17s. to 18s. per thousand. The fish are extremely prime.

TOWN VISITORS.—Few people visit Newcastle without being struck with the magnitude of its business establishments; few places will give you a better idea of these hives of industry than a visit to one of the establishments of Stewart, the tea-dealer. You may form some conception of the business energy in this thriving concern, from the fact that upwards of sixty-three thousand pounds of tea were retailed during 1862. Such power has this spirited proprietor gained over the minds and tastes of the public, with his characteristic advertising, that you cannot pass 33, Grainger-street, or 27, Sandhill, without feeling an inclination to enter Then memory links a chain of merry associations of home, and the joyful clatter of the evening meal; and, remembering the words of the lady who obstinately insisted that her husband was a model man, and assigned, as her reason, that he never went to Newcastle without bringing home a packet of Stewart's tea, you feel assured there is no gift more acceptable, and certainly none more easily carried. You yield to your instincts, pay for a packet, and go on your way rejoicing, thinking only how bright will be the smile of her that rules at home.—Advt.

The Time Gun at Sunderland, which has been connected with the wires of the Universal Private Telegraph Company, so that the people of that town (as well as those of Newcastle and North Shields) may have true Greenwich time during the sitting of the British Association, was fired on Wednesday at one o'clock, for the first time, from one of the guns on board the practice ship in the yard of the Orphan Asylum.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—The annual Sunday school services were held at this place on Sunday, and attended by Messrs. E. Ridley and T. Sharp, of the Newcastle Union. The several schools were visited in the morning, when their progress and position were inquired into and suitable counsel tendered. In the afternoon, a large united juvenile meeting was held in Bethel Chapel, and addresses delivered to the teachers and children. In the evening, there was an adult meeting of the parents and friends along with the teachers. A conference and united prayer meeting succeeded, when it was resolved to have a quarterly meeting of the teachers of the several schools in Chester-le-Street for mutual benefit, to which it was hoped some of the ministers would lend their sanction and aid.

NEWCASTLE BREWSTER SESSIONS.—The Brewster Sessions for this borough were held on Tuesday, at the Manors Police Court, before Ald. Dodds, Sillick, and Carr. All the old licenses, numbering 434, were renewed, and all were taken out with the exception of a small number, the applicants for which did not make their appearance at the Court, but who, however, may apply for them at the adjourned sessions on the 8th of next month, when the 33 new applications will be considered. No petitions were presented from the temperance societies, or any opposition made to the renewal of the licenses.

NETHERTON FLOWER SHOW.—This annual show was held in a field near the colliery on Saturday last. The premier prize was taken by Mr. Douglass, Whalton, with 12 dahlias. The premier prize in the amateurs' class was won by Mr. Archbold. The various articles that were exhibited were characterised by a high degree of excellence. The Barrington band was present, and played several airs during the day. The judges were Mr. James Hogg, seedsman, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, and Mr. Fairley, of Morpeth.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Shotley Bridge branch of this society celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday last, when Mr. G. T. Edwards attended as a deputation from the parent society. The meeting, in spite of the unpropitious weather, was the largest and most influential ever held in Shotley, and the balance-sheet for the past year presented an increase of £1 11s. over the receipts of the previous year. The chair was taken by E. O. Tregellis, Esq., and Mr. Marriage, the Rev. G. Whitehead, the Rev. F. Steggall, and Mr. G. T. Edwards addressed the audience. The collection at the close of the meeting amounted to £4 12s. 9d.

NEWCASTLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Building Committee was held in the Institute on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to select a design for the proposed new institute. T. L. Gregson, Esq., presided. Mr. Carse, the secretary, read the report in question, which awarded the first prize to the plan signed "Con Amore," by T. Oliver; the second, "Knowledge is Power," to Mr. John Wardell; the third, "Sincerity," to Mr. John Watson; the fourth, "Citizen," Mr. A. Swan; fifth, "Utility," Mr. Johnson. The arrangement in the selected plan was described as simple, easy, and natural; the lecture room would accommodate 640 persons; the news room would be light and commodious; the library semi-circular; and it was confidently believed that the work could be done for the sum specified. The committee strongly recommended the sectional committees should canvass the town, and that the members generally should exert themselves to aid the funds. Of the £2,000 required, £1,200 remained to be raised before commencing; but as £10,000 was subscribed for a similar purpose at Leeds and £20,000 in Manchester, it was confidently anticipated that Newcastle would not be behind. Mr Oliver had kindly promised to furnish 1,000 lithograph copies of his design for distribution. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Oliver; the report was adopted; and sectional committees were appointed. It was resolved that the plans should remain on view a week in the library of the institution, and that visitors should be freely admitted to see them. It was also suggested and approved by the committee, that the committee of the British Association should be asked to devote the proceeds of admission to the exhibition for one evening to the building fund. Mr. Warden suggested that a room for conversation, where a man might be allowed to smoke a pipe, would be an advantage, and remarked that this was the more desirable, as working men's clubs were likely to become generally established. The suggestion was favourably received by the meeting, but was considered to be one that might be the subject of future arrangement. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

LANCHESTER BREWSTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. E. TALMADGE, Esqs.

At the opening of business, Mr. Kearney said it was the custom as to all persons of whom any complaint had been made during the past year to keep them back till the adjourned sessions. He was glad to see the black list was so very small, and that the publicans generally had conducted their business in a respectable manner. He hoped they would continue to conduct their business respectably, in which case the magistrates would have more pleasure in the prosecution of their duties.

There were 90 licenses renewed. Mr. J. Fenwick and Mrs. Davison were cautioned, the magistrates said as some information had been given the police that they kept their houses open till a late hour at night. The applications of William Jobling, late of Consett, now of Blackhill; John Birtley, Dipton; Robert Thompson, Whiteley Head; and Sarah Robson, of Consett, were deferred till the adjourned sessions on the 1st of October.

There were 17 new applications, nine of which were from Consett, and the Bench came to a determination to adjourn the granting of any new licenses till the date previously mentioned, so that there might be a full bench of magistrates.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN NEWCASTLE.

