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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 101. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted

WANTED, a TRAVELLING AGENT to Sell Copies of the *Consett Guardian* in a New District. Apply to Mr DUROUR, *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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TAKEN UP, near Hamsterley, a TANNED GREYHOUND BITCH, about 18 months old. Whoever has lost the same, by giving particulars and paying expenses, may have it again by applying to M. O'NEIL, BERRYEDGE, or at the Office of this Paper.

Education.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL, CONSETT.
C. WYLIE, MASTER.
ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, GERMAN ELEMENTS.
In preparation, Twelve Philosophical Lectures, including "The Universe,"—"Human History,"—"The Living God."
Consett, 18th June, 1862.

Public Notices.

TEETOTALISM.
MR. GEORGE DODDS will LECTURE in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, August 18.
ADMISSION FREE.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of THOMAS RITPON, late of BURNOPFIELD, Deceased, are requested to Pay the Amount of their respective Debts forthwith, to Mr. EDWARD SIMPSON, of Medomsley Colliery, Viewer, the Executor of the Will of the Deceased; and all Persons having claims against the Deceased are requested to send the particulars thereof for Examination to Mr. Simpson, or to Messrs. INGLEDEW & DAGGETT, Solicitors, Dean Street, Newcastle.

ODDFELLOWS (M.U.) SOIREE, LEADGATE.

THE SOIREE of the Leadgate ODDFELLOWS SOCIETY, (M.U.), will be held on MONDAY, September 1, 1862, in the Marley Hill Marquee, which will be erected in a Field, near Leadgate, kindly granted by Mr. E. Charlton for the occasion.

The PONTOP BRASS BAND will attend and Play carefully selected Pieces of Music during the Afternoon.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. After Tea, there will be a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the Leadership of Mr. Bower, of Newcastle, who will be assisted by an efficient staff.

A BALL will be held after the Concert, to commence at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Bower's excellent Quadrille Band will attend. The Marquee will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Admission: Tea and Concert, 1s each. Children under ten years, 6d. each. The Concert only, 6d each. Ball: Gentlemen, 1s. each. Ladies and Children, 6d. each.

Refreshments on a liberal Scale at moderate charges will be provided.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Matthews, Simpson, Tilley, Blakey, and Collinson, of Leadgate; Mr. Thompson, Bantling Castle; Mr. Tilley, Crook Hall; and others belonging the Society.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, a GRAND CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given by the CONSETT CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE BAND, (For the purpose of raising funds to purchase new Brass Instruments) assisted by MUSICAL TALENT from Newcastle and Chester-le-Street.

MR ROLT. SANDERSON, from the Tyne Concert Hall, (Newcastle) Leader of the Orchestra.

The MICKLEY BRASS BAND, leader Mr WAUGH, will be in attendance and play several Selections of first-class Music.

A TROUPE of NIGGER SINGERS and DANCERS will give their humorous Performances, introducing CLOG and BOOT DANCING.

Tickets: Gallery, 6; Pit, 1s; Boxes, 1s 6d. To be had of Messrs McNALLY, and W. JOPLING, Middle Street; F. ROCK, High Street, Consett; D. BRANNIGAN, Blackhill; and at the Door of the Theatre.

Doors open at half past Six. To commence at Seven o'clock.

Programmes and further Particulars in future announcements.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the READING ROOM, Leadgate, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, August 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1862, for the Sale of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.

The following Ladies have kindly consented to receive Contributions, in Money or Goods, to August 12th:—

Mrs SMITH. Misses CHEESMAN.
Mrs BROWN. Misses GRAY.
Misses CHARLTON.

The Stalls will be presided over by

Mrs BROWN, Leadgate. Miss HANDCOCK, Catchgate.
Mrs PADDINSON, Leadgate. Miss GEORGE, Berryedge.
Miss J. GRAY, Leadgate. Miss S WILKINSON, Dipton.
Miss ORD, 9, Ridley Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Bazaar will open each Day at Twelve o'Clock, and close at Nine p.m.

Admission, each Day—Adults, Sixpence; Children, Threepence.

The Refreshment Stall will be under the management of Mrs BILLENY and Miss PHILIPSON, Leadgate.

The Proceeds will be applied to the Liquidation of the Debt existing on the Wesleyan Chapel.

Rev. W. SATCHELL, } Ministers.
Rev. J. BELL,
W. KEENLEYSIDE, Treasurer.
S. LEYBOURNE, } Secretaries.
T. CHEESMAN,

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

THE GREAT INDIAN ROPE FEAT performed by HERR SELMO (the only rival to Herr Tolmaque) whose wonderful Performance the public Press speaks of in the following terms:—

"The Great Indian Rope Feat" is an extraordinary performance. It consists in Mr Selmo releasing himself in an incredibly short space of time from bonds of rope which it would appear could not be undone at all by any ordinary means. The secret is said to be one of Indian origin, and was communicated to a slave under sentence of death; and though in America it has been made available for the purpose of exhibition for some period, it has hitherto defied detection. No clue has been obtained to the way in which the ropes are unfastened."—*Daily News*, June 5.

Herr Selmo appeared last evening at the Shakespeare Concert Hall, and performed the Great Indian Rope Feat, as the only rival to Herr Tolmaque. On his appearance he was tied by two sailors, by five pieces of rope, so securely that it was imagined quite impossible for him to free himself from his fetters. After the scene was placed before him, he appeared with the ropes in his hand, quite perfect, in 8 minutes 30 seconds, quite exceeding that of his antagonist's time.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, July 6, 1862.

THE ROPE FEAT.—The Great Indian Rope Feat was again performed last night at the Shakespeare Music Saloon, by Herr Selmo, before a large and respectable audience. This great artiste, though young, was bound with all the force that skill could devise, so that it was thought almost impossible for him to release himself from his fetters, when, to their astonishment, at the expiration of four minutes, he was liberated from his bonds, and stood with the ropes in his hand.—*Newcastle Daily Journal*, July 16, 1862.

PADDY RYAN,
The Green Sprig from the Emerald Isle.
THE ORIGINAL FUNNY BLACKS!
In their Entertainment Illustrative of Negro Life in the Sunny South.

The Public are respectfully informed that a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment will be given in the SPA GROUNDS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 11, 1862, commencing with

A MUSICAL SOIREE!

Supported by J. DALE, the Champion Tamborinist, H. THOMPSON, Grotesque Dancer and Solo Concertinist, Mr. LINDSAY, the Prince of Clog, Boot, and Pump Dancers, E. STIRLING, the Celebrated Banjoist, in which will be introduced, amongst others, the following Popular Songs, Choruses, &c.:—

Chorus—"Strike Boys, Strike" .... Company.
Song—"Sukey, Dear" .... J. Dale.
Song—"Kiss him for his Mother" .... Mr. Lindsay.
Song—"Sally come up" .... H. Thompson.
Song—"Early in the Morning" .... E. Stirling.
Song—"No Irish need apply" .... Paddy Ryan.
Dance .... Messrs Thompson and Lindsay.
Song—"The Irish Jaunting Car" .... Paddy Ryan.
Solo, Concertina—"Blue Bells of Scotland," with variations .... H. Thompson.
Chorus—"Happy are we" .... Company.
Song—"Sally is the Gal for me" .... J. Dale.
Song—"Nigger Ball" .... Mr. Lindsay.
Song—"The Ladies' Darling" .... Paddy Ryan.
Song and Chorus—"Hold your Horses."

A GRAND BALL

Will be held in the NEW MARQUEE, commencing at Eight o'Clock, in the course of which HERR SELMO will give his Wonderful Performance.

GATES OPEN at Three o'Clock. The CONCERT to Commence at Six o'Clock; the BALL at Eight o'Clock.

ADMISSION to the Grounds and Soiree, 3d; to the Ball and Selmo's Great Feat, 6d extra.

MR. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Outstanding DEBTS belonging to the Estate of Mr WM. COLLINSON, Blackhill, having been purchased by Mr Henry Brown, Auctioneer, Berryedge, and that Mr Collinson is now empowered to receive the same and make arrangements for settlement. If arrangements is not made within a month from this date, proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.

Dated this 7th Day of August, 1862.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the above Society beg to announce that their Fourteenth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August instant, in a Field kindly granted for the occasion by THOS. WILSON, Esq., of Shotley Hall.

The Stanhope Brass Band will be in attendance.

All Entries to be made with the Secretaries, not later than the 27th day of August inst.

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

SOIREE AND BALL.

J. ARMSTRONG

RESPECTFULLY announces that he intends holding a SOIREE and BALL, in a large Tent erected in a Field adjoining his house

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
On WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1862.

The TANFIELD LEA BRASS BAND will be in attendance, and play a selection of First class Music during the afternoon.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock

The Ball to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.—Programmes to be had on the ground.

Tickets to Tea and Ball, Gentlemen .... 1s 6d.
" Ladies .... 1s 0d.
Ball only, Gentlemen .... 1s 0d.
" Ladies .... 6d.

Business Addresses.

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STEAM POWER DYE WORKS,
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MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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.

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

All *Consultations* free.

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ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends,

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Bath, July 22.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, August 12th.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, August 5th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church street, July 15th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, August 7th.
BERWICK—Every Saturday at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, July 23.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, July 22.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, August 13.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

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A LARGE STOCK of the Latest Styles in GENTS' FELT HATS have just arrived.
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THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE, has just received a Large and Fashionable Stock of LONG and SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS.

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WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
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HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

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☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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Berryedge Sale Rooms, Aug. 7, 1862.

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J. SHAW returns his sincere thanks for past favours, and respectfully announces to the Public of Blackhill and surrounding Neighbourhood that he has Opened the premises lately occupied by Mrs Beldon, Front-street, Blackhill, with a choice Stock of BURTON, SCOTCH, HOME-BREWED, and other ALES; LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, Draught and in Bottles.

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TO LET, and may be entered upon on the 13th of August next, all that well-accustomed INN or PUBLIC HOUSE, known as the "STIRLING CASTLE INN," situate in Consett, on the approach to the Iron Works, now in the occupation of Mr Charles Stirling.—For further particulars apply to Mr J. SEYMOUR, Consett.

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A HOUSE and COTTAGE, with a good Stable and Yard attached, to be let with immediate possession, adjoining the Gas Works, Green Street, Shotley Bridge. The Premises may be shown and further particulars obtained, on application to THOMAS ANDERSON, Manager at the Works, or to T. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

Office, Green Street, Shotley Bridge,
June 5th, 1862.

Sales by Auction.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at Shotley Bridge, near the Gasworks, belonging to Mr Thos. Anderson, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, on MONDAY, Aug. 11, 1862,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 1 Eight Days' Clock; 2 Four Pulled Bedsteads; 1 Press and Drawers; 1 Press Bed; 2 Kitchen Tables; 1 Mahogany Table; Wash Stand and Dressing Tables; 10 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Carpet; 1 Feather Bed; 3 Fenders; a quantity of Books, with a great variety of other Useful Articles.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr John Anderson's, Commercial Inn, Berryedge, in the county of Durham, on Thursday, the 14th day of August, 1862, at Two for Three o'clock in the Afternoon, subject to such Conditions as shall be then and there produced, by

MR HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

All that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Delves Lane, Berryedge, late belonging to William Shepherd, a Bankrupt; comprising an excellent Dwelling House with Eight Rooms, and suitable Out-offices. Together with a STEAM CORN MILL and ENGINE, 12-Horse power; a SAW MILL, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, JOINER'S SHOP, TWO COTTAGES, and STABLE. Also, about 1½ Acres of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND adjoining.

Mr RICHARD MURRAY, of Berryedge, will show the Property; and further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer; to Mr HOYLE, Solicitor, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; to Mr GEORGE SMITH, Solicitor, Durham; Mr JEFFERSON, Solicitor, Northallerton; or at the Offices of

MR COMPTON, Solicitor,
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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
AT BLACKHILL,
Late belonging to Mr John Thompson, deceased,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1862,
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 1 Mahogany Library, with Plate Glass Front, 1 Mahogany Sofa in Hair Seating, 1 Mahogany Dining Table, 6 Mahogany Chairs in Hair Seating, 2 Mahogany Arm Chairs, 1 excellent Piano, 2 Lounging Chairs, 1 Eight Days' Clock in Mahogany Case, 2 Four Poled Bedsteads and Mattresses, 1 Camp Do. and Mattress, 1 Mahogany Close Bed, 1 French Bed, 4 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 1 Mahogany Night Commode, 1 Double Chest of Mahogany Drawers, 2 Lobby Do., 6 Bed Room Chairs, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, 1 Large and beautiful Carpet (new), 1 Drugget (new), 1 Large Carpet, 1 splendid Table Lamp (new), Dressing Glasses, 2 Mahogany Window Cornices with Rings complete, 2 sets of Scarlet Window Hangings (quite new), 1 large Fender and Steel Fire Irons, other Fenders and Fire Irons, a quantity of valuable Books and Engravings (Framed and Unframed), China, Glasses, Dinner Ware, Table Cutlery, 2 Window Cornices, Crockery Ware, together with all the other Kitchen Requisites. Also, a WHEELBARROW with a quantity of GARDENING TOOLS.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock to a minute.

Consett Sale Room, Aug. 6th, 1862.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GARDEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS, BOOKS, AND MINERALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the TOWNHALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, August 13th, and following days,
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

THE PLANTS comprise Fuchias, Cactuses, Petunias, Camelias, Begonias, Lilliums, Geraneums, Chinese Roses, &c., &c.

A valuable Library of BOOKS, containing upwards of 200 volumes, including Buckham's America in 8 vols, Penny Cyclopedia, Park's Chemical Essays, Encyclopedia of Commerce, Do. of Antiquaries, Nead's Chemical Manipulations, Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, History of the French Revolution, History of Durham, Whiston's Josephus, D'Aubigne's Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry, Park's Chemical Essays, Lives of Eminent Englishmen, with many other Standard Works.

Also, a splendid collection of MINERALS, collected from all parts of the World.

N.B. The Plants and Minerals will be Sold on the First Day of Sale.

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

Mr Justice Mellor and Baron Wilde, her Majesty's Judges of Assize, arrived in Newcastle, from Durham, on the 1st inst., at 11·30, when they opened the commission for the town and county, and then attended divine service at St. Nicholas' Church. The Courts for both town and county were opened on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The town calendar included eight cases; namely —Hugh McNally, charged with rape on the 13th day of September, 1861; Thomas Alder, cutting and wounding his wife; John Berry, murdering his brother; James Leitch, inflicting grievous bodily harm; William Tyzack, manslaughter of his wife; Peter Otto Gotthard Mattason, cutting and wounding; John Lawson, on bail, manslaughter of a child; Ralph Forrest, cutting and wounding.

The calendar for the county included six cases, comprising eight prisoners.

GUILDHALL—SATURDAY.

Before BARON WILDE.

The Court sat at 10 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

Richard Wellington Hodgson, Esq. (foreman), James Potts, C. M. Mowbray, Henry Scott, E. W. Challoner, J. A. Woods, C. Tully, Col. Taylor, R. Swan, Geo. Schmaltz, Jasper Richardson, Arthur Pring, F. H. Lamb, J. B. Mason, R. B. Macullum, Robert Morrison, J. S. Challoner, G. C. E. Christiansen, H. Clapham, Wm. Dickenson, W. J. Van Haansbergen, Joseph Heald, Esqrs.

Her Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality having been read, His Lordship proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. He stated that the calendar contained the names of eight prisoners, not more than might be expected, nor more than on previous occasions. Every one of them was a case of violence to the person. It was a most singular fact that in different parts the nature of crime varied very much. In some parts all cases were against property, whilst here all the cases were offences against the person. This showed that the people were not badly off, but still showed that there was a great deal of bad feeling and angry passion, which was inseparable to a large energetic population. He thought he could not assist them in any case as to the law, for the cases were all such as were familiar to gentlemen like themselves. The only cases he would remark upon were two, one in which a cab driver, driving a cab, was charged with driving over a child. He need not tell them that in negligence or carelessness did not consist a case of manslaughter; there must be a criminal negligence, a criminal disregard of life. If they thought it was purely accident, or a want of extreme caution, they could of course find no bill. In another case it was doubtful whether the man Mattsdon ever committed the offence with which he was charged—wounding with a knife; it might have been done by the man himself in the scuffle. In reading over the depositions he saw a great deal of contradictory evidence; but he would leave the case to them. These were the only cases in which he need make any remark, and he dismissed them to their duties.

STABBING A WIFE.

THOMAS ALDER (46), slater, imperfectly educated, was charged with maliciously and feloniously, with a certain knife, cutting and wounding one Jane Alder, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm, on the 5th of April last. Mr Mulcaster and Mr Headlam conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. It appears that Alder and his wife lived at Cottenham-street, in this town. On the night in question the prisoner had gone home very drunk, and was found by his wife on her return about ten o'clock, sitting on a chair. Immediately on her entering the room the prisoner rose from his chair and kicked her violently on the leg. The prosecutrix then left the room, and sat on the stairs until her son came home about eleven. The son then entered the room and asked prisoner what he meant by so ill-using his (the son's) mother. He returned the answer "I'll stand on my own defence," and was then seen to draw a knife from his left side coat pocket. He then aimed a blow at the son, inflicting a slight wound in the cheek. He next rushed at his wife, and using the expression "I'll be a second Clerk over you," stabbed her, inflicting an incised wound, an inch and half in length, and an inch and half to two inches in depth, between the 4th and 5th ribs on the left side, penetrating into the cavicle of the chest. The prisoner, in his defence, stated that on the night in question, his wife and son had ill-used him, and in a scuffle he had struck out his hand with a knife in it, which had unfortunately stabbed his wife. His Lordship then charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of *guilty*. His lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said that he appeared to be addicted to two most grievous habits those of drunkenness and resorting to a knife. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for eight years.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against John Lawson who was charged on the coroner's inquisition with the manslaughter of a child, Ellen Johnson, on the 19th of June, 1862. In the case of Hugh McNally, for rape, the bill, in the absence of prosecutrix, was ignored.

In re Maynard *v.* Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, tried at York assizes, Mr Price made application to his lordship to stay execution till the fifth day of next term. His lordship declined to grant the application.

CHARGE OF KILLING A WIFE.

WILLIAM TYZACK (30), dairyman, well educated, was charged with feloniously killing one Elizabeth Tyzack, on the 3rd day of July last. Mr Laycock was for the prosecution, Mr Davison for the defendant. Mr Laycock briefly opened the case, and called the following witnesses:—Mrs Brown stated that she lived in the north part of the town. Whilst the prisoner was at her house his wife entered and asked him for the key, and on his refusing to give it her, she pulled his hat off, "dadded" him with it three or four times, and then pulled his hair. He told her to get out of the way, for he was blind, and might do her a mischief. He then began fencing on the floor, but instead of hitting her he hit witness's drawers. He was leaving the house, but was followed by his wife, who seized him by the hair with both hands; they had a scuffle, but some of the neighbours came in and separated them. He then was going out of the house when his wife took up a stool and hit him a very severe blow over the head. The prisoner during this time had not struck his wife. He then left the house, and went across the road to Story's public-house, eight or nine yards off. Witness heard nothing more till she heard some one calling for a glass of water. On Mrs Brown taking the water she found the prisoner's wife dying and prisoner departed. Prisoner went towards his own house, and witness said to him "Do you know what you have done, you have killed Bessy." He replied "no, it cannot be."—By Mr Davison:—The prisoner's wife was a very violent woman. Prisoner has been blind for two and half years.

