Printed & Published at 65, West Clayton Street
by the Proprietor
G. Bradley

Special Edition of the Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.] CONSETT, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

DEATH OF PETER ANNANDALE, Esq., OF SHOTLEY GROVE.

(From the Consett Guardian of Saturday, July 5.)

It becomes our painful duty to record in our columns this week the death of this worthy gentleman, which took place at his residence, Shotley Grove, near Shotley Bridge, at five o'clock on the morning of Thursday.

The deceased has for a considerable period been indisposed, so much so that during the greater part of the past winter he was unable to attend to his accustomed duties as had been his wont. He has only however, being confined to his room and bed for the last week. His illness, without apparently causing much suffering to himself, was a source of great anxiety to his friends and now sorrowing relatives; but it was not till the morning of Wednesday, the last faint ray of lingering hope vanished. It became then too evident that his existence was limited to the short space of a few fleeting hours.

The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late John Annandale, Esq., of Shotley Grove, and Westgate Street, Newcastle, and was born at Cockpen, near Edinburgh, on the 31st day of December, 1798. He was therefore, at the time of his death, in his 64th year. His infantile years were passed in the locality of his birth, after which his parents removing to Houghton Paper Mill, situate about seven miles from Hexham, on the banks of the North Tyne, his boyhood was passed there. His education was completed at Fulneck, in Yorkshire, a Moravian establishment, at that time in some repute for the education of youth. At the termination of his scholastic term he was placed in a position to assist in the business carried on by his father, firstly at Houghton and afterwards at Shotley Grove. He, however, resided chiefly in Newcastle, until about 25 years ago, when he removed to Shotley to take the resident management of the manufactory. During his residence at the former place he acquired that aptitude for business which formed one of his distinguishing features in after life.

At the time of his demise he was at the head of the respected and enterprising firm of John Annandale and Sons, whose paper works at Shotley Grove and Lintz Ford rank second to none in the United Kingdom. It is chiefly owing to his indomitable perseverance, his acuteness in business (by which he laid hold of favourable junctures and opportunities,) his discretion and clear perceptive faculties, that the firm has of late years risen to the eminence which it now so worthily occupies. The distinguishing business habits of the deceased were order and punctuality, which he bore out with scrupulous exactitude. Not only were those qualities manifested in himself, but his unswerving example and influence brought them to bear upon every department of the extensive works, so much so, that every individual knew clearly his office, his place, and duty, and, forbidden to go beyond his allotted limit, regularity became one of the great facts of the establishment.

In his dealings with the outer world the same principle manifested itself in all his actions. With clear views and understanding of business in all its ramifications, he was enabled to cope with any antagonist whilst strict justice and a faithful regard for uprightness made intercourse pleasant to all with whom he came in contact in the pursuits of life.

During the last twenty years he has been an acting magistrate for the county of Durham, and for half that period for the adjoining county of Northumberland. For the former period he has occupied the Bench at Shotley Bridge, in conjunction with R. S. Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterly Hall. Without any pretensions to legal learning, or any peculiar aptitude in elucidating the intricacies, or applying the "glorious uncertainties" of law, the most casual looker on could not fail to observe the amount of acumen he evinced in his inquiries, and his desire to discover and make manifest the truth, and unfold deception. His keen powers of discrimination enabled him quickly to discern the violator of law, whilst his firmness of character ensured the administration of its punishments with an impartial hand, irrespective of rank, influence, and station. His patience in investigations was almost unlimited; he did not forget to warn the wrongdoer of the evil tenor of his way, while he kept fully before him the noble sentiment that "mercy seasons justice."

In his private capacity a void has been caused by the unsparing hand of the conquering enemy which will not be soon or easily supplied. Truly may it be observed in the language of the Psalmist "A great man has fallen in Israel." In him was to be found a true representative of the Saxon character—a fine type of the English gentleman. Kind and hospitable in a marked degree, without pride or affectation, affable and agreeable, he was ever ready to succour the deserving, and his charity was without parade, ostentation or display. His means found their way through other hands to be administered to those in sickness, want and distress, and, unknown to the receiver of his bounty, in many cases tended to smooth the thorny path of life. Having a truly catholic spirit, neither party nor creed found in him a bigoted supporter. A regular attendant on the services of the Established Church, all other christian denominations obtained his support and shared his good wishes. His straightforward character, honesty of purpose, and kind-hearted disposition, will cause his name to be written in indelible characters on the tablet of time.

"And like the sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish while he sleeps in dust."

In the locality in which he has been so long and so actively engaged, his somewhat sudden demise has thrown the mantle of sorrow over every countenance. Each and all feel it to be a local calamity, and a personal loss which cannot at this early stage be fully felt or estimated, but which will be manifested as the wheels of time roll swiftly on. The creations of his energy and enterprise are before our eyes. They stand as his monuments, and so long as these remain his memory shall be beloved and cherished in our midst.

Each lonely place shall him restore,
For him the tear be duly shed,
Beloved, till life can charm no more.
And mourned till pity's self is dead.

The remains of the lamented gentleman will be interred in the family vault at the Westgate Cemetery, Newcastle, on Monday next. The funeral procession will start from Shotley Grove on that day, the precise hour at which this will take place is not yet determined upon. It is expected the workmen and all connected with the Paper Works will take part in the mournful *cortege*, and accompany the remains of their late master some distance on the road, to his final resting place, and a large number of the inhabitants of the district will, no doubt, also be present on this mournful occasion.

Business in Shotley Bridge will be generally suspended, and the funeral will partake very much of a public character.

The Funeral.

On Monday the remains of the deceased were laid in the family burial place at Westgate Cemetery, where his honoured father and other dear relatives are interred. We understand that he had not expressed any wish relative to his funeral, and his brothers therefore carried it out in the mode which they thought would be most in consonance with his own views. They knew that he was irreconcileably hostile to anything like ostentatious parade, and hence they avoided even the appearance of anything like idle show or display. In this they doubtless acted wisely, for the poet has well expressed the feelings of all thoughtful men on this subject when he says (referring to needless pomp and circumstance indicative of sorrow):

"When woe is feigned how ill such forms appear
And oh! how needless when the woe's sincere."

It were impossible, however, were it even desirable, to carry to the grave the remains of one who has done so much service to a locality, who has filled such an eminent and useful position, and so greatly endeared himself to a very extensive circle of friends, as Mr. Peter Annandale, with the same privacy which befits the position of those who fill the humbler ranks of society. The funeral, therefore, necessarily partook in some degree of a public character. The workmen were, of course, "bidden" to the ceremony, and about one hundred and thirty were present. In paper mills youths of both sexes are much employed, so that those who were at the funeral only imperfectly represent the number who obtain their livelihood from the establishments which very much owe their prosperity and extension to the enterprize, energy, and sagacity of the deceased. Besides the workmen, many of the inhabitants, of both high and low degree, expressed by their presence, their mingled feelings of respect and grief, but we are informed that no invitations were issued, and that far from encouraging it everything which even wore the semblance of display was scrupulously avoided. One instance was mentioned to us. The Band of Hope like nearly every good work in Shotley and the district, was greatly indebted to Mr Annandale for pecuniary assistance, as well as the use of a field when they required it for their gatherings, and what they deemed of still more value his personal countenance; the supporters of that movement therefore thought it would be proper to bring out the children on the occasion, as a testimony of gratitude, but those who had the arrangement of matters discountenanced the proposal, intimating that they would be glad to see the committee, if they thought it right to attend. We have no doubt that other public bodies would have been there had the slightest hint been given that their presence would afford satisfaction to the survivors. The village, however, bore outward evidence of the loss which it has sustained. Every shop was closed and business entirely suspended, and in the neighbouring places, Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate, most of the shops were partially shut all the day, and during the time of the funeral fully closed. From an early hour in the morning the bell of St. Cuthbert tolled a solemn knell, and in those extensive mills where industry is usually unremitting, all was hushed and still.

Towards eleven o'clock, the workmen, pursuant to previous arrangement, wended their way to the scene of their usual labours, and assembled in the High Mill Finishing Room, which was well filled. Every man appeared in the habiliments of mourning, and we were impressed with their highly respectable appearance and devout behaviour. It was understood that the Rev. Dr. Bruce, who was an intimate and highly valued friend of the deceased, would conduct a short religious service. The rev. gentleman, on entering, was accompanied by the members of the family. He first gave out a psalm, which was sung by the company, next read the last chapter of Revelations, and then delivered a short address. He said:—

My friends, we are met together this morning on a most solemn occasion—to perform the last rites to a dear friend, a kind master, a beloved brother or relative. I am not here to attempt an estimate of the character of him whose loss we mourn. We have, each one of us, more solemn work to do. One has passed into the eternal world, and one who has already received from Him who sits upon the throne of the universe that estimate which perfect justice and mercy would pronounce. He needs not our commendations. O there is nothing so utterly vain as to attempt to pass encomiums upon one who has stood before the bar of God. Let us therefore take to ourselves the great lessons which the mournful event of this day teaches us—let us listen to the language of that painful providence which it is most assuredly to us, and prepare to meet that God. O dear friends, let us take to ourselves, each one, this solemn admonition, and prepare to meet our God. It is a solemn meeting. We sinful dust and ashes—we who have broken the commandments of our Master, our loving Father, times and ways without number—I say it is solemn work to meet that God. O how often have we rejected his love, how much have we despised his mercy, and yet before him we must stand—stand in judgment. We poor sinful worms of the earth have that God to meet—he who has made the heavens and the earth, he who sustains all things—before that Majesty we must stand, face to face. He who knows all things—he who searches the heart and conscience at a glance—before him we must stand—stand alone, naked, stripped of all the disguises with which we deceive our fellows. I say prepare to meet your God, for it is a solemn meeting—sinful man before a holy God. Preparation is necessary. Prepare to meet your God, for that meeting will take place very soon. Ah, do not the events of every day tell us we know not what an hour may bring forth. Who can tell which of us will be first taken—which of us will be placed first at the bar of Jehovah. "This is the accepted time, this is the day of salvation." Prepare. The judgment is prepared; prepare, for the meeting must take place very soon. Oh what are a few days or a few years for mortals to spend compared with that tremendous eternity which is before us. O how short the life of the longest to prepare for a meeting on which eternity hangs. Death has already claimed us for its own; the sentence has been passed, and death is working upon the frame. We cannot tell how soon that work may be perfected, and the grave opened to day for one we love may open for us. The open grave says. "Prepare for this meeting, which must take place very soon. And prepare for the consequences of this meeting. It is a solemn thing for a man to be placed at the bar of a fellow-man, but O how much more solemn to be placed at the bar of the Eternal. Man can but destroy the body; our souls are at stake, the happiness of our immortal spirits, and remember, irreversible ruin may be the consequence of the meeting. We shall stand before the Judge, and one or the other alternative will be ours—"Come ye blessed," or "Depart ye cursed." O then, do you not see the necessity of at once commencing preparation. Has it yet to be commenced in the case of any one of us—let us be up and doing. There is not a moment to be lost, for it may be with some of us now or never. This instant then listen to the language of this providence, and lay hold upon Him who can stand you in good stead, and alone can do it when placed at the bar of Jehovah. Has there not one descended from the heavens in order to save us sin-ruined mortals. Has not Jesus left his Father's throne, and died for us? Then flee to him, take him as your Saviour, put the arms of faith about the neck of that loving Saviour and take him as your portion and your all, and let the prayer of your soul be that he, of his infinite mercy, would receive you to his loved embrace. Take his word, his promise, his invitation, and claim them as yours — thus to you will the gates of Paradise be thrown open and you will enjoy life, happiness, and eternal joy. This is indeed a sad and solemn occasion. In this place of industry, where the hum of business was so perpetually heard all is now calm and still. O, let this occasion, mournful, sad, and trying to our spirits as it is, be blessed to us, and if it should induce us to give up our hearts to God more earnestly and unreservedly than we have hitherto done, to be saved by Jesus and made more holy and happy then this afflicting dispensation will conduce to our advantage and to the glory of God. In order that this may be the case, let us lift up our hearts in prayer to God.

