Printed and Published, at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor G Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 41. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, a very small PONY, perfectly quiet in harness, to draw an Invalid Carriage.—Address, with full particulars, to A.B., Post Office, Shotley Bridge, Gateshead.

Lost.

LOST, from the house of J. WREN, Wolsingham, on the 16th May, a BLACK CUR BITCH, spotted with white on the neck and breast, and dark tanned fore feet; answers to the name of "Meg." Any person returning the same to J. WREN, Wolsingham, or to JOHN SMITH, Crawleyside, the owner, will be rewarded. Any person detaining the above after this notice will be prosecuted.
June 10th, 1861.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, from Todd House, near Consett, on Sunday, the 9th of June, 1861, three HEIFERS, (Red and White).
Whoever will restore them to the owner, Mr JOHN STEPHENSON, of Todd House, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble; and whoever detains them after this notice will be prosecuted.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.
(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

TO DRY WALLERS.
THE BUILDING and REPAIRING of a DRY STONE WALL (about 200 yards) to be LET by the Rod. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

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

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

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

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. F. KEARNEY.
A MEETING will be Held at the House of Mr. P. GORMERLY, Berry Edge, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting the Rev. F. KEARNEY, of Brooms, with a Testimonial for his successful exertions for the benefit of the working class in this Neighbourhood.
Consett, June, 1861.

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

THIS DAY.
18TH DURHAM, OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER CORPS.
A GRAND MILITARY FETE, SOIREE, and BALL will be held in the PARK, near Shotley Bridge, (kindly granted for the occasion by Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall,) on SATURDAY, June 15th, 1861.
The Whickham Marque has been engaged, and arrangements are being made with other Volunteer Corps and Bands to be in attendance.
Full particulars will be published in hand bills shortly.
ADMISSION.

To the Park	0s 6d
Tea and Park	1s 0d
Reserved Tea and Park	1s 6d
Ball	1s 0d

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.
THE DIRECTORS are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the following CAST IRON PIPES, viz.:—
9,620 LINEAL YARDS of 10-INCH PIPES.
700 LINEAL YARDS of 6-INCH PIPES.
2,800 LINEAL YARDS of 5-INCH PIPES.
5,200 LINEAL YARDS of 4-INCH PIPES.
8,200 LINEAL YARDS of 3-INCH PIPES.
1,000 LINEAL YARDS of 2-INCH PIPES.
Specifications and Drawings can be seen at the Offices of Mr J. F. TONE, No. 10, Market Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on and after the 20th inst., and Tenders be sent; addressed to the Secretary, Mr. JOHN GLEDSTON, Berry Edge, Gateshead, not later than the 27th inst., endorsed "Tender for Cast Iron Pipes."
Consett, June 8, 1861.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—FULWELL LIME.
LECTURES on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY, by JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A., F.R.S.S.L. and E. Page 651.
Analyses of Fulwell Lime:—

Carbonate of Lime	95	0
Carbonate of Magnesia	2	1
Aluminia Oxide of Iron and Phosphoric Acid	0	3
Insoluble Matter	2	6
	100	0

This Lime, containing very little Magnesia, is therefore found to produce excellent Lime for Agricultural purposes, while in others this substance forms nearly one-half of the rock.
FARMERS JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN DOBSON, Jun., Architect.
Fulwell Lime Office, 5, West-street, Gateshead.

Business Addresses.

CHEAP TRIPS.
TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO., 23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags.
23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRODIE'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY EDGE.

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

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.
R. CHRISTOPHER respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has added to his Establishment a handsome NEW CARRIAGE,
Which can be used either as an Open or Close Carriage, suitable for Family Visits and other Private Purposes.
R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready a stud of HORSES and CONVEYANCES, which he can confidently recommend, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

An excellent HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c., &c., complete.

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

Business Addresses.

JOHN McKANE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER, BLACKHILL, AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.
☞ Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.
Manager—Mr H. USHER.

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

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

JOHN GREAVES' TEAS AND COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious Beverage, use these choice Teas, which can be had in sealed packets at 4s per lb., and Coffees in air-tight Tins at 1s 4d and upwards. Their excellent Qualities have long been celebrated throughout this neighbourhood.
TEA EMPORIUM, 17 AND 19, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THE ONLY STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.
J. O. STURGEON has now Finished his Extensive Alterations, and is enabled to Supply STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY in any Quantities, at the very Lowest Remunerating Prices—Lower than the York, London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh Houses—for Cash only.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
44, CLAYTON STREET.
MANUFACTORY—10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE *VERSUS* LONDON.
WE ask no favour. We only want a just estimate to be formed of our capabilities. We therefore offer to compete with any House in the Kingdom on equal terms. Send to any London Establishment, and to STEWART'S, of Newcastle, for Samples of Teas at the same price. Then carefully weigh equal quantities, pouring the same measure of boiling water on each, allowing them to infuse the same time. Then TASTE THEM AND JUDGE. DO THIS WITHOUT PREJUDICE. It is the only way to test their real merits. We wait the result and flatter ourselves to receive your thanks for the suggestion. We are proud to announce the fact that 53,670 Pounds of our Teas were sold to a delighted people during 1860.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER.
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

FOR THE NEWCASTLE RACES.
THE 50s.
"YORKMINSTER" SUIT.
A VARIETY OF
5,000 FANCY TWEED SUITS,
AT 50s.,
AT
B. JOSEPH AND CO.'S,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. ADAMTHWAITE
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, &c.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Leadgate and its Neighbourhood that he has entered upon the Premises known as Fletcher's Buildings, Leadgate, and commenced Business in the above line, and hopes, by keeping the choicest Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and constant personal superintendence, to merit their confidence and support.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.
Paraffin and Fine Colza Oil for Patent Lamps.
Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c.
Genuine Horse and Cattle Medicine Warehouse.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.
THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.
Sold at the *Guardian* Office, West Clayton Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. INNES,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has opened the Shop as above, opposite Mr Jackson's Victoria House, and hopes, by attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.
Jewellery neatly Repaired.—Country orders punctually attended to.

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.
Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.
A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD HOGG,
BILLSTICKER AND DISTRIBUTOR, CRIER, &c.,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced as CRIER and BILL POSTER, and hopes by strict attention to the interests of his Friends, to merit a share of public patronage.
BILLS and CIRCULARS DELIVERED, and SALES CRIED on REASONABLE TERMS.

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

REFORM YOUR TAILOR'S BILLS. You may save 8s in the £, by ordering your Clothing to Measure, at
CALDWELL'S, CLOTH MARKET.
A Large Stock of REAL SCOTCH TWEEDS, Fast BLACK SUPERFINES; and first Class Cutters and Workmen only employed.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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

JOSEPH BARRON'S NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE CLUB NOW OPEN. 1000 Subscribers, at 6d each Ticket. Tickets may be had of Mr JACKSON, Innkeeper, Leadgate; Mr Heslop, Innkeeper, Blackhill; Mr Barron, Butcher, Berryedge. An Early Call requested, so that the Lists may be out before the Races.

GILPIN AND COMPANY, ALE and PORTER MERCHANTS, respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public in general that they are now in a position to Supply GENUINE SELTZER WATER, as imported, of the present Season's Bottling. Also, DEVONSHIRE CIDER, of the very best Quality.
101, Pilgrim Street, and 7, Manors, Newcastle,
May, 1861.

MISSES BEWLEYS,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
FRONT STREET, BLACK HILL,
BEG to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that they have received since their commencement in the above line, and hopes still to merit a continuance of that patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon them. An Apprentice wanted immediately.

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

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.
A SET OF TEETH FOR £5.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
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Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
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DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's, 2, Paradise-terrace, June 18th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, June 19th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, June 4, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, June 6th, at the Wooler Cottage.
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WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

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TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.
THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.
The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.
When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.
These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.
GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them, post-free Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.
"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—*Herald.*
SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815),
BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET;
No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE;
and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.
American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.
STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by theuse of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.
GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.
Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; colored articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved!—Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!
Patentee:—Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE, DERWENT AND WEARDALE, AND THE BLAYDON & CONSIDE RAILWAYS

Our last publication brought the second week's proceedings of this Committee down to Thursday week. The Committee met again on Friday and concluded

THE CASE FOR THE PROMOTERS.

Mr Blyth, Civil Engineer, examined by Mr CALVERT. Said he had had great experience in the making of lines. Had examined the two lines before the Committee. They naturally divided themselves into two parts, Newcastle to Hounsgill, and then from Hounsgill southward. The independent line was decidedly the more complete scheme of the two. It had an independent access to Newcastle without passing over another line, and had communication with the other railways. It also accommodated the district more effectually, especially on the Winlaton and Shotley Bridge branches. The plans could easily be altered so as to avoid any interference with the sidings of the North-Eastern at Gateshead. There was nothing in the level of the station of the Weardale line at Gateshead to render the shipping of traffic difficult or inconvenient. They could have a lifting machine, as at Glasgow, to lower the waggons to the level with the quay. Their Newcastle Station would always be very convenient for market purposes, even should there be an arrangement to run traffic into the Central Station. As far as there was a difference in gradients, those of the Weardale line were superior. The Weardale line opened up communication with a new district between Towlaw and Hounsgill, which was without railway accommodation, but which had a considerable trade and population requiring it very much. Between Towlaw and Bishop Auckland the new line would substitute an improved railway accommodation for the very deficient one which now existed. The new line also gave a connection with the West Hartlepool Railway, the only line in the quarter independent of the North-Eastern. The North-Eastern line would only be worked as a branch; and in that respect, the Weardale line was superior as affording better accommodation. Further, it accommodated the district which the North-Eastern line did not approach. It would also be a great advantage as a new through route to Lancashire. The most important mineral district in the kingdom did not possess at present any railway outlet independent of the North-Eastern. Looking to the lines which the North-Eastern already possessed, and to those which they sought to acquire, he felt that if they increased that monopoly, the committee must be prepared to unite all the railways in the kingdom—that would be a natural consequence very little in advance. There was no district in the country where monopoly was more prejudicial than the one in question, where there were not even canals to keep the railway in check; and sea communication did not answer that purpose, because the access to the ports was under the control of the North-Eastern. If the committee granted the new line, they would afford the district the choice of an alternative outlet. No doubt a large Company could do more to serve the public than a small one; but it was a question more of will than of power. If he were sure of perfect wisdom he would not object to an absolute despotism, but even railway directors being not infallible, he looked with apprehension on such a gigantic monopoly as the North-Eastern now possessed, and still sought to extend. When the board of directors contained a number of large mineral owners, there was always great reason to suspect that the other collieries in the district would not receive fair treatment. The tendency of competition was to improve the accommodation offered by the two candidates for public favour. Even if they came to an agreement as to rates, there would still be a competition in accommodation, which would be of great advantage to the public. In the convenient arrangement of trains, comfort of the carriages, civility of the servants, and so on, there would always be a wholesome rivalry. When there was a monopoly, there was great danger of the company looking merely to their own profits, and disregarding the comfort and convenience of their customers. Had gone carefully over the estimates of Mr. Bouch, and was satisfied that they were amply sufficient for the works contemplated. The bridge over the Tyne was projected on the principle of using hollow cylinders as supports—a principle which was not unusual now-a-days, and which added to the economy of the work, without detracting from its strength. The Derwent and Weardale line of last session did little more than was proposed by the North-Eastern branch. The present scheme was more complete, and its details were better arranged. The two lines before the committee showed very strikingly the objects of a large and of a small company. The North-Eastern put forward a scheme which would do as little as possible, and which would serve its chief purpose if it kept another company out of the field, whereas the independent line used every effort to accommodate the district to the fullest extent, and threw out branches in every direction. Even if the North-Eastern should endeavour to make an agreement with the new company, there was no fear of their not doing their utmost to cultivate the traffic on their line, unless they formed an actual and permanent amalgamation with the large company. Until amalgamations took place, companies working under an agreement could not afford to allow the stream of traffic to be diverted from their respective lines, for fear the agreement should be broken off, and they should not be able to discover it. There was scarcely another town like Newcastle which did not have more than one railway outlet.—Mr. LIDDELL: Would not be surprised if the mineral owners on the new line did not venture to show favour to it, because they were not sure it would be granted—(a laugh)—and feared that, if they went against the North-Eastern, they might be made to suffer severe retribution. Could not say whether there was any director of the North-Eastern who was interested in coal property in the district. Was aware that between Liverpool and Newcastle there was an existing line, somewhat shorter and better than the new route proposed, but that did not alter his conclusion. There was not always a will where there was a way.—By Mr. RODWELL: The Stockton and Darlington was last year proposed to be a continuation of the Derwent Valley line; but they expected the former would be improved for the purpose. If the Stockton and Darlington would keep aloof from the North-Eastern, he would have no objection to see the traffic between Hounsgill and West Auckland in their hands, if they improved their line; but if they allied themselves with the North-Eastern, they must take the consequences, and submit to be regarded with the suspicion which attached to that gigantic monopolist. The new line would, to a certain extent, compete with the Stockton and Darlington, but it would do it rather good than harm on the whole. It was not merely the present coal-owners who were to be satisfied—the interest of the consumer was also entitled to be considered, as well as the probability of new coal-fields being opened up.—By Mr. CALVERT: The project of last session was generated in the belief that it would secure friendly support from the Stockton and Darlington.

Mr. Edward Wood, civil engineer, examined by Mr. CRIPPS, said he had gone over the line traversed by the Weardale line, and examined the plan, and corroborated generally the evidence of Mr. Bouch and Mr. Blyth, as to the want of new railway accommodation in the district; the excellence of the line in an engineering point of view; its superiority both as to local accommodation and as a link in a through route over the North-Eastern branch, and the sufficiency of the estimates.

Mr. John Miller, a civil engineer, examined by Mr. CRIPPS, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. John Swift, examined by Sir W. ALEXANDER, said he was one of the London and North-Western Railway Company. There was an agreement between the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Carlisle, and South Durham, of date July, 1860, for the erection of a joint station at Tebay at the joint expense of those companies. There was a provision in that agreement to prevent the South Durham from assigning their right in the station to any company except the Stockton and Darlington, without the consent of the North-Western; and that clause, as originally framed by the South Durham, was altered by him (by striking out the word "assigns") expressly to exclude the North-Eastern. He held that the agreement between the South Durham and the Stockton and Darlington was contrary to the spirit, and also to the letter, of that provision, on account of the alliance between the Stockton and Darlington and the North-Eastern. They feared an entrance of the North-Eastern into that station, lest they should block the line. The object of the altering of that clause, as he had mentioned, was stated over and over again to the South Durham, who could not but know that it was to keep the North-Eastern away from Tebay. The clause in the Tebay station agreement as to "facilities" was not material, and was not infringed unconsciously by the North-Western, in regard to the present bill, because they had agreed to support it before the agreement was made.—By Mr. RODWELL: To all intents and purposes the amalgamation of the South Durham with the Stockton and Darlington was practically an amalgamation with the North-Eastern, although it might not be brought formally before Parliament for some time.

Mr. William Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway, examined by Mr. CRIPPS, stated that there was a very large traffic between Liverpool and Hartlepool, which would be increased by the improved facilities for transit offered by the new line. At present, the shortest route between Liverpool and Newcastle was by the North-Western to Leeds, and by the North-Eastern thence to Newcastle. They had, however, to send traffic by Normanton, which gave the North-Eastern a greater mileage, and involved another change of system, as it had to go over a part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire. If the South Durham were not amalgamated with the North-Eastern, it would be the interest of the former to develop through traffic by Tebay. Such amalgamation would, however, reverse their policy.—By Mr. LOCKE: The route from Liverpool to Newcastle, *via* Carlisle, was not a bad route. Practically there was no route by Carlisle, as the Newcastle and Carlisle were bound by agreement to refuse through rates.

This closed the case for the promoters of the Derwent and Weardale line.

THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. KNOWLES, Q.C., addressed the Committee on the part of certain land and mineral owners. He asserted that the opposition to the bill, on the part not only of surface owners, but of the owners of minerals under the surface, amounted to 13 miles out of 23, between Hounsgill and Auckland. He owned that there were cases where the paramount interest of the public required that the interest of individuals should be set aside; but he submitted that there was, in the present instance, no necessity for doing injury to the estates and lettings of his clients, by letting a new line intersect them. He denied that the Weardale line would be really independent, as it would be under the control of the North Western on the one side, and the North British on the other; or that there was any call for a new through line between Newcastle and Liverpool. The learned gentleman concluded a long speech by declaring that he was prepared to call evidence to show that much injury would be done to his clients' property, and that no compensating public advantage would be conferred by the proposed line.

Mr. Parrington, examined by Mr. KNOWLES: Said he was land agent to Lord Boyne, owner of an estate of 40,000 acres, of which nearly 20,000 acres surrounded Brancepeth Castle. Much to his lordship's annoyance, it was already much intersected by railways; and he was very anxious to prevent it from further invasion. The coal lessees had access to private railways which connected them with the public lines. By an agreement, the lessees were bound to send their traffic by the North-Eastern, in consequence of an alteration in the Bishop Auckland Branch. The proposed line would interfere with his lordship's game preserves. He did not see any necessity for any new line.—By Mr. CRIPPS: Brancepeth Castle was 2½ miles distant from the nearest point of the Derwent Railway. Lord Boyne promoted the North-Eastern line, which passed within 700 yards of his residence, and which intervened between it and the Derwent line. It was a very young plantation which was intersected. The land thereabouts was very poor, and let at 10s. an acre.

The committee then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY.

The Committee of the House of Commons resumed to-day.—Mr. Puller in the chair. Mr. LOCH addressed the committee on behalf of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company. He denounced the proposed line as useless and unnecessary, and asserted that the bill would endow the new company with powers of an aggressive and objectionable character. He maintained, also, that the junction of the proposed line with that of his clients would be attended with consequences very injurious to the latter. It was only the itch of the North-Western to fish in waters which belonged to others, that led them to support such a scheme. The support of the North British likewise sprung from the policy of aggrandisement pursued by that company. The facility clauses sought were much too stringent, and would place the lines over which they would be exercised under the control of foreign companies, to an unwarrantable extent. He protested against facilities being granted over such an extensive mileage, to a small, and as yet, non-existent company. The Newcastle and Carlisle was nominally an independent company; but owing to the extensive amalgamations which had taken place, it was now the victim and creature of the great companies by which it was surrounded. It was not the fault, but the misfortune of his clients that they occupied that position; and it would be unjust to oppress their weakness by subjecting them to the facility clauses now proposed.