Elizabeth Buckham, servant with Mr Story, North Terrace Hotel, said that on the day in question she saw prisoner coming across the road towards the hotel, followed by his wife. As Mr Story was not at home, witness shut the door. Mrs Tyzack then took hold of prisoner's hair. They then struggled and fell, and prisoner struck his wife several times with his fist. He afterwards struck her head against the curb-stone. Afterwards he left her, and on witness going to give her a drink she found Mrs Tyzack dying.—By Mr Davison:—Mrs Tyzack fell with her head towards the brewery.

William Graham, anchorsmith, Gateshead, said that he was walking along North Terrace and saw a man near the public house, and a crowd round. A woman then came up and took him by the hair of the head; they then struggled and fell, and prisoner struck her head several times against the flags. He assisted the woman into the house, but she never moved.

S. W. Rayne, surgeon, had made a *post mortem* examination, and in his opinion fracture of the skull was the cause of the effusion of blood and of death. This had been caused by a blow. A fall against the curb-stone would not have caused the wound.

By Mr Davison: Dr. Houseman assisted the witness in the *post mortem* examination, and was examined by the coroner.

Mr Davison then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and made an eloquent appeal to the jury not to brand the prisoner as a felon for the rest of his life. He urged that the case entirely rested on Mr Rayne's evidence. He contended that the injury was caused by the fall on the curbstone and not by a blow. The learned counsel then called the following witnesses—

Mr Wardle had known the prisoner from boyhood, and previous to his marriage he was a very quiet man, but since his marriage had not been so steady; he was of a quiet disposition when out of drink.

Robert Patterson also gave the prisoner a good character.

His Lordship then summed up, recapitulating the principal points of the case. The real question was whether the prisoner, a blind man, used more violence than was necessary to repel the attacks of his wife.

The jury without retiring found a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and his Lordship ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

RALPH FORREST (32), engine fitter, imperfectly educated, was charged with having unlawfully and maliciously, with a certain knife, cutting and wounding one Bernard Mucklebatton, on the 24th of July last. Mr. Hugh Shield prosecuted, the prisoner was defended by Mr Davison. It was alleged by the prosecutor that on the night of the 24th of July, prosecutor, prisoner, and a man named Guthrie, were playing cards at the Rose public house, Pudding Chare, when a dispute arose about a game at loo. The prosecutor took up the pool, which amounted to six shillings, but prisoner claimed four shillings, the value of two tricks, holding ace and king of trumps in his hand. On prosecutor refusing to give up the money prisoner took up a knife belonging to prosecutor (which he had previously used to cut a cigar) and stabbed prosecutor on the thumb and in the breast. There was a good deal of contradictory evidence, Guthrie and Coulson, (the other parties present on the occasion) contending that it was the prosecutor who had threatened to stab the prisoner, that Forest was entitled to that portion of the pool which he claimed, and that on prisoner's trying to take the knife from prosecutor the wounds had been caused in the struggle. His Lordship summed up, commenting upon the contradictory character of the evidence, and the jury, after a few moments' consultation, returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The prisoner was then discharged.

UNLAWFUL WOUNDING.

JAMES LEITCH (24) labourer, imperfectly educated, was indicted with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting, with a gun barrel, on one Martin Conway, grievous bodily harm, on the 2nd June last. Mr G. Bruce prosecuted; Mr Greenhow appeared for the prisoner. It appeared that on the night in question the prosecutor, in company with Patrick McGowan was walking along Gibson-street, carrying a gun barrel in his hand. He there met the prisoner, exchanged a few words, and a short time afterwards, prisoner came upon prosecutor, struck him down from behind, and on his getting up, took the barrel from his hand and felled him. For the defence, it was urged that the prosecutor was the aggressor, that he had attacked the prisoner, striking him on the shoulders with the gun barrel, and that in self-defence the prisoner had inflicted the wounds upon prosecutor. His Lordship summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful wounding. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE MANSLAUGHTER AT ST. PETER'S.

In the case of John Berry, charged with murder, the Grand Jury found a true bill for manslaughter, and he was accordingly arraigned on that offence.

JOHN BERRY (32), boatman, imperfectly educated, was charged with the manslaughter of George Scott Berry, on the 11th of May last. Mr Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr B. B. Blackwell were for the prosecution, the prisoner was defended by Mr. Davison. From the opening speech of Mr Seymour it appeared that on the night of the 3rd of June, the prisoner, his brother (the deceased), and a man named Shaftoe had been drinking at the Glassmaker's Arms, St. Peter's. Here they had a quarrel, and prisoner wanted to back his brother to fight Shaftoe for £5. Shaftoe answered that he had no money but would fight either of the Berrys for nothing. On proceeding to the Green to fight, Shaftoe at once declined to fight at all. At this time the Redheads came up. William Redhead made some remark that irritated prisoner, and the two got to blows. They closed, struggled, and fell. Shortly afterwards prisoner was seen with a knife in his hand, and William Redhead found that he was bleeding from a wound in his side. Soon the noisy crowd closed in upon the combatants, but shortly the prisoner got out from the crowd, and, proceeding backwards, appeared to brandish a knife, which was seen glittering in his hand. His brother, George Berry, then went forward, and was seen closing with prisoner. The prisoner had been seen in close proximity to the deceased, but no witness actually saw him strike the blow. George Berry, after being stabbed, ran away a distance of from 30 to 40 yards, when he dropped down. On persons going to him they found him stabbed in the thigh; he was immediately placed in a cart, and on the road to the Newcastle Infirmary died from loss of blood. In the course of the scuffle others besides William Redhead and the deceased received wounds.

Witnesses were called, who proved the facts as stated by counsel.

Mr Davison then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said, though the case had been reduced to one of manslaughter, it was far from being brought to the prisoner's door. He urged them to dismiss from their minds any accounts they might have heard or read, and to judge the case on the evidence alone. He did not for a moment deny that his client used a knife on that occasion; but that his client stabbed George Scott Berry he did doubt, for the evidence was very inconclusive. He submitted that John Berry was not the only one who used a knife, and that from one of those fifty or sixty who were in that crowd the deceased received the wound which was the cause of his death. There was considerable doubt in the case, and if they thought there was a doubt, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

His Lordship summed up, recapitulating the important points in the case.

The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that whether the jury were right or wrong, it was quite evident that on that night the prisoner used a knife. The sentence of the court was that he be kept in penal servitude for eight years.—The Court then adjourned.

CROWN COURT, MOOT HALL.—SATURDAY.

Before Justice MELLOR.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—The Right Hon. Lord Lovaine (foreman); Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Blagdon; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Wallington; Sir E. Blackett, Matfen; Hon. H. G. Liddell, Eslington Park; C. W. Orde, Esq., Nunnykirk; M. Bell, Esq., Woolsington; H. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., Cresswell; E. Collingwood, Esq., Dissington; E. Riddell, Esq., Cheeseburn Grange; T. Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower; E. J. Collingwood, Esq., Lilburn Tower; J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., Angerton; George Burdon, Esq., Heddon House; J. H. Hinde, Esq., Stelling Hall; R. Errington, Esq., Sandhoe; B. Burrell, Esq., Broom Park; J. Errington, Esq., High Warden; T. Ridley, Esq., Park End; T. J. W. Collingwood, Esq., Glanton Dyke; T. James, Esq., Otterburn; Hugh Taylor, Esq., Earsdon; W. Cuthbert, Esq., Beaufront.

The usual proclamation against vice and immorality having been read,

His LORDSHIP proceeded to charge the Grand Jury as follows:—I meet with great satisfaction so many gentlemen of this county willing to discharge the duty of so important a charge. The experience of this and last year shows me that there is a great willingness to take a part in the administration of justice. The cases are not likely to present any feature of difficulty, and I would be guilty of great presumption to direct gentlemen of your ability, therefore I have great pleasure in discharging you to your duties.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

MARY JANE SCOTT (21), was charged with unlawfully endeavouring to conceal the birth of a child, in the township of South Shields, on the 20th day of May last. The prisoner pleaded *guilty*. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the evidence was clear that the child was still-born, and that she had thrown it into the sea. He should be very lenient, and sentenced her to four months' hard labour.

BURGLARY AT CARHAM.

JAMES CARRON (30), was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of James Thompson, Carham, and stealing therefrom 10lbs of butter and other articles, on the 9th day of July last. Mr Fowler prosecuted; and Mr B. B. Blackwell defended the prisoner. The prosecutor is a farmer at Mindrum, about eighteen miles from Berwick-on-Tweed. The articles stolen were in a pantry on the evening preceding the robbery. The door was locked by Mrs Thompson, but the latch of the window was broken off, so that the window could be easily opened. On the following morning the stolen property was missed, and on making an examination of the ground beneath the window footprints were found, exhibiting some peculiarity about the heel plates. Several articles were found which corresponded to the missing property, in the prisoner's house, in Berwick. The prisoner was seen about a quarter of a mile from the house on the morning of the robbery. On the footprints under the window being examined and compared with the prisoner's boots, they were found exactly to correspond, with the exception of some heel plates being wanting, but these were found in the cell. His Lordship here stopped the case, remarking that the articles were not identified, and the policeman having inserted the boots into the footprints instead of imprinting them by the side, was not to be depended upon; he therefore directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against John Smith and Robert Shuttleworth, who were indicted for having assaulted and stolen some property from William Mearns, in the parish of Tynemouth, on the 6th day of July last.

RAPE AT EARSDON.

JOHN WHINHAM (20), groom, was charged with having carnally known Jane Scott, at Earsdon, on the 27th of May last. Mr Fowler prosecuted, Mr B. B. Blackwell defended the prisoner. Both prisoner and prosecutor lived in the service of Dr. Pyle, and the offence was committed in the bed-room of the prosecutrix when she was sleeping. The defence set up was that she was a consenting party. The jury retired, and after an absence of nearly an hour, returned a verdict of *guilty*. Sentence deferred.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

EDWARD SMITH (33), butcher, was indicted for having obtained money by false pretences from Elizabeth Hall, at Wallsend, on the 16th June. Mr Meynell was for the prosecution, the prisoner was not defended. The prisoner, who is a man of colour, had been employed as a guide by Joseph Neil, a blind man, residing at North Shields. Neil is a hawker, and was in the habit of selling goods to Hall, the prosecutor, who keeps a small shop. The prisoner went to Mrs Hall's on Thursday, the 13th June, and represented that Neil had sent him for some money. Hall owed the prisoner's master 4s 5½d at that time. She gave the prisoner a two shilling-piece in part payment. On the following Monday the prisoner went again and asking in the same manner as before, received 7s 6d. Neil, on being called, stated that he did not give the prisoner any authority to collect the money. The jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT HEXHAM.

RICHARD SPIRIT (40), pitman, and HENRY ROBSON (27), labourer, were indicted for assaulting John Rutter, of Barrasford, and robbing him of £10, at Hexham, on the 17th of June. Mr Campbell Foster prosecuted, and Mr Fowler defended the prisoners. About 11 o'clock on the night in question, the prosecutor was in the Phœnix public house, and there were along with him the prisoners, the landlord, and two ostlers. The prosecutor paid for some drink for the company, and afterwards went into the back yard. He was there followed by some men, who attacked him, but he jumped from the yard over a wall, which had a descent of 18 feet. He attempted to get back to the house, but the men again attacked and knocked him down, taking a purse containing £10 from his pocket. He had a bag containing £17, which he threw away on the men overpowering him, and this he recovered next day. Early the following morning information was given to the police, who apprehended the prisoners. The foot steps were carefully looked to where the scuffle took place, and the shoes of the prisoners were found to correspond exactly with the foot prints made. The prisoners returned to the house after the robbery, and on being asked by the company what they had made of prosecutor, they gave contradictory statements. Mr. Fowler, in the defence, contended that the footprints taken had been made by the prisoners, who bore a good character, when playing at quoits near to the place where the robbery was alleged to have taken place.

His Lordship summed up in favour of the prisoners, and the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

This concluded the criminal business, and the Court rose at 5 o'clock.

MONDAY—Before Mr Baron WILDE.

His Lordship took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock, and proceeded to try the case of

NASH *v.* YELLOWLEY—WILL CASE.

Mr Temple, Q.C., and Mr Udall were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr James, Q.C., and Mr Jones for the defendant. The proceedings in this case related to the validity or otherwise of the will of the late Robert Yellowley, of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The will was dated the 15th of May, 1861, and it was alleged on the part of the defendant, that it was made by a person not in command of his own mind, or under such an amount of influence as prevented the fair exercise of that mind. Mr Yellowley resided some years at Berwick-upon-Tweed. He had several children, and he was, some years before his death, a widower, and the defendant was one of these children, named Tom Yellowley, who alleged that the will was made by his sister, Mrs Smart. This person had been married to a person named Smart, who had deserted her and left her with her children. She had been previously residing with her father, and she continued to do so after her husband deserted her, and up to the time of her father's death, which occurred when he was eighty-six years of age. During the remainder of his life the testator was blind and an invalid, and was principally cared for by his daughter, Mrs Smart, for whom it was therefore natural that he should be anxious, both on account of her deserted condition and also in consequence of a natural feeling of gratitude for her care and attention during the most part of his sickness. The old man made several wills, the first in 1850, the next in 1860, the next in March, 1861, and the next on the 1st of April, 1861. By the last will but one he had devised his property, a farm called Sunnyside, which was the whole of his property, and producing a rent of £165 per annum, to Tom Yellowley, subject to a rent charge of £60 a-year to Mrs Smart; but on the 1st of April he was disposed to make an alteration in the will by increasing the rent charge from £60 to £65. The plaintiff in the case is a gentleman named Nash, a retired tradesman, who with his wife in Nov. 1860, took a place in the same steamboat from London as the one in which Mrs Smart was travelling on the same voyage and thus their acquaintance commenced. He was in want of a lodging in the North, and it was agreed that he should stay in the house of the testator. He stayed there several weeks, and an intimacy sprung up between him and the testator. In his former wills Mr Yellowley had made Capt. Gilchrist his executor, but as this gentleman was a great deal away he asked Mr Nash to be his executor, and he having consented, he was made executor. On the 15th of May, 1861, Mr Gilroy, who was the tenant of the farm at Sunnyside, went to pay his rent; but it so happened that a Mr Jackson had a mortgage for a sum of £1,500 on the farm, and Gilroy had to receive the interest of this for Mr Jackson. It was then seen by Mr White, of Berwick, the testator's attorney, that unless there was an alteration in the will there would be no power on the part of the trustees to raise money for the rent charge to £65 a-year to pay Mrs Smart. It was also found that Mr Gilroy had heard upon the Quay, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, that Tom Yellowley had said that if the will his father left was displeasing to him, he should throw the affairs into Chancery, and this was repeated to the testator. Robert Yellowley, another son, was in the room with the testator, and he made various statements in reference to what they would do in case the will was not satisfactory. After that the testator said he was disposed to leave the whole of his property to Mrs. Smart. Before that time Tom Yellowley had received from the testator a sum of £29 a year; he had lived with him, and was in the habit of abusing his father and striking him. On the 15th of May, therefore, instructions were given by the testator to Mr Nash, to instruct Mr White to prepare a will, and Mr White prepared one accordingly. The Vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed (the Rev. Mr Hamilton); Dr Kirkwood, and others, were asked to hear the will read to the testator, in order that there might be no mistake about the will being made by a capable person. It was believed that the vicar was favourable to Tom Yellowley, and he put questions to the testator as to what he had left to his son Tom Yellowley; and he (the vicar) came to the conclusion that the testator was not in his right mind. Indeed the testator afterwards had said that the vicar had puzzled him; but at a later hour when the testator was in possession of all his faculties, the will was read over to him, and as he was blind, his hand was guided in signing it by Mr White. On the decease of the testator his personalty was from £40 to £50, the farm was £165 a year; the mortgage was £1,500 at 4 per cent. Therefore, with the £65 a year, the subject in dispute between Tom Yellowley and Mr Nash, the executor, was £35 a year.

Mr White, Mr Nash, Mr A. White, Dr. Kirkwood, Dr. Fluker, Mrs Smart, Mr Wm. Allison, Mr Gilroy, the Rev. J. C. Scott, U.P., were called as witnesses for the plaintiff and were examined at great length. Their evidence was substantially coroborative of the facts stated above.

Dr. Kirkwood described the testator at the time of making his will, as an old man whose body was enfeebled, and whose mind participated in his infirmity.

Mrs Smart, in cross-examination by Mr James, admitted that one Mr Postlethwaite lodged in her father's house, and that her husband sometimes complained of him. After her husband had left her, she and her daughter went on an excursion to Edinburgh, and Mr Postlethwaite went with them. They missed the train at night; and she and Mr Postlethwaite stayed at the same house. She once received a book called "Fanny Hill" from Mr White. It was fastened with a clasp, and had "Private Cash Book" on the back. She did not know the nature of this book, but it had plates, and she lent it to the daughter of the defendant. She ordered another copy of a bookseller in Berwick-upon-Tweed, but this was not illustrated, and she returned it.

Re-examined: She and Mr Postlethwaite did not occupy the same room at Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr Scott believed the testator to be of vigorous mind within two or three days of his death.

