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Consett Guardian The

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 334. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

NO. 99 TICKET was the WINNER of the PIANOFORTE at Mr Beckwith's, Blackhill, on Tuesday Evening, April 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Successful Ticket for Spring Cart, Raffled at Annfield Plain, on Monday Evening, was No. 206.

NOTICE.

THE Successful Ticket for Watch belonging to John Bates, is No. 15. Whoever has this Ticket, and brings it to John Bates, Hopson, will receive the Watch.

TO MASONS.

WANTED, OFFERS for BUILDING a FENCE WALL around the Blackhill Station Ground.—Apply at the Contractor's Office, Ebchester. 3rd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY COWS, Calved and to Calve, at prices from £8 to £16 each.—Apply to John Murray and Son, Leadgate.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME SHETLAND COW, in full Milk.—Enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET immediately, a HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, with Stable, &c., in Front Street, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr J. MOORE.

TO LET, a useful FARM called Woodside, near Iveston.—Good House and Buildings, with about 100 Acres in Grass. Mr EDWARD BALLENY will show the Farm, and receive proposals for the same.

TO LET, Entry Immediately, that HOUSE, adjoining the Station Hotel, Blackhill, containing Five Rooms, with every convenience attached.—Apply to Mr Wm. TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill.

TO BE LET and entered upon on May 13th, a COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP situate in Front Street, Consett, now occupied by Mr GEO. GODLEY, to whom applications must be made.

TO LET,
And Entered on 13th May next,

A HOUSE and SHOP, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow-byre attached, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM CHEESEMAN, Leadgate.

TO LET, immediate Entry, a BEERHOUSE, containing Five Rooms, at Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Apply to Mr WM. SIMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET.

A BEERHOUSE, at Blackhill, lately occupied by Captain Wright; also, For Sale, a Tent, almost new.
Apply to Mr Joseph Armstrong, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett.

TO LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP with other Conveniences thereto, situate at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate, who will show the above.

TO LET, with immediate possession, all that very excellent and commodious BEERHOUSE, situate on the Medomsley Road, Consett, lately occupied by Mr Thomas Walton. The House contains Seven good Rooms, large Concert Room, Bar, Pantry, and all necessary convenience, together with Four Rooms; also, Seven good COTTAGES adjoining will be LET to good tenants, at reasonable rents.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon the 12th May next, STOBB HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, a good Garden, Stable and Gighouse, rent £20, in the occupation of Mr THOMAS YELLOWLEY, situate between Burnopfield and Annfield Plain, and near Collierley Church. Coaches pass daily within a short distance.
Mr Joseph Robinson, tenant of the Farm House adjoining, or William Scott, woodkeeper, Burnopfield, Gateshead, will show the premises, and Mr CHAS. ARMSTRONG, Land Agent, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle, will let the same.

TO BE LET, AND ENTERED ON THE 13th MAY, 1867.

ALL that SHOP, BACK SHOP, YARD, GARDEN, and DWELLING-HOUSE, situated at Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge, at present in the occupation of Mr Robert Christopher. The House contains Six Rooms, &c., &c.; Rent, £24.
Also, the Adjoining SHOPS, YARD, GARDEN, STABLE, and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, in the occupation of Mr William Lovett; Rent, £26.
Also, a COTTAGE and Large GARDEN, &c., at Backstone Burn, situated between Blackhill and Shotley Bridge, in the occupation of Mr Lamb; Rent, £12.
Apply to JOHN BECKINTON, 3, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
March 30th, 1867.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

WE, the undersigned, being Members of this Association, resolved at our Annual Meeting to give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours in detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit, or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, Theft, or Misdemeanour whatsoever, whereby the Person or Property of any Member of this Association shall or may be injured or affected; and, also, to Dectect and Prosecute, to the full extent of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall be found Breaking the Hedges or Fences, Throwing the Gates off their Hinges, injuring Trees or Plantations, making Footpaths over, or through Fields, or in anywise Trespassing upon any of our Farms, Lands, or Grounds, or Entering (unauthorised) any of our Gardens, Out-houses, or other Buildings, Robbing our Gardens or Orchards, or Pulling or Destroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other Produce growing upon our said Farms or Gardens, or whoever may be found wilfully Injuring, Furiously Driving, or otherwise Ill-using any of our Horses, or other Stock.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley—Wood and Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside—Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside—House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge
*Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange—Farm and House, Shotley Bridge
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms—Blackhill Saw Mills and Forges, and Pasture Drift Lands
*Mr Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill and Carrhouse Farms
*Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Lands
Mr Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Miners Arms Inn, Highgate
Consett Iron Company, Medomsley—Houses and Lands
*Mr Martin Bell, Shotley Grove School
*Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healeyfield and Derwent Grange Farms
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester
Mr John Calvert, Consett—House and Shop
Mrs Bradley, "Guardian" Office, Consett
Mr John Barron, Consett—Public House and Land
Mr Wm. Thomas Bolton—Ebchester Hill and Lands
Mr William Turner, Blackhill
*Mr C. G. Randall, Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge
Mr George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farms
Mr John Moody, Ebchester Woollen Mills
Mr Robert Jackson, Consett—House, Shop, and Printing Office
Mr Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr Pattinson Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House and Shop
Mr John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr Elliott Leybourne, Healeyfield—Farm
Mr Joseph Makepeace, Cowshed Leazes—Farm
Mr John Bland, Leadgate—House
Mr John Richardson, Derwent Nursery, Ebchester—House, Orchard, and Land

The Names marked thus (*) form the Committee for this year.

R. J. SHAFTO, Solicitor, Durham.
MARTIN BELL, Clerk and Treasurer.

☞ The next ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs Brown's Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the First Monday in January, 1868. Dinner at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6, 1867.

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET the Erection of SIX COTTAGES at Dipton.
Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr JOHN MADDISON'S, grocer, Dipton.
The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE REV JOHN RATTENBURY, of LONDON, will PREACH in the above place of Worship, on THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1867, in the Afternoon at a quarter to Three, and in the Evening in the TOWN HALL, at Seven.
A COLLECTION will be made at the close of each Service, the proceeds to be appropriated towards the purchase of a new heating-apparatus for the above Chapel.
A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the TOWN HALL, on the same day. Tea on the tables at Half-past Four o'Clock.
TICKETS ONE SHILLING EACH, may be had of Messrs Taylor, Wilson Bros., and at the Door.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO LET, by Contract, the Cutting of a Drain, and the Laying in of about 115 yards of 18-inch Sewerage Pipes.
Also, the Formation and Making of a New Street, known by the name of Water Lane.
Plans and Specifications can be now seen at the Board Room, Town Hall, Consett, and Tenders will be received up till the 30th day of April inst.
By order,
GEORGE THOMPSON,
Inspector.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DAY FOR RECEIVING TENDERS.
TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the ERECTION of a WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, at HOWDEN, near Crook.
The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at my Office, the Cottage, Medomsley, on and after Monday, the 15th inst.
Tenders sealed and endorsed will be received until April 29th, 1867.
No pledge is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.
JOHN SMITH,
Architect.
Medomsley, via Gateshead.

