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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 89. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian* IS NOW BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND COPIES WEEKLY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

NOW READY, AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DEVOUR, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

Reward

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, some evil-disposed person or persons did, on or about the 21st ult., maliciously destroy the Large METER connected with the Shotley Tin Works, by defacing the Dial, and thereby preventing Registration. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders, will receive the above reward, on application to Mr THOS. ANDERSON, Manager, Gas Works, Shotley Bridge. Gas Office, Green Street, May 7, 1862.

Lost

LOST, a SMALL BLACK BITCH, with one white leg, answering to the name of "Beauty." Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Office of this paper, will be rewarded for their trouble, and any one detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST OR STOLEN, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst, between Leadgate and Iveston, a BLUE LINT HAIRED TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "Rodney." Whoever will give such information as shall lead to his recovery to T. CHEESMAN, Leadgate, will be rewarded.

Education

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, April 28, 1862. Intended Pupils can be admitted, at any intermediate week of the Quarter.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and Terms known, on application.

April 23, 1862.

BELVEDERE ACADEMY, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

CONDUCTED BY MR. T. THOMPSON, ASSISTED BY EFFICIENT MASTERS.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION comprises the usual branches of a Sound English Education, with Classics, Mathematics, the Modern Languages, Drawing and Music, so as to fit Young Men for Commercial or Professional Pursuits. Prospectuses of Terms, &c., for Boarders, may be had on application to the Principal, or at the Office of this Paper.

Public Notices

WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BANDS OF HOPE will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, the 9th of June, 1862, in the Stonks Field, where Tea will be provided.

An excellent Band of Music will be in attendance.

After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Addresses will be delivered by some of the leading Orators of the day.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MARY HUNTER, Blackhill, having administered to the Estate and Effects of Margaret Surtees, deceased, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that all Debts or Monies due to the Estate must be paid to her, and that any person having any demand on the Estate of the late Margaret Surtees, on proof thereof, will be immediately liquidated by the said Mary Hunter.

May 8th, 1862.

PARISH OF EBCHESTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the RATED INHABITANTS of the Parish of Ebchester will be held in the VESTRY ROOM, Ebchester, on FRIDAY, the 23rd of May, 1862, at the hour of Seven o'clock in the Evening; for the purpose of Ordering and Granting a Church Rate to be made and levied upon the several Ratepayers in the said Parish, for and towards the repairs of the Church, and for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses connected with the celebration of Divine Service (for the ensuing year), and for other purposes connected therewith. MARTIN BELL,

Dated this 15th day of May, 1862. Churchwarden.

DERWENT VALLEY LINE OF OMNIBUSES.

AN OMNIBUS will Start from Mr RALMBRA'S, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, to SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, and BERRY EDGE, by way of Scotswood Road. Will leave Mr. Ralmbra's on SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, and Mr JOBLING'S, Berry Edge, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY NIGHTS at 5 o'clock.

FARES, MODERATE.

To COMMENCE on SATURDAY, MAY 10.

PROPRIETOR, WILLIAM BROWN.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR.

THE TRUSTEES of WESLEYAN CHAPEL have resolved upon holding a BAZAAR (to take place about the end of June, of which due notice will be given), for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles. The proceeds to be appropriated towards the liquidation of the Debt on the Chapel.

Contributions in Money or Goods will be thankfully received by parties named below.

Parties wishing to purchase ready made, plain, useful goods at moderate prices, are invited to visit the General Repository, conducted by Mrs Smith, Misses Gray, Mrs Brown, and Misses Cheesman.

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

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS of the above place of Worship, will be held in the NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, In the following order:—

On SATURDAY, May 24th, 1862, a PUBLIC TEA PARTY Will be held.

☞ TEA ON THE TABLES AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

After which, A PUBLIC MEETING

When ADDRESSES will be delivered by the Revs. Samuel Antliff, of Derby: G. Whitehead, Baptist Minister; J. Bell, Wesleyan Minister; R. Shields, W. Nation, and R. Wearmouth, Circuit Ministers. The Rev. W. SATCHELL, Wesleyan Minister, in the Chair.

On SABBATH, May 25th, SERMONS Will be preached; In the Morning at Half-past Ten, by the REV. W. NATION, In the Afternoon at Two, and in the Evening at Six o'clock, By the Rev. S. ANTLIFF, A Collection will be taken after each Service in aid of the Chapel Funds.

On MONDAY, May 26th, A POPULAR LECTURE Will be delivered by Rev. S. ANTLIFF. Subject:— "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE."

Doors open at Seven; Lecture to commence at Half-past 7.

Tickets for the Tea and Public Meeting, 1s. each. Tickets for the Public Meeting, after Tea, Reserved Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Tickets for the Lecture, Reserved Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 3d; may be had of Messrs. E. Wardhaugh, J. Brodie, T. Huddleston, and any of the Young Men belonging the Society, Shotley Bridge; H. Bell and W. Stobbs, Blackhill; J. Mole, Castleside; R. Telford, J. Wrightson, and T. Carrick, Consett T. Row, Leadgate; and at the Door.

Public Notice.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

THE above place will be OPEN for DIVINE WORSHIP on SUNDAY, May 18th, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by J. S. NICHOLSON, of Consett.

Service to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Six o'clock in the Evening.

CAED MILLE A FAILTE.

THE CONSETT and BLACKHILL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will have a TEA PARTY in the NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WHIT-MONDAY, June 9th, 1862.

Tea on the Table at Three o'clock in the Afternoon; after which a grand Musical Entertainment will be given. A celebrated

AFRICAN OPERA TROUPE

Will make their first appearance in this locality.

This celebrated Opera Troupe are, from practical experience, able to correctly pourtray the eccentric Manners and peculiar Habits of the Negro Race, as they appear in America—each Member of the Troupe having made the peculiarities of the Negro his special study, imitating with close fidelity his language, movement, voice and action; therefore the

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF DARKEY LIFE

will be delineated by this organization for criticism, patronage, and approval, independent of a programme replete with variety, and made up of humourous musical, vocal, and terpsichorean selections.

PADDY O'ROOKE

Has also generously offered his services for the occasion, and vouches, with his INIMITABLE IRISH COMIC SONGS, to keep the audience in ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

Mr J. SWINBURNE will preside at the Piano-Forte, and the BANDS of the Society will be in attendance, playing at intervals some of their most favourite airs.

Tickets for Tea, 1s each. For the Concert, 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s, To be had of Mr. T. Murray, Miss Usher's, Blackhill; Mr T. M'Nally, John King, Consett; and Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge.

The Proceeds to be appropriated towards the Erection of Poor Schools.

Business Addresses.

JOHN PROUD, TAILOR, &c., has great pleasure to announce to the Public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hardy, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.

Hats and Caps of the Newest Style always on hand.

DO YOU WANT PURE UNADULTERATED MEDICINE, LEECHES, OILS, and COLOURS! You can obtain them at D. PIRIE'S DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

WILLIAM WATSON, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., &c.,

HAS now OPENED the PREMISES, 55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, (Directly opposite Shakespeare Street,) and respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.

BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND. PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. JONATHAN GREEN, BUTCHER, LANCHESTER,

RESPECTFULLY acknowledges the Favours conferred upon him for the Five Years he has been in business as Butcher, and begs to announce that he has opened the adjoining Premises with a Select Stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c., in connection with his other Business, and hopes, by supplying a Superior Article, to merit a Share of Public Patronage and Support.

Lanchester, May, 1862.

HENRY PICKLES, Late Manager of MR. HARDY, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on his own account, and trusts by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of Patronage and Support.

Consett, May, 1862.

CORN EXCHANGE SEED WAREHOUSE.

ON SALE, TARES, CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN, TURNIP, and MANGOLD WURTZEL SEEDS.

Catalogues are now Ready.

AGRICULTURAL SALT, NITRATE OF SODA, BONE MANURES, LINSEED, LINSEED CAKE and MEAL.

ROBERT BELL, SEEDSMAN, 6 AND 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.

Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.

First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.

Messrs. PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.

One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square

BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths, May 28.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.

DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, June 10.

STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Bregan's, 161, High-street, May 21.

HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, June 3.

WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, May 20.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, June 5.

BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.

COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, May 28.

KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, May 27.

MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, June 11.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

DERWENT HOTEL.

WILLIAM COULSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered upon the DERWENT HOTEL, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, lately occupied by Mr HEWITT, and hopes, by attention to the wants of his Customers, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

WINES, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, AND WHISKY, Of the Finest Quality.

LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, BURTON, SCOTCH, AND OTHER MILD AND BITTER BEERS.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, CORDIALS, &c., From the Best Manufacturers.

STABLING, HORSE BOXES, COACH-HOUSE, &c. GOOD BEDS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

N.B.—COACHES LEAVE TWICE A DAY FOR NEWCASTLE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862,

F. SNAITH & CO., SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

Beg to call the attention of the Public to their Large Stock of ELECTRO PLATE and BRITANIA METAL GOODS, Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Table and Teaspoons, &c., Pocket Knives, &c., Fenders and Fireirons, Joiners' Saws, Edge Tools, Bench Planes, &c., Brushes, Bass Brooms, &c., Twine, &c., Wrought and Cut Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c., Plate, Rim, Mortice and Deadlock Hinges, Metal Pots, Pans, &c., Gunpowder and Shot, Spades, Shovels, Spits, &c., Garden Rakes, Hoes, Cocoa Fibre Mat's and Matting, Corrugated Tinsel and Shavings for Fire Grates, Dead Locks, Hinges, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—THE CABINET SHOW ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY EDGE.

JOHN BRODIE & SON

HAVE returned from the Manufacturing Districts, where they have selected a Large Stock of

BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.
FANCY DOESKINS AND TWEEDS for Suits.
FANCY VESTINGS in all the New Designs.
MEN'S SILK AND FELT HATS AND CAPS.
SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.

J. B. & Son would also call attention to their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of a first-class Cutter, assisted by an efficient staff of Workmen, and can guarantee superior finish, together with punctuality in the execution of Orders.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

As good as Gold to those who make their Purchases at

THOMAS POTTS'S, WELL-KNOWN LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, &c. MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE,

WHERE ALL THE GREAT NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON WILL BE FOUND.

T. P. in announcing to the Inhabitants of Berry Edge, Leadgate, Blackhill, and the surrounding Neighbourhood that, having returned from visiting the Glasgow, Manchester, and other principal Markets, where he has made most EXTENSIVE PURCHASES of all the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of the most elegant description, which he can with confidence say he never was in such a position to offer to his numerous customers such wonderful bargains as he is at the present time. Having opened another large Establishment at Chester-le-Street, thereby being compelled to go to the Manufacturers themselves for the quantities of Goods that he requires for both concerns; and owing to the depression prevailing in the manufacturing districts, he found them only too ready to sell at a large discount providing a purchaser would only take large lots, of which he bought most extensively; and it being a well-known fact that those who purchase largely can sell considerably cheaper, and it is his intention to give his patrons the benefit of those great advantages, which will be clearly seen by a discerning public, that he can sell as cheap as other houses can buy. The following are only a very few Quotations of the desperate Bargains, as the limited space will not admit of more:—

LADIES' FANCY ROBED DRESSES, 13 yards, 3s 11d, same Goods as sold at other places for 10s 6d.

Ditto, ditto, 13 yards, for 5s 6d, sold at other places for 15s.

A magnificent Assortment of FANCY DRESSES from 2½d, 4½d, 5½d per yard, and all prices upwards.

A splendid Lot of RICH DRESSES, consisting of Fancy, Checked, Mohair, Crossover, Chenis, Figured Gauze Checks, ¾-wide Chenis, Grankecloths, Silk Warp, Checks, &c., &c.

Plain Coburgs and alpacas from 4½d, 5½d, 6½d per yard (wide widths) worth 3d per yard more.

Those who want to see a large display of the Novelties in Shawls, Scarfs, &c, which are too numerous to mention the different makes, must come to this establishment, and look for themselves. The prices range from 3s 11d upwards.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MANTLES in all the New Styles.

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES at 9½d, being a Bankrupt Stock, worth 2s.

Heavy Goods of every description at prices quite unknown.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this Department there is an immense additional Stock of about 2,000 Pairs of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Slippers, Goloshes, &c., &c. The 3s 9d Kid Leather Boots can now be sold at 3s 6d per pair, owing to the proprietor having purchased double the quantity; also, the elastic-side Ladies' Boots, 5s 6d and upwards. Gentlemen's Boots, and Men's strong heavy-nailed Boots.

SHOW ROOM.—STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY.

This Department will be found asserted with one of the most beautiful displays ever shewn to the Public in Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c., all new for the Easter Trade, which will delight all my Customers.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I have personally selected a splendid Lot of Broad and Narrow Black Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, &c., at prices that will come within the reach of all. READY-MADE.—The immense Stock has arrived within the last few days from London, Leeds, Manchester, &c., of Gentlemen's Black and Coloured Coats, Vests, Trousers, in Cloth and Moleskin, in all the Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, from 9s; Gentlemen's Cloth Vests, from 2s 11d; Gentlemen's Trousers, from 5s 6d; Men's Pilot Jackets, from 8s 6d; Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers, from 3s 11d; Men's Vests, from 1s 11d; Men's Jackets, from 4s 6d.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in all Colours. Hats, Caps (Boys', Youths', or Men's) in endless variety, in all the newest Colours and Shapes.

NOW OPEN FOR MAY, 1862.

THE MILLINERY, AND MANTLE, AND SHAWL SHOW ROOMS OF JOHN R. ROBSON, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, AND FORE STREET, HEXHAM,

THE Ladies are informed that the Proprietor has just visited London during the Opening of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, and has purchased the Largest Stock of Novelties which he ever had the pleasure to exhibit.

NEW MILLINERY BONNETS,
NEW TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
NEW STRAW and FANCY UNTRIMMED BONNETS,
NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and LACE GOODS,
NEW LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
200 New SILK and CLOTH MANTLES, with the new Train Skirts, and Jackets in immense variety.
NEW LADIES' SILK JACKETS, from 12s to 60s,
NEW do. SILK MANTLES, from 17s 6d to 60s,
NEW do. CLOTH JACKETS, from 2s 11½d, to 40s,
NEW do. CLOTH MANTLES, from 3s 11d to 30s.

☞ DON'T BUY TILL YOU EXAMINE THIS STOCK.

NEW FRENCH KID and SILK GLOVES,
NEW COVERED STEEL SKIRTS and STAYS, and PARASOLS,
NEW DRESSES in great variety,
NEW MUSLIN DRESSES,
1,200 Pairs of HOUSE, and WALKING, and DRESS BOOTS for Ladies from 1s 6d per pair.
400 LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS, very cheap,
NEW SHAWLS and SCARFS,

An Immense Stock of other Goods contained in the Shop. "Come and look at the Grand Display in the Show Rooms."

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—JOHN R. ROBSON, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, Nearly opposite Mr Barkas, Grocer, &c.

OUR NEW TEA TASTING ROOMS.

Experience has taught us that persons arriving in Town to purchase a Chest, Half-Chest, or Box of Tea, have only an opportunity of examining the appearance of such Teas, and must, therefore, depend entirely upon the judgment of the dealer as to quality. Such a course we would not adopt ourselves. We like to taste the quality in the cup, believing this to be our only safe guide.

To accommodate this large class of customers, we have added to our Grainger Street Establishment another TEA ROOM for the storing of original Packages, or Tea ready for inspection, and fitted up with such appliances that in a few minutes any number of kinds of Tea can be brewed and ready for the Tasting of the Customer. Having every confidence in the judgment displayed in the selection of our Teas, we suggest the propriety of large buyers honouring us with a visit, that we may gain their confidence, augment our Trade, and add to the pleasures of the Tea Table.

SAMPLES SENT BY POST FREE OF CHARGE.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

DON'T FORGET the DARKIES, New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on WHIT-MONDAY.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c. In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DIEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

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.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, 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. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, (NEAR THE THEATRE,) CONSETT (BERRYEDGE).

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CATCHESIDE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTE-UPON-TYNE.

☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. HOUSES TO LET.

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

N.B.—Men's and Boys' Caps always on Hand.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

McDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER, may be obtained of Mr ISAAC DIXON, Grocer, Shotley Bridge, the Agent for this District.

Prices: Per ton, £10; one cwt. 10s 6d; half cwt. 5s 6d; quarter cwt. 3s.

PETER BROWN, DISPENSING CHEMIST AND MEDICAL GALVANIST, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Pure Chemicals, Patent Medicines, French and English Perfumery and select Toilet requisites, Sheep Dipping Composition, Gallipoli Oil, Spirits of Tar, Leeches, &c.

Also, Foreign and British Wines of the best quality. Finest old Port and Sherry, specially selected, for Invalids and Medicinal purposes.

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Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports that the Ministry still have a secure tenure of office. The Land bill is going steadily through the Lower House. The death of the Prince Consort had been heard with great sorrow by all classes.

"On the question of State education, the Ministry has shown itself either hostile or indifferent to the popular feeling, and to the views of a large majority in the House. While there is a general desire for the amalgamation of the present two systems into one national scheme of secular education, the Ministry, at the instance of the Chief Secretary, insists upon making it a question of 'conscience,' and will do nothing to carry out the wishes of the people."

"The defences of the colony, to which attention has been drawn by the circular despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, are receiving every consideration. Several of the batteries on both sides of the bay are now finished and mounted with heavy ordnance, and the supplies necessary to carry out Captain Scratchley's plans will be voted as fast as the progress of the works demands. The scheme of defence embraces forts on Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean and the Queenscliff, a battery on Swan Island, five batteries at Williamstown and Sandridge, and a pile battery of twelve guns in the bay, midway between Williamstown and Sandridge. A committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the whole subject of the management of the Volunteers, the military expenditure, and the defence of the colony generally; and, so far, a disposition has been shown on our behalf to relieve the mother country from much of the duty she at present undertakes, as well as of the expense to which she is put. During the excitement of the last few weeks, arising out of the American difficulty, the most loyal feeling has been shown throughout the colony, and at no time have a stronger pride in and a warmer affection for Old England existed in Victoria."

"In course of the next month, the railway between Geelong and Ballarat will be opened for traffic. Engines now pass along the line from end to end."

We read in the *Sydney Herald* of March 21, that the most remarkable event of the month is the advance made in the production of gold:—

"Accounts have reached us privately which, if borne out by further experience, will justify the conclusion that gold mining has made a decided spring, and that its share in our exports will entitle the colony to rank with the most important gold-producing countries. More than twelve thousand ounces were delivered at the Mint last Saturday from the various fields; but our telegram inform us that the escort from Lachlan—a comparatively new district—will amount to fifteen thousand ounces. The produce of the last five or six years has been no mean item in our exports, but it has been subject to considerable fluctuation from the restless movements of the diggers and the Chinese disturbances."

