The Consett uardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 45. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Found

TAKEN UP, at Broomshields, on the 6th day of May. One one-year old SHEEP. The owner can have it again on application to Mr EDWARD NICHOLSON, Broomshields, by giving description and paying expenses. If not claimed within seven days, it will be sold to pay expenses.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY night, March 15th, or early on Saturday morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the offices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS, And steal therefrom certain Monies, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. Richardson and Co.

This is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, not being the actual thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead on Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVITY in the BROOMS CHAPEL GROUNDS, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst.
Further particulars hereafter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPAS.

IT is in Contemplation to Hold a RURAL FETE within the SPA GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of August. Further Particulars will be duly announced.

CONSETT AND DURHAM COACH.

NOTICE.—On and after JUNE the 29TH, 1861, the COACH will Commence running TWICE-A-WEEK, from CONSETT to DURHAM, and BACK; leaving the former place at Half-past Seven a.m. for Durham, and returning at Half-past Three o'Clock p.m.
FARES REASONABLE.

THOS. ROBSON, CONSETT and NEWCASTLE CARRIER.—Furniture Removed with Spring Waggons, and General Cartage Work done.
WHOLESALE SALT and POTATO MERCHANT.
T. ROBSON,
RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

INGO PIC-NIC!!

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL PIC-NIC, under the auspices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE DRUM AND FIFE BAND, will take place JULY 24, 1861. Parties desirous of going must make application on or before July 20, 1861, to
JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
Shotley Bridge. WM. SIDDLE.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Hart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

WATCH CLUB.

A CLUB for supplying Gold and Silver Watches of the best Manufacture is about being established at Berry Edge.
Further Particulars, Rules, &c., may be had on application at No. 220, Front Row.
GEORGE SMITH, Agent.

CROOK HALL SCHOOL.
JONATHAN H. WYLIE, MASTER.
Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., Geography, History, English, Latin, French.
Terms, from 6d. per Week upwards. First and Second Class Reading Books found.
Crook Hall, 15th May, 1861.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPAS.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS is to Assemble for Drill every THURSDAY EVENING, until further Notice, at Half-past Seven p.m., in the SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.
The BAND of the Volunteer Rifle Corps will play during Drill.
Tickets for Ladies and Gentlemen to the Pump Room, Fourpence Each; for the Working Classes to the Grounds Only, Twopence Each; Children under Ten Years of Age, Half price to both Classes.

Business Addresses.

J. SIDDLE,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., &c.,
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c., on Reasonable Terms.
GLASS CUT TO ORDER.

HAVE YOU HAD A TURKISH BATH? If not, we would advise you to visit the TOW LAW LITERARY and SOCIAL INSTITUTION, where you can obtain one for Fourpence-halfpenny.

MELVIN'S
PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE.
WILLIAM CLOSE,
EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has made arrangements for a large supply of this excellent Ale, well matured with age. One trial sufficient.

READ THIS! A FACT!!

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. are Selling Groceries and Provisions fully Ten per Cent. below any House within fourteen miles of Berryedge, and UNDER NEWCASTLE PRICES. The Thousands who have favoured us with their Orders, can vouch for the truth of our statement; we therefore recommend those who have not given us a call to do so at once.
OBSERVE!!
I. KEENLEYSIDE & CO.'S NEW SHOP,
VICTORIA STREET, BERRY EDGE.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

SO they are Ma'am. But you may effect a saving of 2s in the pound by purchasing your Groceries and Provisions at
WILLIAM LISLE'S ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
He is now selling
TEAS—Good Strong Congou, at 4s per lb, usually sold at 4s 4d. Best do., very fine flavoured, 4s 8d. Highly recommended.
COFFEES—From 1s to 1s 6d per lb.
Sugar, Soap, Currants, Raisins, and every article in connection with the trade equally cheap and good. Always on hand a stock of the very finest Flour, &c.
Observe the Shop nearest the Site of the New Market.

THOMAS FOREMAN,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
BLACKHILL,
(MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION),
BEGS to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Farmers of Blackhill and the surrounding Neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business in the various branches of his Profession.
T. F. whilst soliciting their patronage, would state, that in addition to his being a duly-qualified Practitioner, he has seen First-rate Practice in various Counties in England; and ventures to assure them, that whilst ever adhering to the steady and prompt discharge of his duties, it shall always be his aim to merit and retain the confidence of all who honour him with their support.
Blackhill, June, 1861.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

Business Addresses.

BRODIE & SON

RESPECTFULLY intimate that their Buyers have visited the Various Markets and have secured at unprecedentedly Low Prices, an immense Variety of NEW GOODS suited to the present and approaching Seasons.
Every Department of the Trade will be found well assorted and replete with the most Fashionable Display of Goods ever shown in this Neighbourhood.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing all the New Materials for Dresses, consisting of:—
THE NEW CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED FABRIC.
NEW CHECKS.
NEW STRIPES.
NEW CHERE MOHAIRS.
NEW REPS.
NEW MUSLINS.
NEW SHADES IN LLAMA.
NEW BEGES.
NEW JASPER DROQUETS, a decided novelty.
NEW PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED REAL MOHAIRS.

BRODIE & SON have their usual Supply of NEW GLOVES of every description, including FRENCH KIDS of the best make.

BRODIE & SON can supply HOSIERY of every description at remarkably Low Prices.

BRODIE & SON'S FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, and STUFF DEPARTMENT. An Immense Assortment, with great Variety.

BRODIE & SON'S HABERDASHERY and TRIMMING DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything that is chaste in style and beautiful in quality.

BRODIE & SON have received an Extensive Assortment of all the new Colors in French and Coventry Ribbons, which elicit the admiration of every beholder.

BRODIE & SON'S SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT has been re-furnished from the Leading Houses in the Trade, and includes everything new in
FRENCH WOVE CASHMERE,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
LLAMA TISSUE,
BAREGE,
PAISLEY WOVE,
CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED
BROCHE AND STRIPED SHAWLS,
THE ZOUAVE JACKETS AND NEW SLEEVED
MANTLES IN EVERY STYLE & COLOR.

BRODIE & SON'S Heavy Goods Department includes,
LINEN AND COTTON TICKS.
LANCASHIRE AND WELSH FLANNELS.
BED AND TABLE LINENS.
COTTON SHEETS AND SHEETINGS.
CLOTH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.
WHITE AND UNBLEACHED CALICO,
AT THE OLD PRICES.

BRODIE & SON have received from Yorkshire, Scotland, and the West of England an endless variety of
FANCY DOESKINS and TWEEDS for Suits.
A beautiful Stock of
FANCY VESTINGS, BROAD and NARROW
BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing—
NEW FRENCH SILK HATS.
BLACK CLOTH and LIGHT TWEED CAPS.
NEW SILK SCARFS, TIES, and
HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, &c.

BRODIE'S
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
BERRY EDGE.

N. BROWN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

JACKSON'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
TRAFALGAR STREET,
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET,)
CONSETT.

PRINTING.
POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND DRYSALTER.
JOHN MOORE,
(Late with Mr. EDWIN WEBSTER, Newcastle)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has commenced Business as above, with a Choice Selection of Genuine Drugs, and a general assortment of Genuine Articles of Domestic Requirements; and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience he has had in Dispensing, with a complete knowledge of the Drug Trade, to merit a share of Public Patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately Prepared.
Veterinary Medicines prepared with Genuine Drugs.
Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY.
FRESH LEECHES.

Business Addresses.

J. R. ROBSON

Having Purchased the STOCK and BUSINESS of Mr. JOHN McKANE, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor, Front-street, Blackhill, purposes RE-OPENING the SHOP on
SATURDAY, JUNE 22,
With an entire NEW STOCK.

IN addition to the WOOLLEN, DRAPERY, and TAILORING, the LINEN DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY is to be added, and the Public may depend upon having a Large Stock of First-class Drapery Goods, Straw Bonnets and Millinery exhibited to them.
N.B.—The principles upon which the Business will be conducted are, that the Goods be Sold for READY MONEY, at the Price marked upon them in Plain Figures, from which NO ABATEMENT can be made.
An Efficient Staff of Assistants will be in Attendance.
The BONNET DEPARTMENT will be Managed by a Lady of First-class Ability and Experience.
Mr. HENRY USHER has been re-engaged to Manage the Woollen Cloth and Tailoring Department, which Department will be considerably Extended.
OBSERVE!
JOHN R. ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
SUCCESSOR TO
MR. JOHN McKANE.

F. SNAITH AND CO.,
SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITTANIA METAL GOODS, CUTLERY, STOVE GRATES, &c.
FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, &c. BRUSHES, MOPS, &c.
COCOA MATS AND MATTING, WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS, TACKS, &c.
HAY RAKES 12s. DOZ., SCYTHES, SCYTHE SHEATHS, STRICKLES, CAST STEEL,
HAY AND DIGGING FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c.
AT
M. COLLINSON'S,
MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE BONNET ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.
M. C. respectfully announces that she has just received an Extensive Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., for the approaching Season, which she can confidently recommend as to Price and Quality.
The Newest Styles in JACKETS, TURBANS, &c., in every variety of Colour and Material extremely Cheap.

WHAT'S THE ORDER OF THE DAY?

THE Life-given influence of Stewart's Tea.—What's the Duty of the Day? To take a Packet Home.—What's the Privilege of the Day? To Present it to your Friend. Lest the Hurry of Business or the Excitement of Pleasure should cause you to forget, GO DIRECT TO
33, GRAINGER STREET, OR 27, SANDHILL,
And Order your Parcel to meet you at the Train.

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JAMES O. STURGEON'S Noted Shop for the Cheapest Bride's Cakes, Funeral Cakes, and Confectionery in the North of England. N.B.—Try J. O. STURGEON'S ROYAL PERSIAN SHERBET. This delightful and Refreshing Beverage is prepared from the Pure and Peculiar Kali of the East, combined with the delicious Flavour of the Orange, Lemon, Rose, and various other Costly Exotics of India and the sunny clime of Italy. Sold Wholesale, in One Pound Bottles, at
44, CLAYTON STREET. MANUFACTORY—10 and 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JUST RETURNED FROM MANCHESTER AND THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.
WM. PATTISON,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE,
BEGS to inform his numerous Customers and Friends that he is now Showing the following NEW GOODS:—
500 HANDSOME NEW LADIES' DRESSES, IN ROBES AND FANCY DRESSES.
In all the New Colours, commencing at 3s 6d the Robe.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PRINTS,
All New Patterns and Colours, as low as 2½d per yard and upwards.
SPLENDID NEW MANTLES, Neatly Trimmed.
A Magnificent Lot of SILKS, in all Shades of Colour, very Cheap.
A New Lot of PRINTED MUSLINS for Ladies' Dresses, astonishingly Cheap.
NEW BONNET RIBBONS in all the New Styles.
BONNETS! BONNETS!!
A New Lot of very Pretty LADIES' BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FRONTS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, HAIR NETS, HEAD DRESSES, SCARFS, GLOVES, STAYS, READY MADE SKIRTS, &c., &c.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, COLLARS, MEN'S and BOYS' CAPS, &c., &c.
An Early Call is requested, as all will be delighted to inspect these Beautiful New Goods.
OBSERVE!
W. PATTISON, LONDON HOUSE,
BERRY EDGE.

THE Richest and most Fashionable FLOUNCED ROBES and FANCY DRESSES are now shown at
THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, has now on hand the Newest, Largest, and Cheapest Lot of PRINTS ever shown in this District. Light Prints at 4½d, worth 6d. A splendid Lot of Light CAMBRIC DO. for the Season.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

THOMAS POTTS' SHOW ROOM is now complete with all the Novelties for the Season in BONNETS and MILLINERY.
LADIES' KID BOOTS, at 3s. 9d., worth 5s. 9d.

IF you want Good and Cheap READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all kinds, they are to be found at
THOMAS POTTS'
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

FOR the newest Styles in Long and Square PAISLEY and CASHMERE SHAWLS, also, Ladies' JACKETS and MANTLES, Children's Do. Do., go to
THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

6-4 COBOURGS and FANCY LUSTRES,
from 4½d., worth 7d., at
THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

JOSEPH HOWARD,
REGISTER AND COMMISSION OFFICE, CONSETT.
LAND, HOUSE & GENERAL ACCOUNTANT,
COMMISSION AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. Insurances Effected.
Undeniable References given if required.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF £1,240 FROM A "MILNER'S SAFE," AT THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE TIN AND IRON WORKS, NEWCASTLE.
THE ONLY SAFES THAT SHOULD EVER BE TRUSTED with the Custody of Valuable Property against Burglars, are "GEO. PRICE'S TREBLE PATENT," with Case-hardened Drill-Proof Doors, and Unpickable Gunpowder Proof Locks. Neither Burglars nor Cracksmen will ever attempt these. Price Lists and Testimonials Post Free.
George Price, Cleveland Safe and Lock Works, Wolverhampton.

FINE TURNIP SEEDS,
Procured direct from the Growers,
Tested and Approved by the Leading Agriculturists in the Neighbourhood.
APPLY TO
GEORGE HOBSON,
HARPERLY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.

NEW
FIELD TURNIP SEEDS,
AT
ROBERT SURTEES,
GROCER AND SEEDSMAN,
CONSETT.

PURPLE TOP SWEED.	BORDER IMPERIAL.
GIBB'S PURPLE TOP DO.	YELLOW BULLOCK.
GREEN TOP DO.	DALE'S HYBRED.
SKIRVING DO.	GREEN TOP GLOBE.
WHITE GLOBE.	RED GLOBE.

ALSO,
A Stock of all kinds of Garden Seeds on Hand.

J. LESLIE,
DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c.,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
AN Extensive Assortment of the Newest Styles of ROOM-PAPERS.
PLAIN and GILT MOULDINGS for Picture Frames; also, COMPOSITION PICTURE FRAMES in Great Variety.
OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., supplied at the lowest Remunerative Prices.
CROWN, SHEET, and PLATE GLASS; TILES, SLATES, and PROPAGATING GLASSES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.
"POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.
To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.
WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

J. W. TATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, &c.,
7, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRIDE AND FUNERAL CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
N.B.—Tea, Coffee, and Chops at any Hour.
HOT DINNERS EVERY DAY, FROM 12 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
WELL AIRED BEDS.

A CARD.
JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

NOTICE.
THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is
WILSON BROTHERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MELVIN'S
PECULIAR SCOTCH ALES.
C. K. REID, AGENT,
NEWCASTLE.

PATTINSON AND THOMAS,
JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS,
CARTWRIGHTS AND UNDERTAKERS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business in Premises situate in
HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL,
and hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Punctuality and Moderate Charges may be strictly relied upon.

THOMAS BROWN,
BAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c.,
BLACKHILL,
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind Patronage which they have bestowed upon him since his commencement in Business, and to assure them that it will be his constant study to deserve a continuance of their kind favours.
PIC-NICS, PUBLIC TEA MEETINGS and SOIREES furnished with every necessary, at so much per head, taking the trouble and responsibility of such gatherings upon himself.
He has always on hand a good article in TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CURRANTS, and FLOUR, at a low price, for ready money only.
A respectable SHOP TO LET, suitable either for a Butcher, Tailor, Bookseller, News Agent, or any one wanting a Sale Shop. For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Brown, as above.

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF VERMIN.
HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin! Mice cannot resist it!! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 50 Rats!!! Sold in Packets at 3d, 6d, and 1s each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by post, if postage stamps are sent to HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, (E.)
A Penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat will kill hundreds of Mice and Sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering the Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s. Agents wanted. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

REDUCTION OF TEN POUNDS PER TON
IN THE PRICE OF
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
On and after the 1st of April, 1860.
IMPORTANT to every man who keeps a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
Barrels containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., with measure, 40s each.
Case containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., in packets, 45s each.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.
Nutritive Value £15
Condimental Value 125
Total .... £110 per Ton.
Showing a profit of £100 per Ton, through the use of this invaluable compound, adapted for the seasoning of all kinds of food for animals.

Sole Agent for Consett,
THOMAS CARRICK,
Grocer and Provision Merchant, Middle Street, Consett.
Always on hand—a large Stock of Bran, Sharps, Boxings, Maslin, and Davison's Fines, at very low Prices.
Cumberland Butter (Fresh and Salt) every week.
☞ Home fed and American Bacon, Wholesale and Retail.
Also Sole Agents for Consett of the Celebrated Patent Wool Manure.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
PAPER HANGINGS.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

M. SENIOR,
BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER,
(LATE OF THE HALF MOON INN, DURHAM,)
WINES, SPIRITS, DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED PORTER, BURTON and SCOTCH ALES, &c., of the finest quality.
Good Stabling.—Well Aired Beds. Moderate Charges.

CHEAP TRIPS.
TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS
MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY
MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO.,
23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags
23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BLACK HORSE INN.
E. W. FEATENBY respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered upon the Premises lately occupied by Mr Peacock, known by the sign of the Black Horse Inn, Front-street, Consett, where he hopes, by attention to their wants, to merit a share of their patronage.
Prime Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter, London and Dublin Stout, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.
DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, based on Government Security. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.
Also, by the same Author,
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.
I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.
I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN
DENTISTRY,
FOR WHICH
MESSRS. PARKER
HAVE OBTAINED
HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., 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.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.
One of the firm attends
SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Tuesday, July 9th, 23rd, at 81, New Elvet.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's 2, Paradise-terrace, July 2nd, 16th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, July 3rd, 17th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, July 2nd, at Mr Straffords, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Allie's, Tailor, High-street, July 1st, 15th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 8, 22.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, July 4th, at the Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK—Every alternate Saturday, July 6th, 20th, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp!

Education.

EDUCATION.
GAINFORD ACADEMY, near DARLINGTON, Conducted by Mr BOWMAN, assisted by Eight Masters. A Prospectus may be obtained at the *Guardian* Office, or by Post from the Principal.

GAINFORD ACADEMY, NEAR DARLINGTON.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861. A punctual attendance is specially desired.

To be Let.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP lately occupied by A. APPLEBY, Confectioner, Front Street, Shotley Bridge, and may be entered upon immediately.—For particulars apply to Mr HESLOP, Builder.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a SHOP, lately in the occupation of a Butcher. Further Particulars may be known on application at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, with every Convenience, situate in Raglan Street, near Middle Street. Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of this Paper.

TO LET, and may be entered upon at August [illegible] occupation of the Rev. W. Lander.—[illegible] be known on application to E. WESTGARTH, Builder, &c., Shotley Bridge.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Benfieldside. Further particulars may be known on application to JOSEPH STEPHENSON, Benfieldside, adjoining the said premises.

TO MASONS OR QUARRYMEN.
TO LET, the WORKING of TWO STONE QUARRIES, one situated at Redwell Hills, near Leadgate, and the other in Benfieldside Lane, near Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Private Contract.

TO SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, several COTTAGES and other HOUSES. Any person having £100 at their command, may realize 20 per cent. per annum, by applying to JOSEPH HOWARD, Register and Commission Office, Front Street, Consett.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, by Private Contract, FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, situated in DELVES LANE, near the Railway Station, Consett.
For particulars apply to Mr W. SHEPHERD, Saw Mill, Delves Lane, Consett; or to Mr JOS. HOWARD, Agent.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, situate in a pleasant and airy situation on the Durham Road, near Blackhill.
For further particulars apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Consett.

LAND FOR BUILDING SITES.
TO BE SOLD, BLACKFINE ESTATE, containing upwards of Forty Acres. To be Sold in Small or Large Lots as may be agreed upon.
Also, One Acre of Desirable BUILDING GROUND, on the Consett Estate, adjoining the Road leading to the Tin Work's Colliery.
Five Acres of most Eligible BUILDING GROUND, along Benfieldside-lane, to be Sold, for Superior Dwelling Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards.
For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT WHITFIELD, Consett (Berryedge).

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON, Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.
July 3rd, 1861.

Business Address.

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

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the *Newcastle Guardian* Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.
Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.
The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Waudby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.
The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.
The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly nourished Infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

MIDSUMMER QUARTER SESSIONS.

DURHAM.

These sessions were commenced on Monday at the Court House, Durham, before W. S. Grey, Esq., and a numerous bench of magistrates. The Grand Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. Forster, Durham, *foreman*; J. W Barnes, W. E. Dennison, J. T. Duncan, G. Kyle, C. Nesbitt, Durham; T. Adamson, T. Anderson, G. Clark, W. Dawson, M. Forster, T. Moore, Bishopwearmouth; R. Brack, Shincliffe; G. J. Brown, S. Forster, W. Hall, Hartlepool; J. W. Day, Newton Hall; W. Forster, Darlington; J. Furness, Coxhoe; T. Hackworth, R. T. Hall, Stockton.

TRIALS OF PRISONERS.