TO LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL that Excellent and Substantial HOUSE, Built for an Inn in the most populous part of Blackhill, near the New Railway Station, and doing an excellent Ale Trade, occupied by Mr F. W. WRIGHT. The House contains Nine Rooms, (one of which is an excellent long room,) large Cellar, and Two Stalled Stable.
Also a Building Site at the end, and Ground behind, containing together about 270 Square Yards.
For Particulars apply at the Premises or to Mr JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Consett.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, respectfully announces that his arrangements enable him to publish the following valuable Sales this Spring.
On WEDNESDAY, 24th APRIL, at CONHOUSE, near Crawcrook, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr Thomas Jewhitt.
On SATURDAY, MAY 4th, at COWBYRE, near Blanchland, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr Thomas Colpitts.
On MONDAY, MAY 6th, at BIRKSIDE, near Blanchland, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr George Carr.
Sale Office, Blackhill, March 27th, 1867.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

MR. SCOTT
Is instructed to
SELL BY AUCTION,
At the house of Mr ROBERT SURTEES, Queen's Head Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1867,

ALL those Substantially-built FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in the Street called Medomsley Road, Consett, containing Two Rooms each, Yards, Pantries, and other out-door offices, now in the occupation of Messrs James Richardson and John McMann as Tenants thereof.
The above is well worthy of the attention of small capitalists. The property is situate in the most healthy part of the village, is in good condition, and always commands good tenants.
☞ For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Consett.
Sale to Commence at Six for Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

HIGH WASKERLEY FARM, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At High Waskerley Farm, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1867,

ALL the very Valuable CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., belonging to Mrs Susanna Hull, who is Declining Farming.

MR. J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

STOCK

Comprising 1 Grey Mare, eight years old; 1 Brown Mare, ten years old; 1 Brown Horse, six years old; 1 Brown Mare, aged; 1 Brown Mare, four years old; 1 Black Filly, three years old, by "Farmer's Glory;" 1 Grey Pony, four years old, 14 hands; 1 Donkey, Pads, Bridle, and Milk Barrels; 7 Milk Cows, Calved and in Calf; 1 Ayrshire Cow, close to calving; 1 Farrow Cow; 7 Three-years-old Incalving Heifers, close to calving; 1 Do., newly calved; all very prime Cattle; 6 Two-years-old Steers and Heifers, forward in condition; 3 yearling Heifers, do.; 1 Heifer Calf, six months old, very promising; 1 Finger Calf; 2 well-bred yearling Bulls; 9 Blackfaced Hogs, very fresh; 1 Brood Sow, of the pure Berkshire breed; 6 Store Pigs, six months old, fit for the Butcher; Upwards of 100 Hens and Cocks, a number of which are pure Dorking and other superior breeds.

IMPLEMENTS

Comprise 6 Coup Carts, with Shilvings, in good condition; 5 Iron Wheel and Swing Ploughs; 3 Double-Mouldboard Prize Ploughs; 1 Iron and 2 Wood Scufflers; 1 pair of Four-Horse Iron Harrows; 3 pairs of Four-set Iron Harrows; 1 pair of Iron Seed Harrows; 1 large Metal Roller; 1 large Wood Box Roller; 2 Double Turnip Drills; 1 Four-Horse Grubber, nearly new; 1 Horse Hay Rake; 1 Horse Corn Drill, by Garrett; 1 Grass-Seed Drill; 1 Iron Revolving Digger; 1 Horse Wheat Hoe; an excellent Reaping Machine, by Trotter; Corn Crusher; Straw Cutter; Oil-cake Crusher; 2 Turnip Cutters; Steam Apparatus for preparing Cattle Food; 2 Metal Pots, 100 Gallons each; 12 Metal Stack-stand Pillars; 2 Metal Hay Racks; 3 Metal Pig Troughs; 2 pairs of Steelyards; long metal Box, with two Compartments, 9ft. by 3ft.; 4 Corn Bins; Stone Coup and Water Barrell; Hay Sweep; 2 Stubble Rakes; Sheep-dipping Apparatus; 7 Fold Racks; 1 new Wheelbarrow; 1 Grindstone; a number of Pokes; 12 Sheep Troughs; a large number of Hurdles; Steel Forks, Weed Clips, Hay and Corn Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Grapes, &c., &c.

DAIRY UTENSILS

Include 1 Barrell Churn, by Tinkler; 1 Patent Churn; 3 large Zink Milk Dishes; Milk Cans; Ware Dishes; Cream Mugs; Butter Scales and Weights; Wood Butter Bowl, &c., &c.
A lot of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, including Bellows, Anvil, Vice, Brace and Bits, Hammers, Tongs, Punches, &c.; a lot of new and old Iron; new Horse Shoes; a Metal Trough, &c.
An Excellent DOG CART and a GROCER'S SPRING CART, nearly new.

HARNESS

A set of Dog Cart Harness; a set of Tandum Harness, new; a set of Brass-mounted Gig Harness, in good condition; 3 Riding Saddles and Bridles; 2 Side-Saddles; Harness for four pairs of Horses: about 100 Cow Bands; 3 pairs of Cart Ropes; a set of Breaking Reins, Pad, and Muz Role; with sundry other articles.
Sale to Commence at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon with the Implements; the Stock at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.
Refreshments will be provided by Mr Joseph Jefferson, of Greenhead.

Business Addresses.

AN ELABORATE DISPLAY
OF
SUMMER FASHIONS,
AT
RALPH ORD'S, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

1500 BOYS' SUITS, at 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 6d.
690 MIXED TWEED Do., at 8s 6d and 10s 6d.
950 FANCY DOESKIN Do., at 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d.
BOYS' JACKETS, VESTS, and TROUSERS, will be sold separate if required at corresponding Low Prices.

JACKSON & Co. have been able, for CASH, to secure the above Lot at a Great Reduction in Price, specially for Easter. They are determined to give the public the benefit of their Purchases, and will offer them at Prices to suit the times.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
JACKSON & CO.,
(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP)
33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NOW READY,
THE FORESTERS' GUIDE AND ALMANACK
FOR 1867,
Containing a LIST of all the COURTS in the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with the DATES of MEETING for each Court, and where they are held; together with a variety of other Useful and Interesting matter.
PRICE ONE PENNY,
REVISED AND CORRECTED BY BRO. H. R. BRADLEY.
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES,
65, WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.