The arrival of the new Governor, Sir Dominick Daly, and the departure of his predecessor, were the chief events in South Australia in the month ending March 26. The *Register* of the date says:—

"The comparative failure of the harvest, and the low price of grain, following upon the unsatisfactory results of agricultural operations for the last three years, have dealt a heavy blow to the farming interest, and rendered things in that direction very uncertain for the future. Hitherto we have been able to find a market for the chief portion of surplus produce in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. That market is now however all but closed to us by the increased production of our neighbours, and 'prices having falling' below a remunerative point. By a reduction in the price of labour, by the employment of machinery, and by resorting to better modes of farming, it is possible that wheat may be grown at a price that will enable us regularly to export it to the English market at a profit. If so, the agricultural interest might be largely extended here. But if not, then agriculturists will have to turn their attention to other pursuits, as a very small proportion of our farming power will be sufficient to produce all the wheat we require for home consumption. Looking at the wheat averages in Great Britain for the last 20 or 30 years, we are sanguine as to the results of exporting our breadstuffs thence."

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO NAPLES.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Naples, and the announcement that he has gone on purely private matters is (says *Galignani*) generally received by the public with a certain reserve, the general opinion being that some benefit to the cause of Italian unity must arise from the presence in the Southern capital of a prince so openly in favour of a change of system at Rome. The *Siecle*, in the following short passage, expresses with tolerable correctness the feeling which prevails on the subject:—

"The official note does not in any way lessen our confidence in a speedy solution of the difficulties which still stand in the way of the definitive constitution of the Kingdom of Italy. The official representatives of France may communicate to the Court of Rome the last decisions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, without the presence of a new intermediary being rigorously indispensable, but we may be allowed to hope that non official communications will strengthen the official ones. In dismissing the Senators after the usual visit on Good Friday, the Pope exclaimed, '*Populus meus quid tibi feci?*' (My people, what have I done to you!) The reply is easy, 'Nothing;' and it is for that reason that the Roman people, after having waited in vain for indispensable reforms, condemn the Government of the Cardinals."

MEETING OF MINERS IN NEWCASTLE. THE PROPOSED FUND.

On Saturday last a meeting of representative delegates of various collieries in the two counties of Northumberland and Durham, was held in the school-room of St. James's Chapel, Blackett Street, Newcastle, the object of the meeting being to hear the result of the conference with the Coal Trade Association on the subject of a permanent fund for the relief of disabled miners, and as a provision for the wives and families of those who are killed. There was an average attendance of delegates, the chair being occupied by Mr. John Howie, of Rough Lea.

The CHAIRMAN, after informing the meeting that there would be no written report presented to them, relative to the last meeting with the Coal Trade Association, (as exactly the same arguments had been advanced at it as on the previous occasion,) proceeded to state that the result of their interview was not by any means so satisfactory as they were led to expect from the former meeting with the masters. He was afraid that they must not expect much good from it, and they told the masters this at the time. These gentlemen repudiated the idea that they wished to throw cold water on the movement. They thought that the delegates could not come to any conclusion from the statements that had been expressed by them (the masters), but the deputation could form a different opinion. He believed he might state that when the deputation came away they had less reason to be satisfied with the result of their interview with the masters than at the previous meeting, and he might say that was the unanimous feeling of the deputation. The Chairman, after some other remarks, called on the secretary, Mr. Alex. Blyth, to read the following answer of the Coal Trade in reply to the application made to them with respect to the establishment of a permanent fund.

"Coal Trade Office, Neville Hall, May 6, 1862.

"Dear Sir,—In accordance with the promise of the committee. I am now to convey to the delegates, through you, their sentiments as to the various points which came under discussion at the interview on the 29th ult.

And, in the first place, I am to express as strongly as I can, their unanimous impression of the excellent spirit as well as good sense with which the various difficulties that presented themselves at every turn which the conversation took.

It would be useless to attempt to conceal that, the more the subject has been considered, the more difficult have the committee found it to see their way to any removal of the obstacles to the formation of a General Coal Miners' Fund which appear on all sides. The delegates were candid enough to admit that they, as well as the committee, saw these obstacles; nor did they conceal the doubts which they could not help feeling, as to finding any practicable mode of dealing with them.

In whatever point of view the question is looked at, it is exceedingly embarrassing.

It seems to be the opinion of many, both of the owners and workmen, that no general fund for the two counties can be successfully established unless the contributions be enforced by law. Yet, those likely to be best informed on such a subject assure us that it is extremely doubtful whether the legislature could be induced to consent to an act of this nature. It involves a principle altogether novel—that of taxing the persons engaged in the coal trade for the purpose of mitigating the natural consequences of a risk in its own nature unavoidable—a principle which is quite at variance with every other upon which the Legislature has, hitherto, acted. The opposition to such a proceeding could not but be powerful, both within and from without the Houses of Parliament. Other trades might be alarmed by the measure, and would commence a defensive and precautionary opposition upon the very intelligible ground that the legislation of the present day is clearly based upon the principle of non-interference between the employer and those employed—a principle at variance with any compulsory assessment of the sort proposed.

Of the success of a fund, depending upon the voluntary payment of a large body of owners and workmen, the impediments in the way are very great. Unanimity could not be expected. The fund could only be applicable in cases of need to the families of those who contributed; so that, in point of fact, in the event of any great calamity, the result might chance to be unsatisfactory in every point of view. The machinery of management, being unaided by law, and much impeded by it (the Truck Act appearing to bar any deduction by the owner from wages for this purpose), would be liable to constant evasion, and might occasion much and lamentable misunderstanding between parties. At the same time it must be also recollected that the effect of such a fund would be to deprive families of the assistance which the existing law secures to them and even tend to abate the sympathy of the public, whilst, however, the aids usually given by the owners, in all cases of accidents, would, as the committee believe, be continued as hitherto.

To these difficulties a fund, limited rigidly to *fatal* accidents, would be liable; whilst one including, as has been suggested, "permanent disablement," would be exposed to many more.

It would, in many cases, be difficult to distinguish disablement in consequence of accident, from disablement owing to natural causes unconnected with accident. Yet the want of such distinction would probably bring upon the fund numerous cases to which it could hardly be intended to be applicable.

The principle of insurance is attended (as the delegates, themselves, very properly pointed out) by unavoidable and very serious inequalities of result. The sum insured might be required to be divided amongst many, or might become the property of one, and were any plan of this description supported only by a portion of the workmen, and chiefly by those employed underground, and consequently more exposed to risk, the average of casualty falling upon the insurers might be so much increased as to result in heavy loss. Upon this point the committee deemed it their duty to consult some of the established companies, which effect insurances in cases of fatal accident. The companies applied to declined to take the risk, as described, and the committee were left to calculate it for themselves. The result is, that it would require a payment of at least twopence per week, per man, assuming that all were insured to secure £100 upon each head, in case of fatal accident; together with some aid from the owners of collieries, in the shape of a guarantee fund.

In any case, however, it appears manifest to the committee, that the best chance of success for any plan, however well devised, would be to limit its application, at first, to individual collieries. If it were found to work well in this shape, it would be less difficult to amalgamate these collieries within the more extended limits of some general plan, upon the same principle.

Thus environed by objections on all sides, the committee have been unable to frame anything like a satisfactory plan—that is to say, a plan satisfactory to themselves, or likely to be so to the body of coalowners and workmen, amongst whom great diversity of opinion is known to exist.

After a lengthened and earnest consideration, the possibility of "a fund in aid," to be raised by the benefactions of owners of collieries alone, has suggested itself to the committee. By "a fund in aid" is meant a fund to be strictly limited to aiding payments from other sources, in cases of fatal accidents in collieries subscribing to the fund, whether such payments emanated from some general miners' fund, or from some fund raised by the workmen of that particular colliery, or from a public subscription. This would need little machinery, the sum paid might be paid at once, and the payments in aid might be regulated by some rule, which would serve as a guide to any board of trustees, or any sub-committee to whom the management might be confided.

The committee regret that they cannot communicate anything more definite; but they must be controlled by the circumstances in which they find themselves placed. They hardly need in conclusion to assure the delegates of the deep interest they feel in the question, and of their readiness at any time to reconsider it, and to submit this or any other feasible plan to the trade at large, in the hope that ultimately some plan may be devised which may secure to the workmen those advantages which they are now so laudably desirous to obtain, at the same time that is free from the objections which, hitherto, have been fatal to such arrangements as have been proposed for the attainment of results so desirable.—I am, dear sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

"THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, Secretary.

"Mr. Alexander Blyth, Secretary, &c., &c."

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would be seen from the foregoing communication that an end was put to all negotiation between the men and the masters, at least for the present. He then proceeded to answer some of the objections raised in the reply of the masters. He said that the masters were bound to assist the men. He believed it would be admitted on all hands that the masters were in duty bound to make all places as safe as they possibly could for workmen, and it was likewise admitted that a great number of accidents happened through the neglect either of them or their agents, evidently showing that they did not do their duty in this respect; and justice, he thought, said that they ought to pay for those accidents that happened through their fault. But they negatived the whole question so far as its being their duty was concerned. They told the miners they were wishful to see such a thing got up, but as a body, they declined to interfere in the matter. Referring to a clause in the letter from the committee of the coal trade, which might lead to misapprehension, he remarked that the deputation had admitted that there were certainly difficulties in the way; but they likewise stated that they believed that if the masters and men would agree to establish a permanent fund those obstacles would be greatly removed. As to the enactment of a law to enforce contributions, he believed the committee were quite unanimous, and a great number of the masters seemed to be wishful; and still they threw cold water on that, intimating that they believed it would be impossible to get it. The committee did not see any difficulty in the matter, provided masters and men were wishful to petition parliament to grant an Act putting a tax on themselves. He believed all the delegates present were anxious, no matter what their different views might be on the subject, for the establishment of a permanent fund for the relief of distress caused by accidents in mines; and with all deference to the views of those that differed from his own opinion, he thought it wrong for parties to meet there and, directly after the delegates separated, to go directly opposite to the resolutions passed at the delegate meeting.

Mr D. COLE took exception to some of Mr Towers' statements and read a letter which he had sent to a local paper for publication.

After this a lengthened and extremely desultory discussion took place on the question of establishing a permanent relief fund, one portion being in favour of the National Association, while others contended that a better course would be for the miners of the two counties of Durham and Northumberland to unite and form a permanent relief fund for themselves, exclusively and without extraneous aid.

Mr W. SHIELDS proposed the following resolution:—"That the decision of the Coal Trade being unfavourable to the establishment of a relief fund in the form which the majority of the miners wish it to take, and as the information we possess at present concerning the National Association is unsatisfactory, we, the miners, establish a relief fund without reference to those parties."

Mr D. COLE seconded the motion, and then read to the meeting a sketch of a scheme for carrying out the object in view.

Mr W. ELLIOTT moved, as an amendment, "That they join the National Association," which was seconded; but on being put to the meeting, there appeared for the amendment 12 votes, and 30 for the motion, which was therefore declared carried.

The following committee was then appointed to carry out the resolution:—Messrs Thos. Dixon, John Howie, W. Shields, A. Blyth, James Liddell, D. Cole, and John Nixon. Mr A. Blyth was elected to act as general secretary.

A lengthy discussion took place with respect to various matters of detail, the result being the passing of resolutions to the following effect:—That the next delegate meeting be held in Durham; that there be two general meetings of miners held in the course of the summer, one in Northumberland and the other in Durham; that the general rules to be drawn up by the committee have reference only to fatal accidents and permanent disablement; that relief, on the score of disablement, should be given after the party had been laid aside from work for six months; and that with a view to the more effectual carrying out of the object in view, the miners do appeal to the general public, and to the Corporations of Newcastle and other towns in the two counties.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

Another meeting of delegates representing the miners of the two counties of Northumberland and Durham was held also on Saturday, at Potts' Temperance Hotel, Newcastle, to arrange the respective districts in connection with the National Association for the Benefit of British Miners. Mr. James Watson, of Swalwell, was unanimously called upon to preside. The general manager of the National Association was present, and among others we noticed Mr. John Johnson, of Dudley Colliery; Mr. W. Baker, representing Bebside, Bedlington, Choppington, and several other collieries; Mr. N. Milburn, Washington; Mr. Baxter, Washington; Mr. John Moore, Usworth; Mr. T. Coar, Swalwell; Mr. Peter Goodwin, Blaydon Main; Mr. W. Scott, Walbottle; Mr. J. Wilkinson, Sheriff Hill; Mr. Ramsay, Coxlodge Colliery; Mr. J. Anderson, Walbottle, &c.

Mr TOWERS having explained, at considerable length, the result of his visits to several of the districts, and arranged meetings at many others for the ensuing fortnight, then stated, in reply to Mr Moore, that all monies must be transmitted direct to the bankers, Messrs Dinsdale and Co., London, to the credit of the trustees, whose receipt would, in every instance, be forwarded to the district secretary, and that no monies could be withdrawn, for any purpose, except by those trustees, whose names were a guarantee to the world as regards the safety of the subscriptions. Mr Towers also stated that in addition to the distinguished men that now formed the council, he had that morning been informed that Mr S. Gurney Leatham, of Wakefield, brother-in-law of Mr J. Bright, M.P.; Edwin Lankester, Esq., F.R.S., London; R. D. Thomson, Esq., London; and C. J. B. Aldis, Esq., M.D., of Chester-square, London, had been elected to seats at the board, and had accepted the appointment.

Several resolutions were proposed by the delegates, and unanimously agreed to. One was "That a subscription of 1d per week be paid by each member to the fund, in order to secure such member the benefit of the Association in cases of fatal accident, or in cases of accidents not fatal; and one penny per week to secure a superannuation allowance in cases of old age or inability to labour."

A committee was appointed to carry out the great meeting to be held on the Town Moor, on the 24th inst., and Mr James Watson was unanimously appointed secretary.

The ultimatum of the Coal Trade was read, as contained in a letter to Mr Blythe.

We find that several districts, each with upwards of 500 members, have been already formed in connection with the National Association in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Earl DERBY moved for a select committee to inquire into injury from noxious vapours from certain manufacturing processes. The noble lord's motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at 6·50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr BAILIE COCHRANE called attention to the state of the Record Offices, and complained that the place set apart for the preservation of important public documents was made inadequate.

Mr. ALGERNON EGERTON referred at great length to the destitution at present prevailing in the cotton districts, and urged that the Government ought to take some steps in the matter.

Mr BRIGHT spoke at great length upon the prevailing distress, and thanked the hon. member who brought forward the question. He said that many persons might subsist upon their savings, but many would become helplessly destitute, and he wished to see what could be done by Parliament to assist them.

Mr HIBBERT, as a member of the Oldham Board of Guardians, bore testimony to the severity of the distress, and suggested that the Poor-Law Board should give the guardians of the various unions power to dispense with the labour tests.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was glad to find that the operations of the Board of Guardians would be no longer restricted. He hoped that the steps now taken by Parliament would release the manufacturers from the accusation that they had not exerted themselves on behalf of the operatives, for he could show that they had kept on their hands as long as they could, and in many cases had largely contributed from their private resources towards the support of those who were in distress. He deprecated a national fund, or Government aid. He concluded by stating that it would be some consolation to the suffering classes to know that the Legislature appreciated their conduct, and sympathised with their distress.

General LINDSAY and several other members spoke at some length upon the subject, all of whom bore testimony to the spirited manner in which the operatives endured their privations.

Mr. BAZLEY had personally witnessed the lamentable sufferings of the working-classes, which had not been brought on by any fault of their own. He urged upon Government to do all in their power to promote the cultivation of cotton in India and the colonies.

After some further remarks from several other hon. members, the subject dropped.

An animated discussion took place in reference to the vote of £116,699 for the department of Science and Art, when an amendment, to reduce it to the sum of £7,700, was negatived by a majority of 111 to 48.

Other matters of minor importance having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 1·5 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he was anxious to put a question to Lord Granville, of which he had given him private notice, upon a subject of painful but general interest. The House was aware of the severe distress now unhappily prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire, and of the exemplary patience with which that distress was borne. At this moment many of the operatives, who, in a period of prosperity, had amassed considerable sums as a provision for sickness and old age, had expended the whole of their savings in providing sustenance for themselves and their families; and when again they were enabled to commence work, by the removal of the cause which had for a time put an end to the demand for their labour, they would have to commence under most disadvantageous circumstances the task of making provision for the future. Notwithstanding all their privations and all the difficulties to which they were exposed, he wished their lordships to remember that owing to the good sense and sound judgment by which the operative classes were influenced, they had been guilty of no excesses. They did not complain of their employers, or attribute their suffering to social distinctions; nor did they expect that the existing distress could be ameliorated or remedied by any interference on the part of the Legislature or of the Government. It was admirable, also, to see the good understanding which prevailed between the employers and the employed in the emergency in which both were such severe sufferers. Many manufacturers, in order to afford employment for their hands, were carrying on their operations with serious loss. Others were expending considerable sums in contributions for the relief of their workpeople, and the consequence was that a most happy understanding existed between them. If their Lordships contrasted this state of things with what had existed during former periods of manufacturing distress, they could not but be gratified with the improvement which had taken place among those classes of our population. There had been certain modes suggested by which the distress might be temporarily relieved. First, there was the proposition for a large grant from the Consolidated Fund; but that, he apprehended, would not be received with much approbation from any quarter. There was also the resource of private contributions; but that was not the mode in which he believed the people would receive effective relief. There was, then, the Poor Law; and he wished to ask if Her Majesty's Government were prepared to advise anything in the shape of a relaxation of the rigid rules of the Poor Law, more especially in reference to the labour test. It must be borne in mind that these people were destitute from no cause which they could control. They were disposed to work if work could be found, but in its absence, they were driven to ask for relief. The enforcement of the labour test would be a most cruel and injudicious step, as many of the factory hands were employed in operations which required the most delicate handling, and which could not be performed by persons whose hands were hardened by rough work. To set such persons to break stones, would be not only to expose them to much unnecessary suffering as a condition of the relief afforded, but would in many cases, deprive them of the means of earning their bread when a revival of trade took place. Again, the heated atmosphere of the factories where they were accustomed to work, altogether unfitted them for out door labour, and if they were exposed to wet and cold, in another year it was probable that fatal consequences would ensue. He hoped, under these circumstances, that the Government would be prepared to hold out some hope of a relaxation of the labour test in favour of a class of people whose exemplary conduct under so severe a trial entitled them to the highest praise.