SARAH SWIFT (50), widow, was indicted for stealing £30, the property of Peter Clark, at Washington, on the 2nd of May last. Mr. Laycock prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor is a pitman, residing at Washington; and the prisoner acted as his housekeeper. On the afternoon of the 1st May, the prosecutor went to work, leaving in one of his drawers a little box containing £30 18s 1d. On his return about twenty minutes past two o'clock next morning, he found the prisoner in bed, and seeing the house in an uproar, he asked what was the matter. She stated that two men had broken in, carried off the money, and "beaten her head off." This story was a fabrication, and the jury finding her *guilty*, she was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

A MARINE STORE DEALER IN TROUBLE.—THOMAS CARTY (31), labourer, was charged with stealing nine stones weight of brass, the property of Thomas Archer and another, at Dunston, on the 13th November last. Mr. Fowler prosecuted; Mr. Davison defended the prisoner. The prosecutors are engineers at Dunston, and the prisoner is a marine-store dealer in Sandgate, Newcastle. On the morning named, the prosecutors' workshop was broken open, and, amongst other things, a number of brass articles were stolen. Information was given to the police, and P.C. Cook visited the shop of the prisoner, showed him drawings of some of the missing articles, and asked him if he had bought any brass of that description, to which the prisoner replied in the negative. It was shown, however, that the prisoner went afterwards to Mr. Brewis, wholesale dealer, and sold a quantity of brass, amongst which was a large part of that stolen. Having found the brass, the police again visited the shop, when it was found that the prisoner had absconded, and he was ultimately apprehended at Edinburgh. *Guilty*: Eight months' hard labour.

A BAILIFF'S FOLLOWER IN DIFFICULTIES.—JOHN ELLIS (42), was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, 2s. 7½d, the moneys of James Edward Hills, with intent to defraud, at South Shields, on the 4th June last. Mr. Fowler prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. On the day named, the prisoner went to the house of the prosecutor, who is a publican in South Shields, and told the landlady that he had got a job from Mr. Chambers, County Court bailiff, to enter a house in Baker-street, and if she would let him have a glass of ale he would pay her when he received his wages. In a short time he came again, and on the same pretence he got another glass of ale. In the course of the afternoon he came a third time, and said he had been sent by Mr. Chambers to ask Mrs. Hills for the loan of 2s. 7½d., as he was short of change, and he would repay it in a few minutes. In consequence of that representation, Mrs. Hills gave him the sum he asked for; but she afterwards found out that the prisoner had not been employed by Mr. Chambers, as he had stated, and as he did not return the money, she acquainted the police with the facts, and he was taken into custody on the 5th ult., at Sunderland. The prisoner pleaded that he borrowed the money for himself, but the jury found him *guilty*, and he was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

HENRY DOYLE (35) and MARY SMITH (30) were charged with stealing wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Bolam, at Billingham, on the 28th of April. The prosecutor is parish-clerk at Billingham. The jury found the male prisoner *guilty*, and the female was acquitted. Doyle, against whom six previous convictions were shown, was sent to prison for six months.—JOHN LANCASTER (20), sailor, was indicted for stealing at Stranton, on the 21st April, one reefing jacket, one pair of boots, a quadrant, and a gun, the property of George Richardson. *Guilty*. A previous conviction was proved against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—ISABELLA KER (14) was charged with stealing a bonnet, the property of Elizabeth Elliott, at Durham, on the 17th June. Miss Elliott is a milliner, and the prisoner visited her shop under the pretence of making a purchase, when she stole the bonnet in question. *Guilty*: three months imprisonment.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE AT SPENNYMOOR.—PATRICK M'INTEE (22), puddler, was charged with having, on the 10th of April, 1860, assaulted P.C. Robert Raine and P.C. Ralph Booth, in the execution of their duty. On the 18th of April, 1859, the police were sent to clear the house of Christopher Todd. The prisoner was in the passage, and without any provocation being given he knocked off Booth's hat. With some difficulty the officers got the men into the street, when the crowd began to pelt them with stones. The policeman, being alarmed at the overwhelming force brought against them, sought to obtain refuge in the house of a person named Blakey. Both succeeded in obtaining refuge, but Raine was knocked down and very seriously ill-treated. The prisoner was one of Raine's principal assailants, and took away his staff and inflicted several severe blows upon him. Several other men, who were participators in the same outrage, were apprehended at the time, and afterwards tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but the prisoner absconded, and nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when he was apprehended at Consett. *Guilty*: four months imprisonment.

JOHN MARROU (22), puddler, and THOMAS WALLACE (20), labourer, were charged with stealing a drake, a duck, and a chicken, the property of William Colpitts, at Stockton-on-Tees, on the 9th of May. *Guilty*. Two months' imprisonment.—JOHN ATKINSON (22), painter, was charged with having stolen a silver watch from the person of Thomas Hutchinson, at Stockton, on the 1st of May last. *Guilty*. Eight months' imprisonment.—ELIZABETH BOYLE was charged with having obtained by false pretence from William Elsdon, one stone weight of flour, at South Shields, on the 2nd of February. *Not guilty*. The prisoner was also tried and acquitted on a charge of having, by false pretences, obtained two pairs of boots from Alice Moffoot and John Snowdon, on the 2nd of February.—MATTHEW SPOORS (27), pitman, was charged with having stolen a watch and cigar case from Thomas Affleck, at Durham, on the 16th of June last. *Not guilty*.—MARY SIMPSON was charged with having received a quantity of rivets at Hartlepool, on the 12th of April, well knowing them to have been stolen. *Not guilty*.—SAMUEL JESSOP (20), sailor, was charged with stealing two reefing jackets and other articles, the property of Augustine Kelly, at Sunderland, on the 22nd of June. *Guilty* of having received the goods knowing them to have been stolen. Two months' imprisonment.

PLEADED GUILTY.—CATHERINE RILEY (36), to stealing a pair of trousers, the property of William Gainford, at Durham, on the 24th of April last. Eight calendar months' imprisonment.—WILLIAM ABLE (21), to stealing, in the dwelling-house of Sarah and Ann Petch, the sum of £12 10s., and a pair of boots, the property of George Mead, on the 27th of May last, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—ELLEN SCOTT, *alias* Nicholson, to having stolen a shawl, at Gateshead, the property of Hannah Moffatt. Mr. Stapylton, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said she had been convicted of felony no less than seven times, and had in addition been four times summarily convicted before the magistrates. She would, therefore, be sentenced to penal servitude for four years. The prisoner, on receiving the sentence, broke out into a torrent of vituperation, and threw something at the chairman's head. The chairman smiled as he avoided the missile, and the prisoner was removed by an attendant turnkey.

THE WATCH ROBBERY ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—JOHN PHILLIPS (44), and THOS. PHILLIPS (20), shoemakers, were charged with stealing one gold watch, the property of the North Eastern Railway Company, at Northallerton, on the 25th of Jan. last. The latter prisoner was further indicted for stealing two silver watches, at the same place, on the 29th of March. Mr Fowler prosecuted; Mr Davison defended the prisoners. In March last, Mr Windells, a jeweller, living at Stockton, had entrusted to him for repairs two silver watches. He sent them to a house in Coventry, from whence they were despatched to Mr Wendell's on the 29th (Good Friday). The only person there was a clerk in the Telegraph Office. He took the parcels, and compared them with the invoices, found them correct, and put them in the booking-office. The younger prisoner was porter at the station, and, with other porters, had access to the office. Next morning, the parcels were given to the guard to go on their journey, with the exception of one—this was the watch parcel, and it did not arrive at its destination. On the 21st of May, the elder prisoner, who resides at Great Stainton, went to Mr Windell's shop, purchased a silver watch, and in part payment gave the case of another silver watch. The prisoner then pulled out a gold watch, and said to Mr Windells, "What do you think of that?" "Well," said Mr Windells, "I think it is one of some that ought to have been delivered to me by the North Eastern Railway Company, in March last, and I never got it." The prisoner said his son had bought the watch of a farmer at Northallerton. Mr Windells afterwards examined the silver case, and found it was one of those which ought to have arrived on the 29th of March. A police officer and Mr Windells went to the elder prisoner's house. They did not find the father at home, but ascertained that the younger prisoner had become a police officer at Coxhoe. They then went to a station called Carlton, where, in a desk, Mr Windells saw what turned out to be the incomplete works of one of the watches which he had sent to Coventry. The works had been given to the station master by the prisoner. At Coxhoe the younger prisoner was in the police-station, where a sergeant, named Newbolt, was wearing the entire silver watch which had been sent to Coventry, he having got it in exchange for one that the younger prisoner was then wearing. The younger prisoner was taken into custody, and the father was afterwards apprehended at Great Stainton. The jury found the younger prisoner *guilty*, and acquitted the elder. Sentence deferred. The courts adjourned, at six o'clock, to Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

THOMAS PHILIPS, found guilty yesterday of stealing watches, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

PLEADED GUILTY.—JOHN SEDGWICK (70), to stealing four brass taps, the property of the Guardians of the Sunderland Union, on the 3rd April. Eight months' hard labour.—JANE CURTIS (19), was sentenced to six months' hard labour, for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas Wills, at Bishopwearmouth and stealing wearing apparel, on 22nd April.—JANE JOHNSON (48), widow, to stealing wearing apparel, the property of James Beck and William Harker. Six months' hard labour.—PATRICK WOOD (22), was charged with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, at Hartlepool, the property of Laurence Thornton. *Guilty*. Two months' hard labour.—WILLIAM ARNISON (out on bail) was charged with having stolen certain wooden stall fittings, the property of John Hutchinson, at Stockton, on the 31st of August last. *Not guilty*.—GRACE ATKINSON (22), was charged with having stolen 10s. 6d. from the person of Charles Earl, at Stockton, on the 13th of May, under the usual circumstances. *Guilty*. Three months' hard labour.

ELIZABETH WILSON (23), was charged with stealing a pair of trousers, a silk handkerchief, and other articles, the property of George Atkins, at Ludworth, on the 15th of April. Mr Fowler prosecuted. The prosecutor is a pitman, and the prisoner was his housekeeper. On the morning named he went to work, leaving his clothes safe in his box. When he returned the prisoner had gone, and his clothes were missing. The stolen articles were found pledged, and the prisoner told the policeman who apprehended her that the prosecutor would not give her any wages, and she had taken the clothes to pay herself. *Guilty*: Six months' hard labour.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT SUNDERLAND.—JAMES O'NEIL (out on bail) was charged with having wounded William Lewers, at Sunderland, on the 27th of April. Mr Lewers, a quarrel ensued, a scuffle took place, and the prisoner was seen by several witnesses to strike prosecutor, who was very severely wounded on the head, and had to be taken to the Infirmary. The prisoner, on being apprehended, had a weapon resembling a small cleaver in his breast coat pocket, and on the blade and the handle were spots of blood. Mr Bruce called several witnesses, who swore that the prisoner fetched the weapon out of the house at a late hour in order to defend himself from an attack which he apprehended from some men, who, he said, were lying in wait for him. *Guilty*: Sentence deferred.

GEORGE KNOX (17), sailor, was charged with having wounded Thomas Lowdon, of Sunderland, on the 8th of April last. Mr. Davison and Mr. Bruce prosecuted; Mr. Lewers defended the prisoner. The prosecutor, a young man about the same age as the prisoner, is a butcher, and on this night was passing along Coronation-street, in company with another young man, named Robinson, when they saw the prisoner at the end of Spring Gardens' lane. Some words passed between the prosecutor and the prisoner. They scuffled and went down together, and the prosecutor afterwards discovered that he had been wounded. A surgeon found on his left thigh an incised wound an inch in length, and a small wound on his chin and right thumb. The defence set up by Mr. Lewers was that the prisoner was not the man who had wounded the prosecutor, and witnesses having been called, Mr. Bruce replied, and the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*.—Sentence deferred.

MARGARET TAYLOR (41), widow, was charged with having received, well knowing them to have been stolen, a light silk dress, a black skirt, a mohair dress, and a petticoat, the property of Mr. John George Harrison, of Bishopwearmouth. This was the case of abetting young lads in the commission of numerous burglaries at Sunderland.

WILLIAM LAYCOCK (36), railway guard, was charged with stealing 20 yards of woollen cloth, the property of the North Eastern Railway Company, at Darlington, on the 28th March. Mr. Davison, with whom was Mr. Fowler, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Blackwell defended the prisoner. The cloth was ordered by Messrs. Brown and Ness, woollen drapers, Cheapside, London. The parcel was properly packed and addressed, and put into a truck numbered "4,692," and connected with a train of which the prisoner was guard. The foreman of the goods yard at Darlington subsequently received, in the handwriting of the prisoner, a report of the waggons in his charge. It contained the number "4,692," and the words, "Let off at Bedale; ticketed from Leeds to Leybourne." Mr. William Swainston, the station-master of Leybourne, had previously received an invoice of the goods which might be expected at that place; and on examining the train on its arrival, he found that Mr. Pattison's parcel was wanting. Suspicion attaching to the prisoner, the police searched his house, where the cloth was found. Laycock, on being charged, replied, "Well, I was not aware that it was in the house." Mr. Blackwell, on the part of the defence, called a step-son of the prisoner, who stated that about three months ago, he bought the cloth from a hawker who called at the house, for £2 15s., borrowing the money from his mother. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*; and the prisoner was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

A NUISANCE.—JOHN JACKSON and JANE JACKSON, husband and wife, pleaded guilty to keeping a house of ill fame in Stockton. Mr. Fowler had been instructed by the overseers of the parish, who were the prosecutors; but the prisoners having left the town, and the nuisance being entirely abated, he proposed that they go at large on their own recognisances. The Court approved of the course.

JOHN GRANT (46), labourer, was charged with stealing 16lbs. weight of block tin, and 12lbs. of copper, the property of Messrs. C. J. Palmer and Co., at South Shields, on the 5th June. Mr. Gully prosecuted; and Mr. Fowler defended the prisoner. The stolen property was found by a policeman, named Mark Stewart. A verdict of *not guilty* was returned, and the prisoner was discharged.—ROBERT GIBSON, (out on bail), was charged with stealing from the person of George Henry Tetley, a gold watch, a gold chain, a knife, and £3 and some silver, at Hartlepool, on the 22nd of May. *Not Guilty*.—SARAH JANE DOHERTY, (out on bail), was charged with stealing a purse and 5s., the property of Mary Jane Knoelson, at Hartlepool, on the 2nd of May.

GEORGE CHANDLER was charged with stealing a gold watch from George Robson, at Sunderland Fair. The prisoner was taken into custody on the 24th, when the watch was found upon him. On being asked where he had got the watch he said—"It is mine. I gave £2 for it to a man named Smith, of Newcastle." *Guilty*: six months' imprisonment.

WEDNESDAY.

ROBBERY FROM A PUBLIC HOUSE.—THOMAS WAGGETT, (out on bail), was charged with stealing the sum of £3 10s from the dwelling-house of James Allan, at Gateshead, on the 6th of April last. Mr. Gully prosecuted; Mr. Blackwell defended the prisoner. On the evening of the 6th of April last, prisoner went to the public house kept by the prosecutor. There is a club held at the house, the members of which had assembled on the night in question. Prisoner knew where the club money was kept, and on going to bed prosecutor's wife discovered that some one had been in the bed-room and taken some of the money. The prisoner was met by the servant girl coming down stairs, just before which she had heard the bed-room door locked and the key dropped into a pot. Prisoner, on being asked by her, was in the room, told the girl that her master had been in. Prosecutor went to prisoner's house, and charged him with the robbery, but he denied it. The police were sent for, and the house was searched, when they found twenty shillings and a halfpenny in the prisoner's waist-coat pocket, and £3 10s in gold on the top of a chest of drawers. Prosecutor asked him why he did not return all the money, when he replied that he did not steal it, and need of it. He was then taken into custody. Guilty: six months' imprisonment.

SENTENCES.—Francis Flintoff, for embezzlement at Darlington, six months' imprisonment.—Margaret Taylor, for receiving stolen goods, four years' penal servitude.—George Know, sailor, cutting and wounding at Sunderland, four months' imprisonment.—James O'Neale, cutting and wounding at Bishopwearmouth, six months' imprisonment.—John Sedgwick, eight, and Mary Jane Curtis, six months.—Jane Johnson, six months.—Thomas Barnes, William McAroy, Joseph Brian, and James Bell, sentenced; Thomas Barnes and James Bell to four days imprisonment, and three years in Parkhurst Reformatory School; McAroy and Brian to be imprisoned for one day each, and two years in a reformatory school.—William Davison was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

This concluded the business.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending 29th June, 1861:—

	£	s.	d.
Passengers	1,871	18	9
Merchandise	2,650	6	8
Total	4,022	5	5
Corresponding week in last year	4,022	9	9
Increase	£299	15	8

HENRY SMILES, Manager.

DISTRICT NEWS.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

INCREASE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—In laying the foundation stone of new schools at Bishop Auckland lately, the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle said:—When this mission first commenced, twenty-one years ago, he himself, the number of Catholics was so small in Bishop Auckland, that they scarcely sufficed to fill a room which they used as a place of worship in one of the hotels of the town; but, through the liberality of their excellent Protestant townsman, J. Peacock, Esq., they were soon afterwards permitted the gratuitous use of a large granary; since which time their numbers had so much increased that they could now almost count hundreds where before they were individual. Already they had succeeded in raising a church, and now they had commenced to erect a large and commodious school, which he hoped would not only be a benefit to themselves but to the whole of the neighbourhood. He also stated that when he was first elected to the bishopric the catholics of the diocese did not exceed 30,000, and now their numbers were treble that, and their churches and schools had arisen in proportion.—The new schools are being erected from the designs of Archibald M. Dunn, Esq., architect, of Newcastle; and the contractors are Messrs Nelson and Walker, of Bishop Auckland. The plan includes a room that will exceed in size any other public room in the town.

BLYTH.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, Blyth, are about to avail themselves of the presence of the conference in Newcastle to have their chapel cleaned and painted, etc., during which time services are to be held in the Central Hall. The chapel will be closed for four Sundays, from the 21st of July, and the following ministers are expected to officiate in the Hall:—The Rev. John Walters, of Castleford; Rev. W. B. Stephenson, of Todmorden; Rev. Edward Guest, of Sowerby Bridge; and the Rev. Peter Featherstone, of South Shields. The circuit, it appears, are likely to have as their ministers for the ensuing year the Rev. Mr. Lotherick, of Alnwick, and Mr. Kennedy, a candidate for the ministry. The Rev. Mr. Adams, of Newcastle, who had been promised to the circuit, it seems is to go elsewhere.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday week, an old woman residing in Blyth, was so severely burnt as to cause death in a short time. Deceased, who was about eighty-four years of age, had been unwell for the last few days of her life, and some of her neighbours had been sitting up with her at nights. On the above night, when they went in about ten o'clock, they found her dreadfully burnt, having, it is supposed, set fire to her clothes with a lighted candle, from the effects of which she died shortly after.

CONSECRATION.—The new cemetery at Blyth, or rather that portion of it appropriated to the use of the Established Church, will be consecrated on Thursday, July 18th, by the Lord Bishop of Durham. His lordship will afterwards attend divine service in Blyth Church.

A MEETING of the members of the United Presbyterian Church, was held on Tuesday night to consider the propriety of enlarging their present place of worship, or of erecting a new one. Mr R. Grey occupied the chair, and introduced the business to the meeting. After a good deal of discussion, a motion was made by Mr W. Milburn, and seconded by Mr James Darling, that a new church should be built, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. A building committee was then appointed to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the project. Mr R. Gray and Mr W. Milburn, stated that they would give £100 each towards the new church, and each £50 more on condition that the congregation raised a certain sum.

KILLINGWORTH.

The teachers and scholars of the Killingworth and Seaton Burn Sunday schools, numbering 530 people, held their pic-nic at Whitley a few days ago, spending the day upon the sands and among the rocks in a very agreeable manner. In the afternoon, tea and cake were provided for the children by Mrs C. M. Palmer, Whitley Park. Numerous hymns were sung by the children, and in the evening, previous to starting for home, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr and Mrs C. M. Palmer for their kindness, which was cordially given by the children in real English style, with three times three hearty cheers. Thanks were also given to Mr and Mrs S. C. Crone and Mrs Wm. Scott, of Killingworth, for the interest they had taken in the welfare of the children. Mr Crone responded, and, before separating, proposed that the children should give three cheers for their superintendents and teachers for the trouble they had taken in the matter. These were given, and one cheer more for themselves and home, whither they departed.