UNTHANK, NEAR MINSTERACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the above Farm, on Monday, April 22nd, 1867,

ALL the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mrs Dowson, who is declining Farming.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 1 Brown Mare, Six Years old; 1 Grey Do., Three Years old, by "George the Second;" Bay Mare, Eight Years old; Bay Horse, Seven Years old; Bay Mare, aged; Bay Pony, Three Years old; Grey Mare in foal to "Lammas Day" a splendid Hack; Bay Colt, rising Two Years, by "All Glory;" Brown Colt, Two Years old, by "Brunton Tom;" Yearling Foal, by "Farmer;" 1 Milch Cow, in Calf; 1 Newly Calved Do.; 2 Geld Cows, forward in condition; 9 Two-year-old Steers and Heifers, 5 Yearling Stirks, 1 Finger Calf, 2 Fat Pigs, 21 Leicester Ewes and Lambs, 30 Mule Ewes and Lambs, 15 Leicester Hogs, 30 Mule Hogs, 30 Hens, and 30 Ducks.
The IMPLEMENTS consist of 4 Coup and 2 Long Carts, 4 Iron Ploughs, Scuffler, Ribbing Plough, 3 Pair Harrows, 1 Four-horse Harrow, Seed Harrows, Double Turnip Drill, large Wooden Roller, Metal and other Clod Crushers, 1 Horse Hay Rake, Harness for Four Pair of Horses, Stackyard Ladders, 9 Sheep Nets, 2 Sheeps Racks, 8 Sheep Throughs, Pokes, Sacks, Corn Binns, Gripes, Forks, &c. A lot of Blacksmith's Tools, Bellows, Anvil, &c., and a lot of Joiners' Tools, including Axes, Adzes, Saws, Planes, &c.
The DAIRY UTENSILS include large Barrel Churn, 3 large Tin Milk Bowls, Scales, &c. Also, a Fourhorse Thrashing Machine, 2 Winnowing Machines, New Mangle, Grindstone, &c., and a lot of Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, &c.
Dinner will be provided at Twelve o'Clock precisely, by Mr Elliot, of Manor House.
Sale to commence at Half-past 12 o'Clock.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c. FOR SALE.

MR JOSEPH OLEY
Begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr John Ritson, to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
In the Front Street, Shotley Bridge,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867,
The Whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

COMPRISING Mahogany, Oak, and Painted Chests of Drawers; 2 Mahogany Couches in Hair Seating, 1 Sofa in do., Mahogany Chairs in do., Bedroom Chairs, 3 Easy Chairs, Mahogany Bookcase with Glass Front, and 1 Painted do., Mahogany Centre, Card, and other Tables; Eight-days' Clock in Case, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Mirrors, Iron, Chefflonier, and Camp Bedsteads; Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Sheets, Counterpanes, Blankets, Quilts, Pillow Cases, Towels, several Carpets, Night Commode, several Sets of Chamber Ware, and several Sets of Fire Irons; Kitchen, Parlour, and Bed Room Fenders; Coal Box, &c.; Plated Tea and Coffee Services, Plated Cruet Stand, 1 dozen Plated Tea Spoons, Half-dozen Plated Forks, Half-dozen Do. (small), Wine Decanters, Hot Water Jug, large Meal Chest, Roast Jack, Clothes Horses, Candlesticks, Kettles, Pots, Pans, Girdles, Bellows, Set of Tea China, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Window and Bed Hangings, Blinds and Rollers.
Also, 250 Volumes of Valuable Books; for Particulars see Catalogue.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

TO INNKEEPERS, BREWERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET,

THAT Old-established Free PUBLIC HOUSE, known as the "MINERS' ARMS," High Gate, near Shotley Bridge and Consett Iron Works; together with Brewery, good Stabling, Lock-up Coach-House, Cow Byre, and Piggery, Garden, &c. It is situated on the Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Road, contains 12 Rooms, with Spirit Bar, large Club Room, Sitting Room, News-Room, Tap-Room, Bar, Parlour, Cooking Kitchen and Scullery, good Beer and Spirit Cellars. It is one of the oldest-established Spirit Houses in the Neighbourhood. A Building Society, Foresters' and other Societies held at the House.
For further Particulars, apply to Mr R. F. HUDDLESTONE, No. 43, Camp Street, Manchester.
Mr Roxby, the respective Tenant, will shew the Premises.

MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:—
DELVES TERRACE, DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

NEW FASHIONS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the annual display of Novelties in Bonnets, Fancy Dresses, &c., at
RALPH ORD'S, CONSETT.

GENUINE SEEDS.

WILLIAM AMBLER, DIPTON, offers to his Friends and the Public a large Stock of Warranted GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, at as low prices as possible. Also a Stock of CABBAGE PLANTS.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, (Successor to Mr J. G. POTHECARY), has Commenced TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Residence—Delves Terrace, Delves Lane, Consett.

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c
CRAWCROOK.
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication.
PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED

GREAT BARGAINS.

JOHN PROUD has just received a Splendid Assortment of LADIES' HATS and BONNETS, all the LATEST FASHIONS, at remarkably Low Prices. A lot of BONNETS, rather SOILED, at Half-price.
Front Street, Consett.

NOTICE! NOTICE.
EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!
From all Countries,
For all Buyers,
Of all Quantities
From
Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, and the English Markets. Direct to
W. & J. GRAHAM,
General Commission Agents, Importers of German, Dutch, and Danish Yeast, Wholesale Egg Merchants, and Fruit Salesmen,
BOROUGH ROAD, NORTH SHIELDS,
AND
FRUIT MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
☞ FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	"
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	"
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	"
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	"

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

R. YOUNG.
(Late of Durham Cathedral Choir.)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Neighbourhood, that he intends visiting this district for the purpose of
TUNING PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c.
Orders left at the *Guardian* Office will meet with prompt attention.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons found Fishing in the waters deputed to the Derwent Valley Angling Association who are not members of the association will be prosecuted according to law.
SEASON TICKET 5s. EACH,
may be had on application to Rev. F. B. Thompson, Parsonage, Benfieldside; John Booth, Esq., Shotley Bridge; or of Mr Tait, of Lintz.
CAUTION.
☞ By Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 96, Sec. 24, all persons found fishing without leave, are liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, if fishing during the night, and to a penalty of Two Pounds, if fishing during the day.
A REWARD OF TWO POUNDS
will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of persons liming or poisoning the waters deputed to the association, or netting or taking fish therein by any other illegal means.

CASTLESIDE EASTER GAMES.

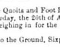
BY ORDER of the COMMITTEE, the above GAMES will be held on EASTER SATURDAY and MONDAY, April 20th and 22nd, 1867, when the following Prizes will be given for Competition, viz:—

WRESTLING.

Men of all weights	£3 0 0
Eleven-Stone Men	£3 0 0
Men belonging to Castleside alone (Tom Davison debarred)	£1 10 0
QUOITS, Twelve Yards Handicap	£1 10 0
HANDICAP FOOT-RACE	£1 10 0
RUNNING HIGH LEAP	£0 5 0
BELL RACE	£0 5 0

All Entries Sixpence, except for the High Leap and Bell Race.
The entries for the Quoits and Foot Race to close at Two o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 20th of April.
To Commence Weighing in for the Wrestling at Twelve o'clock.
Admission to the Ground, Sixpence Each.

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VARDY.  VARDY.

SIXTEEN Hands High, upon Short Legs, with superior action, the property of John Ayre, Kyo, will serve Mares this Season, 1867, at £1 each, and 2s. 6d. the Groom.
VARDY was got by Mr Gibson's celebrated Horse, Sambo Sutton, of Elswick, which proved himself one of the best horses in his day; Sambo was got by Mr Robson's unparalleled Black Horse, Traveller, of Bedlington; Sambo's Dam by the real old Vardy. Vardy was the property of and bred by Mr W. Potts, late of Richmond Hill, who was also the breeder of Old Nelson Ball, which descended from a pure breed of Black Mares, the property of the Potts' for generations; Vardy's Dam by Old Nelson Ball his Granddam by Bakewell, a Son of Old Vardy, G. G. by Waggoner, G. G. G. by Ruff-knees.
Half of the money to be paid at the end of the season, and other half when the Mare proves in Foal. If the Mare should afterwards be sold, the Owner at the time of serving will be responsible for the Fees. Colts kept entire, £5 extra.