THE EXCURSIONS.

The following details relative to the excursions elsewhere referred to will be of interest:—

EXCURSION TO CANOBIE, LIDDLESDALE, AND KIELDER, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

Leave	Arrive at
Newcastle about 8 a.m.	Penton, for Canobie, about 11 a.m.
Penton about 2·15 p.m.	Riccarton about 2·45 p.m.
Riccarton about 3·15 p.m.	Kielder about 3·45 p.m.
Kielder about 5·45 p.m.	Newcastle about 7·45 p.m.

Tickets to be obtained at the Reception Rooms; First-class, 15s.; second class, 10s.; (there and back).

On leaving the Central Station the train will pass along the Carlisle railway, as far as Hexham, and thence up the picturesque Vale of the North Tyne to Riccarton, where it will join the Border Union Railway, and thence proceed to Penton Station. Here the excursionists leave the train, and divide into two parties; one of them, not desiring an extended walk, will be accompanied by a guide, to examine the Great Permian-Fault in the railway cutting near the Penton Station. Here the Permian Rocks are thrown down, and brought into immediate contact with the coal measures, which contain, over a small area, a workable seam of coal and an interesting deposit of hœmatite iron ore. The excursionists will then walk down to the bed of the river Liddell, and here again observe the Permian-Fault in sections. On one side of the Fault may be seen the highest bed of limestone, of the mountain limestone series, in juxta-position with the Permian Rocks on the other side. The excursionists will continue their course upwards on the east side of the river Liddell to the bridge, and return down the opposite side to the Fault, where they will be joined by the remainder of the party, who will have walked from Canoble Coal Field, a distance of three miles.

The scenery of the river Liddell is here exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, owing, in great measure, to the rough peaks and edges of the limestone rocks, the strata of which lie in almost perpendicular position in the river bed. This part of the excursion will be of interest to the naturalist, as so many beds of strata are exposed to view, and the rocks abound in many of the fossils peculiar to the mountain limestone group, and are interspersed with beds of sandstone and shale, containing the usual vegetable remains.

The party who did not alight from the train at Penton will proceed by the branch railway to Canobie, where Mr. Gibsone, will meet and conduct them over the Coal Measures, and with the aid of large diagrams—exhibiting the chief features of interest in the locality—further explain this interesting deposit of coal.

It contains two groups of coal seams, which consist in all of about fifty feet of workable seams of coal, varying from three to eleven feet in thickness, of which about 30,000 tons are worked annually.

The Coal Measures extend over an area of only two square miles, from the Permian-Fault on the south to another large fault on the north-east, which throws the coal seams into juxta-position with the Mill Stone Grit Fault.

The party will then proceed, under the guidance of Mr. Gibsone, to the Archer-Beck Burn, which intercepts a small portion of the Coal Measnres, and where the whole of the strata can be seen very distinctly in sections. The party may proceed from the Mill Stone Grit Fault, the Red Sandstone Beds, and the Coal Strata. Numerous fossil coal plants may be obtained here. The excursionists will then walk to the river Liddell, and join the remainder of the party as before described.

The joint excursionists will then return to the Penton Railway Station, where the train will be in waiting to convey them on their homeward journey to Riccarton, where half-an-hour will be allowed to view the cutting through the strata at that place. The train will continue its course to Kielder, where His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has hospitably offered to provide luncheon in Kielder Castle, which the Committee find will only accommodate a limited number.

EXCURSION TO SUNDERLAND, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

Excursionists will leave the Central Station at 9 o'clock, a.m., returning by 6·15 p.m., or any other Train. Railway Tickets, 1st Class, 2s.; 2nd Class, 1s. 6d.; to be obtained at the Reception Room.

The Excursionists may proceed to Sunderland and visit the following works:—

1st.—Monkwearmouth Colliery, under the guidance of Mr. Givens, at 10 o'clock.

2nd.—Claxheugh, Humbleton Hill, Tunstall and Fulwell Quarries, under the guidance of Mr. Vint and Mr. Kirkley, at 10 o'clock.

3rd—Manufactories and the extensive Ship-building Yards of Sunderland, &c., under the guidance of Mr. Cox and Mr. E. C. Robson, at 12 o'clock.

4th.—The Mayor's Glass Works, under the guidance of Mr. Hartley, jun., at Half-past 1 o'clock.

5th.—Visitors will inspect the large Bridge over the Wear, one of the largest Cast-iron Arches in the world, and the extensive Docks belonging to the Sunderland Dock Company, at 2 o'clock, under the guidance of Messrs. Meik and Webster.

Any gentleman wishing to leave the train at Cleadon, may do so, and will be received by Rev. G. Cooper Abbes and Dr. H. W. Dixon, who will conduct the party to the coast, and examine the Magnesian Limestone.

The Mayor of Sunderland has hospitably offered to entertain a limited number of the visitors to luncheon, in the Athenæum, at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSION TO CRAG LOUGH, ON SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST,

(Under the guidance of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, E. CHARLTON, M.D., President).

Excursionists will start from the Central Station, by the Carlisle Railway, at 9 a.m., arriving at Bardon Mill station at 10·15 a.m., and returning from Bardon Mill at 5·30.

Railway tickets, 1st class, 6s. 9d.; 2nd class, 4s. 11d.; to be obtained at the Reception Room. New Savings Bank, Westgate-street, on and after Monday, August 24th.

From Bardon Mill Station excursionists will follow the course of the Bardon Burn to Chester Holme, thence by Housesteads (Borcovicus) to Crag Lough, returning direct to Bardon Mill.

At Chester Holme there is a collection of Roman altars, and an old Roman milestone *in situ*; these, with the extensive excavations and remains at Housesteads, will afford abundant interest to archæologists; and there is a further attraction of some very perfect remains of the Roman Wall on the Crag, south of the Lake, and of the valium and military road closely adjacent.