Earl GRANVILLE said it was impossible for any one representing the Government to deny that very great distress did exist in the cotton manufacturing districts. At the same time, so far as the facts were known to the Government, the distress was not quite so great as had at first been imagined. There were no doubt a large number of persons wholly out of employment. Large numbers were also working half time; but in some districts there were others who were employed at nearly full time. He thought great judgment had been shown by the manufacturers and employers of labour, as well as by the Guardians of the poor of the several unions, in the mode which they had adopted for meeting the distress. With regard to the labour test, it must be remembered that there was now power vested in the Boards of Guardians to dispense with it for a period not exceeding three weeks at their own discretion in cases of emergency, at the end of which time they must report to the Poor-law Board, who, if they have sufficient reason, might permit the discontinuance of the test for a still longer period. The great object of the Government in dealing with the Poor-law authorities was to see that the rules and regulations of the law were conformed to; but at the same time they ought to be made so elastic as to be available in meeting cases of pressing emergency. Up to the present time, he believed, there was nothing in the case which ought to cause serious alarm, or lead to the opinion that the Poor Law would be inadequate to meet the demand upon it. Excepting one or two parishes the rates had not yet reached any very high amount, and with regard to the capability of the district it must be remembered that the rateable value of the property of Lancashire six years ago was upwards of £7,000,000. It had since considerably increased. There was no reason to suppose that the resources of Lancashire would fail. District committees were being organised to ascertain the wants of the people, and the Poor-law Board had sent down a most experienced inspector, Mr. Farnall. It was impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of many of the employers of labour, who had submitted to great sacrifices personally in order to give their hands employment and relief; and, as to the operatives themselves, their patience, their perfect appreciation of the cause of the distress and the powerlessness of the Government in the matter, entitled them to the admiration of the whole country. The facts which had been brought to light showed the increased intelligence of the working classes, and the great advancement which had been made in their moral faculties. Speaking on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, he could say that their admiration of these unfortunate men was only equalled by their sympathy with them in their present period of trial.

The Earl of DERBY wished to add his voice in admiration of the manner in which the manufacturing population of Lancashire, both operatives and employers, had met a calamity which was almost unparalleled. Nothing could be more admirable than the perfect order, the entire submission, and the patience of the operatives, under privations of the greatest severity. He believed also that a large body of the manufacturers had incurred considerable loss in carrying on their works when they derived no profit, and also in the generous and liberal contributions they had made towards the distress. He was entirely satisfied with the statement of Earl Granville as to the course Government had taken, as the Consolidated Fund was the last resource to which any population ought to have recourse, and more especially so wealthy and well-to-do a district as the county of Lancaster. He would not hold out the slightest hopes of the operatives receiving assistance from the public purse except in the last extremity, and he thought the Government had done right in sending an inspector down to assist the local authorities, and to keep the Poor-law Board well supplied with information. Though it was perfectly true there had been times when the county of Lancaster had been more distressed as a whole than it was now, yet, in particular localities—Blackburn, Preston, and Wigan, for instance—there never was a period when the distress was greater. It was highly creditable to the operatives who were suffering so much, that they displayed such a reluctance to come upon the Poor Law, or to place themselves (to use their own expression) in the position of habitual mendicants.

The subject then dropped.

The Registration of Voters Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the great and frequent inundations of the river Shannon and its tributaries

After considerable discussion, in which Lord Granard, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of Bath, Lord Clancarty, and the Earl of Derby took part, Earl GRANVILLE objected to the Committee, but assented to inquiry by engineers,—one appointed by the Government, the other by the landowners.

On this understanding, the motion was withdrawn; and the House adjourned at half past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply to Col. Sykes, said that certain charges which had taken place with reference to the abolition of bursaries and the increase of fees in the University of Aberdeen had been made by the Commissioners, and that Government were not responsible for them.

In reply to Mr Scully, Sir R. PEEL said he did not know the distance of the spot at which the recent murder in Tipperary was committed from the police barracks of the district. He believed the supposed perpetrators of the murder were arrested the night after the outrage.—Colonel DICKSON said the answer was most unsatisfactory, and he should repeat the question on a future night. The real question was whether a murder, which took place in the afternoon, was not known at the police barracks (which were within two miles distance), until four hours afterwards.

Mr FREELAND asked whether the Government had received information of a defeat of Hussein Pacha in the Herzegovine, announced by telegram from Ragusa by way of Vienna.—Mr LAYARD advised his hon. friend not to pay much attention to telegrams from Ragusa by way of Vienna. He believed no defeat of the Turks had taken place.

Admiral WALCOTT asked whether Captain Coles's ship would be tried with a heavy gun, and whether that officer would be consulted in the equipment of the vessel.—Lord C. PAGET intimated that Captain Coles had been consulted in the matter to which the hon. and gallant member referred.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

Mr F. PEEL moved that the House go into committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

After a short discussion, the House went into committee.

The first seven clauses having been agreed to, Mr E. BALL moved the omission of clause 8, which requires a licence for private brewing.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had thought that when the public and wholesale brewer was taxed the private brewer ought to be so too, but after the opinion of Mr Bass and other hon. members, he was not prepared to insist upon the clause (hear, hear)

The clause was therefore negatived.

On clause 9, which relates to occasional licences at fairs, &c., the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the object of the licence was rather for police than for revenue purposes. He would, therefore, propose an amendment, by which these occasional licences should be issued only with the consent of the local magistrates, and that they should only be in force between sunrise and sunset, and not available for Sundays.—Mr PULLER expressed his approval of the magistrates having the control over these licenses.—Mr HENLEY said that the English people would have beer at their fairs, and he did not see the necessity for the clause.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that liquors were sold on these occasions by a systematic violation of the law, and all he desired to do was to bring the practice within the control of the law, and not to prohibit or abolish it. At present the excise officers alone had authority over these fairs and occasional gatherings, and they were the most objectionable guardians of public order and morality.—Mr BAINES and Mr HADFIELD opposed the clause.—Sir W. JOLIFFE said that the clause would establish the most objectionable practices all over the country and do more harm than good.—Mr LOCKE said that the sanction of the local magistrates would be a sufficient safeguard.

The amendment having been agreed to, the committee divided on the clause itself, when there were:—For the clause, 116; against, 63; majority, 53.—The clause was therefore agreed to.

Mr LOCKE moved the omission of clause 12.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that although hops stood in a different position from paper and wine, and the drawback granted on the latter was a perfect gratuity to the wine merchant, he would consent to give the sum of 7s for every cwt. of English hops in stock on the 15th of September.—Mr LOCKE reluctantly accepted this compromise, which would still entail great loss upon the hop trade.—The clause was then agreed to.

Sir H WILLOUGHBY, on clause 29, suggested that an allowance of sixpence per mile should be given to parties whose appeals against the income tax assessment were decided in their favour.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to meet this objection without entailing a great charge upon the public purse. In the majority of cases, errors in assessment arose from the neglect or default of the parties themselves.—After some conversation, in which great complaints were made of the manner in which the income tax assessments had been made throughout the country, the clause was agreed to.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Universities (Scotland) Bill, with respect to the bequest of Dr. Murray to the University of Aberdeen.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts and amend the laws relating to Her Majesty's Private Estates.

The Select Committee on Prosecution Expenses was nominated.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Lord TAUNTON moved the third reading of the Qualifications for Offices Abolition Bill. He contended that, although the grievance which it was the object of the bill to redress was not of political importance, still it was not seemly to see the law so systematically violated as it now was, and, as no danger could be apprehended by the Established Church, it was desirable, on the principle of civil and religious liberty, that this measure should be passed.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH regarded the bill as conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Established Church, and as a violation of an implied, if not a direct, compact. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord WODEHOUSE spoke in favour of the bill.—The House divided:—For the second reading, 55; against, 87; majority against the second reading, 32. The bill was therefore lost.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the fact that the Bishop of Winchester had gone into the lobby with the contents in favour of the bill, but had not passed through it.

A desultory consultation arose on the point of order. The Lord Chancellor addressed the Bishop, who replied that he intended to vote with "non-contents" against the bill, and there the matter dropped.

The Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Act, 1861, Amendment Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter before seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir C. DOUGLAS gave notice that on this day three weeks Mr Stansfeld would move a resolution in favour of a reduction of the public expenditure.

Mr WHITE gave notice that on an early day he should call attention to the present state of our relations with China.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. W. MARTIN asked whether it was the intention of Government to give remuneration to postmasters, in consequence of the additional labour imposed upon them by the Post-office Savings Bank.

Mr PEEL said that no doubt additional labour had been imposed on the postmasters, and the propriety of further compensation was under consideration.

LITERARY PENSIONS.

In reply to Mr Bentinck, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was not true that Mr George Linnæus Banks had been placed on the civil list for a pension of £50 per annum. A grant of £50 had, however, been made to Mr Banks out of the Royal Bounty.

In reply to Mr Griffith, Mr LAYARD stated that the French Government had made no communication to the English Government, in explanation of Prince Napoleon's present visit to Naples.

Mr VILLIERS said he hoped that a bill would be introduced and carried this session, to amend the law respecting parochial assessments.

TRAMWAYS.

Mr AYRTON moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the construction of tramways on turnpike roads and other roads in England.

Mr DOULTON seconded the motion; and after a short discussion, leave was given to bring in a bill, on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr HUBBARD moved the following resolution:—"That the incidence of an income tax should not fall upon capital or property; and that when applied to the annual products of invested property it should fall only upon the net income arising therefrom; and that the net profits, gains, or salaries of persons and partnerships (not being public companies) engaged in any trade, farm, manufacture, profession, or salaried employment should be subject, previous to assessment, to such an abatement as may equitably adjust the burthen thrown upon intelligence and skill as compared with property." The hon. member denied that he was actuated by any feeling of hostility to the Government, but believed the question was one which deserved the dispassionate consideration of members of Governments present and to come. The hon. member proceeded to show what in his opinion was the true principle of an income-tax, how the present income-tax violated that principle, and how existing legislation could be amended by the adoption of what he considered the true principle of an income-tax. He proposed that ten per cent should be taken off landed property, and one sixth off house property; that in the case of minerals a deduction of one tenth should be made from the royalties of earth minerals, and of one-fifth from the royalties of all other minerals. He also proposed that the same principle should be enforced in the case of money lent, and that income tax should be charged upon the interest, but not on the capital. The remedy to be applied in the assessment of industrial incomes was a far more important and difficult case to deal with. In his opinion, it was absolutely necessary that some attempt should be made to adjust the burden now so unequally thrown upon skill and intelligence, as compared with property. The principle at stake was this; that they should not lay the same tax upon the results of skill and intelligence, as was laid on the mere results of capital. He proposed that, in reference to incomes of this nature, a deduction of one third should be allowed. These proposals would, he believed, not only afford great relief, but also immensely diminish the difficulty and labour of those who were employed in the collection of the tax: in addition to which they would remove all temptation to defraud.

Mr CRAWFORD seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had nothing to say with respect to the permanence of the income tax. He had previously expressed his opinions on that point, and he deliberately adhered to them now. For if he did not think that an income tax of 7d was a satisfactory feature of our permanent income, still less did he consider that an income tax of 9d in the pound was satisfactory. He made no complaint, and he expressed no surprise at a motion of this sort, but he asked the House not to be led away by plausible appeals, but to regard the substantial interests involved. The Government had not acted in concert with Sir Stafford Northcote in the motion of which he had given notice for moving the previous question, but if the hon baronet did not persist in his amendment, the Government were prepared to meet the resolution with a direct negative. He congratulated Mr. Hubbard upon the possession of great courage, and an inflexible will. The Committee which inquired into the whole subject, had, after great deliberation, rejected the plans of the hon. gentleman, by a majority of seven to two, and yet he endeavoured to gain the assent of the House to plans which were identically the same. He did not believe than any marvellous moral change would be brought about by the adoption of the hon. gentleman's system, and it was purely visionary to speak of the conversion of large masses of fraudulent persons by an operation which simply shifted the burdens of one class upon another. At the same time, he admitted that the mode in which small incomes were subjected to the tax required the early and serious consideration of the House. When it was originally imposed upon small incomes, it was anticipated that the tax would cease on an early day, and as that had not been the case, it was desirable to see whether some relief could not be afforded. But the adoption of the plans of the hon. member for Buckingham would involve the loss of £2,000,000 of revenue, and an addition in some of the schedules of from 2d to 2½d. Such a plan would subject the landed interest to gross injustice; and, as to schedule C, would involve a breach of faith with the public creditor. In point of fact, the proposal was to raise the income tax on a certain class, in order to afford relief to others.

After some remarks from Mr Knightley, Mr Hubbard replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were:—For the resolution, 62; against, 99; majority against, 27. The motion was accordingly lost.

SAILORS' HOMES.

Sir H. STRACEY moved that, in the distribution of the Parliamentary grant to Sailors' Homes, it is desirable that the Admiralty should be empowered to give assistance to such Sailors' Homes as they may deem most deserving of support.—Lord C. PAGET admitted the value of Sailors' Homes, but did not think that such institutions for sailors in the service of private individuals should be paid for out of the public purse.—Mr LINDSAY feared that if Government assistance was given, voluntary subscriptions would be withdrawn.—Mr BUXTON also objected to the principle of voting public money in support of private charities. After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

AUSTRALIAN SOVEREIGNS.

Mr Ald. SALOMONS moved for a Select Committee to consider the expediency of legalising the circulation in the United Kingdom of the sovereigns coined at the branch mint at Sydney.—Mr HANKEY objected to the motion, which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER supported, on the ground that there could be no objection to have the sovereigns supplied to us at the expense of the colonies instead of the mother country.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr HENNESSY moved the second reading of the Grand Jury Secretaries (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to empower the grand juries to increase the salaries of their secretaries.

Sir R. PEEL opposed the bill, and, after some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The Public Houses (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, after considerable discussion, passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at half past one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the second reading of this bill, and apologised for having again to trespass upon the inexhaustible patience of the House. Last year, the third reading of the bill was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker, and now Mr Estcourt had given notice of an amendment. He attributed the defeat of the bill last year to the fact that the friends of the Church had undertaken to bring in a measure for a compromise, but they had altogether failed in their object. They admitted the necessity of settling the question, and had attempted to do so, and experience had confirmed the view which he had always taken, that the only way to do so was in the manner proposed by his bill. He denied that it was conceived in any spirit of hostility to the Established Church, and contended that, whilst the voluntary efforts and the zeal of the Church party would not only supply the small and partial resource of Church rates, but also, as was the case in so many of the large towns and populous districts, readily raise much larger funds, the abolition of Church rates would, in other respects, increase the efficiency and promote the popularity of the Church of England, by removing a great grievance upon Dissenters, and a constant source of scandal, discontent, and heartburning. He confidently anticipated on this occasion that the House would ratify the justice and sound policy of the bill.

Mr BUXTON seconded the motion, and contended that the failure of all the attempts at a compromise demonstrated the necessity and justice of this bill. In giving up Church-rates, the Church would surrender no practical advantage, for it was proved by experience that it suffered no injury in those places in which no Church-rates had been raised for many years, and if this measure was rejected he hoped that the Government would take up the question.

Mr S. ESTCOURT moved as an amendment:—"That it is unjust and inexpedient to abolish the ancient customary right, exercised from time immemorial by the ratepayers of every parish in England, to raise by rates amongst themselves the sums required for the repair of their church, until some other provision shall have been made by Parliament for the discharge of those obligations to which, by custom and statute, the churchwardens, on the part of the parish, are liable." He complained that the hon. baronet treated the question as one of oppression on the part of the clergy, whereas it was really the right of the parish to voluntarily tax itself; and when it was objected that no compromise had been carried by the friends of the Church, the real reason was that the hon. baronet and his supporters would listen to none. He felt that the present state of the question was not creditable to the Legislature. No less than 23 measures had been brought in; and although some of them might be the crotchets of individuals, they all proceeded from private members. He hoped that the House would deal practically with the question; for upon any other subject it would have just instituted an inquiry into the difficulties of the case, and then proceeded to deal with them. He objected that the bill now before them was most unfair; for, whilst it exempted Dissenters from their liability, it still gave the privileges of retaining a control over the local management of the affairs of the Church. If they were to deal with the question at all, they must deal with it honestly, fairly, and permanently; and this was the object with which he moved his amendment.

Mr McDONOUGH seconded the amendment.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that, after looking at the result of the number of measures brought in on the subject, any one who expected to practically settle this question must be very sanguine. It was admitted on all sides that the present state of the law was most unsatisfactory. In many parishes, the rate was absolutely refused; but in others, it created great evils. The rate was forced upon a reluctant minority; and collected from them by the power of the law. They had two measures before them; one, to abolish Church-rates, and to rely upon the voluntary system; and the other, to amend the law. As he despaired of amending the law, he would rely on the voluntary system, and support the bill; but as there was not much prospect of its becoming law, the difficulties of the case did not encourage any one to deal with it. He, therefore, suggested that the Archbishop of Canterbury should bring in a bill, based on the recommendation of the committee of the House of Lords, first abolishing Church-rates, and then allowing a vestry of the church frequenters, who declared themselves willing to become members of it, to tax themselves. He also suggested a payment in respect of occupying pews or sittings in the churches.

Mr McDONOUGH severely commented on the extraordinary reasons alleged by Sir G. C. Lewis on behalf of Government abdicating its functions, and refusing to settle an agitation of thirty years' standing.

Mr MILLS supported the bill, which was opposed by Major Bartlett.

Mr BRIGHT adverted to the failure of all measures to settle this question, which arose from the fact that those who advocated the maintenance of church-rates on constitutional grounds, as an ancient obligation, supported opinions at variance with the rights and true interests of the country; and the men who established them 700 or 800 years ago would, under the present circumstance of the case, repudiate them. He dared any advocate of church-rates to say that the richest and most influential body in the country, who embraced the great majority of those who made the laws, had not spirit or liberality enough to support the fabric of their Churches. The resolution really amounted to this:—"We will postpone the question until Parliament has provided us with a substitute." If the Church had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, it would give up the rate at once. He did not believe that it could be maintained, for they would never persuade the Nonconformists that it was their duty, as citizens, or religious men, to pay this tax. He disclaimed any desire to gain a party triumph; but he warned hon. gentlemen opposite that this question would soon involve other and more serious matters. That was not of much moment to him, for he was not in favour of Established Churches; but speaking as a member of the Legislature, he desired a speedy settlement of the question on its own merits. He quite agreed that it was the duty of the Government to take it up, if only out of justice to the great Liberal party by whose support they held their places. It would not do for the Government to abjure this duty much longer, or to regard this question as one only to be used in the boroughs against Conservative candidates. If the Government persisted in this conduct, they abdicated their proper functions, and took their seats merely as superior clerks; for, although he did not see how the question could be settled except by abolishing this petty and miserable impost, the Government was in a better position, and it was its duty to put a stop to an agitation which had now lasted for twenty-eight years. He warned those who supported Church-rates that they would never be able to buy off those who had so long and so earnestly advocated this question; and he hoped that this session would be rendered famous for removing a rankling source of irritation throughout the country.

Sir J. PAKINGTON repudiated the advice of the hon. member for Birmingham, who had been aptly described by Earl Russell, who, although he had changed his conduct, had never altered his opinions on this question. The noble lord, then the leading supporter of church-rates, said that they were told to give up the outworks that the citadel might be safe. He hoped that all the opponents of the rate were as sincere as the hon. member in their desire to have this question settled; and he was sure that all conscientious Dissenters must feel that it was most desirable to do so. This being the case, the Government fully deserved the taunts of the honourable member in not taking it up; but the greatest obstacle to a settlement was the acrimonious hostility of the Liberation Society and the Political Dissenters to the Established Church; to illustrate which he quoted the writings and speeches of Mr. Miall, Dr. Gilpin, Mr. Morley, and Dr. Foster, and warned Churchmen on the other side not to let their Liberal principles be played upon for the scarcely disguised object of destroying the National Church. The Government of Lord Derby brought in a bill, based upon the great cry hitherto of the Dissenters. They offered to relieve them of their grievances, but that offer was rejected. The agitation continued, and the real object of undermining the Church was avowed. He was, however, glad that this policy had defeated the object; and the result was seen in the change in the feeling of the House and the country. He regretted that the favourable opportunity for a compromise was not being made use of; but, as a supporter of the Church, he should be ready to assist in arriving at one.