The rev. doctor then closed the proceedings with a fervent prayer.

At twelve o'clock the procession was formed, and passed through the village in the following order:—The hearse, drawn by four black horses, and three mourning coaches, with the four brothers of the deceased, James, Thomas, William, and Andrew Annandale, Esqs., Mr Annandale Towns, Mr John Annandale, Mr Andrew Annandale, jun., Dr. Bruce, Mr Kenny, of London, and Mr Mitchell, of Glasgow. Then followed the private carriage of the deceased (closed), and behind, on foot, a number of personal friends, workmen, tradesmen, and others. First in order were some of the gentry and clergy of the district, among whom we observed R. S. Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley, who for many years presided on the same bench of justice as the deceased, R. M. Allan, Esq., solicitor, and clerk to the justices at Shotley Petty Sessions, John Dickinson, Esq., John Ritson, Esq., the Rev. F. B. Thompson, of Benfieldside, the Rev. J. Stubbs, of Ebchester, &c., &c. Next came the workmen employed at the Shotley Grove Paper Mills, and the Lintzford Mill, two and two, headed by their respective foremen, the hinds, farm servants, and general labourers on the estates, headed by Mr Mackay, the farm bailiff, the workmen at the flour mill, and a large body of the tradesmen of the village and farmers of the neighbourhood, among whom we observed Mr. J. Fewster, of Newlands, Mr. W. Coupland, sen., Mr. J. Snaith, Mr. J. Thirlwell, Mr. J. Routledge, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. G. Westgarth, Mr. H. Carse, Mr. J. Wardhaugh, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. N. Robson, Mr W. Nicholson, and many others. Groups were assembled at various points, and, indeed, nearly all the inhabitants of the village were outside of their houses to witness the mournful procession, and a very deep and painful feeling seemed to pervade every mind.

The procession followed the remains of the deceased to a part of the road near Priestman's house, about a mile from Shotley Grove, and then returned.

On their return the workmen repaired to the spacious room in which Dr. Bruce had previously addressed them, and partook of suitable refreshments. Mr. Martin Bell presided, and the memory of the deceased was drank in cups of beer, in solemn silence.

The mourning cavalcade reached Westgate Cemetery at three o'clock, and there several friends of the deceased resident in Newcastle met the group of relatives, and assembled around the grave. Among these we observed John Fenwick, Esq., Mr. Robert Hutton, Mr. T. Sharp, the Rev. S. Wallace, and a few other gentlemen connected with the Dissenting churches of the town. Dr. Bruce conducted the burial service in a very impressive manner. Having read portions of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, he addressed the mourners on the lessons which such scenes are well calculated to convey, and with great earnestness and touching pathos entreated them to profit by the bereavement which they then so deeply felt. He then offered up prayer, and after lingering a short while and taking a last look into the open grave, the party separated.

Messrs. C. Bragg and Co., of Newcastle, had the undertaker's department, and the hearse and mourning coaches were supplied by Mr. Miller, of the Queen's Head Hotel.

THE DECEASED AND HIS BROTHER MAGISTRATES.

Shotley Petty Sessions, which are held fortnightly, and which Mr. Annandale, for twenty years, scarcely ever failed to attend, happened in the ordinary course to fall on the day of his interment. They were adjourned for an hour to enable all parties who had business there to attend the funeral, and on resuming the Chairman (R. S. Surtees, Esq.), addressing the Clerk, said:—Mr. Allan, I cannot take my seat here to-day without expressing my deep regret at the lamentable loss of my late excellent colleague Mr Annandale—a gentleman who, for upwards of twenty years in most troublesome and critical times, discharged the duties of resident magistrate with the greatest credit to himself and advantage to the country. There was no more honorable man on Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace than Peter Annandale, his sole objects being to execute justice and maintain truth, and though his innate modesty prevented his taking a prominent part on the Bench, yet I feel assured that all gentlemen who have acted with him will admit the great benefit they derived from his wisdom and experience. For my own part, I have a mournful satisfaction in thus bearing testimony to his great worth and manly independence of character.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WATERMAN.

On Saturday evening, the 5th inst., an inquest on the body of Francis Henderson, a wherryman, who was drowned in the River Tyne, on Monday last, was opened at the house of Mr. Henderson, the Ridley Arms Inn, Elswick, before the deputy coroner, Mr. Theodore Hoyle. — John Henderson, the first witness called, identified the body as that of his brother. Deceased who was unmarried, was about 38 years of age, and followed the occupation of a keelman. In the same wherry with deceased two other men were employed, named Thomas Mattinson and Andrew Spoors. Spoors for some time past had borne an ill-feeling towards deceased, and lately, he had been told some angry words had passed between them, but witness had never heard them quarrel himself. On Monday morning last, shortly after eight o'clock, he left his brother in his house. The deceased would afterwards leave for his work. He appeared in his usual state of health. Witness did not see him again until Friday, when he was brought home dead. He knew nothing of the circumstances which led to this death. He had examined the body, but did not find any marks of violence. Wm. Alex. Sutherland, of No. 30, Spring-street, Newcastle, said that on Monday afternoon last, about three o'clock he was standing at Mr Allen's coal wharf, on the River Tyne. At the time he observed a wherry coming up the River Tyne, but was unable to say to whom it belonged. When nearly opposite to where he was standing he heard a great splash in the water, and on looking round he saw a man rise to the surface shortly afterwards. At first he thought it was a dog overboard, or something of the kind, owing to the men in the wherry taking no notice of it. He thought the man must have fallen from the aft part of the keel. There was a man standing at the tiller aft, but he could not say who that was. Immediately after deceased rose to the surface, witness shouted "a man overboard." The person at the aft part of the keel then looked over the wherry side to where the deceased was floating, but did not make any effort of any kind to save him, nor did he throw anything towards him. This person, when witness first saw him, had the tiller between his feet, and appeared to have something in his hand, which he believed to be a rope belonging to the sail. The man at the fore part of the wherry was attending to the jib. He did not appear to make any movement when witness shouted. The tide was rather high at the time. The wherry, he thought, was about 200 yards from where he was standing at the time of the accident, nearer to the south side of the river than the north. The deceased appeared close to the wherry when he rose to the surface of the water. The wherry was "backing" up the river, and a good breeze was blowing. She had just staid round on a new "tack" when the accident occurred. The persons on board the wherry might have saved the man had they endeavoured to do so. Deceased floated on the water for about five minutes.—Christopher Smart, waterman, of Dunston, deposed to having found the body opposite Chatham, a little higher up than Allen's coal wharf.—The two men, Mattinson and Spoors, did not appear, although they had been requested to attend.—The Coroner, in a few remarks, said that at this stage he should propose to adjourn the inquest, and after some conversation, the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday.

ALUMINIUM—MERSS. BELL BROTHERS

(From the *Manchester Guardian*.)

Among the novelties of the last ten years which are likely to exercise a tangible influence on several branches of industry, is the production, as an article of commerce and manufacture, of the metal aluminium. Alumina, as a constituent of common clay, and of many minerals and precious stones, is well-known, and as the agent to which alum owes all its valuable properties as a mordant in the Lancashire and Yorkshire dyes and printworks, its value is thoroughly appreciated in the North of England; but the metal discovered by Davy, of which it is an oxide, was only known until very recently as a laboratory curiosity. By a process discovered by Deville, about eight years since, the separation of the aluminium became practicable, at a comparatively moderate cost, and by the subsequent discovery of the mineral cryolite in Greenland, which seems to yield the results as a raw material, the metal has been brought into the market at a price that renders it available as a substitute for silver, gold, brass, tin, leather, tortoiseshell, and ivory, for numerous purposes of utility and ornament. I find the present price does not exceed 40s the troy pound, and probably will soon become much less; and this price would materially limit its use, but for its lightness, which renders it bulk for bulk much cheaper than silver—indeed, only one fourth of the cost, inasmuch as while the latter 10½ is times heavier than water, aluminum is only 2½ times its weight, and this property renders it invaluable for many purposes, imparting metallic strength and finish, with scarcely more weight than that of more yielding and fragile materials. Messrs. Bell, Brothers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, illustrate the production of the metal and some of its applications in case No. 18, which at once puzzles and interests the most casual observer, so few persons having any accurate idea of the source and capabilities of the metal. Among the products of the reactions employed in the manufacture is the uluminate of soda, which from containing 48 per cent of alumina is stated to be a valuable mordant. Again, the metal sodium, the base of the common soda, and which is an essential in the decomposition of the chloride of aluminium, has in the developement of the new manufacture been greatly reduced in price, and, I dare say, many respectable chemists will dwell with admiration on the two bottles of the shining metal, carefully insulated from oxygen, which are exhibited by the Messrs. Bell. I have no doubt many an inventive genius will be stimulated by the sight of these masses of comparatively cheap sodium to propose many applications of its eager affinities, besides that of aiding us to procure aluminium. The combination of this metal with copper in various proportions produces bronzes of great beauty, and both the pure metal and the bronze are shown in useful and ornamental articles, such as a sextant, portable barometer, opera glass, candlesticks, statuettes, &c. and among the elegant works in the precious metals are casts of a falcon grouse, and a gorged falcon, designed by Mr. Hancock, of Newcastle, and which display the clean and sharp casting which aluminium is capable of taking.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

Though we have ever maintained the power of the North to take possession of all the principal military points of the South, there has been no time since Bull Run when their position and ability to do so looked more precarious. But it argues an utter ignorance of the nature of the contest or of the belligerents to suppose that either can be influenced by climate considerations at home or political considerations abroad. There will be no "going into summer quarters" for either army. There will be no chance for the smallest intervention or officious good offices. If Fort Morgan be captured, it is difficult to see how the easily accessible open city of Mobile can hold out; and when it surrenders, the Alabama river is opened for four hundred miles through the State, up to Montgomery and beyond it. Alabama is one of the most important of the Southern States, and its surrender to the Federals would drive a wedge into the body corporate of Secessia. Vicksburg cannot hope to do more than defer the junction of the fleets from the Lower and from the Upper Mississippi for a few days. The city is situated on the high banks of the river, and can easily be shelled; and if these banks have been made the sites of batteries, constant shell-firing below them would destroy the banks and the batteries together. These great rivers in Federal hands would afford them facilities which would certainly prevent their remaining contented with a front between the Mississippi at Memphis and the Tennessee river. The fall of Charleston would give another impetus to the Northern armies, and the defeat of Confederates in front of Richmond would seem to end the resistance of the enemy in the field, so far as organised corps are concerned. But it is impossible to speculate on the progress or results of the contending operations. The telegrams are but the skeletons of the lifeless myths from which Mr. Stanton has sucked all the blood and eaten all the flesh, for which his "colouring matter" is a bad substitute. The near approach of the cherished day when little boys are taught to hate the British as the palladium of their national independence will force the Federals to fight a battle in which they may be unsuccessful, and then Mr. Lincoln and Mr Stanton will be as much alarmed as they were when Stonewall Jackson hunted poor General Banks across his own river—the Potomac. Not much worse can then happen than the restoration of the Northerners to a state of sanity, for the Confederates will be little likely to push their victory to legitimate extremities, and they are equally safe from the Federals in case of disaster. The battle in front of Richmond will determine the fate of this campaign in Virginia, but it will not put an end to the war, which is assuming a more hateful and ferocious character as it goes on. The absurdities of the conflict are almost as great as its crimes. Imagine a military court sitting as a Court of Queen's Bench, and trying a man for "treason," of which the overt act is pulling down a United States flag, and then sentencing him to be hanged. Why don't they hang all their prisoners? They have fought against the flag, and are all "traitors" alike. "Flags of truce" and "exchanges of prisoners" between "traitors" and the legitimate government! The inconsistencies are endless, but they are not so grave as the difficulties in which either defeat or success must plunge the government of Washington. Already the extreme Abolitionists are becoming terrified at the prospect before them, and it is asserted that Mr. Sumner and others are willing to let the Slave States go, in the sure conviction that they will receive in their internal miseries the punishment they deserve for revolting against the best of all possible governments.

BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

New York, 24th June, Evening.

A severe battle took place on the 16th, near Charleston. The loss on both sides is said to be exceedingly heavy. The Confederates are reported to have been victorious, but no Northern accounts have been received.

The Federal mortar fleet has left New Orleans for Vicksburg.

The judgment against the Circassian is that the papers found on board gave the clearest proof of a deliberate intention to run the blockade.

General Beauregard has arrived at Montgomery, *en route* for Richmond.

President Lincoln and General Pope are gone to West Point, to hold a consultation with General Scott.

The report of General Jackson being reinforced is confirmed.

The tax bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress. Cotton is taxed ½c. per lb.

An amendment has been passed by the Committee of the House of Representatives for the issue of 100,000,000 demand notes, giving the privilege to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes of less denomination than 5 dollars.

There is no material change in New Orleans.

Great excitement prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama, in consequence of a body of Mosqueras troops having landed at Aspinwall. The citizens were ordered by the government of Panama to arm themselves, but eventually permitted the troops to go to Panama.

The Federal War Department has offered 2 dollars premium and one month's advance for all recruits.

General Butler still continues to hold controversies with the foreign consuls at New Orleans. He has also condemned an alderman and the chairman of the ladies' relief committee to hard labour in Fort Jackson, with a ball and chain on their legs. Gen. Butler, replying to a request from the acting British Consul Coppel for information with regard to the oath to be administered to foreign residents, said he would give no answer until Mr. Coppell's pretensions and credentials were recognised by the British and Federal governments. All attempts by Mr. Coppell at official action must cease in consequence of his not producing the credentials.

The Africa experienced very thick weather during the latter part of her voyage.

The Bremen and Etna have arrived out.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

The *Leicester Chronicle* announces the mysterious disappearance of Mr James Beaumont Winstanley, of Braunstone Hall, who was appointed High Sheriff of Leicestershire for this year. Our contemporary says:—"Mr Winstanley has, for some time past, had a house in Paris, at which, and the Cambridge Club, in London he has been generally residing. Mrs Winstanley (his mother), and an unmarried sister, were on their way from London, on Wednesday the 11th of last month. On the previous day, Mr Winstanley left his club for Folkestone, directing his letters to be forwarded to him at that place. He stopped at the West Cliff Hotel there on Tuesday night. On the next day, at twelve o'clock, he was at the door of the hotel, preparing to meet Mrs and Miss Winstanley, on their landing at the quay. His luggage was ready for his departure, in a room near at hand. Knowing that the boat would be in at two o'clock, he asked the landlord whether he should have time to go to the Post-office for his letters, by taking a cab to ride from the quay on the arrival of the steamer. The landlord replied that he would. He then left the door of the hotel, and from that hour to the present no one is known to have seen him, or any trace of him. The coastguard men were directed to search the sea shore and the cliffs; the local police examined every place in the town; every part of the hotel was explored; and the detectives from London were engaged to pursue their own methods of inquiry into the fate of the missing gentleman. But all was in vain. The difficulty of discovery was enhanced by the impossibility of entertaining any conjectures of a sinister nature concerning Mr Winstanley. A person of high private character—a devoted son and brother—an intellectual and accomplished gentleman—all his antecedents forbid, even for a moment, the thought of any possible peril accruing to him from law associations. A variety of circumstances prove that he had no intention of being taken away from home at this period. He had not taken the oath of allegiance as High Sheriff, and the last day on which he could do so was Monday, at the quarter sessions. He had written to Mr. William Gregory, under sheriff, to say that he intended to be at the Castle on the day mentioned. He had accepted an invitation to take part in the proceedings connected with the forthcoming Archæological Congress in Leicester. All that we hear, in fact, confirms the impression that he was intending to fulfil all his engagements, and had no idea to the contrary up to the 11th ultimo. Of course rumour, as is usual, is as busy and as presumptuous as it can be on this subject; but, beyond the facts we have stated, nothing is known to be certain." Mr. Winstanley is about 30 years of age.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Lord Chancellor stated that, according to the directions of their lordships, several parties connected with the East Gloucestershire Railway Bill had been summoned to appear before the bar of the House, but he thought, as they were the mere instruments of the principals, it would be much better if the examination took place before a Select Committee. He therefore moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the whole of the circumstances; which was seconded by Lord Brougham, and agreed to.

The Jurisdiction in Homicides Bill passed through committee. The Earl of Donoughmore moved for copies of correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governments of Canada and British Columbia, and the Hudson's Bay Company, respecting the establishment of a means of communication between Canada and British Columbia.—The Duke of Newcastle said that he had no objection to produce the papers asked for.

Other business of little importance was disposed of, and their lordships adjourned at 7 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Rivers Mersey, Irwell, &c., Protection Bill, Mr Westhead moved that it be read the second time that day three months.—After considerable discussion the House divided, when the numbers were:—For second reading, 97; against, 48; majority, 49. The bill was then read a second time. Mr Westhead then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of fifteen members, to ascertain the best means of preventing and remedying the evils complained of.

The House then went into committee on the Trade Marks Bill, the clauses of which occupied the remainder of the sitting, and the House was suspended at four o'clock.

At the evening sitting Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Maguire, stated that negotiations were going on between this country and the Republic of Paraguay, and he hoped that friendly relations would soon be restored. It was intended to take steps to ascertain the capabilities of a portion of the Rio Plata as to growing cotton. When the inspection was complete a report would be made to the Government.

Mr. Layard stated that the French blockade of the ports of Mexico was not intended to interfere with the operations of legitimate commerce, and would not be rigidly enforced in the case of neutral vessels.

Sir R. Peel stated that the Peace Preservation Act had been proclaimed in the county of Limerick, in accordance with an almost universal wish on the part of the county magistrates. So far as he was aware no protest had been made against the proclamation.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr Griffith asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what progress had been made by Lord Hobart and the Turkish Loan Commission. The hon. member moved an address for the correspondence on the subject.—Mr Layard, in reply, stated that Lord Hobart would soon return to this country, and it would be unfair to prejudice the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. P. Dawson called attention to the system of extortionate fares demanded by the drivers and conductors of public conveyances in the present regulation of omnibus traffic.—Sir G. Grey thought it might be desirable to introduce a bill requiring the conductors of omnibuses to display a list of fares on the outside as well as in the inside of the conveyance.

Mr. Ball called attention to the continuous oppressive duty on malt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that malt was unduly taxed, and said that the producers of malt were in a far better condition than the manufacturers of spirits. He could not consent to relieve 10,000 maltsters at the expense of 40,000 brewers.

The other orders were disposed of and the house adjourned.

MEETING OF MANCHESTER OPERATIVES AGAINST THE LABOUR TEST.

A meeting of unemployed operatives was held in Stevenson-square on Wednesday last, for the purpose of "calling upon the ratepayers to assist the unemployed operatives in getting rid of the labour test." There were upwards 1,000 persons present. Thomas Critchley, a mechanic, was called to the chair. He said the Manchester Guardians took very little notice of the agitation for the mitigation of the labour test; therefore, the stronger the question was agitated the better.—Thomas Evans, factory operative, moved that a requisition should be got up to the Mayor of Manchester, to call a meeting of the ratepayers for the purpose of considering the policy of the labour test. He said he knew the case of a man, named Thomas Grimes, of No. 12, German-street, who had four children, and a wife who had been sick for eight months. Grimes was obliged to seek relief, and, though he had but one arm, the labour test was applied to him. On the 25th of June he received a message that his wife was dying. He could not see the Governor at the time, and he left work to visit his dying wife. He had done the same thing twice before during that week, and when he went to draw his wages, instead of 7s he only got 4s.—("Shame, shame.")—Job Billcliff, house carpenter, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.—William Schofield moved that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Board of Guardians, to ascertain their views upon the labour test.—Bernard Barrett seconded the motion, but declared that he had no faith in it. He said he had found the Guardians as hard as stone. The working men had been quiet too long. Let them go in procession through the town to the Town Hall, and demand of that honourable and kind-hearted Mayor—(cheers)—if it had not been for his sympathy and kindness—they would not have been quiet so long—to call a meeting of the ratepayers.—(Cheers.)—The Chairman expressed the same opinion.—Bernard Barrett said there was no use in putting the resolution. Let them go round and ask the ratepayers to sign a requisition to the Mayor to call a meeting. They would not know those who signed and those who did not, and at the next municipal or parliamentary election, they would remember who were their friends and who their enemies.—(Cheers.)—On the motion of Thomas Evans, seconded by Job Billcliff, it was agreed that the resolution should stand over till the next meeting, or till the opinions of the ratepayers had been ascertained. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

We make the following extracts from the epistle of the Society of Friends, issued at their yearly meeting recently held in London, signed by Edward Backhouse, as "Clerk to the Meeting this year."

"Our hearts are deeply affected in contemplating the war still raging on the North American continent; involving as it does a lamentable destruction of life, hurrying thousands, it may be unprepared, into the presence of their Almighty Judge, and spreading desolation in a land which has so long enjoyed the blessings of peace. In a very especial manner do we sympathize with our beloved friends in that country, who, in addition to many calamities and sufferings to which they have been subjected in common with their fellow citizens, have their peculiar trials in reference to our testimony against war; not the least of which has been the unfaithfulness of some of their own members, although we believe comparatively very few, who have been carried away by the general excitement, and betrayed into a violation of this great Christian testimony. It is our sincere desire and trust that our brethren generally throughout that afflicted land may be enabled by the grace of Christ our Saviour still to hold fast their integrity, and know the Lord to be their refuge and strength, their very present help in trouble.

We have cause for deep thankfulness to God, thay through his blessing on the counsels of those in authoritt in the two governments, the calamity of a war between this country and the United States has been averted. We believe that effectual fervent prayer, and the influence of truly religious men on both sides of the Atlantic, did materially contribute to allay the angry feelings which at one time threatened to render war inevitable. Yet we cannot but perceive that there are still amongst the inhabitants of these, our two kindred and highly professing nations, tendencies which show how little prevalence the peaceable doctrines of the Gospel have in many hearts. And small as are the numbers of our body, and of those who agree with us in this Christian testimony, among the millions of Great Britain and of America, perhaps there never was a time in which it was more important that we should faithfully uphold the standard of the Prince of Peace, and consistently assert the unlawfulness of all war."