The moors surrounding the Lake are very rich in interest to the microscopist, abounding with many of the rarer forms, both of animal and vegetable life, while the Lake itself is well known as a locality peculiarly rich in polyzoa, and others of the lower animals.

To the ornithologist, botanist, and geologist the district is equally attractive, and there are probably few spots in our neighbourhood which combine so great a variety of interest, in so small a space.

A tent will be provided at Housesteads, where refreshments may be obtained, to be paid for by each excursionist, at 3s. 6d. per head.

The Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D., will explain the archæology and antiquities; Mr. Richard House the geology; and Mr. G. S. Brady the botany of the district.

The list of those intending to join the excursion was closed yesterday (Friday).

EXCURSION TO ALLENHEADS,

To see the Lead Mines of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., On THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863.

Excursionists will leave the Central Station by the Carlisle Railway at 6·45 a.m. for Haydon Bridge.

Tickets for the railway (there and back), including conveyance to Allenheads, 16s.

From Haydon Bridge excursionists proceed to Allenheads. The ascent is upwards of 1,200 feet; special conveyances will be provided for this part of the journey. On account of the preparations which must be made not only for the travelling arrangements, but also for the reception of visitors in so secluded a district as Allenheads, the tickets will be ready for issue from Monday, 24th August, to Saturday 29th August, up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after which no tickets can be issued.

Tickets to be obtained of the local secretaries at the Reception Room.

The railway passes westward along the valley of the Tyne over part of the great coal district of the North of England, and visitors will observe in passing several objects of interest, which, however, are not specially noted, except those which are in some way connected with the Allenheads Lead Mines. There is a large depot of the well-known W. B. lead at Blaydon, four miles west of Newcastle; about eight miles further, are Bywell Castle and Hall, situated on the estates of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., and at Hexham, the ancient Abbey Church of that town presents a picturesque appearance, as also the Manor Office, and other buildings connected with the business of the royalty or manor of Hexham.

At Haydon Bridge the visitors leave the railway, and proceed at once to ascend the eastern slopes of that extensive range of moorlands of the mountain limestone formation, in which the North of England Lead Mines are chiefly situated. The fine old Castle of Langley soon comes in view, then the Lead Smelting Mills of Langley, belonging to the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital. A few miles further, on reaching a summit level of this part of the country at Catton Fell, there is an extensive view of East Allendale; and on reaching Catton, those of the visitors who so desire it may examine the Allen Smelt Mills belonging to Mr. Beaumont, where a cake of silver will be taken off, exhibiting the process of de-silvering lead, invented by the late H. L. Pattinson, Esq. They will be conducted through the works by Mr. Steel, the manager, or proceed at once to Allendale Town to see the Blackett Level by such gentlemen as are anxious to see an underground excavation. It may here however be observed, that with every wish to afford access to the mines, such subterraneous descents cannot be made by large numbers, and a preference will be given to scientific strangers who are present. Special dresses are required for going underground, and although a few have been made for the occasion, it would be inconvenient to provide a large number.

The invitation to breakfast and luncheon by Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont is extended to the entire party.

Every facility will be given for viewing the works and machinery, and more especially the hydraulic engines invented and made by Sir W. G. Armstrong.

Thomas Sopwith, Esq., F.R.S., the chief agent of the mines, will meet the party at Catton Fell, and point out some interesting geological features, and has kindly consented to give every assistance and information during the rest of the excursion.

It is intended that conveyances leave Allenheads at 5 p.m., and excursionists will reach Newcastle at 8·10 p.m.

EXCURSION TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND MARSDEN ROCKS, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3RD.

Excursionists will leave the Central Station for South Shields at 10 o'clock and it is arranged that conveyances will meet the train. Railway tickets to be obtained at the reception room, first-class, 1s. 6d.; second, 1s.; conveyance to Marsden Rocks, at a moderate charge.

Excursionists will also leave the Tyne General Ferry Company's Landing Stage, Newcastle Quay, by steamer, at 10 o'clock, a.m., proceeding by water to Marsden Rocks. J. F. Ure, Esq., the River Engineer, has kindly undertaken to accompany the excursion, and will point out and explain the river works in progress. Excursionists will have an opportunity of examining one of the Commissioners' dredgers' (the largest in the world), which will be stationed in the harbour of Shields, and the steamer will call at the piers at South Shields and Tynemouth, and afterwards proceed in her to Marsden Rocks, when passengers will disembark.

The length of the journey will be about two hours.

Refreshments may be obtained at Marsden, to be paid for by each excursionist.

To the Geologist Marsden Rock is attractive for its beautiful cliffs and caves of magnesian limestone, which are here prominently exhibited. Mr. Richard Howse has kindly promised to accompany the Excursionists along the Coast, and will meet the party on the South Pier at 12 o'clock. To the Botanist and Conchologist it presents many features of interest.

Excursionists will return to South Shields by steamer or conveyance, when the Mayor of the borough (J. B. Dale, Esq.) and Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., will hospitably entertain a number of the party, at Westoe, at 4 o'clock.

The following works at South Shields will be open to excursionists on production of an association ticket:—Elliott and Fawcett, Iron Works, Jarrow; Solomon Mease and Sons, Alkali Works, East Jarrow; T. Lomas, Alkali Works, East Jarrow; Jarrow Chemical Company's Works, South Shields; E. Moore and Co., Flint Glass Works, South Shields; Cuthbert and Co., Bottle Works, South Shields; R. W. Swinburne and Co., Plate Glass Works, South Shields.

The following public works:—Tyne Docks, South Shields Pier, and Water Works at Cleadon.

At the close of the excursion, visitors may return either by railway at any hour, or by steamer, at 6·30.

EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

Excursionists will leave Central Station at 8 a.m.

Railway tickets (there and back)—1st class, 10s.; 2nd class, 6s. To be obtained at the Reception Room.