Mr DILLWYN, amidst the impatience of the House to go to a division, supported the bill, and warmly defended the conduct and objects of its supporters. He could not see that the Government ought to take up the question, or what they could do beyond adopting this bill, since honourable gentlemen did not give them much encouragement; for, although they agreed in opposing this measure, they were totally unable to agree upon a substitute for it amongst themselves.

Mr DISRAELI defended the conduct of the Conservative party. The long agitation of this question, which had been the subject of bills proposed by Whig and Tory Governments in vain, was proof either that the question was not ripe for settlement, or that the pretext for legislation was not the real object of the desired settlement. If this was not the case, it was a slur upon the House, as the most practical assembly in the world, that, after 28 years of agitation, and after 23 measures, some brought forward by the Governments of the two great parties in the country, it had not advanced one jot. He affirmed that the Conservatives had fulfilled their undertaking to bring in a measure. They had done so; but it was not accepted. The Government ought to have taken up the question. He, however, found that all great questions were in the hands of private members; but this question was the only one in which the Government affected an interest, for a member of the Government had presided at a meeting of the Liberation Society. He was not a Cabinet minister, although famous for knowing Cabinet secrets; and it was perhaps an indication of the pure policy of the Government, that the Secretary of War indicated a measure, but he did not say the Government would bring it in, and suggested that the Archbishop of Canterbury should do so. This was not a question for Archbishops, but for statesmen. After ridiculing the arguments of the supporters of the bill, he said the issue was one which involved the most ancient and hereditary rights of the people, and he never went to a division with greater confidence.

Sir J. TRELAWNY having briefly replied, the House divided amidst the greatest excitement. A vociferous cheer burst from the Opposition benches as the numbers were handed to the Conservative teller. The numbers were:—For the second reading, 286; against it, 287; majority against, 1. The bill was, therefore, lost.

Mr Estcourt's resolution was then put, and the House divided, when they were:—Ayes, 288; Noes, 271; majority, 17. The resolution, therefore, was carried, amidst enthusiastic cheers from the Conservative side of the House.

The House adjourned at 6·0 p.m.

DIVISIONS ON THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

Year.	Occasion.	For	Against	Total.*
1854...	Second Reading ...	182	209	395
1855...	Ditto.	217	189	410
1856...	Ditto.	221	178	403
1858...	Ditto.	213	160	377
Do....	Third Reading	266	203	473
1859...	First Session, 2nd Read.	242	168	414
Do....	Second Session, do. ...	263	193	460
1860...	Second Reading ...	263	234	501
Do....	Third Reading	235	226	465
1861...	Second Reading ...	281	266	551
Do....	Third Reading	274	274	552
1862—	Second Reading ...	286	287	577

* Including Tellers.

It will be seen from the above figures that in the division this year the Abolitionists, notwithstanding they were in a minority of one, have not lost any votes; but, on the contrary, had five more votes than on the second reading, and twelve more votes than on the third reading last year—the number voting for abolition being the largest yet reached. It will also be seen that in this last division no fewer than 577 members voted, being 25 more than have voted on any previous occasion.

THE CASE OF FRAUD AGAINST JOSEPH JOHN WRIGHT.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, this case was again called. Some of our readers will remember that it is a rule calling on Mr Joseph John Wright, of Sunderland, an attorney, to answer the affidavit of Miss Mary Ann Thomas, who had intrusted him with £2,252 of her money, and also with the receipt of certain rents on her behalf, payment of which she is unable to obtain, and on whose conduct in the matter the Master, by direction of the Court, inquired and reported.

The Lord Chief Justice said,—By the practice of the Court, two courses are open for us to pursue. One is, to issue an attachment, to be followed by interrogatories. This we think an unnecessary delay and expense, after the examination by the Master. The other is to order the attorney to be struck off the roll, as was done *in re* Sills. We think the latter the proper course in this case; but, as the attention of the attorney was not directed to that result in the matters of the affidavit, we decide to enlarge this rule peremptorily to the first day of next Term, when, after hearing Mr Wright again, if he has anything to say against the Master's decision, the Court will then decide.

Rule enlarged accordingly.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

M. Page, Stratford, builder.—T. G. Collier, Bishopsgate Street, publican.—H. Moores, Islip, grocer.—T. Bain, Redeross Street, carpenter.—W. Randall, Dover, hotel-keeper.—T. Allwright the younger, Lambs, Conduit Street, cheesemonger.—J. Austen, Bow, oil refiner.—J. Thomson the elder, Liverpool Street, bootmaker.—M. L. Caley and J. Miles, Newgate Street and Strand, fancy warehousemen. T. James the younger, Throgmorton Street, stockbroker.—A. L. Springer, London and Leeds, merchant. —J. Reeves and T. Reeves, Birmingham, wheelwrights.—J. Alcock, Cheltenham, builder.—J. Hayes the elder, and J. Hayes the younger, Gloucester, builders.—W. Ken, Stoke-upon-Trent, spirit merchant.—J. C. Read, Exeter, picture dealer.—C. W. Forster, Wellingore, miller.—J. White the elder, Market Rasen, pawnbroker.—A. W. Bartho, Kingston-upon Hull, leather seller.—J. L. Deseranount, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Richards, Preston, tailor.—A. Laytham, Preston, ironfounder.—G. Day, Manchester, plumber.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. Drewcalt the younger, Southsea, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Andrew Fulton, Glasgow, ship chandler.—John Logan, jun., Glasgow, commission merchant.—Hector Beaton, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. Stothard and W. Simson, Monkwearmouth, rope makers.—Pickering and Co., Witton le Wear, near Darlington, ironfounders.

Prince Oscar of Sweden returned to Chester from Liverpool on Saturday, and left for London by an early train on Sunday morning. His Royal Highness has intimated his intention of visiting Chester again at no very distant period.

Literary Guardian.

HE GARDENER'S DAUGHTER. By the Rev. C. G. Rowe. London: C. W. Partridge.

This is a touching tale of humble life. It opens with the proclamation of the banns of marriage in a village church between Ellen, the lovely daughter of a gardener, and a young miller, who, with a fair exterior, had a bad heart, and led a vicious life. After jilting a couple of girls, he won the affections and sought the heart of poor Ellen. The youth's mother had a little property and as she rather frustrated him in his evil designs and reproved him for his guilty amours, he sought her life, and ultimately succeeded in his murderous design by administering to her poison. The rest of the story will be anticipated. A few rash words uttered by himself whilst under the influence of drink, pointed suspicion against him and he was apprehended. Then came the coroner's inquest, the trial, conviction, and execution. Meanwhile a dark cloud of misery presses upon Ellen's heart and broods over her once happy home. Years pass away, and Ellen becomes the wife of one worthy of her love. Throughout, the narrative is pervaded by religious sentiment and feeling. The lesson inculcated is something like this—"Beware of evil companions," "Be sure your sin will find you out." "The way of transgressors is hard." We ought to add that there is an elegant cover to the volume and that the text is appropriately illustrated.

THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY BILLS.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the bill for the amalgamation of the North-Eastern and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Companies; the bill to enable the North-Eastern Company to construct a Branch Railway between Blaydon and Conside; and the bill to enable the North-Eastern Company to construct a Railway along the Team Valley, met on Thursday week, at one o'clock, Mr Scholefield in the chair. The other members of the committee were:—Capt. Archdall, Mr Matheson, Sir J. Acton, and Mr Pugh.

The counsel for the Blaydon and Conside Bill are—Mr Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr Merewether, Q.C. Mr Denison, Q.C., and Mr Davison. Petitions had been lodged against the bill by the Trustees of the Durham and Shotley Turnpike Road; Mr George Gibson, Messrs. Prockter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Corporation of Newcastle, represented by Mr Pickering Q.C., and Mr Wilkinson.

The counsel for the North-Eastern (Team Valley Extension) Bill, were Mr Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr Denison, Q.C., Mr Liddell and Mr Davison. Petitions against the bill were presented by Lieut.-General Beckwith, Marmaduke Saville, represented by Mr Pickering, Q.C., the Rev. J. P. Eden, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The counsel for the North Eastern and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill are—Mr Denison, Q.C., Mr Liddell, and Mr Davison. Petitions against the bill were presented by Mr Wm. Oxlade who appeared in person; the Corporation of Carlisle; the Corporation of Newcastle, represented by Messrs Pratt, Parliamentary agents; the traders of the district, represented by Mr Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr Merewether, Q.C., and Mr Webster; the Marchioness of Londonderry, represented by Mr Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr Merewether, Q.C., and Mr Webster; the merchants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the merchants of Gateshead, the inhabitants of Hexham, the North British Railway Company, represented by Mr Toogood, Parliamentary agent; the Caledonian Railway Company, represented by Messrs Graham, Parliamentary agents, the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway Company, the merchants of Carlisle, Mr G. T. Gibson, represented by Mr Salisbury; and the agents of property in Newcastle-on-Tyne, also represented by Mr Salisbury.

Upon the application of Mr Hope Scott, the committee agreed not to proceed with the consideration of the Team Valley Bill until time had been afforded for the consultation between the various parties interested in the bill.

Mr Hope Scott, Q.C., then proceeded to open the case of the Blaydon and Conside Railway. This bill, he said, was promoted by the North-Eastern Railway Company to enable them to construct a branch line from Blaydon to Conside, with two short branches; to acquire land at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other places for the extension of their works; and to abandon a line called the Stockton and Darlington and Newcastle and Carlisle Union Railway. The sanction of Parliament to the construction of this line had been obtained some years ago, but the only portion of the line which had been constructed was a short branch in the neighbourhood of Stockton. This was the third application which had been made to Parliament to sanction a line to connect Newcastle and Carlisle with the Conside Ironworks, and he hoped it would meet with more success than its predecessors. Upon the two previous occasions, that district had been the battle field of great Railway Companies. In the first instance, parties indirectly and prospectively, and in the second, parties directly and avowedly connected with the London and North-Western Company had endeavoured to occupy this valley as a means of approaching Newcastle in connection with a railway, further south. The London and North-Western Railway wished to bring themselves into connection with the Stockton and Darlington line, with a view of affording a means of communication across the island from east to west. But these efforts, though hitherto fatal to the plans of the promoters of the present bill, had been fatal to those of the London and North Western Company, and up to the present moment the district had remained unoccupied. The present application, so far as the great Railway Companies were concerned, was unopposed—the only opponents being the trustees of the Darlington and the Shotley Road; several landowners in reference to some land at Newcastle; and the Corporation of Newcastle, who objected to any interference with the streets of that town, and were also desirous of obtaining a revision of the rates and tolls levied by the North Eastern Railway. In its principal features the case was extremely simple. The district through which the line was proposed to be carried was one essentially connected with Newcastle. At the Conside Iron Works there was a considerable population, and it was of the utmost importance to the interests of these works that Parliament should sanction some means of communication between Conside and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway westward as well as eastward. The line which the bill proposed to abandon had been projected with the view of bringing the hermatite ore, which was extremely necessary to the Conside Iron Works, into that district; but it was now found that a line further east would afford still greater facilities for obtaining it, and it was therefore unnecessary to proceed further with the construction of the line which had already received the sanction of Parliament. The powers of the original Act were, however, still in existence, and as it was considered advisable to get rid of them, clauses to carry out that object had been introduced into the present bill. Two questions were raised by the petition of the Turnpike Trustees—one of which had reference to the desirability of encouraging competition, and the other to the mode in which it was proposed to construct the line. The first was a question of policy, with which it was not necessary that he should deal, and the other could only be disposed of when the engineering evidence came before the committee. The petition against the bill which had been presented by the Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was one of the shortest he had ever read. It gave expression to a fear that some of the provisions of the bill might authorise an interference with the streets of Newcastle, which would be injurious to the interests of the public, but he believed that allegation would be satisfied by the introduction of a clause. The Corporation next proceeded to state that, in their opinion, the promotion of the bill would afford a favourable opportunity for revising the rates and tolls of the North Eastern Railway, which they declared to be higher than those of other Companies. They prayed that if the bill should pass, provision should be made for fixing the rates at a moderate maximum, and that other means should be taken for protecting the interests of the public. He believed the Corporation were satisfied in reference to the streets.

Mr Pickering said that might be so; but, as representing the Corporation, he had not received information to that effect.

Mr Hope Scott said he was told that the clause which it was proposed to insert in the bill had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

The Town Clerk of Newcastle said the Corporation would be perfectly satisfied if the clause which they had themselves submitted was adopted.

Mr Pickering said it would probably save the time of the Court if he stated what it was the Corporation desired in reference to the tolls. By the 32nd clause of the bill the North-Eastern Company proposed that the same tolls should be levied upon the new line as were now levied upon the whole of the North-Eastern system. The question of the amalgamation of the North-Eastern Company would come before the committee in the next bill, and as the whole question of rates would then be raised, he suggested that the consideration of the point should be postponed at present.

Mr. Hope Scott said it was plain that the tolls as fixed in the Amalgamation Bill would apply to this line as well as to all other parts of the North Eastern system. He did not think it would be necessary to alter the present bill, except to say that the bills should be the same as those which might be authorised by the Amalgamation Bill.

Mr. Pickering said that would meet every difficulty.

Mr. Hope Scott said he would take it for granted then that the petition of the Corporation of Newcastle was disposed of, and the only petition that remained to be dealt with was the petition of the landowners, whose grievance were fully represented in the petition of Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle. Mr. Gibson contended that there was no public necessity for the taking of this land by compulsory powers, and he also raised the question whether the fact that his land was entitled to the payment of a toll—was, in fact, a toll-bearing land—ought to prevent the North Eastern Company from acquiring it. The learned counsel said he believed he should be able to establish, to the satisfaction of the Committee by engineering evidence, that it was absolutely necessary to take possession of this property. As to the rights of Mr. Gibson to the tolls, he claimed that was a question which must be hereafter be settled in a court of law, but the promoters were willing to meet the peculiarities of his case by special legislation. They proposed that Mr Gibson should have reasonable time to enable him to have his case tried, and that the assessment of the value of the land should not be made until that reasonable time had elapsed, so that on going before a jury or arbitrator Mr Gibson might be in a position to say whether or not, by the decision of a court of law, he was entitled to a toll.

Mr Harrison, C.E., examined by Mr Denison, stated that he had laid out the Blaydon and Conside line, and explained the manner in which it was laid out

The Chairman asked if Mr Gibson opposed the preamble of the bill.

Mr Salisbury replied in the affirmative.

Mr Harrison, in continuation, stated that his estimate of the cost of the line was £160,000. The total length was 12 miles, 3 furlongs, 146 lines. No public roads were crossed on the level, and the stations were numerous, as the line passed through a very beautiful valley, and the company were anxious to make the line a sort of omnibus line for the conveyance of the people of Newcastle.

At this stage, Mr Salisbury interposed, and stated that Mr Gibson felt he ought not to oppose the preamble of the bill, upon the understanding that the questions raised on his petition were dealt with by clause.

A discussion took place between the counsel and the committee as to whether the questions Mr Salisbury was anxious to go into on behalf of Mr Gibson could be raised upon the clause without affecting the preamble. Mr Harrison was examined at some length with regard to the situation and character of Mr Gibson's property Ultimately it was decided that the promoters should give an undertaking to keep at the west side of a street, which is not yet formed, but in contemplation.

The Chairman, on behalf of the committee, then declared the preamble proved.

The committee then proceeded to consider the various clauses. Upon the question of tolls,

Mr Wilkinson, on behalf of the Corporation, submitted a clause in reference to the question of tolls, which required that the tolls and rates should be revised.

Mr Denison contended that the understanding was that the question should be left entirely open, and that no clause should be inserted in the present bill which might influence the decision of the Committee on the Amalgamation Bill.

The Chairman said, it appeared to him that it would be convenient for all parties to take the question of tolls upon the Amalgamation Bill.

After some discussion clause 33 was amended. The clause as it now stands is as follows:—"The company are hereby authorised and empowered (subject, nevertheless, to the provisions contained in this Act, and in the North-Eastern Railway Company's Act, 1854, or any other Act which may be passed in the present session, relating to the North-Eastern Railway Company) to demand, receive, and take for, or in respect of, passengers, and of the several articles, matters, and things, and of all descriptions of animals conveyed on the railways, by this Act authorised to be made; and also for the use of carriages and locomotive engines or other power, supplied by the company thereon, such and the like rates, tolls, or other charges as by the North-Eastern Railway Company's Act, 1854, are authorised to be demanded and received, &c."

Clause 34, which enables the company to sell superfluous lands, was omitted.

Mr Wilkinson submitted for the consideration of the Committee a clause, the object of which was to secure to the Corporation of Newcastle the right of making a communication between the existing line and the Quayside.

Mr Denison said the petition of the Corporation was delightfully short, and he should be glad to learn what paragraph of that petition his learned friend founded that application upon.

The Chairman remarked that the Corporation must be confined to the prayer of the petition.

Mr Wilkinson admitted that the application was irregular if the strict letter of the petition was insisted upon. He believed, however, that the promoters consented to grant the clause for which he applied.

Mr Denison then submitted a clause in reference to Mr Gibson's rights. It provides that nothing contained in the Act shall prejudice or affect the action now pending between Mr Gibson and the Company, and that they shall not require, without consent, the purchase money or compensation to be paid to Mr Gibson by the award of an arbitrator, until twelve months after the Act should have been in force.

On the application of Mr Salisbury the consideration of this clause was postponed until Friday, and the Committee then adjourned.

(Continued in our eighth page.)

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The annual session of this union of Congregational ministers and churches was held on Tuesday at the Weighhouse Chapel, which was quite filled with pastors and lay delegates from all parts of the metropolis and of the provinces. Not fewer than 500 gentlemen were present. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, admitted as visitors.

The Rev. S. MARTIN, of Westminster, the chairman for the year, read an exceedingly well-written address of an hour and a quarter in length, which was greatly applauded by the assembly. It consisted mainly of a declaration of Nonconformist principles, and of the reasons why Congregational Dissenters dared not subscribe to the formularies of the State Church; treating also of the spirit which should animate Nonconformists in the controversy that had arisen with the Evangelical clergy in reference to the celebration of the bicentenary of the Puritan ejectment. It was strongly urged that a combination of boldness and charity ought to characterise all their conduct. There should be a manly assertion of their own principles, associated with a frank admission of the honesty and uprightness of their opponents.

A very cordial vote of thanks for his address was unanimously given to Mr Martin, on the motion of the Rev. I. G. MIALL, of Bradford, seconded by the Rev. J. KENNEDY, of Stepney, coupled with a request for its publication.

The Rev. N. HALL, of Surrey Chapel, and the Rev. W. TYLER, of Mile End, offered £5 each towards its circulation among clergymen of the Established Church; and the Rev. H. ALLON, of Islington, offered to assist in the object. All the speakers said it was a manifesto which the Union could thoroughly endorse, though it would go forth only as the opinion of the chairman.

The Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar, one of the secretaries, read a voluminous report of the operations of the executive during the year.

The Rev. A. REED, of Preston, and the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, moved and seconded the adoption of the report in animated speeches.

It was resolved that the autumnal meetings of the union should be held in London instead of at Ipswich, as previously arranged, the main reason being the existence of the International Exhibition.

The Rev. J. CORBIN, of Hornsey, read a report from the Bi-centenary Celebration Committee, from which it apppeared that the sum already received for building a memorial hall in the metropolis, and for erecting new chapels, is over £84,000.

The Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden Town, and the Rev. J. KELLY, of Liverpool, in moving and seconding the adoption of the report, justified the course which had been pursued by the Dissenters in the bicentenary celebration, declaring that, with the most insignificant exceptions, it had been conducted in a most catholic spirit, and predicted that double the sum now collected would be obtained during the year.

Mr S. Morley, Mr J. Spicer, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, and others, having addressed the assembly,

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, President of the College, St. John's Wood, moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction at the endeavours making by the Federal Government to bring about the liberation of the slaves, and in doing so delivered a very energetic speech on slavery and the civil war.

The Rev. Dr. WILKS, of Montreal, seconded the resolution, and expressed his conviction that the Union would not be preserved. He was quite satisfied, however, that slavery was doomed.

The Rev. E. MELLOR, of Liverpool, was chosen to be the chairman of the union for the next year.

An adjournment then took place to Radley's Hotel, where several hundreds of the ministers and gentlemen dined together.

THE QUEEN AT HER HIGHLAND HOME.—The *Aberdeen Herald* of Saturday says:—"Her Majesty has lived in quiet retirement since her arrival at Balmoral. Every thing and place in and around the palace are full of associations of the late lamented Prince, and no doubt, as each sight is brought freshly to her view, an additional pang is added to her sorrowing heart. The palace seems duller than it was before she came. There is not a servant within the palace but is clothed in deep mourning. The Queen remains in the strictest privacy. At times she takes a short drive in her carriage to a distance of five or six miles from the castle. She has, as is usual with her at Balmoral, called on a number of the deserving cottagers on the Royal estates—kindly inquiring into their circumstances, and relieving their wants when necessary. The Duke of Argyll is still in attendance at Balmoral."

THE HOMICIDE AT THE FELLING.
COMMITTAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday, at the County Police Court, Gateshead, Thomas Dalton was brought up on remand charged with the wilful murder of James Stewart, at the Felling, on the night of the 28th of April. The magistrates on the bench were G. Hawks, Esq., T. Bramwell, Esq., and J. C. Lamb, Esq. The prisoner did not exhibit any change in his appearance since the first examination, and he regarded the proceedings rather with curiosity than with fear.

John Quin was examined with reference to the occurrences in the Beeswing public house. He said: I am a cooper in the employment of Messrs. Pattinson and Co., and was in the Beeswing public house on the night of the 28th, sitting there with Matthew Armstrong and Henry Mallam from 11 till near 12 o'clock. Thomas Dalton came in and said he had given a chap a "h—ll of a muggin." I told him to hold his tongue. There was a fiddle in the house and he commenced dancing to the fiddle. He was drunk, and said, "If there is any one killed you have no call to say it was Tommy Dalton." I saw his coat but did not see anything on it. I went with him to the door. He held out his arm for us to look at it; but I did not see any blood on his coat.

Jno. Dickenson, sworn, said: I live at Gateshead, and am a labourer at Messrs. Burnett's, Bill Quay. On Tuesday morning, the 29th ult., at half-past 4 o'clock, I was going home past the Felling Shore, when I met the prisoner. I said, "What are you doing here at this time in the morning?" This was near Gallon's paper mill, between the road and the river. He was staggering by himself. He looked as if he had been out all night, and I asked him if he had to go to work that morning. He said he did not know that he had to go to work. I said I heard that he had to go to work. He said it was a bad job. I said I thought he was a teetotaller. He said he had a few shillings in his pocket, and he had gone to Felling and got on the spree. He said he had been fighting, but he did not say with what man. He said he only got him down; but he did not know whether he was dead or not. He told me to look at his boots or shoes. I did so, and saw they were split along the sides. I did not see any blood on the shoes, the top was separated from the sole.—By Mr. Joel: When I met Dalton he was tipsy, and he said he had been fighting.

Henry Mallam: I live at Heworth High Lane, and am a cooper. I am out of work now. I recollect Monday night, 28th of April. I went into the Beeswing public house, about 12 o'clock, with Quin; and he and Armstrong and Bell sat at the same table. I recollect the prisoner, Thomas Dalton, coming in. He sat at the same table. He said if there was a man found dead in the morning, they had no call to blame Tommy Dalton. That remark was addressed to the company. He put his hand on the table, and said, "See, the blood is on my hand yet." I observed the hand, and saw blood on it. It was a blood stain on the back part of the hand, and there was a patch of blood on the cuff of his coat.

By Mr Bramwell: He had several dances after that. He danced very well. He was drunk, but not so far as to incapacitate him from dancing. He did not say he had been fighting any man.

Ann Pearson the wife of Thomas Pearson, Pit Row, Felling, sworn, said: I recollect Monday night, the 28th of last month. About half-past 11 o'clock I heard a noise of quarrelling, near my house. My husband was very poorly, and I was giving him a sweating. I had my night clothes on, but had not been to bed. I set the door a little open and looked out, and I saw a man go up the Pit Row end. He went up to some parties standing at the corner. I saw him go up and I saw him come down, and after that I closed the door. He had a cap on, and he wore coloured clothes, but I did not see his dress particularly; it was night. He spoke to nobody, because there was nobody to speak to until he came to the corner end. I heard somebody moaning. I heard quarrelling at the corner end.

Jos. Kirkham: I live at Felling Shore, and am a papermaker at Mr Gallon's. Between half-past twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 29th of April I was at a dance at Hannah Mullen's house, at the Felling Shore. It is a "swankey" shop. Thomas Dalton, the prisoner, came to us there. I was there as an Englishman by myself, but there were other men there, and a good deal of women. There might be sixty people in the room, men and women. Dalton came in, and sat upon my knee. I was sitting on a form. I had known him a long time. He was the worse of drink. He said when he came and sat down "We have killed a man." A gentleman, named Patrick Quigley, was sitting near me at the time. He said to the prisoner, "If that is the truth you had better hold your tongue." Dalton held out his hand and said, "The blood's not off my hand yet" I believe Dalton had a grey dress on. We remained there together not a quarter of an hour. When he was sitting on my knee I got up and left him sitting on my seat, and I walked out. I did not think he was in earnest when he said that. I did not think the prisoner spoke his own mind to me. I did not believe it.

By Mr Joel: I have known the prisoner. He is a quiet man for all that I have seen of him. He never mentioned anything else but what I have said. He never said anything about fighting. I can't say he danced while I was there.

By the Clerk (Mr Harle): It was not a large room; and there was not much space to dance in.

The witnesses Dixon and M'Connell, whose evidence was taken last week, were called to hear their depositions read, and were asked whether they wished any addition or alteration to be made. Dixon said he had no doubt it was Dalton who said, "Jemmy get up, or I'll jump your guts out, you ———." McConnell, on hearing his evidence read over, said he did not see the deceased when he was down. As to the deposition, "The prisoner is the man who struck the deceased," witness said he meant to say that the prisoner was the man who went and came back from where the scuffle was. With reference to the statement in writing that "The prisoner is the man who struck the deceased on the ground," witness said he did not see anything on the ground.

The Court: Did you see Stewart on the ground then?—Witness: No, sir.

The Court: Did you see him after he went past?—Witness: I never saw him after he went past.

Witness requested the clerk to strike out the words of his deposition "The prisoner is the man who struck the deceased."

By Mr Joel: Stewart was drunk, and Dalton was rather drunk.

The magistrates then retired. After being absent a few minutes, they returned into court.

Mr J. C. Lamb said: Thomas Dalton, the magistrates have read the evidence against you and gone through it very carefully, and they consider it their duty to commit you to Durham Gaol for the murder of James Stewart. It will be for a jury to say whether, in their opinion, it was a crime of that nature or not.

The Clerk: Have you anything to say? If you have anything to say it will be taken down. Prisoner made no reply, but conferred with his solicitor.

Mr Hawks: You will there be tried by a jury of your own countrymen and you will have every fairplay.

Mr Joel: He will reserve anything he has to say.

The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial for wilful murder; and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The attendance in court was not unusually large.

THE INQUEST.

The adjourned inquiry, touching the death of James Stewart, was held on the same afternoon, at the Infirmary, Newcastle, before Mr. Theodore Hoyle, deputy-coroner, and the usual jury. The witnesses called have all been examined before the magistrates, either at the first or second hearing of the case, and their evidence was substantially the same as that which has been already fully reported. The witness Dixon repeated that it was quite correct that he saw the prisoner go towards the deceased, and heard him kick and strike him.

Henry Mallam said he was with Dalton some part of the afternoon of the 28th. At night he did not appear to be excited when he said he had killed a man. Witness did not see anything strange about him at all. He thought this was mere chaff of the prisoner's.

Mr. Richard Councillor, surgeon, Felling Chemical Works, said that when he saw Stewart on the morning of the 20th, his head and face were quite levelled, and blood was trickling down from his eyelids. He said he was felled, and then he was kicked, and he got up and ran away. He tried to get to his lodgings, but he did not do so. He got into a privy belonging to Mrs. Lammas, and he was pulled out by three men, but he did not know any more. He seemed to be perfectly conscious when he made the statements. Delirium set in during the day, and next day Stewart was conveyed in a cart to Newcastle Infirmary. Witness did not believe a blow from a fist would cause the injuries he observed. Stewart must have been knocked down, and then kicked. Witness never saw a man in such a condition. A fall could not produce the injuries which he received.

By a Juror: Did you ever ask the deceased who injured him?—Witness: Yes; but he said he could not tell.

Mr. Andrew Bolton, house surgeon, Newcastle Infirmary, gave evidence as to the state of the deceased on his reception at the Infirmary, his death, and a *post mortem* examination, all of which were published last week. There was no fracture of the skull. There was a discoloured mark on the right side of the navel. The effusion of blood by compression of the brain was the immediate cause of death. A violent blow from a blunt weapon or a kick would produce such injuries as the deceased had sustained.

Matthew Armstrong was examined, but he did not introduce any new facts into his evidence. He saw blood on Dalton's coat sleeve, but did not see any on his hand. Did not ask him anything about the blood because he thought it was a joke.

By a Juror: When we saw the blood on his coat I thought he had been fighting; but he was a quiet man. Stewart and he had not the least quarrel that I know of. I had not seen Stewart at all that day.

John Quin deposed to the events at the Beeswing. He saw Dalton put out his arm at the other end of the table at which he (witness) was sitting, and he heard him say "Look there, you b——r;" but he did not see anything on it. Witness saw the deceased at the Beeswing that night. Witness was standing at the bar, and saw the deceased in the kitchen. Some people were larking with him there. Stewart was a kind of drunk. Dalton was not in the house at the time. When Stewart got a glass or two of whiskey you could hardly say whether he was drunk or sober. That would be about half-past nine o'clock. Witness left Stewart there, and saw nothing more of him that evening.

Mr Bell (foreman) asked whether Stewart was a quarrelsome man or not? Witness: He always had a bad tongue, and he would argue with any man as long as he would argue. I never saw him fight.

Joseph Kirkham repeated his account of the dancing at Hannah Mullan's "swanky" shop, and of the arrival of the prisoner there after the murder.

Inspector Richard Rogers, of the Durham County Police Force, Felling, sworn, said: On Thursday, the 1st of May, in consequence of information I received, I went to the Bill Quay, and with the assistance of P.C. Waugh, apprehended the prisoner, Thomas Dalton. I charged him with feloniously wounding James Stewart, at Felling, on the 28th April. He said, "I know nothing about it; I wasn't there." I likewise took possession of a grey coat, a vest, and a cap (which I now produce), at his mother's house. Mrs Dalton, the mother of the prisoner, told me they belonged to her son Thomas. Both jacket and vest were quite damp when I got possession of them, as though they had been recently washed. On Thursday afternoon, the 1st of May, after I had locked the prisoner up, I visited James Stewart at the Newcastle Infirmary. There were several bruises on his hands and arms. My attention was called to them by the nurse.

Police Constable William Waugh, of the Durham County Police, stationed at the Felling, said he apprehenden the prisoner, and brought him to the lock-up at Gateshead, from Bill Quay. On the road, prisoner volunteered a statement. He said, "Was there any other body going to be taken for this but him?" I said no, I thought not. Prisoner then said that he was so drunk he could not mind of assaulting Stewart. He said he came down the Felling about 11 o'clock; but could not mind what he did till he got to Felling Shore. He said he went to a dance at Felling Shore, where he stayed until half-past four o'clock in the morning. He then went with John Dickenson, of Gateshead, to Bill Quay. He afterwards asked if he would have to remain in the lock-up by himself. He then said that Dixon and M'Connell were there as well as he. He did not say whether they had struck him or not.

The Coroner said if the jury were satisfied with the evidence before them, he did not purpose to call any more witnesses.

Mr Bell (the foreman) said there was no question but that the murder was wilful, but he could not say there were any witnesses to prove that the prisoner had been the person who killed the deceased.

The Coroner said the evidence of Dixon and M'Connell should be taken into consideration, as well as the fact of the prisoner's going into the public house and mentioning the circumstance, when nobody else knew anything about it, and when nobody had been found.

The jury then, after a brief consultation, and without retiring, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

The prisoner was not in the room during the inquest.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN NEWCASTLE.
A MAN FATALLY STABBED BY HIS BROTHER.

Another of those unfortunate and shocking cases of crime which have within the last few months given to Newcastle a most unenviable notoriety, took place on Saturday night last, in the neighbourhood of St. Peter's. It appears that two brothers, named respectively John and George Scott Berry, who resided at St. Anthony's, had been at Newcastle on Saturday evening, and on their road home had called in at the Grapes public-house, St. Peter's, where they had some drink, and remained till twelve o'clock, when the house was cleared. During the time they had been in, some dispute, occasionally varied with a little joking and chaffing, took place between the brothers on the one side, and some other parties in the house as to their prowess in rowing. On leaving the house the dispute waxed warmer, and eventually resulted in a challenge to fight being given and accepted between John Berry and one of the opposite party, named Henry Shaftoe. They accordingly repaired to the "green"—an open space of ground opposite St. Peter's Dock—stripped, and met, the first round ending in both men falling, Berry uppermost. After laying some three or four minutes they got up and were about to meet again, when a man of the name of Thomas Redhead, anxious to restore peace between the belligerent parties, tried to separate them and thus prevent the fight proceeding any further. His brother, William Redhead, not being so peaceably inclined, shouted "Haud away, Harry" (meaning Shaftoe), upon which Berry said, "Aye, you, too, if you mean fighting," and struck him. He then proceeded to engage in the second round with Shaftoe, during the progress of which Wm. Redhead exclaimed, "He's (Berry) using a knife; I'm struck;" Thomas Redhead then went to the assistance of his brother, whom he found bleeding from two wounds in his left side, one near the region of the heart, and the other below the ribs. With all possible despatch he conveyed him home, and he was put to bed. When Thomas Redhead got his brother home, he perceived that he himself had received a wound on his hand, which he is supposed to have got while attempting to separate the combatants, more especially as Berry was heard to say just then, "I'll rip you up, mind!"

After this it would seem that George Scott Berry interfered to prevent his brother from renewing the combat, and while he was thus engaged, John Berry struck him with a knife, either intentionally or by mistake, and inflicted a severe wound in the left thigh. Geo. Scott Berry fell, and was taken up into a cart to be conveyed to the infirmary. Blood flowed copiously from the person of the injured man, and long before the cart reached its destination, the unfortunate sufferer had expired. John Berry, after this, left the scene of his fearful deeds, and proceeded first to the house of his mother, to whom he narrated what he had done. It would appear that he then went to his home in Grey-street, St. Anthony's, where he took an affectionate farewell of his wife and children, saying that he should never see them any more. No tidings of him were gained before next morning, notwithstanding that his friends and the police were engaged in active search during the night. On that morning, before eight o'clock, however, his friends who were near the river side, observed smoke issuing from the "huddick" of a wherry, and this being an unusual event it was sufficient, under the circumstances to arouse their attention. They went on board, and there cowering down by the fireside, they found the miserable man ruminating on the deeds of the past night. In their company he then went to the Manors Police Station, where he gave himself into the custody of Sergt. Fiddes, who was in charge of the station. That officer read over to the prisoner the formal information which had been entered in the police books against him, all of which he said was quite correct, at the same time remarking, "It was I who did it." He was afterwards placed in a cell, and during the day he slept soundly and ate his victuals freely, but towards evening he appeared to be thinking seriously of the nature of his situation. It appeared, from statements he made, that on going to the river side he contemplated suicide, but on reaching the water's edge, he considered that would be a cowardly act, and that he would rather die on the scaffold. Up to that time, however, the man was not aware of his crime, though it was not until the next morning that he became aware that his brother was dead.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the murdered man was held at the Infirmary, Newcastle, on Tuesday, at two o'clock, before Mr Hoyle, coroner, and a respectable jury. The usual preliminaries having been gone through the following evidence was called:—

Henry Berry, of St. Anthony's, metal dresser, said: The body now shown to the jury is that of my son. He was a metal dresser, and had lived for some time at North Shields, but he removed from there last Saturday afternoon to St. Anthony's. He was 22 years of age and was married. I have a son named John Berry. He lives at St. Anthony's, and is a waterman. I met my son John last Sunday morning, about one o'clock, at St. Anthony's. I asked where George was, and he said "at St. Peter's Quay." I had then heard that George had been stabbed, but I did not know who by. That was all that passed, that I can recollect of. I then passed on to St. Peter's Quay, and left John, who I expect went home.

Henry Newton, clinical assistant at the Infirmary, said: Deceased was brought to the Infirmary in a spring cart last Sunday morning, about half-past one o'clock. I saw him about a minute after he had been brought in. He was then dead. I examined the body externally. Deceased had received an incised wound on the thigh, running obliquely from above, downwards. The wound was about 4½ inches long, and 3 inches deep, and was cut down to the bone. The femoral artery was wounded, but not severed. It was cut across, and the parts retracted, the sides leaving a small aperture. Death was produced by the wound, that is from the loss of blood from the artery. There are no other external injuries, no contusions, or indications of his having received any blows. If the deceased had been seen by a surgeon, and the artery tied so as to prevent the effusion of blood, the deceased would probably have lived.

Joseph Shillito, surgeon at the Infirmary, said: I have examined the body of the deceased externally, since death. I find a wound on the thigh as described by Mr Newton. I have no doubt the loss of blood from the artery would be sufficient to cause death in a very short time. If the femoral artery were entirely divided a person would bleed to death in two or three minutes. I have no doubt the deceased died from the loss of blood caused by the wound in the thigh. If he had been attended to immediately, on the spot, he would have had a better chance of recovery.