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From *Le Follet.*)

Paris, at this season of the year, is beginning to be deserted by the fashionable world; and "*la mode*" is principally confined to costume suitable for travelling and the country.

For travelling, there is nothing better than plain *foulards* or alpacas. In the latter material, a drab shade is very much liked; and, certainly, is a very convenient colour for tourists, who always suffer more or less from clouds of dust. Alpaca dresses are generally made in the redingote style, and closed down the front with a row of steel buttons. *Foulards* have, above the hem, a trimming formed of nine rows of braid—black, brown, China blue, or Solferino. This trimming is also carried up the front of the skirt, and on the body, with a row of buttons of the same shade up the centre. With a *foulard* robe, as well as with the alpaca, the small paletot, called *saute en barque*, is indispensable. It is always made of the same material as the dress, and trimmed to match; indeed, whatever may be the shape of the mantle for the country, or seaside, it is more stylish when made of the same material and shade as the dress than of any contrasting colour.

Pique will be much used also for country wear—principally maize, nankeen, or white. These will be braided in white or black; or, for a change, the white *pique* may be trimmed round with a band of maize or lilac *pique*, put in in white scollops, or in a device resembling the embattlements of a tower, and edged all round with a black piping. This band may be braided, embroidered, or plain; the body and sleeves, of course, to match. With this kind of dress, the *saute en barque* is decidedly the most suitable complement for out of doors toilet.

Muslins are of very charming designs this summer. The patterns which have had so much success in *foulard* during the spring have been re-produced in cool and gossamer-like material. Those most in vogue are in double stripes down the dress; alternating not only in shade, but in design—the one stripe being plain and the other *chiné*. It may be trimmed with three flounces, at equal distances, but slightly differing in width. The body, low and full, is completed by a *fichu pelerine* of the same material as the dress. The sash should be of taffetas ribbon, to match the deepest shade in the dress, and tied behind with long ends. The sleeves half long and moderately wide, trimmed like the skirt.

White alpaca is very novel and much admired. The following is a very stylish toilet for walking dress, or, perhaps, still more appropriate for a pic-nic party. It is composed of white alpaca, trimmed above the hem with a wide band of mauve taffetas, striped with very narrow white braid—this band is edged by a fluting of mauve taffetas, set on in hollow plaits. Between each plait is placed a small hanging bow of black velvet, braided with white. Over this first skirt, a second of plain white alpaca, simply hemmed, is caught up in festoons, in six places at least. The body is a Zouave vest, trimmed with a band like that on the lower skirt, only in miniature. The sleeves are made with a seam up the back of the arm. With this costume is worn a full muslin *chemisette*. In maize coloured alpaca, with a maize taffetas band, braided with white and with black velvet bows; or in drab, with a violet or brown band, this toilet would be very effective.

We recommend the following dresses to our readers:—A robe of *mousseline de soie* ground, white and spotted over with small Pompadour bouquets, in which cerise is the predominating power. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with three narrow gauffered flounces, having for a heading a narrow cerise ribbon laid on flat. These three flounces are drawn up at the left side, as drapery, and caught together by the ends of the sash, which is made of wide white taffetas ribbon, with a pattern of Pompadour bouquets upon it. The body, high at the back, is trimmed with three narrow trimmings round the opening in front, and crossing over like a *fichu paysanne*. The sleeves are wide, and trimmed in a similar manner; the tripple trimming is caught up at the back of the arm with the ends of a bow, which is placed at the top of the sleeve, by the armhole.

An elegant silk dress with a pattern of bouquets of leaves of a pretty shaded green, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a wide ruche *a la vieille*, with a double heading, edged with a green ribbon. This ruche is carried up each breadth as high as the knee, so as to form large vandykes, with a great bow of green ribbon in the centre of each. The body is cut in the Raphael style, or square; high on the shoulders. It is plain, buttoned, and with two small points, and trimmed round the top and waist with a narrow ruche, edged with green taffetas. If it is wished to convert this into a high body, nothing is easier. It is simply necessary to add a square pelerine, joining the dress well on the shoulders, and a little lower to meet it back and front, trimmed round with a quilling. This pelerine is fastened at the bottom of it, in the front, with a large bow. The sleeves are very wide, open, with gauffered trimmings put on in jockeys, and round the bottom.

Amongst the novelties for summer out-of-doors wear, are the shawls of *yak lace*—a white woollen lace. It is a very pure, brilliant white, and the texture soft and fine. These shawls are made in the richest Brussels designs. Small paletots are exceedingly fashionable.

Hats are so universally adopted, especially for travelling or country wear, that our *modistes* are giving much attention to their make and trimming; a description of a few, therefore, will be acceptable.

The "sailor's hat" is deep in the crown, the edge moderately broad and nearly straight. It is not, however, adopted without opposition, many finding this shape rather masculine; and we are far from thinking they are wrong in their opinion.

The *batelière*, which is lower in the crown, and the edge slightly raised and pointed in front, is much more admired. They are trimmed with a bouquet of flowers of ostrich feathers in two shades, fastened with a tulle scarf, black lace, or a fond of white lace. The two ends trimmed with black lace are tied behind in a large bow. This style of ornament is suitable for Leghorn or Belgian straw. A more simple style is the black straw, with drapery of black velvet, with a tuft of white and black feathers, and is worn mostly when travelling.

A rice straw, with a curtain of the same. On the summit of the head are two large narcissus, fastened with a bunch of lilies of the valley. The inside is trimmed to match.

A *capote* of tulle, in large *bouillonnes*, separated by a fill of black lace, set on with a narrow straw trimming. The inside is ornamented with a diadem of corn flowers and black lace.

The black horsehair bonnet is also in demand, with a curtain of nasturtium coloured ribbon, edged with blond, and trimmed with a bunch of nasturtiums fastened with black lace.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From *The Magnet*.)

Notwithstanding that the temperature has continued very low for the time of year, and that vegetation, generally, has made but slow progress, the advices from most parts of the United Kingdom on the subject of the wheat crops are decidedly favourable. Perhaps the wheats are not looking quite so well as they were a fortnight since, and it is possible that harvest work will not be commenced before the first of August; nevertheless, there is still every prospect of a full average yield even upon inferior soils. Letters from the south of Russia and the most parts of Hungary state that the wheats have suffered from the effects of a protracted drought. In the north of Europe, however, large quantities of rain have fallen of late; and most foreign correspondents appear to be of opinion that the growth of produce generally will not equal last year, consequently that prices will be on the advance. Our impression is, however, that our importations will be fully equal to our necessities, and that, in the event of our harvest proving a large one, there is very little room for an important upward movement in the quotations. The barley crop is looking remarkably well, and oats, beans, and peas promise a fair average return. With very few exceptions, the potato crop is looking well. There are now large quantities of new potatoes in the various markets, in good saleable condition, and the demand for them is steady, at from 10s to 15s per cwt. Old potatoes are still coming to hand, and really fine samples—which, of course, are very scarce—are held at 250s to 280s per ton. That last year's crop was a very large one, is evident from the enormous quantities which week by week have passed into consumption. Apparently the new crop will be equally large, and of improved quality.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year and quarter ended June 30, 1862, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

Year ended June 30.

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23394000	23614000	25000	...
Excise	19492000	18047000	...	1445000
Stamps	8466170	8657945	191775	...
Taxes	3136000	3136000	18000	...
Property Tax..	12423000	10549000	...	1874000
Post office	3400000	3535000	135000	...
Crown Lands..	291568	296000	4432	...
Miscellaneous	1260356	1802844	542488	...
Total income	71863694	69685789	1141695	3319000
Net decrease				2177305

Quarter ended June 30.

	1862.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5791000	5821000	...	30000
Excise	4886000	5171000	...	285000
Stamps	2253000	2186000	67000	...
Taxes	1375000	1363000	...	6000
Property Tax.	2772000	2588000	184000	...
Post-office ...	850000	825000	25000	...
Crown Lands ..	68000	67000	1000	...
Miscellaneous.	432904	377594	55310	...
Total income	18409904	18598594	332310	321000
Net increase			11310	

NORTHUMBERLAND SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 3.

These sessions, for the trial of prisoners, took place on Thursday last, in the Court House, Hexham. There were thirteen prisoners upon the calendar for trial and nine of them were for serious offences.

The following gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury:—Messrs Thomas Sopwith, (foreman), Allenheads; John Atkinson, Newbiggin; Thomas Pratt, Priestpopple; Bartholomew Walker, Corbridge; Marshall Stevenson, Fourstones; Robert Scott; Hencotes; James Davison, Simonburn; Wylam Walker, Priestpopple; George Marshall, Acomb Colliery; Jos. Lee, Keenleyside Hill; Thos. Sample, West Matfen; Wm. Angus Temperley, West Green House; George Bates, Whittle; George Stephenson, Bingfield East Quarter; Matthew Lee, Wester Hall; Joseph Ridley, Bursfield House; Thomas Palliser Dodds, Anick Grange; Wm. Brown, Hudshaw House; George Bell, Hallgarth; Henry Bell, Orchard Place; Thomas Elliott, Fore Street, Hexham; James King, Hallgarth.

STEALING A POSS-TUB AND OTHER ARTICLES.

JOHN THOMPSON (22) cooper, pleaded guilty to having stolen one poss-tub and one wheelbarrow, of the value of 6s, the property of one George Mitford, at the parish of Longbenton, on the 24th day of April, 1862. He also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction. Mr Blackwell was retained for the prosecution, and stated that he believed that the prisoner at the time of committing the offence was in want of bread. The prisoner was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING A LAMB.

ISAAC ROUTLEDGE (17), labourer, was charged with having stolen one lamb, the property of Michael Thompson and others, at the parish of Wark, on the 10th May, 1862. When placed in the dock for the purpose of pleading to the charge, he took a very violent fit, and it was as much as three or four men could do to hold him. The governor of the gaol said that he had taken them two or three times while in gaol, and he seemed to be prostrated after them, but he did not think they affected his mind. The chairman directed a medical man to examine him so as to satisfy them as to the state of his mind. The medical gentleman, Mr Candlish, of Alnwick, gave his opinion that the prisoner laboured under epileptic fits, but that he was as fit to be tried to-day as upon a future occasion. The effect on his intellect, however, would last two or three days. The fits had been brought on by the excitement of his coming here to be tried. Mr. Fowler, for the prosecution, said it was no vindictive prosecution, and as those fits might have something to do with his committing the crime, from the effect they might have had upon his mind, he should, with the permission of the Bench, withdraw the charge. The prisoner took a succession of violent fits in the course of a few minutes. The governor of the gaol wa directed to take the prisoner's plea when he should be quiet. Mr. Fowler said he did not intend to offer any evidence in this case. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was handed over to his father.