Mr James did not contend that the testator had not intellect enough to manage his own affairs and to deal with them as he pleased. But the son resisted this will on the ground that, although the testator was ordinarily under a normal state of sufficient intellectual power to manage his own property, yet that he was so under the influence and control of others that the will which was propounded there before them was not the expression of his unbiassed, unprejudiced mind, but was the result of influence exerted over him by those who were around, and that, for peace and quietness sake, he was reduced to make a will which was not the true exponent or the expression of his sentiments. The learned counsel then proceeded to criticise the facts of the case, in support of his views. Coming to the will of the 15th of May, what had taken place to make the testator alter his views? Had there been anything? Was there, as it appeared to them, any evidence at all that the testator, to any soul breathing, unless it were to Mr Nash, had expressed a desire to make any alteration in his will? Was there the evidence of any independent witness that he ever expressed any dissatisfaction with Tom Yellowley or his grandson? No one whatever, unless it were from the parties in the concoction of the will, which, he submitted to the jury, ought not to stand. With reference to the conduct of Mr White, Mr James said: Now, we introduce upon the scene Mr White, the respectable solicitor Mr White, a man so infirm as to be carried about, and who intimated himself that he knew nothing of Mrs Smart further than professionally, and that she once in his life dined with him. We find that hoary sinner laughing during the description given by his victim of the manner in which he attempted to debauch the mind of that woman. He, that respectable attorney, who has nothing to do with this case, he, White, as you have heard it said, attempted to debauch the mind of that woman! He lent her a book marked "Private Cash Book," clasped, but containing within it, as you have heard described, some of the foulest and most obscene plates that can be conceived. And that is the hoary debauchee brought forward to prepare the will (applause). I put it to you, gentlemen, whether such a man as that shall get into the witness box and expect to be believed in an English court of justice. At eleven o'clock at night, in hot haste, does he prepare the draft; and the next morning, having prepared the will under such circumstances as these, he requires to have respectable witnesses. None more respectable than Dr. Kirkwood, upon whom not a breath of suspicion can pass. They likewise want to get the evidence of Mr Hamilton as attesting witness, upon whom no breath of suspicion can pass. Mr James went on to notice what took place, and to comment on the fact of Mr Nash staying continually in the house. The witnesses whom he should call, with the exception of the Yellowleys, had no interest in the case. The three grand conspirators to whom he would stick were Mr White, Mr Nash, and Mrs Smart. Was she deserted? Before she met Mr Nash, there was a person named Postlethwaite who lived three years and a quarter in the house with her. They found the husband constantly remonstrating against that proceeding. They found when a house was taken in the lane Mr Postlethwaite was there. They found the husband in a rage assailing the house. What for? To turn out the man who he believed was dishonouring his couch. He was bound over to keep the peace at the instance of his wife and Mr Postlethwaite; and at last the poor man was badgered and baited by his wife and Mr Postlethwaite until he was fain to take himself wherever he could live in peace and quietness. Mr Postlethwaite was simply her friend, but they did find, on one fine day, when there was a cheap trip, they were in Edinburgh, and found themselves—she and Postlethwaite—at eleven o'clock at night, in the streets of Edinburgh, and nowhere to lay their heads, the daughter having been comfortably disposed of, having gone to bed. They knock at the door of the lodging, and was told she had gone to bed; but there is a room found to cover Mr. Postlethwaite and Mrs. Smart. This was the lady, too, whose husband had deserted her, but who does give her portrait to Captain Costow, and who receives "a faint resemblance" from him in its place. She seemed to be generally admired, as she was an admirer, too, of the male sex. They found her lastly with Mr. Nash. He would leave the jury to draw such conclusions as they thought were warranted by the evidence. If they upset the will, they would leave the old man's uninfluenced determination to take effect, whereby he had provided for each and every one of those for whom his learned friend claimed their sympathies. The whole of the furniture would belong to Mrs. Smart; she would have £65 charge on the estate; and the man who was defendant there would have the inheritance which his father from time to time had expressed his determination should continue in the family, but which would be charged with the different annuities and the mortgage debt, and would be reduced to a very small amount. By so doing, they would carry out the real intentions of the testator, and would defeat one of the most clear and transparent conspiracies that had ever been brought into a court of law.

At the conclusion of Mr. James' speech, the court adjourned until ten o'clock next morning.

MONDAY—Before Mr Justice MELLOR.

The Court was opened this morning at ten o'clock. The criminal business for the county of Northumberland having been transacted on Saturday, with the exception of passing sentence in the rape case, the last case on the Newcastle calandar, that of a Swedish seaman named Mattsdon, charged with cutting and wounding, was taken this morning. The Sheriff of Newcastle (B. Plummer, Esq.), the Mayor of Newcastle (Jos. Armstrong, Esq.), and the Under Sheriff (G. W. Hodge, Esq.), were present in court during the day.

THE CHARGE OF RAPE.

JOHN WHINHAM, of Earsdon, convicted of having committed a rape upon his fellow-servant, Mary Jane Scott, on the 27th May, was brought up this morning to receive sentence. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he made a statement to the effect that he slept with the girl by her own invitation. His Lordship proceeded to pass sentence. He stated that there were some very peculiar circumstances surrounding the case; but the prisoner had not at all improved his case by his statement of that morning. He had received a statement respectably signed, showing that he had borne a good character. The sentence upon him was—and it was very lenient owing to the peculiar circumstances which surrounded the case—that he be imprisoned for nine calendar months, with hard labour.

CHARGE OF STABBING AGAINST A FOREIGN SEAMAN.

PEHR OTTO GOTTHARD MATTSDON (33), a Swedish seaman, was charged with having maliciously and feloniously, with a certain knife, cut and wounded one Robert Adams, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, on the 29th June, 1862.—Mr Church appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. An interpreter was sworn to interpret the evidence to the prisoner.—Robert Adams, labourer, stated that he lived in Blyth's Nook. On Sunday night, the 22th June, about ten o'clock, prosecutor said he saw the prisoner standing with a young man in Blyth's Nook. He was called out of his house by hearing a disturbance in the street. On going near the prisoner, he struck the prosecutor; the latter struck back, when the prisoner stabbed him in the arm with a knife. He was prevented by the injury from following his employment for three weeks.—John Watson, labourer, Newcastle, stated that on the Sunday night in question he was with prosecutor when he was in the street. The prisoner was striking a young lad who was with him. Adams interfered with him, and asked him what he was doing that for. The prisoner swore at him, and after they had struck at each other, Adams ran away shouting "I'm stabbed." He was followed by the prisoner.—Richard Hewitt, apparently a labourer, said that on the night in question, while near the Stock Bridge, he saw the prisoner pursuing Adams with a knife in his hand. This was after Adams had been stabbed. This witness felled the prisoner and captured him.—The prisoner said that the witness could not have seen a knife in his hand as it was dark at the time. He said they had got hold of the wrong man.—Witness repeated that he did.—A 22, Storey took the prisoner into custody from the last witness. The prisoner, when charged with stabbing Adams, said that "was not right."—Adam Pearson, on that Sunday night, picked up a knife (produced; a seaman's knife with a lanyard to it.) He gave it to Inspector Amos. He found it near the spot where the prisoner was apprehended.—Mr S. W. Rayne, surgeon, said that on the Sunday night Adams was brought to his residence. He found that he had a wound penetrating through the inside of the fleshy part of the arm. It was a dangerous wound. The knife produced would be very likely to produce such a wound.—The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, handed in a written statement, which his Lordship read to the jury. It stated that himself and a companion had remained too long in Newcastle to allow them to go down to their vessel, some distance from Newcastle. They therefore sought lodgings, and paid two women for lodgings for the night. The women disappeared, however, and a man came into the room and turned them out, saying that the apartment was his. Some words ensued, and the prisoner and his friend went out. On the street they were met by the prosecutor, and blows passed between them; but prisoner denied that he had stabbed him.—His Lordship having summed up, the jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, but not guilty of the felonious intention. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case. He could not look upon the use of the knife under any circumstances, except for the preservation of life or property, as at all justifiable. The sentence upon him was that he be kept to hard labour for nine calendar months.

This case concluded the criminal business of the Newcastle Assizes. The court then proceeded with the hearing of the civil causes.

STIRLING *v.* RENWICK.

This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of a house at Berwick-on-Tweed, under certain covenants, by the plaintiff, who resides at Battersea, near the metropolis. The defendant, the tenant of the house, did not appear in court, and Mr. Quain, for the plaintiff, applied for and obtained a verdict, judgment to issue in four days.

"DUCK AND GREEN PEAS."—LEE *v.* DAVIDSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a mason at Felton, to recover damages for defamation of character by the defendant, who is a cartman, living at the same place. Mr. Overend, with Mr. Davison, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Foster for the defendant. Mr. Davison opened the pleadings, stating that the libel complained of was, the defendant had said to plaintiff, "You are a —— thief, and a robber, and stole Watson's ducks." The defendant pleaded not guilty, upon which plea issue was joined.—Mr. Overend opened the case, and the plaintiff was then called and examined. He stated that he was a builder, living at Felton, and had been in business there about twenty years. He employed four or five men, and amongst them one named John Hannan. On the 20th January of this year, he had Hannan employed at the north end of the village, near to the roadside. Near the spot is a water trough, put up for the use of the village. At the time Hannan was taking a bucket of water out of the trough, Davidson came up to plaintiff, and said "D—— your soul, you're a thief and a rogue; put that water back into the trough." Plaintiff said he wanted the water. Defendant said he would "lounder" his lugs. (Laughter.) His Lordship: What did he mean by that? Mr. Davison: I am not sufficiently a linguist to explain, my lord. (More laughter.) Plaintiff: I suppose he meant he would box my "lugs," or something of that kind. (Renewed laughter.) The defendant then said, "You thief, how did you look when you had Watson's duck by the neck!" Plaintiff cried, "Hout, hout," or something like that. His Lordship: What is the meaning of "hout, hout," may I ask? (Laughter.) Plaintiff: It meant I did not care anything about what he was saying. (More laughter.) He asked defendant if he could prove that he was a thief and a robber. He said he could.—Mr. C. Foster: Do you know anything about the duck?—No, sir. There has been a queer story in the village about a duck?—Very likely there might, but it was unknown to me. Do you know a man named Watson?—Yes. He lost a duck: —I believe he did. Was this the notice—"Oyes! Oyes! Oyes! Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that if the honest gentleman who took away a duck by mistake from James Watson's back-yard will call at the Widdrington Arms, he may get a dish of green peas into the bargain. Oyes! a peck of green peas. Ducks and green peas. Oyes! ducks and green peas!" (Much laughter.) Is it not a common talk about the village, "Who took Watson's duck?" It got to be a sort of bye-word in the village?—Never heard of it. Just like, "Who stole the donkey?" (Laughter.) —It might be; but it never was applied to me.—Further evidence was heard, and at the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Foster addressed the jury for the defence. He denied that the defendant had any libellous intention in using the words, and argued that the words themselves, coming as they did from a vulgar man in the habit of using such expressions, could not be held to be libellous.—His Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s.

J. E. ROBSON *v.* S. BRITTON.

This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover certain sums alleged to be due to him from defendant upon an account stated. The defendant put in a set-off for part of the sum. Mr. B. B. Blackwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davison for the defendant. The plaintiff is the lessee of the Brunton Lime Works, near Wall, North Tyne. The defendant had been employed by him as an agent at North Shields. There was an agreement between them, but it was not reduced to writing. The plaintiff agreed to give him the same commission as he paid his other agents—that was 6d. per chaldron upon the cash collected. They afterwards agreed about the sale of freestone, defendant to be paid 2½ per cent. for orders executed, and 2½ per cent. for cash received. The plaintiff was examined at some length respecting his transactions with the defendant, and from his statement it appeared that in the month of February, 1860, the defendant was applied to by the plaintiff's solicitor for a statement of the account between them. The defendant supplied it, and in it he stated that there was a sum of £19 2s 6d, received in cash, which he had not paid over. With the addition of some smaller sums afterwards received, the sum claimed by plaintiff in the present action was £20 7s 7d. The set-off put in consisted of commission and expenses.—Mr. Davison characterised the case as a trivial one, which ought to have been decided in the County Court, and should not have been brought there to waste the time of his Lordship and the court. The defendant had been told by the plaintiff that he was to be paid at the rate of 5 per cent., and he had carried on his business under that understanding. There must be an error of £2 or £3 in the account upon the plaintiff's own showing, but at any rate the plaintiff was merely entitled to a verdict for something like £3 8s or £3 12s; and for that sum they had brought them there that day.—The defendant was then examined, and admitted that that sum was due to the plaintiff, but that his commission was 5 per cent not 2½.—His Lordship, in his summing up, said that if ever there was a case that should have been tried in the County Court this was one; and if they would send such cases as that there, they must take such justice as they could administer to them.—The jury retired, and on their return, after a long absence, found a verdict for plaintiff for £20 7s 7d, less £6 2s 6d due to defendant for commission and expenses.

LEE *v.* WAUGH.

This was an action for ejectment. Mr Manisty, Q.C., for the plaintiff, and Mr Quain for the defendant. After a consultation between the learned counsel and their respective clients, when the cause had been called, a verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiff.

SAWYERS *v.* HALL BROTHERS.

This was an action brought upon a contract for the sale of a quantity of pit props, the defendants having refused to perform the agreement into which the plaintiff alleged that they had entered. The plaintiff was a native of Newcastle, but resided at Gothenburg, in Sweden; the defendants, Messrs Hall are merchants, carrying on their business in Newcastle. The action was brought by the plaintiff in the month of February in the present year.—The case after proceeding for some time was adjourned until next day.

TUESDAY.—Before Baron WILDE.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at nine o'clock this morning; and the Court proceeded with the case partly heard yesterday, of

NASH *v.* YELLOWLEY.

Mr James called witnesses in support of the case for the defendant.

The *Rev. Geo. Hans Hamilton*, Vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, was the first witness called. He deposed that he was at the house of the testator, where he saw White, on the morning of the 15th of May, and he asked the testator if he wished to give any instructions as to the settlement of his worldly affairs. Witness ordered Mr Nash out of the room, saying that he was no relation; and Mr Nash went out reluctantly. On being asked if he wished to settle his affairs, the old man moved his hand in the clothes, and seemed much agitated. He asked if his daughter was in the room. Witness said to the testator, you know you have got two sons and a daughter, and you can leave your property exactly as you like. Witness then asked whether the landed property was to pass his sons. The testator said, "By no means," with much emphasis. Witness then asked if he wished to leave all his property to his daughter. He said, "That is not my wish." Witness said he had been considered a sensible man, and if he would express his views as to the disposal of his property, it would save litigation and ill-feeling. The old man put his hand to his head, and he became thoughtful. He said he could not properly recollect what property he had, much less dispose of it. He said he had already made a will, and only hoped that he should be no more troubled about those things, and all he required was witnesses' ghostly counsels. Witness then asked Mr White whether he could go on. He wept and became apparently affected, and said he could not make a will under those circumstances. After engaging in prayer with the old gentleman, witness took his leave, and as he shook hands with Mr White, the latter said he would have nothing to do with any more wills. He called on Mr White next day, and was told that, at five o'clock on the previous afternoon, in the presence of Dr. Kirkwood and others, a will had been executed, and he said Mr Yellowley was in a very different state of mind. Witness had heard Mrs Smart express herself very violently towards her relatives in the presence of her father. Did not think her manner towards her father was submissive. Cross-examined: His impression was that the deceased was not in a fit state to make a will.

Robert Yellowley, son of the defendant, deposed that he was on friendly terms with his grandfather. On the 14th of May, when witness went, Mrs Smart said it was not the wish of his grandfather that he should go to see him; but he asked his grandfather, and he said he did wish to see him; he wanted to have no rankling. On the night Mr White was brought in and taken up stairs, witness was following, when he met Mr Nash, who told him he had better not go up, and he did not. Mr White, some time afterwards, was brought down, and witness then went up stairs. As he went into the room, he heard the old man say he had signed, sealed, and delivered, and he had no more to do with it. On entering the room, Mr Nash said, "Here's Robby." Witness began to talk to his father about the will, when Mr Nash said he must not speak to him on the matter. Witness then said to the old man that he had come to take a last farewell of him, as he saw that his coming there would cause nothing but disturbance. When he took leave the old man said, "God bless you." Witness then left, and did not see the testator again. In 1861, on going a fishing, Mr Nash mentioned a will to him. After the will was completed, he saw Mr Nash on four or five different occasions. Mr Nash wished to meet at a private place, and they went to Mr Nash's house. Witness said he was sorry he had taken his last farewell of his grandfather, and that he thought the will was an unreasonable one. Saw him again after that, when Nash said he had been done out of some property by a female friend of his, and that he sympathised with our family. He said there was something he did not like on the part of Mrs Smart. They afterwards met again on the banks of the river, when Mr Nash told him he could not get matters put right. Once again they met in a plantation, when Mr Nash told him that his grandfather had changed his will on account of a threat made by Mr Gilroy. He said if witness would go to Mr White's he would tell him what to do.—Cross-examined by Mr TEMPLE: Would swear that he did not say, if the will displeased him, he would throw it into Chancery. Believed, of late years, the testator had no will of his own.

Mrs Mary Emery said her husband kept a public-house in Berwick. Mr Nash often went to their house. He often spoke about Mr Yellowley and Mrs Smart, and one night he said he had got his wish; he had got the will made in favour of Mrs Smart, and he would stand between her and the world, even her own husband. He had often said that he could get Mr Yellowley to do as he chose.

Wm. Cowen, farrier, deposed that Mr Yellowley and he were in the habit of visiting each other for four or five years. Mr. Nash had spoken to him about the farm, but he said if Mr Yellowley lived much longer the place would be disposed of. Witness was named the executor of one of the wills at Mrs Smart's request, as he was afterwards told by Mr Yellowley. Witness's wife had complained of his son visiting Yellowley's house late. Recollected Mr Postlethwaite being at the testator's, and the testator saying that he didn't require to have lodgers; he wanted comfort. Testator had spoken to him of his (the testator's) grandson, of whom he seemed to be fond. Remembered the testator complaining on one occasion that Mary (Mrs Smart) had struck him. Witness remonstrated with Mrs Smart, who did not deny having done it. Had thought until then that she was always kind to her father.

Eleanor Cowen, wife of the last witness, corroborated his evidence.

Thomas Yellowley, the defendant, and son of the testator, was formerly a house-painter, but was obliged to give it up on account of ill-health, and had since been a letter-carrier. He and his wife lived with his father until twenty-one years back, when they left on account of his wife's ill-health. He had had £20 a-year from his father. Had occasionally gone to see his father, who was always kind to him. In his last illness was in the habit of going to see the testator. Nash always followed him into the room. Remembered going to see his father in 1861, when he was alone in the room with him. Testator asked if there was any one in the room; witness said, "No." Testator asked him how he got on, how he stood the travelling. Witness replied that it suited him very well, except in rough weather. He said he should not have to stand it long, as he (testator) felt he was dying. His father then told him to go, or some of them would be coming up. Was at the testator's house on the 16th May. Mr White was there. Saw testator, who was in a state of stupor. Witness was tired, and pulled his boots off, but Mr Nash asked him to go home as soon as possible. Nothing was said about a will. He heard his father say that Sunnyside was always to be kept in the male line. Recollected a brawl in the house on the 24th of May, when Nash gripped his arm, and he then asked Nash who he was that he should act so in his father's house. Told Mr Nash he must be some pig-driver (laughter).—Cross-examined: Mr Nash was the driver, and supposed he (witness) was the pig (laughter). Did as pigs generally did. Refused to go. Turned into the kitchen (laughter).

Mrs Margaret Dixon, daughter of Thomas Yellowley, was married about nine months ago to a tailor at Berwick. Had lived with her father up to that time. Her father had always treated her kindly. Never had the opportunity, when she went to see her father, of having much conversation with him, on account of Mrs Smart being present. Testator had given witness presents, and had always told her not to let Mrs Smart or her family know.