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WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
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Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
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Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.
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DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES &c. All Sufferers are earnestly invited to write to or consult Dr THOMSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public duty. It is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in either sex, of any age, easy and painless in use, effecting a radical cure without inconvenience or confinement, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those who have been obliged to wear trusses or other galling support. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent any-where, post free, (packed so that no one can know the contents) on receipt of 10s. in stamps, or by post office order payable to Dr Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Consultations Daily, except on Sunday, (fee One Guinea) from 11 till 1 o'clock. The following Testimonials have been selected from thousands in the possession of the Doctor, and are published with the consent of their writers. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove it, by lifting and running, which I am happy to say, I can do without pain or using any truss. F.W." "Many thanks for your remedy;—I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it. G.H." "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since, without any sign of its re-appearance. Miss S." "A fair time has elapsed since I used your Remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured. J.P." "My rupture being 28 years old, I never expected so perfect a cure. E. L." "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy. Mrs H." "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me, mine was an old rupture, and very bad indeed. H.T."

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, frecles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have no longer a necessity to suffer. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per box, with dietary rules, &c. Sold by all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. R." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hesitation since I took them. Mrs G. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite; I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness, derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally, all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr Lane." Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours. Mrs Hay."

CURES OF DISORDERS OF THE LUNGS.—20 Years' experience of the efficacy of Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr W. Ireland, Chemist, Egremont, Cumberland.—For 20 years I have recommended the wafers, and regard them as a very excellent medicine for coughs, colds, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. I take them myself during the winter season, for irritation of the throat and occasional coughing; and as a preventative of throat and chest affections generally, I confidently recommend them.—They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d per box sold by all chemists.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Northern Architectural Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Old Castle, in this town—Mr John Johnstone, V.P., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr F. Charlton, the surveyor for the county of Northumberland, on the construction of bridges. The subject was well treated by Mr Charlton, who pointed out all the requirements in the building of bridges, not only with a view to their stability, but also to their aid in giving effect to landcapes, &c. Mr Wilson moved a vote of thanks to Mr Charlton, and which, being seconded by Mr Dunn, was agreed to. Mr Vardy, architect, Newcastle, was elected an associate of the association. After the transaction of other business the meeting terminated.

FORESTRY.—"SIR WM. ARMSTRONG."—On Monday evening this court held its usual fortnightly meeting, at the Globe Inn, Wesley Street, Shieldfield, Newcastle. In the course of the evening the members of Court Earl Percy returned the compliment of visiting them in full regalia. The above court warmly received them. Bro. Steele, C.R., spoke with feeling upon such friendly visits, and said he was glad to see such a young court prosper so well, we could not do better than drink their good health with Foresters' firing. Bro. J. W. Davidson returned thanks on behalf of Court Earl Percy, and said he quite agreed with such visits. The Secretary, Bro. Sutherland, spoke of the Foresters' Band to the brethren, urging them to uphold the movement, as it would be an acquisition to the order. Several names he had already got to become annual subscribers. Songs and recitations were given in an admirable manner, and altogether a pleasant evening was spent.

A NOVEL STRIKE.—The learned Recorder (W. Digby Seymour, Esq., Q.C.), having fixed Wednesday for holding the Newcastle Sessions, and for the jury-day of the Burgess and Non-Burgess Courts of the town, numerous causes were entered for hearing, besides the trials of the prisoners. The learned Judge, however, with that attention to the public convenience for which he is distinguished, did not attend, his seat being occupied by Mr Mulcaster. About noon that gentleman informed the counsel and attorneys present that although it was considered uncertain whether civil actions could be tried before a deputy, he would be prepared to offer to take the trials, and if this were consented to by the parties it would be legal. The attorneys present, having consulted together, declined to accede to this course, and immediately turned out. As no jury-day could be held in April, through some misunderstanding of the learned gentleman's movements, this further postponement must lead to considerable inconvenience to the suitors, and it remains to be seen what steps the public and the legal profession will take to see how much they must put up with from a paid servant.—*Communicated.*

FORESTRY.—COURT "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."—On Saturday evening this court held the usual fortnightly meeting at the Royal Sovereign Inn, Cut Bank, Ouseburn, Newcastle. In the course of the evening there was one new member initiated, and propositions were made for the admission of two. Afterwards the court was visited by the Foresters' Band, who discoursed some excellent music in a very masterly style. A member of the band returned thanks for the manner in which the brethren of the court had met them. He spoke at length on the use of the band, its object in going round the courts, and the beneficial results it would do to the order. The secretary responded, and added that if the object of the band was brought before the district there was no doubt it would be encouraged. The band also intended to visit the New Inn, Gibson Street (Court Marlborough), but, on account of the illness of the host, their visit has been postponed.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CONTINENTAL CRISIS.

While the British and Spanish Governments are engaged in their dispute about the unfortunate Tornado and Queen Victoria affair, a complication of infinitely more danger to the peace of Europe has been preparing in Paris. After an infinite variety of rumours and contradictions, the following would seem to by about the truth in this matter. The result of the battle of Sadowa was to create in the mind of the Emperor Napoleon an idea that a rectification of frontier was necessary to maintain the balance of power. Foiled in his attempt to gain this concession in the direction of the Rhine, there was a pause in the negociations until the political necessities of the King of Holland brought Luxemburg into prominence as an instrument for settling the question. The purchase was mooted, and though the fact has been explicitly denied by M. Rouher, it has been vetoed by Prussia. On Saturday last this fact became known in Paris, and the result was a general apprehension of war. It was felt that a second check, such as submission in this matter would imply, was more than the popularity of the Emperor or the stability of his Government could endure. That Prussia would yield was as generally discredited. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Saturday, says:—"I have seen to day a letter from Berlin, written by a personage in a position to have the best information, in which it is stated the question whether the 'Imperial dentist was to be allowed to draw a tooth from the Prussian western jaw' was a subject of long and anxious deliberation. The final and decisive resolution is 'hands off.' The Minister of War has given it as his opinion that Prussia cannot defend the Rhine without the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg and that possession she is resolved to maintain against all comers."

Then came rumours of warlike preparations on every side. It was said that Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, had been telegraphed for from Algeria, that Marshal Canrobert had gone on a mission of observation to Strasbourg, and that Major Loisel, one of the most distinguished officers in the French army, who was for a long time military secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, had been sent in hot haste to the Rhine. The result of all this was such a panic on the Bourse of Paris as has not been known since 1854. Rentes fell, on Saturday and Sunday, nearly 2¼ per cent., and there seems to have been a tendency to go even lower.