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

SOUTH SHIELDS RIFLES.—The South Shields Rifles' practice ground was opened on Monday night. The range is a portion of a field belonging to Mr. W. Anderson, and adjoins the "Bents." Though somewhat limited, being only 476 yards long, the ground is considered favourable—being well sheltered on the east, west and south. The target, 6 feet by 3, is placed at the south end of the field, and the ballast hill forms an excellent butt. Shortly after seven o'clock, the corps, under the command of Captain Williamson, and accompanied by the band, arrived upon the ground, where were assembled a number of spectators. Among those present were Lieut.-Colonel Hawks, of the Third Administrative Battalion of Durham Rifles; Captain Stevenson, of the South Shields Artillery Volunteers; Alderman Dale, Mr. H. Schofield, Dr. Legat, &c. The officers present with the corps were Surgeon Ridley, Lieutenants Young and Dawson; and Ensign Stevenson. The first shot was fired by Mrs. Williamson, the wife of Captain-Commandant Williamson, from a rifle fixed on an elevated stand, and distant from the target 200 yards. The bugle being sounded, Mrs. Williamson pulled the ribbon attached to the trigger, and the bullet struck within an inch of two of the bull's eye. The rifle was re-loaded, and afterwards fired from the stand by Mrs. Ald. Dale—the bullet striking within the ring. The third shot was fired by Miss Matson, of Westoe. Subsequently, the corps fired in sections, at 200 yards distance—each member having two shots—and, considering that this was their first essay at the target, some good practice was made, two of the members succeeding in hitting the bull's eye. The highest scorers were Sergeant Dawson, Messrs. Aitchison, Bird, Lamont, G. Martin, and Ridley Reid, who made four points each. Captain Williamson afterwards read out the "score" and introduced Lieut.-Col. Hawks to the men as their future commandant. The newly-appointed Lieut.-Col. congratulated the men on their soldier-like appearance, and jocularly recommended them to emulate the firing of the ladies that day. The usual complimentary cheers were given, and the corps marched off the ground.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.—The adjourned inquest on the body of William Henry, whose sculler-boat was run down by the steam-tug Rainbow, last week, was held at the "General Havelock" public house, on Friday week. The evidence was conclusive as to there having been no look-out kept on board the Rainbow at the time of the accident. John Johnson, shoemaker, a passenger on board the Rainbow, said that about three or four minutes before the steamer struck the sculler-boat, he saw the engineman (who then had charge of the steamer, the master being absent), standing near and talking to the man who was steering. The fireman was sitting on the top of the engine-house, with his face towards the stern of the boat. The boy, he thought, was below. He saw nothing to prevent the sculler-boat from being seen, if any person had looked out. George Metcalfe, the captain of the Rainbow, stated that he told the engineer more than once to keep a good look-out. Lightfoot ought to have been looking out from the helm, and if John Peacock, the boy, was below, Geo. Johnstone, the stoker, ought to have been looking out. Dr. Ridley, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, said that Henry had died of congestion of the lungs. He had received a severe contusion of the chest. The injury occasioned by the steam-boat, and the immersion in the water were the cause of death. Mr. Favell, the coroner, having addressed the jury, they returned the following verdict: "We are of opinion that William Henry came to his death from injuries received on the chest, on the 15th of May last, from blows received from the paddle-wheel of the steam-boat Rainbow, whilst on the river Tyne. The jury are also of opinion that there was gross neglect on the part of George Lightfoot, the engineer, and George Johnstone, the stoker of the said boat, in consequence of not keeping a proper look-out." George Lightfoot and George Johnstone were then called into the room, and informed by the coroner of the verdict which the jury had come to. Addressing them, he said that they had had a very lenient jury to deal with. If the case had been left in his hands, he should have committed them for manslaughter.

The new iron vessel, belonging to Hugh Taylor, Esq., at present building by Messrs. T. and W. Smith, Limekiln Shore, North Shields, will be launched in the course of a fortnight. The vessel will be named the Tom John Taylor.

An action has been brought by a person named Comyn against Messrs. Palmer and Allport, steam-ship builders, on the Tyne, to recover a commission of two per cent. on £210,000, for introducing Mr. Lever, M.P., a customer, who ordered three steam-ships for the Galway Atlantic Packet Company. The case ended by a juror being withdrawn.

SOUTH SHIELDS BRANCH OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The sums awarded by the Central Board during the past month to the above branch have been as follows:—To widows and orphans, £12 16s.; to shipwrecked men, for loss of clothes, £35 0s. 6d., making a total for the month of £47 16s. 6d.

RE-OPENING OF HOWARD STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—The Wesleyan Chapel, Howard-street, North Shields, after having received several alterations, and being thoroughly cleaned, re-painted, and decorated, was re-opened on Sunday, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Edward Nye, of Newcastle. In the interior of the building, the organ gallery, which was inconmodious, has been widened and improved in accordance with the general character of the chapel. A sun-light has been inserted in the ceiling, thus obviating the necessity of pillar lights in the gallery. The various alterations and improvements have been successfully carried out under the directions of Mr. Haswell, architect.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT TYNEMOUTH.—On Sunday afternoon, a distressing accident took place at Tynemouth haven. Two boys, Joseph Armstrong and John Gully, were rowing in a small boat belonging to a steamer, in the haven, and having ventured too far out, a heavy sea filled the craft, and both boys were swept out of her, but the next sea washed the boy Gully into the boat again. The accident was observed by two young men named Fry and Laws, who, in a boat, immediately pulled to the rescue. When near Armstrong he cried out, "O save me Laws," and immediately sank. Gully was got out of the boat in a state of great exhaustion.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE FRIGATE DEFENCE.—On Monday, while some of the workmen on board the frigate Defence, lying in the Tyne Docks, were engaged hoisting a large bar of iron, the chain gave way, and the iron fell into the hold of the frigate. In falling it struck William Plaistow on the back, and killed him on the spot. Deceased, who was an engineer connected with Messrs. Penn and Son's establishment, at Greenwich, has left a wife and four children. He was a steady man, and was much respected by his employers.

THE PROMENADE AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NORTH SHIELDS, were opened on Monday evening for the season by Mr. W. M. Foster, with a talented band, selected from the principal London and provincial orchestras. He is also accompanied by Miss Penman and Mr. Ferry, whose singing has been so much admired in this neighbourhood. The programme included a good selection of overtures, &c., and some popular waltzes, &c. Several songs and a duet by Miss Penman and Mr Ferry, all of which elicited the hearty applause of the audience; a waltz and galop, and solos on the clarionet and cornet-a-piston. The *chef d'œuvre* of the evening was a grand selection from Verdi's opera, Rigoletto, with solos for clarionet, cornet, &c., which appeared to gratify the audience much. The number of persons present, though not large, which was perhaps owing to the dampness of the evening, was comprised of the principal visitors and inhabitants of the village.

WASHINGTON.

The annual pic-nic in connection with the Washington Chemical Works' Reading-room took place a few days ago in a field belonging to Mr Potts, Barmston. There were upwards of 1000 people present. Cricket matches were played between the married and single workmen, and those of the colliery, as well as football, &c. The company were enlivened during the day with the band of the 13th Durham Volunteers. Tea was provided on the ground by the committee; after which addresses were delivered by the Rector of Washington (Rev. E. G. Pym), and Messrs McShane, Puffy, and Thompson. Dr. Jones presided. A vote of thanks to the speakers, and Mr Potts for his kindness in placing at the service of the committee his field on the occasion, having been proposed and carried by acclamation, the assemblage dispersed.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Inverness and Perth Junction Railway, the West Cheshire Railway, the Ludlow and Clee-hill, the North Eastern Railway, (extension to Otley, &c.), and the Midland Railway (Otley and Ilkley) Extension Bills were read a third time and passed.—The BISHOP OF LONDON, in presenting petitions against the abolition of Church-rates, intimated that the Archbishop and his right rev. brethren would be glad to see the question settled on the basis of the report of the committee of last year.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica, respecting the annexation of St. Domingo, against which he protested as calculated to give an increased stimulus to the slave trade.—The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in assenting to the motion, observed that the Spanish Government has repeatedly expressed their determination not to allow the revival of slavery in any form at St. Domingo, on the ground that such an act would be at variance with religion, and opposed to the interests of civilisation.—Holyhead Road Bill and the Fort Patrick Harbour (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill, Mr T. DUNCOMBE objected to the alterations which the bill had undergone, practically making it a new measure, which had neither been read a second time nor passed through committee. The seat originally proposed for Chelsea and Kensington was now to be given to the West Riding and to a district which included Wakefield—a borough quite so corrupt as the two disfranchised. He moved that the bill be considered that day three months.—Mr SCULLY seconded the amendment with great pleasure, as the bill totally ignored Irish interests.—Mr HADFIELD thought that Sheffield, and not a corrupt borough like Wakefield, ought to be the polling place of the West Riding.—Lord J. RUSSELL said no case had been made out for the amendment, as three out of four propositions made by the Government in the bill had been adopted. He still thought that the original proposals of the Government were the best, but they desired to give every facility for the disposal of the fourth seat.—Lord FERMOY would rather have no bill at all than this one.—The House divided—For the amendment, 28; against, 204. Majority against, 176. The bill was then considered.—Mr STERLING moved to leave out clause 1, and in lieu thereof insert the following clause "From and after 1st November, 1861, the Universities of Scotland, that is to say, the University of Glasgow, the University of Aberdeen, and the University of Edinburgh, shall be entitled collectively to return one member to serve in Parliament." The hon. member urged that the Scotch Universities, by their learning and intelligence, were entitled to representation, and ought to be placed on a footing of equality with the Universities of England and Ireland. The present constituency amounted to 3,900 and was increasing every year.—Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the resolution on the ground that the time had not arrived for altering the representation of Scotch Universities, which up to a recent period possessed no adequate constituencies. The constituents in England and Scotland were the graduates, but the practice of graduation had fallen into complete disuse in Scotland, and until the passing of the Scotch Universities Act there was no body corresponding to that which in the English and Irish Universities exercised the franchise. A body of graduates was now being gradually acquired in Scotland, and no doubt at some future period the Scotch Universities would be fairly entitled to representation.—Mr C. BRUCE supported the amendment, asserting that the only step now required to complete the union was to place the representation of Scotland on an equal footing with that of England.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he withdrew an amendment of which he had given notice, for conferring one of the vacant seats upon the London University, because he understood the House to have decided already that there should be no increase in the representation of the metropolis, but that the seat not settled should be given to Yorkshire. He thought that the claims of the University of London were stronger than the Scotch Universities, and he hoped some future period an opportunity would be afforded for enfranchising both the Scotch Universities and the University of London.—Mr. BLACKBURN contended that South Lancashire was already over represented, and said the claims of the Scotch Universities had already been admitted by the Government in having been included in their bill of last year.—Mr H. BAILLIE said no one felt more strongly than himself the claim of the Scotch Universities to representation, but he thought the feeling of the House was against the amendment, and he should, therefore, recommend the hon. member for Perth not to press it.—Lord J. RUSSELL also appealed to the hon. member to withdraw the amendment, and after a short discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.—Sir G. C. LEWIS then moved clauses dividing the West Riding of Yorkshire into two divisions. The northern division to contain the Wapentakes of Staincliffe and Ewecross, Claro, Skyrack, and Morley; and the southern division of the Wapentakes of Barkston and Osgoldcross, Strafforth, and Tickhill, Staincross and Agbrigg; and conferring two members upon each division.—After a discussion, the clauses were agreed to.—Mr HARDY, Mr HADFIELD moved that Sheffield should be one of the polling places instead of Pontefract.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said Pontefract had been chosen instead of Wakefield, the old polling place of the Riding, because it was most central and better adapted for the purpose of an election.—After considerable discussion the House divided:—For Pontefract, 97; against, 67; majority for, 30.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Captain JERVIS moved that, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government, before applying to this House for grants of money to construct harbours of refuge, to take steps that the natural harbours of refuge of this country be maintained. He drew special attention to the Fort Norwich, which he said was being filled up.—Mr M. GIBSON promised that the matter should be considered by Government.—The motion was then withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply.—The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice that on Monday he should move for the despatches from Her Majesty's Minister to Central Italy, with a view to defend the Grand Duke of Modena from the charges recently brought against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord BROUGHAM said the object of the noble Marquis was not only to defend the character of his noble client, but to attack the Chancellor. The matter ought to be taken up by the House when the attack was made.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said he should not take the advice of the noble lord.

On the motion for going into committee on the subdivision of the Dioceses Bill, the BISHOP OF LONDON objected to the measure, as one which the real interests of the Church of England did not require.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, Earl MANVILLE, and other noble lords also urged Lord Lyttleton to withdraw the bill, but he refused; and on a division the bill was thrown out by 68 to 11.—The Lands Improvement (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House then went into committee on the Parochial and Burgh Schools (Scotland) No. 2 Bill, and a discussion took place in reference to the maximum salary of the schoolmasters. In the clause relating to that subject the Lord Advocate proposed that the maximum should be £60, upon which Mr BOUVERIE proposed, as an amendment, that the maximum should be £70. The amendment, with the consent of the Lord Advocate, was agreed to. A discussion also took place as to the manner in which the necessary rate should be assessed, the question being ultimately postponed on the Lord Advocate promising to consider it prior to bringing up the report. The next point which arose was in reference to the body who should be the examiners of the parochial schoolmasters. Ultimately the clause providing that the professors of divinity and professors of art should be the examiners was agreed to.—On clause 9, which imposed a religious test on a schoolmaster coming into office, Mr BLACK said he considered that the principle was entirely wrong, and moved that the words containing the test should be left out.—Mr W. P. ADAMS said he quite agreed with the hon. gentleman, but he hoped he would not press it to a division, as the bill was one of compromise.—Mr BAXTER and Mr KINNAIRD also urged that the matter should not be pressed to a division, and the amendment was withdrawn.—The LORD ADVOCATE proposed in the same clause to add the words "And that I will not exercise the functions of the said office to the prejudice or subversion of the Church of Scotland as by law established, or the doctrines and privileges thereof."—Mr BLACK strongly objected.—The LORD ADVOCATE said he must insist upon the words. He did not see his way to going on further with the bill if these words were rejected.—After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The House then went into committee on the White Herring Fishery (Scotland) Bill, and some progress was made. The sitting was suspended at four o'clock. The House resumed again at six o'clock, when Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government intended to go on with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, but in the absence of the Attorney-General, he could not say upon what day.

Lord ENFIELD moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation and effect of the several Burial and Cemetery Acts in reference to the incumbents and ministers of parishes in districts in England and Wales, and to the amount and mode of compensation, if any, to be provided for the loss of fees or other rights and privileges occasioned to them by the closing of churchyards and burial grounds under the said Acts.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said the House would not agree to charge the Consolidated Fund with the compensation asked for, and he believed that it would not allow the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be appropriated for this purpose. He must, therefore, reluctantly oppose the motion.—After some discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 48; against, 59; majority, 11.

POLAND.

Mr HENNESSEY, in moving for the correspondence between the English Government and those of France and Russia, with reference to the affairs of Poland, entered at some length into the misfortunes of the country, and charged the English Government, and especially the noble lord at the head of the present Ministry, with being regardless of its fate.—Mr MONCKTON MILNES denounced the policy of Prussia with respect to Poland.—Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that Poland had been most unjustly treated by Russia, which had violated the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna. Against this policy the English Government had always protested in the strongest manner. But he hoped the House would consider the dignity of the country and the duty of its ministers. It was certain that their representatives, with respect to the internal affairs of Poland, would not be attended to, and therefore they would be told they were managed in the most proper manner. It was not, therefore, becoming in the English Government to be always making useless representations.—After remarks from Mr WHITE and Mr SCULLY, Lord PALMERSTON said that the English Government could only interfere when it could do so with a chance of success. He condemned in severe terms the treatment of Poland as a gross violation of national rights, but he believed that she must be destined to a better fate. The Government was not prepared to ask the English people to make those sacrifices which alone could make an actual interference of value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called the attention of the House to the report of the select committee on chains and anchors, and moved that it was the duty of Government to take measures to enforce and to ensure an inspection for chains and anchors, and to enforce their use by the mercantile marine.—Mr M. GIBSON objected to the policy of a compulsory legislation with respect to details which ought to be left to the responsibility of the shipowners to carry out, or test, or inspect, which would require a large staff.—After some discussion the motion was negatived.

Mr PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill to make arrangements as to the disposal and management of property belonging to the University of Edinburgh, and to regulate the appropriation and application of the annuity of £2,500, payable from the revenues of the harbour and docks at Leith, under the authority of an Act passed in the 1st and 2nd Vic., chap. 55.—The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1.2 am.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and having resolved itself into committee on the University Elections Bill, Mr AYRTON objected, on the first clause, to voting by proxy, which power the bill gave, and he therefore moved the rejection of the clause.—After a lengthened discussion, the committee divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 74; against, 120; majority against, 46.—Mr HUTT then proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to provide that the proxy papers should not be signed after the commencement of the poll.—After some discussion, a division took place, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 86; against, 138; majority against, 52.—The clause was then agreed to. The bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of the Indictable Offences Metropolitan District Bill, which came from the Lords. The whole principle of the bill, he said, was contained in the first two clauses. In the first clause it was provided that no charge against any person, in respect of any indictable offence, should be preferred before the grand jury, but investigated by a police magistrate; and the 2nd clause provided that when a case had been investigated by a magistrate it should not be necessary to take it before the grand jury.—Mr. AYRTON objected to the bill, on the ground that it would entirely subvert the present administration of justice.—Sir G. C. LEWIS was prepared to vote for the second reading of the bill, which he thought proceeded upon a sound principle.—Mr. G. JOHNSTONE supported the bill.—Mr HUNT hoped the House would pause before it passed a bill which would disturb an integral part of our criminal jurisprudence, which had existed for many hundred years, and which in troubled times had been found a great bulwark of liberty against the oppression of the Crown. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months—Mr NEWDEGATE moved the adjournment of the debate, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr CROSS asked for a morning sitting for the discussion of the Church Rates Law Amendment No. 2 Bill.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was not in a position to accede to the proposal.—Mr Cross put down his bill for the 24th July.—The Labourers' Cottages Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Attorneys and Solicitors (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—The remaining orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 5 45 p.m.

THE FEMALE PRIG.—*McLerry's Sliding Scale* gives some curious stories of Edinburgh prigs. He tells one of a well-known woman named Jean, who was given in charge one night for having stolen a £5-note from a young man, but it could not be found; and she was again upon his beat about the same hour, thinks no more of the mystery, unless perhaps the place brought up a passing thought of wonder how the bit of paper could have disappeared in so very short a time. A woman came running up to him. It was Jean, and she was all of a bustle. Laying hold of the man by the left hand—'What now,' said the constable, who knew well that something not altogether useless to Jean was coming: 'in one of your high jinks.' 'No, I have a secret for you, man.' 'What is it?' 'Oh, you're such preaching fellows, one can hardly speak with you. Would you like the young sprig's five-pound note. He can't afford to lose it, and my conscience is queery.' 'Ah, ah!' cried the constable, 'Jean Brash's conscience.' 'Aye, man, even Jean Brash's conscience,' replied she, a little grandly. 'Aye, man, I would tell you where the five-pound note is if you would keep me out of the gleg's claws.' 'Well, I will,' replied he, getting into official costume; 'Tell me where the note is, and I will do my best for you.' 'Ah, I know you won't, and so I can't trust you with an admission which you would use against me; but suppose I were to make a sign, eh! a nod is as good, you know me to the note.' 'And you will say nothing! Well, who's your tailor?' she cried, laughing. 'What has that to do with it?' responded the man. 'Something that may astonish you,' said she, as she still held his arm, and fumbled about the cuff of his coat. 'He gives you a deep cuff. Very convenient as a kind of wee pawn.' 'Nonsense. Get off. You are trifling.' 'Not just,' she replied, again laughing and thrusting her nimble fingers, so like instruments of legerdemain, deep into the cuff—'not just. Suppose you were to find the note in there after I am gone, would you just say you got it there, and nothing of me?' 'Perhaps I would.' 'Then search your cuff,' she cried, swinging his arm to a side, 'and you will find it.' And running away, she threw behind her the words: but be sure and act honourably, and give it the prig.' The constable was a little confused, but he had but to begin to search the cuff, from which Jean, while pretending she had deposited the £5 in the receptacle, had absolutely extracted the spoil—the identical note which she had placed there at the instant of her seizure on the night it was stolen, and which he had carried about with him for two days, altogether unconscious of the valuable deposit."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CARLISLE RACES.

The races at Carlisle, like our own, do not present much attraction for first-class animals, and the consequence is that the contests are of a meagre description. For some years, it has been thought by many, and even publicly suggested by others, that it would be much better if the two meetings could be held in the same week; but there appears a sturdiness on the part of the Cumbrians to bate a little of their pretensions to a distinct race week. However, the falling off each year in the appearance of "noble studs" is a sure indication that some steps will have to be taken in the northern districts, and that soon too, or the sport of horse-racing will sink into oblivion, and the "profitable season" to some hundreds of our fellow-townspeople will for ever pass away. If the sporting community of Newcastle would but take the initiative in the attempt to remodel the sports, and appoint an efficient and energetic committee, we feel confident that Newcastle races might be made second to none in the British empire, while a profitable undertaking might be made between this town and Carlisle to decide both meetings in one week, which would be a great convenience to the trainers and an immense saving to the proprietors of horses, while, at the same time, we think that the prizes might be made of such a nature as to offer large inducements to horses of first-rate standing to be brought this far north. If our suggestions should meet the views of those who are friendly to the Newcastle meeting, we trust that some steps will shortly be taken to carry out some object that will prove interesting and profitable to the inhabitants generally of our busy and thriving town.