Mr. W. Dunn, examined by Mr. LOCH, said he was a director of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, residing in Newcastle. The Derwent line was proposed to join his line 400 yards west of the goods station. The Newcastle and Carlisle line was there carried on arches, and was on a very steep gradient. It was proposed that the Derwent line should cross the Carlisle line, at a very sharp curve, and would occupy ground which his company had reserved for other purposes. The other company had not proposed any terms to his company for that junction and access to the station. He objected very strongly to the facility powers sought in the present bill over his line. The most objectionable feature was that the extent of accommodation tolls, rates, and charges were to be fixed, in the event of any difference, by an arbiter. The effect would be to place his line under the control of the companies who possessed those facility powers. Arbitration as to tolls, &c., was what his company objected to last year in the facility clauses proposed by the Silloth Company; and when that condition was withdrawn, they granted the facilities. His company understood that the arrangement then come to was to be permanent. They were now booking through between Newcastle and Liverpool, *via* Silloth, at rates, on the average, 10 per cent. lower than *via* Normanton. The cotton rate was about 2s less.—By Sir W. ALEXANDER: Could not specify the gradient or the curve at the junction between the new line and his line. Did not know that the curve was the same as that by which the North-Eastern proposed to make a junction with his line further west. The arbiter proposed in the bill to settle differences was to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Objected to the control of any arbiter in such a matter. It was an infringement of the rights of the directors. It was only since the beginning of the year that through booking was given to Newcastle and Liverpool by Silloth and Maryport. Could not speak exactly to the date. There was a reduction of rates on the 2nd February, three days before Parliament met (a laugh). The Silloth people asked for a 20 per cent. reduction, but they only granted 10 per cent. There was a reduction of rates in November. Could not tell what amount of cotton had been sent under the reduced rates from Silloth to Liverpool. Had no objection to the North-Eastern joining the Newcastle and Carlisle at Blaydon, as he thought it would be very convenient, though they had objected to the manner in which the Derwent line proposed to join them last year. Re-examined: The reason why objection was made to the junction of the Derwent line last year was that it took place at a most inconvenient point, close to Scotswood Bridge. The rates by the Silloth route from Newcastle to Liverpool were the same as the rates by the London and North-Western Railway from Carlisle to Liverpool. His company took 3-7ths of the whole rates, and then left 4-7ths to be divided between the Silloth Company and the Steam Company.—By the CHAIRMAN: The Carlisle Company received a certain proportion of the profits of the traffic passing over the North-Eastern, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire lines from Newcastle to Liverpool. He did not know whether there was an existing agreement, but his impression was that there was not. It was put an end to by the reduction of the rates in February. That reduction was opposed by the Lancashire; but it was not as to an agreement that they objected, but as the owners of one from Normanton to Liverpool, and, therefore, interested in the Liverpool traffic.

This concluded the case on the part of these opponents.

Mr. RODWELL then addressed the committee on behalf of the Stockton and Darlington, contending that that part of the line that ran from Hounsgill to West Auckland was perfectly unnecessary, as he should show by the evidence of coalowners and others in the district. Not a breath of complaint had been urged against the Stockton and Darlington Company, their rates, or the manner in which they managed their business—except that of Mr Jackson, and Mr. Jackson's complaint had not the slightest foundation. He should be able to prove all the points he had mentioned by witnesses. He should confidently appeal to the committee to protect the Stockton and Darlington against what he must call a sneaking competition, initiated by parties who were strangers to the district and had no interest whatever in it. The independence of which so much had been said would not be obtained by the scheme, because if it were sanctioned and put into effect, the West Durham would be able to put just as much impediment in the way of these parties as the Stockton and Darlington.

Mr. John Marley, examined by Mr. RODWELL, said he was a consulting mining engineer and coal viewer for Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, of Witton Park. Was well acquainted with the district. From Hounsgill, for seven miles southwards, there was no coal along the proposed line. There were some thin bands of ironstone, which belonged to the Conside Iron Company. That Company was sufficiently accommodated, in his opinion, by the Stockton and Darlington on the west, and the Lanchester Valley branch of the North-Eastern on the east. From the Inkerman Colliery to Bishop Auckland all the collieries enjoyed sufficient railway communication, either by means of the Stockton and Darlington or North-Eastern. Nor would the collieries south of Bishop Auckland derive additional facilities from the new line. The coal from Mr. Jackson's pits was carried by the West Hartlepool. The only owners of coal royalties in that quarter, who supported the new line, were the lessees of West Hartlepool property, and Messrs. Baring and Attwood.—The Committee then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Committee of the House of Commons resumed to-day.—Mr. Puller in the chair.

Mr. John Marley, mining engineer, proceeded with his evidence in chief. In his opinion, the Towlaw Works must consume all their own coal, or, at least, reserve any surplus for their own use. It was very common for the mineral traffic to pass over inclines. He did not think it mattered much for that sort of traffic. There were two very good routes for hematite iron from the west coast to Conside by the Stockton and Darlington, or by the Lanchester Branch of the North-Eastern. Towlaw and Washington Works were also sufficiently accommodated by existing lines in that respect. There was a large supply both of carboniferous and magnesian limestone on the West Hartlepool system; and there was, therefore, no need of bringing lime to that quarter from Stanhope. Nor was argilaceous limestone required at Cleveland. It had been found that hematite was much superior for mixing with the ordinary ore.—By Mr. LIDDELL: The Derwent line was opposed by a great many of the lessees of coal royalties along its course.—By Mr. CRIPPS: From Hownsgill to Inkermann Pit there was no workable coal, yet on the map it was represented as a district of coal royalties opposed to the bill. It was leased by the Conside Company, who opposed the bill. North of Hownsgill there was nothing to choose between the competing lines—they accommodated the district alike; and one of them ought, in his opinion, to be made. The Duke of Northumberland had a colliery north of Hownsgill, about a mile from the Derwent line. There was, also, collieries at E[illegible]ester, south of Hownsgill. He thought the existing lines were sufficient. There would, he apprehended, be competition between the Stockton and Darlington, but from local circumstances, he believed that the bulk of the traffic to Newcastle by Hownsgill would be new traffic. Did not think that the route for hematite ore to Tudhoe would be more than half a mile nearer than by the existing lines. Had been told so, but could not give particulars. At present it had to pass over several inclines, but did not think that mattered. There was no line, to his knowledge, between Newcastle and Hownsgill, and it would be of importance, no doubt, to carry a line there for the use of the iron-works. The lessees against the bill were only five in all. The new line would not do the lessees any harm, except that, after a fight, the two lines might combine to charge very high rates. Of course, that was a thing of the future (a laugh). The immediate effect of competition might be to lower the rates. The formation of the Stockton and Darlington had developed the mineral traffic. By Mr JOHNSON: In the long run competition generally ended in combination. Did not think that the mineral traffic of the district could be much further developed. Was certain Inkermann Colliery would be exhausted before the new line could be made.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong, examined by Mr. JOHNSTON, said he was a mining engineer. Had heard Mr. Marley's evidence, and concurred in it in all respects. Believed the district had sufficient railway accommodation at present, and there was no need of another line between Hounsgill and West Auckland.

By Mr. CALVERT: There was a demand for lime in the Derwent Valley line from the Stockton and Darlington system, and by the new line from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Did not deny that coke from the east would go to the west. Mr. Pease now sent a great deal of coke to Lancashire. At present it went round by Normanton. Had no doubt if the new line was constructed a considerable quantity of coke would go by it to South Durham and Lancashire, in spite of the Wigan coke, which would, however, have an advantage in being nearer the market. Was aware that the Stockton and Darlington, in 1858, endeavoured to improve their system by substituting a locomotive engine line for a rope incline. Was coal agent to Mr. Surtees, who for the last few months had had overtures from the Stockton and Darlington line for the leasing of one of his coal fields. Could not mention any one royalty which would be injured by this line.

Mr Thomas MacNay, secretary to the Stockton and Darlington Railway, said the South Durham line would be open in about a fortnight, and the Eden Valley, which was connected with it, in the autumn of the present year. The proposed line would be a directly competing one with the Stockton and Darlington Railway. That line was opened in 1825, five years before the Liverpool and Manchester, and he had been connected with it from its opening. The Stockton and Darlington was laid out essentially for the accommodation of the collieries of the district, and in his judgment it would accommodate all the royalties and collieries on its route. Believed that the proposed line, so far as it competed with the Stockton and Darlington, was decidedly unnecessary. In his judgment the traffic from the West and Bishop Auckland would be more efficiently and better worked by existing lines than by the proposed line; it would not in the least accommodate the limestone trade; it was several miles distant from the limestone formation. When Mr Attwood and Mr Dyson spoke of a week's detention in the traffic they must be under a mistake. At all events, speaking of his own line and from observation with regard to the South Durham, that detention did not occur on those lines; it must take place at the sidings of the two ends—the place of export and Tudhoe. Since 1858 there had been no complaint on the part of Mr. Attwood as to the working of the traffic; and he was quite sure that if, in the opinion of Parliament, the line ought to be improved by being made a locomotive line, the directors of the Stockton and Darlington would be most willing to carry out any such improvement. Mr. Attwood's memory was treacherous when he said that the company's rates had not been reduced in this case; they had been reduced from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 2d. There was not the least justification either for Mr. Nicholas Wood's statement that he had to pay rates for going round 50 or 60 miles, whereas the distance really to be gone was only four. This was in connection with the Black Boy collieries. Mr. Wood had had many indulgencies, and when it was alleged that he had gone to West Hartlepool to escape the charges on the Stockton and Darlington, the fact was that those charges had been very reasonable. With regard to the Hartburn junction, the Stockton and Darlington were compelled by their bill to construct that line within 12 months from the present time, but they had met with great difficulties owing to the extravagant prices asked by the land-owners for their land. They expected a traffic which did not come there. The Cleveland line, which was to have been formed, had not yet been made, and, in point of fact, the traffic which, it was thought, would render the Hartburn junction necessary, had been sent by another route. By Mr BURKE: Had a 10 years' working agreement with the South Durham, which was subject to the revision and intervention of the Board of Trade. Originally, the Stockton and Darlington line was only some 25 or 30 miles long, it was now 120 miles long. Some portions of it had been made without the sanction of Parliament, but not a large portion; he believed not more than twelve miles. Bought that portion of the line. Believed it cost about £6,000 a mile. Would not undertake to swear that it had cost only £40,000 altogether. Witness wrote the prospectus for the independent line last year. (Laughter.) It was the promise of facilities by the North Eastern that had made his company go over to the North Eastern. The North Eastern and his company thought that the traffic of the district might be better developed if they worked in harmony. They thought amalgamation would promote their own interests also. In the meantime they were to work for a joint purpose. That amounted to a community of interest; and if they got more money for taking the traffic over the longest mileage, from point to point, it would be the interest of his company to combine with the North Eastern to do so. When he spoke of the existing routes between the south-west and Newcastle being shorter than by the new one, he did not include the route via Normanton. A short line, with several inclines, might be longer than a locomotive line which covered a little more ground. Did not think the inclines made much difference in mineral traffic. There was apt to be a detention at the inclines. The Stockton and Darlington had made a great many improvements in their system, and had replaced several inclines with locomotive lines. At one point which they had "improved" the gradient was still 1 in 35. That was rather a stiff gradient; but still it was improvement on what it used to be (a laugh). As a through route, the Stockton and Darlington would be worked in partnership with the North-Eastern, and in accordance with the interests of that company: but that would only be as long as it was for the public interest. They would charge 6d. a ton for going over the inclines. If they had let Mr. Wood make a junction so as to avoid the incline, they would have only been able to charge ¾d.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston: They did not put their maximum powers in force. They charged only ¾d., for instance, from Cleveland, disregarding whether it went over the incline or through the tunnel.

The Committee adjourned till next day.

KILLINGWORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ANNUAL SOIREE.

The little village of Killingworth, situated on the northern banks of the Tyne and a few miles below Newcastle, is entitled to some notice notwithstanding its brief limits and comparatively small population, as the birth place of Stephenson. Its inhabitants keep pace with the times in which they live in promoting the work of education and moral improvement, and it is gratifying to know that the leading men of the place give their countenance to the efforts which the promoters of social science are constantly making. The annual soiree of the Killingworth Mechanics' Institute took place on Monday last, and though the day was not marked by sunshine, and though rain fell, at intervals during the day, and at night in torrents, the gathering was eminently successful. The little hamlet has, it appears, its attractions for our townsfolk, many of whom were among the ranks of the Killingworth men on the occasion, remaining all night to share in the Terpsichorean galops, tramping home in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The annual soiree, which was held in a spacious marquee, erected in a field near to the colliery, consisted of a tea-party, public meeting for the transaction of the society's business, a concert of instrumental and vocal music, and a ball. Such was the bill of fare provided by the committee. The marquee internally was quite a delicious bower—rich in its evergreens, fragrant in the perfume of choice and large bouquets, and enhanced by a not overburdened display of banners. At the opposite end to that at which there was a platform for the speakers, a gallery had been erected for the musicians, and this was occupied by Mr A. Clinton's celebrated brass band of the 1st Newcastle Artillery. Nearly 1400 sat down to tea, the tables being presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs Greenfield, Mrs F. Copperthwaite, Misses M. and J. Cosser, Ann Brown, Elizabeth Armstrong, F. Heppell, A. Heppell, H. Moore, S. Clough, E. Hindmarsh, M. Bottom, J. Thompson, J. Pratt, R. Carr, S. Blambra, M. Greenfield, M. Fothergill, M. Ogle, M. Patterson, A. Ogle, A. Black, H. Cuthbertson, E. Orton, M. Saint, A. Tait, G. Hewitt, J. Hewitt, J. Hall, E. Wardle, S. Raisbeck. Whilst tea was being discussed those who were unable to find accommodation there, found amusement outside in a good romp at "kiss in the ring." As soon as the tea was over, the visitors were called into the marquee to attend the public meeting.

Mr. CRONE, viewer of Killingworth Colliery, presided, and read the annual report of the institute. The total income had been £100 19s. 3½d. The expenditure, £97 5s., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £3 14s. 1½d. The number of members had fallen from 100 to 78; the library contained 562 volumes, of which 135 had been added this year by the members' own exertions, as very few subscriptions had been received from patrons. The issue of volumes was 1,200. In the news-room they had five daily, seven weekly, and six monthly publications. During the winter, there had been an attendance of from 30 to 60 men and boys at the classes. In November a penny savings' bank had been established, and there were now 47 depositors, the sum deposited being £52 0s. 4d. (hear, hear). An Harmonic and Choral Society had been established under the direction of Mr. Ainsworth, of Newcastle. It numbered 48 members, and had a balance in hand of 14s. 9½d. (cheers). Mr. Crone, in a very able address, set forth the value of educational institutes like these to working men. He denied that the oft-repeated allegation "mechanics' institutes have failed to accomplish their end," was applicable to the Killingworth Institute (applause). They had not been so successful as he could desire, but that was chiefly owing to the want of a commodious building wherein to conduct their business and to offer good news-room and reading-room accommodation to members,—many of the young people thereby being driven to the counter attractions of the village ale-house. Another reason was, that the working men having been neglected in *their* education, either failed to appreciate or were ashamed to acknowledge their deficiency in this respect, and therefore did not avail themselves of the educational advantages which were here offered. But he implored those men not to persist in this course, but to think of their families, and for their sakes to join its ranks, and to see that their children also participated in its educational offeres. He contended broadly that there was no excuse now for children being unable to read and write, and scarcely any for their not possessing a first-class education, as schools were abundant and cheap. He called attention before sitting down to the circumstance that after the first of next month an Act of Parliament will come into force, by which no boy of ten years of age, or between ten and twelve, will be permitted to work in a colliery or mine unless a certificate was received from a properly qualified schoolmaster that he could read and write—(hear, hear),—nor would he be allowed to work unless he attended school for three hours each day for two days during the week, exclusive of Sunday, which, also, must be certified by a schoolmaster. This was very important, as it became almost a necessity that their children should be educated now. The enforcing of these laws might seem to be interfering with the liberty of the subject; but he had no doubt that as education became more widely diffused their sons, and themselves too, would become more efficient and better workmen (hear, hear).—Mr. KENT moved, and Mr. TAIT seconded, the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

The concert of vocal and instrumental music then commenced. Mr. Clinton's performance on the clarionet was received with applause, and Mr. Jackson, the comic vocalist, was enthusiastically encored in his amusing songs. In the course of the evening, Mr. Tate moved a vote of thanks to the ladies who had presided at tea, which was carried by acclamation.

After the concert a ball was held in the tent, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Mr. W. Kent, of Marley Hill, officiated as M.C.; and the ball was led off by Mr. Matthew Barrass, Killingworth, and Miss M'Gregor, Wooler.

THE REV. G. GILFILLAN IN NEWCASTLE.

The anniversary sermons of the High Bridge United Presbyterian Church were preached in the New Town Hall, on Sunday last. That in the morning by the Rev. G. Potter, pastor of the church, and those in the afternoon and evening by the Rev. G. Gilfillan, of Dundee, and collections were taken, which, in the aggregate, amounted to £28 15s.

On Monday evening, a lecture was delivered in the New Town Hall, by the latter named rev. gentleman, on his "Reminiscences of a tour in Norway."—The attendance was not so numerous as could have been wished.—The Mayor, in the absence of Dr. Bruce, occupied the chair, and stated that although he had lived 58 years in Newcastle he had never been inside of the United Presbyterian Chapel, High Bridge. This arose, probably, from its out-of-the-way situation; but he hoped that the new building—for the augmentation of the funds of which this lecture was given—would be built in such a situation as to command attention, and of such a character as to enable it to take a commanding position among the ecclesiastical piles of the town.