The panic on the Bourse was marked by one or two incidents which have called forth indignant comments from the French press. Certain reports of warlike preparations in Germany having gained currency, the *Patrie* was put forward to contradict them, and to say that very explicit declarations spontaneously offered by the Cabinet of Berlin have enlightened the Cabinet of the Tuileries. On this the *Liberte* asks why, if this information of the *Patrie* be correct, the *Moniteur*, on the day following a financial panic, should have kept silence But there is a worse case of the same kind than even this. Whilst all Paris in a state of frantic excitement was awaiting news, none was communicated. Yet the Minister of the Interior actually telegraphed to the Prefect of the Department of the Seine Inferieure to tell him that "France had addressed an ultimatum to Prussia" was devoid of all foundation. The same information put forth in Paris might have saved many men from ruin, yet while this panic is at its height the Minister of the Interior says nothing, but sends his reassuring messages to a provincial town.

These apprehensions of immediate war do not seem to be very well founded, however certain war may be to come eventually. As the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* very justly says, "it would seem that the Luxemburg question is a mere pretext. Under other circumstances, France would have no particular desire to obtain, nor Prussia to keep, that fortress—the quarrel about Luxemburg in reality involves the possession of the left bank of the Rhine. This is thoroughly understood in Germany, and hence the readiness of Count Bismarck to join issue. He is fully aware that the enthusiasm of Germany, which now not only supports him, but even apparently puts a pressure upon him, may subside as time wears on, and he is too well informed of what takes place in France not to know that he has nothing to gain by putting off, by a concession respecting Luxemburg, the decision by arms which must, sooner or later, settle the rivalry between France and Prussia. Hence the interpellations of Herr Von Bennigsen, which there is every reason to believe took place in consequence of a previous concert with the Prussian Premier. On the other hand, it is not likely that France will give way. The Government could hardly afford to commit this crowning blunder. But, supposing that the Emperor thought himself warranted in once more yielding, I do not think that the result would more than postpone the war a few months longer."

The debates in the Dutch Chamber do not greatly aid in the elucidation of this affair. A despatch from the Hague reports certain interpellations, in answer to which Herr van Zeylen appears to have asserted that the matter was entirely at an end so far as Holland was concerned. According to his version, the price offered by France was too small, and there never had been negotiations properly so called in this matter—the communications only rising to the dignity of "pourparlers." The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on this discussion, remarks that the "distinction is, perhaps, rather subtle, but every one knows that under pretext of aiming at precision and of expressing the minutest shades of meaning, diplomatic language often sacrifices clearness." The Dutch Minister finished his speech by saying that in future the Government of the Netherlands would not mix itself either officially or officiously in the affairs of Luxemburg. On this the *Debats* again remarks: "This declaration appears categorical enough at first sight, and one might be tempted to conclude that the King of Holland, renouncing a cession big with danger for the peace of Europe, had decided on keeping Luxemburg. We hesitate to form an opinion. According to some versions, Van Zuylen only meant to say that the cession once made, the Dutch Government would leave to France the business of arranging with the Powers which signed the Treaty of 1839."

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* gives some details which throw a little light on this speech, and on the panic on the Bourse on Saturday. It appears that on the morning of that day a despatch was received at the French Foreign Office in which the Dutch Government announced the breaking off of the negotiations. To this intimation the Marquis de Moustier replied by calling upon the Dutch Government to cause the fortress of Luxemburg to be evacuated by the Prussian troops, who have neither diplomatic nor international right to stay there, now that the German Bund has ceased to exist. The fact of this despatch having been written speedily became known, and was magnified at once into a demand on the part of France that the fortresses of Luxemburg should be evacuated within twenty-four hours. The same writer in another letter expresses his belief that the chances of the war are a little less immediate than they were a day or two before Things may, he believes, be arranged after the manner suggested by M. Dollfus in the *Temps*:—"We should like to see the Prussians retire without the French entering; for simple good sense (that poor, wretched, humble, and despised thing) says that if Luxemburg is for Luxemburgers, that the Luxemburgers are and wish to remain united with Holland—Luxemburgers, Luxemburg, and the fortress of Luxemburg, belong neither to Prussia, nor to Germany, nor to France; and the natural, rational, and legitimate solution is, that the Prussians should retire, and the French not occupy."

In the meanwhile, however, the most active preparations are being made for war. Marshal Niell, the Minister of War, is expected to bring forward the project of law for the reorganisation of the army as a matter of national safety, and to urge it upon the deputies in such a way that resistance will be impossible. In view of the irritation against Prussia, which exists amongst all classes of the people, there will probably be less dissatisfaction than would otherwise have been the case, but the measure is one which will never be universally popular. In other ways the preparations are being hurried on vigorously. The armament of the troops is being pushed on, and fresh orders for Chassepot rifles have been sent out. It is said that the Government has already 150,000 of these weapons at its command, and that the troops have learned to use them with effect. In the military hospitals the service is doubted, and preparations are being made for the organisation of an ambulance corps. Marshal M'Mahon has really been recalled from Algeria, and on Sunday it was announced that Count Walewski had postponed his journey to Italy. This last fact, unimportant though it may appear, is significant, as proving that the Emperor cannot dispense with the services of his Privy Council. At the "last hour" the *Liberte* announces another not less important fact—that Marshal Forey was under orders to leave Paris at an early hour on Monday morning, *en route* for the camp at Chalons.

On the Prussian side preparations equally threatening are going on, but little or nothing is said about them. The news that a loan of four-and-a half millions sterling was in contemplation proves that the Government of Count Bismarck does not intend to sit still until the very outbreak of war. The press is, however, more occupied with ideas than with facts, and thus the nature and extent of these preparations is only known by means of the sensational paragraphs in some of the French journals. For reasons best known to the Government, the *Patrie* has been instructed to contradict these rumours, but very few people accept the contradiction as a *bona fide* statement of the facts of the case.

Whether war be imminent or not, there can be no question that opinion in France is more than usually divided on the subject. The journals of the Opposition criticise the Government with extraordinary boldness, and there are loud complaints that the Chambers have said nothing. The *Liberte* leads the chorus of opposition, as usual, and taunts the Government with giving way to Prussia. After opposing the aggression throughout, it conceives now that the only course open with safety to the honour of the country is in active measures:—"France desires Luxemburg, and Holland consents to cede it—that is, with the assent of Prussia. The Powers who signed the treaties of 1839 have, then, no cause for interference, but the consent of Prussia has been refused us. If, in consequence, France does not take Luxemburg now, every one will be entitled to say that she gave way before the opposition of Prussia—an opposition which the Government papers tell us is not based on any legitimate right." The *Temps* takes up the line pointed out in former articles in the *Liberte*, and says that "by putting forward demands for compensation immediately after the battle of Sadowa, we threw Southern Germany into M. de Bismarck's arms; by this Luxemburg business we have completed the reconstruction of a great German Empire."

In the French Legislative Body on Monday the Marquis de Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the deputies that he had received orders from the Emperor to acquaint them with the circumstances under which the Luxemburg question had arisen, and also with the actual position of the matter. The Government, he said, guided by the interests of France, which require the preservation of peace, had brought to the consideration of this question thoughts only of conciliation and peace. Nor was it the French Government that raised the discussion of the question. The undecided situation of Luxemburg and Limburg gave rise to diplomatic communications between France and Holland, but these communications had had no official character when the Dutch Cabinet consulted Prussia, and when the latter replied by appealing to the treaty of 1839. The French Government had always considered this question from three points of view—namely, as connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the Great Powers, and the consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by means of universal suffrage. The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and believes, therefore, that peace cannot be disturbed.