TUESDAY.

Cumberland Volunteer Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; second to save his stake. Half a mile.

Mr Thomas's Lachesis, by The Cure, 8st 8lb .... Osborne 1
Mr Wilkinson's Wallachia, 8st 12lb .... Calvert 2

6 to 4 on Lachesis. Won cleverly by two lengths.

Grand Stand Handicap of 50 sovs. Once round (one mile 90 yds).

Mr W. I'Anson's Hegira, aged, 8st 7lb .... Robertson 1
Mr J. Watson's Ettrick Vale, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Challoner 2
Mr Coxon's Camphor, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Entwhistle 3
Mr W. Sharpe's Peter Paterson, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Madden 4

7 to 4 on Hegira, 5 to 2 agst Ettrick Vale, and 5 to 1 agst any other offered. Won by a neck; bad third.

The Cumberland Plate of 100 sovs, for horses, &c., of all ages, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 3 only if declared; the winner of the Northumberland Plate 9lb, the second in that race, 4lb extra; the second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. Twice round and a distance. (42 subs, 22 of whom declared ft.)

Mr Barber's Prince of Denmark, 6 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Entwhistle 1
Mr Dally na Oldminster, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Doyle 2
Mr Stewart's Joey Jones, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .... Midgley 3
Mr T. Watson's Desmond, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Challoner 4
Mr I'Anson's Prologue, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Metcalfe 5

2 to 1 each agst Prince of Denmark and Joey Jones, 3 to 1 agst Prologue, and 10 to 1 agst each of the others. After a couple of false starts the lot got fairly off. Prince of Denmark started with the lead, Oldminster second, Desmond third, Joey Jones next, and Prologue last. On leaving the straight, Joey Jones ran into second place, alongside Oldminster, the Prince of Denmark now holding a clear lead, and making the running at a good pace, and Prologue still remaining in the last place. They ran thus the first time round, the Prince on passing the chair the second time holding a lead of four lengths, Joey Jones, held well in hand, occupying third place, and Prologue still last. No change occurred in running the far side of the course, but on entering the straight Oldminster, with Joey Jones close up on the inside, made an effort to lessen the distance between himself and the Prince of Denmark, Desmond and Prologue being now beaten. He failed to reach the Prince, who won easily by four lengths, having made all the running for himself. A length between second and third. The other two beaten off. Prologue cut her leg severely in running. Underhand was scratched at twelve o'clock at noon.

Holm Hill Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for all ages. Half a mile.

Mr Osborne's Zachariah Taft, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb .... Challoner w.o.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for horses of all ages. Two miles.
Lord Zetland's Bivouac, 4 yrs .... J. Osborne 1
Mr Fobert na Underhand, aged .... Challoner 2
Mr C. Peck's jun., Young Viscount, 3 yrs .... Robertson 3
Mr Coppe's Corona, 4 yrs .... Foster 4

7 to 4 on Underhand, 2 to 1 agst Bivouac, and 4 to 1 agst Corona. Won by a short head.

WEDNESDAY.

Corby Castle Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. T.Y.C.

Mr Thomas's Lachesis, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Doyle 1
Mr Wilson's Wallachia, 2 yrs, 6st 13lb .... Sinclair 0

Wallachia took the lead, and made strong running for the first hundred and fifty yards. At the distance, he ran point blank against a post, and fell flat on his side, Sinclair falling right under him. The horse slid several yards over the boy, who, we regret to say, was severely injured by the accident. The riderless Wallachia was stopped off the course, and the filly ran in alone.

Scurry Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for all ages. T.Y.C.

Mr J. Watson's Ettrick Vale, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Robertson 1
Mr Osborne's Zachariah Taft, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb .... Challoner 2

The Lottery Stakes Handicap of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 40 added; second to save his stake; the winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Mile and a quarter. (25 subs.)

Mr Winteringham's Interest, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .... Noble 1
Mr Alexander's Oldminster, 3 yrs 6st 2lb .... Doyle 2
Mr Fobert's Underhand, aged, 9st .... Challoner 3

Desmond, Montrose, Hegira, and Young Viscount also ran. Even agst Interest, 2 to 1 agst Underhand, 5 to 1 agst Montrose, and 8 to 1 bar 3. Won by three-quarters of a length, two lengths between second and third, bad fourth.

Consolation Scramble Handicap Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for beaten horses; winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Half a mile.

Mr C. Peck's Young Viscount, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Doyle 1
Mr R. Menzie's Montrose, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Madden 2
Mr Coxon's Camphor, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .... Hunter 3

This race concluded the Carlisle meeting for 1861. It is stated upon good authority that these races next year will come off in the same week as Newcastle, so that arrangements will have to be made between the managing parties in each town; and we trust that no pains or energy will be spared to resuscitate these annual festivals of Northumberland and Cumberland.

CARLISLE WRESTLING.—The wrestling is held in an enclosure on the Race Course, and takes place each day in the forenoon. For some years the amount of money subscribed has been small, and the prizes offered little inducement for a good list of competitors; but during the last twelve months the management has been wrested from the old committee, and an efficient body of gentlemen have so far remodelled the ancient gymnastic games that the subscriptions this year afforded them an opportunity of advertising the handsome sum of £125. The entries for the prizes were larger than was ever known before, and the very best men of Cumberland and Westmorland were pitted against each other. The All Weights prize was carried off by W. Jamieson, of Penrith, who threw Kirkup, of Longtown. The 9½ stones was won by Peter Wilson, of Great Strickland, by throwing Tiffin, of Dearham, twice in succession. The next prize was for men 11 stone weight, and was won by William Robson, of Wreadale, who threw Benjamin Cooper, of Carlisle. This concluded the wrestling, which had to be finished on Wednesday night after the races.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for three year olds and upwards.

Mr H. Jones's Eastern Princess, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb .... Bradley 1
Mr W. W. Robertson's Boabdil, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Brewty 2
Mr Ingham's Predictor, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .... Rogers 3

Plate of 50 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course.

Lord Stamford's Malta, 3 yrs .... Edwards 1
Mr T. Parr's Kildonan, 3 yrs .... Clements 2
Mr Godding's Pastime, 4 yrs .... Rogers 3

The July Stakes of 30 sovs each, 30 ft; second to save his stake. New T.Y.C.

Mr T. Parr's Tolurno, by Defiance .... Fordham 1
Mr Merry's Costa, by The Baron .... Custance 2
Mr Watt's Sir William Armstrong, by Rifleman .... Crimshaw 3

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. New T.Y.C.

Mr Merry's Chieftain's Daughter .... Custance 1
Count Batthyany's Perguia .... Wells 2

Match for 200 sovs, h ft. Chesterfield Stakes Course.

Mr Barnard's Wolsey, 2 yrs, 7st 4lb .... Edwards 1
Mr J. Smith's Bayonet, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb .... Fordham 2

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for three year olds and upwards. Chesterfield Stakes Course.

Mr French's Leontes, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb .... Edwards 1
Lord Chesterfield's Jacintha, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb .... Roper 2
Mr Barber's Ellen, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .... Grimshaw 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; winner to be sold for 200 sovs if demanded, &c. Chesterfield Course.

Reporter .... Fordham 1
Humbleton Lass .... Edwards 2
Evangeline .... Charlton 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft. Suffolk Stakes Course.

Baron Rothschild's Janus .... Wells 1
Lord Stamford's Walloon .... Edwards 2

Stamford Plate of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft. Last six furlongs of B.M.

Mr Alexander's Thunderbolt, 4 yrs .... Sharpe 1
Sir W. Booth's Stampedo, 4 yrs .... L. Snowden 2
Baron Niviere's Fabius, 3 yrs .... Grimshaw 3

Town Plate of 50 sovs. B.M.

Mr H. Jones's Eastern Princess .... Bradley 1
Lord Stamford's Malta .... Edwards 2

Plate of 50 sovs. New T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Donna del Lago .... Edwards 1
Sir Rogers's Night Revel .... Sharpe 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Last half mile of New T.Y.C.

Lord Clifden's Barb Pigeon, 3 yrs .... Rogers 1
Lord Uxbridge's Evangeline, 3 yrs .... Bottom 2

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three year olds and upwards. Last half mile of New T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Little Lady, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb 1
Mr Flutter's Lady Derby, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for all ages (two year olds excepted).

Baron Rothschild's f by King Tom, 3 yrs, 7st 1
Mr W. Robertson's Boabdil, 3 yrs, 6st 2

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for three year olds and upwards. New T.Y.C.

Baron Niviere's Cosmopolite, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb 1
Mr G. Bryan's Waterwitch, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb 2

The Midsummer Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. B.M.

Lord Stamford's Diophantus 1
Mr Merry's Russley 2

Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft. Last half of B.M.

Mr Merry's Costa, 4lb extra 1
Lord Stamford's Xurullo 2

PIGEON SHOOTING.

ROBERT JACKSON, of STONEYFORD DAM, is open to take Ten Shots to Robert Forster's, of Derwent Cottages, Nine, and shoot him for £10 or £15 aside; or he will give Edward Lennox Ten Shots to his Nine, on the same terms;—and will be prepared to meet both parties at Tattersall's Inn, on Saturday, 6th July. Trusting there will be no more "Bunk" (bouncing), but come forward like manly sportsmen.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under mentioned periods, ended June 30, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£.	£
Customs	23,393,000	24,085,261	......	692,261
Excise	19,492,000	20,530,000	......	1,038,000
Stamps	8,466,170	8,151,258	314,912	
Taxes	3,136,000	3,237,000	......	101,000
Property Tax	12,423,000	9,902,816	2,520,184	
Post Office	3,400,000	3,350,000	50,000	
Crown Lands	291,568	285,979	5,589	
Miscellaneous	1,603,356	1,874,273	......	613,917
Total Income	71,862,094	71,416,587	2,8908,685	2,445,178
Net Decrease	......	......	445,507	

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£.	£.	£.
Customs	5,820,000	5,732,777	87,223	......
Excise	5,171,000	5,114,000	57,000	......
Stamps	2,186,000	2,068,242	117,758	......
Taxes	1,363,000	1,354,000	9,000	......
Property Tax	2,588,000	1,088,816	1,499,184	......
Post Office	825,000	825,000	......	......
Crown Lands	67,000	66,000	1,000	......
Miscellaneous	377,594	570,332	......	192,745
Total Income	18,397,594	16,819,174	1,771,165	192,745
Net decrease	......	......	1,578,420	......

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE SUCCESS OF THE REBELS NEAR VIENNA.

The situation of affairs is thus summarised in the *New York Herald* of the 12th June:—Another sharp conflict has occurred in Virginia since our last advices. Brigadier General Schenck, it appears, in pursuance of orders received from the chief officers in command on the south side of the Potomac, left the camp at Alexandria on the 17th, with the first Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers, Colonel M'Cook, and proceeded along the Alexandria, London, and Hampshire Railway, placing guards at the various important points. The object of the trip was doubtless one of reconnoissance, and for the protection of the railway track, which had been injured by the rebels; and also to look after guerillas, as the train in which the Connecticut regiment had previously passed, along the line, had been fired into by some person, and one man killed. When nearing Vienna, as the few remaining companies in the train were turning the curve, a masked battery suddenly opened fire upon the troops with somewhat fatal effect. The guns were well placed, commanding a deep cut of the railway; and the fire could not be returned by our troops, nor could the batteries be outflanked or turned, because of the nature of the ground. In consequence of the engineer beating a hasty retreat with the locomotive, our troops were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of transportation for the wounded, except by means of litters and blankets. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, our troops retired in good order to a point where they intended to await the arrival of reinforcements. At four o'clock yesterday morning, the 1st and 2nd regiments of Connecticut Volunteers joined them, at about four miles east of Vienna. The remainder of the 1st Ohio Regiment moved to the rescue of their comrades on Monday night, and the 2d Ohio Regiment broke camp yesterday morning, to proceed to the same spot. The 69th New York State Militia, and cavalry regulars, besides a battery of flying artillery, was also sent forward from Alexandria. Later news represents all things quiet at Vienna, that the rebels had retired, and that about 5,000 Union troops, with a battery, were concentrated at that spot.

THE FIGHT AT BIG BETHEL.

The official returns of the killed and wounded at the battle of Big Bethel show a total of 74—of which 16 were killed, 14 dangerously wounded, and 39 only slightly injured. Twenty-one of these casualties occurred in the mistaken engagement between the 3rd and 7th New York Volunteer regiments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Fortress Munroe we learn that the Harriet Lane had been injured in an engagement with some unknown vessel. The appearance of a British man of war in Hampton Roads had set speculation afloat as to the object of the visit, and the vessel was closely watched. An attack on Yorktown by Union troops was expected shortly to take place.

Troops were being concentrated at the capital in large numbers. Twelve regiments, originally intended to have been added to General Pattesson's command, have been ordered to report at Washington. Three had already done so. The æronautical telegraph enterprise at Washington has proved, so far, to be a complete success. Despatches were yesterday sent from the clouds to mother earth.

THE FEELING AGAINST THE BRITISHERS.

The feeling at Washington is still against what appears to be the very unsatisfactory policy of the British Government relative to the privateering question. From the inexplicit statements of Lord John Russell in the English House of Commons, and from the perplexity that appears to be felt at Washington, there can be but little doubt that the despatches of both Governments have crossed each other upon the Atlantic; thus causing an apparent confusion, which, in a few days, may be dispelled.

THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

In the battle at Booneville, Missouri, between the Union troops, under General Lyon, and the state forces, under Gen. Price, it is stated that 300 rebels were killed, and 600 taken prisoners, while the Union loss was but 17. Gen. Price is said to be mortally wounded. Several skirmishes are likewise reported, in one of which Col. Holloway and three other rebels were killed. A St. Louis telegram of the 18th gives the following particulars of the fight in Missouri:—"General Lyon landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by brushwood trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. General Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats, and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied and followed the troops into a wheat field. General Lyon halted, faced his troops about, and, bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, 300 of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Gen. Lyon then moved forward and took Booneville. Gen. Price was taken with violent diarrhœa, at the beginning of the battle, and was taken on a steamer and carried to his house in Charaton. Governor Jackson viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of the Secessionist forces. There is great rejoicing among the Union men here; the stars and stripes are hoisted on the capital; guns were fired, and the 'Star-spangled Banner' was played by regimental bands. Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The steamer J. C. Swain has arrived with two cannon, ammunition, and artillerymen, which have been planted at Colonel Boernstein's head-quarters. John Fitzpatrick, one of the most violent secessionists of the state, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, in the presence of all officers here to-day."

The *New York Tribune* says the President's message to Congress, which is to meet on the 4th July, was approaching completion. It will take strong ground in favour of the most energetic measures, in order that the war may be concluded by the next winter. Half a million of men, and two hundred millions of dollars, are spoken of as likely to be raised.

PRIZES.

The first Southern privateer which had been captured was a small pilot boat named the Savannah, and belonged to Charleston, which port she had not left more than 36 hours before she was taken by the United States brig Perry. In the interval, however, she had captured the brig Joseph, of Rockland, with a cargo of sugar, and sent her into Georgetown, South Carolina. The Savannah's crew consisted of 22 men, who were detained in irons on board of the United States frigate Minnesota. She carried an 18-pounder swivel gun amidships, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, &c. The *New York Tribune*, and some other journals, urge that the crew of the Savannah should be put to death as pirates. The *Herald* advocates a more lenient course for fear of the retaliation that might follow. The trial of prize vessels had been fixed in the United States District at New York for the 24th instant. One of the most interesting cases will be that of the British ship Hiawatha (owned by Messrs. Miller and Mossman, of Liverpool), seized by a United States vessel as she was quitting City Point, Virginia. There is a very great discrepancy in the circumstances attending this seizure, as detailed by the Captain of the Hiawatha on the one hand, and by her captors on the other. According to the Captain's statement, the seizure looks almost unjustifiable.

ITALY.

INAUGURATION SPEECH OF THE NEW MINISTER.

TURIN, July 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron Ricasoli delivered an important oration. After having spoken of the intention of the government relative to the administration of the interior, he said:—"We arm not only for the defence of the national territory, such as it actually is, but also to complete it, to restore it to its natural and legitimate boundaries" (cheers). The Minister then said:—"The government has the happiness to announce to Parliament that, with the exception of Austria, its friendly relations with the principal Powers of Europe are of the most satisfactory kind. The Italian cause enlists general sympathy, and can still count upon having allies (bravo). The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by England and France and other Powers is a solemn proof of the confidence which we inspire in our friends, and we have reason to believe that it will not be long before these examples are followed by Europe generally. Thanks to the principle of non-intervention, our nationality will very soon be universally and solemnly acknowledged as well as our independence (sensation). I have heard some mention of a project of cession. Permit me, who represent by word and thought the government of the King, to repel with disdain such an idea. I say once and for ever that I do not know of a foot of Italian soil which is to be ceded, that I should not wish to cede it, and absolutely will not cede it (loud cheers). The King's government sees national territory to defend and to recover. It sees Rome and Venice, and addresses them in words expressing the grief, wishes, hopes, and intentions of the nation. The government is sensible of the great task expected of it, has decided upon fulfilling it, and God be thanked will fulfil it. The opportunity which time is preparing will open the way to Venice. Meanwhile, let us think of Rome. We wish to go to Rome. Rome, politically separated from the rest of Italy, will continue to be the centre of intrigues and conspiracies, and a permanent menace to public order. For Italians, therefore, it is not only a right, but an inexorable necessity. But we do not wish to go to Rome, aided by rash and inopportune insurrectionary movements, which might compromise the national work. We wish to go to Rome in accord with France, not destroying, but building up, and, at the same time, opening to the Church a way of reform by giving that liberty and independence which will invite her to regeneration, a task to be accomplished by the purity of religious sentiment and simplicity of manners, by that severity of discipline which in the primitive ages rendered her glorious and venerated, and by the frank and loyal abandonment of that power which is opposed to the great idea of her institutions. The government does not believe this to be an easy path to tread, but draws courage and faith from the very greatness of the work and the strength of public opinion. The Italian revolution is great, because it founds a new era. I hope that the justice of our cause, our prudence, our perseverance, and our boldness at the right moment, will enable us to attain our end (unanimous and frequent cheering)." Signori Cordova, Crespi, and Mordini also spoke on the subject. The National Loan Bill was then passed by 242 against 14 votes.

PLOT AGAINST GARIBALDI.

A letter from Paris says:—The talk of the town is the discovery of a plot against Garibaldi, of which details are brought by the Italian papers. According to the popular belief the conspiracy is far more extensive than the Italian papers suppose, and recent events in Paris and Marseilles are pointed at as showing that not Garibaldi alone is marked out for the assassin's dagger. The Italian papers of course lay all this mysterious affair to the charge of Austria and the fallen Sovereigns—in France the accusation is directed against the clergy exclusively.

The following are the details taken from the *Italie*:—"The rumour of an attempt on the life of General Garibaldi is founded on fact. We have letters before us proving the existence of a mysterious society, whose members are partisans of Austria, the Duke of Modena, and the clergy; it can command a large amount of money, and is under a strong reactionary direction. By this society four emissaries were sent to Genoa on two different days; they embarked at Genoa, with letters of introduction to the General, who is but too easy of access. If our information is correct, two of these emissaries belong to a religious order. Some of the members of the society having intimated its plans to certain persons who had insinuated themselves into their confidence, the plot was thus discovered, and due notice of it sent to Caprera and La Maddalena, where proper precautions have immediately been taken."

TURKEY.

The *Patrie* has the following:—We are in receipt of despatches from Constantinople to the 28th June. The Sultan Abdul Aziz has just adopted a general measure respecting the household of his brother, the Sultan Abdul Medjid. All the *employes* belonging to the Palace are to be dismissed, but will receive a pension in proportion to their rank and time of service. The military officers and their *employes* will be incorporated in the Ottoman army. All the women in the harem who have no children shall be married, and those who have children shall be suitably provided for; the debts of the household will be paid out of the imperial purse. The Sultan has conferred upon his nephew, Mohemmed Murad Effendi, eldest son of his brother, Abdul Medjid, the title of Pasha, with a suitable appanage. He has done the same for the other sons of his brother, two of whom, at their own request, enter the Military School at Constantinople. The civil list of the former Sultans, provided by the state, averaged from 70,000,000f. to 75,000,000f. The Sultan Abdul Aziz has decided that 12,000,000f. will suffice for the wants of himself and family, independently of the revenue arising from his own private property, which is very well managed. It is not yet known whether he will inhabit the Palace on the Bosphorus, or the magnificent Palace at Dolma-Bagtche, built by his brother; but as yet he has fixed his domicile in a very modest dwelling of the old Seraglio, close to the Golden Horn. The same despatch informs us that Mehemet Ali Pasha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt and son-in-law of the late Sultan, had died suddenly at Constantinople from apoplexy.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Experiments made at Pittsburg, on the strength of iron compressed by cold rolling, show that the operation imparts to this metal a strength of about 110,000lb. per square inch, when before it bore but 64,000lb.