STEALING WEARING APPAREL, &C.,

ROBERT MACLEAN, (29), labourer, and JOHN STEWART, (30) labourer, were charged with stealing one jacket of the value of 18s., the property of one Thomas Nichol, at the parish of Hexham, on the 15th of May, 1862. Mr Bruce appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended. It appeared that the prosecutor lived with his father, a farmer living at Turf House, near Hexham. On the night of the day mentioned in the indictment, the prisoner came to the Turf House, and asked to be permitted to sleep in an outhouse attached to the premises. Before they went to sleep, the prosecutor had some conversation with them, and at that time he had a jacket in the stable window. The next morning the prisoners went away and after they were gone, the prosecutor missed his jacket. He met Maclean again on the 19th, and asked him where the jacket was. He at first denied that he knew anything about it, but afterwards said he had see it at Cool House, a place about five miles off, in the possession of his partner Stewart. When they were both taken into custody Stewart said the jacket was Maclean's. Stewart's statement was read, in which he admitted that he had sold the jacket to Maclean. The jury found the prisoners *guilty*. The prisoners were sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, one week in each month solitary.

THEFT BY A FEMALE SERVANT.

ANN STERLING (37), servant, pleaded guilty to stealing the sum of £1, the monies of her master, Walker Morrison, at the parish of Gosforth, on the 19th June, 1862. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

EDWARD DAVIS, shoemaker, was charged with having unlawfully wounded Thomas Handyside, at the parish of Alnwick, on the 20th of April last. The jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return, they found the prisoner guilty of a common assault, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, to pay a fine of 5s, and at the end of his imprisonment, to enter into recognisances to keep the peace, himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each, for 12 months.

CHARGE OF STEALING IRON.

DAVID W. SALKELD (26), cartman, and WM. BROUGH (23), cartman, were charged with fraudulently taking and converting to their own use eleven tons of iron, of the value of £21 (they being baillies of the said property) the property of David Paget and James Potts, at the parish of Hexham, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of April, 1862. Mr Blackwell conducted the prosecution, and Mr Fowler the defence. It appeared that the charge was brought under an Act of Parliament recently passed to prevent offences of this nature. The prisoners were understood to be marine dealers, and they were partners in this transaction. The prosecutors were machine brokers, of Leeds, and on the 12th, of March, they bought a quantity of iron at the Haughton Paper Mill sale. The prisoners made a bargain with them for a portion of that iron, at a price of £2 per ton. They paid for it at that price before removing it from the premises. After doing so, they came on the 1st of April and said they had only money enough for an odd hundredweight, and they wished to purchase 30 or 40 cwt. on credit. They told the prosecutors it was all right. If they let them have the iron at £2 a ton, they (the prisoners) could get £2 5s a ton for it as soon as they took it to the Hexham Iron Works. Mr Paget would not agree to this, but said if they would take the iron to the Hexham Iron Works for him, he would give them what they could gain themselves by the re-sale of the iron, supposing they had bought it of him and paid for it. Mr Paget said that upon their doing so, he or his partner would come down and receive the money for it. They took on the dates mentioned quantities of iron, amounting in value to £21. Mr Pitts went down to the Hexham Iron Works to receive the money for the iron, when he was called out of the office by Salkeld, who told him that Brough had received the money, and had gone up to Haughton to pay the money. Mr Pitts believed this, and left, but never received the money. The police were informed, and apprehended the prisoners at Chester-le-Street. Mr Fowler contended that the parties were not baillies, but were acting in accordance with their agreement with the prosecutors, and that the prosecutors had brought the case in this form so as to get rid of their contract, as the price of iron was on the rise. The Chairman then summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. They were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, one week in the first two months, and one week in the last two, to be in solitude.

ROBBERY OF A MASTER BY A SERVANT.

ELIZABETH WALKER (20), servant, charged with stealing one cotton quilt, one linen jacket, one apron, and various other articles, the property of her master, Edward Snowball, of the parish of Ovingham, on the 12th May, 1862, could not attend, having been admitted to bail, and, on Monday last, was confined in Hexham Workhouse. Her bail was enlarged to next sessions.

A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

An indictment was preferred against EDWARD SMITH (33), ship cook, for unlawfully and knowingly obtaining from Elizabeth Hall, the sum of 2s., the monies of Joseph Hall, on the 11th of June. The prosecutor not appearing to prosecute the charge, the Grand Jury ignored the bill. It is supposed that the case had been compromised.

ROBBERY OF £40 FROM THE PERSON.

ROBERT WILSON (21), striker, was charged with stealing from the person of John Swanston, the sum of £40 and a pocket book, at Alnwick, on the 19th of May, 1862. Mr. Church appeared for the prosecution. The prosecutor, who is a farmer, was at Alnwick on the day in question, and went into the White Hart public-house, kept by Mr. Black. At the time he had in his possession £40 in gold. He showed it to a friend in the house, and then put it into his pocket book, which he put in his left side coat pocket. At the time the prisoner was in the house, but in another room, but from the door being open he was able to see where prosecutor placed his money. Prosecutor then went to the stable to get his horse. As he was going thither he was joined by the prisoner, who placed himself close to his left side, and went into the stable with him. When prosecutor returned to the public-house, from something that was said to him he felt for his pocket book, which he found had been taken from his pocket. Amongst the gold was a George IV. sovereign, of the date of 1825. This was the only sovereign of the kind which prosecutor said he had amongst the gold. The prisoner was afterwards found dealing with large quantities of gold the same night, in a manner calculated to arouse suspicion. The prisoner on the same evening had placed £31 10s. in the hands of a servant girl at a public-house to keep for him. He was apprehended, and the money was given up to the police. A statement of the prisoner's was read, in which he said he found the money lying within the stable door. *Guilty*. Sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, one week in solitude in each month.

ONE WAY IN GETTING A WATCH.

ENOCH WHITEHOUSE (21), pitman, was charged with stealing a watch, value 15s., the property of Abraham Davids, at the parish of Gosforth, on the 27th of June, 1862. Mr. Bruce conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor is a Jew hawker of jewellery, and on the day in question he went to Bulman's Village, near Newcastle. He went into the Victoria beer house there, in which were the prisoner and other persons. The prosecutor opened his pack, and showed one of his watches. A man, named Todd, opened it and examined it, and it then passed into the hands of the prisoner, who went to the door, but did not return. Prosecutor went out upon the road expecting to see the prisoner come back again, but he did not, and he therefore got a policeman, named Robert Spence, who apprehended the prisoner. He told the officer that the prosecutor had given him the watch. In his defence he said that the watch passed from one to another, and that he knew nothing about it.—Guilty. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBERY FROM A RAILWAY TRUCK.

WILLIAM CRAIGIE (37), labourer, was charged with stealing fifteen yards of woollen cloth, of the value of £5, the property of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, at the parish of Hexham, on the 4th of March. Mr Bruce appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Church for the defence. The prisoner had been formerly in the employment of the company, but the evidence being insufficient to establish the case, he was acquitted. It was received with applause.

The whole of the criminal business was transacted by six o'clock, when the court rose.

The county business was disposed of on Wednesday, when it was resolved to give the police superintendents an addition to their pay of £6 per annum, free of income tax, after each five years' service as superintendents. It was also agreed to give Mr. Clough, the late governor of Morpeth Gaol, a pension of £50 per annum. Under Mr. Clough's governorship it was stated that Morpeth Gaol has become a most effective prison, and the cost of the maintenance of the prisoners had been reduced from £41 to £18 per head per annum. The justices anticipated that Mr. Clough would have continued his services so long as to permit him to retire on the full and handsome allowance provided by statute. Though they have been disappointed in this, they felt that Mr Clough was entitled to some consideration at their hands, seeing that he had served the county fourteen years, and that, up to the last, the internal economy and discipline of the gaol have been maintained in the greatest efficiency.

A county rate of ¾d. in the pound and police rates on Lowick, Alnwick, Rothbury and Morpeth of ½d., on Castle of ¾d., and on Hexham of ½d. were ordered. The rest of the business was of a routine character.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

THURSDAY.—(Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.)

Re H. SUGDEN, of the late firm of Hunter and Sugden, alkali manufacturers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The bankrupt came up on the question of adjourned last examination, and was supported by Mr L. Harle, Mr Hodge appearing for the trade assignee.

Mr Harle said the matter had been adjourned for further inquiries. Mr Hodge undertook to write to certain solicitors in Yorkshire, who he (Mr Harle) expected would be able to answer any questions that might be put to them. Mr Hunter, the assignee, had written a letter requesting from the bankrupt a written statement of all the monies, with the dates and sources thereof, which he had received and paid away in 1861. The same question had been asked over and over again, and answered over and over again. Mr Sugden said he had paid all the debts he had contracted during 1861, except those that were in the schedule. Those that were in the schedule would have been fully paid, as Mr Sugden's separate estate was perfectly solvent, provided Mr Hunter had not made business claims upon the estate, which he no doubt had a legal right to do, and which he had selected to do. He now thought it only right to intimate to Mr Hunter that since the last meeting he had obtained the concurrence of every separate creditor to the discharge of the bankrupt, except two gentlemen in Newcastle who claim for small amounts.

Mr. Hodge said the assignees act, not for the separate creditors alone, but also for the joint creditors, and had a direct interest in seeking to show that not only was there enough to pay the separate estate, but that there might be a handsome surplus to hand over to the joint creditors. Since the last sitting, the assignees' investigations had brought a sum of £110 into his hands; other portions of the estate, in consequence of these examinations, were now in process of being realised, and therefore up to this time, he might say, the investigation had been attended with benefit. As to the letter the assignees had written to Mr. Harle, could anything be more proper? They asked the bankrupt to show what he had done during the last twelve months prior to his bankruptcy, while he was avowedly a trader, and he asked if Mr. Sugden had done anything whatever to render that account.

Mr. Harle said if there was the slightest dissatisfaction as to the items of 1861, his friend should examine the bankrupt.

Mr Hodge said he had written to solicitors, and thus got rid of certain earlier items; but his investigation has ended in the preparation of a cash account for three years, showing the amounts there traced into the bankrupt's hands. It would be for the latter to discharge himself.

The bankrupt was accordingly called, and examined at some length by Mr Hodge, chiefly with reference to the disposal of the sums which had been traced to his possession during 1859, 1860, and 1861. His answers were in many cases of a vague and general character, but they were, he solemnly declared, the best he could give, seeing he had not been in the habit of keeping books.

At the close of the examination, Mr Hodge intimated that the assignee desired to have further information with respect to certain payments which appeared to have been made to Mr Gardener, the bankrupt's father-in-law; as also in regard to a sum of £1,000, traced to the hands of Messrs Alcock and Robinson, the bankrupt's solicitors; and a mortgage of £1,100, believed to have been paid off, neither of which amounts were considered to be properly accounted for.

Mr Harle urged that the bankrupt might be allowed to pass his exhmination, on the understanding that an attempt would be made to obtain the required explanation previously to the meeting for discharge.

His Honour, however, thought it would be best to take a short adjournment of both the examination and discharge.

The sitting was adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY.

Before Mr. Commissioner ABRAHALL.

In Re Wm. Charlton, farmer, Bellingham. The bankrupt came up for his last examination and discharge. Mr. Hodge appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Story for certain creditors. Mr. Hodge said that Mr. Story had expressed a desire that a deficiency account should be supplied. They had agreed that a deficiency account should be rendered from the 1st of November last. The bankrupt was not a trader; and it was not necessary to go any further back than that date. Mr. Story said that the accountants had told him that the deficiency had not been increased since the 1st of November. It was understood that the deficiency account would be supplied; and the bankrupt was accordingly discharged.

In Re Kenneth Bain, slater, and dealer in slater, Blyth. Mr. Theodore Hoyle, who appeared for the assignees, stated that he was instructed not to oppose the bankrupt's discharge. The Commissioner therefore allowed his discharge.