Mr. GILFILLAN began his lecture by observing that Norway was, perhaps, of all countries in Europe (except Iceland) the least known and frequented by the British; and in the albums of travellers to be met with at the inns of Norway, he scarcely saw the name of a Scotchman. He declared that few of those travellers, although they return and aver that they have "done Norway," ever half saw its beauties; and passing on to describe the simplicity of manners of the people, the plainness of their diet, and to notice the allegation of certain travellers that the beds are pre-occupied with creeping things that are disagreeably lively, he said that in going to Norway you should remember Bailie Nicol Jarvie's wise remark when in the Highlands, that "a body canna expec' to carry a' the comforts o' the Saut Market wi' him into the Hielands" (laughter);—you must be prepared to "rough it" a little, with the certainty that you will miss the familiar faces of ham and egg, and get nothing but "lax," and flatbrod (a kind of thick, insipid oat-cake, resembling a monster wafer), and detestable mutton, miserable beef, and bacon bearing a suspicious resemblance to tallow; but (laughter), you will have a ferocious appetite and will, like ancient Pistol, "eat your leek" and drink the excellent light beer of Norway, which even teetotalers are known to quaff with a gusto—(laughter),—returning home increased in weight, nerved in limb, refreshed in spirits, hungry as an ox, thirsty as a tigress, and strong as a lion (laughter and cheers). A little more of Mr. Gilfillan's playfulness crept out in describing the vehicles and drivers of vehicles in Norway, the lecturer remarking that you would see "little girls of twelve years of age take the reins, and in driving down the steppes display prematurely powers for ruling and driving." Arrived at Christiana, what struck him most about the inhabitants was the undisturbed gravity of their countenances. We and our companions, he said, sat for two good hours on a fine afternoon on a bench before the door of our hotel observing every face, and seeing a vast variety of characters — merchants, ministers, bakers, sea-faring men, butchers, ladies, young and old, maid-servants, porters, magistrates, boys and girls—and with some half-dozen exceptions—I speak literally—we did not see a single laugh, or even smile upon a countenance (laughter). There was no gloom either—few faces were "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought"—none were repulsive or absolutely unhappy or stupid—but a deep gravity like that of the mutes at a funeral sat upon all and sundry—indeed it seemed a long funeral that was streaming through the streets—(laughter)—and we began to suspect that the national soul was only half awakened. And this I believe is the fact with the Norwegians. They have noble rugged powers, but owing to the barrenness of their country, their dependence on another state, and their distance from the centres of civilization, those powers are slumbering—slumbering like marble in the quarry—and while in Christiana, at least, they equal or surpass us in manners, they are very far inferior in mind. At Itzevoe the travellers caught a glimpse of the King, then on his way to the old northern capital of Norway to be crowned, his coronation at Stockholm having taken place some time before. While sailing over lake Meosen, Mr. Gilfillan was again struck with the profound gravity of his fellow-passengers. In our country he said, in a long voyage on a lake, the passengers resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house for promoting mutual entertainment. Sometimes songs are sung; sometimes dances are got up. But here all was funereally solemn. It might, for all the world, have been Charon's bark ferrying the dead over the Styx—(laughter). Some of the men indeed drank liberally, but the more they drank the more dismal they became (laughter); and I noticed one young couple apparently on their marriage jaunt, but the bride looked rather as if she were going to be hanged, or as if she had been hanged already—(laughter)—with a profound melancholy on her eye and brow, and with a book of Norwegian prayers in her hand.—In his journeyings through the Norwegian solitudes our traveller thus muses on an electric telegraph wire which seems frequently to have crossed his path:—"It was always beside us like a link connecting the loneliest place with the world—like the blue vein wandering over the human body and proclaiming the presence of that blood which is the life. In traversing the wilds of Norway that wondrous wire seemed to say wherever I saw it, that man was near as well as God. Why, there it moves, and a message it may be of life and death, is hurrying along the line within the very grasp of your hand. I thought of the power of prayer connecting the most forlorn and far off worshipper with the great centre of being. I thought if that wire were cut—and it could be cut by a child's hand—what a helpless and ghastly mockery it would become; and yet the helpless and ghastly mockery of a cut wire would be only an emblem of a soul self-secluded by want of prayer from intercourse with its Father and its God."—Proceeding on his way, and pausing at intervals to touch on the more notable points in the scenery, Mr Gilfillan at last arrives at the Romsdale Valley. Although often called the Glencoe of the north, this valley, he said, is thrice the size of Glencoe, being 30 miles in length, while Glencoe is only six, and has much more variety in its scenery. A river runs through it. In its calm state, and particularly in the lower part of the glen it is as green as the greenest green-wood forest, and yet pure and pellucid as crystal; but, when roused by storm or checked by rocks, it seems to get pale with rage, and dashes into a tumult of sunny glory. The principal characteristic of the upper part of Romsdale is its beautiful waterfalls. Each of these has a character of its own. Mr Gilfillan went on to describe some of these falls, and continued—But by far the most remarkable thing in the upper part of the valley is a point where the river is joined by another stream, both leaping from opposite rocks. There they meet in mid air—they close in cataracts—they marry in wrath—and strange, beyond expression, is the sight of two wild waterfalls springing at each other's throats like tigers, rearing, foaming, wrestling, throttling each other till, after a while, they subside, and form one quiet, deep green river flowing down the valley (applause). And now for what Mr. Ruskin calls the mountain grandeur and the mountain gloom. The road twines westward, passing along by the base of a chain of mountains, their tops lost in mist, but their broad bases and shoulders seen—and seen to be of prodigious girth and magnitude. For the most part they resemble black columns of charred oaks. Between these burnt and blackened masses are deep ravines, down some of which descend tiny waterfalls, while others yawn in horrible emptiness. Of these mountains Mr. Gilfillan singles out for description the Romsdale Horn. This, he said, is a rock 4,000 feet in height, steep as the sky, with its nearest and highest edge resembling a curved horn leaning down over the road. It has an effect almost unearthly, as it looks down upon you, and again peers over through a wreath of mist that has suddenly crossed its brow. Encounter with your own eye the eye of that ethereal horn—look up for five minutes, as I did, to the quiet summit which seems at once so near and so far, at once in mid-heaven and yet under your very eye, and you will be compelled, as I was, to tremble and turn away. I greatly doubt if that hill has ever been climbed. A party of travellers I know several years ago set out scientifically to reach its summit, but were compelled to stop. A blacksmith from a neighbouring village is said to have succeeded in the attempt, but to have declared when he came back, that not for all Norway would he try it again. This story, however, does not rest on any solid foundation, and I am disposed to think that Romsdale Horn is still a virgin crag, save for the foot of the eagle, the smile of the sun, and the soft and faltering embrace of the snow. On his return journey, Mr. Gilfillan fell in with the travelling equipage of the Norwegian Queen proceeding to take part in her husband's coronation. This incident suggested the following reflections:—My thoughts reverted to our own Queen, and the difference between the fame of Wilhelmina and that of Victoria—between the barren heritage of the one, magnificent though parts of it are, and the glorious lands over which the other reigns, and where six days afterwards—on the 7th of August, she was to preside over the Rifle Review in Edinburgh—a scene which for the blending of moral and material grandeur, which, as the united triumph of art, nature, and man, which, as a display of patriotism, valour, and beauty, and natural magnificence, was, perhaps, never equalled on earth—(applause).—I thought that the islands of Britain, with all their faults, contained souls worthy of their scenery; and that round their brow virtue, genius, and religion have wreathed a brighter halo than all the mists and mighty mountain horns of Norway could possibly form—(applause).—In drawing his lecture to a close, Mr. Gilfillan said that with all the delight he experienced in Norway, he was very glad to cross the Scotch border line once more. The Norwegian scenery wanted association, and suggested nothing to the memory and the heart. No historic interest attached to the valley in Norway. No poetic genius had sung and glorified its lakes—in short, the visible was transcendently grander than with us, but the visible was all; whereas in Scotland and many parts of England, and even in some of its more uninteresting districts, you walked delighted, because at every step you were seeing the invisible. Amidst all the fields of Norway there was no Bannockburn and no Flodden Field, and amidst all the isles of its fiords there was no Staffa and no Iona—(applause).—What more, he added, shall I say of this mere mighty rock called Norway—a rock partially covered with pines, partially cultivated, and partially peopled—placed "far amid the melancholy main?" Its literature is almost nothing. Indeed, one is reminded of what Johnson says in Boswell, that he could repeat a complete chapter of the history of Iceland from a Danish author, and the whole of that chapter was exactly this, "Chap. 78, concerning snakes—there are no snakes to be met with in this island (laughter)." It is much the same with Norwegian literature. There is scarcely any literature to be found in Norway; its art is yet in blossom, though I was told that some of its young painters are distinguished by a gloomy grandeur of genius worthy of the country of the Romsdale Horn. Its morality is improving, but is still far from being what it ought to be. Its religion is the Lutheran, and its pastors are said to be excellent men in general. I saw one or two good specimens. Altogether Norway is not only worth seeing, but worth going to see. Travelling in it is cheap, and in general safe. It is a field which opens up a storehouse to all kinds of men—to the man of science its forests and glaciers; to the lover of sports its rivers swarming with fish, and its mountains teeming with reindeer; to the observer of human nature, the manners of a primitive race; and to the poet and admirer of nature, scenes which you must see for yourselves ere you can fully appreciate them; for I do assure you that neither I nor any other writer has hitherto told you one half of their glory (loud applause).

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was recorded to Mr. Gilfillan on the motion of the Rev. JAS. PRINGLE, and a similar compliment was tendered to the Mayor for occupying the chair.

EXCURSION TO PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—Much of the present information respecting Paris and its environs is founded on personal observation, other portions have been borrowed from fellow travellers, with a little from Bradshaw's Guide, so that the writer must not be supposed to vouch for the exact accuracy of every item. It is, however, he trusts, substantially correct, and this suffices for his purpose.

Monday, the 20th May, the second day after our arrival, was a smiling morning to the excursionists. A preliminary meeting of the committee and friends was announced by Mr. Cook, the conductor, to be held at the Palace of Industry—a building erected after the model, and for the same purposes, as our Crystal Palace, and which is made a permanent institution here. The meeting was held in the open air, in front of the erection. It resulted in parties being left to pursue their respective views and tastes, rather than the adoption of one uniform plan. Several companies were formed of from six to ten or twelve persons. Guides and interpreters were on the spot, and found ready employment, and under whose judgment and direction great numbers of excursionists went forth in pursuit of the "lions," which were neither far to seek nor bad to catch. There stood at a convenient distance, and surrounded alike by works of art and charms of nature—much of the former fresh from the chisel of the sculptor, and the latter blooming in all the beauty of May—there stood one of the proudest of Parisian monuments, the

Arc de Triumph de l'Etoile, a triumphal arch, intended more particularly to celebrate the victories which Napoleon had gained over the Austrians and Prussians. The cost was near £50,000. It is elaborately carved, sculptored, and inscribed, and forms a most commanding and stupendous object. Thither our willing feet were bent, and nimbly we ascended the 280 steps, which brought us to the summit, whence a view of the entire city and the surrounding country for some 100 or more miles around is truly imposing. There, before you, are the several broad highways whence conquering, and at other times vanquished armies, have approached and retreated from this city, whose annals are written in blood, and whose monuments, pictures, and statuary may be fitly designated a history of the nation's battles and butcheries. There, too, rolls along through the heart of the city, and full many a league beyond, the Seine, whose waters full oft have literally crimsoned in receiving tidal contributions of human gore, flowing at times from foreign invasion, then from civil feuds, again from sanguinary revolution, while the most desolating and horrible of such tides roared as it rolled along from every quarter of the city, as the infuriated Romanists perpetrated their diabolical massacre on Bartholomew's murderous day, on peer and peasant, sire and son, mother and child. Alas, the horrors of this scene. But it is recorded on high, and will be reported hereafter. You look hence, from this lofty eminence on many a royal palace and ancient cathedral, on tower and column, on the crowded mart and the cloistered abbey, on the public gardens and the open parks; and far in the distance on forest, field, and woodland. There are the numerous railways in every direction, offering safe conduct to neighbouring town and distant city, with their fitting companion, the telegraph, stretching its wires to various quarters of the world. We have named churches and abbeys, and there, too, are the Protestant church and Dissenting chapel, in these improving days, allowed to rear their humbler and happier heads, wherein are proclaimed the true "*story of the Cross*," and whence sound forth the glad tidings of salvation to sinful man, of every station, age, and class. But see, there is a movement in the throng, on the vast square which crowns the arch, a quieter descent is made, while the fleet pedestrians are already on their way for—

The Tuilleries. This august pile forms a magnificent square, where the Henries, the Louises, the Charleses, and the Napoleons have dwelt with their Queens, their dauphins and princesses, bedecked in purple and fine linen, and faring "sumptuously every day," and where, amid the splendours of the Court and the boisterous midnight mirth, they have at times little dreamt what should befal them on the morrow! We have gazed with admiration on the exterior of the building, and actually wished to have a peep within, but are told the Emperor is in occupation, not having yet assumed his summer residence at St. Cloud, and that there is no ingress for strangers. We reluctantly turn away, while perhaps the guide is in the act of pointing out to you the windows of some more interesting apartment, as, for instance, the one called the *Salon Bleu*—the reception-room of the first Emperor; the *Salle des Marchaux*, hung with the portraits of the chief Marshals of France under his reign, Soult, Massena, Jardine, Macdonald, &c.; or the *Grand Cabinet du Roi*, where poor Louis Philippe consented to his abdication. On leaving, we quickly find ourselves on the *Place du Carousel*, where stands—

The Louvre. This fine building is so contiguous that it may be said to form a part of the Tuilleries. Here, so far back as the eleventh century, Paris was comparatively a place of small dimensions, and at this part, quite in the outskirts, stood a chateau, which was the hunting seat of King Dagobert, called *Louveterie*, or wolf hunting establishment. Even on the Tuilleries, several centuries later, on the very spot where the Palace stands, there existed *tile fields*, from whence the name is derived. The Louvre was used as a place of residence by Charles IX.—the cruel persecutor of the Huguenots. The window is shown whence that blood-thirsty monarch coolly viewed the massacre on the eve of St. Bartholomew. While the Tuilleries has now long been the residence of royalty, the Louvre has for a series of years been the repository of the fine arts, the pictures, statuary, treasures and grandeur here. We will not vainly attempt to describe, but merely advert to the superb collonades, consisting of twenty-eight double Corinthian pillars which adorn the eastern front. The court of the building is equally striking, and has been pronounced one of the finest in Europe, though many a visitor will think the whole exceeded by the magnificent picture galleries and other contents of the interior. Amongst the curiosities you are shown the coronation robes of the first Napoleon, with some of the clothes he wore at St. Helena—strangely enough contrasting! But you must leave, while the eye outside lingers on the spacious gardens, green-houses, and fine avenues formed by umbrageous trees, far as the eye can reach. We wend our way, and soon reach—

The *Palais de Luxembourg*.—Through this buiding we had a leisurely range. It has served the three-fold purpose of a palace, picture gallery, and Senate-house. It was once the property of Louis XIV. Here for a time Napoleon and the Empress Josephine were confined. The *Directory* used it as a place of assembly, and now, here the deliberations of the Senate are held. The beauty and richness of the architecture are admired in all their details. At a little distance is the statue of *Marshal Ney*, erected on the spot where he was shot as a traitor.

Some other places and things of note which we purposed giving in this letter, the writer must postpone for a third, and can now only add the

Hotel des Invalides, which may be designated the *Chelsea* of Paris, where lives many a veteran soldier who followed the "fortunes of war" with Bonaparte, amid the burning sands of Egypt and the frozen snows of Russia, and through all the dread "haps and hazards" of the Peninsula. This vast structure is deemed one of the chief monuments of Paris. It contains fifteen courts, two churches, and sundry chapels, in addition to ample accommodation for the aged and maimed soldiers. The building is capable of receiving 5000 persons; more than 200 servants, with twenty-six sisters of mercy, attend upon the inmates. At one time not fewer than 3000 suspended banners attested the victories of the first Emperor, but on the entrance of the allied armies in 1814, the Minister of War ordered most of these to be destroyed. Still a considerable number are seen arranged along the walls high up beneath the roof of the church. Passing over other and varied objects of interest, we approach *the Tomb*, where reposes Napoleon's mortal remains as brought from St. Helena. Over the doorway leading into the crypt is the inscription, copied from his will, and thus Anglised:—"I desire my ashes to be laid on the borders of the Seine, amidst the French people, whom I so much loved." There, too, one on each side, are buried, with their names, &c., neatly inscribed, his two famous generals, Bertrand and Duroc. Here is an affecting and deeply impressive spectacle, we waive all architectural description, and for a moment in solemn silence contemplate it. Here at our feet are the veritable remains of the great Bonaparte, all silent, and harmless, whose very name once spread terror throughout Europe. Here they repose, awaiting the last loud trumpet of the archangel, imparting the stern mandate of the Most High—"Come to judgment," when the mighty chieftain, with his Empress, and great captains, and legions, and people, and foes, must all, all stand before the great white throne. But we must stop here. It has afforded the writer some relief, the thought, that in the great man's last days he was induced to read—and that with serious attention—Wm. Wilberforce's invaluable book, *Practical Christianity*, which a generous Christian feeling prompts one to hope, might, under the influence and teaching of the Holy Spirit of God, impart correct notions of the *true cross* of "Christ and him crucified," and so constrain him as a poor sinner, humbly and earnestly to seek the mercy of God through the great atonement rendered by the death of a divine Saviour.

Yours truly, E. RIDLEY.

London, June 11th.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE CASTLE STAIRS.

The magistrates of this town were, on Monday last, engaged in an investigation of the circumstances under which a man named James Revely was well nigh murdered on the night of the 1st inst., by a young man a cripple, he having only one hand, named James Robson. The prosecutor, who had been brought from the Infirmary to give his evidence, appeared with his head bandaged, and so weak and exhausted as to be unable to stand. He had been stabbed in the neck, the knife in this instance just glancing down by the side of the jugular vein; and in the side, the knife in this instance penetrating the lung.

Mary Wintrip said:—About a quarter past twelve o'clock on Saturday night week, I was going down the Castle Stairs and met Revely, who took me to task about something he said I had been telling his wife about him. With that the prisoner came up, and he and Revely began to quarrel. Revely asked Robson what he wanted—if he had come to take my part. Almost directly after, I heard some one shout to Revely, "run, run; he's a knife." I did not see the prisoner have a knife in his hand.—James Revely said:—I reside in the Bank-side, Castle Garth. On the Saturday night I met this woman on the Castle Stairs, and "checked" her for having mentioned my name to my wife. With that the prisoner came up. I asked him what he wanted? and he said "what's that to thou?" I shoved him to one side. He came again and again. I pushed him away (I have known him many years, but never kept company with him). He came up again and took off his jacket to fight. With that a young man, William Pearson, got hold of him, and took him away up towards Davy Atkin's shop. In a minute I heard Pearson shout out "Run, run; he has a knife." I did not see the prisoner till I felt him on the top of me. He had stabbed me in the side, and the second time he cut my neck. I never struck him or did anything to him. I know no more about it. I was carried into Margaret Sanderson's house; and whilst I was there I heard the prisoner shout into the window, "It's me that stabbed him—it's me that stabbed him; I've only one more to stab yet." I heard him say, when he stabbed me the second time: "There, that'll do for the ——." I was afterwards carried to the Infirmary.—By the Bench: Never had any quarrel with the prisoner. He was sober at the time. He might have had some drink.—William Pearson detailed the circumstances under which the prisoner, with his jacket off, wanting to fight Revely. He got hold of the prisoner and took him up the stairs, where he left him, expecting the prisoner was going home. Witness turned about to return to Revely, and suddenly heard the prisoner coming behind him. Turning round towards the prisoner, he saw that he held an open knife in his hand, and stepping to one side, he allowed him to pass, and then seized him by behind. A struggle following, however, Pearson's foot slipped, he fell, and the prisoner got away, rushing down the stairs towards Revely. As witness lay on the ground he shouted out to Revely "run away, man, he has a knife;" but before he could get up he heard Revely cry out, "Oh, God! I'm stabbed." He found on reaching the prosecutor that he was bleeding awfully. The prisoner coolly shut the knife, put it in his pocket, and walked away. Prosecutor was carried into Mrs. Sanderson's, and afterwards taken to the Infirmary.—James Wallace, another young man, who also assisted in carrying the prosecutor to the Infirmary, gave confirmatory evidence as to the stabbing. Heard the prisoner say to Pearson (when those two were struggling together): "Get out of my way or I'll stab *you*."—John Wilson, 14 years of age, said: Mrs. Sanderson is my aunt. When Revely had been brought into our house, I heard the prisoner shout in at the window "I stabbed the ——; and if he's not dead now he soon will be."—Mr. Richard Bangay, assistant-surgeon at the Infirmary, stated that the prosecutor was brought there about one o'clock on Sunday morning. He had a deep cut just in the angle of the jaw, on the right side. It was a very dangerous wound, just missing the jugular vein, and penetrated some of the vessels supplying that part with blood. He would have died in an hour if the blood had not been stopped; and even when he first got into bed his pulse could not be felt. There was also a wound in the side between the ribs, which penetrated the lung. There was very little blood from this wound externally; and it was now healing fast. He considered him to be out of danger; but he had had a very narrow escape. His impression was that the prisoner had intended to cut the throat of the prosecutor, but the implement had struck the bone and glanced off.—About twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the same evening, P.C. "B 50" apprehended Robson in his own house, and charged him with stabbing the prosecutor. In reply he said, "I stabbed him with the 'crook.'"—Mr. Bangay, however, stated that that instrument could not have produced the wounds.—The prisoner, continued the officer, had had a little drink, but knew what he was doing. He was in a very agitated state. On being taken to the station, and again charged, he said, "It was my fortune."—This completing the evidence, the Bench committed the young man, who is a cartman, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes.