At this point the coroner intimated that he would adjourn to the Manors Police Court. On resuming at that place, the prisoner, John Berry, was brought up from the cell in charge of Sergeant Fiddes, and placed in the dock, in order that he might hear the evidence tendered against him. He was provided with legal assistance in the person of Mr. Joel. The first witness called here was,

Henry Shaftoe, who said: I live at Plummer's Row, St. Peter's, and am a watchman. I was acquainted with the deceased, George Scott Berry. Last Saturday night, in William Laws' public house, at St. Peter's Quay, I was present with deceased and several other persons. There was a great deal of arguing going on about quoits and dominoes. When we came to the door we were still arguing, and John Berry said either he or his brother would fight me for £5. I said I had no money to fight for. He said if I would come on to the Green either of them would fight me. We went away 150 yards from Laws' house. We were going to fight for nothing at first, but when we got to the Green both the Berrys refused to fight, except for money; and then one of the Berrys and William Redhead started to fight. Wm. Redhead is a waterman at St. Peter's Quay. I think it was George Berry who fought with him. That is all I know about the matter. I was outside the crowd when I heard a shout that one man had stuck the other. It would be about a quarter to 12 when we left Laws' house. The fight took place about half-past 12, as near as I can calculate. When I heard the cry that one man had stuck the other, there was nothing that I heard said about a knife. When the party came out of Laws' they were about half-drunk. John Berry was just the same as we were ourselves; he had got a little drink. I had got a little drink, but was not drunk, and George Berry was about the same. I did not see any conflict nor any blows pass between John and George Berry.

By Mr. Joel, through the Coroner: I heard no quarrelling between the two Berrys; they were the same after we came out of the house as they had been all the night.

Thomas Redhead: I live at St. Peter's, and am a labourer. I was not one of the company in Laws' house on Saturday night. I came up when I heard the quarrelling at the foot of the street, about twelve o'clock, and was quite sober. I heard John Berry and Henry Shaftoe make it up to go on the Green to fight. They then went down towards the Green, and a "vast more" people followed. George Berry was there. I think he had had a sup drink. John Berry was about the same. When they got to the Green my brother, William Redhead, shouted "Go on, Harry," meaning Shaftoe. John Berry said, "Come on, or ye either," and my brother and he then got at it. They had a round with their fists, and fell on the ground. They rolled on the ground for three or four minutes before we could get them separated. I was close to them and was trying to get them parted. They were striking each other when on the ground, and Berry was uppermost. We got them up, and they went at it the second time, when my brother cried out, "He's using the knife." I then ran up to my brother to see what was the matter with him, and found he was cut in the side, and stabbed in the left breast. When I was running to my brother I received a wound, from Berry I would think, on the back of my hand. Three or four of us took my brother home. I cannot tell whether anything had happened to George Berry then as I was minding my brother. I cannot tell how George Berry came by his injury.

By the Jury: My brother pulled his jacket off the second round, I believe. The knife went through his waistcoat. My brother had had two or three pints of liquor in the town with me. I do not know what he got in Laws'. I heard no irritating language between the deceased and prisoner. I cannot tell whether the prisoner's brother interfered to separate him and my brother.

Mr. Sabbage stated that William Redhead was unable to attend in consequence of the great injury he had received.

William Scott: I am a chain striker, and live at St Peter's. On Saturday night I heard John Berry and Shafto arguing about fighting. John Berry said he would rip him up. That was before they went to the Green. After that they agreed to go on to the Green and fight. I went down after them, but I saw nothing of the fight at all. I saw Berry and Redhead lying on the ground. I saw George Berry running about, but I did not see him do anything. I saw him and his brother arguing with Shafto.

By Mr. Joel: There was no quarrelling between the two Berrys.

William Jeffrey: I live at Dent's Hole, and am generally employed as a labourer at Smith's dock. Last Saturday night I was present at the fight on the Green. John Berry said to Redhead "Will ye fight?" and they got started to fight. They had fought about a minute when I saw George Berry come out of the crowd and walk down the road. I saw him cross the footpath and lie down (witness afterwards used the expression "fall down") on the grass. Then I heard the people shouting out "He has a knife." I can't tell who they meant had the knife. The crowd was then taking Redhead away. I and some others went directly to John Berry to see whether he had a knife or not. When we came to him I got a glimpse of something glittering as he was waving his hand back and forward, but what it was I could not say exactly. He said he would stab the first one that interfered with him. He was at this time walking backwards. I and another turned round directly and went to where his brother was lying, and I took my handkerchief and wrapped it round his thigh. He had been stabbed, and was bleeding. I cannot tell how George Berry came to be cut. When he came out of the crowd I do not know whether or not he was cut. It was not a second after the wound was tied up till the cart came up to remove him. It was not five minutes from the time I saw him come out of the crowd till he was removed. He died on the way as we were coming along Ellick's Lane. He never spoke at all in my hearing.

By Mr Joel: I had known the two Berrys before. I never saw them quarrelling at all on Saturday night. The moon was up, but it was very cloudy, you could not see as if it was a moonlight night.

By the Coroner: The first time I knew the deceased was injured was when I passed him as he was lying on the ground. I saw the blood running from him. When he first came from the crowd, I saw nobody accompany him. The fighting was all over, and John Berry was out of the crowd before Redhead was taken away. There would be well on to fifty people in the crowd. There were women and boys, as well as men. After the fight commenced, I could neither see George Berry nor John in the crowd. I was standing a bit away from him, and was on the footpath, while they were on the road.

At this point the coroner stated that as William Redhead, a very important witness, was not able to attend, and as the police had not had much time to make inquiries, Mr Sabbage thought it would be convenient to adjourn the inquest till Friday.

The inquiry was adjourned accordingly.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DON.

[From the *Melbourne Argus* of March 25, 1862.]

The playgoers of this city were startled a few days since by learning that Sir William Don had died at Hobart Town, on the 18th March. The deceased Baronet and Lady Don had proceeded thither to fulfil a professional engagement about three weeks previously, and had been very successful. The state of Sir William's health, when he left Melbourne, had excited no uneasiness, except in the minds of a few friends, who had opportunities of observing what inroads a treacherous disease was making on his lungs, and how his usually buoyant spirits and physical energy were rapidly succumbing to an insidious and fatal enemy. Sometimes, in private conversation, he expressed a conviction that he should never see England again, but that when he did go home, it would be to the Melbourne Cemetery; but his cheerfulness would soon return; his health and spirits would rally in the society of his friends; and at night, upon the stage, casual observers might mistake the hectic flush for the glow of health. In a letter which he wrote to a friend in this city, a few days before his death, he observes:—"I have been dreadfully weak and pulled down since I have been here, and in bad spirits, but within the last two or three days I have rallied wonderfully. This is the most magnificent climate in the world. We shall be here for a few days longer. Then Launceston two weeks, then back to Melbourne for Adelaide. The journey from here to Launceston is really wonderfully beautiful. You will be delighted with it." The immediate cause of death appears to have been aneurism of the aorta, and his decease must have been very sudden, as he was playing two or three nights before that melancholy event. Much sympathy is felt for Lady Don in her bereavement. The theatrical profession has lost in Sir William a most enthusiastic member. His admiration of his art was intense, and his success as an actor appeared to afford him more unalloyed satisfaction than his patrician descent, or his relationship to earls and duchesses. On no subject was his conversation more animated, and to nothing did his ambition point more stedfastly than to acquire distinction on the stage. Possessing a fine sense of humour, a quick perception of the ludicrous sides of life and character, a remarkable talent for mimicry, a strong nerve, a ready wit, and great self-possession, he was thus gifted with many qualifications essential to a good actor; and without arriving at any remarkable eminence as a comedian, he was always amusing, and frequently invested a character with quaint and fantastic attributes of his own devising. In private he was an agreeable companion, with a rare flow of anecdote, and an impulsiveness of manner and vehemence of language which were very piquant. Measured by the years he lived, his life was a very short one. Estimated by the incidents which were crowded into it, and by the romantic vicissitudes of fortune he underwent, it was a very long one. Inheriting from his mother (Lady Wallace) considerable literary ability, it was the intention of Sir William Don to write his life whenever a fitting moment should arrive. That fitting moment never came, and the life and its lesson remain unwritten. His death is too recent to admit of the task being undertaken by a friend. Sir William has left an only daughter by his second marriage, and the baronetcy becomes extinct.

The deceased baronet was well known in Newcastle, he having had several engagements at the Theatre Royal. His first appearance was in 1857; and he repeated his visit in the following year. Again, in 1859, he played from April 4 till April 9; and from June 27 to July 4; from November 28 till December 10; again, from December 26 till February 25, 1860. This was his last appearance in Newcastle, being in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*, in the pantomime, which he performed fifty-six times.

The following is extracted from "Dod's Peerage":—DON, 7th Bart. (Scot.) Created 1667.—Sir William Henry Don, son of the 6th bart., by his second wife, eldest daughter of John Stein, Esq., several years M.P. for Bletchingley (she married, 2ndly, Sir James Maxwell Wallace). Born 1825; married 1st, 1847, daughter of M. Lebrun, of Hamburg; 2ndly, 1857, the eldest daughter of John Sanders, Esq., of London; succeeded on the death of his father; was appointed lieutenant 5th Dragoon Guards in 1843, and extra aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1844; retired from the army November, 1845; and has since distinguished himself as an actor.

LORD RUSSELL ON EDUCATION.

Lord Russell presided at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society on Monday. His Lordship dwelt upon the efforts made many years ago by himself and others to improve the state of education in this country, pointing out the serious difficulties with which they had to contend in consequence of the mutual jealousies of Churchmen and Dissenters. They had also to meet and overcome most puerile prejudices. A bishop, for example, stated that there was no use in teaching children geography, unless it was the geography of the Holy Land; while an eminent Dissenter came to the British and Foreign Society's training institution one day, and objected to the children being taught geography at all. A happier state of things had since been brought about. I recollect the time, continued the noble Earl, when in the manufacturing districts the workmen were in a state of discontent, and had the notion that if each man took up his blanket and marched to London, they would obtain an alteration of their laws that would alleviate their distress. Again, when the agricultural population were in a state of discontent, they thought that by burning thrashing machines, and setting fire to the ricks of the farmers, they would obtain a remedy for their sufferings. These were all proofs of lamentable ignorance, and of a time gone by, and never to be seen again in this country. In my opinion, the promotion of education by the State and by great voluntary societies has tended greatly to the change. If we are asked for the measurement of it, I will tell you that many very excellent persons have been for a long time trying to obtain, by a return of agricultural statistics, the number of bushels of barley grown in the country, and the number of cheeses manufactured, but as yet no man nor Ministry has been successful enough to frame a measure to obtain that object. If, then, it be so difficult to obtain material facts of that kind, how are we to give the exact number of pounds' weight of moral sentiment, and the number of cwts. and tons of religious instruction which have been the result of an improved education. Still there comes the disagreeable reflection that, notwithstanding the State was at considerable expense, while there were many excellent schools, and while all their machinery was well adapted to the end in view, a great portion of the country did not receive any share of the benefits; and it seemed to many of those who took an interest in education desirable to appoint a commission to ascertain the general state of education, and to produce measures for its improvement. I have seen it stated that Mr. Walpole has said that he approved of the efforts of the assistant commissioners, but did not approve of the report of the commission. My opinion is quite the opposite. I approve of the report, although I do not agree with everything in it, and think the commissioners have summed up the result of their inquiry with great fairness. But when we come to the assistant commissioners, and compare their statements with the accounts of the schoolmasters of the examinations or non-examinations, I cannot but be of opinion that there was not that fair, thorough, and searching inquiry made which ought to be expected from such men; the merits of the schools have been overlooked, and their faults exaggerated, and after that superficial, and, in some instances, no examination at all. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I do not intend to say a word about the merits or demerits of the revised code, but it is a serious question for the future of the country how we are to give greater extension to popular education, and to improve that which already exists. I will not mention the number of schools which do not participate in the grant, but there is a large number of them in that condition. The difficulties in the way of it are of two kinds. It is obvious that if you were to support them by local rates, without making some further provision for their government, you would in every parish raise up an unfortunate conflict between those who are the adherents of the Church and those who wish education to be less restricted; and that this would at once destroy all its good effects. Another mode which the commissioners advised, but the practicability of which the Privy Council doubted, was that there should be two kinds of support given—one according to the general sufficiency of the schools, the other to depend upon the examination by examiners named by the counties, the assistants to be paid by the county rate. The objection is that where you have local rates you must have local control. My opinion is that, as rating does not extend to all kinds of property, it is not the proper support for a national system of education, and you must still look to the national funds as an assistance to local efforts and voluntary subscription, and it remains the greatest task that Government can perform to extend the benefits of education to the people of this country. Let it be recollected, we cannot here establish a system of education as in Prussia, where the government lays down the rule and limits the extent, for this is a free country, and education must partake of the civil and religious character of the nation. (Cheers.)

A SCENE IN A POLICE COURT.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on Saturday, the hearing of complicated charge of fraud preferred against a Mr Izod and others by Mr S. Griffiths, of Wolverhampton, was resumed. Mr Griffiths was put into the witness-box and was severely cross-examined by Mr Kenealy, barrister, with reference to the earlier part of his career. A fire took place on his premises some time ago, and there was some difficulty with the insurance company on the subject. Mr Kenealy asked whether it was not alleged that he had set fire to the property. Mr Griffiths: Wretch! If they did that then, not half so bad as you. You have been convicted of a criminal offence, and I know of it. Wretch, you have trod the mill; you have been "on the step," as they call it. What do you ask me such a question for, sir? I will answer you nothing. [Confusion in Court.] Mr Kynnersley: Mr Griffiths, Mr Griffiths.—Mr Gem: We must have a little order, you know, Mr Griffiths. This will not do.—Mr Kenealy (quietly): Did they allege it?—Mr Griffiths made a gesture of impatience.—Mr Kenealy: Will you swear that they did not allege that you set fire to the property?—Mr Griffiths: I shall not answer the question.—Mr Kenealy: You must answer the question.—Mr Hill: Well, I don't know; here is my friend accusing the witness of arson. I do not think it is quite the thing.—Mr Griffiths: You see, sir, I am accused of arson. [Loudly.] I don't think a fellow, because he happens to be a barrister, should bully me in this way, when he has had his head shaved at the expense of the county. [Confusion.] He won't do it either.—Mr Kenealy: These lies, sir,—which this man knows to be lies—I won't answer. Every—Mr Griffiths: You hav had your head shaved at the expense of the county.—Mr Kenealy (continuing): Every gentleman in this room knows they are lies, and I will not trouble myself to answer them.

MR. FAIRBAIRN AND SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.—At the meeting of the members of the Royal Institution on Friday week, Mr. Fairbairn delivered a lecture "On the properties of iron, and its powers of resistance to projectiles at high velocities." He exhibited a drawing of the target practised on at Shoeburyness representing the effects of the projectiles, all of which had been resisted until Sir William Armstrong's smooth-bore 300-pounder had been brought to bear upon it, the shot from that gun having passed completely through the four inches and a half of armour plating. Mr. Fairbairn said that the Armour-plate Committee, of which he was a member, after ascertaining which was the best quality of iron fitted for resistance, the best methods of fastening the plates, and the proper angle of inclination, thought they had constructed an impenetrable target, for it resisted 100lb and even 150lb projectiles, but the 300lb shot from the smooth-bore gun had shown that they were deceived. It now, indeed, became a question whether it was possible to case ships with plates of sufficient thickness to resist such ordnance, or to resist a salvo of six much smaller guns directed to one point, and whether we must not be content as before to have ships that are penetrable by shot. It was a different case, however, with forts, for any thickness of iron might be placed upon them, and he thought that the Government had not acted wisely in suspending the construction of the forts at Spithead, since under no circumstances would ships be made so invulnerable as to resist the combined effects of the powerful ordnance that might be brought to bear upon them from well-constructed forts. At present he admitted the Committee had been beaten by Sir William Armstrong, but they would try again, though Sir William threatened to make ordnance very much more powerful. At all events, he trusted that they should be able to devise the means of maintaining this country in the proud position she had hitherto occupied as mistress of the seas.

Business Addresses.

THE LUXURY OF WASHING WITH
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

THIS well-known Preparation is decidedly the most Economical article ever introduced for Washing—the cleansing properties of several Pounds of Soap being contained in a small Packet of the Soap Powder. Mr Wm. Conn, 16, West-street, Portadown, writes, Jan. 10th, 1862:—"My Wife and Servant regularly use your Soap Powder for our family washing, and I can assure you it is an article of great efficacy and usefulness, and can testify that since I was born I never knew anything equal to your Soap Powder. It has been of the greatest service to me and is the greatest luxury I can use for washing my hands, face, and neck, as it gives a smooth and glossy skin. This is the very truth."—Sold in 1d. packets everywhere. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of the "Washing Machine for the Million," prices, £2., £2 10s., and £3 10s.

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ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers, and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be Ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of families throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Agents for Consett: J. Murry and Sons, Consett, and J. Dixon, Shotley Bridge.

To be Let.

TO LET, an excellent BEER HOUSE, situate in Victoria Street, Consett. Rent moderate. Apply to M. SUMMERSON, on the premises.

TO LET, a Small MANURE MANUFACTORY. Apply to R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

TO LET, THREE COTTAGES and GARDENS attached, situated at Pont House, near Leadgate.—Apply to Mr MICHAEL CHARLTON, Pont House Farm.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an Excellent HOUSE, containing Three Rooms, and SHOP, with Two Windows, situated in FRONT STREET, Blackhill. The FIXTURES can be had at a valuation, if required.
Also, TO LET, an Excellent SIX STALLED STABLE, COACH HOUSE, and HARNESS ROOM.
For particulars, apply to W. COLLINSON, Blackhill.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May Term, DYKE NOOK HIGH HOUSE, with GARDEN in Front.—Apply to Messrs CARR, Dyke Nook, Berryedge.

TO BE LET, at West Stanley, a COTTAGE, containing 4 Rooms. Apply to JAMES FORSTER, West Stanley.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience, pleasantly situated near the Spa Wells, Shotley Bridge. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr JENKINS, Auctioneer, Consett.

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, near Blackhill. Purchasers can be accommodated with Patches of Land for Gardens, if required, at moderate Rents. An excellent supply of Spring Water close at hand. For particulars, apply to Mr R. WHITFIELD, Consett; or to D. BAKER, Elm Park.

Sales by Auction.

AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF DRAPERY GOODS of every description have arrived at H. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, belonging to the Messrs. Williams and Co., of Liverpool, Insolvents. The whole
TO BE DISPOSED OF
By PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, commencing On MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862,
And will be continued till the whole of the Stock is cleared out.