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.—The questions connected with admitting women into the medical profession, lately discussed at the Social Science Congress, have excited considerable interest in Edinburgh during the last few weeks, in consequence of an application made by a lady to the College of Physicians of that city for permission to pass the preliminary examination, and to register as a student of medicine, with a view of obtaining the diploma of licentiate of the college. The Council of the College transmitted the application for the consideration of the Fellows. As we briefly stated on Tuesday, it was brought before them on the 20th instant, and from the interest felt on both sides the meeting was unusually large. The Vice-President moved that the license of the college should not be withheld from any one, male or female, who could fulfil the conditions imposed by the college. In this he was supported by the President, Professor Traill, Dr. James Begbie, Dr. Warburton Begbie, Dr. Balfour, and ten other members of the college. The previous question was carried by a majority of two, which obviously was a refusal, not so much to grant the application as to consider the question at all at the present time. It is probable, therefore, that the college is only waiting for a more general expression of public feeling in favour of this important modification of the present system, and that should other students present themselves the privilege of being allowed to pass the preliminary examination, and to register as medical student will not be denied to them either by the London or Edinburgh Colleges. The practical difficulties of the education will be removed by forming classes for female students, so soon as it is known that they can after the education obtain a legal recognition either from a special medical licensing body, or from the Universities of the United Kingdom.—*Scotsman.*

Local and District News.

A LARGE TROUT.—On Monday evening week, Mr Crawshay hooked a trout, with fly, opposite Haughton Castle, in the North Tyne, and landed him on Tuesday morning, about 3·30, after a struggle of six hours' duration. He was upwards of 4lbs in weight, and a true burn trout. Such a fish being a curiosity in the North Tyne country, Mr Hancock has been asked to stuff him, and has kindly consented to do so.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—In the course of Tuesday, merry peals were rung on the bells of St. Nicholas' and other churches in Newcastle and the immediate neighbourhood, by way of giving expression to the loyal congratulations of the public on the celebration of the nuptials of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR HEXHAM.—A melancholy accident occurred at the Bush Farm on Monday last, by which Mr. Gibson, its tenant, has lost his life. It would appear that he was engaged in oiling the machinery of the thrashing machine during the time it was in motion and the wind, which was rather strong at the time, having blown a portion of his coat amongst the machinery drew him in, and crushed him so frightfully that he only survived a short time after the accident. Mr. Gibson, himself gave this account of the accident to Mr. Stainthorpe, his medical attendant.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—On Thursday, Lord Ardmillan, one of the Judge Ordinaries of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, delivered the decision of the Court in this case, finding that the pursuer is not the wife of Major Yelverton. His lordship entered fully into the law of marriage in Scotland, which he said was clear on the point.

THE BAND CONTEST AT BRANCEPETH.—We are requested to correct an error in the report of the Band Contest, at the above place, with respect to the Sunderland Rifle Corps Band, and the Band belonging to the Newcastle Rifle Corps. The Sunderland band objected to another contest for the third prize, but suggested an equal division of the money, to which the Newcastle band would not consent, and so for the present the matter stands undecided. Since the above was put in type the half of the money has been forwarded to the Newcastle band, which has been refused by Mr. Potts, the leader.

Petitions were presented in the House of Lords, on Monday evening last, by Viscount Dungannon, from parishes in the county of Durham against the Dissenters Burial Bill, and in the Commons, by the Hon. H. G. Liddell, from the churches of St. Nicholas', St John's, All Saints', St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Michael's, Byker, and St. Peter's, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. From Satley, Durham, by Lord A. V. Tempest.

THE RECORDER OF NEWCASTLE AND HIS ACCUSERS.—Mr Seymour has addressed a long letter to the *Morning Star*, in which he gives a summary of Parker's case, referring, in proof of its accuracy, to the evidence, a copy of which he has forwarded to the editor of that journal. The hon. and learned gentleman adds that he has, at his *own* cost, printed and published the evidence taken in this matter before the benchers, and on that evidence he fearlessly rests his case.

A MAYOR AND A MOTHER.—A boy, named Jonathan Massiter, was charged at the Sunderland Police Court, on Tuesday, with throwing stones in Whitburn Street, on Sunday morning.—The Mayor: Well, Mrs. Massiter, your boy's been here before. What did we do with him then?—Mrs. M. (severely): You fined my son and two others half-a-crown and costs, and let clear three others that were with them!—After a consultation, the Bench ordered the boy to be locked up in the cells on remand.

MORPETH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—This company have accepted an invitation from the Rev. Edward Lawson, of Longhurst Hall, to visit that place next Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of being presented with a most elegant silk flag, worked by Mrs. Lawson. After the presentation athletic exercises will be introduced in the park; and, if the weather is favourable, a pleasant day may be expected.

STABBING A HORSE AT WILLINGTON QUAY.—On Sunday, the 29th ult., between the hours of two and four o'clock, while a horse, belonging to Mr Henry Salkeld, was grazing upon the ballast hills at Willington Quay, some malicious person stabbed the animal in the chest. The wound was four inches in depth, and 1½ inch in breadth. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the person who perpetrated this dastardly act.

BI-CENTENARY PRIZE ESSAYS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., Principal of Regent's Park Baptist College, London, son of Mr. John Angus, Gateshead, has obtained a 50 guinea prize, for the best essay "On Christian churches; the noblest form of social life; the representatives of Christ on earth; and the dwelling place of the Holy Ghost."

DEPRESSION OF TRADE AT CARLISLE.—We regret to state the Messrs. Dixons' cotton spinners have gone on two days a week; and that there are doubts whether even this fractional employment can be long maintained. The weaving and warping business is likewise getting worse; and altogether the manufacturing trade in the district is looking more unpromising than it has ever done during the existing period of distress.—*Carlisle Examiner.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COXLODGE COLLIERY.—A melancholy accident occurred at this pit on Thursday morning, whereby an unfortunate young man, named John Waugh, a pit joiner, met his death under peculiarly terrible circumstances. It appears that the deceased, with five other men, were working at the top of the shaft, between four and five o'clock in the morning, when, from some cause or other, the deceased missed his footing and fell to the bottom of the shaft, where he was subsequently found literally dashed to pieces. The remains of the deceased were gathered together in a blanket, and brought to bank as speedily as possible. The unfortunate young man, who was only about twenty-five years of age, was a native of Humshaugh, on the North Tyne, and had only been a few months married.

FIRE IN GATESHEAD.—On Tuesday morning, at half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive iron works of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay & Co., Gateshead. Fortunately, the destructive element was limited to the joiners' shop and paint factory, in which it first manifested itself, and by the application of water from pipes belonging to the premises, the flames were subdued before much damage was done. The North British and Newcastle fire-engines, under the direction of Mr. Soulsby, proceeded to the spot, but their services were not called into requisition.

THE RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The teachers and scholars in connection with the Newcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools held their annual excursion to Warkworth, on Thursday. The party consisted of upwards of 240 children, and about a similar number of teachers and friends. They left, accompanied by their respected master, Mr Morgan, about 8·15 a.m., and on arriving at Warkworth, proceeded to the sea-side, where dinner was provided. During the afternoon, the Hermitage, the Castle, and other places of interest in the vicinity were visited, the scenery around exciting great admiration on the part of the excursionists. A band of music was also in attendance, to the sweet strains of which dancing was kept up with great vigour, while others indulged in various games.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE RACES.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Frederick Augustus Potts, son of R. H. Potts, Esq., Heaton Hall, who was killed under the circumstances detailed in last week's *Guardian*, was held at the house of Mrs Alice Allison, Byker, on Tuesday evening. Robert Leiper, innkeeper, Sunderland, Joseph Fleming, boot-closer, South Shields, George Craggs, keelman, Sunderland, and Edward Robson, cab-driver, Sunderland, gave evidence, proving that at the time of the accident there were a large number of carriages running both ways, and a cloud of dust, which would prevent the driver of the omnibus seeing the deceased until after the accident occurred. After a few remarks from the coroner the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening, the coroner held an inquest at the Infirmary, on the body of David Marshall, a stoker in the employment of the North Eastern Railway.—Mr John Bowrah said he was foreman of the engine drivers on the line, and knew the deceased. He was 22 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Gateshead, but was a native of Norham. On Monday, witness was in the Central Station, when he received information that an engine had gone off the line of rails in the cattle dock near to the station. He proceeded down, and requiring some assistance, he sent for the engine to which deceased belonged and another one. On their arrival, he placed a prop or sleeper between the first propelling engine and the one which was off the rails, the object being to push it on again. Witness shouted to the engine driver to go on, when the prop suddenly snapped, and the engine went up against the one which was off the rails. Witness immediately afterwards heard a cry, and on going to the other side he found that the deceased had been caught between the buffers of the engine. He appeared to have been struck on the chest, and seemed very much hurt. He was conveyed to the infirmary, where he afterwards died from the injuries which he had sustained. At the suggestion of the coroner, Sub-inspector Errington and another person were sent down for the prop, but they were unable to find it. Witness said that they never made a practice of using a prop for the purpose to which it had been applied in the present case, unless they could not avoid it. At the close of the examination of this witness, the coroner said that he did not think he ought to close the inquiry. It did not appear to him that any one was to blame, but he thought that if the inquiry was adjourned, and Mr. Harrington and Mr. Bourne appeared there, it would call the attention of the company to many things that might prevent such accidents. The inquest was accordingly adjourned.

THE NEW WINNING AT CAMBOIS.—The sinking at this place is going on favourably. The workmen have succeeded in getting through the clay and quicksand, which were only thin. At a short depth of rock, they came upon a stratum of coal and shale 4 feet 6 in. in thickness. This promises to be one of the best collieries in the district. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the river Wansbeck, and a mile and a half from Blyth.

THE SHORESWOOD AND WINGATE ESTATES.—The first of these estates was bought in last week, at the Auction Mart, London, at £45,000. Mr Alderman Laycock, of Newcastle, was the highest bidder, at £40,500. The Wingates estate was sold to John Straker, Esq., Tynemouth, at £43,200. Mr Donkin officiated as auctioneer in both cases.

THE PLASHETTS COALS.—Six trucks of the long talked of and loudly extolled Plashetts coal arrived at the stations here on Thursday, and measures have been taken to allow a number of the inhabitants an opportunity of testing their value. They appear to be excellent for household purposes, and little, if anything, inferior to the best Wallsend coal. They give out a great heat, and are splendid lasters.—*Hawick Advertiser.*

MAN DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—About three o'clock on Monday afternoon last, as a keel laden with empty boxes, belonging to the Elswick Ordnance Works, was proceeding up the river, one of the crew, named Francis Henderson, in attempting to save some of the boxes was caught by the foresail and knocked overboard and drowned. Every effort was made to rescue him; and also by means of dragging to find the body, but without success. The deceased gallantly saved a young woman from drowning a few months since near the same place.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr Armstrong, of Arthur's Hill, was in his usual state of robust health on Wednesday. He retired to rest, only complaining of a little cold. But he had lain down to awake no more on earth. About three in the morning he breathed heavily. His esteemed partner in life was startled. She spoke to him, but received no answer. Another member of the family was at once called up and despatched for a doctor, who was soon on the spot, but his intended patient had passed away.—"He was not, for God had taken him." Mr Armstrong was in little more than the prime of life. He was a highly respectable tradesman, a zealous local preacher amongst the Primitive Methodists, and was associated with and commendably useful in some of the institutions of the town. The Sailors' Bethel, the Sunday school, and the temperance society were all indebted to his zeal and advocacy.—*Correspondent.*

PRESENTATION TO A CURATE.—On Tuesday evening last an interesting meeting was held in the Vestry of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, the Rector in the chair, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Thos. Morrison Dixon, one of the curates of that parish, with a testimonial of respect from the parishioners, on his leaving the place to enter upon similar duties at Ormskirk, in Lancashire. The testimonial consisted of a handsome gilt timepiece, an aluminium pocket communion service, and a book and reading stand. The presentation was made by Mr W. Horsley, on behalf of the donors, in an able and flattering speech, to which Mr Dixon suitably responded.