Excursionists will arrive at Port Clarence (the South-eastern extremity of the county of Durham), at 9·30 a.m., where the blast furnaces of Messrs. Bell Brothers are situated; and after an inspection of the works, and seeing the furnaces tapped, the visitors will cross the river Tees by steamboat into the borough of Middlesbro', where a railway train will take them, at 11 a.m., to Saltburn, to visit the bathing place and the locality generally. They will leave Saltburn at 12·30, and arrive at the mines of Messrs. Pease, at Upleatham, at 1 p.m., where the face of the workings may be seen by daylight. A train will then convey them to Eston, where they may inspect the extensive blast furnaces of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan. Thence they will return by train to Middlesbro', arriving at 3 p.m., and inspect the rolling mills and other works of the same firm at that place.

A party will be entertained at dinner, at 5·30, by the Corporation and gentlemen of the district, and the train will leave Middlesbro' for Newcastle at 8 30.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

NAME OF LINE.	MILES.	TRAFFIC. 1863.	TRAFFIC. 1862.
Blyth and Tyne	20	£1,719	£1,756
Caledonian	230	18,045	17,237
Edinburgh and Glasgow	169½	9,475	8,625
Great Eastern	663	32,626	32,346
Lancashire and Yorkshire	395¼	38,690	33,96[illegible]
London and North-Western	1,179½	108,561	107,664
London and South-Western	422½	28,717	30,510
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	237	16,499	15,161
Grand Trunk of Canada	1,090	15,414	13,878
Great Western of Canada	345	8,120	8,299
Great Northern	330	33,340	33,327
North Staffordshire	254	8,530	9,521
South-Eastern	366	20,759	23,393
Great Western	992	67,297	70,939
Midland	630	45,303	44,677
North British	410½	15,029	13,948
West Hartlepool	39	5,215	4,598

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

DEBIT.	£	CREDIT.	£
Notes issued	29,134,010	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin & bullion	14,484,010
		Silver bullion	Nil.
	£29,134,010		£29,134,010

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEBIT.	£	CREDIT.	£
Proprtor's capital	14,553,000	Government securities	11,091,284
Rest	3,412,076	Other securities	18,134,473
Public deposits	6,713,801	Notes	8,141,350
Other deposits	12,806,568	Gold & silver coin	825,374
Seven day &c. bills	707,036		
	£38,192,481		£38,192,481

Police Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Alds. HODGSON, DODDS, LAYCOCK, and SILLICK.

GARDEN ROBBERIES.—*Edward Thompson*, a little boy about ten years of age was sent to prison for three days for breaking into a garden and stealing several apples, the property of W. J. Van Haansbergen, Esq., Enfield Lodge, Elswick, on Sunday morning.—*Charles Robson*, a lad, 16 years of age, was sent to gaol for three days for the same offence. On Sunday morning, the prisoner, accompanied by other lads, went into the garden of Mr Pearson, Eldon-street, and took away several pears. P.C. 84, of the C Division, detected them in the act, and succeeded in capturing the prisoner.

ATTEMPTING TO PICK POCKETS.—*James M'Intyre*, a decently-dressed young man, about 17, was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs Jane Buchannan, in Clayton-street, on Saturday night. The prosecutrix stated that she was walking along the street when she felt an arm up against her dress. She put down her arm and felt the prisoner's hand in her pocket. In defence, the prisoner said the streets were very throng, and he had no intention of doing any harm, but the Bench thought that he had been at the "business" before, and sent him to gaol for three months.

ROBBERY FROM A WAREHOUSE.—*James Wilson*, 56, well known to the police, was charged with stealing a basket of plums worth 7s, from the warehouse of Messrs Ormston, Dobson, and Co., Quayside, on the 21st inst. The plums had arrived from Hamburgh, by the Earl Percy. The prisoner was seen to go into the warehouse about 11 o'clock on Friday night, and come out with the basket of plums under his arm. A person named Mason, and a policeman immediately seized him, and he was taken to the station. In defence, the prisoner said he was drunk, and did not recollect anything about it.—Two months' imprisonment.

TUESDAY.—(Before Alds. DODDS and SILLICK).

NEGLECTING TO MAINTAIN A WIFE—*Robert Taylor* was brought up on a warrant by Mr Grey, assistant overseer, on the charge of neglecting to maintain his wife, she having been in the workhouse for about twelve months, during which time nothing was heard of the prisoner until the latter end of last week, when he all at once cast up again in the town. Prisoner said he had been seeking work, but had failed to get any. Mr Grey said the prisoner had been in the House of Correction before for the same thing.—Ald. Dodds: Then you must go back again for a month, and after that (to the prisoner) you must try and maintain your wife yourself.

George Barker, a young man, was brought up by Mr Gamsby on a similar charge, but upon promising to pay the arrears due, he was dismissed with a caution.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—*Ann Green*, a young woman, who appeared in the dock with scarcely any clothing on, was charged with having broken ten squares of glass, value 6d each, in the White Swan Yard, Cloth Market, on the previous night, shortly after twelve o'clock. From the evidence of a witness it appeared that prisoner went into the yard at the time stated, and commenced making a noise, and because witness remonstrated with her for so doing, she broke the windows with a pot she had in her hand, and also attempted to strike witness. Prisoner admitted having done the damage complained of, but it was in consequence of some one from an upper window having thrown a quantity of water upon her. For the prosecution it was alleged that the water was not thrown until prisoner had broken the windows. As prisoner could not pay for the damage done, she was sent to the House of Correction for seven days.

ROBBING A LODGING HOUSE.—*James M'Owen* was charged with stealing a pair of trowsers from the house of Donald M'Haley on the previous afternoon. The trowsers had been hanging on the back of a chair, and the prisoner—who was a lodger—took the advantage of the temporary absence of Mrs M'Haley, and walked off with them. As the trowsers had not been recovered, the case was remanded till Friday, with the additional object of finding if possible the owner of some more things which prisoner had in his possession when apprehended, and which are also suspected to be stolen.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE.

TUESDAY.—(Before G. H. RAMSAY, C. LAMB, R. O. LAMB, and T. BRAMWELL, Esqs.)