The diocese of Jamaica is to be forthwith divided, and the Archdeaconry of Bahamas is to be erected into a separate see. The Ven. Charles Caulfield, D.D., Archdeacon of Bahamas, is to be the first Bishop of Bahamas. —*Morning Post.*

The *Pays* gives the following curious information:—"A fact but little known, although perfectly authentic, is the relationship which existed between the late Sultan Abdul Medjid and the Emperor Napoleon III. The grandmother of the former was Madame Aimee Dubuc de Rivery, a relative of Josephine de la Pagerie, maternal ancestor of the Emperor of the French."

At the official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor Napoleon on Thursday, the presents which the Ambassadors are charged to present to His Majesty were sent at 11 o'clock in the morning. Independently of the order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consists of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist belt, with a plate ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enamelled, of enormous weight; and a number of palanquins, thrones, arms, &c. The crown, which is remarkably handsome and of a conical form, is covered with a band of very thin caoutchouc, on which the diamonds are placed, so that at a little distance it resembles an enormous pile of precious stones.

BLONDIN.—A Paris letter in the *Independance* says:—"The famous M. Blondin has proposed to the French authorities to cross the Seine upon a rope stretched between the palace of the Tuilleries and barrack of the Quai d'Orsay. This will be a gratuitous sight to the Paris population, and will take place on the 15th August, for the *fete* will be given to the audacious acrobat.

NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO CHINA.—Messages can now be sent from London through Russia to China, the route being to Kasan, thence via Kiachta, and to Pekin, either by post or estafette from Kasan to Kiachta, and thence to Pekin. The charges are as follow:—A message of 20 words to Kasan, £1 2s.; Kasan to Kiachta, 23 days' post, and to Pekin 14 days, 8s. If sent by estafette the time saved will be eight days, but the expense increased by £26.—*London and China Telegraph.*

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Government has now received official accounts of the great extent of the late misfortunes in Netherlands India, which are even more serious than was anticipated. According to these despatches, it appears that no less than 1,558 lives were lost; 364 towns and villages, with an aggregate of 17,800 houses, destroyed; and ten villages so completely swept away, that not the slightest traces of their former existence or locality can be discovered. In addition to all this, the total loss of rice and indigo crops, and damage done to coffee plantations, are very serious, though the amount cannot be reduced to figures.—*London and China Telegraph.*

THE CROPS AND THE SEASON.

A reasonably correct estimate may now be made of the agricultural products of the present year. The season since March has been in many respects favourable; and even when not immediately beneficial to the growing crops the weather has been such as served to correct the ill state of the land from the excessive superabundance of moisture which had fallen upon it during the previous eighteen months. Dry and cold weather in April and May has been succeeded by very hot sunshine during June, and until the 20th there was but little rain. Since the 20th June, we have had heavy showers and several spells of continuous rain. This has retarded haymaking, and prevented many farmers from commencing to cut their grass, but it has been highly beneficial to the grain crops, and will do something to thicken the hay crops on meadow land, which are yet uncut. The clovers and other artificial grasses are generally heavy crops; but the meadows will not produce much more than half the quantities grown last year. The grazing pastures also have been hitherto somewhat bare, and have not sprung up after the bite of the stock as is usual. In truth, all strong soils were so saturated and bound down from long-continued wet, that it required a considerable period of dry weather and much sunshine to restore them to healthy condition. This, we hope, has now been effected; and the recent showery weather seems to be producing a large growth of grass on the pastures carrying live stock. The animals grazing, especially cattle, are also looking remarkably well. On the whole, we believe that the breeders and feeders of stock, whose main reliance is grass land, will have to complain only of a short crop of hay, confessedly an important qualification. The aftergrass, however, promises to be abundant, and a good deal of late hay will probably be made from grass land fed early in the season, and in this way a fair stock of winter provender may be obtained.

With regard to root crops, mangold wurzel has failed more generally than we recollect for some years past. This has mainly arisen from the rough state of the land, the late period to which the sowing was necessarily postponed, and the long continuance of dry weather. Turnips, however, are more promising; and many fields of mangold have been wholly or partially re-sown with Swede turnips, so that, upon the whole, we hope there will ultimately be no great deficiency of roots. Of the wheat crop we cannot give a very good account. The plant is generally thin, and, let the yield from the straw be as large as possible, the crop can scarcely be a full one. The growth of wheat plant has, however, been very favourable, the colour is remarkably good, while the late rains will give it a decided impulse. The breadth sown is comparatively small, and a good deal of that sown was sown on land in a foul state. Beans, too, will not generally be good, from thinness of plant, although the growing plants are very thriving, and promise to yield well. Of barley and oats, far better accounts are given, both being full of plant and healthy, and both will receive much benefit from recent rains. The farmers may do much this year to put their land into better condition than the year and a half's constant rain left it; but they will require another and a better season than this promises to be, in order to recover the losses of last year.—*Economist.*

Miscellaneous News.

The wrecks in May were 102 in number, making a total of 1,026 during the present year.

Prince Louis of Hesse left Buckingham Palace for the Continent on Monday.

Lord Palmerston has sent a donation of £25 to the Leeds Ragged School and Shoeblack Society.

On Monday evening, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia honoured the performance at the Adelphi with their presence.

The armour-plated ship Normandie has commenced fitting for sea under the temporary command of Captain Vernon.

Dr. Gell, the new Bishop of Madras, was consecrated at Lambeth on Saturday, the officiating prelates being the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Chester, and Durham.

The *Morning Post*, in an interesting article, points out that though we cannot get cotton from the South, through its ports being blockaded by the North, nor by land, owing to the war, we may get it through Mexico.

The gunboat Clown, Lieutenant-Commander Lee, took on board at Tien-Tsin on the 27th of April a portion of the first instalment of the China ransom money, and conveyed it to Hope Sound for trans-shipment to Hong Kong.—*United Service Gazette.*

Two of the Post-office clerks, injured by the serious collision on the London and North-Western Railway, at Atherstone, in November last, have recovered damages against the company—one of them, named Hill, obtaining a verdict for £150; and the second, named Laughton, a verdict for £275.

On Sunday afternoon the Bishop of London officiated at the open air religious services which have been instituted in Covent Garden. The Bishop spoke for 35 minutes, and his admonitions seemed to be attentively listened to by the 1,200 or 1,500 persons who composed his congregation.

The Earl of Zetland and Lord Belhaven were invested by the Queen as Knights of the Order of the Thistle, on Monday. An investiture of the Order of the Bath was subsequently held, when several distinguished naval and military officers and civilians were invested with the insignia of the Order.

A rifle tower will be erected on the upper deck of the Warrior. The tower will consist of an oval kind of gallery containing 12 loopholes for rifle firing, and four ditto of larger circumference, one to be placed at each angle, for swivel guns. The height of the building, which will be visible about a foot above the bulwarks on the quarter-deck, will be 7 feet, length 15 feet, and width 9 feet. It will be built of blocks of teak 12 inches thick, and will be cased with iron slabs of 4 inches thick. There will be an extra casing three eighths of an inch thick to cover the inside.—*Times.*

Some members of the Corporation of Leeds visited the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, on Monday, under the special sanction of the War Department, for the purpose of obtaining a selection of models of our new system of war materials, to be exhibited at a *conversazione* to be held in that town on the evening of the 16th instant. An Armstrong six-pounder gun, with the requisite accompaniments, has been accorded for that purpose.

On Monday, the Lady Nyassa, the yacht which was recently built for Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, by Messrs. Todd and Macgragor, was tried on the Clyde, and attained a speed of ten miles an hour. The yacht is propelled by two screws, driven by two high-pressure direct-acting engines of thirty horses' power. The Lady Nyassa is built in twenty four sections, each of ten feet in length, and she will be immediately taken to pieces, previous to being shipped to the Zambesi. She will then be conveyed thirty-four miles inland, re-erected on the banks of the Nyassa, an unexplored river, and launched.

EXPORT OF SPECIE, THE MAILS, &C.—On Saturday, the British and North American royal mail steamship Canada was despatched from Liverpool for Boston, with the United States and North American mails, between 60 and 70 passengers, and £203,000 in specie.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—After the lapse of eight days the fire is still burning with considerable power. The Sun and Phœnix offices suffer to the extent of £225,000 each. The Scottish offices had no primary risks, but will be sufferers to some extent by guarantees to other offices.—*Globe*, Monday.

EXTRAORDINARY SCORE.—As a fitting conclusion to a rifle shooting competition which took place on Monday among the Netherly and Portlethen Volunteers at Netherly House, Aberdeen, the seat of Mr. Horatio Ross, the "old deer-stalker" himself, and his son, Mr. Edward Ross, "the champion shot," had a quiet trial of skill at long distances, when the following extraordinary scores were made:—"The Old Deer-stalker" (Mr. H. Ross)—800 yards, 10 shots, 13 points; 900 yards, 10 shots, 10 points; 1,000 yards, 10 shots, 11 points; 30 shots, 34 points. The Champion Shot (Mr. E. Ross)—800 yards, 10 shots, 15 points; 900 yards, 10 shots, 14 points; 1,000 yards, 10 shots, 14 points; 30 shots, 43 points. There were no trial shots, and the champion's miss at the beginning—he fired first—may be accounted for by the strong wind which blew throughout the trial. No superior shooting having yet been seen in any of the competition returns, the above score of 43 may be set down as unmatched.

AN IRISH CAMP MEETING.—The Irish papers contain an advertisement announcing a huge camp meeting at Enniskillen. The advertisement, after a pious preamble, says, "It has been determined (D.V.) to hold a camp meeting in this locality, after the American style. The ground selected for this purpose is a well-shaded grove, beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Erne." After offering this attraction of scenery, the advertisement condescends to details:—"Arrangements have been made with the Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Londonderry Railway Company to take passengers to and from the meeting at greatly reduced fares. All passengers returning from Enniskillen on tickets obtained at the cheap fares must have them stamped on the camp ground. Three public services daily, to be conducted by several ministers who will be present on the occasion." The "stars" expected to attend the meeting are also advertised:—"Dr. and *Mrs.* Palmer, of New York, are expected to attend and take part in the meetings; also the Rev. H. Graves, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, who has attended many camp meetings in that country." A correspondent says:—"Imagine 10,000 people bivouacked for a fortnight in a gentleman's park, among the trees of the forest, with refreshment sellers and all the accompaniments of a large gathering,—and what real religion can be found among the young, the middle-aged, and the old of both sexes."

AN UNMATCHED SCORE.—As a fitting conclusion to a rifle shooting competition which took place on Monday among the Netherley and Portlethen Volunteers at Netherley House, by Aberdeen, the seat of Mr Horatio Ross, the "old deer-stalking," himself, and his son, Mr Ed. Ross, "the champion shot," had a quiet trial of skill at long distances on Tuesday morning, when the following extraordinary scores were made:—"The Old Deer-stalker" (Mr H. Ross)—800 yards, 10 shots, 13 points; 900 yards, 10 shots, 10 points; 1000 yards, 10 shots, 11 points; 30 shots, 34 points. "The Champion Shot" (Mr Ed. Ross)—800 yards, 10 shots, 15 points; 900 yards, 10 shots, 14 points; 1000 yards, 10 shots, 14 points; 30 shots, 43 points. There were no trial shots, and the champion's miss at the beginning—he fired first—may be accounted for by the strong wind which blew throughout the trial. No superior shooting having yet been seen in any of the competition returns, the above score of 43 may be set down as unmatched.

TRADE CATALOGUES.—"One cannot but be struck with astonishment at the innumerable ways in which an enterprising tradesman appeals to the public with a view to increase his trade. Printing in all its branches, assisted by the skill of the wood engraver, seems, in the present day, to be one of the media most generally employed in spreading the knowledge of various manufactures. These arts have ably been brought into use by Mr. Benson, the eminent watchmaker of 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, and 46 and 47, Cornhill, who has sought, by means of an 'Illustrated Pamphlet' (consisting of nearly 60 pp., and containing upwards of 250 beautiful designs for watches, clocks, &c., with an elaborate description of every construction of watch now made), to enable persons living in any part of the world to select the watch best adapted for their use, and have it forwarded free by post."—*Sun.*

THE MYSTERIES OF TRADE.—It has often excited the surprise of those who know the intrinsic value of Cod Liver Oil, when genuine and fit for medical use, that such large quantities of an article by this name should be offered for sale at a very inferior price, and yet to the eye perhaps appear "perfectly pure and fresh." The mystery is somewhat elucidated by a report of the Registrar-General, who, in recording the death of the widow of a veterinary surgeon in one of the Metropolitan sub-districts, gives an extract from a letter of her medical attendant, which denounced "a pestiferous and dangerous nuisance in that locality proceeding from a factory for the production of a fictitious Cod Liver Oil, the causes of which appeared to be threefold: firstly, the accumulation of fish and fish garbage; secondly, the effluvia arising from the extraction of the oil from those substances; and thirdly, the oppressive fœtor emitted by the burning of the bones and fibre to obtain animal charcoal for the depuration of the oil." This is truly a startling picture of what is called in manufacturing parlance "turning waste materials to a profitable account." There is certainly no real protection for the purchaser of Cod Liver Oil, except in the admirable arrangements adopted by Dr. De Jongh for the supply of his invariably pure and genuine oil, now so well and favourably known as Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, which is thus reported on by that distinguished sanitary reformer Dr. Letheby:—"The oil corresponds in all its characters with that named "Huile Brune' and described as the best variety in the masterly treatise of Dr. De Jongh. From my investigations, I have no doubt of De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil being a pure and unadulterated article."

THE LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The new system of payment by the hour came into effect at all the principal yards on Monday. Messrs. Myers, Messrs. Kelk, Messrs. Lucas, and other leerge builders, report that they are nearly full; the men appear thoroughly satisfied; and all the works are proceeding. A good many unionists are idling about the different yards, and endeavouring to entice away those who have entered. In some cases, but it is believed not in many, they have succeeded. The masons, who have refused the new terms, and of whom the leading masters say that they are a stronge well-organised body, with whom they may yet have some trouble, are continuing their agitation, and have despatched delegates to all parts of the country to promote their views." It is officially announced that—"At a meeting of delegates of the carpenters and joiners, held on Thursday evening last, it was decided to recommend to the workmen in the above branch, wherever the system of payment by the hour is enforced by the master builders, that they accept such terms under protest for the time being, and bide their time and opportunity.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The summer season at this popular place of summer resort has commenced, and the proprietor has taken the field with a spirit and comprehensiveness worthy of the former reputation of this establishment. The brilliant manner in which the gardens are lighted, and the taste displayed, are not to be surpassed by any other plcae of public amusement. The programme, which is as long as an hotel bill, is full of entertainment and attractions—nore, indeed, than we have space to enumerate. Few theatres could furnish a prettier ballet, with more tasteful and elegant scenery, or better dancing, than the one to be witnessed at the ballet theatre at Cremorne; and the stereorama, erected in the Ashburham portion of the grounds, is a truly magnificent work of art. It represents the route into Italy over the pass of St. Gothard. All the features of the landscape, to use an architectural term, are veritably "built in" upon a model scale, every rock, bridge, *chalet*, and other features, standing out in bold relief. The atmospheric effect and colouring of the clouding is exquisitely natural; the glaciers have about them an electric glow of light that contrasts admirably with the luxuriance of the foliage, while the effect of the "living" cataract of water flowing down beneath the Devil's Bridge, with its real spray and splash, is one of those talismanic touches of artistic effect that lend a life-like reality to the representation. In addition, the entertainments comprise effective negro melodists, vocal and instrumental concerts, Poletti the conjurer, horse riding in the circus, performing dogs and monkeys, Tyrolese minstrels, fernery and exotics, fountains, and grottoes, mazes, balloon ascents, and last, not least, a splendid display of fireworks. In closing this notice we may add a fact not generally understood, that, apart from the gaieties with which Cremorne abounds, it is worthy a visit if but to partake of the fare so liberally and efficiently provided in the hotel department.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.—CONSERVATORY, &C.—Attention must be soon paid to late growing plants in borders; for while in active growth they require a good deal of water, and insects are more troublesome than in the case of plants at rest. Give luculias especially plenty of water at the root, and an occasional supply of clear, weak manure water to old plants that may not be growing freely until they have made sufficient wood to ensure a good display of flower. PINERIES.—Air should now be given liberally to young stock in dung pits, in order to secure strong stocky growth. The plants should not, however, be exposed to draughts, for these would not serve the end in view; a moderate circulation should, however, be secured at night, giving no more during the day than may be necessary to prevent the temperature getting too high. VINERIES.—Attend to former directions as to thinning the fruit in houses intended to furnish a late supply, and see that the bunches are severely thinned, and also that the crop left is not too heavy in proportion to the strength of the vines. Where the fruit is swelling, be careful to maintain a moist state of the atmosphere, and give every possible attention to the roots, keeping the border in a healthy state as to moisture, and if watering is found necessary, use good strong manure water. PEACHES AND PEACHES.—Expose the ripening crop as much as possible to the sun and admit plenty of air, to give colour and flavour to the fruit. CHERRIES.—As soon as the crop is gathered, remove the trees to a shady situation and keep them syringed and watered; the pots should be plunged, or the plants taken out and planted in a northern aspect. Those plants in pots intended for forcing next season should not suffer from drought or from the effect of cherry-fly. MELONS.—Plants on which the fruit is ripening should be kept dry at the root, and freely exposed to air on fine days. FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERIES.—Propagation of stock for next season must soon receive consideration, so as to have strong well established plants before winter, and without the necessity of keeping them so close or warm as to induce weakly and watery growth. Hollyhocks are general favourites, but they do not afford cuttings freely, and are in general not over plentiful about most places. These should, therefore, be examined often in search of any cuttings which they may afford, as those rooted early will make strong plants for next season. HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.—During the present month every attention should be given to trained fruit trees. All wall trees especially should be gone over in time, and the shoots thinned and stopped to admit air and light among the fruit and young shoots, which will greatly assist the formation of fruit buds for the following season. Keep peach trees free from green fly by means previously advised, and dust sulphur on shoots affected with mildew. Use the garden engine occasionally in warm weather, to clean the trees and prevent red-spider.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(*From the Mark Lane Express.*)

The past week completing a month's favourable and even forcing weather, the corn crops have continued rapidly to improve, and an early gathering now seems very probable. The heavy thunder showers have, however, considerably hindered the making of hay, a good deal being discoloured; though we do not hear of damage beyond this, which may, moreover, disappear in the rick. Many early sown pieces of wheat on good soil are likely to be very productive; but the bulk remaining thin, and the breadth this season being diminished, a general abundance is next to impossible, however fine the quality may turn out. All spring corn, with the exception of beans, continues highly promising, and even these are much improved, though the black fly is very prevalent. The root crops have equally advanced. The usual effects of fine weather have appeared in the state of the markets, notwithstanding small supplies of home growth. New wheat has generally given way from 1s to 2s per qr., though farmers in some places with small stocks have resisted the decline; and but for foreign imports, which continue free, there would in all probability have been a rise instead of a fall for the last month. As it is, the week closed with more firmness, and a slight reaction may follow. Still, the weather all over the continent has been beautiful, and the complaints of France, Italy, and Spain are ceasing with the commencement of harvest in those countries; while Belgium, Holland, and the whole of northern Europe, Hungary, and Russia continue to give favourable accounts both of the appearance of the wheat and other grain. Italy now needs more rain for the maize; and the same want is felt in the United States.

At Dublin, with a small show of native produce, prices were unchanged, and there was more disposition to buy foreign wheat; but maize was dull. Clonmel market was small, and prices much the same. The corn trade remained very dull at Cork, but there had been some speculation in Galatz maize at £7 per ton.

FOREIGN.

The Paris flour market, though as dull as possible during the past week, under the influence of fine weather has kept up former quotations.

The decline in foreign markets brought business almost to a stand at Odessa; but the scarcity of good-conditioned wheat made holders averse to accept lower rates. The sales of spring corn were trifling, at unchanged rates.

About Venice it was wheat harvest; the quality being fine, and yield in the country expected to be fair, sales for delivery of the new crop had been made at 45s to 47s 6d per qr. For native wheat on the spot the price was 48s to 50s 6d per qr.

Low quality flour at New York, after declining 5 dols 10c per brl, became firmer, as well as wheat. Superfine flour 4 dols 70c (12s 4d) per brl; extra State 5 dols (20s 7d); round hoop Ohio for shipping 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 35c (21s 8d). Oats 30c to 32½c per bush.