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

The following is a mere quotation of articles which will be offered for sale:—Broad Black Superfine West of England Cloths; Black and Coloured Doeskins; Moleskins and Cords; Vestings; Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties; Men's Flannel, Linen, Cotton, and Fancy Shirts; Shirt Fronts and Collars; Rich French Paisley Shawls; Barege Long and Square do.; Woollen do.; Fancy Dresses; Coburgs and Alpacas; Blue and White Flannels; Kerseys; Kendal Winseys and Linseys; Carlisle Ginghams; Shirtings; Cotton Sheets; Calicoes; Woollen Blankets; Ticking; Hosiery of every description; Small-wares; Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Ready-made Clothing of various kinds; and a large quantity of other Articles, which will all be cleared out at a great sacrifice as soon as possible.
PRIVATE SALE from Ten in the Morning. PUBLIC SALE commencing each Day at Two o'clock.

Local and District News.

EBCHESTER.—The bridge over the Derwent which has had for a number of years an embryotic existence, has now started into active life, and the wishes of the promoters of the enterprise bid fair to be realized in a short time. We are glad to announce that the contractors for the construction of the bridge are pushing on their work with unrelaxing energy, and in a short time have succeeded in getting placed the foundations of one pillar and making preparations for that of another which, should no unforeseen misfortune occur, will in a few days be safely effected. There is little now to apprehend but that the pillars will soon be found above water mark, and thus place the work beyond any particular danger. It is anticipated that the structure will be completed by the time stipulated in the contract, viz., 1st Nov., and that by that time the wayfaring man and stranger will not need to heed the water, which rush down the channel of the Derwent during the winter months with wild impetuosity.

CONSETT HIRINGS.—The weather being very fine there was an extremely large concourse of people at these hirings. The servants began to assemble a little after nine o'clock in the morning, although little or no business was transacted till near mid-day. It may be noticed here that in consequence of a very erroneous report most assiduously spread over the entire district, that the fever was so bad at Shotley Bridge that the hirings there which should be held were to be held at Berryedge, numbers of servants were induced to come to Consett. Wages were extremely high, averaging from £4 to £8 for females the half-year. As was the case at Shotley Bridge there were more servants than masters. Judging from the short time these hirings have been established, and the rapid advance they have made in that time it is clear that they will become equally as popular as those of our neighbours at Shotley Bridge.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—This society, although it may to the public have seemed to be in a state of torpidity, has notwithstanding been gradually and satisfactorily progressing, so that now it is about ready to launch its boat on the sea of commerce and enterprise. It is some weeks since the society was registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, and its rules passed by the constituted authority, J. T. Pratt, Esq. The officers are elected and have all given the requisite security for the due performance of the duties and responsibilities attached to each by which a guarantee is given to the members against all loss by fraud or other dishonest means. The progress of the society of late has been so far encouraging that the committee have engaged suitable and convenient premises in Shotley Bridge, where they purpose in a short time commencing business by supplying those articles which are the common want of all. The society numbers about 60 members, and many more persons, it is said, intend to become such as soon as trading is commenced. Their capital is steadily increasing. The committee and other officers are acting judiciously and cautiously in not launching their bark until she be well freighted with capital, so that they will be thus enabled to commence their enterprise without drawing largely upon the credit system—if at all, by which means they will be enabled to offer their goods at the lowest remunerative profit. Should the same foresight which has hitherto characterised the society generally during its formation be carried into effect, when they shall have ranked themselves amongst the commercial community, we shall unhesitatingly predict for them a fair amount of success, and a liberal return for the funds embarked. And as a word of encouragement, it is to be observed that great works are not achieved either in the physical, moral, or commercial world by Herculanean impulses, but that a constant perseverance, careful watching, laying hold of fitting opportunities, husbandery of resources will achieve more, and be more enduring, remembering the Franklinian maxims that "little strokes fell great oaks." "A constant dropping wears away stones," and "That by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable." Should these be attended to we have little doubt but that in the future they will be lead to believe that the pound hath gained ten, and that co-operation in Shotley Bridge will be at no distant day accounted "a great fact."—*Correspondent.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY.—On Saturday morning last, an accident of a melancholy character occurred to a boy, named William Wards, aged 12 years, at High Pit, Cramlington Colliery. The deceased was engaged in the colliery, and had, it appeared, been attempting to stop some waggons or tubs, when he was knocked down and killed.

The Harrington family gave their musical entertainments in the Theatre, at Consett, on Saturday and Tuesday last. About four hundred children, from the public schools, attended on Tuesday afternoon.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CEMETERY GROUND.—A notice has been placed on the ground within the last day or two that the Bishop of Durham will attend on Saturday (this day) to consecrate a portion of the ground. It is understood that the service will be performed in a wooden shed, now being used by the masons, the chapels being far from a state of completion. The ground to be consecrated is about one-third of the whole.

LANCHESTER UNION.—The auditor, Mr Radford, of Gateshead, attended at this place on Thursday, the 15th inst. The whole of the assistant as well as acting overseers were in attendance. In the course of the examination of accounts some objections were made in consequence of the overseers of Conside and Knitsley not publishing the notice in its usual place. The auditor, on hearing the particulars, was of opinion that the overseers had erred on this point, and would have stopped the audit had the gentlemen urged their objection. The charges made by the assistant overseer for the same parish as travelling expenses and for journeys to Lanchester, were discussed. The auditor disallowed the charge of 10s 9d per time for the overseer's journey to get the rate book signed; he also struck off 5s 6d upon each journey to Newcastle, as well as 3s upon each journey to Lanchester, to prove settlements of paupers. The vexed question of the permanency of election of assistant overseers was then discussed, when it was ascertained that all assistant overseers are liable to be dismissed, at the pleasure of the parish, at a meeting convened for such purpose. A good deal of angry feeling was displayed during the whole of the above discussion.

SHOTLEY SPA.—Monday last being the Hiring day, Miss Williams' Grounds, connected with the Spa at that place, were thrown open to the public, a gala being given in which Mr. Swallow's Equestrian Troupe took a prominent part. In consequence of the prevalent report throughout the district that it was dangerous to attend Shotley Bridge on account of the fever, a very great number of persons who are regularly in the habit of attending Shotley did not do so, thus inflicting a great amount of injury to the interest of that place. However distressing as the appearance of the place was in the fore part of the day, it became more cheering as regards the number of people who attended there in the afternoon. The Consett Catholic Temperance Band played down from Consett and arrived in Shotley soon after two o'clock and proceeded to the Spa grounds. At two o'clock the performance commenced by an ascent upon the tight-rope which was placed from the play ground to a tree; the ascent was executed in a masterly style and elicited great applause; the feats of horsemanship, gymnastics, rope dancing, &c., &c., continued, occupying more than two hours; the whole giving great satisfaction to the audience. The grounds are in excellent order and in every way adapted for exhibitions of this kind as well as for rural fetes. The proprietress has purchased a spendid new marquee tent should a ball be required at at any time. It is the intention of the lessee to give fetes periodically, which it is hoped will be patronised as they deserve.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The epidemic fever which has been so prevalent in Shotley Bridge and the immediate locality for the last few weeks, is now considerably abated, and the whole of those recently afflicted are in a convalescent state. No fresh cases to our knowledge have occurred for the last fortnight or more, so that the district may be stated to have returned to its former normal condition, and which with opening flowers and blossoms in our picturesque gardens, the blooming freshness and rich verdure of adjoining fields, the gentle zephyr will quickly restore those who have occupied the bed of affliction to health and vigour, and that rumour with her multitudinous tongues will not have again to indulge in all the wild and alarming stories which she has so assiduously contrived to propagate, deterring the too credulous inhabitants of adjacent districts from looking even in the direction of Shotley or entering within its limits. Whilst, however, we congratulate ourselves upon having so far passed through a sickening ordeal, it may not be amiss to look round and set the house in order, and we hope our sanitary parliament will see the absolute necessity of turning their attention to that which is most emphatically their duty, viz., of seeing that buildings are effectually and sufficiently drained, and not spend their time in devising and passing despotic resolutions to exclude the representatives of the press and thus put the candle under a bushel; nor will they, we trust, fruitlessly expend money in placing drains where they are not necessary and indulge again in "teaching water to run down hill." There is work enough to engage their undivided attention for the securing of an unmiasmatic effluvia in the neighbourhood of Benfieldside, the origination, above all doubt, of the late epidemic. Let us indulge the hope that recent events will teach them wisdom in the due performance of their duties, and will have endued them with more liberal opinions and more open doors, and that they will with their reverend chairman acknowledge "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and done those things which we ought not to have done."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE MAY HIRING.

This half yearly meeting for the engagement of male and female servants, took place at the usual time and place, with the general exhibition of those who sought new masters, and those who were in question of new workers, presenting themselves in the Front-street of that village on Monday last. It is needless, however, but to confess that the throng of both parties was much below those of former years. The rumour of the prevalence of fever and the excessive mortality which was daily taking place in the vicinity, acted detrimentally to the general business of the day. With what amount of reality such rumour was based upon our columns elsewhere show. Notwithstanding, however, this drawback the commercial part of the day's duty and requirements was successful, although it may be stated that business ruled dull on the early part of the day, attributable to the high wages demanded by those offering themselves for engagement. As the day advanced, masters were in abundance, and negociations became brisk. Known good servants, of both classes, for agricultural purposes, became much enquired after, and those of the male sex obtained situations for the half year for wages varying from £10 to £15; females, for the same period, at sums from £6 to £8. Domestic servants were in greater abundance, and prices according to quality (to apply the usual market phrase), at prices varying from £2 10s to £5. Lads of "strong bone and good action" for farm purposes found ready enquirers, and contemplated new homes for the half-year, entering into engagements for the remunerative sums of £6 to £10. The business of the day was brought to an early conclusion, and a good clearance effected, by which means those disposed to spend an hour or two in the now beautiful spa grounds and enjoy the amusements there provided, found ample time to gratify an innocent taste. The streets were thus kept from that impassable state which in former years they presented by a division of visitors between the spa and the village. There was not wanting, however, that itinerant class who, with intuitive intelligence, know the times and seasons when our country cousins can be flattered and eased of their cash by the jacoling speech of some "Brummagem" hero, who has made it his especial study to attend and dispose of goods at a great sacrifice. The stall proprietors would find a great void in the short attendance of the juvenile part of the community, and it is to be feared that they as well as the penny showmen would reap anything but a remunerative harvest. Nor would our own tradesmen's till at the "Count out" yield that amount which he has been accustomed to transfer to his pocket on former years, judging from his frequent appearance at the entrance of his emporium during the day, indicating there was a lack of company within. As the afternoon advanced, the labouring population from the upland of Consett and locality found their way down to participate in the amusements provided for them. We have to regret the unfortunate circumstance which militated against the attendance. Shotley Bridge, as a hiring must, for good servants obtaining good wages and liberal masters, but rank A 1, and will not be easily beaten off the field, by any attempt, however strong.—*Correspondent.*

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before L. SMITH and M. KEARNEY, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*Philip Roe, L. Lachlad, H. Mooney, P. English,* and *M. Martin* were charged with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill, on the 27th ult. Martin was fined 10s and costs, the others each 5s and costs.—*Thomas Hey, Henry Hey,* and *Thomas Colburn* were charged with being drunk and disorderly at Annfield Plain, on the 3rd inst. In the course of the examination the police stated that none of the men were drunk, but had assembled for the purpose of having a fight. A witness said that he went to seek the police because the men wanted to steal his cart; this witness also stated that the men were not drunk. To pay costs and to be bound over to keep the peace for six mouths.—*William Pratt* was charged with being drunk at Berryedge. He was fined 5s and costs or fourteen days' imprisonment.

ASSAULTS.—*Stokoe* was charged by P.C. Tinkler with assaulting a man in the street on the same night, at Annfield Plain. This quarrel arose from the former case. The police officer had been assaulted in the execution of his duty, by the prisoner striking him and throwing stones. The prisoner was fined £2 and costs; in default, one month's imprisonment.—*William Evans* was charged with assaulting P.C. Alderson, on the 13th inst., at Consett. On that day the man was very drunk and was beating his wife and child. The police interfered, when the fellow struck the constable. The man was in a brutal state of intoxication, and had bitten the police officer on the back of the hand. The charge was clearly proved, and the Bench fined the prisoner 10s and costs or one month's imprisonment. The fine was not paid and the man went to prison.

BREACH OF THE GAME LAWS.—*Thomas Crossby* was charged with a breach of the Game Law, near Tryemall, Burnhope. He was fined £1 and 13s 8d costs, or in default, one month's imprisonment. The man was also charged with leaving his employment at Burnhope Colliery, on the 6th of January last. As the man had left some wages in the hands of his employers, he was ordered to forfeit the same, and to pay the cost of the summons.

NON-PAYMENT OF RATES.—*Robert Marshall* was summoned for non-payment of rates, levied by the Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside Local Authority. Mr. Bush, solicitor, of Newcastle, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Patrick, for the Board. The Nuisance Removal Committee sought to recover the sum of 8s being an assessment or rate made by that committee. At the outset, Mr Bush took an objection as to to the legality of the appointment of the Board, upon which long extracts were read from the standing orders of the Board by Mr Bush, and from the Act by Mr Patrick. Mr Bush assumed that the inspector had taken these proceedings without any autnority. A written authority was produced, to which he again took an objection, which was also overruled. It appeared from the evidence of Mr Chas. Mosley, surveyor of the highways, that the Nuisance Removal Committee was regularly appointed in 1859, of which committee he (Mr Mosley) was a member, *ex-officio*. In cross-examination by Mr Bush, he stated that he had kept the minute book from 1859, previous to which time the committee had not been regularly or legally appointed. It was also ascertained that rather better than 7d in the pound was now being dirated towards repaying a special sum lent to the committee. The Rev. F. B. Thompson read the minute made on Sept. 23rd, 1861, in which it was resolved to levy a rate of 1s in the pound on all property in the line of the new drain, and also the appointment of Superintendent Thompson and Mr Clough in April last. In cross-examination by Mr Bush, witness stated that he had signed the book on Thursday last, although the rate was made in September, and that a new book had been made in consequence of a discovery of a mistake in the original book. Neither the book nor the order of authorization had been legally signed; in fact the proceedings throughout had been irregular. Rev. Mr Thompson said that the standing orders were adopted or rejected to suit their purpose. The application for the sum of 8s. was proved by Messrs. Thompson and Cleugh; the amount had not been paid. Mr. Bush, for the defence, objected to the manner in which the books had been made out; that in the first instance a book had been put in in which the date had been made and signed, but after a little cross-examination another book was produced containing the original rate, thus really making a rate of 2s in the £; that the proceedings throughout had been irregular; and that the sum of one shilling in the £ is attempted to be levied whilst another rate of 8d. was being collected for the same purpose. The Bench made an order for payment, with costs.

THEFT BY BOYS.—*Michael Summerson* and *Jerry Best* were charged with stealing from the shop of Mr. Parker, grocer, Middle Street, Consett, on the 9th inst, a piece of cheese weighing about 5lbs. The boys, when apprehended, confessed to taking the cheese; on this occasion Best pleaded guilty, and Summerson, for whom Mr. Compton appeared, not guilty. This being their second offence, they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

James Tormick was charged with destroying grass seeds, the property of Mr. Allen, of Annfield Plain. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

Two or three affiliation cases were heard, which completed the business of the sessions.

Col. White, the chief constable of the county of Durham, was in attendance during the proceedings.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. Surtees, P. Annandale, and Matthew Kearney Esqrs.

There was no business at this meeting. Mr Kearney attended from the Lanchester Bench, and remarked that too much of the business of the division was thrown upon them. The superintendent said the reason why more business went to Lanchester was that the clerk at Shotley Bridge refused to grant the police summonses except they paid for them like other parties. The clerk informed the bench that in the adjoining county the police only got summonses on paying for them like other parties, and he did not see why such a practice ought not to prevail in this county. He further added, that a great many cases were brought forward at the instance of the police, and when they were dismissed not only was the time of the magistrates taken up in hearing them, but the clerk lost his fees. He likewise stated that when the parties against whom the police laid informations were fined and the parties were unable to pay the fines and went to gaol, he lost the fees, as the police never expected to be called upon to pay, and this he considered a hardship, but if the magistrates wished him still to furnish the police with summonses and warrants as heretofore, he was quite agreeable, and left the matter in their hands.—Mr Surtees suggested that the matter should be referred to the chairman at the Quarter Sessions, and his decision abided by, in which the clerk concurred, and upon his suggestion it was arranged that the chairman of the magistrates, Mr Surtees, should write to Mr Burdon, the county chairman, and thus the matter ended.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

REGISTER OF VOTERS BILL.

The House went into committee on the Register of Voters Bill.

On clause 1, which authorises the Court of Quarter Sessions in counties, and the local authorities in cities and boroughs, to require an alphabetical list of voters to be prepared, the Earl of CARNARVON proposed an amendment, the object of which was to render the clause permissive instead of compulsory.—Lord LYNEDEN opposed the amendment, on the ground that it affected the principle of the bill, and had already been disposed of on the second reading.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH supported the amendment, because he believed it would mitigate the evils of the bill. He should, however, prefer the entire rejection of a measure which threw upon the public expenses which ought to be borne by the candidates. He contended it was no part of the duty of the legislature to facilitate canvassing at elections at the cost of the general public. One of the evils of the Reform Bill was that, in getting rid of jobs perpetrated by individuals, it opened a wide door for perpetration of far more expensive jobs for classes. We were now paying twenty millions more for a peace establishment than we did some years ago, and a very large portion of the people, through circumstances over which they had no control, were suffering most severe distress. If this additional burden were placed upon rates, there would not be a distressed man in Lancashire, who was a ratepayer, who would not be called upon to contribute to the alleviation of a burden at present borne by his rich representative.—Earl GRANVILLE said the bill was not a government measure in any sense of the word, but was introduced in the House of Commons by two county representatives, one of each side of the house, and was passed by a majority of 4 to 1. Under such circumstances he thought some deference ought to be paid to the opinions of the House of Commons.—The Earl of DERBY supported the amendment, and stated that the bill passed in a house of less than a hundred members.—Earl GREY thought, as the local authorities were to pay the expense, it was only reasonable that they should judge whether it was necessary.—The amendment was agreed to without a division, and the bill passed through committee.

The report of Amendments on the Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Act, 1861, Amendment Bill was brought up and agreed to.

RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that he had received and accepted a challenge from the Speaker of the House of Commons that the House of Lords should meet the House of Commons at any place, and at any time, and with any weapons.

Their lordships adjourned at 6·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. LAYARD stated that a vessel under the American colours, the "Nightingale," had been at Liverpool, and had been ascertained to be a slaver. No suspicion was entertained in reference to her character until after she left Liverpool; and government as soon as her real character was known, despatched information to the African coast, which had led to her seizure with a full cargo of slaves on board. He regretted to say that a considerable slave trade had sprung up between the Portuguese settlements and the Island of St. Thomas, and it was said they were free traders, but her Majesty's Government had strong reasons to suspect that they were slavers. They had made strong representations to the Portuguese Government; and he hoped the practice would be put a stop to. With respect to the slave trade in Cuba, he was sorry to say that Spain was still carrying on this detestable traffic, and although he hoped the Spanish Government was not aware of it, her Majesty's Government had made representations to it on the subject. With regard to the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, all he could say was that Lord Cowley had brought the question under the notice of the French Government. Enquiries had been instituted, but, owing to the great distance, the result had not been received up to the present time.