Jonathan Rowland, attorney and solicitor, Berwick-upon-Tweed, was attorney for the late Mr Yellowley, for whom he made two wills and a codicil in 1850 and 1856. Thomas Yellowley and Robert Yellowley were the objects of his bounty with respect to the landed property, and also Robert Smart, the grandson of Mrs Smart. He appointed old friends and acquaintances as his executors. Witness thought up to the testator's death that he was his solicitor.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr JAMES reminded the jury that the question was between Thomas Yellowley and Robert, who had been before them, on the one side, whether they were to be partakers of the bounty of their father and grandfather respectively, or whether they were to be excluded, and Mary Smart, the daughter, was to come in and swallow up the whole property. In commenting upon the evidence he asked the jury to consider the remark that the testator had made to Tom Yellowley that he would not have long to walk on the road; and the fact of his having secretly given presents to defendant's children. Was it not clear that Mrs Smart exercised such power over him that he was in terror of losing his comfort in his remaining days? Then there was Mr Nash, a man of great intelligence and ability, however acquired, who by gradual steps and by degrees set up such a will as that as the will of the poor old, failing, weakly man, but which indeed was the will of Mrs Smart and her assistants (applause). Having noticed in highly eulogistic terms the evidence of Mr Hamilton, the learned counsel told the jury they were called upon to deliberate on a matter which was of the last importance to Thomas and Robert Yellowley, and which was also of the last importance to Mrs Smart. They were called upon, not for their sympathies, not for their prejudices, but they were called upon to say whether all these matters being fairly weighed in their own unbiassed minds, they could come to the conclusion that a will made under such circumstances and under such power was the clear and voluntary emanation of that old man's mind, or whether it was not done under strong and urgent importunity by a person of weak and failing body. If they were not perfectly satisfied of the validity of the will, they would do their duty to themselves and their duty to their country by denouncing such proceedings, and saying this will cannot be supported (applause).

Mr. TEMPLE then replied. He said but for some matters of prejudice which had been forced into this case in the course of its discussion, he had no hesitation in asserting that if the verdict was to be dictated by the evidence this will must be supported. His learned friend had read to his Lordship yesterday from a book what had been laid down to be the law with regard to undue influence. Seeing that his learned friend and he had been in a good many cases of this sort, and also knowing the great experience and knowledge of his lordship, he was a little surprised that his learned friend should deem it necessary to refer to any authority, because he believed there was no doubt that in order to constitute that degree of undue influence which was required to invalidate a will there must be such complete and entire mastery over the person who makes his last testament as to deprive him of exercising an unbiassed judgment. And he believed it had never been disputed for a moment that if a man asked another to make a will in his favour, that the yielding to those solicitations would not invalidate the will if the mind and understanding went not along with it; and before they could invalidate the will before them, they must be satisfied that it was not the will of the testator, but was entirely the will of some other person, and against his own. In order to support that proposition, his friend had laid evidence before them; had dealt largely in invective, and had declaimed in no measured terms against all the witnesses in this case, but until a jury could be found who would take declamation and invective against evidence such a case as that set up for the defendant could not succeed. Mr Temple then proceeded, at great length, to comment upon the evidence that had been adduced, urging upon the jury that if the parties on one side were interested, those on the other were not less interested, and, therefore, if the evidence of Mrs Smart should be received with caution, so also should that of the Yellowleys.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address,

His LORDSHIP summed up the case to the jury. The first question was, whether Thomas Yellowley made a will, and appointed an executor? There could be no doubt he did, and, therefore, upon that point it would be their duty to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The second point was, whether it was duly signed and attested, and upon that point also they would have to find for the plaintiff; but the third and most important point was, whether or not there was undue influence exerted over his mind by Mrs Smart. His lordship then read the evidence to the jury, and after directing their attention to the principal portions of it, particularly the evidence of Mr Hamilton, he concluded by saying that if they were satisfied that influence had been exercised by Mrs Smart, or by other persons, they would find a verdict for the defendant, and say that this will was not the will of the testator, and so set up the will of April. But if the defendant had not satisfied them of that, and if they thought it was only a case of suspicion, then they would say this will of the 15th of May was the true will and testament of the testator.

The jury retired. After being absent twenty minutes, they returned into court with a verdict for the defendant.

LOGAN *v.* THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK (SPECIAL JURY).

Mr James, Q.C., and Mr Davison were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr Mellish, Q.C., and Mr Jones for the defendants. The plaintiff was manager of a bank belonging to the defendants, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the action was brought to recover salary alleged to be due to him, on account of proper notice not having been given to him to leave the defendants' service. The defendants pleaded that reasonable notice was given. In 1846, the plaintiff having become familiar with banking business in Scotland, was appointed manager of the North of England Banking Company's establishment at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he had an income of £300 a year. There was nothing said as to the length of time his services should continue, nor as to the terms on which they should be discontinued. In the year 1847 the bank failed; but in the meantime, the Northumberland and Durham District Bank began a banking business in that town, and an interview took place between Mr. Richardson, of that company, and Mr Logan, with a view of engaging the latter as manager, and Mr Logan was engaged by Mr Richardson upon the same terms as he had acted for their predecessors, the North of England Company, and was to have £300 a year. But if, at the end of the first year, they were satisfied with his conduct, and with the successful discharge of his duties, his salary was to be increased to £350 a year. The plaintiff carried on a small business on his own account, such as insurance agencies. He continued to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the directors of the bank down to its stoppage in 1857, and so far as the bank at Berwick was concerned the bank was entirely successful. The bank failed, and ultimately the matter was placed in the hands of liquidators, and steps were taken to determine the engagement of clerks employed by the company. The Banking Company had premises in Berwick, occupied by the plaintiff as well for banking purposes as for his own private purposes, the tenancy of which could only be determined by the usual six months' notice. The learned counsel proceeded to show that the plaintiff had been asked to accept three months' notice, which he had refused, and hence the present action. On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that unless a special agreement were made he was entitled to six months' notice; and, for the defendants, Mr Mellish maintained that, on the breaking up of a bank, the engagements with its servants were at an end.

His Lordship, foreseeing a great deal of discussion on the law of the case, recommended the learned counsel on both sides to refer the matter to a banker; and it wa

ultimately agreed to refer it to the chief manager of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank.

This concluded the business of the assizes, and the court rose at half-past three o'clock.

(Before Mr Justice MELLOR.)

The hearing of the civil causes was resumed this morning, at nine o'clock, when the case of

SAWYERS v. HALL BROTHERS,

Opened last night, was gone into. The plaintiff was called and examined as to the circumstances attending the order for the props, and their shipment, arrival, and subsequent events relating thereto, in all of which he substantially agreed with the opening statement of his counsel, Mr Manisty. Further evidence was taken as to the quality of the props in question, which was stated to be excellent.—Mr Mellish said there was no doubt that the reason why his clients had rejected the cargo was not because it was of inferior quality, but because they believed, rightly or wrongly, that they were not bound to accept the cargo of props unless they arrived before the end of April. He should leave the construction of the letters bearing on that point to his Lordship and the jury. The defendants afterwards found, however, that there were many rotten ones amongst them, and several were below the prescribed measurement of not less than three inches at the small end. Mr Mellish then called evidence for the defence.—John Hays, sworn timber measurer, Newcastle, stated that he measured the whole cargo on the 23rd May, and again by the rule on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of July. He found the measurement as follows:—105 dozen 10-12ths, under 3 in.; 429 dozen 4-12ths, 3 in.; 250 dozen 10-12ths, 3½ in.; 91 dozen, 4 in.; 11 dozen 8-12ths, 4½ in.; 1 dozen 4-12ths, 5 in.; 78 dozen 10-72ths, rotten, and unfit for colliery purposes, as were those under 3 in. Generally speaking the cargo was very inferior. He never saw a worse cargo, or one having so many decayed and rotten amongst them.—William Tait, timber merchant, Sunderland, who was with the previous witness at the time he made the measurement, was called, and gave similar testimony. He never saw so many small or so many rotten props in a cargo of that size. They often shrunk a little, but he could not say how much. They had been landed ten or twelve days when he saw them.—*James Ridley*, sworn timber merchant, said it was about the worst cargo of pit props he had ever seen. Those that were rotten had been in that state before shipment.—*Mr John Hall* having been examined,

Mr MELLISH addressed the jury for the defence. He said that the question they would have to decide was whether the props were supplied in accordance with the contract; and he thought when they came to compare the evidence, they would say that that cargo was not in compliance with the contract.

Mr MANISTY replied. He asked the jury whether this was fair dealing. They came there to try a question whether or not the contract was a contract for delivery during the month of April. That was the only question that the Messrs Hall ever raised. They now set up the bad quality of the props; he thought that defence was unworthy of them. It was never heard of by the plaintiff until some of the witnesses yesterday let out about the quality of the props; not a whisper was heard before that such a defence was to be raised today; and that was the only one they had raised before the jury. The plaintiff then did the only thing he could under the circumstances. He sent a person down to look at the props as they were stacked; and they were asked to-day to meet a case that was never mentioned—to meet a complaint that was never made previously—and the plaintiff was to be prepared with witnesses to answer an objection which had never till the present time been taken to the props, and of which the plaintiff had not the most remote suspicion. He asked the jury whether they would tolerate such work. —His Lordship then summed up. He referred to the letters that had passed between the plaintiff and the defendant, and said that although the original proposal limited the arrival of the props to the month of April, yet that appeared to have been altered by a subsequent one. The question for them to consider was, did the props really supplied answer the description sent by the defendants? He certainly agreed with many of the observations which had fallen from the learned counsel who had last spoken; and he thought that whatever might be the result of the inquiry, they could not but say that there was something extremely unfair in holding back from the plaintiff that the quality of the cargo was disputed.—The jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of three quarters of an hour they returned into court again, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, £143 11s 6d.

FLECK v. SMILES

This was an action to recover the sum of £100 from the administrator of the plaintiff's step-father; a set off for board and education was put in. Mr Manisty, with Mr Shield, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Rew, with Mr Davison, for the defendant. Mr Manisty said that the plaintiff in this case was a young girl fifteen years of age. Her father died on the 13th September, 1849, leaving a widow and this young child as survivors. The widow and her child went and lived with the plaintiff's grandmother, who kept a private lunatic asylum. That state of affairs continued until 1855. Early in that year, the plaintiff's mother married Thomas Smiles, the plaintiff, her mother, and stepfather still living in the asylum. The old grandmother having died, the asylum was carried on by John Gowland and his sister, Mrs Smiles. Afterwards, Smiles and his wife and her daughter left the asylum and went to live in a cottage belonging to the plaintiff's mother. While in the asylum it might be said that the plaintiff's uncle and mother were maintaining her, and that her stepfather was getting his living for nothing. The period during which they lived in the cottage extended from 1859 to 1860, during which the plaintiff of course was maintained by them; but Smiles got the benefit of living in the house, and he was compelled by law to maintain his step-daughter until she was sixteen years of age. He never demurred to such a thing. He never was so absurd as to say that she was to pay a large sum of money for her maintenance and education, as had been spoken to that day. Smiles was now dead, and his wife also, and the plaintiff was now seeking to recover from the defendant, the administrator of Smiles, the sum of £100, which, long before Smiles had married her mother, had been put in the savings' bank by her father for her benefit. About December, 1856, a suggestion was made that Smiles, who was then alive, should take £100 of the plaintiff's money in the savings's bank, and advance it to her uncle John Gowland, upon getting good security for the money. Mr Smiles got that money from the savings' bank, and he (Mr Manisty) did not mean to throw any doubt as to Mr Smiles intending to act honourably in the matter. Mr Pyburn, however, who was asked to be a trustee for the plaintiff in the matter of the mortgage, was not satisfied with the security offered, and the mortgage did not take place. The money, however, did not find its way back to the bank, but remained in the hands of Mr Smiles. About the end of 1860, Mr Smiles sent for Mr Pyburn just before his death. He told him the money was all right for his step-child (plaintiff); that she would get the £100 and something more which would come to her. The £100 went afterwards into the hands of his sister, and the plaintiff was unable to obtain payment of it. On Mr Pyburn applying for payment of the sum, a plea was set up for expenses incurred for the maintenance and education of the plaintiff; and they hoped to get the accounts against her deceased step-father out of the estate, and thus waste the estate and deprive the plaintiff, that little orphan, of what was her due. There was really no defence to the action, and he (Mr Manisty) was very sorry that they should have been troubled with it. Was ever such nonsense talked as that of charging for the maintenance and education of a poor child of that age, during a period of one year when she lived in her mother's cottage and for which £100 was claimed?—Evidence was then called in support of plaintiff's case. Mr Davison having replied, and his lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

This was the last case heard before Mr Justice Mellor, and at its conclusion the Court rose.

The Rev. H. J. Hatch, whose name was prominently before the public some time ago, has been licensed by the Bishop of Carlisle to the curacy of Pennington.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST. — A week of splendid summer weather, a week of bright suns and cloudless skies, has changed the face of the country, and has made all nature radiant. It has come in the very "nick" of time, and already do the accounts which reach us indicate a more hopeful and cheerful feeling. We may now add the word "Harvest" to our heading, for wheat has been cut in many localities during the last few days, and at the latter part of the week a go-a-head farmer, only a few miles from where we are writing, took his steam engine and thrashing machine into one of his fields and thrashed out a quantity of corn, despatching it the same day to Brighton for sale. The accounts given of the grain crops vary a good deal, according to locality; but although statements as to blighted ears are more prevalent than could be wished, the reports, on the whole, are of a character that lead to the hope that the wheat crops will make up a fair average, and that with a continuance of the present fine weather, we shall be on the right side on the score of quality. Oats are a good crop, and of beans and peas report speaks well—with the exception of the partial occurrence of blight. Harvest may now be said to be generally begun in the South, and with the present weather rapid progress will necessarily be made. Those whom we last week described as being in "the seventh heaven" with their late hay harvest, must have during the past week attained a farther stage of bliss, for never was there more delightful weather for late haymaking than that which has recently set in. There remains now little to get up, and every effort will doubtless be made to clear it off as fast as possible. As to the potatoes, they are looking exceedingly well, but reports of the partial recurrence of the disease are still heard.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The secession members of the municipality of Baltimore have twice rejected a resolution making appropriations for volunteers. They were threatened by the mob, and it was found necessary for the police to guard their residences against violence.

President Lincoln's order, forbidding military commanders to force foreigners to take the oath of allegiance, is said to have been rendered necessary by the proceedings of General Butler.

Generals Halleck, Burnside, and Pope are at Washington, attending a war council with the Federal Cabinet.

It is stated that the new arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners is conditional that the exchange shall include generals and prisoners of all kinds taken in military service.

A semi-official Washington despatch says:—"Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to prevail in official circles at Washington, it being the impression that the President's call for 300,000 troops is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated. The news of the enlistments is encouraging from every section except the border states. Two full regiments are in the field under the new call."

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* says:—"The Confederate Government has now in its hands several hundred Federal officers of high military and social rank, and thinks that the present is the moment to demand atonement for General Butler's atrocities at New Orleans. The *Constitutionalist* thinks that retribution should be demanded for the blood of the man who was hung at New Orleans for hauling down the Federal flag, and urges that 30 Federal officers be closely imprisoned until General Butler is delivered up, or until he falls into the hands of the Confederates in the chances of war."

The Federal Captain Porter's fleet of mortar boats has returned to Orleans from Vicksburg.

The *Richmond Inquirer* of July 19 says:—"We are informed that Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, who left Richmond on the 15th, under a flag of truce, for General M'Clellan's head-quarters, was not allowed to proceed on his homeward journey, but was sent back to Richmond, and his baggage detained by the Federals."

Southern papers say that the mortality among the Federal prisoners at Richmond is very great.

The *New York World* says there is no doubt that the Confederates have constructed a formidable ram at Richmond, and urges the Federal Government to be on its guard against an attack in the James river, similar to the one of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writing from Harrison's landing, says that there are several thousand men in General M'Clellan's army unfit for duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came up James river. There is no movement whatever of troops. The Federal authorities are daily expecting the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of James river. Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side of the river, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when gunboats shell them out. Many resignations of Federal officers are being sent in, but none are accepted except of those who are worthless.

General Pope has issued orders to the military to seize all horses, mules, and stores in their vicinity not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. All the inhabitants must take the oath of allegiance, or be sent North. The inhabitants who break the oath will be shot.

President Lincoln's proclamation authorising the military commanders to employ negroes and pay them wages is not favourably received by the Republican party. The *New York Tribune* says the negroes are to be paid, but not a word is said about their freedom. The inference is that they are to be returned to their masters. If this is all Government is going to do in obedience to the Confiscation Emancipation Act, the Union cause will be fatally wounded in the house of its friends. The proclamation does not offer sufficient inducements for slaves to run the risk of escaping, unless they understand that the Union forces want their services sufficiently to give them their liberty in return. Then the rebellion can never be put down. The *Tribune* trusts that President Lincoln will not stop here, or if he does the nation is undone. The *Evening Post* says that a general feeling of disappointment followed the publication of the new orders. The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that the proclamation will fail to satisfy the people of the loyal States, and will fall short of the design of the two acts of Congress upon which it rests.

It is expected General Fremont will shortly receive another command, and it is stated that it will be assigned to the department of Texas.

Labourers are getting scarce in the United States. One railroad company in New York advertised for fifty labourers, and did not receive any application. This is attributed to the large bounties now offered for recruits.

Ex-President Van Buren is dead.

The price of flour is quoted at 20 dollars per barrel; fresh meat, 30c. to 40c. per lb.

THE GARIBALDIAN MYSTERY.

Letters from different points of Italy show that Garibaldi has succeeded in creating immense excitement, and no small danger. A friendly writer, dating from Genoa, August 2, says:—It would be impossible to describe the state of Genoa at the present moment, despite the proclamations. Although Garibaldi has sent two of his suite expressly to the north of Italy to hinder the journeying of youths to Sicily, hundreds and hundreds of these young men present themselves daily at the office of the Emancipation Association, imploring to be sent to their chief. The poor members of the Executive Commission are beside themselves. Many of these youths are from Ferrara, some from the Venetian territory. They have sold or pawned all they possess to reach Genoa; and now they have no means to return or proceed. Now, Garibaldi does not desire this influx of volunteers into the island. The haste with which the fleet has been sent into the Sicilian waters—the arrival of two brigades at Messina—are all proofs to Garibaldi that the Government intends if possible to hinder his progress from Sicily and his arrival on the continent."

From Florence, July 30, we learn that the excitement increases every minute. The writer thus continues:—All those of the "1,000" of Marsala, who were here have gone off as if to "join their regiment," while the contagion has spread to all the youth of the city, and last night they were with difficulty prevented breaking open the shop of Signor Dolfe—whose name as leader of the Liberal party here in 1860 your readers will remember —in order to get money to carry them to the Roman frontier—for it is no longer concealed that that is the route. From the time I posted my letter yesterday till now the enrolments have been going on very regularly at the "Baker's Shop," the "customers" crowding round, which rather recall the scene in the *Promessi Sposi*, where the rioters are breaking into the Prestiu di Pan at Milan. Within the recruiting is carried on with system and regularly, and an oath to the following effect is administered: "To go to Rome, to pledge themselves, in case of a conflict, not to fire on the French even if the French should fire on them, and to show no respect for the Papal troops." This oath is openly administered, talked about, and is even published "under reserve" in the *Nazione*.