"Where were you yesterday, you rascal?" said a country pedagogue to one of his favourite pupils. "I was out in the fields meditating." "Meditating upon what?" "I was meditating upon what I'd be when I got to be grow'd up." "Well, what was your conclusion?" "I thought as how I'd be a schoolmaster—they live easy and give jolly lickins."

A dandy negro entered a book store, and with a consequential air inquired, "Hab you a few quires ob de best rate letter paper for a gemman to write lub letters on?" "Yes," was the reply, "How many will you have?" "I s'pose," said Darky, "my stay at de Springs may be about two or tree weeks. Gib'nough quires to write four letters."

Every schoolboy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string to tie it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world tie yourself to somebody.

The following epigram was addressed to a Mr. Smith by a lady who had taught him some duets, and to whom he had presented a pair of ear-rings:—

A gift like this from you appears
The best you can bestow;
'Tis fit you decorate my ears,
You've bored them long ago.

A dentist whose skill at tooth-pulling was well known met a noted wag carrying an old garden rake in one hand, while he held the other to his face, which wore that lugubrious expression the "jumping toothache" is so well calculated to produce in the sufferer. "Doctor," says he, "I want you to pull a couple of teeth for me." "Very well," replied the doctor, "just step into my office, and I'll relieve you. There," continued he, as they entered, "take a seat on that chair and show me the teeth you wish extracted." "Well, doctor," says the wag, holding up the rake, "I want you to pull these two broken teeth out of this rake." For a moment the doctor was thrown off his guard by the joke that had been played upon him, but, soon recovering himself, replied—"Well, let me have it—I might as well take the teeth out of one rake as another."

APPEARANCE OF A NEW COMET.

There is now visible in the heavens a comet of extraordinary magnitude. It was first detected on Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, and a correspondent of the *Globe* is of opinion, that "the rapidity with which the comet appears to be pursuing its course may account for its not having been previously noticed by astronomers." A Clifton correspondent of the *Times* states that it was visible there until twenty minutes to four on Sunday morning. Mr. Alfred Smee, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Sunday night, half-past ten o'clock, says:—"Its nucleus is of great dimensions, much larger and brighter than a star of the first dimensions, and its tail, which extends many degrees in the heavens, is of the same form, and will probably equal in extent the comet which visited this country in 1858. At the moment I write it is not so bright as the comet of 1858 in its brightest periods, but it is only second to that in relation to any comet which has appeared within my memory, and therefore every one should observe this object when it again becomes visible. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock it is 12 deg. east of north by a magnetic needle, and about 10 deg. above the horizon, but these measurements are only rough estimates, as I have not accurate instruments at my command."

The following remarks upon the comet are the result of the observations of Mr. T. S. Noble, secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, made on Sunday night from the Observatory in connection with that Institution:—"The comet is of unusual brilliancy, and in appearance surpasses the celebrated comet of Donati, which attracted so much attention in the autumn of 1858. At half-past eleven o'clock its declension was 46 deg. 30 min. N., and right ascension 6h. 40m. These measures are approximate. At midnight it was nearly due north. The change in declension and right ascension was most rapid. The nucleus was most brilliant, of a yellow light, surpassing Jupiter in intensity. To the naked eye the nucleus appeared as a disc, similar to Jupiter when magnified about thirty times, but hazy. The tail was upwards of forty degrees in length, and passed, with a slight curve, to the right beyond the Pole Star. Observed through the equatorial of the York Observatory, one of Corke's instruments, object glass 4½in. in diameter, the nucleus presented an extraordinary appearance. To the south of the nucleus there appeared several horns of light, twisted in a curvilinear manner from the centre of the nucleus to the left, presenting an appearance not dissimilar to a Catherine wheel, when first set in motion. This comet is, without doubt, the most extraordinary which has appeared in modern times."

The wrecks in May were 142 in number, making a total of 1,026 during the present year.

The Glatton, an iron screw steam floating battery, mounting 14 guns, has been commissioned at Portsmouth.

The Duke of Sutherland has promised to preside at a meeting at Exeter Hall, called for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Mr. Braidwood.

On Saturday, the British and North American royal mail steam-ship Canada was despatched from Liverpool for Boston, with the United States and North American mails, between 60 and 70 passengers, and 203,000*l.* in specie.

Mr. Spurgeon informed his congregation, on Sunday, that during the previous week he had been preaching to large multitudes at Swansea and Merthyr Tydvil, and that the excitement consequent upon large masses of people pressing upon him at the conclusion of his address to shake hands with him had produced a kind of "tremulous feeling" and serious indisposition. The medical fiat was that unless he immediately desisted from all labour and exertion, except that attendant on the duties to be performed at his own chapel, he might not only lose his voice for ever, but be laid upon a bed of sickness. He has refused all engagements for the next few months.

LORD CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Lord Campbell were interred in Jedburgh Abbey, on Saturday. The funeral, though intended to be of a private character, was attended by the local magnates; and the Jedburgh Volunteers conducted the procession to the Abbey. The English service was performed by the Rev. W. Spranger White, the son-in-law of the late Lord Chancellor. Heavy rain fell the moment it commenced, and when the sad conclusion was arrived at distant thunder resounded through the Abbey. The shops were closed from twelve to two o'clock, and everything indicated that in the secluded town near which he had of late years made his home, his Lordship had created an attachment and regard as strong as that which he enjoyed among those who had longer been acquainted with him.

WILLS MADE ABROAD.—Two bills upon this subject are nestled in the Commons' papers, where a bill at this season may lie in great quiet. The bills differ considerably. That of the late Attorney-General, the new Lord Chancellor, proposes that the uncertainty as to the domicile of a person making his will in a foreign country shall be removed, as far as possible, by means of conventions with foreign States providing mutually that the subjects of either country resident in the country of the other shall not be deemed to have acquired the foreign domicile unless they have deposited in a public office a declaration of their wish to that effect. Lord Kingsdown's bill does not contemplate conventions, and deals only with British subjects, proposing that a will made by a British subject shall not become invalid, nor its construction be altered by any subsequent change of domicile, and that, if made abroad, it shall, as regards personal estate, be held valid in this country if made according to the law of the place where it is made, or of the place where the testator when making it was domiciled, or of any part of the United Kingdom.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.—The Prince of Prussia, in a letter to Lord Granville announcing the formation of a Prussian commission, in connection with the Exhibition of 1862, says:—"The idea of affording to the nations another opportunity of showing their industrial progress seems to me very happy and opportune; and I consider that there is every cause for gratitude to those who first conceived it, and have taken upon themselves the labour of carrying it into execution. The modifications of traffics among European nations which have lately been made, or may shortly be expected—modifications most important to trade, and the promotion of which confers the greatest honour upon Great Britain and her enlightened statesmen—will no doubt have great influence upon the exchange of goods, and materially add to the range of commerce. Under these circumstances the Exhibition will assume the character of a great fair, calculated to create new and commercial relations, and to extend those that exist. Hence, apart from the advantage of instruction, it will afford considerable substantive advantages to those who take part in it, and will doubtless, on this account, find all men eager to participate. I am convinced that the Prussian manufacturers will appreciate the importance of the undertaking."

THREE SOLDIERS DROWNED AT SCARBOROUGH.—A very sad and fatal occurrence took place at Scarborough on Sunday. Three soldiers—two corporals and a private—left the barracks at about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, to bathe in the sea on the North Sand. The wind had been blowing smartly all night from the north, causing a strong sea, with a powerful under-current. The men were all good swimmers; and, after entering the water, one of them appeared to be venturing further out than his comrades. He appeared to be going easily and swiftly, being an expert swimmer; but in turning about he found the return to be an impossible task, and in the extremity that was no doubt apparent to him, he called loudly to his companions for help. They came out of the water and ran a short distance along the beach, to find a place, no doubt, where the waves were not so rough, and whence they might more easily reach their comrade. They accordingly re-entered, and proceeded to swim off to him. Up to this time they had been observed by a man on the sands, who at this point began to ascend the Cliff, thinking the men were not in imminent danger. He was met by another party of soldiers, also going to bathe. After a few words exchanged between him and them with reference to the party bathing, it was observed they were nowhere to be seen. The man hoped they had left the water safely; but returning to the sands, the clothes of the three unfortunate men were found, while they were nowhere to be seen. All three had perished. The north beach is not a safe bathing-place when the water is excited by any cause but that of the gently flowing tide. The bottom is covered with rocks, causing a dangerous under-current which the strongest swimmer cannot always withstand. The names of the men are—Lance-Corporal Benson, aged nineteen; Lance-Corporal Campbell, aged nineteen; and Private P. Calmoday; all of No. 1 Company of the 58th Regiment, now at Scarborough.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. MIRES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Saturday, says:—Although the affairs of M. Mires are so multitudinous and complicated that M. de Germiny and six accountants passed a whole week in examining the books before they were able to commence the liquidation with which they were charged, one broad state of facts is established by the evidence of witnesses examined yesterday and to-day with sufficient clearness to be intelligible to an ordinary apprehension. It is proved, and indeed admitted, that in 1857 and 1858 railway shares and divers other securities to an enormous amount were deposited with the Caisse Generale des Chemins de Fers, of which Mires and Solar were the managing directors, as securities for moneys advanced, or in some instances for safe custody merely. That almost all of these shares and securities were sold as soon as deposited, no advice of the sale being given to the owners, who, on the contrary, were led to suppose, by quarterly accounts regularly sent in to them, that the shares still existed in the bank to their credit. That in April, 1859, when all these securities had suffered great depreciation, Mires sent circulars to the depositors, stating that in the apprehension of a heavy fall which would be the result of the Italian war, he had taken upon himself to realise their securities, and would be happy to receive their orders to buy them back at a lower price on some future occasion. The clerks, who sat up two nights to write these circulars, protested against this work, and said that the course taken seemed to them neither right nor legal; but Mires assured them by stating that he had counsel's opinion in favour of what he was doing, and that all these securities deposited with him were "just like bank notes." The circulars were accompanied by fictitious sale notes to the clients, representing that the securities, which had in fact been disposed of long ago at high prices, had only just then been sold at the depreciated quotations of the day. To give one instance among many others, Colonel Danner, a retired officer, deposed that he received in May, 1859, a fictitious sale note of Credit Mobilier shares as having produced 101,000fr. which he afterwards discovered had been sold long before for 220,000fr. The prosecution alleges that these transactions are not only manifestly dishonest and fraudulent, but that they constitute a legal offence. M. Mires replies that the public prosecutor does not understand banking, and that seems the main issue to be tried. It appears that Mires and Solar quarrelled, and threatened to split upon each other long before Mires' arrest in December last.

Colonel Dickson, whose dismissal from the Tower Hamlets Militia, has led to some extraordinary exposures, has petitioned Her Majesty to restore him to his former rank. He states that the Earl of Wilton, "consmer rank. He states that the Earl of Wilton, "conscious of the wrong he had done" to him, and "of the private motives by which he was actuated," has made application both to the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War for his reinstatement.

FUNERAL OF MR. BRAIDWOOD.

The funeral of Mr. James Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, who lost his life at the recent great fire in London, took place on Saturday. His remains were interred at Abney Park Cemetery. The hour appointed for the funeral *cortege* to move from the principal station of the London Fire Brigade, which was also the residence of the deceased Mr. Braidwood, was three o'clock; but long before that hour all business throughout the city was suspended, and every shop and warehouse was closed long before the time appointed for the moving of the procession, and as it moved along the bells of every church in the city, with the exception of St. Paul's, which never tolls unless on the death of the Sovereign or a member of the royal family, pealed forth a solemn funeral knell. Shortly before three o'clock the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Mr. Alderman Salomons, and Mr. Alderman and Colonel Wilson arrived at the late Mr. Braidwood's residence. The procession was headed by the London Rifle Brigade, and followed by divisions of the Metropolitan, by a strong force of the city police, the officials of the Waterworks Company, and the men composing the Fire Brigade. The hearse was followed by fourteen mourning coaches, and by the private carriages of the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Dalkeith, Dr. Cumming, and others. Nearly all the fire insurance offices were represented. As the procession slowly wended its way the streets were completely blocked, and every window, and even the house tops, were lined with human beings. On reaching the Poultry, the scene which presented itself was extraordinary. The Mansion House, from the basement to the roof, all the openings to King William-street, Cornhill, the vast space fronting the steps, and even the portico of the Royal Exchange and the summit of the Bank of England, presented to the eye one vast sea of human faces. Our position in the procession (says the *Observer*) was immediately preceding the hearse, and on reaching the spot just referred to, there was a general cry as the hearse approached of "hats off," when, in an instant, as if by magic, every male head as far as the eye could reach was uncovered, and the same mark of respect was paid at all the principal points throughout the entire route to Abney Park, a distance of upwards of five miles. Every shop throughout the line was closed, whilst frequently were to be seen children in mourning on balconies and at windows, waving black crape flags. At one place an inscription in white letters had been put bearing the words, "Honour to the brave." Indeed, throughout the whole line, whilst every district poured out its thousands, not only was there the greatest amount of order and decorum, but the deepest sympathy and respect manifested; and as the band of the London Rifle Brigade and the band of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire alternately played the "Dead March in Saul," with muffled drums, great solemnity was added to the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Cumming performed the burial service. No public funeral, except that of a Sovereign and the grand display on the occasion of the interment of the late Duke of Wellington, under St. Paul's Cathedral, has ever excited so much sympathy and attracted so many hundreds of thousands of people.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

The Lords of the Admiralty have at length decided upon building two additional iron troopships, to be ready for service by the middle of March, 1862.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN PATTESON.—We regret to announce the death of Sir John Patteson, which occurred on Friday, June 28th, at his seat, Feniton-court, Honiton, Devonshire, in his 71st year. The deceased was the second son of the Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, Suffolk, by the daughter of Mr. Richard Ayton Lee, a banker of London, and was born in 1790, at Coney Weston, Suffolk. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1816, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. In 1830 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1852 he resigned the judgeship, and was then made a Privy Councillor. In the following year he was made a commissioner to inquire into the corporation of the city of London. Sir John was twice married; first to the third daughter of Mr. George Lee, of Dickleburgh, Norfolk; and secondly to a daughter of Mr. James Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, who, however, died in 1842.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The experiments with the electric light, which have now been made for a long time past at the Palais Royal, Paris, are still continued every evening with increasing success. Lately, instead of two burners fed by divided currents from the magneto-electric machine, one burner, fed by a single current, has been used. It is raised sixteen metres, and illuminates, as with the light of the full moon, the whole square in front of the Palais Royal, and the two entrances of Rue Saint Honore. Two hyperbolic reflectors—one above the light, the other below—increase and diffuse the light. By certain improvements in the prisms or cylinders of artificial carbon, which are used in the production of the light, M. Curmer is now able to make electric lamps, which will burn five or six hours without requiring any attention. The lamp of M. Serrin, placed before the house of Prince Eugene, also burns brilliantly. M. Serrin has succeeded lately in causing his lamp to burn under water almost as well as in the atmosphere. Thus we may now light the bottoms of rivers, or of the sea, or of the bottoms of floating vessels, sunken wrecks, the foundations of piers, and other submarine structures. It is expected that we shall soon be able to apply this method of illumination in our lighthouses, ships, and generally on land in our cities and houses. At the Invalides lately, in the presence of Despretz, Babinet, Foucault, and others, a magneto-electric machine was worked by one of Lenoir's lately-invented gas-engines of three-horse power. By this means a strong electric current was generated, and M. Serrin's lamp gave a very brilliant light, equal to two hundred Carcel burners.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

MADELINE SMITH.—It will be remembered that some time since there was a great excitement throughout the land, occasioned by a charge of the most serious nature being brought against a young lady of Glasgow, named Madeline Smith. She was put upon her trial for poisoning her sweetheart, a French teacher, but after a long investigation the case was declared, in Scotch legal phrase, to have been "not proven." It was said that this young lady immediately afterwards had been sent to Australia, where it was hoped that, amongst the great family of the Smiths, her name would be altogether lost, and she would be able to retrieve her position. However, she has lately turned up in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. A great deal has been done here of late in the way of Homes for Fallen Women, and one of the clerical gentlemen, who has been very prominent in this peculiar business, has had a fascinating young lady in his house and under his care, on whom it is said he was receiving 200*l.* per annum. This syren, like the famous ladies of old, shot her arrows into many a heart, but all the young gentlemen who came near her were mysteriously cautioned not to be entangled. But where is the man who could withstand the blandishments of youth and beauty and coquetry? Half-a-score of the sterner sex were struck to the senses by her, in no time. Although she was permitted to see society, and went to church on all proper occasions, she was, we are informed, never formally introduced. Still, the want of that formality was no want to her, as is proved by the fact that during the present week she has left our home circle and gone away to be married to an inspired lover of the fine arts—to whom we wish all health and happiness in his new position.—*Plymouth Journal.*

DESPERATE POACHING AFFRAY NEAR YORK.—At York, on Saturday, a labourer of Poppleton, near York, was charged with poaching upon the estate of Sir Charles Slingsby, at Moor Monkton, near York, and with having committed a murderous assault upon a gamekeeper, named John Morrell. On the night of June 15, Morrell, hearing a gun fired, sought the assistance of a watcher, named Metcalfe. Both these persons, shortly after, hearing another gun fired, proceeded in the direction of the sound, and came up with three poachers, who immediately decamped. The keeper and watcher pursued, and after the poachers had thrown from them a couple of hares, came up with them. During the time the watcher was pulling a stake from a hedge for his protection, the poachers turned round upon Morrell, and the prisoner struck him a terrific blow on the head with the butt end of a gun, and brought him down upon his knees. This was followed by another blow on the head from one of the party, and directly after, as Morrell was attempting to rise, he was again struck on the head with a gun, from the effects of which he staggered from the party about a dozen yards, and once more fell to the ground helpless. Just at this moment Metcalfe came up with his hedge-stake, and an encounter took place between him and the poachers, the latter of whom levelled several blows at him, but did little harm. They at length made off, leaving Morrell and Metcalfe together in the field; the former had received a lacerated wound on the forehead, four inches long; another lacerated wound above the right ear, two inches long; and a contusion on the top of the head. These were of so serious a character that he has since been confined to his house from his disabled condition. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, bail being refused.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY.—The officers and a large number of the privates of the National Rifle Volunteers gave a banquet, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Thursday evening, June 27th, to Sir John Shelley, in order to express their sympathy with him, and their confidence in his honour and truthfulness. The chairman said that the entertainment had been improvised after a Volunteer inspection, as it was felt that no time should be lost in expressing sympathy for the defendant in the recent police case, and contempt, indignation, and disgust for those who had instituted the prosecution. Sir John Shelley, in reply, remarked that in general when a man is accused of an offence he is allowed some opportunity of inquiry into the accusations brought against him, and of preparing for his defence. There is a summons or some document of the same kind sent him. It had not been so, however, in his case. When he came home on the day in question, at twelve o'clock, he had not the remotest idea of what impended. At five minutes past twelve, he was told that an officer from Marlborough-street wanted to see him, and, as he is visible to all who call, the officer was shown in. He was in plain clothes. On being asked what the matter was, he said, "I am sorry to say, Sir John, that you are my prisoner. The whole proceeding is so outrageous, I would rather not say a word, but ask you to read the warrant." He read the warrant, and sent for his solicitor, who recommended an adjournment. But he could not think of delay, and resolved to defend himself at once, as an Englishman naturally would do under such circumstances. The letter which Mr. Train had sent him, and which came as he was about to oppose the tramway, he had not understood, and he supposed the insults spoken of to refer to that opposition. He did not wish the worst enemies he had in this world to know what it was to go through the suffering he had endured while this accusation was hanging over his head. With many hearty cheers for Sir John, the meeting separated at a late hour.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE WAR.—At a private dinner recently given in Washington, General Scott is reported to have made a speech, the "points" of which were that this was a war against brothers, and it was his desire that as little blood as possible should be shed; that in a few days he should have under his direct control over eighty thousand men, and the divided force of the rebels would be so hemmed in that surrender would be a necessity, and that in ninety days the active contest would be ended, and without a general battle between the armies.

Public Notice

PIC-NIC in the Grounds at MATFEN LOW HALL, kindly granted by FOSTER SCOTT, Esq., July 17th, 1861.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA BATHS.
THESE BATHS are now Open to the Public, on the usual Terms.
Spa Cottage, Shotley Bridge

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA GROUNDS.
RURAL FETE.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TEA and BREAD, of First-rate Quality, for from 1,000 to 1,500 People. The said Tenders to be sent to Mr A. HODGSON, Spa Lodge, Shotley Bridge, on or before the 17th July.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY, held at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1861—C. F. HAMOND, Esq., in the Chair, it was Resolved,—

1. That the application made by the Derwent and Consett Iron Company (Limited) for an extension of time for payment of their debt, and the Affidavits with reference thereto by the Liquidators, having been considered, this Meeting respectfully, but most earnestly, calls upon the Vice-Chancellor to defer his assent thereto, until a special Committee of the Creditors shall have had an opportunity of fully investigating the entire affairs of the Bank.

