

being brought before the judge in chambers with any further suggestions, or facts, or circumstances, the thing remains in that state. The other mortgagee now comes to make an application for interfering in the winding up, and ask the judge in chambers to give the authority to the liquidators which the court has refused to give another grounds had been brought forward. So, then, the case stands thus: instead of the liquidators doing what one would expect, showing that other grounds might be brought forward, they are not doing so; they concur in the matter being brought before the judge in chambers by the other mortgagee, who really has no right to the intervention in this winding up. If the court gives the liquidators authority to enter into an arrangement with A. B., it

[illegible]

Mr. Fickl: It is for the purpose of getting the authority of the court for the postponement for three years, of the installment which the Jewett Iron Company are bound to pay. The liquidators now having thought fit to bring forward any additional ground for refusing the court to assent to this, can I listen to any application from the other mortgagees? Can I say that they give the other mortgagees a right to intervene? It does not give them any such right. It is suggested by an important body of creditors that I ought not to attend to the application. I consider I am bound to refuse it.

Mr. Fickl: Then the question arises whether the application of the liquidators is before your Honor.—The Vice-Chancellor: Just so. I am not qualified to decide.

seems to have been understood by your client that it was to be heard in court. Whether it is or not—whether the technical forms have been followed as to be bring it before the court, I am not sure.

31. **Mr. Glavin:** I suppose your Honour will give us the costs. Your Honour states that the reason of the coming in an end, but that they might bring forward other grounds.

The Vice-Chancellor: They may bring forward other grounds; but this that is done—

Mr. Field: Assuming that your Honour holds that my *adversus* is not a civil list, your Honour says that I shall propose to read the affidavits which have been filed by my *adversus* client's.

The Vice-Chancellor: I think that inasmuch as my thing does not seem to have been in strict order before me, as Mr. Glavin's clients have had notice, I have given you the right to do so, but not to-day. I suppose you may bring it on to the *adversus* tomorrow if you think fit.

Mr. Glavin: If the official liquidator.

tion in your Honor's chamber, they will make an application to the court, and I will support it with such evidence as they please, and I will answer it with such evidence as I may be advised to use; and then if your Honor thinks proper to adjourn it into court you can do so. There can be no adjournment of this which does not exist.

Mr. Field: I shall ask your Honor's opinion upon that. I shall say it was adjourned.

Mr. Glase: Let us dispose of the other first. I shall say for costs. I do not know whether your Honor has any difficulty, but you have. I will show that I am entitled. The present applicants are the executors of the Darlington Railway Company. They are what are called the Darlington creditors. They are co-ordinate mortgagees.

they raise for their \$200,000 as the Bank does for their \$100,000. The answer is yes, there are no threats, and no additional security. Why do they do that? There is no evidence that the Stockton and Darlington Company get \$100,000 from each year's production of coal. Of course the object is to keep that company a going concern. Whether they gain their £50,000 or lose it does not matter—only so long as they can pay the interest on their debt. If they cannot pay the interest, the £100,000 Company can be kept afloat with the money of the £50,000 Company. This is the principle which governs the operations of the Railway Company. Under these circumstances, he thought that his Board would not let them pay the costs.

Mr. Northcote followed on the same side, and Mr. Hagelby having replied,

The Vice-Chancellor said he did not see why there should be a departure in this case from the ordinary rule that the costs should follow the decision of the court.

Application dismissed with costs.

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

The town has now lost all its attractions; we begin, says *Le Figaro*, to sigh for the sea and the country. Thus the toilettes suitable for these places have the greatest vogue at this season of the year. Pails de cheveux, boucles, and quillings are used in simple toilettes; but they are not wanting in elegance. For instance, what can be more charming than a white pail de cheveux long, with small boucles, green or violet; trimmed round the top and open body, with a ruche à la vielle, edged with a narrow ribbon, the colour of the boucles; or a simple ruche of silk the colour of the flowers, put either straight down the front, from the front to the throat, or

With two ruffles forming revers, both on the body and skirt, with a row of buttons down the middle? The sleeves open, and wide round, with ruffles on the seams. These dresses are useful as well as pretty, as polka dots are a material which always looks fresh, as it does on the little crumple. The same may be held of alpaca dresses, which are generally of a plain color, made flat in front, and trimmed with large black buttons; or sometimes an elegant pattern, in black braid, placed above the hem, and brought up each side of the front breadth. This dress is completed by the small waistcoat.