A letter from Turin, August 2, reports the arrival of Garibaldi's friends there, and their consultations with followers of Mazzini; and then the writer reports progress:—Enlistments continue incessantly. The stir of young men about the country is something unaccountable, and the tide is all moving southward. The chiefs of the Hungarian Emigration are also incessantly on the wing. The Government boast that they have it in their power to maintain order at all events, and they certainly take very energetic measures to shut Garibaldi in a circle of iron and fire. In addition to the several regiments which have already landed in Sicily, the King's Brigade left yesterday for Palermo, via Genoa. General Cugia, the new Prefect of the Province of Palermo, and Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in Sicily, left Turin on Thursday last, and ought to reach his destination today. In the meanwhile a Mazzinian committee, at the head of whom are Bertani, Caivoli, Mario, Micell, and Mosto, have sent forth from Genoa a circular addressed to all the Democratic societies in Italy, taxing every member of each of them to the amount of 1f., the money to be employed for the liberation of Rome and Venice."

The *Italia* publishes an address from some th Roman ladies to Garibaldi, in which they say that "Rome may now be called the land of the dead," but that they look for deliverance to Garibaldi.

The following is Garibaldi's reply:—"Roman Matrons: Rome or death! I have heard these words resound from the lovely slopes of Sebeto to the piled-up rocks of the Alps. Rome or death! That is the oath taken by the proud sons of Palestro and Palermo. Women! do not blaspheme by calling Rome the land of the dead. How could there be dead in the heart of Italy—in the heart of the world? The ashes of Rome, the ashes of her unhappy sons have been buried, but these ashes are so impregnate with life as to be able to regenerate the world. Rome is a word that will arouse peoples as the tempest raises the waves. Rome, the mother of Italian grandeur. Was it not its history of giants, its wonderful ruins, that kindled in my young soul the flame of the beautiful, the ardour of generous designs. Rome! oh, Rome! who is not urged by thy very name to take arms for thy deliverance? Who feels not thus has not deserved the tender embraces of a mother, the ardent kiss of a lover. Such a one has only to restore a base heart to its original clay. Ladies, I am with you to death."

VARIETIES OF PATRIOTISM.—An American editor thus distinguishes between different kinds of patriotism:—"Some esteem it sweet to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; but most of our patriots hold it sweeter still to live upon one's country."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at 5 o'clock.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from the Cotton Supply Association, and moved for returns respecting the Godawery. The petition was in favour of opening up the Benares district by a canal system.—After a few words from the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord LLANOVER, the returns were ordered.—Several bills were read a third time and passed; other bills passed through committee.—The Union Relief Aid Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.—Their lordships adjourned at 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.—The Union Relief Bill was re-committed, for the purpose of inserting various verbal amendments. The House having resumed, the bill, as amended, was considered.—Mr. HADFIELD, in the absence of Mr. Bernal Osborne, moved the insertion of the following clause:—"That no person shall lose his vote for a member of Parliament, or a municipal officer, for any city or borough in the said counties, by reason of his receiving parochial relief or other alms, during the continuance of this Act." He thought it would not be right to deprive the operatives of the privileges they now enjoyed in consequence of a calamity which had not been brought about by any fault of their own.—Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion.—Sir G. GREY could not assent to the insertion of the clause without granting a general suspension of the law during the time the bill remained in operation, he hoped the hon. member would not press his motion to a division.—Mr. COBDEN said the registration was practically over, and the question was comparatively unimportant. His hon. friend might therefore safely withdraw the clause.—The clause was then withdrawn. —Mr. LYGON moved the insertion of the following clause:—"The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians of any union, parish, township, or incorporation, and any part whereof is called upon to contribute in aid to any union, parish, township, or incorporation, shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Board of Guardians administering the relief so contributed, and to vote thereupon in like manner as if they were guardians of the poor within the union, parish, township, or incorporation, receiving the contribution in aid."—Mr. VILLIERS had no objection to insert a clause giving power to the parties mentioned to appoint a guardian to represent them at the Board of Guardians administering the relief.—After some little conversation the suggestion of Mr. Villiers was adopted. —Sir G. GREY then moved that the bill be read a third time in order that it might be introduced into the House of Lords at the evening sitting.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES AND MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Mr. COBDEN, in rising to offer some observations upon the administration of the Premier (Lord Palmerston), in relation to the legislation and state of parties in this House, remarked that although in the House of Commons he was not a party man, yet he entertained the opinion that more or less the interests of society required that the Government of the country should be one of party. If a party had no principles he should call it a fiction and a nuisance; and if it professed a principle and did not carry it out, he should call it an imposture. These were hard words, but they were nevertheless applicable to the state of parties as they now existed. The professed principles of the so-called Liberal party were economy, non-intervention, and reform; but if they were now to appear upon any great occasion, headed by their chief, with the words, "Economy, Non-intervention, and Reform" on their banner, their exhibition would, he fancied, give rise to a good deal of hilarity. The present government was the most extravagant that had ever been in this country in a time of peace. They had signalised themselves as a party in power by a higher rate of expenditure than was ever known before except in a time of war. (Cheers.) In 1830 the taxation per head amounted to £2 4s 11d; in 1843, after they had realised the benefits of the Reform Bill, it was £1 18s 2d; in 1860 it was £2 8s 1d, being the highest amount per head for the last 30 years, or in any year of peace. Not only had they spent more money per head, but the taxation had increased faster than the wealth of the country. In point of fact, the government were the most extravagant government known by the present generation. How had the money been spent? He found by the estimates for 1862-3 that the sum required for the army, militia, navy, and fortifications, including the packet service, was £29,916,000, while the estimate of the Conservatives when in office in 1858 for the same items was only £21,610,000 or £8,306,000 less than the estimates this year, being an increase at the rate of more than £2,000,000 a year. How had this arisen? In answering that question he was compelled to refer to the noble lord at the head of the Government. He had been asked by several of his honourable friends not to be personal, and he had been further warned to keep his temper. He would not be more personal than he could help, but it must be remembered that the noble lord in this matter himself represented a policy. He could not well pass over the noble lord, because the noble lord was always first and foremost when any extravagant expenditure was to be proposed or defended. He attributed all the increased expenditure to the noble lord. He did not excuse those who have assisted him in wasting the revenues of the country, but the noble lord had almost been first and foremost in the extravagance of the last thirty years. He (Mr Cobden) had tried to settle in his own mind what amount of money the noble lord has cost the country in Chinese wars, expeditions here and there, and in fortifications, and according to his estimate, he put the noble lord to have cost the country £100,000,000 of money (hear, hear). With all the merits of the noble lord he thought him very dear (laughter). The noble lord had been the greatest agitator he ever heard of in favour of extensive establishments. Whether in the House of Commons or at Lord Mayors' feasts, at school meetings or Rifle Corps meetings, there had always been from the noble lord a cry of danger of invasion from France. The noble lord and his friends came into power upon two grounds, namely, that they would give the country a better Reform Bill than the gentlemen opposite, and that they were the party who alone could keep us on friendly terms with France; but their policy had ended in kicking reform out of existence, and they had had nothing but the cry of invasion ever since (hear, hear, and laughter)—by which means the noble lord had prevented the people of this country from attending to their own domestic affairs. He thought the course pursued by the noble lord would never have been tolerated except upon the assumption that he was a vigilant guardian of the national safety (cheers). The enormous waste on national armaments was a disgrace to the administration, and yet the Government were constantly asserting that France had a more powerful navy than we had. He warned the Liberal party that if they continued to maintain such a policy they would rot out of existence, and the country would no longer tolerate them. Then with regard to China, he regarded the policy of the noble lord as dangerous and fatal. We were intermeddling with four hundred millions of people, occupying a territory at the other end of the world eight times as large as France, and in a state of chronic revolution against the imperial government. Then, again, the hasty and irrational policy pursued with reference to Canada had cost the country a million sterling; for if the Premier had waited a few weeks for the answer of the American Government in reference to the affair of the Trent, before sending an expedition of 12,000 men across the Atlantic, that sum would now be available for the starving operatives of Lancashire. The fact was that the noble lord had a predilection for a sensation policy, but that was a game which the country would not stand (hear, hear). The present position of parties in that house was neither honest nor straightforward, and for this reason, that the noble lord was not governing the country with his own party (hear, hear). The only reason hon. gentlemen opposite did not move a want of confidence in the noble lord was that they had more confidence in him than in their own chief (cries of "No, no," from the Opposition benches.) In point of fact the Conservatives were in power without the responsibilities of office. The conduct of the noble lord towards his own party was rapidly undermining his popularity in the country. All questions in which the Liberal party took an interest, including the ballot, the abolition of Church-rates, the Marriage Affinity Bill, the Grammar School Bill, and many others, were going back under the leadership of the noble lord, because it was known that he was not in earnest. He warned the noble lord that such a course must not be repeated next session. Rather than things should continue as they were, he should prefer to see himself in opposition, for in that event he would feel satisfied that the cause of progress would no longer suffer from the apathy of its friends.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was bound to acknowledge that the hon. member had adopted the advice of his friends, and had not been personal in his remarks. The hon. member complained that the government had departed from the principles on which it had been originally formed. With regard to reform, if that measure had been for the moment set aside, it was not owing to the conduct of the government, but in a great measure to a general feeling of the constituencies of the country and to the course pursued by the hon. member himself and the member for Birmingham. There was no use in concealing the fact that the course they had taken upon the subject had been the means of weaning from it many of those who were more anxious for reform formerly than they were now. (Hear, hear). With regard to wasteful expenditure, he denied that the government were open to the charge brought against them, because they were bound to avail themselves of the improved method of warfare and to substitute steam ships for sailing ships and iron for wooden ships. The credit or discredit of the alteration in the naval defences of the country, and the scheme for permanent fortifications at home, was not to be attributed to him as the head of the government, but as the result of the collective wisdom of the cabinet. He was ready to admit that he was anxious for the honour, the interest, and the safety of the country to guard against dangers which might arise if proper precautions were not taken. The charge against the Government in reference to China was wholly without foundation, because there was no intention whatever to interfere with the civil war in that empire. All we had done was to say to the Taepings, "Go where you please, but respect our treaty." Governments which have cost us so many men and so much treasure. With reference to Canada Mr. Cobden seemed to have forgotten that the government of the Federal States had not disowned the outrage on the Trent by Commander Wilks, but that, on the contrary, there was every reason to believe that it would be supported and vindicated. Referring to the state of parties in the house, the noble lord reminded the house that the broad line of demarcation which formerly divided two great political sections had disappeared, and that, owing to the passing of the Reform Bill and other circumstances, the House was now split into little knots, who sometimes supported and sometimes opposed the administration of the day. Her Majesty's Government appeared to enjoy a majority of the House and of the country. They would be sorry to lose the support of Mr. Cobden and his friends, but if that unpleasant contingency were to arise they would endeavour to bear it with philosophic resignation.

Mr. DISRAELI had for some time expected that a serious sense of their position would have prompted the hon. members on the other side of the House to call attention to the state of the Liberal party and its relation with the Government. He and those who acted with him were perfectly content with the present position of the Liberal party, and had no desire to interfere with that gradual process of decomposition and demoralization which they had long watched, but which seemed to be the inevitable consequence of the circumstances under which the present administration was placed by the influence and the authority and the votes of that self-same Liberal party. The existing Government was formed for these purposes,—to pass a more democratic Reform Bill than had been proposed by their predecessors, and to relieve the country from the dangerous position in which it was alleged their predecessors had placed it with respect to foreign powers. He need not remind the House that no Reform Bill had been carried. The noble lord said the country did not care for the question. Why did the noble lord oppose the last Reform Bill? Because it was not sufficiently democratic. Yet after the verdict of the country had been taken, and the noble lord entered into an engagement to bring forward a more democratic measure, was the noble lord to come forward and tell the party he had deluded, and the people he had deceived, that party and the country cared nothing for reform? He contended that the noble lord should at least profess the principles of his party, and not hold them up to obloquy. He was astonished to hear from the noble lord that the reason why he had not carried a Reform Bill was the unreasonable conduct of the hon. member for Birmingham. Was not the hon. member for Birmingham the colleague and confidant that the noble lord met upon the platform at Willis's Rooms? Whatever might be the faults and errors of the hon. member, he never concealed his opinions, but had always avowed them with a fatal frankness. The noble lord, therefore, could not have been deceived as to the views of Mr Bright when he entered into a solemn compact with him at Willis's Rooms. Another reason which was assigned for throwing out the late Government, was that their sympathy for Austria would land us in a war with France, yet when the noble lord took the reins of office he at once announced that it was not his intention to change the foreign policy which his predecessor had pursued. He (Mr Disraeli) had no desire to enter into a discussion of foreign affairs, but he should be glad to learn what were the points upon which there was now a cordial and friendly understanding between this country and France. Was it upon Italian affairs or American affairs, or was there a complete understanding between the two governments in reference to the Eastern question? Instead of their being cordial feelings upon these questions, he ventured to say that there appeared to be something very like a misunderstanding. He believed the noble lord would have given a more democratic Reform Bill, but the fact was that he found that he could not do so, and then he fell back on the Conservative reaction, of which he was perhaps himself the best example. He was not surprised that the Liberal party were disappointed at the result of the last three years' administration. The Conservatives did not share that disappointment. They were satisfied at not having a more democratic Reform Bill, and at finding that the existing foreign relations of the country had been maintained upon the footing on which they stood when the present government came into office. The noble lord had been in office three years since the meeting at Willis's Rooms, and what had been done? He had given no impetus to Liberal institutions, while he had placed the finances of the country in the most critical position in which they had been placed since 1840. The government expended twelve millions sterling in the most thoughtless and wasteful manner in the dockyards. The navy was in an unsatisfactory and perilous condition, and we had entered into a war with China which would lead us into a vast and indefinite expenditure. These appeared to be the principal results of the three years of the administration of the noble lord. Ever since he (Mr Disraeli) had been honoured with the confidence of the gentlemen surrounding him, his advice to the Conservative party had been to recur gradually to the original elements and bonds of that great political connection; to build up a community not of Liberal opinion, which any man might fashion to his taste, but of political principles; to assert equal rights, civil and religious; to uphold the institutions of the country, because they embodied the wants and wishes of the country; to protect us alike from individual tyranny and popular outrage; equally to resist democracy and oligarchy, and to favour that principle of free aristocracy which was the only basis of security for constitutional government; to guard the honour of the country, and to protect its interests, but to shrink from that diplomacy which only suited in general to distract the mind of a community from internal improvement; to lighten taxation, frugally but wisely; to administer the public treasure; to favour popular education because it was the best guarantee for public order; to protect local government, and to be as jealous for the rights of the working man as for the prerogative of the crown and privilege of the senate. These were the principles which regulated Conservative statesmen, and he for one had no wish that the Conservative party should ever be in power unless they practised them (cheers).

The subject then dropped, and the House soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The House met at five o'clock.

Lord DE REDCLIFFE called attention to Christian persecutions in Turkey.—Earl RUSSELL said that, on the representations of our ambassador, the Porte had made reparation.

UNION AID RELIEF BILL.

Earl RUSSELL moved that the House do go into committee on the Union Aid Relief Bill.—The Earl of MALMESBURY strongly condemned the power to raise loans on the security of the rates, and, after the dignity and patience with which their sufferings had been borne, he thought it was unworthy of these districts to apply for extraordinary aid which others far worse off had never thought of asking for.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the bill was expressly intended for an exceptional state of things. It was true that the rates were higher in many agricultural parishes, but the operatives had exhausted their all with noble independence, and the bill was intended to meet the possibility of a much worse state of things than the present, for it must be recollected that the business was totally stagnant, owing to the stoppage of the cotton mills, upon which they solely depended.—Lord KINGSDOWN viewed the bill with great regret. Enormous fortunes had been made in the cotton manufacturing districts, and he was ashamed that the mill owners should throw the burden off their own shoulders. —Lord EGERTON of Tatton bore testimony to the laudable intentions of the mill owners, and explained that 5s in the pound was a very different thing in the manufacturing towns, where their whole business was stopped, to the same rate in the agricultural districts, where the ordinary pursuits of the locality were going on.—Lord OVERSTONE supported the bill as the only practical remedy for the exceptional calamity which had now overtaken the cotton manufacturing districts.—Lord REDESDALE believed that the facility of borrowing would lead to extravagance in expenditure.—Earl RUSSELL having briefly replied, the bill passed through committee, and the standing orders having been suspended, was read a third time and passed.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill passed through all its stages.

The Commons' Amendments to the Night Poaching Bill were, after a short discussion, agreed to.

THE AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.

Lord STRATHMORE moved for the correspondence of Mr Mason, the Southern Envoy, addressed to her Majesty's Government, relating to the acknowledgement of the Confederate States of America by Great Britain. —Earl RUSSELL said it was not expedient to give the papers. The agent of the Confederate States was not recognised at all, and the communications were unofficial. A correspondence had taken place with Mr Seward and Mr Adams, but her Majesty's Government had replied in the same terms as before. He also stated that no communications had been received from any foreign Power with respect to the recognition of the Confederate States.—The Earl of MALMESBURY suggested that the Government should enter into communications with other Powers with a view of offering a mediation if a favourable opportunity should arise.—Earl RUSSELL agreed that it was desirable if a mediation was offered that all Powers should join in.—After a few words from Lord KINGSDOWN, the motion was withdrawn.

AN INSANE CRIMINAL.

Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the case of William Herdman, who was convicted of murder at the autumn assizes, and recommended to mercy by the jury on the ground of insanity. He characterised the murder as a most heartless and deliberate one, and wished to know what course the Government intended to pursue.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the question was most irregular. The petition was still under consideration, and as both Houses had always scrupulously avoided interfering with the prerogative of mercy, it would be most improper to answer the question, except to say that the usual course would be followed.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8·30 p.m., until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The House met at three o'clock.

Sir J. PAXTON gave notice that early next session he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Game Laws with the view of enabling the Government to bring in a measure at a later period.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Alderman Salomans, said the non-commissioned officer concerned in scrubbing the soldier at Woolwich had already been punished.

Mr LAYARD, in reply to Mr S. Beaumont, said that the treaty just entered into with Belgium was one of commerce and navigation, and this country was placed in the position of the most favoured nation. The treaty was to come into operation within one year of the ratification. The treaty had not yet been ratified by the Belgian Chambers, but as soon as it was it would be ratified by the English Government, and at once come into operation.

Mr LAYARD, in reply to Capt. Jervis, said that her Majesty's Government had seriously remonstrated with the Peruvian Government for its conduct towards British subjects.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Viscount Raynham, said that in January, 1871, a girl 16 years of age was punished corporeally at the Patriotic Funds' School by the lady superintendent, in the presence of two mistresses. The ladies' committee did not take any notice of it at the time, but lately they had resigned. The Patriotic Fund Commissioners were about to make a report of the case.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was abandoned.