STEALING WORKMEN'S TOOLS.—*Thomas Carr*, joiner, of Newcastle, was charged with having stolen a number of joiner's tools, the property of Robert Brown and two other workmen, from a store-house at Felling Colliery, on the night of the 19th inst. The prisoner had formerly been employed at the place. After the tools had been stolen a portion of them were found to have been sold to a dealer in Newcastle, and the remainder were found in a public-house. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for each offence charged against him by the three owners of the property.—12 months in all.

James Wharrier, engineman at Felling Colliery, was similarly charged. On searching the house of the prisoner for the tools stolen in the previous case, the police fell upon a lot of other tools. Several of them were identified as having been stolen from the colliery, and the prisoner was sent to gaol for two months with hard labour.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.—To-day was the annual licensing meeting for this district of the county of Durham. There were 111 applications for renewals, the whole of which were granted with the exception of seven on the "black list," which stood over for consideration until the 29th inst. The Bench commented upon this favourable circumstance, the number of offending publicans being much smaller than in the previous year, and small indeed in view of the large number of public-houses in the district. There were five applications for new licenses, the whole of which stood over for consideration until the 24th inst.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

TUESDAY—(Before the MAYOR and other Magistrates.)

CHARGED OF ATTEMPTED RAPE.—*Michael Callaghan* and *Robert Cleghorn* were charged with having attempted to commit a rape upon the person of Mary Ann Hall, a married woman, residing at New Gateshead, on Saturday night week, about eleven o'clock. Mr Joel appeared for Cleghorn, and Mr Bush for Callaghan. From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutrix had been in Hind's public-house, at the South Shore. A quarrel commencee between her and a man, and on coming out of the house she was knocked down. Callaghan lifted her up, and to escape further violence he advised her to run away. She did so, and took refuge in a water-closet, Callaghan entering with her. It was alleged that the assault complained of took place while they were in the place together. She screamed loudly and on getting out fell down in the yard quite exhausted, whereupon Callaghan ran away. A witness named Kirkup assisted her into the house, and Dr. Rolfe was sent for. His evidence went to prove that an attempt at rape had been made. The Bench sent the prisoner to gaol for six months with hard labour.

CHILD STRIPPING.—*Mary Cushing*, remanded on two previous occasions, was again brought up to-day charged with having stripped young children of their clothing. She had taken a shawl and a pair of boots from a little girl named Gordon, who resides with her parents in Oakwellgate. The woman had decoyed the little thing away to the Windmill Hills, where she had taken the clothing mentioned above from her. The articles were satisfactorily identified. There were several other charges against the prisoner, but they were not gone into. The Bench sent her to prison for three months with hard labour.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(*From Tuesday's Gazette.*)

W. Chantler, Newcastle, tailor.—A. Forbes, Southampton, printer.—J. C. Rossiter, Moorgate-street, merchant.—J. Crumniack, Size-lane, stationer.—E. Falvey, Paddington, coal merchant.—G. Kerrison, Norwich, grocer.—J. Orton, Chelmsford, butcher.—S. E. Stride and F. Clarke, Conduit-street, outfitters.—T. R. Giddy, Newport, innkeeper.—W. Wakefield, Gloster, grocer.—B. & J. Mitchell, Leeds, commission agents.—W. Maddocks, South Cranmere, grocer.—G. H. Halliday, Manchester, artificial florist.—T. W. Wilkinson, Salford, printer.

SERVICES OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From the *Building News.*)

Besides the Papers, on every conceivable branch of scientific inquiry, which have been read and presented at the annual meetings of the Association, much valuable aid has been rendered by it to special efforts of practical usefulness. Towards these efforts the Association has expended since its commencement upwards of £20,000. At the first meeting at York, the perfection of tide tables, hourly meteorological observations, the temperature of the atmosphere at increasing heights, of springs of different depths, and observations on the intensity of terrestrial magnetism were suggested as objects to which the attention of the Association might be devoted. Since then, among the principal subjects of expenditure have been catalogues of the stars and the determination of the lunar notation, under the superintendence of Dr. Robinson. Under the direction of Dr Whewell a laborious system of observation, obtained by the influence and at the expense of the Association, has determined the course of the tide-wave in regard to the coasts of Europe, of the Atlantic, of the United States, and the east of Australia. More than £2,000 has been allotted to meteorology and magnetism, for the construction of instruments, and for carrying out a series of observations and surveys, including the first survey ever made for the express purpose of determining the positions and values of the three isomagnetic lines corresponding to a particular epoch over the whole face of a country. This survey was followed by recommendations to the Government to fit out the expedition of Sir James Clark Ross, in 1839 to 1843, and the magnetic survey of the British possessions authorised by the Treasury in 1841, the magnetic survey of the Indian seas by Captain Elliot in 1849, at the expense of the East India Company, and the magnetic survey of British India which was completed in 1858. The Association, aided by the Royal Society, promoted a system of simultaneous magnetic and meteorological observations at different points of the earth's surface, which have produced valuable results. In 1854 the Government, in obedience to recommendations of the Association, established a special department in connection with the Board of Trade, under the superintendence of Admiral Fitzroy, for obtaining hydrographical and meteorological observations on land and at sea, similar to what the American government had done under the direction of Lieutenant Maury. A Committee of the Association, in connection with Mr. Mallet, commenced, in 1847, a valuable series of reports on earthquake phenomena, from the earliest times to the present day. The Association had lent the aid of its funds to experiment on the subterranean temperature of deep mines, and also on the temperature and other properties of the atmosphere at great heights, by means of balloon ascents, in connection with Mr Glashier. It has assisted to carry on observations on the winds, by means of the various self-registering anemometers of Dr. Whewell, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Beckly. Its funds have also assisted Mr. Scott Russell's useful experimental investigations on the motion and nature of waves. Geological research has also enjoyed fostering assistance from the same source. In 1838, steps were taken for the purpose of determining the permanence of the relative level of the sea and land, and the mean level of the ocean, and to the procuring of drawings of the geological sections exposed in railway operations. A long and laborious series of experiments on the strength of material, on the hot and cold blast in the manufacture of iron, on the effect of temperature, on the tensile strength of iron and steel, and on the effect of concussion and vibration on their internal construction were carried on by the late Professor Hodgkinson. Grants were also voted to enable Dr. Lardner and a committee to experiment, in 1838 and 1841, on railway constants. In 1840, Dr. Daubeny, Professor Henslow, and others formed a committee to make experiments on the preservation of the vegetative power of seeds. This committee continued its labours for sixteen years. Another committee under the guidance of Professor Hunt was engaged many years in ascertaining the influence of coloured light on the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. But perhaps the Association has rendered more signal service in maintaining the Observatory at Kew than in any other way. Doubtless, had not timely aid been given to this Observatory it must have been discontinued. Such aid was supplied by the Association to the great advantage of science, for many years. During this period the Kew Committee has provided self-recording instruments for electrical, magnetic, and meteorological phenomena. All the barometers and hydrometers used by the Board of Trade are sent to Kew to be tested. At the same place sextants are verified, magnetic instruments constructed, and their constants inspected for foreign and colonial observatories. A suggestion of Sir John Herschel, in 1854, that daily photographs of the sun should be taken, gave birth to that remarkable instrument, the photographic telescope, now known as the "Kew Photoheliograph." This instrument was turned to admirable account in 1860, in Spain, under the care of Mr. De la Rue, on the occasion of the eclipse of the sun. The Kew Observatory, with its matchless appliances and its continuous records of passing phenomena, have absorbed between £5,000 and £6,000 of the funds of the Association. It will be seen from these illustrations that the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which holds its meetings in different parts of the country, is not merely an annual show for the gratification of idlers and holiday-seekers, but that it has bestowed most of its attention on practical and useful objects, and that commercial and industrial England has realised incalculable advantages from its labours.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, August 25.—Railway and telegraphic communication between this city and Warsaw has been interrupted.