2. This Meeting desires to express a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Liquidators with reference to the entire Management and Liquidation of the Bank, in which they appear on all occasions to have considered the Shareholders and Debtors of the Bank rather than the Interest of the Creditors; that this Meeting has no longer any confidence in the Liquidators, and calls upon them to resign their Office.

3. That Messrs George Smith Ranson, Norman Wilson, William Dickinson, James Leslie, Peter Annandale, Thomas Spencer, Joseph Ridley, and Charles Frederick Hamond, be appointed a Committee, with full power to act on behalf of the Creditors, with reference to all Matters relating to the Liquidation, and that such Committee report to a Meeting of Creditors, to be held this Day Two Months.

4. That a Voluntary Subscription List be now opened to defray the Costs of any proceedings which the Committee may from time to time authorise or adopt, and that Subscriptions be paid to Messrs HODGE and HARLE, Solicitors, Newcastle.

5. That the Petition in favour of the Derwent and Wear Valley Railway Bill now read be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Meeting, and be presented to the House of Lords.

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr Charles Frederick Hamond, for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) C. F. HAMOND, Chairman.

DR. PEARSE, LATE HOUSE SURGEON to the NEWCASTLE DISPENSARY, &c., MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY at his Residence, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE (opposite the Monument).

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place: and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all Vendors of Medicine.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's productions—unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry—the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases. Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under.

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are render indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self-adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them, post free. Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—*Herald.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815), BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET; No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE; and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON; and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held at Lanchester on Thursday last, the magistrates present being A. E. Talmadge and M. Kearney, Esqs.

William Rea was charged with taking from John Mullen a bundle of clothes which he had purchased at Newcastle. The two men had been drinking together on the road, and a landlady from Dipton, who could prove, that when Rea went out at the back door, Mullen stated that he had stolen his bundle, had failed to attend. A great deal of circumstantial evidence was given, but as nothing satisfactory could be elicited, the case was remanded until Thursday next.—A man in court then stepped forward and stated that he had two women in court who could contradict the plaintiff's statement, one of whom stated that she saw the old man go past her house with the bundle under his arm, and that the prisoner afterwards followed.

Walter Maddison was charged by William Roe with stealing two picks from Burnhope Colliery. The prosecutor stated that on Sunday night he saw the prisoner pass his house with two picks on his shoulder. The prisoner was leaving work; after some time he was found with the picks in his possession. It appeared that he sent his sister to fetch his picks, and she in ignorance took the wrong ones. On being asked why he went on the Sunday night after sending his sister on the Saturday (the 1st July) he said he had been from home all the week looking after work. The picks were valued at 4s. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE EFFECTUAL CURE OF DROPSY.—The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off, and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution. These admirable Pills have a similarly happy effect on many other diseases, particularly liver complaints and chronic indigestion. They act upon the constitution generally by purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and giving tone to the stomach and kidneys. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a single grain of any noxious substances. They are as safe as they are efficacious.

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

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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, JULY 6, 1861.

THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

Our neighbourhood has been visited during this week by representatives of the North Eastern, and Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway Companies, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the various petitions, now being prepared for presentation to Parliament, next week, when the second reading of the bill promoted by the latter company, takes place in the House of Lords. The result of the canvass of the former party will not have strengthened their case much, while the public interest in the matter has been most unmistakeably evinced by the cordial support given to the gentlemen representing the proposed new line. Everywhere they have been enthusiastically received, and the number of signatures obtained has even exceeded expectation. But although the general petition in favour of the new railway has been numerously signed, we would recommend those of our readers, who have not already done so, also to add their names to the document, as we can testify that the opposition party are not at all scrupulous in their adopted means of defeating the project. They allege, for instance, in their petitions, that there is no necessity whatever for another line of railway in the district; that the inhabitants of the different localities, through which the proposed new through-route is to pass, will not be benefitted by the same, but that, on the contrary, a considerable amount of damage will be sustained by the owners and occupiers of land, and other property; that the signatures to the subscription list of the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway are not *bona fide*, and therefore not to be depended upon, and, in fact, they misrepresent every feature of the undertaking. They state, further, that the preamble of the bill is incapable of proof, when it has been already *proved*, or could never have reached its present stage, and that if the Act is granted, amalgamation will eventually take place with some one or other of the existing railways, and *they pray that this may be prevented upon the ground that amalgamation—the first article in the creed of the North-Eastern Company—is injurious to the public!* We, therefore, again urge our friends to render all the support they can to the independent company at this particular juncture, and to those who have not already signed, we say, once more, do so immediately, if only for an Englishman's inherent love of fair-play.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

LANCHESTER GUARDIANS.—In consequence of Thursday (the usual meeting day of the Guardians) being Midsummer Fair Day at Stagshawbank, the meeting of the board was postponed till Friday.

SHOTLEY SPAS.—The walks and promenades of these beautiful grounds have been greatly improved within the last few days by the placing of rustic seats in every shady spot, in which the grounds abound. The carriage drive, which extends nearly a couple of miles, embraces every grade of the beautiful in nature. The original spring has now been restored, and is in its full vigour. This beautiful secluded spot needs only to be known to be appreciated.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday sen'night some friends met by appointment, at the house of Mr. W. Dixon, "Crown and Swords Inn," Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of presenting Bombardier G.H. Henderson with a slight testimonial of their esteem, upon his leaving Shotley Bridge, where he has been lately spending a few weeks, upon furlough, to rejoin the depot at Sheerness. The present, a handsome silver-mounted riding whip, purchased by subscription among the young man's acquaintances, was handed over by Mr. N. Oley, who, in a few appropriate remarks, conveyed to the worthy recipient the best wishes of all present, for his future happiness and welfare. The proceedings were enlivened by song and sentiment, and in this way a very pleasant evening was spent.

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—This committee held their monthly meeting on Wednesday last, Mr. J. Marriage in the chair. Present—Messrs. R. Almond, Thomas Hardy, J. Davison, J. Collinson, J. Seymour, J. Calvert, J. Routledge, R. Whitfield, and J. Murray. The minutes of the last meeting were read over and confirmed. The inspector, Mr. Thompson, it was stated, had paid over to the surveyors of the township the sum of £25 7s. 2d., borrowed in the previous year. The Chairman gave the meeting a statement of the proceedings of the Lanchester Petty Sessions in respect to the cases of Nicholson, Imrie, Vickers, and W. Nicholson. In consequence of these convictions it is the intention of the committee to proceed with all cases coming under their jurisdiction with rigour. A complaint having been lodged against R. Whomphrey for a nuisance in Back Middle-street, notice was ordered to be served upon him for the removal of the same within a given number of days. Several other complaints were made of nuisances in existence, and want of proper privy accommodation in houses. Summonses were ordered to issue against Thomas Walton and John Fletcher for non-compliance with the orders of the committee, and notices to be served upon Messrs Cornforth, Godfrey, Hepple, and Moore to remove nuisances in Nelson-street. A rate of 7d. in the pound was then levied upon that portion of the town called Nelson-street, and the committee separated.

18TH DURHAM OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE RIFLES.—This corps is in a most unsettled state, and has been so ever since the Great Fete on the 15th June, through the absence of its officers. On Thursday, the 28th, the corps assembled for drill, and some explanations were given as to the cause of Captain Richardson's absence; but the cause shown by the Lieut. (who it appears never attends drill with his company) was not deemed satisfactory. The company was ordered to attend at the Spa on Thursday, the 27th. The men attended, but the officers were absent, which caused a disappointment to a great number of gentry who had assembled expecting them and the band to be present at the Spa on that evening. On Saturday, the 29th, the members met at the company's school-room, when it was resolved to call upon every man in the company to attend regularly, and that the corps should not be let down through the non-attendance of its officers. On Monday, 1st July, the corps mustered for drill, which took place, owing to the rain, in the school-room, under the superintendence of Ensign Hind, and their Drill Instructor, Color-Sergeant G. Catterall. The other officers, we understand, had given in their resignation. It appears that there are several respectable young men in the neighbourhood desirous to join the 18th Durham Volunteer Rifle Corps, but are anxiously waiting to see a man at the helm.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—On Monday evening the first of a series of lectures on the above subject was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, Mr. E. O. Tregelles in the chair. The Rev. Joseph Wilson, a deputation from the "United Kingdom Alliance," was the speaker. The arguments adduced for the total suppression of the liquor traffic were listened to with profound attention. On Tuesday evening the second lecture was given in the open-air in Middle-street, Consett, by the same gentleman,—Mr. J. Marriage in the chair. The lecturer, in opening his discourse, gave an outline of what they desired to accomplish, and detailed the points of the "permissive bill" which they intend to bring before Parliament as soon as they can get the people prepared for it. He gave some happy illustrations of the power of agitation, and the immense amount of good that had arisen from persevering agitation. The corn-laws were gained by agitation, and they meant to gain the "Permissive Bill" by the same means. He contended that all the great reforms had been gained by the people, showing the aristocracy the power of combination and unanimity of purpose. The lecturer secured the attention of a large audience for nearly one hour and a-half, and long after he had left his stand knots of persons remained discussing the merits of the bill, which had never been heard of before by many of them.

NEWCASTLE, DERWENT, AND WEARDALE RAILWAY.—On Monday night, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Gateshead, convened by the Mayor (Jas. Hewitt, Esq.), in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in the Long Room of the Queen's Head Inn, to adopt measures for supporting in the House of Lords the bill for constructing the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway. The Mayor presided, and there was a considerable attendance. Mr. Watson, solicitor, having read the advertisement calling the meeting, and his Worship having briefly introduced the business, Mr. Hodgson Hinde addressed the audience at some length, advocating the claims of the railway in question to the support of the district in general, and of Gateshead and Newcastle in particular. They had, he said, come successfully through the first part of their struggle, and he felt confident that they should come successfully through the remainder. But neither he nor the gentlemen with whom he acted were inflated—they were prepared for victory, but they were prepared for an arduous struggle. Supposing they got their bill, he believed that the portion of the railway which would be first completed would be that in which the Derwent Iron Company were more immediately interested—from Swalwell and Blaydon to Hownsgill. A portion of the southern part of the line would also be commenced simultaneously. They expected a very large subscription from the London and North-Western, and it was only fair that a portion of that subscription should be spent on that part of the line with which that company would be more immediately connected. These points being attained, he hoped they should be in a condition to proceed simultaneously to Newcastle and Gateshead. The time within which the undertaking was completed must depend on the state of their funds, and the money market, but so long as the public came forward with alacrity to take shares, and the shareholders readily responded to the calls, he saw no difficulty in completing the work within three years from the time the royal assent was given to their Act (applause). Resolutions, setting forth the advantages in a commercial point of view which the proposed railway is to confer on Gateshead and Newcastle, were successively proposed by Aldermen Smith and Hodgson, and seconded by Messrs. Brockett and Bennett, J.P. These gentlemen expressed themselves warmly in favour of the undertaking, and the resolutions were carried by acclamation. It was then agreed, on the motion of Mr. Radford, seconded by Ald. Prockter, to petition the House of Lords in accordance with the resolutions. After which a vote of thanks to the Mayor, followed by a similar compliment to Mr. Hodgson Hinde, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE DISTRICT BANK AND THE DERWENT IRON WORKS.

A general and very numerously attended meeting of creditors of the Northumberland and Durham District bank was held at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle, on Thursday, "to consider an Application now before the Court, for a POSTPONEMENT for a period of Three Years of the Payment of the Instalments henceforth to become Due from the Derwent and Consett Iron Company (Limited) to the said Bank, and on other Business relating to the Liquidation." Among those present were the Mayor of Sunderland (S. Alcock, Esq.); John Kidson, Esq., of Sunderland; Mr Ald. Ranson and Mr. T. Thompson, of that town; Messrs. C. F. Hamond, W. Dunn, John Burnup, W. Woods, and White; Ald. Smith and W. Brown, of Gateshead; Rev. Dr. Patterson, Sunderland; Dr. Dodd, North Shields; Mr. Jos. Ridley, Hexham, &c. The meeting, although the place was crowded, declined to adjourn to a larger room, and at once proceeded to instal Mr. C. F. Hamond in the chair.

Mr G. W. HODGE said he had been acting for some time as solicitor for several creditors, who not feeling satisfied with the liquidators had instructed him to call this meeting. As their solicitor he received, on the 23rd June, copies of an affidavit that had been made in the Court of Chancery by the liquidators, setting forth their opinion that it would be for the benefit of the bank and its creditors to grant the extension of time, (three years) prayed for by the Derwent and Consett Iron Company, for the payment of their instalments becoming due to the bank. Mr Hodge read the affidavit; along with which was a letter from Mr Allhusen, chairman of the company, to the liquidators, to the effect that the depressed state of the iron trade since the company's entry upon the works would have prepared the liquidators to hear of their inability to meet the instalments. The liquidators express their opinion that the request for extension should be complied with; the following being the closing paragraph of their affidavit:—

We, with our co-liquidator, Mr Bainbridge, have fully considered the said last-mentioned paper, and we are satisfied that the second alternative proposal is proper, and should be agreed to with this exception, that instead of three years, an absolute extension of one year only should be allowed at the present, with liberty to apply for a further extension, if good cause can be shown for the same. We are the more especially led to this conclusion from the consideration that the Select Committee of the House of Commons have, on the 21st day of June instant, passed the preamble of a bill for the construction of the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway, which railway will be a direct and complete communication from the port of Newcastle to the said iron works, and thereby materially increase the facilities for transit of all materials, either raw or manufactured, passing to and from the said works, and also materially increase the value of the properties in question, as well as of spare land belonging to the said iron company, which may hereafter be sold separately. With the prospect of such a line of railway being shortly constructed, it would, in our opinion, be most inexpedient and detrimental to the interest we represent to allow any proceedings to take place which might bring about, at present, a forced sale.—(Signed by Messrs COLEMAN and ELLIOTT.)

This affidavit was sworn in London by Messrs. Coleman and Elliott on the 22nd of June, the day after the Derwent and Weardale Railway bill passed the committee of the House of Commons. Another affidavit had been sworn by Mr. C. M. Palmer, representing his opinion, as one engaged in the iron trade, that after the present period of depression in the iron trade shall have passed away, the position of the company would be very considerably improved; that in his opinion iron made by this company is equal to any in the trade, and that the value of iron will in a short time increase, putting the works in a more prosperous position; that, therefore, it would be injudicious to sell the works now; and that it would be for the interest of the bank, of the mortgagees of the works, and of all parties concerned, to grant the extension of three years prayed for by the company. Now his (Mr. Hodge's) clients felt that here was a matter of such great importance that they, as a mere section of the creditors, did not like to take upon themselves the responsibility of assenting to, or dissenting from, the proposal of the liquidators. They thought it best to call a general meeting of the creditors, to consider a proposal which involved nearly half of the remaining assets of the bank. The clients requested him to communicate with the liquidators, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the creditors had been consulted on the proposal; or whether Messrs Alcock, Ellison, and Dunn (a committee appointed by the creditors before the bank came under compulsory liquidation) had been consulted. He found that none of these parties had been consulted; and this quite determined his clients to cause this general meeting of the creditors to be held. He had also addressed a letter to the liquidators requesting them to attend this meeting. Mr Hodge read the reply of Messrs Elliott and Bainbridge to this letter. It was dated July 1, 1861; and was to the effect that they could not accept the invitation to attend the meeting (hisses). They stated also that the liquidators were officers of the Court of Chancery, and amenable to that court for their acts. Many questions might be asked at the meeting, which they could not answer without the express sanction of the court, or without injury to the liquidation (laughter and hisses). They were ready, however, to give any information they could, and in the same spirit they were willing to have a conference with Mr. Hodge before or after the meeting.—Mr. Hodge went on to say that, on representation having been made to the Vice-Chancellor that this public meeting had been called, his honour had twice consented to a postponement of the day for hearing the application of the liquidators; and that hearing was now adjourned till Saturday next (hear, hear). This meeting had been called that the creditors might express their opinion, not only on this particular application of the liquidators, but on the liquidation generally. He also mentioned, before resuming his seat, that two of the liquidators were inspectors of the Derwent Iron Company; and they, therefore, had doubtless every reason to know—as Mr. Allhusen had stated in his letter to them—that such an application would be made as this meeting had now met to consider (hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN, after making a few opening remarks said he would carry them back to the commencement of this business. In Dec., 1857, the first meeting of the shareholders took place. At that meeting it was stated that everything was fair and prosperous, and that if the shareholders would only exercise forbearance, they should receive their money in full, and that at no distant date (hear, hear). So much was that statement believed in that Messrs Hawks, Priestman, Grey and others, took upon themselves the responsibility of opening a new bank for the purposes of the district. In 1858, Mr Pugh came down [from the Vice-Chancellor's office] and an almost equally flattering statement was made on that occasion. A £40-call was made; the Derwent Iron Works were looked upon as a most valuable property, and likely to return the very large advances that had been made by the bank. Again were creditors asked to exercise forbearance, and for three years they had done so. No one could blame them for now assembling together to ask how far the liquidators had fulfilled their promises and, (as the representatives of the creditors) preserved their trust (applause). When he published his first letter, his friend Mr Benson designated him "hot-headed;" but he now thought that he was not "hot-headed" by having allowed four months to elapse before this meeting was called, in order to allow gentlemen interested to obtain for themselves, if they could, other and better information from the liquidators. Those liquidators, paid servants of the creditors—(hear, hear)—had had ample time to give full explanations, and it was their duty to do so, seeing that they were well paid, Mr. Coleman and his colleagues receiving £6,000 per annum ("Shame," and marks of disapprobation.) He contended then, with regard to the Derwent Iron Company, that creditors ought not to sacrifice one iota of their claims, for these works were said by Mr. Coleman to be "realizing £75,000 per annum, and were making large profits out of foreign railway companies (cheers); whilst on the other hand their debts were comparatively trifling, for which they had the acceptances of Mr. Ianson and Mr. Mounsey, and the managers could carry on the works out of the book-debts of the company." Such was the report of Mr. Coleman; and as if nothing were wanting to complete this satisfactory state of affairs it was added by Mr. Coleman that Mr. Jonathan Richardson, a worthy man, of large means, had invested all his capital, a large sum of money, in these works (laughter). Well, now, they all knew Mr. Coleman, who was a greater man in his own eyes, perhaps, than in the eyes of the creditors (laughter). But when a man like Mr. Coleman spoke of "a large sum of money," it must be no trifling sum, for Mr. Coleman was in the habit of treating millions as a mere *bagatelle*. When Mr. Coleman issued the report from which these statements were taken, he said, "provided I have the honour to be appointed liquidator (laughter)—the Derwent Iron Company will be able to pay £75,000 a-year and carry on the works without additional capital, and you will be secured by the large property of Mr. Jonathan Richardson." The sought-for honour was conferred upon Mr. Coleman, who very modestly demanded some £40,000 or £50,000 for his services ("shame shame"). No sooner was he appointed than he signed an extraordinary document, recommending the sale of these iron works to forty-three shareholders of the Bank. Within two months, therefore, Mr. Coleman tells the creditors that the works are most valuable to them, and yet he signs their transfer to those gentlemen. In May, 1858, Mr. Coleman said the sale of the works must be based, not upon the price of pig-iron, because that might lower in the market, but upon manufactured iron, which leaves a larger profit to the manufacturers. In less than two months after that, Mr. Coleman said "things are altered" (he didn't tell creditors why)—"things are very disastrous, and I should recommend you to sell the Derwent Iron Works;" and he recommended further that the price of the works should be based upon the price of pig-iron. Mr. Coleman still further recommended that his friends, the shareholders, should be freed from their liability on subscribing £290,000 and that they should exclude from that £100,000 due from Mr. Jonathan Richardson (laughter). He argued that for the interests of creditors they should have been allowed to remain by the first proposal of £75,000 a year from the works, but instead of that the liquidators proposed that their friends the shareholders should be released on paying £290,000. The first proposal would have enabled the creditors to retain a hold on the shareholders until the debt was paid. But as these compromises had been carried into effect without the sanction of creditors, he contended that the time had come for calling upon the liquidators to give an account of their stewardship (cheering). The account, however, was most to be demanded of Mr. Coleman—the greedy Coleman, who out of £6,000 a year was receiving £3,000, and his co-liquidators, Messrs Bainbridge and Elliott, £1,500 each per annum (hear, hear, and cries of "shame upon Coleman"). But this was only in part payment—the rights of the liquidators were reserved year by year by the Vice-Chancellor; so that whenever any cash payments came before that Court, the rights of these three liquidators to make further grasps on creditors' money was reserved (hear, hear). He called upon Mr. Coleman as their paid servant, to explain these transactions and his own conduct in the matter (cheers). One other glaring transaction he would now advert to. Gentlemen would bear in mind that almost all the transactions of the winding-up of the Bank's affairs were done in secret. Well, the other day he applied to Mr. Pugh, chief clerk to the Vice-Chancellor, for the statements made upon oath upon which Mr. John Fleming, solicitor to the liquidators, compromised 1,000 shares for £1,000, Messrs. Shield and Roscoe, replied to that, that it was given under secresy ("shame, shame," and hisses). It would appear, then, that the creditors of the Bank had no right to know why the debtors to the Bank were so compromised with—sufficient for them to know that the liquidators were contented to let those debtors off on payment of so much (renewed cries of "shame"). Let him tell creditors, however, that every such compromise was illegal, and that the Vice-Chancellor himself had no power to sanction such proceedings (cheers). The Court of Chancery was their only sanctuary, and when they found a man like Mr. Fleming making large profits as solicitor to the liquidators, it was high time to look into the matter to see whether these sealed compromises were compatible with honest integrity towards the creditors (cheers). He would now read a series of resolutions, and if creditors wished to make a speedy end of this disastrous, shameful affair, in which they had been severe sufferers, they would pass them unanimously. If the thing was bad, let them take what they could get, but at all events let them expose to the world that there were men living among, and sometimes disposed to drive over, them who were desirous of depriving them of their just rights (cheers). Let them show to the world that they had reposed confidence in men who had deceived them, but that still, as men who controlled their own private affairs honourably, they would not allow others to do them an injustice with impunity (cheers). There was one other thing deserving of mention, however, connected with the Derwent Iron Company; namely, that the creditors did not know whether they were first or second mortgagees. They did not know but what some one else had stepped in and taken possession of plant, stock, and horses and carts.