The Poets' Corner.

CAVOUR.

Italia's sky, just brightening into day,
  Is overcast with unexpected gloom;
A mighty intellect has passed away;
  And Liberty laments above his tomb.
Cavour! thy wisdom was a shield of strength
  O'er thy loved country, bursting into bloom,
From out the dust of ages; till at length
  She promised greater glory to assume
Than lighted up her past. Of thee bereft,
  Well may thy country's heart be sad—but more
Her cause forbids; still Garibaldi's left
  The noble champion of her fields of gore!
If foreign craft, unfoiled, her prospects mar,
  Heroes her patriots rise, and rush to war.

Newcastle, June 8. T. O.

The Literary Guardian.

Routledge's Natural History.—Parts 27 and 28.—These parts contain chiefly papers on the parrot and cockatoo tribes. The illustrations, from the pencils of Messrs. H. Weir and Coleman, are of great beauty, and, so far as we know, accurate, and must certainly add to the fame these gentlemen have acquired as book-illustrators. The subject matter, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, interspersed as it is with numerous anecdotes, is both readable and interesting. The parts now before us warrant us in endorsing all the encomiums we have before bestowed on this work.

Cassell's publications—*Natural History, Family Bible, Family Paper,* and *History of England*—must be now pretty familiar to our readers. The Natural History, after finishing the eagles and kites, contains a chapter on the swallows and swifts, illustrated by very good engravings. This part of the Family Bible concludes the second volume, and has proceeded to the end of the Psalms; the illustrations are certainly much improved. The Family Paper is a standard work and can hold its own amongst all the penny periodicals of the day. If any one has Cassell's publications as his only library he cannot but be well informed.

The Art Journal.—The three principal engravings in the June part of this elegant periodical are "The Guerilla's Departure"—"Ancient Italy"—and "The Beacon Tower." The first of these is one of Sir David Wilkie's Spanish subjects, a companion picture to the "Wounded Guerilla" in the April number. The figure of the guerilla, the monk, and a half naked boy (after the fashion of Murillo) are all well drawn and painted, but the picture is not likely to be so popular as the artist's earlier works. "Ancient Italy," a product of Turner's imaginative genius, is the subject of the second engraving, one which presented a vast field for the display of Turner's unrivalled architectural skill, the banks of the Tiber being covered with the creations of the painter's fancy. An historical episode—The Banishment of Ovid from Rome—is introduced, with crowds of people lining the banks of the river to take a last glance of him whose writings had so long been a source of pleasure and amusement. The third engraving "The Beacon Tower," is from one of Claude's paintings. All three are distinguished by the finish and beauty which characterise the production of this journal. The wood engravings this month are not so numerous as usual—the greater part of this number being devoted to lengthened *critiques* of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy and the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr Heaphy's examination into the Antiquity of the Likeness of our Blessed Lord, The Crystal Palace Art Union, and Mr Lossing's Rambles on the Hudson, being the only illustrated papers. All the news of interest to artists and art readers is given, and this "book of beauty" promises to continue its flourishing career for many years to come.

A Posthumous Compliment.—A servant of an old maiden lady, a patient of Dr. Poole, formerly of Edinburgh, was under orders to go to the doctor every morning to report the state of her health, how she had slept, &c., with strict injunctions always to add, "with her compliments." At length, one morning the girl brought this extraordinary message, "Miss S——'s compliments, and she de'ed last night, at aicht o'clock."—*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.*

The French First Military Occupation of Italy.—Skinning Dead Men.—I became acquainted with a regular canon of the great church of Piacenza, and who, according to custom, had his own confessional box. One day, after the French occupation of the country, he entered the church, with the intention of taking his own seat, but was surprised at not finding the confessional in its proper place. After looking about for it in all directions, he found it in a gallery lying on its side, and on the top of it the dead body of a French soldier, which three surgeons, or surgeon's mates, of that army were busily skinning. Horrified at the sight, he asked the meaning of this ghastly proceeding, and was told that some scientific men had discovered that the human skin made excellent leather. It had, therefore, been ordered that all dead bodies should be skinned, for the purpose of providing boots and shoes for the soldiers.—*Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight.*

Albumen as a Nutritious Substance.—This substance, familiar to all as the white of an egg, constitutes an important element in food. It exists as a liquid in the blood, as a solid in the flesh. When raw or slightly boiled, it is readily digested; less so when boiled hard or fried. Majendie has observed that the white of eggs combines many conditions favourable to digestion, for it is alkaline, contains saline matters, especially common salt, in large proportions, and it is very nearly allied to the albumen found in the chyle and blood. It is liquid, but is coagulated by the acids of the stomach, forming floculli having slight cohesion, and rendered easily soluble again by the intestinal juices. Many people imagine that white of egg is injurious, or innutritious, and they only eat the yoke. To some this may be so; and when experience proves it to be so, white of egg should not, of course, be eaten; but, as a general rule, white of egg is agreeable and nutritious. Nevertheless, if given alone, neither white of egg nor albumen will continue to be eaten by animals; they soon cease to eat it, and, during the period in which it is taken, they show unmistakable signs of starvation.—*Lewis's Physiology of Common Life.*

A Model Woman.—Mrs Winthrop was one of these; she was in all respects a woman of scrupulous conscience, so eager for duties, that life seemed to offer them too scantily unless she rose at half-past four, though this threw a scarcity of work over the more advanced hours of the morning which it was a constant problem with her to remove. Yet she had not the vixenish temper which is sometimes supposed to be a necessary condition of such habits; she was a very mild, patient woman, whose nature it was to seek out all the sadder and more serious elements of life, and mature her mind upon them. She was the person always first thought of in Raveloe when there was illness or death in a family, when leeches were to be applied, or there was a sudden disappointment in a monthly nurse. She was a "comfortable woman"—good looking, fresh complexioned, having her lips always slightly screwed, as if she felt herself in a sick-room with the doctor or the clergyman present. But she was never whimpering; no one had seen her shed tears; she was simply grave and inclined to shake her head and sigh, almost imperceptibly, like a funeral mourner who is not a relation. It seemed surprising that Ben Winthrop, who loved his quart-pot and his joke, got along so well with Dolly; but she took her husband's jokes and joviality as patiently as everything else, considering that "men *would* be so," and viewing the stronger sex in the light of animals whom it had pleased Heaven to make naturally troublesome, like bulls and turkey-cocks.—*Silas Marner: the Weaver of Raveloe. By George Elliot.*

The Successful Barrister.—There is not, perhaps, a harder life than that of a barrister in large practice—except, perhaps, that of a barrister in small practice. It is dreadful uphill, wearying work, to commence with. Much crawling, for the most part, on the hands and knees goes to the surmounting of the steeps that lie about the foot of the ascent. Close watching, and careful waiting and a judicious mean between a too great effectation of apathy and a too unrestrained betrayal of eagerness, must absorb the attention of the aspirant, to say not one word of mental preparation and honest hard work. And when the table land is gained—when he becomes a rising junior of forty-five, or, according to the more modern custom, rustles in among the crowd of silk gowns; suppose—what is by no means a consequence in the present day—he carries his business with him within the bar—what then! His life is not quite an Elysian dream. He must be called at four o'clock, and sit reading his papers by candle-light, when less prosperous Christians are comfortably asleep. He must be holding consultations at hours when the most humble bank clerk is only just getting his breakfast. He must be in court, with half a day's work done, for the most part at nine o'clock. Then he has his weary hours of wrangling, reading, verifying authorities, and spinning out hours of talk, less to convince the court than to satisfy his clients. In the afternoon, when the burden and heat of the day is thrown off by all ordinary labourers, the prosperous barrister is needed at Chambers. There are cases to answer, and conferences to hold, and the work of to-morrow is just come in, and he must go home and read up as much as he can before bed-time, throw the rest aside, and make haste to take his modicum of sleep, for the inevitable morrow will bring its candles, and its brief-bag, and its mass of labour, which cannot wait for the sun. This is the risen lawyer, the man who is envied and admired and toadied, whose name appears every day in the papers, and who is the first to be retained when a cabman has run against a carriage, or an undesirable tenant who has found a flaw in his distress, decides upon bringing his action. But our Q. C. has the great prizes of his profession within his grasp. He is rising into notoriety—we cannot call it fame—perhaps into popularity. The Solicitor-Generalship is in view. Then the labour of the House of Commons is super-added, and he must be strong in mind, and strong in body if he bear all this and do not sink under it. It is a hard life at best—a few scant weeks for recreation during the year, and all the rest unintermitting toil, great gains when the time of profit comes, but little leisure to enjoy them.

The Gorilla.—Although induced to eat, there seemed no approach whatever to domestication or taming, and neither of the boy-gorillas survived its capture more than ten days. Morose and savage in the extreme, utterly fearless, and altogether untameable either by kindness or starvation, but little interest could be felt in the individual; but it was important to be able to study the nature of the juvenile Hercules, and every effort seems to have been made in vain to preserve one for a time alive. The cause of death was not determined, but seemed to be connected with the restless chafing of a highly excitable spirit, which could not bear either captivity or the sight of man, appearing to regard the latter, especially if negro, as its greatest natural enemy. On the whole, it would seem that no animal yet described can be compared with the gorilla for unsightliness, fierceness, strength, and hatred, and perfect fearlessness of the human race. In spite of all this, however, its skeleton makes a far nearer approach to the human skeleton than that of any known animal living or extinct. The most essential difference is in the brain capacity of the skull, for in all other respects the resemblance is so close as to amount to identity. Thus the absolute height, the number of pairs of ribs, the number of vertebræ of the back, the form of the bones of the extremities (which are only relatively disproportionate), their dentition (the canine teeth only being greatly elongated in the male)—all these correspond almost exactly. Certainly this near approximation is not flattering, unless we regard it as shewing how completely our animal structure is consistent with the most hateful animal development that can be conceived, and how entirely we are redeemed from being devils by that breathing into our nostrils the breath of intellectual existence and capacity by which man became a living soul.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the House went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. Lord Chelmsford moved the insertion of a clause limiting the operations of the new law with regard to debts incurred after the date of the passing of the Act. He contended that it was a violation of the first principle of legislation to make the law retrospective in its operation, and that it would be unjust to attach consequences to existing liabilities which formed no part of the original contract.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the clause, which was supported by the Earl of Derby, and opposed by Lord Cranworth. Lord Brougham said that the bill as it stood was not only retrospective but retrospective penally, inasmuch as it imposed the punishment of imprisonment upon a debtor for liabilities contracted prior to the passing of the act. Lord Wensleydale opposed the amendment, and upon a division, the numbers were:—for the clause, 98; against, 61; majority, 37. The clause was consequently added to the bill, which then passed through committee.

The Government of the Navy Bill was read a third time and passed. The Wills of Personalty by British Subjects Abroad Bill, and the Customs and Revenue Bill, passed through committee, and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition from the Convocation of the University of London praying the House to consider the claims of the University to one of the four vacant seats.—Sir G. C. Lewis moved that the House go into committee upon the Appropriation of Seats Bill. Earl Jermyn contended that Sudbury had not been fairly dealt with, as there had been more gross corruption in other places, which had not been disfranchised, and moved as an amendment that the House go into committee on that day six months.—Sir G. C. Lewis said the amendment was an attempt to obtain a hearing of the case of Sudbury, which had been disfranchised by Parliament for notorious corruption for at least 100 years, and both sides of the House, in the Reform Bills which they had introduced, had regarded it as final, and proposed to appropriate the forfeited seats. If the noble lord thought that Gloucester or Wakefield ought to be equally punished, he could bring in a bill to disfranchise them.—Major Parker said that the disfranchisement of a borough punished the many for the offences of a few. For the motion, 338; against it, 44; majority, 294. The amendment was therefore rejected, and the House went into committee.

On clause 1, Mr. Collins contended that, although the seats were from boroughs, three of them ought to be given to counties, and that two ought to be given to the West Riding of Yorkshire, divided into two constituencies. He moved to postpone the clause, in order that he might subsequently be in a position to move an amendment to that effect.—Sir G. C. Lewis opposed the motion. If the opinion of the constituency was of any weight, it was unfavourable to the division of the constituency. He claimed credit to the Government for acting free from party bias, and for impartially consulting the interests both of counties and boroughs.—Capt. Duncombe, Mr. Beecroft, and Mr. Newdegate supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Dent and Mr. Hadfield.—The Committee divided:—For the postponing of the clause, 81; against, 118; majority, 37. The amendment was lost.

Col. Dunne moved to strike out the seat granted to South Lancashire, in order subsequently to move its transfer to Ireland. He contended that Lancashire was most inordinately represented whilst Ireland had not its fair share.—Sir G. C. Lewis said that as the Government was not dealing with a comprehensive measure of reform, they thought it inexpedient to disturb the existing proportion of the representation of the three kingdoms, and as all the four seats were taken from English constituencies, they ought to be appropriated to English seats. They die not wish to prejudice the claims of Ireland or Scotland in the event of a reform bill being brought in.—Col. Wilson Patten said that in proportion to its population and wealth, Lancashire had not a fair share of the representation, and he believed that he was hardly doing his duty to his constituents in not proposing to give it another member.—After a few words from Sir E. Colebrooke, and Lord J. Manners, the committee divided. For the amendment, 67; against, 228; majority against 161. The amendment was, therefore, rejected.

Mr. Bazley moved to give an additional member to Salford.—Sir G. C. Lewis said that admitting that Salford was the most important borough only returning one member, the Government was giving another member to South Lancashire and one to Birkenhead; the rest of the country would have a right to complain if three out of four seats were given to one district.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

Clauses one and two were agreed to.—On clause three, Mr. Knightley moved to strike out the words "Chelsea and Kensington."—Sir G. C. Lewis said that the increase in the population in the Metropolis during the last ten years was 440,000, equal to the population of any two of the largest constituencies in the kingdom. The proposed borough had a population of 133,000, and the Metropolis was fairly entitled to an additional member.—After some discussion, the House divided. For, 275; against, 172; majority for, 103.—The amendment was consequently carried.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Sir G. C. Lewis intimated that he would proceed with the bill on Monday next.—The Chairman then reported progress.

The Industrial School Bill was considered in committee. The Select Committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was nominated as follows:—Lord Advocate, Mr. Muir, Mr. E. Ellice, Sir H. Davis, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. H. Baillie, Sir James Ferguson, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Kinnaird, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Nemyss, and Mr. Mackay.—The House adjourned at 1·55 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE NAVY BILL.

The Government of the Navy Bill was read a third time. On the motion that the bill do pass, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the progress of France, Spain, and Italy in building iron cased ships, and said that the Government ought to be prepared for a combination of those three powers in the Mediterranean.—The Duke of Somerset observed that the statement respecting the proceedings of France in building their vessels was made by Sir John Pakington, on the authority of Admiral Elliott, who had unduly taken advantage of the permission given to him to visit the French dockyards. The Admiralty had full information of what was going on, and had taken every precaution to place the country on a footing of equality with other nations. Although it was desirable to await the result of the experiments of the iron-cased ships already made, the Admiralty were constructing some others, and had besides given orders to cover with iron plates the wooden line of battle ships. He gave a description of the machinery at Portsmouth for constructing these vessels, and after detailing the proceedings of the Admiralty in the matter, contended that they were not fairly open to the charge of oscillation. The question involved several considerations foreign to shipbuilders—the best kind of iron plates and the best mode of fastening them on. He declared that, with the unrivalled facilities of our private yards, we need never fear the result of a competition with France.—After a few remarks from Earl Grey, the bill was passed.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for a return of the names of the witnesses who gave evidence respecting the Ragged Schools before the Education Commissioners, repeated his complaints of the manner in which Ragged Schools had been treated by the Commission.—The Duke of Newcastle defended the Commission. They merely stated that in comparison with higher schools, they were not entitled to grants of public money. The return would be a difficult one to obtain, but if the noble earl particularly wanted it, he would try to obtain it.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The morning sitting was devoted to the consideration of a series of bills introduced by the Solicitor-General for the amendment and consolidation of the criminal law. They were as follows:—The Larceny, &c., Bill; the Malicious Injuries to Property Bill; the Forgery Bill; the Coinage Offences Bill; the Accessories and Abettors Bill; and the Criminal Statutes Repeal Bill.—The Solicitor-General moved that these bills be all referred to the same committee of the whole House.—After some discussion, this arrangement was agreed to, and several bills passed through committee. The only one that excited any serious opposition was the Coinage Offences Bill.—Mr. McMahon complained that the bill was too stringent and sudden, and that an innocent person tendering by accident a piece of bad money was liable to be arrested on the spot; and designated the bill as a trap for the unwary.—The Solicitor-General and others contended that the bill contained sufficient safeguards against abuse.—On a division, the clause objected to was carried by 65 to 7.

The House suspended sitting at three o'clock and resumed at six, when Lord J. Russell announced that the result of the Conferences on Syria had been the appointment of a Christian Governor in the Lebanon, subordinate to the Porte.—Col. Lindsay moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the present position of the officers promoted to the rank of colonels for distinguished services in the field during the war in the East, in 1855 and 1856, who, when the list of colonels was revised in 1858, were overlooked in the Royal Commission of that year, by which their prospects in the service had been seriously injured. He gave instances of hardships which had occurred in consequence.—Agreed to.

Dr. Brady moved that the claims of Mr. Barber, set forth in his petition to this House on the 2nd of May last, are entitled to the consideration of the Government.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, contending that the claims of Mr. Barber had already been fully satisfied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also opposed the motion, which would involve the most dangerous precedent of compensating every innocent man who was unjustly committed.

After some further conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

Sir C. Trelawney was calling attention to the recent difficulties with the native chiefs of New Zealand, in consequence of the land disputes, and moving a resolution on the subject, when the House was counted out at five minutes to eight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

Their Lordships met at half-past four, when the Royal assent by commission was given to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill (for the repeal of the Paper Duty), and several private bills.—The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl St. Germains, and Lord Monteagle.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

THE AFFIRMATION AND OATHS' BILLS.

The House met at twelve o'clock.—Mr. Dillwyn resumed the debate of the Affirmation Bill, which stood adjourned from March last. He believed that the bill would afford general relief to a large class of her Majesty's subjects, who were at present subject to serious disabilities on account of holding sincere convictions upon theoretical and speculative opinions.—Lord R. Montague opposed the bill.