For those who wish for something more dressy than *paças*, braided to correspond with the skirt, a prettier, white quilting, trimmed with colored bands and spacers. With these dresses, the *Zouave* jacket is worn, adorned hands and ruches are sometimes replaced by musquitos, embroidered in wool, or braided either with white braid, or what is still prettier, in coloured wool or raid; and this trimming has the advantage of washing with the dress.

There is nothing very novel in the ranks of dresses this month. The robe *réclairis* is, perhaps, the favourite, and certainly deserves to be so, as it gives height to the figure.

at the bottom of the waist. It has only one flounce, at the bottom of the skirt, but this flounce is put on according to fancy; often raised at the sides, and forming a train behind. In tulle and Cambray gauze, this is charming for evening dress.

Linon dresses, with paleots to match, embroidered in black or red work, are much worn; as well as blouses of white muslin, or coloured jacquets. The blouse, with its tight fitting neck piece, is becoming to all figures; and, from its ease and simplicity, is a most useful dress for the winter.

We find that flowers are still in favour in thin species. The bodies of these light dresses are generally wide low, and Schuss or pillars worn with them. The sleeves are always wide, and ornamented to match the skirt. The under sleeve is very large, and trimmed with taffety lace. With this style of dress, a small mantlet or cape with the greatest succeas is the scarf. That which is very short square ends; simply trimmed with a ribbon, and heading, and bows of ribbon. The shawl, trimmed round with lace, are made of velvet, eroun, or deep blue; but, still, more of, white or light greenish or cashmere. They may be made very neat, suitable for weddings or fetes. For instance,

The *casquette*, or *casquette*, is a small, round, black, with black, with two rows of buttons; a row of four buttons on the top, and a row of two on the sides; or a white grenadier (trimmed with two rows of buttons, and a row of four on the top) is now worn in Paris, and in the country; but care should be taken with the rest of the dress, and the casquette or peaked hat always the best in this style of hat.

The *Feldhat* hat is very fashionable just now. The shape of this hat falls a little to shade the eyes, with a band of flowers quite at the edge, and this gives one the impression of falling; but it must be left so as to be nearly one cheer in this graceful head dress. The *casquette* in England, has a fall of black lace; this is fastened to the hat under the chin.

are long bones behind. The same hat, made of velvet, and straw, is trimmed in the same style, with ribbon or black tulle, with a bouquet of poppies and field flowers. We also saw the Finlay hat, destined for the promenade at Staden, made of rice straw, with a cord of green straw and straw, and bouquet of black roses, on which was placed a butterfly formed of precious stones. The Tudor hat, edged with velvet, and trimmed with long curled feather at the side, and pom-pom in front, is also very fashionable, and exceedingly becoming to our faces.

At our modestes have not been unmindful of those who prefer bonnets, and great taste is displayed with respect to them. For example: a rice-straw bonnet, with a bouquet of tulips.

ribbons lined with muslin, and at the side a rosette of straw from which falls a bunch of muslin flowers, or a smaller bunch of the same flowers inside the bonnet cap on the opposite side.

The cap is now used as a head-dress. If the wearer be dressed with bouquets of flowers; or garlands of lace, wreaths. For those more advanced in years, they are sufficient for the sea side and country are made of the present, garden flowers are the most fashionable, and with long grass. Bunches of mixed flowers, and by a skillful hand, have all the latest fashions.

the following announcement of a sale at Tattersall's a day since caused some excitement:—By order of Dowager Lady Raglan, the Arab horse presented to late Lord Raglan by Omar Pacha, and ridden by Lordship during the Crimean campaign.

FATE OF THE DERWENT VALLEY BILL.

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Willia

THE MILITARY FETE IN HARPERLEY PARK.—We would remind our readers of the treat that awaits

correspondent sends us an account of "a great fight" which took place at the Low Fell, near Gateshead, on

THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday last, Consett and immediate neighbourhood were visited by a most

FOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-
et, Censett.