This declaration was received with cheers and expressions of various kinds. The President of the Chamber remarked that the demands for permission to question the Government on the subject of Luxemburg would take their usual course, and would be referred to the bureaux.

ITALY.

On Thursday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli announced that the Ministry had placed their resignation in the hands of the King, by whom it had been accepted.

Signor Ratazzi has been charged by the King to form a new Government, and he has accepted the duty. General Menabrea declined the charge on account of the recent death of his son. The King has made a speech to the deputation explaining that he has instructed Signor Ratazzi to form a Ministry of a conciliatory nature, including representatives of all parties. In proof of his intention to form a coalition Cabinet, Ratazzi has offered an important post to Crispi, a prominent member of the Left. The following are the members of the new Italian Ministry:—Signor Ratazzi, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Signor Ferraris, Minister of Finance; General Revel, Minister of War; Signor Pescetto, Minister of Marine; Signor Matteuchi, Minister of Public Instruction; Signor Villamarina, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Justice, Signor Tecchio; Public Works, Signor D'Afflatto; Commerce and Agriculture, Count Cambray Digny.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE RUMOUR OF HIS MURDER DISCREDITED.

The following account is from the *Times of India* of March 14th:—

"We are very glad to learn from later news received from Zanzibar that there is a possibility of the apparently circumstantial account of Dr. Livingstone's death, as narrated by his follower Moosa, turning out to be incorrect. It appears that Dr. Seward, the acting political agent at Zanzibar, on hearing the report that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered, made inquiries among traders of Keelwa Koinga (Quiloa), who had just crossed from Nyassa, and from what they know, or, perhaps, from their knowing nothing of the reported death of the traveller, that gentleman is inclined to entertain the opinion that the story of Moosa and his companions was merely trumped up, to account for their desertion of their master. In the absence of all details promised by next mail, we are sorry we cannot attach much weight to Dr. Seward's opinion; but it is sufficient in the meantime to keep alive hope that Dr. Livingstone may yet return to give the world his valuable discoveries and to reap the reward of his philanthropic labours."

The following is Dr. Seward's letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Government:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of an intention expressed in my last despatch concerning the asserted death of Dr. Livingstone, I have personally made inquiries amongst the traders of Keelwa Koinga, and have gathered information there which tends to throw discredit on the statement of the Johanna men, who allege they saw their leader dead. Evidence of the Nyassa traders strengthens the suspicion that these men abandoned the traveller when he was about to traverse the Najele Haunted District, and for aught they know to the contrary, Dr. Livingstone may yet be alive. I purpose sending details by the next mail.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. E. Seward."

NOTHING TO WEAR.

The most amusing debate of the session took place in the House upon the subject of clothes. Mr Sumner's joint resolution prohibiting the use of any uniform or dress other than that of civil life, or of the army or navy, by our representatives in foreign countries, was taken up and finally passed. It now goes to the President for his action. The debate took a very wide range. Mr Schenck defined a "citizen's" dress as consisting of a black coat, white cravat, and white gloves. (He committed the trivial error of omitting pantaloons of any sort; but freedom cannot be particular.) If an American Minister should appear at Court in such a dress he would be mistaken for a flunkey. He knew of a consul who had been mistaken for a flunkey. And when he (Schenck) was Minister at Brazil he adopted a Court costume in order that he might not be considered a booby. In reply to a question Mr Schenck said that his "Court costume" was a blue coat and an embroidered wreath around the lappels and cuffs. Mr Nuell suggested that the "uniform" of an American Minister should consist of "a cocked hat, looped up with an American eagle, a swallow-tailed coat, with stars and stripes on the tail, butternut pantaloons, close-fitting yellow stockings with gaiters, and a buckskin vest, with one side black and the other side white." Mr Covode moved, "That the diplomatic agents should not be permitted to wear any Court dress except such as was prescribed, and the patterns drawn by the chief tailor of the nation, now presiding over its destinies." Mr Banks wound up the debate with a tremendous speech—a burst that would have done honour to the original programme. "The day would come," he said, "when America would play the *role* which Carthage played in ancient times. The United States would soon establish an American policy not only in the matter of dress, but also in international affairs and continental government, and American diplomatists would be recognised as the representatives of a Government that controlled the American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Here he flew the American Eagle and hurled the Rocky Mountains at the tyrant and the despot; and then the House passed the resolution.—*New York Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

A CHILD EATEN BY SNAKES.

In the early part of the month of August last a girl named Eliza Drummond, about 11 years of age, whose parents live near the town of West Monroe, in this county, left her home one morning for the purpose of picking berries, and never returned. The most diligent search was made for her by her parents and neighbours, but no traces could be found. The event, which created a profound sensation at the time, had almost passed from the minds of all save the stricken parents, when it was painfully recalled by a recent occurrence. On Tuesday last five or six lads went out hunting in the vicinity, and during the day came upon a spot where a large number of black snakes were discovered and killed. The appearance of the reptiles in such numbers and at the season of the year was considered remarkable, and it was suggested by one of the party that a breeding den must be somewhere near. A search was immediately commenced, which resulted in a manner far different from their expectations. In the side of a little hill near the edge of a swamp was found a sort of opening, which in the summer was concealed by tall grass and bushes. In this opening was found a human skeleton, from which every particle of flesh had been taken. The bones were as white as ivory, and all perfect. Near by was a tin pail, in a rusted condition, and a tin cup. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. The remains were taken from the mouth of the den, and an examination shewed that the place had been, and probably now was, a breeding-place for black snakes. The boldest hesitated to enter. The entrance, which was large enough for the admission of a man's body, grew smaller and tended downward. Lighted balls of hay soaked in kerosene were thrown into the cavity, and in less than 15 minutes 82 snakes, ranging in length from 1½ to 4 feet, were killed. The pail and cup were recognised by Mr and Mrs Drummond as those taken by their child when she went away for the last time. The physicians pronounced the remains those of a female child, and there can be no doubt but that the poor girl, while picking berries in the vicinity of the spot, became tired, seated herself in the shade of the opening to this horrid den, was attacked by the reptiles in number, and killed. The discovery has shocked the whole community.—*Oswego Palladium.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Josiah J. Merriman, Esq., an eminent London solicitor, has been solicited by the inhabitants of the important town of Southampton to contest the borough at the next election. Mr Merriman has consented to do so, and his address, which has appeared in the London papers, is such a one as must meet the approval of every man who wishes well to his country. Mr Merriman is well and worthily known as a staunch supporter of the late Government, and is, we believe, the legal adviser of the Reform League. His able and powerful pleading on behalf of the League during the Hyde Park riots will no doubt be fresh in the memory of our readers. Mr Merriman was spoken of as likely to fill the first seat for the thriving town of Middlesbro', which is included in the Government scheme. Of his success at Southampton we have not the slightest doubt, and feel great satisfaction in congratulating the inhabitants on chosing a man who will prove himself such a powerful auxiliar to the Liberal side of the House.

THE JAMAICA PROSECUTIONS.

