

work. The
regular atten

received many of days. As these were not granted for prizes, they have not been counted in these tabulated statements. The following schools have withdrawn, viz.:—Stockton Trinity, Stockton Industrial, Tow Law, Thordby, Corbridge, Collierley, Hewnuck, and others. The students of these departments were unfortunately disqualified by accidents, or injury in the mode of conducting the examinations, viz.:—Newcastle Castle Guard (Boys), Newcastle Clergy Jubilee (Boys), and Newcastle Clergy Jubilee (Girls). On the other hand, two departments have been added to the first, viz.:—Newcastle Shieldfield (Girls), and Ecomach and Winton (Boys). In reply to my last year's report, I am glad to say that I have not to repeat any expression of surprise at the results, as shown by the class lists. Anomalous, of

On the other hand, two departments have joined for the first time, viz.: New South Wales

(Girls), and Econom and Winton (Boys). I was surprised back to my last year's report. I am glad to say that I have not to repeat any expression of surprise at the results, as shown by the class lists. Anomalous, of course, will still be found in them, but, taking them as they are, I think they are a fair representation of the work with very considerable accuracy, the tests being the most of the competing schools. It must be remembered, that three elements, at least, enter into the competition, viz.:—First, the actual amount of knowledge; secondly, the depth of expression on paper; thirdly, the interest in the subject. It is not surprising, therefore, that the second is not incompatible with comparative failure, and the first and second united would not ensure complete success; the highest results have been achieved by the union of all three. Where a school's place, therefore, seems to be generally to be low, it is because that ought to be learnt is neglected, or not always with a view to competition, and the power of ready variation and

have not been sufficiently cultivated. It is the tendency of our oral examinations to exalt unduly mere quickness

answering, and to give too little prominence to the more all-relevant work thoughtful written composition. It does not appear to me that there is any general reason why we have to children to the injury of the school. Those who have a high standard of attainment in elementary subjects are also, on the whole, those who have gained most prizes, and who occupy, on the whole, the highest places. Nor, in looking over the list in Section A, I observe a single school, whose prizes in Section A are so low as to be below the average of the annual inspection. I say in Section A, for the course schools which presented candidates in Sections B and C had the advantage of having them tried by a lower standard, and increased so far their chances in the competition. In the case of the schools in Section A, in favour of the working of the prizes, there remains clear evidence. I have heard enough against it seems to me to satisfy the essential principles, or to be in itself deserving of very grave consideration. My doubts are only these

any longer be afforded; and whether it will be worth while to work an elaborate and costly machine.

of those general and superficial questions which are usually asked of the speaker by the press and the public. He said that the machinery, whether of the Government or of the people, was not to be considered; and that the only question was, whether the Government was doing its duty. "That was his point," said the professor, "and to the province of an examiner's report." He stated that the second of those points—whether the Government was doing its duty—was to be considered; and that the third point—whether the machinery was doing its duty—was to be considered. He said that the first point was the most important, and that it was the only one which was to be considered. He said that the second point was the most important, and that it was the only one which was to be considered. He said that the third point was the most important, and that it was the only one which was to be considered.

to something for the general good of education throughout the district. He was an extempore chairman, and

business was merely to go through the ordinary routine of the day. He stated, on the part of the girls, that they had not had the opportunity of drawing up a formal report. The day was the first time since his report that they had met in any great numbers. He concluded by reading the following report of Mrs. Corey, of Carlisle, who had again very kindly superintended the inspection of the girls in the morning. Her report upon the work of the Durham and Northampton schools in 1881, the greater number of samples sent for examination are far below what they ought to be, if more care were taken by those who superintend the work, as many instances have been observed where the samples have been hastily disregarded, and much ignorance has been consequently, when compared with the samples of those who are carefully instructed, the girls' work does not appear to be an advantage. Some schools cease working in the dark, and others are improving a little each time, without knowing what they are doing.

It is desirable if the samples of the best work could be sent round to all the competing schools in order to

then how far behind some are, and what can be done where more pains is taken and intelligence made use of. School Y is most creditable in all respects, and sends up by far the best work; School B ranks next; School J and Z are also good. As it was only the first of the schools mentioned should be known, Mr. Grief explained that the schools answering to the letters were as follows:—For school Y—Heddenburgh, N. Y.; B—Durham, St. Oswald's J—J—Newcastle, St. Thomas; Z—St. John's-on-Sea. The distribution of prizes was then proceeded with, an interesting feature in connection with which being the fact that seven boys who had left school and were to work received £3 each, besides a very handsome clock.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and to the examiners were passed by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.

The Rev. L. SHEPHERD, jun., secretary to the institution, read the following resolutions which had been carried by the visiting committee of the association, held on the 14th of the previous month, and submitted for confirmation to the general assembly:—

1st. That the constitution of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Refuge and Industrial Home for Discharged and Immoral Women be so altered and amended as to admit females discharged from the prison, who are penniless and distressed females, under the regulations of the committee might from time to time be admitted.

2nd. That each lady member of the committee be recommended to recommend to admission two females every year.

3rd. That provision be made to the claims of prisoners discharged and fully reformed, to the extent of their own borough.

Mr. Shepherd stated that the institution had been

Mr. BLACKWELL did not see that the institution was

ward to take a step like that proposed. They did not think it would be wise to take up persons who were merely in want; that persons to the Guardians; and that it would be very dangerous to mix persons unacquainted with crime with those who were.