Mr VILLIERS moved for reports on the education of pauper children, which were ultimately ordered.

After the transaction of some formal business, the House adjourned at 8·5 p.m.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

This important gathering took place on Friday last, in the neighbourhood of Belford. Last year, the show ground at Newcastle exhibited 260 entries of stock, and on the present occasion the number amounted to 328. With respect to implements, an equally gratifying degree of progress has been observable, the number of articles exhibited in this department being now about three-fold what it was ten years ago, not to mention the amazing advances which have been made during that period in the adaptation of machinery to agricultural purposes. The show, whether we regard its extent or the general excellence of the stock and implements exhibited, may be regarded as one of the most satisfactory ever held by the Northumberland society. In another important respect, that of attendance, it proved as successful as the most ardent well-wishers of the society could have desired. The field in which the show was held, and which was kindly placed at the disposal of the society by the Rev. Dixon Clark, is one of the finest that could possibly have been found for such a purpose. It is situated on the North Road, between Belford and Berwick, and sloping to the eastward, commands a magnificent view of the ocean, and the islands which girdle that portion of the coast. When we add that the band of the Northumberland Militia were in attendance during the day, it will be readily understood that, what with the attractions of the show and the charms of the scenery, the visitors who crowded the ground spent their time in the most agreeable manner.

The following gentlemen officiated as judges:—Short-horned Cattle.—Mr John Outhwaite, Bainnessee, Catterick; Mr Robert Thornton, Stapleton, Darlington; Mr Patrick Brodie, Clairlaw, Melrose. Leicester Sheep.—Mr John Wilson, Dovecot Mains, Coldstream; Mr John Wood, Stanwick Park, Darlington; Mr George Wilkinson, Whittonstall, Stocksfield. Cheviot Sheep.—Mr John Clay, Whinfield, Berwick; Mr John Thompson, The Frolic Capheaton. Horses for Agricultural Purposes.—Mr J. R. Black, Grindon, Berwick; Mr J. M. Pattison, Norwood, Gateshead; Mr Silas Angus, High House, Matfen. Horses for the Field.—Mr Thos. Hunt, Thornington, Coldstream; Mr James Huggup, West Sleekburn, Morpeth; Mr John Parrington, Brancepeth. Swine and Implements.—Mr J. L. Dixon, Dunterly, Hexham; Mr J. Weightman, Belford; Mr John Bolam, Glororum, Belford. Their awards are as follows:—

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

Best bull, £20, Mr Joseph Wilson, Manor House, Woodburn, Morpeth, "Duke of Tyne;" 2nd, £10, Mr Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, York; 3rd, £5, Mr S. Brandsby, York; highly commended, Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Gipsy Prince." Eleven entries.

Best bull, above one and under two years old, £20, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., Blagdon, Cramlington, "Prince Louis;" 2nd, £8, Mr W. Lambert, Ellrington, Haydon Bridge, "Gamester;" 3rd, £4, Messrs Atkinson, Bywell Hall Farm, Stocksfield, "Joseph;" commended, Mr Edward James, Bolleyn Hall, Wylam, Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Squire Windsor;" Mr George Atkinson, Seaham Hall Farm, Seaham, "Lax of Ravensworth." Eight entries.

Best cow fit for breeding, to have had a calf within the year, or to be in calf or milk at the time of the show, £8, Mr James Douglas, Athelstaneford, Drem, Haddington, "Maid of Athelstane;" 2nd, £4, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., "Miss Fanny;" commended, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., "Eva." Three entries.

Best heifer, above two and under three years old, £5, Mr John Wood, Stanwick Park, Darlington, "Corrinne;" 2nd, £3, Mr James Douglas, Athelstaneford, "Queen of Athelstane." Eight entries.

Best heifer, above one and under two years old, £4, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., Blagdon, "Purity;" 2nd, £2, Mr Robert Jefferson, Preston Howes, Whitehaven, "Lola Montes." Two entries.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO TENANT FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND ONLY.

GIVEN BY SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART., M.P.

Best cow, fit for breeding, to have had a calf within the year, or to be in calf or milk at the time of the show, £6, Mr John Angus, Bearl, Stocksfield, "Bloom;" 2nd, £4, Mr Marshall Stephenson, Fourstones, "Miss Beverley;" 3rd, £2, Mr Thomas Trotter, Bywell, "Sonsie." Thirteen entries.

Best heifer, above two and under three years old, £5, Messrs Atkinson, Bywell Hall Farm, "Tulip;" 2nd, £3, Mr Marshall Stephenson, Fourstones, "Bertha;" commended, Mr John Angus, Bearl, "Blossom." Six entries.

GIVEN BY J. TOWLERTON LEATHER, ESQ.

Best heifer, one and under two years old, £4, Messrs Atkinson, Bywell Hall Farm; 2nd, £2, Mr Marshall Stephenson, Fourstones, "Orange Peel." Nine entries.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Best ram of any age, £8, Mr John Borton, Barton House, Malton; 2nd, £4, Mr John Borton; commended, Mr Samuel Wiley, Bransby. Seven entries.

Best shearling ram, £8, Mr John Borton, Barton House; 2nd, £4, Mr John Borton; commended, Mr Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, York. Seventeen entries.

Best pen of five ewes, to have reared lambs this season, £4, Mr John Angus, Whitfield; 2nd, £2, Mr John Dinning, Belford. Four entries.

Best pen of five gimmers, £4, Mr Samuel Wiley, Bransby. Four entries.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND AND THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND ONLY.

Best ram of any age, £8, Mr William Roddam, Roddam, Alnwick; 2nd, £4, Mr George Simson, Courthill, Kelso; commended, Mr John Davison, Brandon White House. 11 entries.

Best shearling ram, £8, Mr George Simpson, Courthill; 2nd, £4, Mr. W. Purvis, Barnfoot; commended, Mr Thos. Simson, Blainslie, Lauder. 29 entries.

Best pen of five ewes, to have reared lambs this season, £4, Mr George Simson, Courthill; 2nd, £2, Mr John Angus, Whitfield. Three entries.

Best pen of five gimmers, £4, Mr George Simson, Kelso; 2nd, £2, Mr Thomas Simson, Blainslie; commended, Mr Wm. Purvis, Barnfoot. Three entries.

CHEVIOT SHEEP.

(OPEN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

Best ram of any age, £8, Mr John S. Forster, Scrainwood; 2nd, £4, Mr Thomas Elliot, Hindhope; commended, Mr Thomas Elliot, Hindhope. 11 entries.

Best pen of two year old rams, £4, Mr Thomas Elliot, Hindhope; 2nd, £2, Mr John D. Clark, Ilderston. Eight entries.

Best pen of two shearling rams, £4, Mr John Elliot, Hindhope; 2nd, £2, Mr Thomas Elliot. 11 entries.

Best pen of five ewes, to have reared lambs this season, £4, Messrs. Thomas and Robert Shiell, Sourhope, Yetholm. One entry.

Best pen of five gimmers, £4, Mr Thomas Elliot, Hindhope; 2nd, £2, Mr Gilbert Borthwick, Cowbog, Kelso. Five entries.

HORSES.

Best brood mare for agricultural purposes, to have a foal at her foot, or be in foal at the time of the show, £10, Mr John Dinning, Belford; 2nd, £5, Mr John E. Gray, Newlands, Belford. Thirteen entries.

Best three year old colt or filly for agricultural purposes, £6, Mr G. M. Angus, Matfen High House; 2nd, £4, Mr Cuthbert Laws, Ponteland. Five entries.

Best two year old colt or filly for agricultural purposes, £5, Mr John Henderson, Horsley Hill; 2nd, £3, Mr John Lumsden, jun., Mousen, Belford; commended, Messrs Hills, North Charlton, Chathill. Fifteen entries.

Best one year old colt or filly for agricultural purposes, £5, Mr John Dinning, Belford; 2nd, £3, Mr J. C. Bolam, Low Trewitt, Rothberry; commended, Mr Robert Tait, Belford. Fourteen entries.

Best brood mare for the field, to have a foal at her foot, or to be in foal at the time of the show, £10, Mr R. S. Davison, Newburn; 2nd, £5, Mr William Jobson, Buteland; commended, Mr William Archbold, Newham Hall, Belford. Twenty-two entries.

Best three year old colt or filly for the field, £6, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., Lees, Coldstream; 2nd, £4, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.; highly commended, The Rev. Charles Thorp, jun., Ellingham; commended, Mr John D. Laws, The Brewery, Morpeth. Eleven entries.

Best two year old colt or filly for the field, £5, Mr James B. Boyd, Doddington; 2nd, £3, Mr John Usher, Stodrig, Kelso. Sixteen entries.

Best one year old colt or filly for the field, £3, Mr John Dinning, Belford; 2nd, £3, Mr Thomas Mason, Pallinsburn Cottage. Five Entries.

Best horse or mare, four years old and upwards, £5, to which was added a sweepstakes of 10s each, the Rev. Charles Thorp, jun., Ellingham. Eight entries.

PREMIUMS GIVEN BY WENTWORTH BLACKETT BEAUMONT, ESQ., M.P.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, £10, Mr M. Reed, Fence Houses, "George II.;" 2nd, £5, Mr Clenny, Black Bull Inn, Paisley, "Sir Robert;" commended, Messrs Hills, North Charlton, "Wonder." Eight entries.

SWINE.

Best boar of the large breed, £4, Mr John Dyson, Adelphi Hotel, Dock Street, Leeds; 2nd, £2, Mr John D. Clark, Ilderton. Six entries.

Best boar of the small breed, £4, Mr James Graham, Blackburn's Building, York Road, Leeds; 2nd, £2, Mr W. B. Wainman, Carrhead, Yorkshire. Three entries.

Best sow of the large breed, £4, Mr John Dyson; 2nd, £2, Mr Joseph Richardson, Cockermouth; commended, Mr W. B. Wainman; Mr Edward Harrison, Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. Five entries.

Best sow of the small breed, £4, Mr W. B. Wainham, 2nd, £2, Mr James Graham; highly commended, Mr Michael Govins, Woodhouse Carr, Leeds. Eight entries.

Best pen of five pigs of the large breed, under twelve weeks old, £5, Mr Michael Gavins. Three entries.

Best pen of five pigs of the small breed, under twelve weeks old, £5, Mr T. B. Stead, 20, Upperhead Row, Leeds. Four entries.

The Annual Dinner took place at four o'clock, in a spacious pavilion erected for the purpose within the enclosure of the show ground. Dinner was provided for 250 or 300 persons, the culinary being under the superintendence of Mr Hugh Ross, of Bamborough, while the viands were for the most part supplied from the parks of the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Tankerville, and Lord Ravensworth. The chair was taken by Lord Lovaine, M.P., who was supported on the left and right by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., of Blagdon; C. W. Orde, Esq., of Nunnykirk; E. Ridley, Esq., Rev. M. Burrell, and R. Ogle, Esq.; Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.; M. Cully, Esq., &c., &c.

After the tables had been cleared, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were successively given from the chair, and duly honoured by the company, that of the "Army and Navy" being acknowledged by Major Dickins, and that of the "Bishop and Clergy" by the Rev. Mr Walker.

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the toast of the evening—"The Northumberland Agricultural Society." That the society was a prosperous one, he said, the present assemblage was sufficient to indicate; that it answered its end as far as the improvement of stock was concerned, he thought the show upon the ground amply testified (applause). No one, who bore in mind the recollection of the past, could but be convinced that enormous progress had taken place in this country in the means of producing food for the masses; and he believed that agricultural societies—and the Northumberland Agricultural Society in especial—had been mainly instrumental in producing it. He thought the mere fact that so many of the machines they saw on the ground had been already used and adopted in this country was a sufficient proof of what valuable assistance science had rendered to agriculture, and how much more they might expect from the progress of that science (applause).

Other toasts were given and duly honoured.

Miscellaneous News.

FORTIFICATIONS.—A return just issued, shows the amount expended to the 30th of June, 1862, out of the consolidated fund, for the expense of fortifications. The sum expended for fortifications of land was £388,736; but the return states that purchases and land have been made involving further liabilities to the estimated amount of about £640,000. The expenditure on works was £702,203, but the bills for work done in June last under this head have not yet been received.

LIBEL IN IRELAND.—The case of Brabazon v. Potts, tried at Galway assizes, terminated on Saturday in a verdict for the defendant. It was an action for libel, brought by the plaintiff, a magistrate and landed proprietor in the county of Mayo, against the proprietor of *Saunders's News Letter*, the alleged libel consisting of remarks contained in a letter from a special correspondent who, writing on the state of the west of Ireland, commented on the conduct of plaintiff in evicting a number of tenants. The defence was substantially a justification of the libel. After a trial which lasted two days, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII AND NAPLES.—Interesting accounts have been received from Naples and Pompeii. "In a house in the immediate vicinity of the casino of Signor dell' Aquila," we are told, "a beautiful triclinium, with three richly-decorated walls, and three fine pictures, was discovered. The first of these pictures represents the building of Troy by Neptune and Apollo; the second, a drunken Hercules with numerous Cupids, who have disarmed him, and surrounded by several Fauns and Bacchanti; and in the third picture Vulcan shows Thetis the arms of Achilles, among them a shield, on which are represented the Zodiac, Apollo, and the 'Nine Muses.' The second picture, with the drunken Hercules, is said to be, as regards both drawing and colouring, one of the finest ancient frescoes yet known. Next to this triclinium is another chamber, the ground of the walls of which is black, with embellishments in the Egyptian style, and a number of small pictures. On the floor, at the entrance of this house, is the inscription, 'Salve lurco.' The next building is a tavern, with an inscription, and a painted elephant on the outer wall as a sign —the Elephant Inn. Opposite to this is a large place of amusement, with many paintings of a voluptuous character and interesting inscriptions, and where there have also been found numerous objects in gold, silver, bronze, and glass."

BARON MARTIN AND A JURY OPPOSED AS TO A PRISONER'S GUILT.—At the Lewes assizes, on Saturday, a young widow, named Elizabeth Sarah Hunnisett, was indicted for the murder of her child, two years old, named Thomas Edward Hunnisett. The prisoner had lived in the Tillhurst union, and left on the 5th of May, taking with her the child in question and a younger one, only three months old. She was seen to be wandering about in different places, and on the following day she was observed to be sitting close to a pond near Mayfield, with both her children, and apparently in a very low and melancholy state. Very soon afterwards the body of the deceased child was found in this pond; and on the prisoner being taken into custody she denied that the dead child was hers, and said she had sent the child to be taken care of by a person whom she named, but which statement was, of course, entirely false. The prisoner, when before the magistrate, told another story; and said that while she was engaged in washing the clothes of the younger child in the pond the deceased rolled in by accident, and she said that when she was first questioned she was afraid to tell the truth. The learned Judge summed up very favourably for the prisoner, and observed that there was nothing in the case to show that her story as to how the child met with its death was not the truth. The Jury, in about twenty minutes, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy. Mr. Baron Martin, addressing the wretched woman, who appeared to suffer the deepest anguish, and who was supported by one of the turnkeys, said that the Jury, who were the proper judges of the facts, had found her guilty, and he had nothing more to do but to pass upon her the sentence of the law; but he said, at the same time, he would take care that the recommendation to mercy was forwarded to the proper quarter. He then passed sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner was carried out of the dock shrieking and protesting her innocence.

WHAT KIND OF WOMEN ARE WANTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Miss Maria S. Rye sends to the *Times* the following extracts from a letter, interesting to intending emigrants, written from British Columbia by Col. Moody:—"In reply to the questions received from Miss ——, I am sorry to say the opening for educated women here is at present very slender. Household work is what is demanded. Our wives, the ladies of the colony, from the highest to the humblest, have to labour in the kitchen, the nursery, and the washhouse. Thanks to the clergy and their wives, teaching is provided for to the extent of the means of most people. I believe only two families in both the colonies have governesses to assist in the education of their children, and I do not think at present, if other ladies came out with that view, that they would find employment. In two or three years hence it will be different. As dressmakers, too, possibly a few might find employment. I think they would, but they must be skilled in sewing machines, or they would never be able to compete with other labour of that nature. You mention getting up 'fine linen!' That article is postponed to palmier days. Flannel shirts and downright hard washing of miscellaneous articles are in the present era. Washerwomen are the nuggets in our domestic economy. You would be justified in inducing any number to emigrate, and good nurses for young children also. 'Maids of all work' would be received with open arms, and cherished to their hearts content; a continuous stream might be started with perfect safety. Marriage after marriage would keep up the vacancies much faster than half-a-dozen of the most active societies at home could possibly keep filled up. Some other friends enclosed a slip from the *Times*, I think, mentioning that you contemplated extending your philanthropic labours to the above class, and we wrote begging them to interest you in forwarding two to us—namely, a nurse and washerwoman. If I remember right, we mentioned the wages of the first would be £50 per annum, and the second £40, with promise to increase if they were found worthy. Of course, no one in England could guarantee their worthiness—I mean no society could; therefore, it was necessary to guard ourselves. But a really deserving person need have no doubt of her wages rising up to her full value, because if we were reluctant (I assume such a case merely for the sake of argument) there are number who would gladly meet her demand up to £60 or £70 per annum. Farm girls, those accustomed to miscellaneous work about a farm, would be more valuable generally than town girls; but both would be welcome in the colony."

18TH DURHAM OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Corps beg to announce that a GRAND MILITARY REVIEW, SOIREE and BALL in aid of the Funds of the Corps, will be held in

LOW WASKERLEY PARK,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

(Kindly granted for the occasion by Thomas Watson, Esq.,) on SATURDAY, August 23rd, 1862.

The following Corps will be present:—
The — Durham or Bishop Auckland Corps.
— " Brancepeth "
20 " Stanhope "
17 " Wolsingham "
18 " Shotley Bridge and Consett.

The whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Trotter, and with the assistance of Adjutant Hearne, will be reviewed in Battalion during the course of the Afternoon; after which, will take up position in preparation for the

SHAM FIGHT,

a programme of which movements will be duly announced.

The Corps will assemble at Berryedge, to meet the other Corps, by Train at 1 30 p.m., and the whole, preceded by their respective Bands, will march from the Station, to the Park; viz. the Iron Works, Blackhill, Cutlers Hall and Shotley Bridge.

The Bands will be stationed at different parts of the Ground, discoursing, at intervals, their martial strains.

Tea to Commence at 4 o'Clock.

Tickets, including Admission to the Park in Large Marquee 1s; Small, 1s 6d.

Ball to commence at 8 o'clock, Tickets 1s each.

Admission to the Park, 6d each; Children under 12 years of age half-price.

Special Trains from Durham, Bishop Auckland, Crook, Towlaw, &c.

Tickets may be had of the Members of the Corps, and Messrs Butter, Siddell, Wilson, Jones, Brown, and Cuthbertson, at the Consett Iron Works; Richardson, Wood, Dickinson and Gibson, at the Tin Works; Brown and Waugh, Blackhill; Messrs Siddell and Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge; Brodie, Drapers; and Jno. Anderson, Commercial Inn, Berryedge; and also at the Office of this Paper.