Sir G. C. Lewis said the bill proposed to relieve those by whom objections were made, and not those who conscientiously objected to take an oath. It proceeded altogether upon a wrong basis, and threw upon the judges an obligation which they could not discharge satisfactorily. Upon those grounds he felt himself compelled to vote against the bill.—Mr. Roebuck did not regard the administration of an oath as a guarantee of the truth of the witness, and, therefore, supported the measure.—Sir W. Heathcote thought the advocates of the bill could not stop short of the abolition of oaths altogether, and as such a step would entail great and insuperable difficulties, he should give his vote in favour of the rejection of the bill.—The Solicitor-General thought the House ought to exercise the greatest deliberation before giving its assent to the measure. His own opinion was that our ancestors were wise in determining that a person devoid of any religious belief was not competent to be a witness, and to that principle he considered that the House ought to adhere.—The House divided. For the second reading, 66; against, 136; majority, 70. The bill was accordingly lost.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief, Mr. McMahon moved that the House go into committee that day three months. Mr. A. Stewart seconded the amendment.—The Solicitor-General thought the change proposed by the bill was uncalled for, and would be dangerous.—The bill was still under discussion when, at a quarter before six o'clock, the debate, in accordance with the rules of the House, stood adjourned.

The Piers and Harbours Bill passed through committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of inserting an amendment. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL OF COUNT CAVOUR.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

The death of Count Cavour is attributed to the unskilfulness of his physicians, or rather to their adherence to the old, dangerous system of excessively bleeding patients. Out of several authorities before us of the cause of the death of the illustrious Italian statesman, we select one, that of the medical correspondent of the *Post*, who says:—"The worst doctors in the world are in Italy, and English tourists would do well to know the fact that bleeding is just as frightfully carried on at Rome or Naples as at Turin. Count Cavour's illness was 'typhoid' fever, the modern name of congestive gastric. I foresaw Count Cavour's serious illness ten days ago, the first moment I read of the three bleedings from the arm! I made a small bet that he was a dead man when I read of six bleedings; nothing could possibly have saved him. Still in England we are every week seeing these cases, just similar, cured perfectly by such means as a few leeches, beef-tea, wine, hot stripes of turpentine, &c. No one in his senses would advise bleeding from the arm. I wrote such a note as this a week ago to a morning paper—it might then have done good, telegram-wise or otherwise—as throwing doubt on the wisdom of the doctors of Turin. The note was not inserted. A valuable life has been sadly wasted."

THE OBSEQUIES OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Turin, Friday Night.—The obsequies of Count Cavour has been performed with almost royal pomp. All the bodies of the state, the authorities, and various deputations, joined the procession, which was followed by the whole population. During the funeral ceremony, frequent discharges of cannon took place. All the houses were draped with black.

Turin, Sunday.—The remains of Count Cavour have been transported to Villa Santena. It is believed that they are only provisionally deposited there. A subscription has been opened among the bankers of Genoa and Turin for erecting a monument to Count Cavour. The Municipality of Turin has taken the initiative in regard to the erection of another monument. The Neapolitan and Siiclian provinces are struck with consternation at the death of Count Cavour. At Palermo all the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence. The *Official Gazette* of to-day confirms the statement that the King has ordered the remains of Gount Cavour to be interred in the Basilica of Superga.

The scene at the funeral is thus described by the Turin correspondent of the *Times*:—"The balconies along the whole line of march were hung with mourning drapery; the pavement was strewn with funeral flowers. As the whole manhood of Turin accompanied the coffin, so the whole of the gentler part of the population was out of window, looking on. The weather was such as best could befit the occasion. The morning had been fair and fresh, but the wind was gusty and fretful, driving light ragged clouds before it; but it fell slowly to a sudden calm as the sun lowered. The clouds gathered, and deep gloom set on the stricken city; a few drops accompanied the mourners as they repaired to the scene of their sorrowful performance; these changed into heavy rain as the bier issued forth into the open air. The pouring flood, however, did not thin by one man the ranks of the procession, nor did it drive one of the fair spectators from her exposed station. The shower made no sign of abating till the convoy reached Piazza Castello. There, however, just as the car rolled round the Madame Palace, close to the deeply-curtained and swathed windows of the Foreign-office—that Foreign office which was for so many years the home of the master-mind of the diplomacy of the day—the eyes of all were attracted towards the south-west, where, just over the opposite angle of the square, a rainbow occupied the sky. Never was there a more auspicious instance of "*Post nubila sol;*" never did that "celestial arch" which first gave mankind the pledge that their Maker would not "be angry with them for ever" shine on a human family in greater want of comfort. Presently the clouds broke, and before the Via di San Francesco di Paolo was reached, the rain was over.

"During the whole progress of the procession, from the moment the coffin left the Palace hall till it stood on the threshold of the church, the cannon thundered from the Capuchin Hill. As the bier entered, the air was rent by repeated salvos of musketry. The muffled drums, the funeral march from numerous bands, all tended to render the scene painfully impressive. It may be a meagre consolation, but of all that right royal splendour could do to clothe sorrow with all the trappings of state, nothing was omitted. The whole of the King's household, arms, and liveries were sent to do honour to the funeral pomp of a subject. The King also intimated to the family of the deceased that "the royal vaults of the Superga would be thrown open to receive the remains of one who had been a monarch of the mind." But it is somewhat doubtful whether the intended honour will be accepted, as Count Cavour is said to have often expressed a desire to be interred at Santena, in the territory of Chieri, an ancestral seat of his noble house, with a large palace and magnificent high-timbered grounds, in the style of an English park. There, in the chapel, are the tombs of the Benso family."

THE LAST HOURS OF THE COUNT.

It appears that the Emperor of France sent his own physician, Dr. Canneau, to attend the deceased, but Canneau's services came too late. The illustrious sufferers recovered sufficiently in the evening of the 6th to take the last sacraments, and hold a short conversation with his Majesty. About ten o'clock another consultation was held by the physicians, but, unfortunately, they could only decide that the case was hopeless. The patient was sensible only for short intervals, in one of which he said to M. Farini:—'Tell everybody (and publish it in the journals) that I die a true Christian.' In his delirium, he often repeated the names of Rome and Naples, and several times exclaimed, 'No state of siege! that is unworthy of me.' I may here mention a fact of which I was myself an eye-witness. In 1856, the sculptor Galeazzi was making the bust of Count Cavour from life. We were in his studio at his own house. Our eminent statesman, after sitting for some time, got up to examine the plaster model. 'You make me too young,' said he to the sculptor. 'I have taken my wish for the reality,' answered the latter. 'Every true Italian wishes your Excellency may long be young, for you are to constitute Italy.' The minister coloured, and replied with evident emotion:—'My greatest happiness would be to die on the morrow of the happy day that shall witness the proclamation of united Italy.'"

At Cavour's funeral Kossuth and General Klapka were leading mourners. The *Ost Deutsche Post* observes that the Hungarian Diet may take a lesson from the fact, that Teleki, the foremost hope of Magyar ascendancy at home, and Cavour, its great reliance abroad, have been much stricken down by the hand that upholds the House of Hapsburg.—The *Hanover Gazette* also vents the glee of that petty Court, and "hears in the death-tolling for Cavour the knell of an Italian Kingdom." The Lutheran *Kreutz Zeitung*, of Berlin, is quite as fanatically insane on the same occurrence as the O'Donoghue of Tipperary. The deceased statesman has left 50,000 francs to the city of Turin, for a charitable endowment in favour of female children.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The *Turin Gazette* of Tuesday asserts that the New Ministry has been formed as follows:—

Baron Ricasoli	President of Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Signor Minghetti	Interior.
Signor Bastoggi	Finance.
Signor Scialoga	Commerce.
General Della Rovere	War.
General Menebrea	Marine.
Signor Miglietti	Justice.
Signor Desanctis	Public Instruction.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the motion of its President, decided to-day that a marble statue of Count Cavour should be placed in the Hall of Assembly.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Budget, in the Corps Legislatif, proceeds, and is drawing to a close, without creating nearly as much interest as was expected. M. Keller, on Saturday, made a long speech, in which he very inadequately maintained his previous reputation, and only succeeded in being called to order for insulting the magistracy. An attempt was made by M. Pichon to extract some information from the Government on the affairs of Syria; but M. Billault insisted upon observing a complete silence on that subject in the present phase of the negotiations.

The Comtesse de Cambaceres *nee* Princess Bathilda Bonaparte, died suddenly on Sunday evening at her residence in the Rue de l'Universite. The *Moniteur* announces that the Court will go into mourning for four days in consequence of this event.

The Emperor and Empress continue to reside in comparative privacy at Fontainebleau, where very little company is received. It is thought the Emperor will proceed, later in the season, to Vichy, while the Empress goes to the Pyrenees.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Europa and Parma brought us three days' later advices from America on Saturday last; but the intelligence does not possess much interest. No engagement had taken place in Virginia, though a few harmless shots had been occasionally fired by the outposts of the two belligerent parties during the course of reconnaissances. General Butler, who commands the Federal troops at Fort Monroe, had established a camp in the neighbourhood of Hampton, on the peninsula between the York and James rivers. The forces which crossed the Potomac from Washington into Virginia were actively raising intrenchments for the security of the positions occupied by them. A body of Ohio troops had entered North-western Virginia, and had occupied Grafton. Large bodies of Pennsylvanian Volunteers were said to be marching towards Harper's Ferry. The *New York Times* declares that the Washington government has resolved to crush the revolt before the 4th of July; that attacks will be simultaneously made on Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry, and Pensacola; and that a flotilla will be sent down the Mississippi. The Confederate Congress, which adjourned on the 21st ult. is apparently confident that the Secessionists will retain their hold of Virginia long after the date fixed by the *New York Times* for their utter discomfiture; for it resolved to reassemble at Richmond on the 20th of July. It is asserted that, for the present, the Southerners have relinquished the intention of attacking Fort Pickens. A telegram from New York, dated the 30th ult. says that "New Orleans is now blockaded;" and it is stated that Federal men-of-war have been despatched to resume the blockade of Charlerton and Savannah, which had been raised by the departure of the cruisers which instituted it.

New York, May 31, Evening.—The Federal steamers have attacked the Confederate batteries at Acquida Creek. The result is not known. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that the Federal Government will make a conditional call for 100,000 men. A man has been shot dead in the streets of New York for spreading secession views. More mob riots have taken place at Baltimore, and it is reported that cries were raised for Jefferson Davis. The Confederate troops are menacing Alexandria. The New Orleans *Delta* states that in Virginia the majority for Secession is 150,000. The death of Mr Douglas is hourly expected at New York. The *New York Express* states that the next Federal Congress will levy a duty on tea and coffee.

Southampton, Wednesday.—The *Saxonia*, from New York to the 1st inst., has arrived. No attack on Alexandria had been made as anticipated. The engagement at Acqueda Creek is confirmed. Two ships of war have been sent there from the navy-yard. Great activity was observed at Fort Munroe, the garrison now numbering about 13,000 men. No less than 450 slaves, including women and children, had fled into General Butler's camp, and they report that a general uprising of slaves was expected.

New York, 1st June.—General Scott intends making an onward movement as early as possible. It is confidently stated that 35,000 troops will invade Virginia from Eastern Pennsylvania. 20,000 will advance from Ohio, and 15,000, aided by naval forces, will make their way up James's River. Two steamers are off Acqueda Creek engaging the rebels with good effect. An advance of 6,000 rebels is expected in Alexandria. The Federal troops are preparing to receive them. Two regiments are under orders to drive out a body of rebels from Fairfax Court-house. Great activity prevails at Fort Munroe, troops and ammunition constantly arriving. The earthworks of the rebels command both roads to Richmond and Harper's Ferry for four miles. Ex-Governor Balt has been arrested for treason. General Horner has been recalled from his command in Missouri. Virginia has ratified the secession ordinance by a majority of 150,000 votes.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Canton, April 30.—The British and French Embassies are established at Pekin. The flags of both nations were hoisted on the 26th of March. The Chinese government have resolved to establish an English school in Pekin. According to the latest intelligence all was quiet in Japan. The ship Japan has been wrecked near Foochow.

Melbourne, April 25.—The War in New Zealand terminated on the 19th of March, by the unconditional surrender of the natives. Trade is quiet. Wool exports, 2,585 bales. The following are the departures of gold-ships since the last mail:—The Agincourt, with 12,882 oz.; the Norfolk, with 58,785 oz.; and the Donald M'Kay, with 50,008 oz.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The English Consul at Palermo, Mr Rose, has been robbed of his watch by brigands who demanded 2000 ounces of gold as his ransom. He got them to reduce the demand to 200 which he has paid, and now the Government of Victor Emmanuel has to refund the cash.

A letter from Paris in the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* says that in the course of the trials of artillery in the harbour of L'Orient, a projectile was discovered which pierces the very best iron sheathing; a discovery, the writer adds, which, as it cannot be long kept secret, seems to have excited misgivings as to the efficiency of the steel-clad frigates.

The *United Service Gazette* states that all the ships employed lately in the southern division of the West African squadron have suffered severely from sickness. The Wrangler has lost a lieutenant and one man, besides having a formidable sick list; and the Archer, previous to leaving for St. Helena, had lost four of her crew, and 21 men were down with fever.

The accounts received at Buenos Ayres of the earthquake at Mendoza are most fearful. It was stated that at least 13,000 people were sacrificed, and not a wall was left standing. As the situation of the city exposed it to a repetition of the catastrophe, there was but little chance of its being rebuilt. The French naturalist, Bravard, who had just returned from an expedition to the Cordilleras, was among the victims, and it is said that he had foretold, from the proximity of extinct volcanoes, that such would sooner or later be the fate of the city.

The French Army, Navy, and Budget.—In the discussion on the budget in the French Chamber of Deputies it was elicited that there were more soldiers, sailors, and ships of war, under arms and in commission, than were enumerated and provided for in the Budget. According to the army estimates, the land forces were to consist of 400,000 men, independently of the army of reserve; whereas there are actually under arms 467,000 soldiers and 12,000 additional horses. According to the navy estimates, the number of ships in commission and reserve were to be 281, with 31,025 seamen and 17,919 marines; but the navy is actually stronger by 110 vessels of war and 12,000 seamen. The cost of these is estimated, in round numbers, at £20,000,000, and the total expenditure for the year 1861-2 is estimated at £83,160,000. The income of the Government is put down at £69,450,542; thus showing a deficiency of £13,680,000, which can only be met by loans.

Miscellaneous News.

Anderson, the fugitive slave, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning week, per Nova Scotia.

The *Court Journal* states that Ascot Races will not this year be honoured by the presence of Her Majesty.

It is not at all improbable that Her Majesty, on her return from Scotland this year, may review the loyal Volunteers of Lancashire.—*Court Journal.*

The body of an imbecile, named Thomas Gould, has been exhumed at Leek, in Staffordshire, in consequence of suspicions of poisoning.

The Indian Famine Fund has risen to about £105,000, and the committee are divided as to whether further funds are required.

A number of Norfolk and Suffolk emigrants have returned in the *Great Eastern*, in consequence of not being able to obtain work in the United States.

Signor Gavazzi lectured last week at St. James's Hall, under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury, on the reformation of religion in Italy.

The Syrian Relief Committee report their total receipts to be £36,000; their expenditure about £27,000; and the balance £9,000; which it is proposed to apply to the "subsidising asylums in the Holy Land founded by Evangelical Christians," in compliance with the suggestion of Count Platin, the Swedish Minister.

A Dublin journal states that the appeal in the Yelverton marriage case, which was to have been tried during the present term, has by consent been postponed until next term, which commences in Oct., before which probably the decisions of the Scotch Courts will have been given.

A railway bridge fell at Worton, between Leamington and Kenilworth, on Tuesday. Unfortunately it fell when a coal train was passing across it, and an engine, tender, and five trucks fell through, completely burying the engineman and stoker, and killing them on the spot.

We (*British Standard*) have received for publication the following characteristic note:—"Mr. Spurgeon begs to inform the public that he is knocked up with hard work, and is compelled to go into the country to rest. This will upset all his arrangements, and he begs his friends to remit his promises, and the Christian public not to inundate him with invitations."

Ernest Brawn, for many years the confidential clerk and bookkeeper to Messrs. Bordier, Fabris, and Co. merchant, of 30, Throgmorton-street, London was committed for trial at the Guildhall, on Friday, on several charges of embezzlement. His entire defalcations are stated at about £10,000.

At the Clerkenwell Police Courts, on Monday, Frederick Strugnell, William Liney, and George Quilter, were re-examined on the charges of murderously assaulting Mary Ann Redkisson, a servant, and also with stealing an iron box, containing £105, and other valuables, from a butcher's shop at Islington. When the poor girl was brought into court the prisoners seemed much affected. They were committed for trial.

Preparations, we hear, are being made for the immediate removal of the state papers from their present lodgings, part of them to the Repository of Records in Fetter Lane, and part to the Chapter House at Westminster. The present edifice, it is said, to be demolished, to make room for the proposed new India Office and Foreign Office. It is only thirty years since the building was erected and fitted up at an expense of £50,000.

It is understood that, in addition to the Irish estate bequeathed by the Earl of Ludlow to the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell takes under the will of his brother, the late Duke, the Irish property purchased by him. There seems to be no doubt that, in addition to the Irish property, there is a very handsome sum in ready money—£30,000 has been named, but on no very positive authority.—*Court Journal.*

A man, named George Cuckson, who had been drinking on Saturday night, was found "half in and half out of a ditch," at Sheffield, on Sunday morning, by his own wife. He was blackened, bruised, and dead. A man named Smith and he had been fighting, but there is no reason to believe that Smith caused his death, deceased having been found in another part of the town to that in which the fight took place.

By letters from Malta we learn that the order lately issued relative to the minute examination of all cast-iron ordnance has begun to be carried into effect there, including that of our sea-service cannon, which have been strictly searched there by Captain Boyle of the Royal Artillery, inspector of warlike stores. The results, we are told, in the St. Jean d' Acre, 101, was that, according to the new regulations, nearly three-fourths of her guns were pronounced unserviceable. We have not yet heard of this examination having as yet been extended to our home ports.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Renewal of the London Builders' Strike.—On Saturday, the masons and bricklayers employed by Messrs. Holland sent a deputation to the head of that firm with a message to the effect that the men had resolved not to work on the system of hour payment, but would accept six shillings per day for the first five days and three shillings for a half day on Saturday. These conditions were at once declined, and the whole of the masons and bricklayers then reported to the Central Committee that the strike had commenced. This course, it appears, was decided upon some days since.

The venerable incumbent of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, the Rev. Patrick Bronte expired at the Parsonage, on Friday afternoon, at the age of 83. He had been feeble and gradually declining for some time past. His life had become memorable in connection with his remarkable daughters, Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Jane Bronte, known amongst the lovers of literature as Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell. He was the last of that extraordinary family depicted by Mrs. Gaskell, in the "Life of Charlotte Bronte." Mr. Bronte was born in the parish of Ahellerrgh, County Down, Ireland, on the 17th March, 1777. Appointed by the Vicar of Bradford, in 1120, to the incumbency of Haworth, the Brontes removed to the last home of their race. Literature was the solace and recreation of his leisure; and several volumes of poems and tales were published by him. He was universally esteemed by the people among whom he lived, and his demise is deeply lamented.