Mr. SHERIDAN said that the Penitentiary and another house were in connection with the midnight sessions were doing much good in their own particular way, but there was a high class of criminals than that provided for, and who required assistance. He asked why those resolutions had been proposed, was that the inmates could not be sustained by the number of females in it? He said that more than twenty a year had been sent to the goal, and that the course of time that number could not be sent. It had been proposed, he proposed that they should extend the institution, so as to make it more self-sustaining, and by admitting the wives of the destitute females, prevent crime as well as punish it.

There was at present in the gaol a young man who had applied for admittance into that institution a short time ago, without having been

and who, in order to make themselves eligible, have violated the by-laws, and sat at present in the prison in consequence. At that time there was only two in the Refuge—a number quite inadequate to supply the place, and to receive and benefit some twenty or thirty more annually than the number they received in the prison.

MR. BLACKWELL considered that Mr. Stophard was proving that that institution was necessary, and that the plan formerly adopted by Mr. Chadbourne came to the test. That gentleman had taken the case into his own hands, and had arranged for their being received in different families.

MR. MOORE proposed, and Mrs. CLAVERING seconded resolutions read by the secretary.

MR. BLACKWELL moved for a amendment that the case be so altered as to admit parties, however often they had been convicted, whom the Governor and Chap-

of the Gael thought suitable for the benefits of the institution.—Mrs. NICHOL seconded the amendment.

Mr. SHEPHERD explained that it was already carried in reality, as they had had girls in the institution had been convicted twenty times. On being put to meeting, the original resolution was carried by a majority of one.

It was then resolved to hold a grand soiree in the New York Hall, on the 17th December, in aid of the funds for the institution. The names of a number of ladies who promised tables were read, and arrangements made to make the meeting an attractive one.

GATESHEAD RIFLE CORPS
On Monday night the annual meeting of the

to raise the estate, so as to account for it on the day of the trial. The day after the jury was given authority to vote, in addition to the question whether the defendant was guilty of the crime, or against any resolution which he proposed, the following question was put to the jury, in this matter.—The Registrar had a very important question under the circumstances, he enquired of the jury, whether they were so satisfied that such a view of it, inasmuch as it was afraid it was a very serious effect on the winding up of the estate, that they would not be satisfied that the court had nothing to do. It rested with the jury at the next meeting, to state how the bank-ruptcy was affected by the question. The Registrar assigned the more he thought of it, the more the difficulty, where it was not the intention to deal with the estate, but to deal with the estate assigned is appointed, it will fall on the officer of the court to give the necessary notice.—The Registrar said he would do so, and he would give a resolution, as occurred in by the majority of the court, to the effect that it was desirable that the proceedings should be continued, and he said he would adjourn the case for fourteen

order that notice of that resolution might be given to the assignees. Mr. Story: Then you will have to adjourn the meeting of the assignees!—The Registrar presumed so, but he did not want the creditors to be prejudiced or fettered by anything he had done that day. He should reserve the power of appointing their own assignees.—The meeting and choice were accordingly adjourned to

seen more than two or three years, and they got to know them before they were removed. I prepared to have a temporary instead of a per- residence in Gateshead. He then requested me to read a memorial which that gentleman presented on the subject.

at Willington and at Howdon. At the latter place had been conducted by Mr. Thompson success, that people went half an hour before to hear him preach. The results at Tynemouth have been satisfactory, and the same might be hitley.

ment of this object be presented to her
and to the Bishop Elect of the Diocese.
MRS JOYCE seconded the motion.
FURNACE, Town Clerk of Gateshead, said he
thought the parish should be divided: but if it was
into three districts, without augmentation of
the division might not be so advantageous as
into two. The motion was agreed to.

... would require curators, and, therefore, their value would be reduced to sums which, in his opinion, would be sufficient. They had a claim on the Commission, which the Commissioners would be willing to meet, and to which more prominence should be given than was accorded to be given in that memorial. He would suggest that they should introduce into the memorial, with such amendments as might be

JOSEY then proposed "That as the patronage vested in the Crown, it is desirable that the subject be brought before Her Majesty's responsible without delay; and that the Bishop of the should be acquainted with the steps which the Government deemed proper to be taken under the circumstances."—Mr. NORTON second the resolution, and

—Mr. G. D. DICK seconded this resolution and it was carried unanimously.

—Mr. A. H. HUGHAN then proposed, "That a copy of the petition transmitted to the Bishop elect of the diocese of New York be laid on the table, and that the committee be requested that he would not make an appointment for the consideration of that petition."—Mr. J. H. H. seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

portunity; and he moved that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be respectfully applied to for their aid in carrying out the objects of this meeting. — Mr. Bland moved this, and it was carried. —

MR. ATTORNEY (James Hewitt, Esq.), recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with the Bishop of London on the subject; and on the motion of Mr. Newton, it was carried.

GAMEKEEPER MURDERED NEAR OTLEY.

of his dwelling, and gazed upon him. When he got within 100 yards of his house, he suddenly turned and levelled his gun at his pursuer, discharging the contents of the first barrel in his breast, and the second in his abdomen. He then ran off, and after firing his gun in his house, he returned to the place left Davies in mortal agony. He was leaning

of the house this morning till now." This con-
was heard by the bystanders. Waller, how-
immediately disappeared, and the police scoured
try in vain for him all day on Tuesday. He was
in several places. Davies died about ten o'clock
day forenoon. He was found two weeks to make
declaration in writing. Waller is a man about
state in convicted of

MISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The cry of distress which issued from all parts of the western and north-west coast of Ireland too nearly resembles that which, in 1846 and 1847, the very memory of which, in the distant period, excites, the

The 94s. ones are as fine as Irish best brams."