CHARGE OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

It having been announced that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn would, in the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, charge the grand jury upon the indictments preferred against Colonel Alexander Abercrombie Nelson, and Lieutenant Herbert Charles Alexander Brand, R.N., charging them with the murder of George William Gordon at Morant Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, during the rebellion, the greatest interest was manifested to hear his lordship's address. The court was much crowded. Earl Granville was on the bench, and Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were present. The Chief Justice, who was accompanied by Mr Baron Channell, took his seat at ten o'clock, and the gentlemen forming the grand jury having been ranged in the jury box, his lordship proceeded with his charge, and having briefly referred to the position of the Recorder in reference to the case which would come before them, he said that he had felt it his duty to address them upon two indictments which had been preferred against Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, R.N., charging them with the murder of George William Gordon in the Island of Jamaica. There was no doubt that it was one of the most serious and important cases that could come before them, and in considering the bills several questions of great moment would arise for their consideration. His lordship then briefly touched upon the facts attending the trial and death of Gordon, and the part that the defendants took in causing him to be executed. The jury would consider whether there was sufficient danger to be apprehended in the Island of Jamaica to justify Governor Eyre in proclaiming martial law, and also whether the Governor had sufficient authority to try Mr Gordon under martial law and put him to death. He then, at great length, went into the history of insurrections, the laws apply to the suppression of rebellion, and the statutes which gave authority to proclaim martial law. It was urged that Mr Gordon could not be tried under martial law, and that, therefore, the sentence of death, which was carried into effect, was not legal. The Chief Justice then cited sever authorities in reference to the circumstances under which the establishment of martial law would be justifiable. He laid down the law that the Governor had no power to arrest Gordon. He could only have been legitimately arrested for the purpose of being handed to a civil tribunal. Three-fourths of the evidence on which he had been convicted and hanged could never have been received by a competent judge, and he said the trial was not a legal one. He held that Gordon was morally responsible for the insurrection, and ought to have suffered punishment for it; but he was, nevertheless, not liable to martial law, though looking at the facts connected with the state of Jamaica, he said there never was a case which better justified the proclamation of martial law.—The Court then adjourned.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AT TEWKESBURY.

At the Gloucester assizes, on Saturday, before Mr Baron Pigott, was heard the case of Pullock v. Allard. Mr Powell, with Mr Griffith, was for the plaintiff; Mr Motteram for defendant. The court was crowded to hear the case; many ladies were among those present. Plaintiff, Elizabeth Arabella Pullock, is a good looking young lady, of twenty-five; defendant carries on an extensive business in the leather trade, at Tewkesbury. Ten or eleven years ago, while the defendant was in his apprenticeship, he made the acquaintance of the girl, then very young, and living on terms of equality in the family of Mr Rice, corn merchant. She, as stated by her counsel, was a very charming young person, and was sought after by many young men of the town of Tewkesbury, but more particularly by Allard. He proposed to her, and she accepted him, and there seemed a very strong mutual affection. But in a year after the courtship began she learnt that his friends thought him above her in position, and protesting that she still loved him deeply, wanted to break off the engagement. He, however, continued steadfast, and in 1859 renewed his offer. She again accepted him, and, as alleged, they were generally regarded as a betrothed couple. At his request, she went to live with a sister, a widow, who keeps a boarding-house at Brighton, and, thereupon, ensued a correspondence, of which his half, fairly copied, filled a brief nearly an inch thick in folios. The promise being admitted, Mr Powell did not read more than four or five of the letters; but they were all put in. In one, dated May, 1864, the defendant had addressed her as "My dearest Kitty," and had remarked, "How I should like to meet you on the stairs just as you have received the letter! I fancy you must look so very interesting with your long jager robe on (ah, me!) so very charming!" Further on he spoke of treading the lanes and fields all alone, adding, "But I was not without a charm, for the nightingales sang delightful, and the moon shone charming. My thoughts were at B. But my Kitty was slumbering," &c. In another he had called her his "own darling Kitty," and had written, "Oh, what pleasure there is in receiving a letter from those that are dear to us! Words fail to express the feelings of my heart on the receipt of your kind and welcome letters. They give fresh animation to my whole system, and cause me to rejoice in the thought that I have some one who does really love me, and that fervently. How pleasant is the thought to know that we have one dear friend in existence, one that is and will be constant, however rough the ocean of life may be! however high the billows may roll, however perplexing the journey through life, that there is one dear one whom I love that can and will share my troubles and joys!" In a letter of September, 1864, he had called a necktie she made for him a "charmer," and had exclaimed, "Oh, how I would kiss you if I had but the chance for it!" To that letter he had signed himself, "With undying affection, your faithful, loving, and most devoted boy." In the next letter to that he had asked her to "keep his heart, which she had so long had, with all its affections," and had remarked: "It is indeed a treat and pleasure to receive a letter from those who are dear to us. Methinks it passes away many a sorrow, it softens and soothes many a trouble, oft times cheers us when lonely, causes joy to disperse sadness, when we know that we have some one that loves us," and the distance she was away "seemed a long space to part two fond hearts." In a letter dated January 27, 1865, he had told darling Kitty how her Maurice had gone through the ice, and had expressed this sentiment:—"But patience must have its perfect work before hope can bud in fruition." In April, 1865, he told his "very dear Kitty," "Oh Kitty, no one can tell my feelings this last two days—awful to a degree. There has been no felicity about it I assure you. . . . . Talk about felicity! now there is none allowed, not a atom till this morning when your letter arrived." He advised her to drink beer and porter, because that would please one who was far away from her, and unto whom she was precious. In a letter in which he referred to his family opposing the match, he said he had come to "years of discretion, to know right from wrong, and that he had sufficient judgment to act from his own wisdom." "Do not grieve, darling Bella, about me,' he had added, "I shall weather the storm, though it may be somewhat rough, at times tossing my little bark about from wave to wave, at times depressing my spirits." Further on he comforted himself with the knowledge that his "Father was at the helm," and said, "Then will things work together for our own good, especially if we love the Lord." In May, 1865, while suffering from scarlet fever, he had stated how he longed for her to nurse him; had said what a good little darling wife she would make, and had spoken of the goodness and mercy which had followed him all the days of his life. In other letters he had asked her to accept his fervent, undying affection, and find a place for him in her heart. The letters were all in the same strain. Among the knick-knacks was a card, with this bit of poetry:—

"LOVE FOR YOU ALONE.
"Letters but faintly trace, at best,
The thoughts which fill the lover's breast:
And words but feebly can impart
The warm affections of the heart.
How, then, shall I my love reveal,
Or speak its power, or conceal
The anxious hope, affection true,
The love which lives alone for you."

All the romance came to an end. The girl wrote anxious letters from Brighton, telling him that she had given him her first and only love; but he married another lady, as was alleged, for her money, and the girl has been ill and heart-broken since.—Mr Motteram addressed the jury in mitigation of damages.—The jury assessed the damages at £100.

Emigration from Ireland is again rapidly on the increase, a large number of those quitting the country being of the small farmer class. Upwards of 1,100 persons arrived in Queenstown from country places during the past five or six days awaiting outward-bound steamers. Only one half the number were able to find berths in the ships of the various lines.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LIFE IN LONDON.