Romantic Career of a Woman.—A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following particulars of the extraordinary career of an aged woman, named Barnes, who is now in a state of destitution, and in whose case the Rev. Arthur R. Godson, 3, Devonshire-street, Portland Place, W., has interested himself:—"Sheridan knew her as a child, and persuaded her father to apprentice her, at the age of 14, to Mrs. Jordan, who trained her to play Little Pickle, in the "Spoilt Child" and other similar characters. At 16, she married John Simonds, a seaman of the Culloden, and accompanied him to the West Indies, under Sir Edward Pellow (Lord Exmouth.) She was with her husband, in the Mars, at Trafalgar, and assisted in the last offices to Captain Duff, who was killed early in the action. Her husband himself was killed later in the day, leaving her with four sons. In 1808 she married Henry Bevan, soldier in the 42d, and went with the regiment to the Peninsula, where she again became a mother. This child was killed in her arms during the retreat on Corunna, and her husband fell in the celebrated charge of the 50th and 42nd, which drove the French from the field. She attended on Sir John Moore during his last moments, and was present at his funeral. Here Captain Murray was so struck with her youth and distress, that he told her if ever she was in difficulties to apply to him; and he kept his promise to assist her until his decease in 1859, since which time she has been friendless. After leaving the Peninsula she became ladies' maid to Mrs. Spencer Smith, wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and on their way there the women were taken prisoners in Italy. The mistress escaped with a very mild form of bondage, but Murat sent the maid to the hulks at Toulon for six months. Of her four sons by the first marriage, two were killed in the Queen Charlotte at Algiers; the third fell in the 23rd Regiment, in one of Lord Gough's actions in India; and the fourth in the 11th Hussars, in the cavalry charge at Balaklava. By her third husband, who is also dead, she has had three sons and a daughter. Of these the eldest was lost overboard from Lord Proby's frigate, off Malta; the second and third in a collier, on their way from Shields; and the daughter died in the service of an English lady in the south of France."

Bread fell a penny the quartern loaf in London on Wednesday, and a further reduction is expected.

The one hundred and seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Society of Arts is announced to take place at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday next. The Earl of Elgin will preside.

Several mysterious robberies have recently taken place at the General Post-office. On Monday night, one of the thieves—a man employed in the "bag-room"—was caught with Post-office property in his possession. It is stated that he has made disclosures which may not only implicate several other parties, but lead probably to elucidate the mysteries which have long surrounded the other robberies in the department.

Disease is still prevailing among the grouse in Glenavon. A good many that have attempted to hatch their eggs are found lying dead on their nests. Some, however, have been unsuccessful. But the upper part of the glen is inhabited by a more healthy tribe—the ptarmigan, in which no symptom of disease was ever seen.—*Elgin Courant.*

The marriage of Count Rostovtzoff, aid-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, with Miss Bridgeman, daughter of Dr. Bridgeman, of Woolwich, took place on Tuesday morning. The ceremony was performed first at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and afterwards at the chapel of the Russian Embassy in Welbeck-street. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the residence of the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place, where his Excellency the Baron and the Baroness Brunnow received their guests at breakfast. Covers were laid for 36.

The *Morning News*, the Dublin Ultramontane organ, regarding the death of Count Cavour as a Divine judgment, exclaims:—"What an awful warning must not the sudden blow which has prostrated Cavour be to the other principals and accessories in the sacrilegious robbery of God's Church. The conscience of the Christian world will feel that such as this is no ordinary death, but one which should strike a salutary terror into the hearts of wicked men."

Yeomanry and Volunteers.—Referring to the votes taken on Friday (last night week) in the Commons, the *Manchester Examiner* says:—"It is strange that £90,000 should be voted for 14,000 yeomanry, and only £42,000 for 150,000 volunteers. We thoroughly agree with Sir W. Miles, that farmers and others who know all the by-lanes in the country could be formed into most valuable auxiliaries to the regular army as escorts, outposts, and guides; but to be of any use in those capacities they will have to forget all their training as yeomanry cavalry, and leave their arms and accoutrements at home. At present the yeomanry is taught to mimic all the faults of regular cavalry, and as regular cavalry would be almost useless in this enclosed country, its half taught imitators are hardly worth their £90,000."

Singular Murders.—On Monday night, the wife of William Halliday, parish-clerk, Reigate, was found murdered at the Parsonage, of which she had been left in charge during the absence of the Rev. S. B. Taylor and family. The murder had been committed by burglars. The woman had been strangled and suffocated.—A few days before that, the parish clerk (named Steel), of Blakeney, Wales, went out to get some ale for supper, and not returning he was sought for, and found strangled inside the church, at which he had called on his way home. There also the work had been the work of burglars.

The Kossuth Notes Case.—In the Court of Chancery on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices gave judgment on the appeal against the decree of Vice-Chancellor Stuart restraining Messrs. Day and M. Kossuth from issuing notes representing the currency of Hungary.—The Lord Chancellor said he agreed with the Vice-Chancellor that, under the circumstances, the Court had jurisdiction in the case, and that, as this was an attempt to interfere with the currency of Hungary, of which the Emperor of Austria was the acknowledged King, the plaintiff had a perfect right to come to this Court and ask protection. The appeal must be dismissed.—The Lords Justices concurred.—An offer was made on the part of the Emperor to forego his costs, on condition that the notes were destroyed. This was not acceded to, and it was arranged that the notes should be cancelled, and the paper, when reduced to pulp, sold to Messrs. Day, at the market price; the plaintiff to have the costs of the appeal.

Man Suffocated in a Balloon.—A west of England paper, after describing a successful balloon ascent from Truro, and the descent of the aeronaut in a corn field, says:—"Mr. Simmons was soon surrounded by upwards of 2,000 persons, who commenced crowding upon the silk, and seeing this Professor Simmons entreated the mob to stand back. A poor fellow, however, named James Thomas, a plumber and brazier, got enveloped in the folds of the silk without being noticed, and on its being discovered some short time afterwards by Professor Simmons, he appeared to be suffocated, and was quite black in the face. Medical aid was quickly rendered, but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. [Another account states that the man died on the following day, yesterday week.]

On Tuesday the fine music-hall of the Surrey Gardens, the scene of Jullien's later performances, and of Mr Spurgeon's Sunday services, and accounted the best room in London for acoustic qualities, was almost totally destroyed by fire, which originated on the roof, and was caused by the carelessness of a plumber, who had left there a charcoal firepan. An immense number of engines were promptly on the spot, but could not extinguish the flames, which were first discovered about half-past two in the afternoon by two policemen riding by on the top of an omnibus. About three o'clock the iron of the "fire-proof" galleries was melted; the iron columns that supported the roof were partly melted and warped, gallery after gallery fell to the floor, and at last, about sixty feet of masonry from the four great towers fell almost at the same moment. Nothing but the main walls, in fact, remain. The building was insured, but not its contents; and the loss will be immense, full preparations having been made for an extensive season of concerts and festivities.

Army Chaplains.—A return just published accounts in detail for the expenditure of the sum of £19,694, which was required during the year ending March, 1861, for commissioned chaplains in the army. Of this sum, £16,345 were for 64 Protestant chaplains; the greater number received pay at rates varying from £182 to £292 per annum. The highest amount of pay given is £400 a-year; the remaining sum, £3341, was distributed amongst 18 Roman Catholic chaplains. The return also explains in detail the expenditure of £19,754, on behalf of officiating clergymen at home and abroad. This sum was divided as follows:—In Great Britain, £7,161 to Protestant, and £2,025 to Roman Catholic clergymen; in Ireland, £2,442 to Protestants, and £1491 to Catholics. Abroad, £5406 to Protestants, and £1229 to Catholics. A third division of the return shows how the £3000 voted in the army estimates last year for religious books was expended. £1907 of this sum have as yet been spent for 12,210 Bibles 13,571 Prayer Books, 7753 Roman Catholic Testaments and Prayer Books, £3628 Presbyterian Bibles, and tracts (miscellaneous). The increased magnitude of the sum required last year over the year preceding, under the head of "Divine Service," is explained partly by the increase in the allowance to Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic clergymen officiating to the troops, and partly by the other estimate of £1000 for the item religious books.

Boy Shot in Rifle Practice.—On Saturday last, the Cheshire Rifles were out for ball practice on the seashore at Wallasey. They were firing at a range of 800 yards. George Cooper, a boy, was engaged in holding a danger signal 600 yards beyond the target; and at seven o'clock at night he was found lying on the hills shot. He was found lying with his face in the sand, and blood was flowing from a wound which he had received a little above the right hip. The firing was immediately discontinued, and the injured lad was removed in a state of insensibility to his father's house, where Dr. Parr and Dr. Byerley, who were in prompt attendance, ascertained that the ball had passed the body and had come out close to the navel. The poor little fellow lingered until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when death terminated his sufferings. The manner in which the boy was shot seems somewhat singular, as he was found lying under the cover of the sandhills. It is supposed, however, that the ball struck some hard substance, and, glancing off in an oblique direction, struck the lad.

Blondin at the Crystal Palace.—Then came the great novelty of the day's performance, which consisted in M. Blondin making his way to the centre of the rope with a whole *batterie de cuisine* on his back. When M. Blondin started from the platform, laden with his ponderous cooking apparatus, he seemed to totter at every step; and he actually met on his journey with one or two slight accidents, which, with any one but a man of extraordinary nerve and self-possession, might have proved fatal. Half way towards the centre his professional white apron, which he had donned for the cooking, slipped down and got entangled in his feet. He stopped in a moment, stooped, picked it up, and coolly tied it on in a more secure manner. When he got to the centre he established himself in business with the greatest deliberation. First he laid down his stove, slipping down gradually in front of it. Putting his hands behind him, he secured it, and then made his great pole fast in front. Having thus made a comparatively secure platform, he turned round, and whilst he leant his breast on the pole, proceeded to cook his omelette *secundem artem.* He broke his eggs with the greatest deliberation, added his flour, pepper, oil, and salt, and blew the fire gently until the dish was cooked. He once or twice burnt his fingers, as could be seen by the energy with which he blew them, but in due time the omelette was dressed, and one was carefully lowered on a tray for inspection. The getting up again was a most trying ordeal for the spectators, although it seemed to have neither danger nor difficulty for the performer. Fastening his stove on his back as before, he rose slowly and steadily to his legs, and with his pole beautifully balanced, marched off steadily to the platform. The cheers were deafening as this crowning act was completed, and M. Blondin, seemingly still quite fresh, bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment.

Business Addresses.

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

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

To be Let.

TO BE LET, a DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Delves-lane. Rent moderate. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Commission Agent.

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

TO LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately, TWO or THREE ROOMS and a KITCHEN, situate in Front Street, Shotley Bridge.—Further particulars may be known on application to H. DUFOUR, *Consett Guardian* Office.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Catch Gate, county of Durham, well adapted for a Tailor and Draper or a Grocer. To be entered on at August. For particulars apply to JOHN ERRINGTON, Ox Hill.

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

TO LET, the ALE and PORTER STORES, situate at Redwell Hills (late in the occupation of Mr WM. TURNER), and may be entered upon on the 1st of July, 1861. The Premises are fit up complete for the above Business, and eligibly situate for a Wholesale Store.—For further particulars apply to Mr MILES OLIVER, Redwell Hills, near Leadgate.

Sales by Private Contract.

SHARES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, TWO PAID-UP SHARES in the DERWENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, Black Hill. Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office for reference.

BUILDING SITES for SALE, on the BUNKER'S HILL ESTATE, near Derwent Cottages. Apply to Mr JOHN SMITH, Architect and Builder, Medomsley.

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
TO BE SOLD, for Twelve Months, from June 30th next, the REFUSE LIME, Manufactured at the Gas Works, Green-street, Shotley Bridge, and well adapted for Agricultural purposes.
Particulars may be known on application to Mr THOMAS ANDERSON, Manager at the Works.
Tenders, stating price per Ton, will be received up to the above date. Address to Mr T. W. THOMAS, Secretary, Office, Green-street, Shotley Bridge.

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

Sales by Auction.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at Fine House, near Greenhead, on SATURDAY, June 15, 1861, late belonging to Elizabeth Lambert, deceased,
MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.
Comprising 1 Clock, 1 Crib for Children, 1 Large Oak Table, 1 Wainscot Table, 1 Oak Chest, 1 Corner Cupboard, 1 Four-pole Bed, 1 Camp ditto, 2 Mattresses, 4 Kitchen Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Book-case, 1 Knife-box, 2 Looking-glasses, Posstub and Staff, 2 Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Mettle Pots and Pans, Candlesticks, Fenders and Fire-irons, Tin Ware, Crockery Ware, &c., &c. Sale to Commence at 3 o'Clock.

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

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

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

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

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CONSETT IRON WORKS.—On Monday morning, a man named William Golightly was found on the railway, on the west side of the Derwent Iron Works, dead, apparently from having been jambed between two trucks, or a truck and a bogie. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, at noon, at the house of Mr. G. Tilley, Front-street, Consett, before Mr. Favell. The usual form of "viewing the body" having been observed, witnesses were called, from whose testimony we gather the following facts. The deceased was 43 years of age, and was employed in the shunting department, and in making up trains of trucks. In doing this, he would yoke his horse to a truck or two, and drive on to within a short distance of some that were standing a-head, when he would turn the horse off the line and himself from the waggon, so allowing the trucks he had been dragging to run, by the force of their own acquired momentum, up against the standing trucks. Charles Hammond informs us that he saw deceased engaged in this work, fetching trucks from the "slitting mill." Witness turned off the road, and in five minutes afterwards saw some men carrying a barrow to convey deceased away. The opinion of this witness was that deceased had allowed the two bodies of trucks to become too close to each other before attempting to jump from between them. Thomas Clarke, stoker, saw deceased shortly after the accident. He was then lying between the rails, and quite dead.—It was shown that the deceased was an experienced hand at the work in which he was engaged, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.
Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.
Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

ADJOURNED NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE MEETING.—This meeting was held on Wednesday last, at the house of Mr. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms, Consett. Present—Mr. Marriage, chairman; and Messrs Calvert, Dickinson, Routledge, Hardy, Almond, and Davidson. —The minutes respecting the adjournment having been read, the business of the meeting proceeded.—A letter was read from Mr. Fletcher, stating that he would abate the nuisance complained of, and that water closets should be erected as soon as the Water Company brought the water into the town. Orders were then given to Mr. Calvert, in the absence of the inspector, to take proceedings forthwith against J. Nicholson, for the non-abatement of nuisance complained of at his premises. Some other business was then gone into, and the meeting adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. FATHER KEARNEY. —The name of Father Mathew will not soon be forgotten, nor will the results of that Apostle's mission in the cause of Temperance soon pass away. All men who have worked in the cause of Temperance have "done the State a service," though the State may not substantially acknowledge their labours; and not least among these successors of Father Mathew, is the Rev. Mr Kearney, who for more than two years past has laboured incessantly among the working classes of this neighbourhood, nor laboured in vain, in the promotion of temperance. It will be seen by our readers from an advertisement in our present impression, that the working classes have mooted the subject of presenting to that rev. gentleman a testimonial of esteem, and that a meeting for taking active measures on the matter is proposed to be held shortly. The exertions of Mr Kearney have resulted in "lessening the sum of human misery," and for some time past at least drunkenness has been the exception where it was the rule. The friends of Mr Kearney will rally on this occasion, and show in a substantial manner, we doubt not, their high appreciation of his valuable services.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS. — Monday, June 10.—Before Mr Annandale and Mr. Kearney.—*Francis Wood*, for drunk and disorderly conduct on the 8th, was fined 8s. 10d. including costs.—*Mr. J. A. Carter*, landlord of the "Golden Lion Inn," Leadgate, was summoned for having, within prohibited hours, on the 26th ult., kept open his house for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The information had been laid by P.C. Park, whose statement of having found a person leaving this house, at half-past one o'clock in the morning of the day above-named, with a bottle of liquor in his possession, was confirmed by P.C. Alderson.—Mr. Compton, who was for the defence, placed before the Bench the respectability of the house, and proceeded to call witnesses, who proved that a woman had left a jug in the early part of the night, and that having called for it, this was what the police were making so much noise about. John Murray, of Leadgate, and he were with the woman when she called for the jug. The police came up and he took out of his pocket a bottle of spirit that he had purchased at the New Inn. The officers "tasted" it twice, and then began to dispute with each other as to whether it was rum or gin. On a second "pull" at the bottle, however, they carried their own resolution, *nem con.*, "that in the opinion of this select circle the friend in the bottle is rum." The case was adjourned for a fortnight.—*Andrew Ford* was charged with having cruelly ill-treated his horse. The information had been laid by P.C. Park, who stated that he saw defendant beat the horse in a most brutal manner, causing marks on various parts of its back and the blood to flow copiously. Several witnesses were called to prove the outrage, and the defendant was fined 5s. and costs, on which he threatened to appeal.—*Wm. Doyle* was charged with having assaulted Rosa Nicholas. The offence had been nothing more than a threat.—*Jane Metcalf* was charged with having assaulted Barbara Hobdy. The parties are neighbours, and had quarrelled about their "bairns." It was made manifest in Court that Barbara was a match for Jane any day with the tongue, and the Bench divided the costs between them. —*R. Christopher*, of Blackhill, was charged with a breach of the excise duty. Mr. Christopher pleaded guilty to the charge, and was strongly recommended to the Board of Inland Revenue for their lenient consideration, as the offence was committed on the occasion of a funeral. The magistrates imposed a mitigated penalty of £7.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday last Mr. Harriman addressed the parents and children of this school at half-past ten in the morning; and in the afternoon the children were publicly examined, when several pieces of poetry and portions of Scripture were repeated by them, and Mr. Harriman addressed the children and teachers. In the evening some disappointment was sustained by the non-appearance of Mr. Wm. Curry, of Weardale. The chapel was crowded to excess. It was particularly noticed that a large pew was kept locked on the occasion and empty, whilst members of the body were obliged to stand during the whole of the service—at such times the whole of the chapel ought to be thrown open to visitors and friends. On Monday a tea meeting was held, when upwards of 200 (exclusive of the children and teachers) sat down to an excellent tea. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held, when Mr. Davison was called upon to preside, in the absence of Mr. Marriage, who was detained from indisposition. The chairman opened the meeting in a brief address, and read the annual report. This document stated that in pursuance of a recommendation made last anniversary, a library had been established, to which members are admitted on payment of 4d., and scholars 2d. per month. The teachers number 27 males and 10 females, with an average attendance of 13—the teachers attending on alternate Sundays. The number of scholars on the books is 220, with an average attendance of 170. There is a deficiency of teachers. The treasurer's account showed an income of £24 2s. 10d.; and an expenditure for the library of £15; for reading books, £6 17s. 8d.; leaving a balance of £2 5s. 2d. in the hands of the treasurer.—Mr. Elliott then addressed the scholars in a pleasing and instructive manner on the fable of the three giants: "Wind, Water, and Steam," and what these had accomplished on behalf of mankind.—The choir then sung a piece of music, accompanied by the children, who kept excellent time, having been, we understand, under the instruction of Mr. R. J. Porteus, on the sol fa principle.—The Rev. Mr. Shaw followed, addressing the meeting at some length on the utility of Sabbath-schools. He stated in the course of his remarks that there are 73,000 Sunday-school teachers in England.—After an able speech from the Rev. — Butcher, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies who had presided at the tea, and a similar compliment was paid to the chairman.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER WORKS.—A meeting of the directors of this company was held on Monday last, at the house of the secretary, Mr. Gledston, Consett. The directors present were the chairman, H. Ritson, Esq.; the vice-chairman, Mr. M. Spencer; the treasurer, Mr. Calvert; Mr. J. Seymour and Mr. Bell. Mr. Lambton attended on behalf of J. F. Tone, Esq., and reported to the meeting that they were carrying out the previous instructions of the directors; that the working plans and specifications were being prepared with as much speed as their multifarious avocations would admit of, and that the tenders for the supply of the various sizes of mains had already been advertised. The directors proceeded to the Consett Works to witness the testing of a new kind of pipe now being used for the distribution of gas and water, but the arrangement for so doing not having been completed by the Consett Company's engineer on account of the demands upon his time and attention, the inspection was deferred. On re-assembling resolutions were adopted and instructions given to the company's solicitor to prepare and serve the necessary notices for taking possession of the land necessary for carrying out the works, and other business of minor interest having received attention, the meeting broke up. Whether the Directors shall hear so much in future from so many croakers in the locality remains to be seen, now that they are attempting to procure a supply of certainly a necessary article of every day life, and which from the great want of it at Consett and neighbourhood, ought to have induced hundreds instead of the units of the locality to support the undertaking with more spirit than has been the case, instead of remarking "supply us with water," and "make a beginning and we will help you." Such answers can only be replied to by observing that they "would bind heavy burdens grievous to be borne, and lay them on other men's shoulders, but they themselves will not touch them with one of their fingers." It is to be hoped that a greater spirit of support will now manifest itself, and that those who really want nature's beverage in all its purity will call into force their financial energy and complete the share list, and thus show that what is a real want shall be obtained.