A WALKER PUDDLER'S REVELS.—On Tuesday, a Scotchman, named James Macnamara, was brought before the Sunderland magistrates, by P.C. Short, who said he found him on the Hetton Waggon-way, at five o'clock in the morning, without a stitch of clothing on, save his shirt. His head and face were cut in several places, and he was covered with blood. He had been drinking, and was not exactly sober even then. Prisoner said he had been working at Walker up to Monday as a puddler, and he then came to Sunderland. He got drunk, and at the west end of the town was set upon and beaten by two men, who also stripped him to his shirt, and then left him covered with blood. Inspector Nicholson said that the principal wound was on the top of his forehead, and it seemed to have been done by a kick. The Mayor: Where did you get the clothes you have on now? Prisoner: From the police. Inspector Nicholson said they were from a stock of unclaimed garments which had been found by the police from time to time. The Mayor: Where will you go to if we discharge you? Prisoner: I'll make my way back to Walker. The bench set him at liberty, with a shilling in his pocket, and suggested that he should repay their kindness by putting 5s. into the poor-box when he got money. James murmured his thanks, and left the court, promising faithfully to forward the crown from Walker.

GATESHEAD POOR LAW BOARD.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians was held on Tuesday, in the Board Room, West-street, the vice-chairman, Mr James Hewitt, presiding. The chairman said that at a meeting which had been held on Tuesday, he was desired to supply an omission which had been made in their former report. On looking through the boys' wards, they found the beds rather uncomfortable for want of mattresses. They, therefore, suggested that, inasmuch as a requisite supply of mattresses would not only conduce to the comfort of the boys, but would be also a saving to the bed clothes, and as the experiment had been tried in the girls' wards and found to answer, the master be empowered to order some mattresses, of the same kind and at the same place, for the use of the boys' wards. The suggestions by the chairman were agreed to by the Board. A letter was read from the Poor Law Board, dated 25th June, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Guardians, dated 10th June, and stating that if the overseers of the parishes of Gateshead and Winlaton were desirous of paying the cost of the valuations of such parishes out of the current rates, instead of borrowing the money for the purpose, it was competent for them to adopt such a course. The Guardians, however, would not be justified in paying for the valuations until they had been approved by the Board. On the motion of Mr Barney, seconded by Ald. Prockter, it was resolved—"That the overseers of Gateshead and Winlaton be requested to inform this Board, at the next meeting, if they wish the expenses of the valuations to be paid out of the current rates, or out of the monies to be borrowed for the purpose."

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual weekly meeting of these Guardians was held in the Workhouse on Friday afternoon last, Mr T. Ridlay in the chair. A letter was read from the Poor Law Board, acknowledging the receipt of the Workhouse Committee's report as to the necessity of altering and enlarging the Workhouse. The Board observed that the report had been adopted by the Guardians, and that they had determined to make no alterations in the Workhouse at present. With the view of increasing infirmary accommodation they proposed that arrangements be made for making use of one of the large rooms of the new buildings as an infirmary-ward for male patients, which will leave the present infirmary-wards of the old building for the use of female patients. As these arrangements met with the approval of the medical officer, the Board, on the understanding that the intended alterations would not interfere with the classification of the inmates, assented to the proposal, and sanctioned the requisite expenditure by the Guardians for the execution of the proposed works. If any circumstances should arise in future by which additional infirmary accommodation shall be requisite, the Board trusted that the Guardians would provide a new infirmary, detached from the main building.—Some routine business having been disposed of, the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor. The number of persons in the Workhouse was 558; in the Vagrant Ward, 32; admitted since last report, 16; discharged, 14. Out-house relief:—Western district, 1,456 persons, at a cost of £105 13s. 9d.; Southern district, 1,323 persons, at £93 15s. 4d.; Northern district, 1,119 persons, at £87 17s. 10d.; Eastern district, 1,233 persons, at £93 2s. 6d.

John Jacob Gilbert, the man suspected of the murder of Miss Hall, at Fordingbridge, underwent a long examination yesterday. Eventually, he was committed for trial.

ALBERT THE GOOD.—A very good portrait of the late Prince Consort has just been brought out by the Messrs. J. and J. Cash. The likeness is striking, and so well defined that it is difficult at a few feet distant to distinguish it from a steel engraving. Above the portrait is a representation of Sir Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace of 1851, and below a representation of Captain Fowkes's International Exhibition building of 1862. Whoever wishes to retain a momento of the great Prince, who has so lately passed from amongst us, and a specimen of Coventry ribbon manufacture, would do well to secure a copy of this portrait.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF BRICK-KILNS.—A brickmaker named William Hampson has recently opened a brickcroft at Platt Bridge, about three miles from Wigan, on land belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere, and on Thursday last he completed and set fire to a kiln of many thousand bricks. Between four and five o'clock on the following afternoon the kiln blew up with terrific force, four or five tons weight of bricks being hurled in the air, some to a height of at least 20 yards. An examination afterwards made amongst the *debris*, proved beyond doubt that the explosion had been caused by gunpowder which had been placed in a tin canister, the remains of such a vessel being found scattered about. Hampson's men "turned out" about six weeks ago, and since that time, and previous to the explosion, he has had several thousands of bricks rendered useless by the interiors being maliciously scooped out after moulding. The fact of Hampson's explosion no sooner became known than other brickmakers in the neighbourhood, apprehending they might be served in the same way, prudently made an inspection of the kilns they were building. In the middle of one being erected by the Moss Hall Coal Company and near to Hampson's ground, was found a tin canister, strongly bound with iron hoops, and containing fully 13lb of rock blasting powder. The kiln, which was to contain 50,000 bricks, was nearly completed, and was intended to be fired in two or three days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE CONSTANTINE.

WARSAW, July 3, Evening.—As the Grand Duke Constantine was stepping into his carriage, upon leaving the theatre, a revolver was fired at him. It is said he is slightly wounded. The perpetrator has been arrested.

BANKRUPTS.

The only local name appearing in the list last night was that of A. Mitchell, tailor, South Hetton.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. S. ESTCOURT, M.P.

LONDON, FRIDAY.—Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., was taken dangerously ill this morning, and very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is suffering from a rupture in the head.

THE LORD RAGLAN (NEWCASTLE) STEAMER.

ROTTERDAM, July 3rd.—The Lord Raglan (s.s.) from Newcastle, got aground near Helvoet this morning, and is not yet afloat.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN WALES.

LLANELLY, Thursday.

The water broke in upon the Old Castle Colliery, last night. Six men were drowned, and forty-two escaped by a new pit recently sunk.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

GREENOCK, Thursday.—Captain Wylie, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Glasgow line of steamers, arrived in the Clyde at nine o'clock this morning, from Quebec, brings 33 cabin, and 14 intermediate and 37 steerage passengers. She called at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th ult., and brings intelligence from New York to the 23rd June.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A bloody battle was fought near Charleston, on the 15th. Heavy loss on both sides. The *Charleston Mercury* expressed apprehension for the safety of the city. Beauregard had arrived at Montreal *en route* for Richmond. The reinforcement of Johnston is confirmed. The Federal mortar fleet had left New Orleans for Vicksburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, *via* Roches Point.—The City of Washington, from New York, with dates to the 21st June, has arrived. She brings 176 cabin and 230 steerage passengers, and 2,343,763 dollars in specie. Having landed 20 cabin and 34 steerage passengers, and twelve sacks of mails, she proceeded for Liverpool at 11:30 p.m., all well. The Washington's news generally anticipated by the North American.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Emperor to-day came up to preside at a Cabinet Council. The meeting was preceded by an audience given to M. Beneditti, who has just arrived in Paris, upon business of great importance, from Berlin. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very unfavourable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by discounting their paper.

The *Times* says:—The demand for discount at the Bank has become wholly insignificant, and the wants in connection with the payments falling due on the 4th were amply supplied in the open market, at terms below 3 per cent. In some exceptionable cases the best short is negotiated at 2¾. Under these circumstances, an early reduction in the Bank rate appears to be generally anticipated. The matter, however, will in some degree depend upon the state of the continental markets, where, with the exception of Frankford, the charges are mostly above those of the Bank of France.

The *Daily News* says: The renewed accumulation of idle money, which will be further promoted by the release of the dividends on Wednesday next, has occasioned more disposition to purchase Consols on speculation for the August settlement. The rise is restrained, however, by sales of stock by the public.

The *Times'* City article says: Private letters from America by the last mail, from persons entirely impartial, and with the best means of information, assert that the actual state of the Federal armies is misrepresented to the public, and that they have suffered deplorably from sickness in its worst forms. A fever, "similar to the gaol fever of past times" has, it is averred, inflicted terrible havoc, and the recent urgent call for new levies tends to confirm the impression as to the correctness of these statements.

It is hoped that an aristocratic amateur performance to be given shortly at the Covent Garden Theatre, will realize nearly £1000, for the Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund.

A long list is published of the valuable presents made to the Princess Alice on her marriage.

On Friday a number of American gentlemen and a few English guests celebrated the anniversary of American independence.

Latest Sporting Intelligence.

NEWTON RACES.—FRIDAY.

Scurry Stakes—Tithonius, 1; Maid of Chesterfield, 2; Recovery, 3—five ran. *Tradesmen's Stakes*—Brilliant, 1; North Pole, 2; Desmond, 3—seven ran. *Lyme Park Stakes*—King of Utopia, 1; Reviver, 2; East Lancashire, 3—five ran. *Selling Handicap*—David Ann, 1; Palermo, 2; Paradox, 3—seven ran.

WINCHESTER RACES.—FRIDAY.

Members' Plate—Redpole, 1; Sagittarius, 2; Peru, 3—four ran. *Stewards' Plate*—Missfire, 1; Spicebox, 2; Dunoon, 3—thirteen ran. *Hampshire Stakes*—Montebello, 1; Caledon, 2; Vilette, 3—four ran. *Grange Park Stakes*—Oakapple, 1; Edgworth Bess, 2; Lady Stafford, 3—six ran. *Queen's Plate*—Wizard 1; Vinegar Hill 2. *Railway Plate*—Surbiton Hill 1; Jack's Alive 2.

CITY BETTING.—FRIDAY.

LIVERPOOL CUP.—5 to 1 agst Lady Ripon; 7 to 1 agst Carisbrook; 8 to 1 agst Fairwater; 10 to 1 agst Sister to Stafford; 10 to 1 agst Joey Jones; 15 to 1 agst any other.

ST. LEGER.—9 to 2 agst Marquis (taken); 6 to 1 agst any other.

GOODWOOD STAKES.—100 to 8 on the Field (offered).

Latest Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—THIS DAY.