A CREDITOR: Would you tell us what the salaries are of the managers of these works?

The CHAIRMAN: I don't know exactly; they are very large. The chairman of the company, Mr. Allhusen, I understand, has £1000 a-year. Messrs. Coleman and Elliott have £200 a-year each as inspectors, but I believe these two gentlemen have not yet taken any; and besides them there is Mr. Dale, Joseph Hawks, and others receiving salaries.

Another CREDITOR: These salaries must take away a large share of the profit.

The CHAIRMAN: No doubt of it. Then there was another feature in connection with these iron works which must not be passed over, and which must prove sufficient to induce creditors not to assent to deferring payment by the company. When the arrangement was made for the sale of these iron works to the limited company, the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company and the North-Eastern agreed to advance them money—in the way of not calling upon the ironworks to pay dues—the former £150,000; the North-Eastern £50,000. He could not tell how far the Stockton and Darlington Company had fulfilled their engagement, nor did he know how far the North Eastern had theirs; but so far as the latter company was concerned he was told that the Derwent Iron Company at this time did not owe one penny. It was true the North Eastern had allowed the £50,000 from time to time not to be paid in cash, but they had got, like prudent men, what was quite as good—iron to that amount of the Derwent Iron Company (hear, hear). Therefore, in point of fact, they had had a preferential payment of that £50,000. If he was correctly informed, the North Eastern had not yet paid a single penny of the £50,000 due to the creditors of the Bank.

Mr HODGE: Up to this time the North Eastern has not been called upon, and absolutely has not carried out its portion of that arrangement; but I am told that at a conference with the liquidators, held in London a few days ago, they expressed their willingness to do so.

The CHAIRMAN continued:—That was just another reason why the creditors should not allow the Derwent Iron Company to postpone their payment, for if they got that £50,000 of the North Eastern it would only leave £41,000 due from the Iron Company, falling due shortly. With regard to the Stockton and Darlington Railway's connection with the Derwent Iron Works, he might say, that Messrs Pease and Co. were very large shareholders in the former, whose gross annual revenue was something like £300,000. Of this income they derived one-third or £100,000 per annum, from the traffic of the Derwent Iron Company (hear, hear). It therefore followed that Messrs Pease were vitally interested in the Derwent Iron Works (cheers). They were not the men to lose their money willingly, because they would not like to stand forth to the world as men engaged in a disastrous speculation. If these works were stopped, then, Messrs Pease's capital in the Stockton and Darlington line, from a million and a half would go down to half a million. Would Messrs Pease, then, allow the Derwent Iron Works to go down? They might put the screw on that company, but suffer the works to go down they would not. Let the creditors, therefore, stand firm and uncompromising in seeking for immediate payment. What was this proposal to defer the payment of the balance for three years longer, but simply to enable the Stockton and Darlington Company to defer payment of a large sum of money which they engaged to pay in three years, and which term had now expired? Were creditors prepared to do that? (general cries of "No, no"). Let these two railway companies fulfil their engagements and pay the £100,000 that was due from them, and then the Derwent Iron Company would be in a position to not only pay their debts of £91,000, due in September next, but to hold in their hand a considerable balance (applause). Now as to Mr. Palmer's affidavit. Mr. Palmer was an honourable man, and a gentleman who would not knowingly say what was not true. But take his statement, and it was clear that the iron manufactured by the Derwent Company was equal to any in the trade, and therefore that company was to that extent in a better position than they were three years ago. "Three years ago," said the liquidators, "the company was carried on at a loss of £18,000 a-year, but they had saved £25,000 a-year in management and otherwise, so that the works were bringing in a handsome profit." Now for a piece of,—he did not know what to call it. He said nothing of Messrs. the Liquidators in their personal capacity, because in that respect they might be very amiable adjuncts to a nice tea-party (laughter); but as investigators of the affairs of the District Bank they had shown themselves utterly incapable. Mr. Fog Elliott, then, had founded his application to the Vice Chancellor for an extension of time, upon what? He said in his affidavit of the 22nd of June, and mark!—the preamble of the Derwent Valley Bill had been declared proved on the 21st, so that that affidavit must have been cut and dried in the sure and certain belief that that preamble would be proved—(hear, hear). Mr. Fog Elliott said in his affidavit that that railway would so improve the traffic of the district and open out communication between the Derwent Iron Works and Newcastle as to greatly enhance the value of the Derwent Iron Works (hear, hear); but stop, whilst making this statement on oath, Mr. Fog Elliott was a party to signing a petition under the seal of the directors of the Derwent Iron Company to the House of Lords against the passing of this very Derwent Valley Bill! (Shouts of "shame" and hisses). After this was Mr. Fog Elliott worthy of the position he held? (General cries of "No," "Let him resign," and disapprobation). What could they say of the man who to-day, in his capacity as liquidator of the bank, prays the court of Chancery, under solemn oath, to extend the time for payment on the ground that this railway would confer great benefits on the Derwent Iron Company, and to-morrow has the audacity to promote a petition to the Lords against that measure? Was it then for purposes like these that he received his salary—the money of the creditors. ("Shame," and renewed disapprobation). He was told that there were only three gentlemen present when that application was made to the Vice-Chancellor, of whom Mr. Christian Allhusen was one. Now if Mr. C. Allhusen wanted an extension of time for payment, was that the way to get it by petitioning the Lords against the very bill that was likely to prove such an advantage to the Derwent Iron Company? Not only so, but they had petitioned to be heard by counsel against the Derwent Valley Bill, whilst praying the Court of Chancery to extend their time for payment because of the advantage it would prove to their company! These were not mere "hear say" statements; they were statements made on oath, and were before him. What then did gentlemen present think of such conduct? ("Infamous"). Yes, it was infamy itself. One other matter. They would have seen in the papers lately a letter from Mr. Lloyd, signed by him in the name of the liquidators, and stating that Mr. Allhusen had paid £71,000. ("£78,000"). Well, he felt it his duty to inquire into this, because he was not wishful to do Mr. Allhusen a wrong, and received the following reply:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I am directed to say that you must be well aware that the sum of £25,000 was the amount paid by Mr Allhusen in respect to his liability as a shareholder, and that this sum of £25,000 was part of the sum of £71,000 paid by him since the stoppage of the Bank. The liquidators do not feel it necessary to give you any further information.

(laughter and hisses). Well, but if these gentlemen would not, he could give them a little further information:—At the present moment Mr. Allhusen had only paid £25,000 to be released from liabilities to the extent of £78,000! The balance was made up of drafts for which he was responsible to the extent of £46,000 at the time when the Bank failed. After reading the other resolutions, Mr. Hamond concluded:—He need not take up much time in asking assent to these resolutions, after the expression of opinion they had just given. The liquidators had acted on all occasions for the interest of the shareholders and debtors and not for the creditors; and even in the interests of the shareholder their conduct had been most partial. They had oppressed the poor widow and the orphan—they had taken the last mite of the widow, and she had become a pauper (hear, hear)—but the rich shareholder, who had influence to back him, was let off scot-free. Had the creditors no responsibility attached to themselves, to put an end to such things? Were they to tolerate such baseness? Even the natural feeling of Englishmen would prompt them to see justice done to the widow and the fatherless. He believed the committee to be appointed the only solution they could come to in the matter. If that committee superseded the liquidators it would be a good thing, and he hoped the liquidators, on seeing so strongly expressed an opinion from this meeting, would act wisely for once in the three years they had been appointed, and resign their offices (applause).

The CHAIRMAN then read the first resolution, for a copy of which see our advertising columns.

Mr. JOSEPH RIDLEY, of Hexham, seconded its adoption.

Mr. DUNN, after explaining that he was one of a committee appointed on the Bank's failure to investigate its affairs, and that that committee was afterwards superseded by the Court of Chancery, said that the resolution now proposed was of a very serious nature to all parties concerned—both to the creditors and to the wide district around the Derwent Iron Works. It would affect the livelihood of thousands of persons, and more or less the commercial credit of many in the town of Newcastle as being more or less connected with those works (general interruption with cries of "What have we to do with that?" "How are creditors affected?" "Hear, hear," "Let the creditors have their money." "Chair," and prolonged uproar).

The CHAIRMAN interposed to procure Mr. Dunn a hearing.

Mr. DUNN continued:—They were all desirous of getting as much as they could from the wreck of the Bank. They had not come there to hear an attack upon the liquidators (renewed interruption, mingled with cries of "Yes we have;" "For that very purpose;" "They deserve it," &c.) At all events he had not come there for any such purpose. They had now to consider the proposition before the meeting. Had they come together as business men to discuss the matter? If not he would not intrude further. ("Go home;" "A wolf in sheep's clothing.") The resolution said that the liquidators had been protecting the interest of the debtors.

The CHAIRMAN: The words are that "they have so appeared."

Mr. DUNN continued:—He did not profess to be acquainted with all the details of the arrangements with the Consett Company,—Mr Hamond appeared to know them better than he; all he knew was that a proposal was made to the liquidators to release several shareholders in the Bank upon a proposition involving the purchase by those shareholders of the Consett Works. It was not declared in what proportions those gentlemen were to take shares in that limited company nor the amount each one contributed towards the release. The gentlemen who acted with him—Messrs Ellison and Alcock, to whom this proposition was necessarily submitted by the liquidators—had great hesitation in assenting to it, and they declined altogether to approve of a proposition which was in a sealed envelope, unless the Vice-Chancellor thought proper to deal with it upon this distinct understanding, that if he did deal with it, it must be on the principle that every man who embarked in that limited company was to pay as large a sum towards that limited company, as he could have been forced to pay as a contributor to the Bank,—in other words, that each party contributing to that concern would be exhausted (hear, hear). That was the impression under which the committee approved of the proposition in the way they did, though it was in a very qualified manner, and the meeting would say they did not act wrong in the decision they gave. An arrangement was made with these parties, under the sanction of the Bank, and it seemed that the payments were to be made by certain instalments. The first of the large instalments was now due. Now, it was not only the liquidators of the Bank who were interested in the continuance of these works—(hear, hear)—but the creditors of the bank and also the railway companies. The railway companies had agreed to give assistance towards continuing the works, by allowing the parties credit for their dues. In a month or two a very large amount was payable by this company which they were not able to meet. It had been said that these works had been carried on without loss, and also without calling upon creditors to contribute anything towards carrying them on—(a laugh, and "I should think so"); and he understood that some payments had been made in the shape of interest. If this arrangement—or rather the time of payment by the company—was to depend on the inquiry into the affairs of the Bank, which was involved in this resolution, his firm impression was that the fate of that company was sealed. ("The sooner the better.") He would appeal to the common sense, and not the feelings ("Don't advocate.") He was not advocating any one. ("I want my money"—"I want mine too.")

Mr PEARSON—I beg to tell Mr Dunn distinctly that I will not be content unless I get principal and interest.

Mr. DUNN—I have stated to you gentlemen, that if you defer the settlement—("We will not do it")—till the affairs of the Bank are inquired into—

Mr. PEARSON—If they do not meet their engagements they will come into the Bankruptcy Court.

The CHAIRMAN again appealed to the meeting to hear Mr. Dunn.

Mr. DUNN—What I wish to suggest is that instead of deferring any decision of the proposition till you investigate the affairs of the Bank, the more common sense mode of proceeding would be to appoint a committee to consider this proposition and ascertain the real merits of the case which are not known to you ("No, no"). I am very much surprised that this resolution has been submitted to you without further explanation. Have the gentlemen, who convened this meeting since the liquidators expressed their readiness to give information to individuals, sought an interview ("It is no use")?

Ald. RANSON.—They were asked to come here ("No confidence").

Mr. DUNN—Will you as men of business decide an important question without hearing its merits? The gentlemen who have called this meeting have not themselves inquired into it, but they dismiss it at once, without inquiring into the pros and cons.

Mr. HODGE denied the accuracy of this statement, stating that he had made many inquiries, but had only that morning succeeded in getting from London a copy of the deed relating to the proposed new arrangement.

Mr. DUNN persisted in his statement, so far as that deed was concerned; and after some further remarks, which were incessantly interrupted, proposed an amendment to the effect that the Vice Chancellor be requested to defer his assent to the application for postponement of payment till a committee of the creditors should have inquired into the propriety of granting that application, and reported thereon to an adjourned meeting of creditors.—Mr. HUNT seconded the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, solicitor, Sunderland, argued in favour of the amendment, suggesting that if it were carried, a further resolution might authorise the committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank to the uttermost. If they forced the property into the market, it would be at a great sacrifice. They forced property into the market at Sunderland, and that was the result there.

Ald. RANSON, of Sunderland, said he must give the latter statement of Mr Thompson a most unequivocal denial. It was altogether untrue (cheers.) As to Mr Dunn's speech and amendment he must say, without wishing to be at all offensive, that they were most Jesuitical, (cheers) and he hoped the meeting would carry the original motion unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN in reply asked what foundation Mr Dunn had for limiting the question to a committee to inquire whether extension should be granted or not? Did they not see the obvious intention of it? Mr Dunn advocated the inquiry being limited to, in the first place, sanctioning the extension of time. But what followed? If they allowed their sanction to be given to that extension, they sanctioned for the first time, as a body of creditors, the contract entered into for the sale of the works—(hear, hear)—and by inquiring fully into their affairs, before such sanction was given, it might come to this that the sale would have to be cancelled. If they agreed to sanction the extension of time, the result would be that they would not be able to call upon any of those shareholders who were subscribers, and who had not paid their £40 call. They would sanction for the first time a thing done in the dark, in secret, without the knowledge of any one of them. (Cheering).—Mr. Hamond then put the amendment, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority, only five hands being held up in its favour. (Great cheering).—The resolution was then put, and carried amid loud applause.

On the second resolution being put and seconded,

Mr. DUNN took the opportunity of expressing his concurrence in the appointment of a committee of inquiry. With regard to the liquidators, he thought that as those gentlemen had acted for three years in investigating the affairs of the Bank, and they were about to appoint a committee to enquire into the affairs of the Bank, it would be courteous to those gentlemen—("No, no," and hisses)—would it not, he went on, be courteous to those gentlemen, would it not be right—("No, no")—rather than pass your verdict first—("No; I would hang them if I had my way.")—I won't attempt to argue with you, I merely wish to record my own opinion. ("We have heard it, sir." "It is not worth having.") Many of you gentlemen have acted as members of a jury, you have always heard the evidence before you pronounced the verdict. I caution you now as Englishmen and men of sense. I call upon you to postpone the resolution now referred to you. Hear the committee of inquiry first, and then pronounce your verdict.

The resolution was carried, only four dissenting. The remaining resolutions were carried by acclamation.

Mr WATSON, solicitor, then introduced to the meeting a petition to the House of Lords in favour of the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway Bill, the adoption of which was moved by Ald. SMITH, of Gateshead, seconded by Councillor DAVIDSON, of Sunderland, and agreed to amid loud cheering.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings, which occupied nearly three hours.

Sudden Death of Mr. Richard Grainger.

Grainger, one of the greatest architects of his age, died suddenly on Thursday, at his residence in West Clayton-street, Newcastle, aged 64 years. The event was soon made known; and it is not saying too much to say that it was universally deplored. The minute bell of St. Nicholas', tolling at mid-day, confirmed the fact that a great man had departed, whilst the shopkeepers, putting up their shutters in token of respect to the departed, gave evidence of the esteem in which the great architect of the North was held by his fellow-townsmen. We hardly know where we should find the man capable of writing his epitaph: nor will Newcastle feel the necessity of erecting his monument. The latter Mr Grainger did while living; and for forty years, at least, he was a living example of greatness arising out of humble origin. The humble dwelling in which Richard Grainger first saw the light of day, may still be seen in the rear of the Dispensary, Nelson-street—a little white-washed house. His father died when he was an infant, and almost as a consequence, the education of the boy Richard, imparted to him at St. Andrew's Charity-school, High Friar Lane, was exceedingly limited. He was removed from school at an early age, and became a house-carpenter; but as a mere plodder at the "bench" he was not at all distinguished. The idea which had impressed him in early life that his native town was capable of improvement seems to have followed him into riper years; and whilst he was not seeking to distinguish himself as a mere operative, it is certain that he was brooding over matters of vast importance to the town, and gigantic in their proportions. How he carried these out are matters of fact, over which Newcastle has exulted and the whole country admired.

The deceased, a few weeks ago, sprained a leg in crossing a ditch, which confined him to his residence for a few days; but last week he was at Tynemouth for a few days, in his usual health, enjoying the sea breeze and fine weather. On Thursday, he was engaged up to half-past ten o'clock in the morning issuing orders to his *employes*; at twelve he was suddenly taken ill; Dr. Frost, his medical attendant, was immediately called; but at half-past twelve, the deceased was dead. Disease of the heart was the cause of death.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather continues very favourable for the grain crops, but rather too showery for hay-making. At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers and the coast, and only a moderate arrival from abroad. Having a thin attendance of buyers there was less inquiry for wheat than on Saturday, but holders were firm, and good fresh samples of English and foreign maintained the value of this day week. In secondary and unsweet descriptions there was almost nothing doing. Rye unchanged. Barley, beans, and peas dull, and 6d to 1s lower. Malt as before. Oats, with a large arrival, were 1s per qr cheaper.—Flour met with rather a better sale, at late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland consist of 96 head of cattle—viz, 10 by sea and 86 by rail—against 76 head in the corresponding week of last year; also 22 beasts and 164 sheep from Hamburg, and 6 beasts from Rotterdam. This has been the largest show of cattle we ever had in the first week in July. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 114 beasts, and 1,149 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a great falling off in every description of stock, and generally speaking it was below an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 800 head. There is a change to note in the beef trade to-day, and prices advanced 3d, and in some instances, 6d per stone on the rates of last Tuesday. The finest qualities moved freely off, after which a lull ensued. It may therefore be characterised as a dear, slow-selling market, with a fair clearance. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,610. The mutton trade ruled active, and prices went up ½d per lb. on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. Lambs experienced a brisk demand, at a rise of ½d per lb. on the rates of last week, and all sold. Pigs: 373 were shown. The warm state of the weather operated against the pork trade, and all kinds moved slowly off at barely late rates.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Houghton-le-Spring, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Alexander Shennan, U.P. minister, of a daughter.

At Chester-le-Street, on the 30th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, of a son.

At Newcastle, at Shieldfield Green, on the 29th ult., Mrs G. W. Hackworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Benfieldside, at St. Cuthbert's, on the 19th ult., Mr Thomas Waugh, hairdresser, Blackhill, to Annie, only daughter of Mr Lambton, civil engineer, Newcastle.—Same place, on the 29th ult., Mr George Godley to Miss Elizabeth Skelton, both of Consett.—Same place, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr Adam Brodie, of the firm of Brodie and Sons, to Tamer, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Surtees, Consett.

DEATHS.

At Lanchester Workhouse, on the 30th ult., aged 41, Mr Thos. Quintin.—On the 1st inst., aged 80, Mr John Martin.

At Ramshaw, Derwent Mines, on the 1st inst., aged 25, Hannah, wife of Mr William Forster.

At Newcastle, at Gibson Street, on the 29th ult., George, son of Mr George Walker, hairdresser.

At Clayton Street West, on the 4th inst., in his 64th year, Richard Grainger, Esq.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.