PRICE OF TOBACCO.—We (*Leeds Mercury*) understand that the manufacturers of tobacco in Leeds have resolved to advance the price 2d per lb. In Liverpool the same advance has already been made. Owing to the American war, we are informed, the principal part of the tobacco in stock, both in London and Liverpool, has been withdrawn.

GREENSIDE.—The children attending St. John's School, Greenside, underwent a searching examination on Monday last, before her Majesty's Inspector, and the knowledge they displayed in answer to the various questions showed they had been well and judiciously taught. Three candidates for Pupil Teacherships were examined at the same time, all of whom were successful.

LEADGATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a fruit banquet was held in connection with the above society, in the Boys' School room, Leadgate. The chair was occupied by Mr Wm. Cheeseman, president, who addressed the meeting for a short time with his accustomed ability. Mr John James and Mr Nicholas Muse, of Leadgate, followed in able speeches, on the temperance question. Fruit was served out at intervals and instrumental music was ably performed, by the Leadgate Drum and Fife Band, under the Leadership of Mr Thomas Sutherland. The congregation was numerous, considering the night.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Sunday last sermons were preached at Lanchester, Satley, Collierley, Holmside, and Leadgate, and collections taken in aid of the above society. On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Lanchester, in the schoolroom. The attendance was not so large as was anticipated, and further disappointment was felt at the non-attendance of two of the deputation, the Rev. G. T. Fox, M.A., and the Rev. Blythe Hurst. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Ovens, one of the deputation, and the Rev. G. T. Fox's curate, who attended on behalf of that gentleman. The subscriptions were upon as liberal a scale as in former years.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLLIERY VILLAGES OF DURHAM.—A letter in the *Lancet* thus refers to the sanitary condition of certain colliery villages in the county of Durham:—"No regard is had to site, drainage, or ventilation. They are built for the most part as near the pits as possible, and generally in rows, consisting of from twenty to thirty or more houses; the back portion of the dwellings abutting upon each other, with only a feet of space between them. This space is used as the receptacle of all manner of filth, ashes, refuse, &c., and the excrementous evacuations of the inhabitants find their homes in these interstices, as there is *no privy or convenience* of any kind provided for the use of the dwellers *in thousands and thousands* of these cottages. I can mention the pit villages of Thornley, Wingate, Haswell, South Hetton, Ludworth, Murton, and Shotton, which I have personally visited, where this abominable and filthy nuisance exists."

THE VOLUNTEER GATHERING TO-DAY. — As already announced, this fete, soiree, and ball will come off to-day (Saturday), and should the weather be propitious (and while we write there is every appearance of it being so), it will, we have no doubt, be a success, and add a considerable sum to the funds of the corps. The invitations which were sent to some of the Volunteer Corps in the neighbourhood have not been complied with, chiefly owing to the want of railway accommodation which is greatly felt in this district; but the Wolsingham Rifles, Capt. Bates, will, it is hoped, muster in considerable strength, now that the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company have arranged to run a cheap train from Towlaw on the occasion. A dinner will, we hear, be prepared at Mr. Anderson's, Commercial Inn, for the Wolsingham Rifles and the Lanchester Band, after partaking of which the corps will assemble and march off to the Park. The tickets for tea have, we understand, been well taken up, and we should recommend all those who wish to secure a cup of tea to procure their tickets at once, as there will very likely be a great demand on the day. In our next we shall give a lengthened account of the proceedings, by one of our own staff.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.—These sessions were held on Thursday, before Mr. Kearney, Mr. Talmadge, and Mr. Greenwell. In the assault case of Robt. Elliott against *James* and *Patrick Hammel*, a compromise had been effected since last sessions.—*Richard Lumley* was charged with having assaulted Henry O'Neil. The parties worked in a coal-pit. Defendant laid something in the way of O'Neil's tub, and in retaliation O'Neil applied a "low" to some powder that was lying near Lumley, and which in the explosion burnt the latter's arms. Lumley then committed the assault complained of. Defendant to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.—*Wm. Haverow* was charged with having assaulted William Dickinson on the 10th inst. Mr. Dickinson is manager at the Tin Mills, and on Monday last had occasion to remonstrate with Haverow for coming to work drunk. For this Haverow assaulted him and nearly drove him into the machinery, which was then in working operation. Had he succeeded the consequences are apparent. Fined 10s. and 7s. 6d. costs; in default, one month's imprisonment.—*Benj. James* was charged with having, on Saturday last, about midnight, broken into the house of Mr. Surtees, farmer, Castleside, and stolen five hens. An engine fitter, named Sim, was passing the roost on his way home, but hearing an uncommon noise among the poultry he walked in to see the cause of alarm, and found the prisoner lying among the straw, pretending to be asleep. Four hens were found in a bundle and another in one of the prisoner's pockets. Sim obtained the assistance of the prosecutor and apprehended the prisoner, who very innocently asked "where he was?" He now pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for three months.

CROOK CATHOLIC CONCERT.—A grand concert was held at Crook Catholic School, for the purpose of rebuilding one of the schools which was blown down, some time ago, by a heavy gale. Mr. and Miss Hemy and Mr. Jonston, of Newcastle, performed in the first part of the programme, and were vociferously applauded. The Rev. Mons. Cornthwaite, D.D., then gave an interesting lecture on "Rome, and our Holy Father, the Pope," illustrating, in the most impressive language, the various churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions of the city of the Popes, and finishing with a short description of our Holy Father and his habits. During the second part, Mr. Hemy and party drew from the people several bursts of applause — the "A, B, C, lesson," "The Lost Child," and the "Good Old Times," seemed to attract the attention of all present. After this one, the children belonging to the Crook school sung the "Honour of the Pope." Mr. Kelly, M.D., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mons. Cornthwaite, D.D., for his attendance and instructive lecture.—The Rev. Mons. Cornthwaite, in his reply, showed what the revolutionists wanted to do now in Italy with the patrimony of Peter; but denied what was stated in England as regarded the subjects of the Holy Father being in rebellion; and was happy to inform them that the rebels were in the minority. Three cheers were given for the Pope; three for Father Williamson, their pastor; three for Father Rooke, their late pastor; and the assembly separated highly pleased with the night's amusement.

NEWCASTLE, DERWENT & WEARDALE, AND THE BLAYDON & CONSIDE RAILWAYS.

(Continued from our 2nd page.)

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MacNay, Secretary to the Stockton and Darlington, was re-examined by MR. JOHNSTON: When the Stockton and Darlington was made, the district was all wild moorland. The iron works and pits had come in consequence of the railway, not the railway in consequence of them.—By the CHAIRMAN: What was the reason you did not make the short junction near Stockton? Did you not say it was the exorbitant price asked for the line? Yes.—But had you not Parliamentary powers to take the land? Yes. They wanted to negotiate amicably. The committee of 1858, before which many charges were made against his company, stated distinctly that there was no ground for imputations on their conduct.—By MR. BELLEW: The dividends of his company were 9 and 9½ per cent.

Mr. John Dickson, engineer-in-chief of the Stockton and Darlington, spoke to the improvements which that company had made in their line. A locomotive line was, generally speaking, superior to an incline; but where there were very steep gradients, an incline could sometimes be worked better and more cheaply.—By Mr CRIPPS: The Crook line had a gradient of 1 in 42, but it was worked by locomotive power. At another point there was a gradient of 1 in 35.—By the CHAIRMAN: A gradient of 1 in 40 was about the limit of what a locomotive could do. Of course, a locomotive could not take such a load up a gradient of that sort as on a more level line. An engine could take about 50 per cent. more load on a gradient of 1 in 60 than a gradient of 1 in 40.

This closed the case for the Stockton and Darlington.

MR DAVISON addressed the committee on behalf of the South Durham and Eden Valley Railway. He held that the main question at issue was the introduction of the North-Western into Newcastle, and maintained that in supporting the application in the present bill for facilities over the South Durham, they committed a breach of the agreement of 1860. He denied that his company had broken the agreement in entering into alliance with the Stockton and Darlington, for it was expressly specified that they should have the power of assigning their interests in the joint station to that company. He rested entirely on the agreement, and would not trouble the committee with evidence.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you allege substantial injury to your company by facility powers?

MR. DAVISON: No: I do not think that necessary. I rest on the agreement.

The CHAIRMAN: The facility clauses asked for seem certainly by no means stringent.

MR. MEREWETHER next spoke on behalf of the West Durham. He maintained that the West Durham line had been made to accommodate the mineral traffic passing to the Clarence, or as it was now called the West Hartlepool Railway, and that his clients would be ruined by the introduction of a new line to abstract the very traffic which their line was created to accommodate.

Mr. G. Allison, examined by MR. HARCOURT: Said he was one of the directors of the West Durham, and colliery lessee. His company had done all they could to accommodate Mr. Attwood and their customers. There was no difficulty in working their present traffic. The West Durham were prepared to carry out the scheme of 1858, and improve the line. The passing of the proposed line would be the destruction of the West Durham. It would abstract all the traffic from the pits under Mr Jackson's control, and all the Tow Law traffic, making a certain loss of £3,117, or more than half of their gross earnings, which were last year only £5,692, and leaving them not enough to pay working expenses. Besides that certain loss, he apprehended the possible loss of the whole of their traffic.—Cross-examined by Sir W. ALEXANDER: Of the 5¼ miles of the West Durham, only 2¼ was a locomotive line—the other three miles consisted of rope inclines. Had no doubt it would be an advantage to the coke manufacturers of the district to have access to the west as well as the east. Could not say whether the Messrs. Pease would be likely to withdraw traffic to the West Durham and give it to the Derwent line, which they opposed. The North Eastern held more than half the capital of this line—they had upwards of £25,000 out of £47,000. The North Eastern had said they were willing to have the line improved. It had been often talked of, but more particularly since he came to London to attend the committee (laughter). Had not received the assent of the North Eastern board, but only of one or two individual directors. Out of five directors at the West Durham board three were North-Eastern. Their chairman was deputy chairman of the North-Eastern. For the last eleven years they had been receiving dividends varying from 7 to 10 per cent. The shares were now at par.—Re-examined: Hitherto as yet part of the coal traffic of Durham had been worked over inclines.

Mr. Willis, engineer and manager of the West Durham, gave corroborative evidence. He said they had gone to considerable expense in new works to accommodate Mr. Attwood, and he thought it very hard he should now support a rival line. They could not run the inclines with less than four trucks; and had to wait till they had that number to despatch.

The committee then adjourned till next day. The proceedings during to-day had reference chiefly to small details, and were devoid of general interest.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Willis, engineer and traffic manager of the West Durham, cross-examined by Sir W. ALEXANDER, said—The length of the journey from Towlaw to Tudhoe was five miles, and the average time occupied was three hours. The gradients of the inclines varied from 1 in 18 to 1 in 25. After the Bishop Auckland branch on the North-Eastern was made, a great deal of the Brancepeth coal going to West Hartlepool was sent by it to Leamside, and then down to Ferryhill, instead of by the West Durham, the distance in the former case being 22 miles, against 12 in the latter. Two months ago the owner of some of their wayleaves gave the Company notice that he wished to resume the land. The maximum charge for going over the inclines was 4d. per ton for coal, but the actual charge was only three-farthings a ton.

Re-examined—There were 17 way-leave proprietors who were all satisfied with the Company except one—Mr. Shafto, M.P.

This closed the case for the West Durham opposition.

BLAYDON AND CONSIDE LINE.

MR. H. SCOTT, Q.C., opened the case for the North-Eastern branch between Blaydon and Conside, by calling evidence.

Mr. Harrison, engineer-in-chief of the North-Eastern railway, examined by MR. H. SCOTT, said—He was well acquainted with the district in question. The Blaydon and Conside branch commenced by forming junctions with the Newcastle and Carlisle, at the south end of their bridge over the Tyne, and then passing across to Swalwell, proceeded thence up the valley, keeping very nearly the same course as the Derwent line. Indeed the two lines in the valley were never more than 200 or 300 yards apart, the main difference being that his line gradually ascended from the lower part of the valley in order to join the Lanchester Valley branch of the North Eastern. There was a second junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle a little further west than the one he had mentioned, which was to accommodate traffic for that railway; and there was also a junction with the Stockton and Darlington at Hounsgill. The total length of the line and branches was 13 miles, 1 furlong, and 34 yards. It was a single line, with double land and double overworks. The sharpest curve was one of 10 chains, at the chief junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle. The railway gradient was 1 in 66. The total cost of the line, including land, was estimated at £165,000. In respect of gradients and some other points, the present line was superior to that proposed last year, and had involved an increase in the estimates of £15,000. Although the names might be a little different, the stations on his line were practically the same as on the Derwent line, with the exception of the one at Dunstan, which he would not propose to make. The gradient of 1 in 66 was a perfectly workable gradient. Did not question the practicability of Mr Bouch's curves, but believed his own were superior. The line was laid out to supply local traffic. There was a very small population in the Derwent Valley. Any line laid out in that quarter ought to accommodate the Conside Iron Works. There were also some paper and tin works. He had looked upon the Conside works as the chief source of traffic in the district, and had endeavoured to give them the best accommodation, and next to provide for the other works. There was, in his opinion, no need to make a branch incline to the Shotley Bridge works, for Mr Annandale's traffic would be carted to the main line, just as easily and cheaply. The shortest route from Shotley Bridge to London, would be by the Lanchester Valley branch. The Blaydon line would run over the Newcastle and Carlisle into the North Eastern station at Newcastle. After a detailed description of the various stations in Newcastle and Gateshead witness claimed superiority in accommodation for the stations of his company on both sides of the water. His company had 300 feet of quay, 35 feet above the level of the water, where they loaded and unloaded machinery; by agreement with the Corporation of Gateshead, they had other 390 feet of quay, where by means of an incline the waggons would be on a level with the water. The Derwent Railway had much smaller quay accommodation at Gateshead, and were 45 feet above the water level, so that the use of machinery would be inevitable. The proposed junction of the Derwent railway with the North-Eastern on the south side of the Tyne, was impossible on account of the different levels. They did not show on their plans any direct junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle goods station. There were trains to all parts from the Central Station at Newcastle; and it was therefore of great importance to have direct access to it. That was secured to the Blaydon and Conside branch by agreement with the Newcastle and Carlisle to run over their line. The North-Eastern had spent upwards of £900,000 on their works and stations in Newcastle and Gateshead, including the High Level Bridge, which itself cost £212,000. At Conside his line afforded more direct accommodation to the iron works, as it passed close to them, while the Derwent line had, on account of the difference of level, to put forth a branch at some distance beyond the works to run back into them. The Lanchester Valley line would not be completed till next May, as there were some heavy works yet to be executed. The junction of his line with the Conside works, the Lanchester Valley, and the Stockton and Darlington, was all concentrated in one station. His line approached the tin-works more closely and more on a level than the other line. Between Hounsgill and Towlaw the district is very bare of population and houses. The main line of the North-Eastern was 252¾ miles in length, which with 40 branches of 536 miles in all, gave 789 miles as the total length of the North-Eastern system. They had 34 miles of new branches now under construction. A branch to Rosedale, in the Cleveland district, was opened recently, and gave access to a new bed of ironstone which was deemed one of the richest in the country. Within a radius of 14 miles from the centre of the Durham coal field they had 170 miles of railway. The fact was that the charge of monopoly made against the North-Eastern arose from their efforts to give ample accommodation to the district, which ought to be made matter of praise, not blame. From the Central Station at Newcastle to West Auckland, the distance by the Leamside and Durham was 34 miles 1¼ chain; and by the Derwent Railway, 37 miles 7 furlongs odd—the former being nearly 4 miles shorter, and being, further, a double line, while the latter was a single one. The existing line also traversed a district with a considerably greater population than the proposed through route. There was no truth in the allegation that the North-Eastern sent traffic round by the longest mileage, in order to get a higher charge—it was a popular delusion. On traffic from Newcastle to Liverpool, by Leeds, the mileage was 168 miles 9 chains; by Bishop Auckland and the South Durham line the distance would be 171 miles 27 chains; by the proposed Derwent line the distance would be 175 miles 18 chains; by the North-Eastern, via Normanton, the distance was 187 miles and 40 chains. Of the first route, the North-Western received 73 miles 20 chains, and the North-Eastern 94 miles 65 chains. Of the fourth route, the Lancashire and Yorkshire received 82 miles, and the North-Eastern 105 miles 40 chains. The total amount paid for the traffic was the same whichever way it went, and was divided between the companies in proportion to their share of the mileage, so that the North-Eastern got less for the longer mileage than for the shorter one.

The Committee then adjourned till next day.