THE GAME LAWS.

Mr D. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the case of a child having been fined £5 and 11s costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, by the Maidstone magistrates.—Sir G. GREY said his attention had been called to the case, and he had received a report from the magistrates. There was no doubt of the character of the offence. The child was acting under the instigation of parents who had been previously convicted 24 times of offences against the Game Laws. On the following day the mother of the child paid the fine, and said if it had been three times as much she would have been ready to pay it.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The House then went into committee on the Merchant Shipping Acts, &c., Amendment Bill.

A protracted but desultory discussion took place on the various clauses, but it related to technical and minor details.

Mr HENLEY and other members complained strongly of the manner in which enquiries into the loss of ships were conducted; but Mr M. Gibson agreed to appoint two nautical assessors, and the opposition was not persevered with.

Clauses up to 36 were agreed to with only verbal amendments.

Lord HOTHAM moved the omission of clause 36, which relates to the employment of pilots.

Mr COX supported the clause.

Mr LIDDELL complained of the anomalies and absurdities of the law relating to the compulsory pilotage, which, although it did not much affect the owners of large vessels making one or two voyages a year with valuable cargoes, pressed most heavily on the small vessels engaged in short and frequent voyages. He contended that the employment of the pilot might be safely left to the discretion of the shipowner, whose property was at stake. The shipowner was not deprived of all exclusive privileges, and if they were earnest free traders they would relieve him from all such restrictions.

Mr CLAY suggested that so important an alteration ought not to be made without full enquiry.

Sir H. STRACEY said the present law was founded on justice for the protection of the public, and he received no representations against it from his constituents.

Mr Clifford and Mr Collier supported the clause.

Mr KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN complained that the case of the pilots had not been fairly considered by the committee who had inquired into this subject.

Mr G. P. BENTINCK said that the exemption of the shipowner from liability as long as a pilot was on board led to great frauds. The pilot was not worth sueing, and if sent to prison, a special fund was raised among the pilots, which supported his family, and he escaped with impunity. Where the pilotage was voluntary, it was conducted cheaper and better, and the shipowners, who had been greatly depressed of late, ought to be relieved from this burden.

Mr HORSFALL approved of the clause, which gave the Board of Trade power to deal with each case, after a full inquiry, in which all parties had been heard.

Mr LINDSAY was convinced that compulsory pilotage was exploded, and that the clause which only went half way would not give satisfaction. Its abolition would benefit the pilots quite as much as the shipowners and public.

Mr HENLEY objected to the practice of dealing with so important a subject by provisional orders.

Mr GIBSON thought the noble lord who moved the omission of the clause was not consulting the interest of the pilots. The clause did not abolish compulsory pilotage. It gave powers to certain districts to avoid applying for a private bill, but the provisional orders of the Board of Trade would have to be confirmed by the Legislature, before which all parties could be heard, as they were now. All he desired was to avoid the present cost of private bills, which would, without injuring the pilots, confer a great boon on the shipowners and the ports.

The committee divided. For the clause, 138; against, 27; majority for, 111. The clause was therefore agreed to. Clauses 61, 62, and 63 were postponed.

Mr. LOCKE moved the insertion in clause 65, which relates to bills of lading, of a proviso continuing the liability of the shipowner for the safety of goods landed for 48 hours in case of a sailing ship, and 24 hours in case of a steamer.

Mr. M. GIBSON said his object was to allow shipowners and shippers to make agreements without any restriction. The former were quite able to take care of themselves.

The committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 131 to 14. Progress was then reported.

The House went into committee on the Customs and Revenue Bill. The remaining clauses, and the new clause of the Chancellor of the Exchequer granting a drawback of 7s per cwt. on British hops in stock on 15th September, and equivalent upon imported hops, &c., were agreed to.

The bill passed through committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Poor Law Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill,

Sir R. PEEL stated that the number of officials was 1,480, of whom 114 were now entitled to superannuation. The total sum required was £150,000, which would be raised by a general rate throughout Ireland of 1d. for the next three years.

After a short discussion, the debate was adjourned until Monday week.

Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of county surveyors in Ireland.

The House adjourned at 1·55 a.m.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM.

On Friday night last, Newcastle was visited with a fearful thunderstorm. During the whole of the day it was sultry, and towards the evening the indications of the atmosphere betokened a sudden and approaching change. About a quarter to seven o'clock a fearful and appalling flash of lightning, soon succeeded by a deafening roll of thunder, illumined the atmosphere.

St. Paul's Congregational Chapel, Arthur's Hill, was struck by the electric fluid, and an amount of damage, that must cost a considerable sum to repair, was done in the twinkling of an eye. The lightning impinged upon the bell tower, and carried away the weather cock. It then passed downward, scattering in its progress about six or seven feet of the massive stone work of the belfry, as if the weighty material had been so many straws. The bell appears to have been untouched, so far as can be ascertained at present, but the stone work about it is so much shaken that for a while it was not thought prudent to venture near it for the purpose of a close inspection of the damage done. The displaced stones fell with a tremendous crash upon the roof of the edifice, overcoming with their weight, and the force of their impetus, the resistance offered to their progress by the slates, the rafters, and ceiling of the organ gallery. In the ceiling of this gallery are two large holes through which the falling stones have forced their way, creating a scene of wreck and confusion in their progress, their downward course being arrested by the floor of the organ gallery. One of the stones would take two men to move it. The organ itself has not escaped unscathed, the back of it having been very much damaged, the pipes being displaced and the wooden casing torn off by the lightning in its passage. The whole of the lozenge-shaped panes in the window at the back of the organ have been smashed, and the iron framework bulged outwards. Several of the panes in adjoining windows were also broken. Behind the organ a large yawning chasm has been made by the thunderbolt in its passage into the entrance-porch, which is strewed with fragments of lath and plaster. When the chapel keeper entered the building shortly after the occurrence, he found it filled with clouds of choking dust, which gradually cleared away, the seats and fittings being thickly covered with lime dust on its subsidence. Without the chapel are strewn several large stones which have fallen from the belfry. Some of the stones were carried a considerable distance from the edifice, one large piece falling through the roof of the chapel-keeper's house near it, but fortunately without injury to the inmates. A house in Abinger-street had the glass of an upstairs window almost entirely destroyed by fragments of stone falling from the bell-tower; while some of the pieces fell as far off as Cottenham Street, where some windows were broken. In consequence of this disaster public worship will not be held in the chapel on Sunday first. To remedy this service will be held in Worley Street and Diana Street School Rooms. The building is insured in the North British Office. The damage is estimated at about £150.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Nixon Street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr William Smith, of a daughter.—In Ashfield Terrace West, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr B. Shaw, of a daughter.—In Picton Place, on the 15th inst., Mrs Lambert, Whitley Hall, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, in Bloomfield Terrace, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr John Usher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Highgate, Shotley Bridge, in the Baptist Chapel, on the 10th inst., Mr Richard Watkins, Consett, to Miss Margaret Jones, Delves Terrace.

At Gateshead, in the Registrar's Office, on the 11th inst., Mr Robert Thompson, blacksmith, to Miss Frances Rutherford, both of Blaydon Burn.

At Gateshead Fell, in St. John's, on the 12th inst., Mr Joseph Brown, of Washington, to Hannah Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr T. S. Robson, of Gateshead.

At Jarrow, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. F. Bullock, Mr John Hutchinson to Ann, only daughter of Mr Jos. Twentyman, agent, late of Talken, Cumberland.

DEATHS.

At Consett, on the 13th inst., aged 77, Mary Daglish.

At Blackhill, on the 6th inst., aged 1 year and 5 months, Mary Anderson.

At Carny Cottage, Highgate, Shotley Bridge, aged 42, Mary Fairless, wife of the Rev. Geo. Whitehead, Baptist minister.

At Benfieldside, on the 8th inst., aged 20, Esther, youngest daughter of Mr Joseph Gibson, greatly lamented.

At Gateshead, in Bottle Bank, on the 11th inst., aged 47, Mr Joseph George.

Sporting Intelligence.

CHESTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, May 13.—Grosvenor Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. About a mile and a quarter.
Mr Naylor's Sawcutter, 4 yrs .... Challoner 1
Baron Niviere's Palestro, 4 yrs .... Grimshaw 2
Mr Parr's Dusk, 3 yrs .... Clements 3
Even on Sawcutter, 5 to 4 agst Palestro, 3 to 1 agst Dusk. Won by a head.

Chesterfield Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three year olds; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes.
Mr Drummond's Egyptian, 7st 7lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Fobert na Lachesis, 7st 12lb .... Doyle 2
Captain White's Jung Frau, 7st 7lb .... Challoner 3
5 to 2 agst Egyptian, 4 to 1 agst Lachesis, 9 to 2 agst Jung Frau. Won by half a length.

Wynnstay Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages; the second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Payne's Voltella, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Drewe 1
Mr Moore na Eidolon, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb .... Grimshaw 2
Mr Eastwood's Mayflower, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... J. Grimshaw 3
Mr Fobert's Dictator, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Fordham 4
4 to 1 agst Voltella, 5 to 1 agst Dictator, 7 to 1 agst Mayflower. Won by ten lengths.

Mostyn Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two year olds; second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes, and winner to pay 15 sovs to the fund. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Naylor's Carnival, by Sweetmeat .... Challoner 1
Mr Hunt's Blithfield, by Mountain Deer .... Rogers 2
Captain Goff's Rudiments, by Newminster .... Goater 3
Even on Blithfield, 6 to 1 agst Carnival. Won by six lengths.

Palatine Cup Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. Second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. Mile and a half.
Count de Lagrange's Royallieu, 4 yrs .... Grimshaw 1
Mr Parr's Dusk, 3 yrs .... Doyle 2
Mr Merry's c by Wild Dayrell—Vest, 3 yrs .... Whiteley 3
5 to 2 on Vest colt, 3 to 1 agst Royallieu. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; winner to be sold for 100 sovs if demanded. Six furlongs.
Leontes .... Goater 1 | Harriet .... Midgeley 2
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Captain Christie's Miss Julia, aged, 9st 2lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Bowles' Hetty, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Daley 2

WEDNESDAY, May 14.—Helter Skelter Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added. Half a mile.
Mr Redhead's My Mary, 3 yrs .... Noble 1
Lord Coventry's Mousetrap, 4 yrs .... Daley 2
Mr Bignell's Staple Oak .... Hardcastle 3
6 to 4 agst My Mary, 5 to 2 agst Mousetrap. Won by three lengths.

Plate of 60 sovs (clear), added to a sweepstakes of 3 sov each, the latter to go to the second horse. Seven furlongs.
Mr Drummond's Egyptian, 3 yrs .... Fordham 1
Mr Eskrett's Lapidary, 3 yrs .... Daley 2
Mr Cheadle's Leontes, aged .... Goater 3

Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and winner to pay 50 sovs to the race fund; certain winners to carry extra. Cup Course, about two miles and a half.
Mr Jackson's Tim Whiffler, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... Doyle 1
Mr Moss na Vest colt, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb .... H. Covey 2
Mr Thomas' Brighton, 3 yrs, 6st .... Whiteley 3
Mr Merry na Sappho, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb 4

Caller Ou, Fairwater, Chere Amie, Wild Rose, Royallieu, Simla, Zodiac, Rhoebus, Prince of Denmark, Weasel, Caractacus, Pilot, Tommy Jones, Silkstone, Hadji Stavros, Agag, Stafford, and Jung Frau also ran.—4 to 1 agst Fairwater, 100 to 15 agst Stampede, 7 to 1 agst Zodiac, 8 to 1 agst Caractacus, 12 to 1 agst Wild Rose, 14 to 1 each agst Hadji Stavros and Silkstone, 20 to 1 each agst Chere Amie, Caller Ou, and Brighton, 25 to 1 each agst Tim Whiffler and Sappho, 30 to 1 agst Prince of Denmark, 40 to 1 each agst Vest colt and Simla, and 50 to 1 each agst Royallieu, Jung Frau, and Sister to Stafford filly.—At the second attempt, precisely at 25 minutes to four o'clock, the flags were lowered to a somewhat straggling start. Tim Whiffler was the first off, but in a few strides Caller Ou, Tommy Jones, Weasel, Wild Rose, and the Vest colt rushed to the front, and the running was taken up by Caller Ou, Caractacus heading the middle ruck, the tail being brought up by Fairwater, Zodiac, and Simla, neither of which ever appeared able to live the pace. On rounding the Infirmary turn Wild Rose took the command, and carried on the running at a good pace, little change being observable in the positions of the other horses. On passing the Stand, in the first round, the race presented a very tailing appearance and Simla and Agag were pulled up, and walked into the paddock. On going by the side of the railway arches, in the second round, Caractacus ran up to Wild Rose, and raced with her for the lead, which, however, was held by Wild Rose. Her closest followers were Caractacus, the Vest colt, Brighton, Tim Whiffler, Sappho, Silkstone, Royallieu, and Hadji Stavros. Between the half mile post and Grosvenor Bridge, Fairwater "cannoned" against Prince of Denmark, and Entwhistle was shot out of the saddle, without, however, being hurt. When fairly in the straight Tim Whiffler assumed the lead, and although the Vest colt, Brighton, and Sappho made gallant efforts to overhaul Mr Jackson's colt, the latter won by a length. There were three lengths between the second and third horses, and a length divided the third from the fourth. Hadji Stavros and Royallieu were fifth and sixth. Zodiac, running through a lot of beaten horses, finished seventh. Wild Rose, Caractacus, and Silkstone headed the next lot. Fairwater and Jung Frau were the last two. Neither Zodiac nor Fairwater were ever in the race.

Scramble Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. Seven furlongs.
Madge Wildfire...Fordham 1 | Chance .... Covey 2
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Three miles.
Mr Parr's Dusk, 3 yrs .... Clements 1
Mr Barber's Coronet, 5 yrs .... Palmer 2
Mr Naylor's Sawcutter, 4 yrs .... Challoner 3
5 to 4 on Sawcutter, 5 to 1 agst Dusk, 7 to 1 agst Coronet. Won by four lengths.

Handicap of 70 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Half a mile.
Captain Christie's Miss Julia, aged .... Fordham 1
Lord Coventry's Mousetrap, 4 yrs .... Grimshaw 2
Mr Owen's Brilliant, 4 yrs .... Daley 3
6 to 4 agst Miss Julia, 4 to 1 agst Brilliant. Won by a length.

Biennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for three year olds. About one mile three furlongs.
Mr Saxon's Paresseuse, by Idle Boy .... Midgley 1
Mr Barber's Hare, by Volunteer .... Snowden 2

THURSDAY, May 15.—Dee Stand Cup of 50 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; second to receive 10 sovs out of the stakes. About one mile two two furlongs.
Mr Barber's Doncaster, 5 yrs .... Entwistle 1
Mr T. Hunt's Jacob, 5 yrs .... Thomas 2
Mr Ashwood na Everlasting, 4 yrs .... Grimshaw 3
7 to 4 agst Doncaster. Won by three lengths.

Dee Stakes of 100 sovs each, with 200 added, for three year olds. About one mile two furlongs.
Mr Merry's Costa, by The Baron .... Challoner 1
Lord Wilton's c by Stockwell—Lady Evelyn .... Ashmall 2
Colonel Towneley's Hubert, by Stockwell .... J. Snowden 3
6 to 1 agst Hubert. The rider of Lady Evelyn colt preferred a charge of foul riding against Challoner, the rider of Costa, which, on being investigated by the stewards was decided in favour of Costa.

Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Three furlongs.
Capt. Christie's Miss Julia, aged, 10st 4lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Bruce's Sybil, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Smith's Melody, 3 yrs, 6st .... M'Cormack 3

Marquis of Westminster's Plate, value 100 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; the second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a quarter.
Mr Bignell's Wild Rose, 6 yrs, 8st .... Norman w.o.
Ld. Uxbridge's General Hess, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb .... Challoner –
Mr Fobert's Dictator, 4yrs, 7st 9lb .... Fordham 3
5 to 2 agst General Hess, 5 to 2 agst Wild Rose. Dead heat; third beaten by a length. Wild Rose afterwards walked over, and divided the stakes with General Hess.

Scurry Handicap of 5 sovs each, 1 ft, with 30 added, for all ages. Half a mile.
Captain Christie's Spicebox .... Fordham 1
Mr Hughes' Juliet, 5 yrs .... Prior 2
Mr Murphy's Leonora, 3 yrs .... H. Taylor 3

Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two year olds. Second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. Six furlongs.
Mr Jackson's Formidable, by Rataplan .... Bullock 1
Mr Saxon's Sweet Willie, by Sweetmeat .... Midgley 2
Mr Snewing's Watford, by Voltigeur .... Parsons 3
Even on Formidable, 6 to 4 agst Watford, 7 to 1 agst Sweet Willie. Won easily by a length.

Market Intelligence

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, a fair quantity coastwise, and a large arrival from abroad; prices were 1s lower on the week, but there was more disposition to do business than on Saturday, and the rates of that day were in some instances exceeded. Rye and beans unchanged. Peas rather dearer. Barley for malting was lower, with a very limited sale; grinding as before. Malt had more inquiry. Oats sold rather more readily, at late rates. Flour dull, and 6d per sack lower.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—225 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day, exhibits a decline of 94 beasts and 1,060 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully an average, while both sheep and lambs were only middling for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,024 head. There is a decided change to note in the beef trade to-day, and prices advanced fully 3d, and in some instances 6d, per stone on the rates of last week, with a good clearance. The number of sheep and lambs 3,330. The mutton trade experienced an improved demand, at a rise of ½d per lb on the rates of last Tuesday, and all sold. Lambs met with a good inquiry, and prices ranged from 24s to 36s per head. Pigs: 453 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, and the rates of this day se'nnight were fully supported.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—Old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 15s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; oat straw, 1s 4d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 107 carts; straw, 35.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—There was an average supply of potatoes at this market to-day, and the trade for all descriptions were a shade cheaper. The following were the quotations on offer:—Whites, 18s to 20s; rocks, 15s 0d to 16s; reds, 14s to 15s; seeds, 13s to 14s 6d per load.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 01 to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 0d to 6s 9d; barley, 8s per bushel; peas, —s per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 7d to 7½d; veal, 7d; pork, 0d per lb. Eggs, 18 for 1s. Potatoes, 1s per stone. Butter, 1s 4d to 0s 0d per lb.; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d each; pigeons, 1s 0d per couple.

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

Hides 95lb and upwards, 4½d per lb or 5s 3d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4¼d per lb, or 4s 11½d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4d per lb, or 4s 8d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3¾d per lb or 3s 6d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2¼d, or 3s 2¼d per stone; 55lb and under, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Cows, 2¾d per lb, or 3s 4½d per stone. Bulls, 2¾d per lb, or 3s 3½d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 3s 6¾d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads 6½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 6½d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 6¼d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 7d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4½d per lb per stone; kips, 0d to 3½d per lb. Horse hides, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Wool skins, 3s 7d to 14s 11d each. Scots, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Mules, 5s 3d to 10s 1d each. Lambs 1s 6d to 2s 6d each. Tallow, 4s 3d per stone do. Saturday, 0s 0d.
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SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.