A rising of the peasantry has taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir. The first engagement between them and the Russian forces is said to have already taken place at Jedina, in the vicinity of Radom.

Insurgent detachments under Eninowicz and Cwick are hastening with reinforcements from the government of Lublin.

A convoy of forty-seven condemned prisoners have been transported to Siberia. The engineer Zeglinski was hanged at Gledamek on the 17th. The pretext for his execution is unknown. Marzewski and Dombrowski have been hanged at Warsaw. The railway communication between Warsaw and Zombkowire, near the Prussian frontier, and between Cracow and Warsaw, has been interrupted. The insurgents have destroyed six bridges, and interrupted telegraphic communication.

On the 14th all persons found in the streets of Warsaw were arrested: 400 of them are now in the citadel.

According to the *Vienna Presse* the Polish insurrection is increasing in the palatinate of Augustow, and the peasants form the greater portion of the new levies.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

(Per the *America.*)

NEW YORK, August 15, morning.—General Meade is visiting Washington.

The Confederate cavalry have captured a Federal signal station near Warrenton.

Admiral Dahlgren's official despatches represent that there is little doubt of a triumphant result of the Federal operations before Charleston.

It is rumoured that the 300-pounder Parrott gun sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter was lost overboard at Morris Island.

Commander Bell superseded Admiral Farragut in the Gulf department.

Numerous guerilla bands and marauding throughout the interior counties of Missouri.

The British, French, Russian, Spanish, Prussian, Italian, and Swedish Ministers have left Washington, accompanied by Mr. Seward, upon an excursion to the Northern Lakes.

Mr. D'Arcy Macgee has addressed a letter to the *Montreal Gazette*, stating that the Federal Government has erected a new fort at Rouse's Point, 45 miles from Montreal, with magazines capable of containing supplies for 100,000 men; also barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5,000 men.

The plan contemplated at Washington for an invasion of Canada is to march a hundred thousand men up the district of Montreal; to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada; to abstain from meddling in local affairs, but to force the separation of the upper and lower provinces by the mere force of the army of occupation interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such a separation has not escaped the calculation of the Federal Government.

Mr. Macgee urges the appointment of a Crown Prince for Canada adopting other means for her closer connection with England; otherwise in the day of need England will only give nominal assistance.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 13th. The Governor-General directed the special attention of the Legislature to the militia law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies, and also for a pledge for the necessary expenses for the current year. He recommended the establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

AUGUST.

Lichfield .... 31.

SEPTEMBER.

Devon and Exeter	1	Brecon	21
Derby Summer	2	Richmond	22
Warwick	8	Monmouth	24
Leicester	10	Manchester Autumn	25
Lancaster	15	Newmarket 1st October	29

STOCKTON MEETING.

TUESDAY, August 25.—The TRIAL STAKES.
Entrement, 8st 11lb .... Noble 1
Balderstone, 6st .... Carroll 2

CLEVELAND STAKES of 5sov each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. Six furlongs.
Mr. Osborne's Lady of Coverham, 8st 10lb .... Osborne 1
Mr. Hart's Dawdle, 8st 7lb .... F. Taylor 2
Mr. Jaque's Harvest Mell, 8st 7lb .... Noble 3

The STOCKTON TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP of 100sov in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 15sov each, 10ft, and 3 if declared; the winner to pay 20sov towards expenses, and the second to receive 20sov out of the stakes. Two miles. (41 subs., 22 of whom pay 3sov ft.)
Mr. Whittaker's Change, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... H. Covey 1
Mr. Buckley na Trust, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb .... J. Marson 2
Mr. J. Osborne's Flytrap, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Whiteley 3
Mr. I'Anson's Bonnie Breast-knot, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb Robinson 4
Mr. Watt na Sarah Ann, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Lawrence 5
2 to 1 agst Change, 5 to 2 agst Flytrap, 3 to 1 agst Trust, 5 to 1 agst Sarah Ann. Won by a length; the other three beaten off.