No Dogs will be allowed to the Park.

An early Application for Tickets is requested.

Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY AUGUST 9, 1862.

Local and District News.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has accepted the invitation to a public dinner at Newcastle. The dinner will take place in October.

TEETOTALISM.—It will be seen that Mr. George Dodds, of Newcastle, gives a lecture at the Shotley Town Hall on Monday, the 18th, on Teetotalism. We are informed that discussion is invited. If we may judge from the spirit of opposition that now manifests itself in Shotley and Blackhill, Mr Dodds may expect to have some opponents.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE AT SOUTH MOOR.—On Saturday, a number of friends of the temperance movement attended at South Moor. Messrs Christie, Allen, Bell, of Shield-row, and Bellwood, of Annfield Plain, addressed the meeting. The latter speaker, who is quite a young advocate, turned his address more in the form of a lecture, in which he treated on the evil of what he called the drinking system. Mr Bellwood labours hard to convince his neighbours of the utility of abstinence, and from the able manner in which he has commenced his work there is little doubt of his becoming a successful speaker.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL BAZAAR, LEADGATE.—Great earnestness has been displayed by a number of friends to this undertaking, and it is gratifying to state that large bundles of articles are being received daily from various quarters. Nearly forty pounds worth of fancy and useful articles were received a few days ago from some distance. From the many rare as well as rich articles received, it is not too much to say that at the opening of the bazaar, it will form as large and rich a fancy fair as has ever been witnessed in this part of the country. Upwards of a hundred pounds worth of goods have already been received or promised. It is hoped that there may be found as ready purchasers as there has been contributors. The proceeds are to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt upon the chapel.

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE, CONSETT.—Wednesday being the monthly meeting day of this Board, an attempt was made to get up a meeting, but our local "Authority," like that of the Burial Board has great difficulty to draw two or three together at any time. On Wednesday three of this energetic committee met together; a fourth was sent for, but it is stated that they thought the business in hand had better be entrusted to two of them, for the two to report upon their deliberation next meeting day. The meeting accordingly closed as usual without transacting any business. [Some of our readers may not be aware that reporters are excluded from this *public* body, which prefers to sit with closed doors.]

LEADGATE CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, the Rev. Blythe Hurst preached a solemn discourse from the following words:—"Verily, verily, I say unto you the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." Although the rev. minister had preached twice in his own church that day, the sermon, which was nearly all extempore, took about an hour in delivery, and was listened to with deep attention to the end. The building was crowded in every part. At the close of the service there were three children presented for baptism, one had been brought a distance of eleven miles to be christened by the rev. gentleman, so much is he held in veneration. The choir, which is led by Mr Thompson, is very efficient for a country church and excelled themselves on this occasion.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, EBCHESTER.—The third anniversary of this institution was held on Saturday and Sunday last. The proceedings commenced at four o'clock on Saturday with a public tea meeting, when a numerous and respectable audience partook of that excellent beverage, kindly presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Huntley, Dixon, Richardson, Charlton, Cheesman, Wilson, H. Hunter, and J. M. Hunter. The quality of the tea was such as to reflect the greatest credit on the parties who provided it. After tea followed a public meeting, over which Mr J. Dent presided. Some very interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Bell; Messrs Oley, Smith, and Dr. Hooper. During the meeting several humourous remarks were made, which greatly enlivened it. Portions of Scripture, catechism, and poetry, were likewise recited by the children. On Sunday afternoon, a sacred drama, entitled Joseph and his brethren, was recited in a very creditable manner by eighteen of the school boys, and in the evening a thrilling sermon was preached by Mr Robinson, of Lanchester, to a numerous congregation, after which a prayer meeting brought the proceedings to a close.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT AT CONSETT AND BLACKHILL.—On Saturday night, Monday, and Tuesday, some disgraceful scenes were witnessed in these places. On Monday afternoon, a great number of fights took place; in one place there were eight couple of combatants. Towards night, it is stated that several persons got a "run over." A tradesman in Consett, who has about a hundred yards to go to his home, left his shop in company with a friend, and preceded there. Entering by the back door he closed it after him but did not fasten it. Shortly after he proceeded to partake of supper, but had scarcely got begun when a fellow made his appearance at his elbow, pretending to be very drunk. The gentleman told him he had made a mistake, and quietly proceeded to lead him back again. The obtruder went very quietly along the passage, but as soon as he thought he was near enough the door he became all at once perfectly sober, seized the tradesman by the collar of his coat, (the coat being buttoned at the throat) and attempted to drag him into the street, where there were three or four more ruffians waiting ready to kick or run over him. Fortunately, the button of the coat gave way and the fellow thus lost his hold. On recovering himself the tradesman slammed to the door, amidst the imprecations of the fellows. He fastened the door, and proceeded by another entrance to the front where he took notice of the party, and so is enabled to identify them should an occasion offer itself. It is said that several misguided men engaged themselves for a quart or two of beer, to resent any supposed affront upon any of their more cunning companions. On Tuesday night, there were some fearful *melees*, and rumour states that in one or two instances the knife was used. These affrays generally take place when there are fresh "importations" into the neighbourhood.

LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Government Inspector passed over this line on Wednesday. He was pleased to say, we understand, that he never travelled over a more complete or satisfactory piece of work. It is understood the line will be opened from Durham to Consett on the 1st. of September next. A meeting of the principal engineers and officers of the North Eastern Company was held at Consett on Tuesday, to consider the advisability of carrying the Lanchester Valley line through to Blackhill. Amongst the gentlemen assembled were the following:—T. E. Harrison, Esq., engineer in chief; Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Hart: Captain O'Brien, general manager; Messrs A. Christison, general passenger manager; J. Wilson, general goods manager; B. C. Lawton, contractor; J. G. Quelch, mineral manager; J. Bourne, engineer; R. Hodgson, engineer; E. Fletcher, locomotive superintendent; J. Eglinton, local passenger manager; R. Parling, local goods manager; A. Prosser, architect; R. Hopkin, of the Way and Works department; G. Bailey, contractor; and J. Hall, inspector. After going over the plan and consulting together, we understand it was decided to proceed with the extension forthwith.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The interest of those meetings continues unabated. On Wednesday evening last, a large and attentive audience gathered opposite the pump, to hear the advocates of temperance, when excellent addresses were delivered by Mr H. Carss, of Cutler's Hall; Mr T. Carrick, Consett; and Mr J. Edwards, of West Law. An amusing incident occurred during the meeting—an old gentleman, from Ebchester, who had got too much of the "cratur" came out of one of the inns to hear what was going on. After listening awhile he intimated to Mr Carss, who was speaking, that he was going home, "Not so," replied Mr Carss, "not until we have made you a teetotaler." Against this he protested. The idea tickled the old man, who went away, but returned just as Mr Carrick was concluding his address. Then he lost his equilibrium and fell into the water trough, almost convulsing the audience with laughter. Mr Carss humourously retorted, "Did I not tell thee we would make thee teetotal before thou went home?" "Nay," said the old man, "I aint signed." "You have done better than that, you have got into our beverage, wholesale," replied Mr Carss.

ACCIDENT TO A JUDGE'S LADY.—On Saturday afternoon last, as the Right Honourable Lady Mary Wilde, wife of the Honourable Baron Wilde, and daughter of the Earl of Radnor, was proceeding to Hamsterley House, in Mr. Surtees's travelling carriage and four, the tire of a wheel suddenly snapped on the bridge just below Hamsterley, and her ladyship and servants had to proceed to the Hall on foot. Fortunately, the day was fine, and a slight shock to the nerves was all the injury sustained.

THE ASSIZE SUNDAY IN NEWCASTLE.—On the rising of the Court on Saturday afternoon last, Her Majesty's judges of assize, the Hon. Baron Wilde and the Hon. Sir John Mellor, knight, proceeded to Hamsterley Hall, the seat of Robert Smith Surtees, Esquire, from whence they attended divine service at St. Nicholas Church, on Sunday morning, where there was an immense congregation assembled, both inside and outside the sacred edifice, to receive their lordships. The Rev. T. Brutton, curate of St. Nicholas, preached an excellent assize sermon. After church their lordships returned to Hamsterley, by way of Whickham and Gibside Hall, at which latter place they were met by the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wilde, Mr Surtees and a distinguished party from Hamsterley, who had attended Divine service at Gibside Chapel. The whole party then partook of luncheon at the Right Hon. W. Hutt's M.P., and spent the afternoon of a delightful day in surveying the beauties of Gibside. Their lordships returned to Newcastle at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

FORESTERS' ANNIVERSARY AT SHOTLEY.—The annual meeting of the "Pride of Derwent Court of Foresters, No. 835" was held at their court room, Mr Hewitt's, Miners' Arms Inn, Highgate, on Saturday. Last year the members met early and proceeded to Church in procession preceded by the Blaydon band; this year it was considered more appropriate to merely celebrate their 23rd anniversary by a dinner, which was served up in a style not to be surpassed. The spread was ample, and the viands "cooked to a turn," in fact the worthy host and hostess, Mr and Mrs Hewitt, cannot be too much praised for their catering. Upwards of 150 partook of dinner. After the cloth was drawn, Mr Pearson, of Consett, was called upon to preside, and Mr Smith acted as vice-chairman. Mr Eltringham read the report of the society, in which it was stated that the society's capital amounted to £414 16s 4d. The report ran as follows:—Income.—Cash in hand last half-year, £33 8s 5d; contributions, £83 6s 9d; materials, £3 17s 1d; fines, £1 16s 9d; initiations, £3 13s 9d; total, £126 2s 9d. Outlay—Sick, £46 2s 4d; funerals, £8 0s 0d; incidental expenses, £29 1s 3d; total, £83 4s 1d. Half-year ending July 8th, 1862—Income—Balance in hand, £42 18s 8d; contributions, £66 6s 9d; interest on money in hand, £7 5s 0d; fines, 15s 0d; initiations, £1 17s 0d; total, £122 2s 5d. Outlay—Sick, £41 8s 6d; funerals, £28 0s 0d; incidental expenses, £27 11s 7d; total, £97 0s 1d. The latter item includes sums of money paid over to other Lodges for members who have removed out of the district. The balance left is thus—£25 2s 4d; besides which there is money in bank, £99 14s 0d; and in property security, £290 0s 0d; making a total of £414 16s 4d. After this very satisfactory report had been read, the chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. Some excellent songs were sung. The health of an old and respected member, Mr Simpson, of Medomsley was drunk with hearty cheers. The officers of the lodge—chief ranger Robert Huddleston, sub-ranger John Hayworth, and secretary Geo. Eltringham, [the latter has held the office for fifteen years] and James Leadbitter, treasurer, were also drunk with due honours. The court consists of 133 members. Three candidates were duly initiated on the morning on the day. The meeting broke up about nine o'clock in the evening, highly gratified with the proceedings.

GOSFORTH PIT ON FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the inhabitants of Gosforth were thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, by a report that the pit was on fire. The evil intelligence spread rapidly and the North British and the Newcastle fire engines, arrived about half an hour after the occurrence. It appears that the day shift men had come out of the pit about two o'clock, and the night shift (numbering, men and boys together, nearly a hundred) had scarcely got at their work when it was discovered that the west or upcast shaft was on fire. Gosforth Colliery is the property of John Bowes and partners. Mr. Robert Russell is the viewer, and Mr. John Menham is the under-viewer. The pit has two shafts, and is about 180 fathoms deep. As soon as the fact became known that the shaft was impeded in its very important duty, steps were immediately taken to rescue the men. The east shaft had been undergoing repairs, and there were no cages at work in it, so that it was a work of time to get the men to bank. However, several loops were attached to the rope in the east shaft, and by the colliery engine working slowly, and the exercise of great caution, the miners were soon brought to bank in half-dozens at a time, where a large number of mothers, relatives, and spectators, were ready to welcome them on their safe arrival. It is supposed that the spear of the upcast shaft was ignited by some sparks from the furnace drift. The timber of the shaft is burnt, and the accident will probably lay the pit in for two or three weeks. The Newcastle fire engine found a plentiful supply of water in two large ponds adjoining the colliery, and a small fire-engine belonging to the colliery was amply provided with the water pumping from the pit. With such a supply, the fire was soon extinguished, without, we are happy to say, any loss of life.

ANNIVERSARY SOIREE OF THE UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

The Bowes Lodge of this order, Newcastle District, held their 14th anniversary at Crookgate, on Saturday last, by a public soiree. The lodge numbers 150 members, and the acting officers are Robert Lucock, J.G.; John Curry, D.M.; H. Dixon, Secretary. The balance sheet showed that the income during the past year had been £98 12s, and the expenditure £56 9s 6d, leaving a balance of £42 2s 6d in the hands of the treasurer, in addition to £200 invested in a bank. The soiree was this year held at Crookgate, in a large marquee procured from Beamish for the occasion. The day being extremely fine, numbers of people flocked from all parts, in addition to those gathered together in the course of the procession. The procession of this order is always attractive; on this occasion, deputations (in some cases very large ones), came from Annfield Plain, Colliery Dykes, Leadgate, &c., &c., the various lodges in the neighbourhood contributing their quota to swell the gathering. The procession, preceded by the Marley Hill Band (taught by Mr. T. S. Watson, of Newcastle), and under the leadership of Mr. Brabban, proceeded to all the above places, and after a ten miles parade, returned to Crookgate, where tea was provided, we are sorry to say, on a very limited scale. The committee would only guarantee the contractor for the provision of 200 teas, whereas at the first sitting 300 were supplied, and considerably more than that number had to wait till more water could be boiled. To add to their perplexity the committee at the last moment ascertained that the vocal performers, who had been engaged to give a concert, were not forthcoming. It appeared that Mr Ridley, of Newcastle, was extremely ill, and in his absence the others declined to come. The only alternative the committee had left them was to make another arrangement with the band and hold a ball, which was done, and in some measure atoned for the other disappointment. Mr J. Thompson, district master, was expected by the last coach from Newcastle, but he also disappointed the committee, who throughout experienced a most trying series of mishaps and disappointments. Had the committee of management made better arrangements for the soiree they might have by it realized several pounds; in the present case it is doubted that the affair will barely pay its own expenses. A number of the brethren who were in the procession had refreshments at Mr Turnbull's, Annfield Plain, before proceeding to Crookgate. We only hope that next year the committee may be more fortunate in their arrangements.

Police Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. Kearney, and J. Fawcett Esqrs.

DEFECTIVE SCALES.—*Chas Cook*, grocer, of Annfield Plain, was charged with having in his possession defective beam and scales for the sale of flour. On the 28th July, Inspector Thompson found the scales and beam in question an ounce against the purchasers. No other unjust weights were found, and it was considered that in this case it might be accident. The scales were returned, and the case dismissed.—*Wm. Lumley*, Annfield Plain, was also charged with the same offence. The scales in this case were three-quarters of an ounce against the purchaser. Mr Lumley is a butcher, and no previous case has been brought against him during his being in business, a period of fourteen years. This case was also dismissed; the wooden scales were ordered to be forfeited, the beam, chains, &c., were restored.—— *Shearer*, butcher, Iveston, was charged with having defective spring balance. The weighing machine was adjusted last May, but the spring balances are not to be relied upon. In this instance the machine is much against the purchaser, about 4 ounces in the stone. The defendant was fined 2s and forfeiture of the instrument and to pay expenses.

COMPLAINT BY A POLICEMAN DISMISSED.—*John Rowell* was charged with assaulting P.C. George Banks, at Holmside, on the 27th of July. It appeared that a fight was going on, and when the police interfered to disperse the crowd Rowell struck the police officer, who then felled the prisoner to the ground and summoned another constable to his assistance.—P.C. Christie corroborated the evidence of the other officer.—Rowell strongly questioned the police, and gave a lucid description of the affair, in which it was evident that it was in a great measure a made-up case.—Brown, Armstrong, Gare, and Dyson, the other four men, were called as witnesses for Rowell. After being duly cautioned, Brown said that they were all sitting upon a piece of wood, when the police came to them and said, "What the devil are you doing there at this time in the morning; you had better be off, or I'll make you." He repeated the latter words several times, and then P.C. Banks said, "You are a fighting man; come out, and I'll fight you." The police tried to shake his evidence, but without effect.—The Bench, after taking this case seriously into consideration, and taking the evidence *seriatim* could not see that the assault had been committed, and therefore dismissed the case.

[We have been compelled to hold over until next week the greater part of our report, owing to an unusual pressure upon both our space and time.—ED]

BREACH OF GAME LAWS.— — *Elliott* was charged with a breach of the game laws on grounds belonging to Mr Davison, in company with Mark Strong and another who had absconded. Elliott stated that they were taking a walk when a hare ran across the lonning, and the dog ran after it. They then jumped over the hedge to see the sport. The keeper was at the bottom of the field and caught them. It was without any intention of poaching. Defendant was fined 10s and 7s 6d costs.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES and M. KEARNEY, Esqrs.

A BATCH OF DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*Jas. Angus*, charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, was fined 5s. and costs.——*Alexander Anderson* was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Saturday night, in Mr. Scott's Sale Room. It appeared that the man had bought some articles at the sale (which Mr Scott was conducting) and when required to pay for them, raised a dispute, and ultimately would neither pay for the articles nor go away. He was therefore given into the custody of the police. The man admitted being very drunk, and was fined 5s. and costs.——*Henry Mooney*, (well known as a very disorderly and riotous person), was charged with three offences; first, with being drunk, and with two separate assaults upon P.C. Taylor, and P.C. Cummings. P.C. Clough stated that on Saturday night his attention was drawn to a fearful row in Brannigan's Public-house, Blackhill. On proceeding there, he found more than forty people in the house. Mooney made himself particular busy, and would fight the police, but Mr Brannigan interfered and prevented him. He made several attempts to strike the officer there, but ultimately went into the street and attacked P.C. Taylor and P.C. Cummings. In defence the man said he had been six months in an asylum, and when he got a drop of drink he had no control over himself.—P.C. Taylor gave a description of the man's behaviour. As the prisoner had been several times before the magistrates and was well known to the police, the Bench decided that he was convicted in the three affairs, that they would fine him for the assault upon Taylor in the sum of £5 5s, or two months' imprisonment; and for being drunk 5s and costs—in all amounting to upwards of £6. The money was paid.

ASSAULT.—*Jane Hughes* was charged with an assault upon Mary Elliott, on the 28th of June last. The case evidently arose out of jealousy, Hughes having married a young man, lately a sweetheart of a female companion of Elliott's. Witnesses were called on both sides, when it was shown a great deal of aggravating language had been used. The assault was admitted, but under great aggravation. The Bench fined Hughes in the sum of 6d, and 14s 6d costs. The magistrates advised them to keep apart, Mr Surtees remarking that the world was wide, and there was quite room enough for all to live at peace.

TRESPASS.—*Edmund John*, charged with trespass in a field, situate near Consett Hall, belonging to Mr Christopher, of Blackhill. As the case was not pressed, but only brought forward as a caution to others, a fine of 1s and 6d costs was inflicted.