The weather during the week has been cold and stormy, with the wind at north and north-west. The trade has ruled steady; the weather becoming more settled induced our buyers to refrain from purchasing as much as possible, so that the amount of business passing has been limited, but in the sales made last week's prices are fully maintained. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the farmers was very small, and met a good sale at the extreme prices of last week. The trade with factors rules firm, with a steady demand for both English and foreign, at the rates of this day week, and good sale. Barley good sale. Beans and peas unaltered. Rye, little doing. Malt firm. Flour good sale, at last week's prices. Prices:—Wheats, 57s to 63s; barley, 31s to 34s; beans, 44s to 46s, peas, 35s to 40s; rye, 30s to 34s; malt, 60s to 64s; flour, households, 40s to 41s; whites, 42s to 43s. Number of samples shown:—Wheat, 31; oats, 23; barley, 9; beans, 3; peas, 0; seeds, 0.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Friday.—Wheat trade quiet. Millers take a few fine fresh parcels at barely last week's prices, but other sorts difficult to quit. No change in other articles.—Weather dull.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Friday.—Wheat trade very slow at last Monday's rates. Barley in good demand and very firm. Oats: free sale at rather over Monday's prices. Arrivals: British wheat, 1010; malt, 1230; oats, 140; flour, 1070 sacks. Irish oats, 130. Foreign wheat, 20,810; oats, 11,840; barley, 20; flour, 440 barrels.—Wind S.W., fine.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Friday.—Market generally quiet, and little doing in wheat and flour. Prices have rather favoured purchasers where sales have been made. Indian corn in limited demand, and prices have receded 3d per qr. Other articles unaltered. Imports, Ireland, &c:—Malt, 9; oats, 2459; oatmeal, 325. Foreign oats, 5,505; flour, 41,704; wheat, 78,067; barley, 360; beans, 525; peas, 4,449; Indian corn 31,775.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET, Friday.—Owing to the appearance of more settled weather, market rather dull to-day. White wheat, 30s to 34s; red 26s to 32s. Barley, 13s to 17s. Oats, 13s. to 17s. Oatmeal, 14s to 18s. Bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 21s. Indian Corn, 30s 6d to 31s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Friday.—Sugar: prices full up with a fair business. Refined in more demand. Brown lumps, 49s to 49s 6d. Coffee brisk, at late high rate. Tea less in request, but held firmly. Rice: many enquiries; higher prices being asked checked business. Saltpetre still wanted for arrival; little doing on the spot. Tallow not yet cheaper, only small business doing.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, Friday.—Spinners and manufacturers raise their quotations from day to-day, as cotton advances, but very little business is done at the extreme rates now demanded. The transactions chiefly consist of re-sales by those who are holders of goods and yarns.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Friday.—Market firm, and 51s 9d, fourteen days, probably obtainable. 52s 3d, three months, paid for 1500 tons. No. 1, G.M.B., 51s. No. 3, G.M.B., 50s.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Friday.—Hetton, 16s 6d; South Hetton, 16s 3d; Lambton, 16s 1d; Trimdon Hartlepool, 15s 3d; Kellee, 15s; Braddyll's Hetton, 15s; Hastings, 15s; Holywell, 15s. Ships at market, 64½. Sold, 21; gas, &c., 19—40; remain unsold, 24½. A quiet market for coals generally, at previous rates, unless in the case of the few manufacturing sorts, where sellers were enabled to command an advance. Wind, S.W. Ships at sea, 50. Weather cloudy.

THE HORRORS OF THE A[…]

Mr. F. Smith, of Sandfield Lod[…] publishes in the *Times* the following[…] received from "a Federal friend i[…]

"Fortress M[…]

"I now realise war in all its horr[…] such scenes as would make the blood[…] but to look upon them is truly horri[…]

"I have seen within two days [...] men torn in all parts of the body [...] wounds. I went on board of the V[…] ing, and saw lying all over the bo[…] dying men. I sickened at the sigh[…] for the sake of humanity, to do al[…] I there saw Colonel Brabton, of So[…] colonel, who fell upon the field, [...] wounded. Some of the wounded w[…] places.

"Those men are less than one-q[…] the field of battle on last Saturday [...] rebels there attacked the Union t[…] routed them, taking all their store[…] lery, &c.

"On Sunday there was some figh[…] report as being terrible, and that [...] lost on Saturday, but this is not s[…] terribly hard, and I very much fear[…] be completely routed if he does no[…] reinforcements.

"Yesterday Sumner's division w[…] the rebels, but we have not recei[…] result, as the wires are down from [...]

"We have lost a great many [...] colonels, lieutenant-colonels, major[…] one boat alone was filled with office[…]

"Colonel S—— was wounded, as[…] his men were terribly cut up, but f[…]

"The Pennsylvania regiments s[…] 150 men are left in the 104th regim[…]

"The number killed, wounded, [...] days' fight approaches 16,000 certai[…] thing you see in the papers. I kno[…]

"Official despatches are worth no[…]

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCES[…] MODE OF TREAT[…]

(4,315 CURES WITHOUT A S[…] SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CER[…] QUENCHES THI[…]

Post Free for Six Stamps, open e[…] Envelope.

THE NEW BOOK on PREMA[…] and its Ready Removal; the[…] certain disqualifications; with rules an[…] or the speedy cure by very simple mean[…] and all the more common diseases [...] maladies of the sexual system. By [...] M.R.C.S., L.A.C. &c., of the Ecole de M[…] in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real [...] attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name [...] fees, as heavy penalties would be incu[…] therefore guard against impostors wh[…] selves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.[…] in order to mislead the unwary as to th[…] of these men really know more of the d[…] than any person in y by reading the al[…]

From long practical observation in th[…] of this country and the Continent the [...] unusual facilities for acquiring that u[…] hitherto characterised his treatment, a[…] the numbers he has been instrumental [...] happiness; whilst to all who need [...] assurance of speedy restoration. Per[…] forward a detail of their case by letter, [...] and medicines, which will be sent b[…] sponded with till cured. Postoffice or[…] the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter [...] Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. [...] 1862, Sundays excepted. It is importa[…] to meet the wish of patients, the en[…]

CURE IN FOUR [...]

THE GUTTÆ VIT[…] LIFE DROPS, Protected by[…] Sanctioned by the Faculte de Fra[…] berless instances proved their superior[…] tised remedy for langour, lassitude, de[…] bility, excitement, fear, distaste and i[…] of business, indigestion, pains and pa[…] ness, noise in the head, &c. This [...] vitality of the whole system, gives ener[…] removes nervousness, renovates the i[…] invigorates the most shattered constit[…] sore throat, pains in the bones, an[…] mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too of[…] ruin of health, its surprising efficacy b[…] Before wasting valuable time in seek[…] electricity, galvanism, with similar c[…] to set aside medicines, by American in[…] boasted "distinguished qualification[…] consummate impudence sufferers will d[…] a remedy which, concocted on scienti[…] Price 4s 6d and 11s. or four times t[…] through all Chemists, or direct fro[…] thousands of testimonials may be seen[…]

THE THREE DAYS[…] FRENCH REMEDY THERAP[…] in the French hospitals and by the [...] faculty, in a few days only, without di[…] risk, removes all discharges from the [...] of the urinary or other organs. Surpa[…] thing hitherto employed. It combine[…] sought in a medicine of the kind, a[…] smell are entirely obviated. In packe[…] through all respectable medicine vend[…] establishment on receipt of stamps o[…] size contains three at 4s 6d, and those [...] The stamp, to imitate which [...] "Therapion," in white letters, by or[…] Commissioners, who thereby secu[…] infringement throughout the United [...]

PAINS in the BACK, GR[…] GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DIS[…] BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PIL[…] stomach, and indigestion, promote th[…] kidneys, thereby preventing stone in[…] with many other serious disorders [...] organs are subject. Listlessness, wea[…] plaints long supposed to be nervous, [...] lamination of the blood with certai[…] have been carried off by the kidneys; [...] of the skin and face also arise from t[…] as readily removed by these Pills, wh[…] twenty, cure with a rapidity almost [...] 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through al[…]

Thousands of Testimonials may be [...] Sold by Backwell and Co., Cours[…] castle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, N[…] Shields; Rixson and Son, Sunderla[…] mouth; Robson, Durham; Badcoc[…] Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and C[…] Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth[…] least one agent in almost every town[…] enclose the amount by Postoffice [...] Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square[…] sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roo[…] medical man who thus advertises his[…] injurious imitations of the above [...] Professors, who copy his books, ad[…] testimonials to puff off their useless [...] against the recommendation of th[…] dishonest vendors, who thereby o[…] genuine have the words "Walter D[…] white letters on the Government Sta[…] Hon. Commissioners, to imitate whi[…] ion.

KNOW THYSELF! T[…] logist MARIE COUPELL[…] interesting, and useful delineations [...] writing of individuals, in a style p[…] can be but badly imitated by those [...] this beautiful science. Persons des[…] characteristics, or those of any frien[…] writing, stating sex, age, or suppo[…] stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford H[…] W.C., who they will receive a lengthe[…] virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, w[…] viously unsuspected, and calculate[…] affairs of life. The thousands who [...] accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches esta[…] science. "The characters you sent [...] Miss Hall, Athenry, Co Galway. "[…] clever way in which you describe m[…] Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It [...] ordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "Y[…] truly, that I could not have done it [...]

DO YOU WANT L[…] WHISKERS, MOUSTAC[…]

Of the numerous preparations int[…] have maintained such celebrity a[…] LENE, which is guaranteed to pr[…] and Eyebrows in a few weeks; [...] successful in nourishing, curling, [...] checking greyness in all its stages, [...] preventing its falling off. In the rep[…] from whatever cause and at whatev[…] astonishing power. In the nurser[…] the basis of a beautiful head of hai[…] bottles, containing more than four [...] Sold by all Chemists in the world, [...] 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean [...] &c., Bedford House, Russell Square[…]

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"M[…] but in a week after using your Cr[…] Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the [...] have got a beautiful Moustache."[…] now boast of a head of Hair, whic[…] bald on the crown of my head wi[…] "Every customer speaks highly of [...] Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverp[…] "HINTS ON THE MANAG[…] Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, [...] free for four penny stamps.

EVERY MAN HIS C[…] two stamps sufferers to[…] who generously caution the publi[…] styled reverends; gentlemen of fa[…] and other swindlers, who send th[…] testimonials which they write then[…] journals which do not exist, pro[…] vanisms, electricity, instruments &[…] they style "American treatment," [...] as they are deceptive.

A physician many years extensi[…] of debility; and the various m[…] resulting therefrom will send fr[…] stamps to prepay postage a pa[…] successful and only safe treatme[…] scription, and directions by which [...] at trifling cost. Address Mr Lawe[…] Court, Holborn, London.

THE GREAT DISCOV[…] EMERY'S MAGIC BE[…] celebrated preparation is [...] Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats, and [...] only one to be relied on. Thousa[…] night without danger to househo[…] immense demand. Agents are be[…] the United Kingdom. Obtainab[…] Courant Office, Grey Street, New[…] North Shields; Kelly, South Shie[…] land; Graydon, Monkwearmout[…] and Co. Barnard Castle; Harde[…] Darlington; Robinson, Bishop [...] Lewins, Morpeth; and through[…] boxes at 1s. or sent free for [...] 3, Foley Place, London, W. Ins[…] there are many dangerous and w[…]

Printed and Published at 65[…] castle-upon-Tyne, by GE[…] Leazes-terrace, in the sam[…] Resident Agent for Consett[…] DUFOUR, Office, Front-s[…] Consett.

MONDAY, EVENIN[…]