To-day (Saturday) the London Rifle Brigade, 1,500 strong, is to be brigaded at Chatham with the troops of the line. This is a step in the right direction for ensuring the efficiency of the volunteers. Major-General Eyre will command.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

In reply to some observations from Earl Hardwicke, the Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed his regret at the course which had been pursued by Admiral Elliott in making public the result of his recent inspection of the French dockyard. In France it was felt that the proceeding of the gallant admiral was a most unfriendly one.—The Railway Companies' Mortgage Transfer Bill passed through committee.—Reports of amendments on the Bankruptcy Bill and on the Borough of Dublin Bill was brought up and agreed to.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a return of each of the different breaches of contract committed by the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, and West India Companies during the first two years of their contract; the amount of the penalty to which they were liable in each of those cases; and a statement as to whether any, and, if so, which of the penalties were enforced.—Agreed to. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gregory, Mr. F. PEEL said that since the Cunard Company was established, in 1840, they had not incurred any penalty or asked for any indulgence. With respect to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, he found only one instance of a penalty being inflicted; and that was with respect to the branch contract between Malta and the Ionian Islands. The Royal Mail Company had been allowed a month before commencing their contract, but had, since 1842, committed only one breach of, punishable by a penalty. In both these cases the penalties were insisted upon. The Inter-Colonial Branch of the Royal Mail Company had at first been conducted with great irregularity, and they were fined £8,500; but on remonstrating that the route was unfavourable, it was changed, and since then there has been no complaint.

SYRIA.

In reply to Sir J. Ferguson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Syrian Conference sitting at Constantinople had decided that there should be a Christian Governor of the Lebanon; but whether a native or not, was left to the discretion of the Sublime Porte. The Governor would be under the authority of the Pasha of Sidon; and the arrangements had met with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government.—The Indian Loan Bill passed through committee.—The Supreme Council of India Bill, the East India (High Courts of Judicature) Bill, and the India Civil Service Bill, were each read a second time, after discussion.—The Courts of Justice Building Bill, and the Transfer of Stocks Annuities Bill, passed through committee.

Other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

DREADFUL COLLIERY CATASTROPHE. SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at a colliery at Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, on Tuesday evening. The accounts of the disaster are very conflicting. The pit alluded to is known as the Black Shale pit, is about 150 yards deep, and adjoins an old shaft which has for some years been filled with water. The workings are very extensive, and some of the stalls have been extended, it is said, too near the old working of the water-pit. Be that as it may, a collier named Natty Dawes is reported to have suspected that his stall was too near the old hollows, and on Tuesday afternoon he picked a portion of his stall with the intention of trying whether the water was getting through, and immediately a rush of water which has been described to be "about the thickness of his pick handle," came through and poured continuously. At this time, about 300 men and boys were in the workings, and Dawes at once gave an alarm. The men knew that there was no hope of escape from the pursuing and rapidly-rising water except through the pit shaft, and as this is the lowest part of the working, their fears were doubled by the knowledge of the fact that the water rising would soonest block up the exit, and leave them in the high workings, if not to be slowly drowned, at least with the alternative quite as terrible, of death by suffocation. Great efforts were made, and the men on to the bank were excited to redoubled exertions by the plaintive appeals and distressing ejaculations of the crowding wives and children of the unfortunate men. By-and-bye the bank was kept clear, and with quiet perseverance the chairs were sent down and up, and every time brought an anxious and thankful living freight to the top. By six o'clock, the water had risen so fast as to shut out all hope of rescuing any more lives. The rush of water was continuing towards the bottom of the shaft, and as the last man swam or floated to the chair, which was waiting to draw up the last load, he perceived that the stoppage of air was already telling, and that a fearful accumulation of sulphur had already commenced. When it was discovered that it was useless to send down the chair, as the water had reached the roofings, steps were immediately taken to get out the water which had run into the Black Shale Pit in such enormous quantities as to run the old pit dry. These exertions were continued all night and Wednesday morning, but our informant adds that the water still kept rising, and that unfortunately there was little hope of getting out alive the men who were left in the pit.

The exact number of persons missing is not known. According to one account, the names of 25 persons had been ascertained, and it was feared that double that number of lives had been sacrificed. The report of Superintendent Ronayne gives a less terrible, but still appalling estimate. Mr. Ronayne, whose report is dated "Clay Cross, midnight, Tuesday," says:—"In the pit were employed about 300 men and boys, and 65 horses. A great number of the workmen made their escape, but I am sorry to say that there are 19 men up to this hour unaccounted for. The water has completely filled the pit, so that there is no doubt this number, with the 25 horses, are either drowned or suffocated. I have been informed that there are more than the nineteen lost, as those nineteen already mentioned reside in the Clay Cross, and there are persons working in this pit who reside in the neighbouring villages. The following is a list of those at present missing:—Thomas Street, Joseph Cooke, Joseph Hawley, Eli Forrest, Richard Siddons, Thomas Wood, Joseph Wood, William Wood, father and sons; John Butterfield, Reuben Jones, Francis Bradley, John Carr, Thomas Brunt, John Buxton, John Parker, Samuel Ashmore, George Ashmore, John Mills, Samuel Coates."

Another account says:—"Last night, the water stood at seven yards above the bottom of the pit, the pumps, &c., of which are at the lowest part of the workings, and a faint hope is still expressed that if the men in the pit have been enabled to obtain sufficient air that some of them may be found alive."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, at Puddlers' Row, on the 12th inst., Mrs Thomas Jones, of a son.

At Headlam Hall, county of Durham, on the 10th inst., the wife of John Hett, Esq., prematurely of a daughter.

At Newcastle, at the Crown and Thistle Hotel, on the 10th inst., Mrs Charles Brinton, of a son.

At Gateshead, at 21, West Street, on the 10th inst., the wife of Wm. Robinson, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At Gateshead Fell, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr Louis Jullion, P.H.D., of a daughter.

At Walker, on the 8th inst., Mrs William Swan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Shotley Bridge, at the Baptist Chapel, Highgate, on the 9th inst., Mr John Hopper, coal miner, to Mrs Margaret Muncaster, of Castleside.

At Brooms, at St. Cuthbert's, on the 1st inst., Mr Thos. Miller Easton to Mary Hayes, both of Leadgate.—Same place, on the 10th inst., Mr Francis M'Cranor to Mary M'Kann, both of Leadgate.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas' Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. Brutton, M.A., Mr John Nicholson, joiner, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Montgomery, mason.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. the Vicar, Mr Joseph Wren to Martha, daughter of the late Mr James Wilson, mason.

At Salem Chapel, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Keene, Mr William Yeats, colliery agent, Wylam, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr Edward Wilkinson, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Blackhill, on the 9th inst., aged 1, John Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Forster, iron-roller.

At Edmondbyers, on the 5th inst., aged 19, Wilkinson, eldest son of Mr Wilkinson Clark.—Same place, on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, aged 56, Mr Christopher Pears, much respected.

At Sedgefield, at the Durham County Asylum, on the 11th inst., aged 41, Henry, son of Mr John Mainwaring, iron founder, of Stockton-on-Tees.

At Annfield Plain, on the 29th ult., aged 83, Mr Robert Coulson, smith, formerly of Birtley.

At Finchley, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Collinson, of Long Benton, Northumberland.

At Newcastle, at Copland Terrace, on the 8th inst., aged 81, Ann, widow of Mr Robert Rippon, goldsmith, Newcastle.

At Prospect Place, Arthur's Hill, on the 9th inst., aged 20, John, second son of the late Mr John Stoker.

At 36, Hindhaugh Street, on the 9th inst., aged 5, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Charles Hopkirk.

At 18, Ridley Villas, on the 12th inst., aged 58, Mr Wm. Cunningham.

At Shieldfield, on the 8th inst., aged 16, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Mr Richard Cook.

At Richmond Street, on the 8th inst., aged 31, Elizabeth Priscilla, wife of Mr Joseph Scorfield.

At Anchor Bank, on the 8th inst., aged 5, Catherine, daughter of Mr Patrick Gibbin.

At Sandgate, on the 9th inst., aged 29, Mary M'Duff.

At Sheriff Hill, on the 10th inst., aged 10, Joseph Edward, son of Mr Edward Hann.

At Long Benton, on the 6th inst., aged 63, Mrs Elizabeth Barron.

At Jarrow, at Long Row, on the 9th inst., Sarah, infant daughter of Mr Henry Johnson, boilermaker.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ASCOT RACES.

TUESDAY, June 11.—The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. New mile.
Lord Portsmouth's Buccaneer, 4 yrs 1
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Satellite, 4 yrs 2
Baron Niviere's Wedding 3 yrs 3

A HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs, for three year olds and upwards. Straight half mile.
Southport 1
Lisbon 2
Gaberdine 3

The GOLD VASE, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. Two miles.
Mr Savile's Parmesan, 4 yrs .... (Aldcroft) 1
Mr Valentine's Silverhair, 3 yrs .... (Challoner) 2
Count de Lagrange's Royallieu, 3yrs .... (Grimshaw) 3
Eight ran. 5 to 1 agst Parmesan. Won by two lengths.

The NINTH ASCOT TRIENNIAL STAKES of 13 sovs each, for four year olds. Two miles 7½ yards.
Lord Ailesbury's St Albans 1
Baron Rothschild's King of Diamonds 2

A MAIDEN PLATE of 100 sovs, for two year olds. Half a mile.
The Knave 1
Hippodamia 2
Absenthe 3

The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 200 added. Two miles and a half.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb .... (Fordham) 1
Lord Ailesbury's Intimidation colt, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb .... (Midgley) 2
Mr Brayley's Weatherproof 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... (Whiteley) 3
The following also ran:—Bandsman, Moorcock, Horror, Frederick, Paul Clifford, Conscript, Rapture, Knightsbridge, Juno, Jackal, and Prince Imperial. 5 to 1 each agst Prince Imperial and Weatherproof, 6 to 1 agst Optimist, 7 to 1 each agst Horror and Jackal, 10 to 1 agst Conscript, 100 to 8 each agst Moorcock and Knightsbridge, and 14 to 1 agst Juno. Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The QUEEN'S STAND PLATE of 300 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C. Five furlongs, 136 yards.
Mr Merry's Buckstone, 2 yrs 1
Count de Lagrange's Marignan, 2 yrs 2
Count de Lagrange's Gabrielle d'Estrees, 3 yrs 3

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, for three year old colts 8st 7lb. One mile and a half.
Baron Rothschild's Janus 1
Lord Exeter's Knight of St Patrick 2
Lord Strathmore's Struggler 3

The FOURTH ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two year olds. Five furlongs 136 yards.
Baron Niviere's Alerte 1
Mr Fisher's Lord Burleigh 2
Mr Valentine's Carisbrook 3

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

A PLATE of 100 sovs; two year olds 7st, three 9st 2lb; T.Y.C.
Mr Merry's The Knave, 2 yrs .... (Covey) 1
Baron de Niviere's Alerte, 3 yrs .... (Grimshaw) 2
Lord Portsmouth's Guerilla, 2 yrs .... (Chapman) 3
5 to 4 agst the Knave, 7 to 4 agst Alerte. Won by two lengths.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr E. Brayley's Ladylike .... (Lambourne) w.o.

The ROYAL HUNT CUP, a piece of plate value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for all ages (two year olds excepted). New mile. (91 subs).
Lord Portsmouth's Buccaneer, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .... (Goater) 1
Baron Niviere's Pretendant, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .... (Fordham) 2
Lord Chesterfield's Baron Munchausen, 4yrs, 6st 13lb (Bottom) 3
The following also ran:—Cosmopolite, Chere Amie, Man at Arms, Fravola, Gibraltar, Lustre, Horace, Sir Hugh, Wing, Touch-me-not, Scrubbing Brush, Nutbush, Voltella, Moorhen, Suburban, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Bumble Bee, Cheesecake, Conqueror, The Struggler, Lava, Elcho, Snapshot, Orion, East Sheen, Chriemhilde, Sister to St. Alban's, and Little Drummer. 6 to 1 agst Buccaneer, 8 to 1 agst Pretendant, 9 to 1 each agst Horace, Voltella, and Suburban, 16 to 1 agst Sir Hugh, 20 to 1 each agst Touch me Not, Moorhen, Lava, and Gabrielle d'Estrees, 25 to 1 each agst East Sheen and Baron Munchausen, and 33 to 1 each agst Fravola and Cheesecake. Won by a length; half a length separating the second and third.

A PLATE of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Dux .... (Goater) 1
Jucinnatus .... (Hughes) 2
Rapparee .... (Fordham) 3

The VISITORS' PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs, and 25 for the second. Once round and a distance, over two miles.
Mr Payne's Royal Sovereign, 6 yrs 1
Mr T. Parr's Nigger, 4 yrs .... (Clements) 2
Mr E. Brayley's Sycophant .... (Parsons) 3
7 to 4 agst Royal Sovereign. Won by three lengths.

The FERN HILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. About half a mile.
Count de Lagrange's Marignan, 2 yrs .... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr Saxon's Brown Duchess, 3 yrs .... (L. Snowden) 2
Baron de Niviere's Baliverne, 3 yrs .... (Adams) 3
2 to 1 agst Marignan, 6 to 1 agst Brown Duchess. Won by a head.

The CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft. One mile.
Baron Rothschild's Queen of the Vale, by King Tom .... Wells 1
Lord Strathmore's Juno, by Teddington .... L. Snowden 2
Lord Stamford's Pardalote, by Stockwell .... French 3

ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. One mile.
Mr T. Parr's Lupus, by Loup Garou .... Fordham 1
Baron Rothschild's Janus, by King Tom .... Wells 2
Lord Stamford's Diophantus, by Orlando .... French 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. T.Y.C.
Redpole .... Bottom 1
The Pope .... L. Snowden 2
Handsome Jack .... Fordham 3

THURSDAY, June 13.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft. Swinley Course.
Mr Saxon's Big Ben, by Ethelbert—Phœbe .... L. Snowden 1
Mr Snewing's Cashio, by West Australian .... Goater 2

A PLATE of 100 sovs, for maiden horses. Swinley course.
Sir H. Des Vœux's Snapshot, 5 yrs .... Bottom 1
Mr Parr's Nuthatch, 3 yrs .... Clement 2
Mr E. Brayley's Sycophant .... Lambourne 3
2 to 1 agst Nuthatch, 3 to 1 agst Sycophant. Won by a head.

The ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKE of 100 sovs each, h ft. One mile.
Lord Stamford's Walloon, by Flying Dutchman .... Edwards 1
Lord Exeter's Knight of St. Patrick .... Aldcroft 2

The GOLD CUP, value 300 sovs, by subscription of 20 sovs each, with 200 added; three year olds 7st 7lb, four 8st 7lb, five 9st, six and aged 9st 2lb; m and g allowed 3lb. About two miles and a half.
Mr Merry's Thormanby 4 yrs .... Custance 1
Mr Cartwright's Fairwater, 3 yrs .... Grimshaw 2
Mr H. Savile's Parmesan, 4 yrs .... Aldcroft 3
St. Albans, Royallieu, Dulcibella, and Plumper also ran. Even on Thormanby, 3 to 1 agst St. Alban's, 5 to 1 agst Parmesan, 8 to 1 agst Dulcibella. Won by two lengths.

A PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. One mile.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Satellite, 5 yrs .... Fordham 1
Mr Payne's Rattlebone, 4 yrs .... L. Snowdon 2

The NEW STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. T.Y.C.
Mr W. Day's Alvediston .... Day 1
Mr Merry's Buckstone .... Custance 2
Mr Valentine's Hippodamia .... Boyce 3
Won by a head.

The ROYAL STAND PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Over two miles.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, 4 yrs .... Fordham 1
Mr Harrison's Lady Ripon, 3 yrs .... Challoner 2
Baron Niviere's Surprise, 4 yrs .... Watkins 3
Even on Optimist, 5 to 2 agst Lady Ripon, 10 to 1 agst Surprise. Won by a length.

A PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Half a mile.
Captain Coates's Libellous, 4 yrs .... Aldcroft 1
Mr French's Leontus, 3 yrs .... French 2
Mr William's Acco, 3 yrs .... Adams 3

MANCHESTER BETTING.—THURSDAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
7 to 1 agst Underhand, taken freely.
10 to 1 agst Yorkminster, taken freely.
12 to 1 agst Syringe, taken.
14 to 1 agst Makeless filly, taken.

CRICKET.—NORTHUMBERLAND V. CHESTER-LE-STREET.—This match was played on the Northumberland Ground, last Tuesday, and after a good contest won by the Chester-le-Street Eleven by 10 runs on the first innings. The Northumberland Club were on this occasion rather weak in the bowling, and their fielding was very loose, presenting a marked contrast to that of their opponents, which was almost first-rate. For Chester-le-Street R. Proctor played a splendid innings of 46 (not out), the only double in 85, the total score. For Northumberland, W. Atkinson scored 10, W. E. Barnett 17, and W. Beldon (not out), 17. The total score was as follows:—Chester-le-Street, 1st innings, 85; 2nd do. (with two wickets down), 21. Northumberland, 1st innings, 75. On Monday and Tuesday next the Northumberland Eleven proceed to Stockton to play that redoubtable club.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, but a good arrival from abroad. The trade ruled very dull, and only a limited business was done, at prices in favour of the buyer. Rye, beans, and barley unchanged, but each a very slow sale. Peas had some inquiry, but at low prices. Malt as before. Oats dull, at 6d decline. Flour of good descriptions supported last week's rates, but secondary sorts were quite neglected.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north east coast of Scotland consist of 315 head of cattle, viz.:—285 by rail and 30 by sea—against 95 head in the corresponding week of last year. Also 295 sheep, and 150 foreign sheep—Merinoes—were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibited a decline of 122 beasts, and 790 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, although there was a great falling off in cattle from last week, yet it was fully a seasonable average; while sheep and lambs are coming to hand in good condition. The supply of beef comprised 1,052 head. The beef trade was in an exceedingly active state, at a rise on the rates of last week of fully 6d per stone, with a brisk demand for the south, there being buyers both from London and Birmingham, and the principal part of business was soon brought to a close. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,640. The mutton trade ruled active, at an advance of ½d per lb on the rates of last Tuesday, and all sold. Lambs were in active request, and in some instances made a shade more money than the quotations. Pigs: 304 were shown. The pork trade experienced an improved demand. Prices went up 3d per stone, and all were disposed of.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; first-class oxen, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 9d to 8s 3d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 7½d to 7¾d; large fat, 6¾d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 6½d to 6¾d; lambs, 8½d to 9d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 58; calves, 32.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	656	5s 6d to 8s 0d	6730	5½d to 6½d	0d to 0d
1859	820	6s 0d to 8s 0d	5760	6d to 6¾d	0d to 0d
1860	574	7s 9d to 10s 9d	5360	8d to 9d	0d to 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £5 5s 0d to £7 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £6 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 2d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 2d to £0 2s 2d; barley £0 0s 0d to £0 1s 3d per thrave. Hay at market, 103 carts; straw, 43.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Scald head, sore breasts, inflamed nipples.—There is no medical preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly depended on in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's invaluable Ointment, and scarcely a day passes in which authentic testimonials to its extraordinary efficacy are not received from all parts of the globe. Nothing can be simpler or more safe than the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed in the part affected enters the pores just as salt enters meat, and not only gets rid of the local evil, but penetrates to the source of it, and drives it from the system.

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