HARRY FOWLER STAKES. Six furlongs.
Mr. Jaque's Entrement, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb .... Noble 1
Lord Warwick's Calabria, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb .... Whiteley 2
Mr. Watson's Unfashionable Beauty, 6st 3lb ... Lawrence 3

SOUTH STOCKTON SELLING STAKES. T.Y.C.
Wee Aggie, 6st .... Woodhouse 1
Weatherwise, 8st .... Noble 2

SIXTH ZETLAND BIENNIAL STAKES. One mile and a half.
Mr. Watt's National Guard, 8st 7lb .... Snowden 1
Mr. Bowes's Sauterelle, 8st 4lb .... Challoner 2
Mr. Jones's Stockman, 8st 7lb .... E. Harrison 3

TOWN PLATE (HANDICAP) of 50sov. Half a mile.
Newchurch, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .... H. Covey 1
Rosebud, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .... E. Taylor 2

WEDNESDAY, August 26.—HARDWICKE STAKES of 10sov each. Six furlongs.
Mr. Jaques's Appenine, 8st 2lb .... Noble 1
Mr. Fobert na Syren, 8st 1lb .... Doyle 2

GREAT NORTHERN LEGER. One mile and a half.
Mr. I'Anson's Borealis .... Challoner 1
Mr. Harrison's Change .... H. Covey 2

LAMBTON PLATE of 100sov, added to a sweepstakes of 25sov each, for two-yr-olds. Seven furlongs.
Mr. Osborne's Prince Arthur .... Osborne 1
Lord Zetland's Saragossa .... H. Grimshaw 2

ELTON JUVENILE STAKES (HANDICAP). Five furlongs.
Mr. Jaques's Harvest Mell, 7st 13lb .... Noble 1
Mr. Bowes's Theobalda, 7st 4lb .... Woodhouse 2

THORNABY SELLING PLATE. Five furlongs.
Mr. Greaves's Sledmere, 3 yrs, 1st .... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr. Osborne's Blondin, 2 yrs, 6st 2lb .... Carroll 2

UNITED HUNTERS' PLATE. About a mile and three-quarters.
Lady Bird, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb .... Mr. Price 1
Miss Taft, 4 yrs, 11st 1lb .... Mr. Thompson 2

THURSDAY, Aug. 27.—GARBUTT NURSERY PEDESTRIAN HANDICAP of 100 sovs, for two-yr-olds. Six Furlongs.
Ghillie Callum...... 1 | Claxton......... 2 | Th[illegible]alda...... 3

STOCKTON (STEWARDS') CUP (HANDICAP). One mile.
La Touceues ...... 1 | Charles Fox... 2 | New[illegible]uren ... 3

STOCKTON FOUR YEARS' OLD CLARET STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added. Two miles.
Piccador .... 1 | Welcome .... 2 | Breast-knot...... 3

MIDDLESBOROUGH HANDICAP of 10 sovs. Mile-and-half.
Upperhand .... 1 | Caller Ou .... 2 | The Monk......... 3

SEVENTH ZETLAND BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs, h ft, with 50 added. Five furlongs.
Appenine .... 1 | Balderstone ... 2 | Vanessa......... 3

GRAND STAND SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. Half-a-mile.
Rosebud .... 1 | Blondin......... 2 | Prescription ... 3

CORPORATION PLATE of 30 sovs. Five furlongs.
Lady Louisa ...... 1 | Calabria......... 2 | Newchurch ... 3

EGHAM MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—BETTING STAND PLATE (handicap). Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Baker's Bolero, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb .... Daley 1
Mr Burbridge's Baliverne, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb .... Clement 2

KING JOHN STAKES. T.Y.C.
Mr Alexander's Birthday f, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb .... E. Sharp 1
Colonel Martyn's Oberon, 2 yrs. 8st 10lb .... F. Adams 2

RUNNYMEDE STAKES (handicap). One mile.
Detective and Odine ran a dead heat, after which Detective walked over, and divided the stakes.

EGHAM STAKES. One mile.
Baliverne, 6st 10lb .... Morris 1
Lady Derby, 7st 11lb .... Daley 2

WELTER STAKES (handicap). One mile.
Mr Drewitt's Devotee, 2 yrs, 9st 12lb .... Mr Bevill 1
Mr Arthur's Salisbury, 3 yrs, 10st 3lb .... Reeves 2

AUKERWYCKE STAKES. Three quarters of a mile.
Reindeer, 8st 12lb .... Mitchell 1
Fletton, 7st 9lb .... Crouch 2

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100gs. Two miles and a distance.
Gibraltar ....Custance 1 | Golden Dust............ Cowley 2

WEDNESDAY.—TOWN PLATE (handicap). Half a mile.
Don't come late, 6st 6lb .... Morris 1
Duke of Cambridge, 7st 5lb .... Daley 2

BARONS' STAKES (handicap). Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Drewitt's Wild Huntress, 2 yrs, 7st .... Morlan 1
Mr Hodgman's Dilston, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Morris –
Mr Fisher's Maid of the Morn f, 2 yrs, 7st .... Prior –

RAILWAY STAKES. Three quarters of a mile.
Loup-garou colt, 8st 3lb .... Reeves 1
Maubourquet, 7st 9lb .... Hibberd 2

SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES. Two miles.
Mr Low's Gibraltar, 6 yrs, 8st 11lb .... Custance 1
Mr Drewitt's Detective, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb .... Morlan 2

MAGNA CHARTA STAKES. T.Y.C.
Cadiz, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb .... Norman 1
Queen Fastrada, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb .... S. Adams 2

SCURRY HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. Three quarters of a mile.
Fletton, 10st 2lb .... Mr Edwards 1
Reindeer, 11st 6lb .... Mr Grant 2

OXFORD MEETING.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27.—TRIAL STAKES. Three quarters of a mile.
Rubini .... 1 | Winchester 2

PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES. Half a mile.
Mulberry......... 1 | Gordian Knot... 2 | Usher 3