A case between Ann Mews and Jacob Brown was compromised.

A BASTARDY CASE.—*Thomas Walton* was charged by Ann Mason with being the father of her bastard child. Walton has been paying the girl at the rate of 2s per week up to January last. The child being now near three years old, an order was granted of 2s 6d per week from the date of the application.

At the close of the business Terence Glancy made his appearance and addressed the Bench, asking advice how to proceed as he was bothered his life out by the unwarrantable interference of the police. On Sunday last they came three times to his door and thundered for admittance. He let them in, when they searched every room in the place, and went into the cellar and all. Taylor and "the Tin Mill Chap" (Cummings) came in the afternoon, and after looking all round, Taylor clapped his back to the fire and said, "where's your wife, Terry." She was up stairs, in bed, when off he set up to her. Terry thanked him for his impudence. When the officer came down, he said, "never mind, I will have thee before I'm done, yet." The magistrates on enquiry were assured that the police had great reason to suspect that drinking was allowed in the house during prohibited hours; they therefore could not say anything to him, except that if he was innocent of any offence, he need not be afraid when the police visited his house. It will be remembered that Taylor is one of the policemen who was fined for exceeding his duty towards Glancy some weeks ago.

STREET PARLIAMENT GOSSIP.

[BY OUR REPORTER.]

The most prominent article of news which comes within our sphere, is the failure of the Tin Mills. The circumstance occupies and is likely to occupy a considerable share of attention. I was not much out of the truth in my last when I surmised the extent of the liabilities. That there will be ultimately a considerable loss to the creditors is what many minds are prepared to expect and undergo. The one great mystery which prevails is the fact, how and by what ways and means such an extensive deficiency has been brought about. It is patent to all that there must have been a want of prudent foresight, and a judicious observance of economy or such an extent of liabilities with assets almost nil would not have occurred. Attention, however, is now called to the gentlemen to whose hands the works are committed for "weal or woe"—a little time will determine with what result. I hear it confidently asserted by some more knowing that I have any pretensions to be, that the works can be worked to a profit, and that there is a prospect of a successful issue as the result of the energy brought to bear upon them. To this the whole locality will say "God speed." Our parliament has taken sufficient cognizance of the private liabilities of the late managers, and received from its hands what I shall not endeavour to report. The construction put upon their conduct is not of such character as would raise the name of the *genus homo* to any very high pinnacle of fame. The past flits before my eyes—and memory brightens up visions of floating banners, lines of carriages and a gazing crowd, leading me to exclaim "*Sic transit gloria (!) mundi.*"

Speculation has been somewhat busily employed of late as to who shall occupy the vacant chair at our Magisterial Bench, and form a meet companion for the very excellent chairman of our petty sessions. I believe there are various aspirants to the honour. It is necessary in a district with such a teeming population, and in some parts at times a somewhat turbulent community, that there should be a resident magistrate of energy and determination, who would at all times be easily accessible. Public discrimination has partially pointed to the incumbent as a proper person to fill up the vacancy. I cannot, however, approve of such an appointment, and I am fully persuaded the majority of the public would agree with me in this. Personally I have no doubt it might be gratifying. Had the sacerdotal robe not rested upon his shoulders it would have been desirable enough, but I should not like to see the judicial and the ecclesiastical combined. The two elements clash, producing unpleasant results. I quite think the cure of souls in a populous district like ours will always afford sufficient scope for his spiritual vocation without the care of the other. The teachings of the brighter part would be obscured by the legal functions discharged by the other, for

> "when with the crook
> The sword is joined, it need scarce be told
> How ill the twain such combination brook."

Another aspirant, I hear, is to be found in one of the Shotley community, whose name I forbear to mention, thinking it must only be ridiculous burlesque on the part of our at some times hilarious parliament. That such an appointment would be extremely flattering to the vanity of the person pointed at is undoubtedly the case. Less honourable elevations than this raises the little mind far beyond the bounds of that prudence and propriety which mark the truly dignified character. I cannot, however, think that our Lord Lieutenant would honour the mortal clay of the aspirant to such an extent as to mould it into a magisterial brick. If I should be called upon to give an opinion, who might very properly be selected for such an honour and responsibility, I should shoot the arrow in the direction the other was lost, and in that vicinity hope again to replace the vacancy. In that direction is to be found, in the second generation, energy, discretion, and talent, which would form no inadequate success or to the late lamented occupier of the seat.

I presume you are pretty well up in the breach that has long existed between the police and the Bench at Shotley, simply because the magistracy thought fit to punish the police for doing that which was not their duty. In return they sought to punish the clerk by preventing him counting his fees by shillings, and chuckled, no doubt, over their success.

If I am not greatly mistaken in my information as it reaches me there is much need of police reform in our locality. It is no difficult matter to observe that policemen, like fresh meat, spoil by keeping, and if some (aye! perhaps even "the super,") were called upon to vegetate in another locality I don't think justice would at all suffer. I expect your columns will this week reveal how some are watched with the eye of an Argus, while others in the public line have applied to their doings the vision of the mole. It is time this was remedied, and the only effectual remedy will be for Col. White to transplant the obnoxious officers to some other part of the county over which he rules.

The recent fire at Bellingham calls for remark, and suggests the probability that such an event may take place here. It may somewhat surprise you when I say that for the calamity of fire no other locality embracing such an amount of property can be more entirely without the means of checking the devouring element. There is no fire engine nor any other appliance which can be substituted for it should fire break out in any part. I think it is the duty of all owners and occupiers—no less the interest of the various insurance offices through their agents—to take steps by which property may be more fully protected, in having the means at hand to check the progress of flames. I would recommend the various sanitary and other Boards to see if nothing can be done in this matter. We have had the results of their doings with water brought out in prominent relief in some favoured localities; perhaps, their 'prentice hands tried with the opposing element, might tend to allay some of that rancour which their proceedings have kindled. It is not the least important matter that requires taking into consideration, and if all the adjoining parishes in which are seated the greatest population, were to combine, a sufficient engine could be obtained and placed at the disposal of such, if it should unfortunately turn out to be wanted at any time. But the water! With an engine and no water, we should still be as helpless as ever. We have seen the inoperative character of the Water Company who obtained the Act. Had they gone energetically to work the district would ere this have had a sufficient supply to meet all emergencies. Whether the works will ever be attempted to be made or not is a problem that I cannot determine. One disaster succeeds another in such rapid succession that I think the district may be not inaptly compared to a kaleidoscope, every turn presenting some new aspect—first, sunshine, and then this succeeded by dark commercial clouds, and no common observer can safely predict what the next turn may bring forth.

The want of a News-room at Shotley you will agree with me, shows that we are much behind the age, and surely suggests that the schoolmaster must be *abroad*. I have always anticipated that when the Town Hall was completed, some part of that building would be thus applied. As yet, no movement has been made in such a direction. There is I think in the building, a room well adapted for a library or museum for local objects, as also another which would serve for the more common purpose of a news-room. Many localities and projects have doubtless become deficient, yet a trial might be made of this, and if the interests of the shareholders of the Town Hall could be enlisted, I think the result might turn out to be of a very favourable character. I would recommend Mr. Bell to try his hand on this project. He would be more serviceable in that capacity, I apprehend, than expending his mental energies over the directors of the Gas Company, as to whom the public are perfectly indifferent, and if successful, the result would be more appreciated. It might then be justly said that he had not "cast his pearls before swine." Let him and any fellow helper try to redeem the literary character of the village; the mere attempt would be worthy of praise.

Herr Selmo, I hear, is likely to visit the Town Hall and give the Indian rope feat entertainment. An application has also arrived for the Hall to be engaged for an entertainment in which a lady of tall dimensions, and who has recently exhibited, or may be at present exhibiting, at Shields, wishes to submit her exalted stature to the inspection of the Shotley public. I hear, also, that some gentlemen from the neighbourhood of Consett are at present on a continental tour, and will, ere they return, visit the celebrated Field of Waterloo. I understand they will be invited to give a public entertainment in the Theatre there. Should such be the case, and the party accede to the request, from the known loquacity of one of the travellers, a full and very varied description of the sights they have seen, and the incidents "by flood and field" which they have experienced, will no doubt call forth the plaudits of a grateful and delighted audience.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT BLACKHILL.

(From a Correspondent.)

"These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."

On Friday evening Blackhill was visited by the promoters of temperance, Mr H. Carss giving a lecture in front of Mr William Barkas's, grocer, &c., who kindly and promptly furnished the speaker with an excellent platform. Mr Carss had no sooner mounted the rostrum than Mr Armstrong, beer-house keeper, of Blackhill, made his appearance and commenced to harangue the people on the other side of the street, near the shop of Mr Graydon, the grocer. The scene was of an exciting character, the friends of temperance frequently applauding Mr Carss, which was duly returned with double pay by Mr Armstrong's supporters. A third party made their appearance, who received a share of attention.

A female with a music machine (or as they are popularly termed, organ grinders), accompanied by a girl with a tamborine, placed herself near the middle of the parties; and turned her machine double quick time. The girl, not being a whit behind, beat her instrument to the best of her ability, the three parties, presenting to the large crowd, temperance, music, and moderation in strong drink, for their acceptance. The police ordered the musicians to move, leaving Mr Carss and Mr. Armstrong to settle the matter as to their respective doctrines. Time soon decided between the orators, Mr Carss fairly talking his opponent down and securing both audiences, when he earnestly besought the people not to allow the publicans to throw dust in their eyes while they took their money out of their pockets.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at 2 o'clock.—The Speaker and several members of the House of Commons being in attendance, the Royal Commission was read at the table, after which the Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's most gracious speech as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that Her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. The civil war which has for some time been raging among the States of the North American Union has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the Continent, but Her Majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in that contest has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered. Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish Empire, and Her Majesty has instructed Her Ambassador at Constantinople to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in that Conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the Allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions. Her Majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have lately been employed in co-operating with those of the Emperor of China in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China from injury by the civil war which is laying waste portions of that vast empire. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed generally on the footing of the most favoured nations.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and Her Majesty thanks you for having made provision towards placing Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals in a permanent state of defence.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty commands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continues to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have attained. Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between Her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attracted this year to the United Kingdom, and Her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesies will strengthen the foundations of international friendship and goodwill. Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an act for carrying into effect the treaty which Her Majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade, and Her Majesty trusts the co-operation of the United States navy with her own may go far to extinguishing the desolating crime against which that treaty is directed. Her Majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education among the poorer classes of her subjects will tend to promote an object of great national importance. Her Majesty has given her willing assent to many measures of public utility which you have submitted to her during this session. The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired Her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly bearing and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her Majesty trusts that the act for enabling Boards of Guardians to provide additional means of relief, will mitigate that distress. The Act for rendering more easy the transfer of land, will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sales. The Act for the better regulation of parochial assessment will tend to a more equal distribution of local taxation, while the Act for the better administration of the Highways will, her Majesty trusts, improve the means of communication in many parts of the country. The Act for establishing an uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been felt and complained of as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom, and the act for amending the law relating to the poor, will extend to the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland better means of obtaining relief and medical attendance. The act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, Her Majesty trusts will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce.

In returning to your counties you will still have important duties to perform.

Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and direct them to the attainment of the objects of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The House met at 1·45.—The Ministerial Benches were unusually well attended. Lord Palmerston was present. The Speaker was summoned to the Lords, when, after the transaction of some formal business, the Royal Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor at 2·35 p.m.

After transacting some other business, the session of 1862 was brought to a close.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—The Great Eastern left New York at midnight, on the 26th ult.; arrived off the bar about 11 o'clock last night; in the Mersey at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings about 600 passengers, 6,500 tons cargo, and some specie—amount not yet ascertained.

Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Ewell were supposed to be at Louisa Court House, off Gordonsville, for the purpose of drawing off troops from M'Clellan.

General Sherman is in command and acting very stringently at Memphis.

The *Herald* savagely denounces the *Tribune* for asserting that the negroes can alone save the Republican Government.

Todd, of Ohio, has refused to call a special session of the Legislature, or to grant any State bounty to volunteers.

The *Herald* says the Confederate ram Arkansas is a great improvement over the Merrimac, and a sister vessel is nearly completed at Richmond.

It is said that Mr Seward threatens to resign if the President is forced to take up the abolition policy. It is also reported that Mr Seward will go to the Senate next session, and Governor Dix into the House of Representatives.

Washington was officially in mourning for ex-President Van Buren.

General Meagher addressed a meeting of Irishmen at New York on the evening of the 25th, the object being to obtain recruits for the Irish brigade.

There is little or no war news, but the health of the army of the Potomac is described as improving.

The Confederates have a large force, including 50,000 cavalry, near Nashville.

Upwards of 6000 bales of cotton burnt near Nashville.

About 100,000 dols. for volunteer bounty were raised in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Curtis, with 4000 men, crossed the Mississippi opposite Helena, on the 17th July.

(Telegraphic despatch to the *Times*, per City of New York.)

NEW YORK, July 26th.—For the last three days a general feeling of uneasiness has prevailed in all circles. The recruiting still languishes in New York and throughout the North, and the call for a draught is increasing in intensity.

Gen. Halleck's appointment to the command of the army is received with moderate satisfaction. Mr Seward is to remain in the cabinet.

The number of guerilla bands increases in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.

A plot has been discovered, in which some of the principal inhabitants of St. Louis are implicated, to seize that city on behalf of the Confederates. The Governor of Missouri has, in consequence, called out the State Militia, and forbidden the sale of arms.

General "Stonewall" Jackson threatens General Pope in the valley of the Surenandoah, and great movements are daily expected both at that quarter and before Richmond.

Vicksburg is still uncaptured. The Federal Commodore Farragut has left with his flotilla for New Orleans.

[ADVERTISMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A certain remedy for diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, jaundice, scrofula or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with so certain and speedy a remedy as Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so wonderfully on the constitution, and so purify the blood, that these diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, and contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly but surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Cha'ster, of a son.

At Blackhill, in Planting Row, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Lawson, of a son.

At Winlaton, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr John Chambers, tailor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Blackhill, in St. Mary's Chapel, on the 2nd inst., Mr Peter McKeterick to Jane Tait.

At Highgate, in the Baptist Chapel, Mr Isaiah Pratt to Ellen Hugens.

At Newcastle, in St. Andrew's Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Chester, Incumbent of South Shields, Mr J. D. Scott to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr J. J. Hodgson. In St. John's, on the 20th inst., Mr Thos. Lauderdale to Eleanor Ann, only daughter of Mr Robert Thompson, grocer, Newcastle.—In All Saints', on the 3rd inst., Mr Jos. Young to Miss Isabella Wilson.—Same day, Mr Robt. Ness to Miss Mary Simpson.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, on the 3rd inst., Emily Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr John Charlton, wine and spirit merchant.—In Pandon Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 3, Mary, daughter of Mr Nicholas Chilligan.—At Sandyford House, on the 4th inst., aged 76, Ralph Naters, Esq.—In Jesmond Villa, on the 2nd inst., after a long and tedious illness, in her 17th year, Miss Emilie Harrison.—In Newgate Street, on the 31st ult., aged 40, Mary, wife of Mr John Harrison.—In Tindal Street, on the 6th inst., aged 14, Ellen, only daughter of the late Mr George Gofton, of Doukin's Houses.—In Erick Street, on the 3rd inst., William Blackadder, son of Mr Geo. Yeoman.—In Percy Street, on the 5th inst., aged 84, Phoebe, widow of Mr George Brown.—In Percy Court, same day, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Mr Thomas Milling.—In Pleece Court, on the 6th inst., Annie, daughter of Mr Thos. Robinson.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the growers and the coast, but a good arrival from abroad; the great improvement in the weather caused buyers to act cautiously, but fine fresh south country being scarce, brought the full prices of this day week, while foreign had a fair sale, at a trifling reduction. Rye, beans, and peas firm at previous terms, and the last named scarce. Barley in good demand, at rather more money. Malt the turn dearer, with a good inquiry. Oats with a small arrival, were 1s to 2s higher. Flour unchanged, but demand limited. Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending August 2:—Wheat, 551 qrs, at 53s 10d; barley, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d; oats, 26 qrs, at 26s 4d; beans, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d; peas, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d. Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending August 5:—Coastwise—Wheat, 998 qrs; malt, 290 qrs; barley, 210 qrs; beans, 50 qrs; rye, 0 qrs; peas, 100 flour, 850 sacks and 0 barrels. Foreign—Wheat, 4,109 qrs; flour, — sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from a distance have been again on a liberal scale. Six head of cattle were from the North of Scotland, eight from Hamburgh, and nine from Yorkshire. The show of stock presented for sale here to day exhibits a decline of 142 beasts and 489 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of lambs was about a seasonable average, but both cattle and sheep were indifferent for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 851 head. The better qualities moved freely off at the commencement of the market, at full rates of currencies; but the weather being unfavourable for slaughtering, the middling and inferior sorts were excessively heavy, with a dull finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,840. The mutton trade was in a tolerably active state, and the finest description of wedders made about ½d per lb more money than on Tuesday last, with a fair clearance. Lambs met with a steady demand, and previous rates were fully supported. Pigs:—234 were shown. The pork trade ruled inactive yet nearly all changed owners.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 8s to 8s 6d; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d. Butter, 48s to 0s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; ditto, small, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; hams, large, 9s 6d to 10s; do., small, 10s to 10s 6d.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

	d.		s.	d.	
Hides, 95lb and upwards	4½	per lb, or	5	3	per stone.
——85lb to 94lb	4½	"	5	3	"
——75lb to 84lb	4½	"	4	2¾	"
——65lb to 74lb	3½	"	3	9¾	"
——56lb to 64lb	3	"	3	6	"
——55lb and under	3¼	"	3	11½	"
——Cows	3	"	3	6	"
——Bulls	2¾	"	3	4½	"
——Ill-flayed & damaged	2½ to 3½d		0	0	"
Calf, 17lb and upwards			0	4	per pound.
—— 9lb to 16lb, with heads			0	5¾	"
—— Under 9lb, with heads			0	5½	"
—— 8lb and above, without heads			0	5¾	"
—— Under 8lb, without heads			0	6	"
—— Ill flayed and damaged			0	4	"
Kips	0s 0d to		0	3½	
Horse Hides	5s 6d to		12	3	each.
Wool Skins	0s 0d to		0	0	"
—— Mules	2s 2d to		4	11	"
—— Scotch Pelts	9s 9d to		1	6	"
—— Foreign	0s 0d to		0	0	"
—— Hogs	0s 0d to		0	0	"
Pelts	1s 1d to		4	1	"
—— Foreign	0s 0d to		0	0	"
—— Cut	0s 0d to		1	6	"
Lambs	1s 7d to		5	8	"
Wool			0	0	per pound.
Tallow			4	4	per stone.

ROBERT STORY, BROKER,
HIGH FRIAR STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 12 in a Sealed Envelope.

THE New Book on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S." "F.R.A.S." "M.A." &c., in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.