OXFORDSHIRE STAKES. Two miles.
Balham .... 1 | Odine .... 2 | Loiterer 3

COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE. Three quarters of a mile.
Lord of the Manor .... 1 | Barmaid............ 2

SELLING PLATE. Half a mile.
Farmers' Daughter f .... 1 | Cosette 2

FREEMENS' PLATE. One mile.
Col. Crockett ... 1 | Camperdown ... 2 | Wortham 3

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, but a good coasting and foreign arrival. The trade again ruled dull, new and old English being 1s. to 2s. and foreign 1s. lower than on this day week. Rye, barley, beans, and peas were unchanged. Fine malt moved off at previous terms, but secondary was neglected. Oats, with a large arrival from abroad, was very flat, and fully 6d. lower than last week. Flour 1s. per sack down.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending August 22th:—Wheat, 2,695 qrs., at 46s. 0d.; beans, 20 qr., at 39s. 0d.; oats, 63 qrs., at 22s. 9d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending August 25.—Coastwise—Wheat, 3,005 qrs.; barley, 43 qrs.; oats, 1,214 qrs.; bean, 20 qrs.; flour, 1,090 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 5,504 qrs.; barley, 256 qrs.; oats, 2,079 qrs.; peas, 0 qrs.; flour, 190 sacks.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The arrival of foreign wheat has been considerable, but small of other articles. The farmers' supplies were moderate. Scotch wheat was in fair demand at the full prices of last week, while foreign was very quiet, and prices 1s lower. New barley brought irregular prices, old being nominal. Foreign quiet, some lots of new Silesian brought 30s 6d to 33s 6d per 416lb. New oats sold well at good prices, but old were very dull, at declining prices. Beans much about the same, White peas sold slow, at about late rates. Flour 1s lower.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The supplies from a distance consisted of 71 head of cattle from Ireland, and 101 sheep from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 178 beasts, and 1,220 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was below an average, even time of year considered. The supply of beef comprised 842 head. There was a decided improvement to note in the tone of trade. All breeds moved freely off at an advance of about 3d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,980. A better feeling pervaded the mutton trade than for some weeks past. Good Leicester Cheviots sold freely at 7½d. per lb. Several lots of this class were bought for the south, and at the close a good clearance was effected. Lambs were in good request, at ½d. per lb. advance on the rates of last week, and nearly all sold. Pigs: 289 were shown. The pork trade was less active than on Tuesday last. Former prices were barely supported, and part were left over.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,437; sheep and lambs, 8,640; calves, 540. Beef, 6½d. to 6¾d.; mutton, 7½d. to 7¾d.; veal, 5½d. to 7d.; lamb, 7d. to 8d. There was a good demand for all descriptions of stock, and all were sold up.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—The supplies of cattle and sheep were considerably larger, while the trade was not so good unless for the best description of sheep; all others declined 1s. to 2s. a head from last week. Cattle were a slow sale, prices being down 10s. to 20s. a head from last week, with part left. Top price, best sheep, 7½d.; current, 7d. per lb. Lambs, 12s. to 24s. each.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a thin supply, and all sold at the following prices:—Rounds, English, 9s. to 10s.; Scotch, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 0d. per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 10s 6d to 11s 6d per stone. Butter, 44s to 46s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 3d to 8s 4d; do., small, 8s 8d to 8s 9d; hams, large, 10s 6d to 11s; ditto, small, 11s 6d to 12s per stone. Butter, 44s to 46s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	4	0	to	5	5	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	6	0	to	4	14	0	"
New land hay	4	4	6	to	4	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	3	8	0	to	5	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	6	to	0	1	9	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	3	to	0	2	0	"

Hay at market, 91 carts; straw, 22.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, in Brickflat-row, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Hutchinson, of a daughter.—In Front-street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. George Tate, Newcastle, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Arnott, gas manager, of a daughter.

At 23, Ouseburn-bank, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. James Coltman, provision merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Brooms, in the Catholic Chapel, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. F. Kearney, Mr. Toal McNally, of Berryedge, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. R. Harker, of Leadgate.

At Newcastle, in All Saints' Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr. William Ellison, joiner, to Miss Sarah Turnbull.—On the 26th inst., Mr. Joseph Corby, waterman, to Miss Mary Ann James.

In St. John's Church, on the 26th inst., Mr. Foster Charlton Rettery Nairn, of Gateshead, to Martha, third daughter of Mr. George Smith, South Gate, Alnwick.

At Wallsend, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, vicar, Thomas R. Wheldon, Esq., solicitor, North Shields, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Rogers, Willington House.

DEATHS.

At Consett, in the Infirmary, on the 22nd inst., aged 17, Daniel Elliott.—At Brickflats, on the 27th inst., Mr. Thos. Elliott.

At Crook, on the 24th ult., aged 2 months, Mary Ann, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Charles Waiton, stationer and news agent.

At Newcastle, in Elswick East-terrace, on the 23rd inst., aged 64, Mr. John Robson, much respected.

In Plummer-street, on the 23rd inst., aged 39, Ann, relict of Mr. Henry Grey, surgeon, Kingston, Jamaica.

In Cromwell-street, on the 23rd inst., aged 4 years and 4 months, Benjamin Valentine Young.

At 18, Wharncliffe-street, on the 24th inst., aged 56, Mr. Robert Curry, builder, of this town, deeply regretted.

In Clarence-crescent, on the 22nd inst., aged 1, James Edward, son of Mr. James Edminson.

At Byker Buildings, on the 23rd inst., in his 78th year, Mr. William Brown.

At Jesmond Vale, on the 21st inst., aged 36, Mr. Thomas Dale Nichol.

At Gateshead, at Borough House, on the 25th inst., Alexander Edward, infant son of Mr. William Gillies.—In Hall-terrace, on the 26th inst., aged 39, Mr. Wm. Popham Wrixon.—At the South Shore, on the 22nd inst., aged 58, Mr. Thomas Forsyth, sen., foreman at Messrs. Allhusen's Chemical Works, much respected.

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