The Rev. G. W. M'Cree, pastor of the Mission Church, in London, on Monday evening, delivered the first of two lectures in Bewick-street Chapel, Newcastle, the subject being "Lights and Shadows of Life in London." Mr Jonathan Angus occupied the chair; and there was a crowded attendance. The chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer,

The Rev. G. W. M'Cree said he wished to address the audience plainly and as kindly as possible about London; to tell them so far as he could what he had seen, and what he had done; then he would leave the facts to influence their minds as it might please the Almighty. The population of London was three millions, and in that population there was a large mass of people untaught, unwashed, unconverted, and unhappy. Their numbers were increasing at the rate of 45,000 a year, and should that increase go on augmenting in the same ratio as it had latterly done then in a few years the annual increase would be 50,000. Christians would naturally ask what was being done for those people; were churches or chapels being built for them; were temperance societies being originated; were zealous Christians doing what they ought to do for the mighty metropolis. After an 18 years' residence in London he could not aver that Christian churches were doing what they ought to do any more than they were doing their duty in Newcastle. For example, in London a great emigration was always taking place from the centre of the population, for as people increased their wealth, and as railways stretched to the suburbs, and afforded easy communication, the money-making, virtuous, educated people would naturally and did flee from their places of business to their suburban retreats beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The effect of such a practice was that there were now fewer Christian workers in London than there were ten years ago, and he believed they were growing worse every year. Then again, the population had so far outgrown the educational and religious provision made for it that if there were a church or a chapel for every person who wished to attend divine service there would have to be 2,000 erected for the people who were living in London, and then there would be no room for the increase of 45,000 people annually added to the population. At a conference of ragged school teachers held recently, it was reported that 17 schools had been closed and the children left without teachers because of the continually passing away of the religious portion of the public from London. He then glanced at certain evils existing in the metropolis, and stated his belief that bad as London was, it was no worse than Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, or Birmingham; indeed, in some respects it was a little better. To remedy their condition, however, the missionaries were advocating the abolition of the Sunday trading, because they wished the day to be observed as a day of rest. For just in proportion as the first day in the week was used in a religious manner, just in proportion would the people become educated, and virtuous, and noble. The amount of Sunday drinking was frightful; as from a computation made on one day, something like an average number of visits to public houses must be about 5½ millions. Then there was another evil—popular ignorance. In London, as elsewhere, there were people who had never entered a church or a chapel for thirty or forty years, who knew no more of the Divine Law than a heathen, who never heard the name of Jesus, and who knew no other Moses than the celebrated metropolitan tailor of that name. The dishonesty of these people could not be wondered at, for they resorted to all schemes in order to earn a livelihood, and thought at the same time that they were doing no wrong. The lecturer gave a string of anecdotes in support of his assertions, many of them running in an amusing strain. How such people were to be won over to Christ was to him a painful thought, and a problem which almost broke his heart, and kept him awake in the night watches. In London there was a vast number of homeless poor, their name was legion, and there were thousands of such. Some of them lived, or rather existed, in the most miserable manner, sleeping in arches and dark passages, getting their food as best they could, and sometimes never knowing the luxury of a bed for months at a time. One such youth, who had not been in a bed for four months, he had picked up and rescued; and the lad's thankfulness was made manifest in his after life. He had introduced this youth to a ragged school, where he was an inmate for two years, and then went away as a sailor. The homeless ones were not to be overlooked because many of them were thieves. He was fond of thieves, and of their reformation. If they thought that because a man was a thief he was not to be converted, they were all mistaken, even though that thief were a ticket-of-leave man. He had tried such characters in his own house for eighteen years, and had never known a single article pilfered. On one occasion he had rescued six known thieves, and had been the means of sending them out to Canada. One of these afterwards returned to the metropolis, sought out a fallen sister, saved her, and returned to Canada with her. (Cheers.) Now, what was to be done with these poor? He did not know. What with railways, and new streets, and warehouses, and the making of grand squares, the poor were being driven to crowd the most wretched places left. Suppose they pulled down the the house of 2,000 people, and provided no new accommodation for them, where were the people to go. He held that nobody had a right to pull down the houses without building others in their stead; and the system of eviction was most atrociously wicked. He could take them to an attic where three families had lived and died; and to another small house where slept 80 people every night; and such a system of overcrowding would not be tolerated much longer by the poor of London. He could take them to an attic where a man, his wife, and seven children lived together; to another little den where there slept a man, his mother, his brother, his sister, and a lodger, whose ages range from 14 to 60. And yet it was expected that such people should lead Christian lives. How could it be so, when modesty was unknown among them, and without modesty religion was impossible. Mr M'Cree then described his visits to a dismal brothel, and even there he was received with kindness. Now, if they wanted a revival in the Church they must have more open-air preaching, not only in all possible but in all impossible places, and with it they must have the prayers of the Church. Such preachers should be the choice men of the Church; they should have pleasant faces, and abundant supply of anecdotes, sweetness of temper, be fearless, accustom themselves to the ways of the people to whom they ministered, as brave as men could be, yet gentle as a woman. Two different styles of street preachers were then described in humorous language—the one who adopted "My name is Norval" style, who only told what he was going to say and yet never said it; the other the old-fashioned, white-chokered, ill-tempered fellow. These did no good for the Church, and were therefore better out of it. In conclusion, he hoped that they would ponder on the state of society both in the metropolis and Newcastle; let them remember how people died and what was their moral condition. Not fewer than eight people died every minute in London; but how did they die. Thousands died surrounded with necessaries and luxuries; but tens of thousands died in the most lamentable distress and in the most horrible manner; and it was high time that society took all those things to heart. The brutal and the degraded needed reformation, and the drunkard was to be reclaimed. He could relate stories of London life, which, had he been for eighteen years a missionary in Calcutta, would not be credited of the natives there; but they were true of their own countrymen in this year of grace 1867. He trusted, however, that a revival would come round, and then the spirit of divine grace and truth would quickly spread abroad.

On Tuesday evening Mr M'Cree delivered his second lecture, choosing as his subject "Day and Night in St. Giles's, London." Mr Henry Angus occupied the chair, and in a brief speech introduced Mr M'Cree. The lecturer said he had lived in the parish of St. Giles for the last eighteen years, and he could therefore speak with some authority upon it. He denied that St. Giles's was at all the place it was represented to be. It certainly contained a large number of bad characters, but there were also very many virtuous ones to be found; and so rapidly had improvement latterly gone on that in a few years there would be a thorough reformation of character in the whole populace. At the present time, where he preached on a Sunday morning, he was surrounded by not fewer than twenty-seven public-houses, and to these places he attributed very much of the existing evil. He described at length a few of the characters he had met, their haunts and amusements, which led him to declare that the problem of finding rational and proper amusement for the people of England would soon have to be solved by the community. At present these amusements were a disgrace. There were now no "penny gaffs" in St. Giles's; ragged schools had taken their place; and the mission authorities had also a training ship in which there would shortly be at work 400 boys. The anecdotes with which the lecture was enlivened were told in racy, epigrammatic language, and were loudly applauded; and morals were drawn from many of the scenes described. The lecture also contained many of Mr M'Cree's personal experiences, in which he said he had never received a single insult even from the lowest class of the inhabitants. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer was passed, Mr M'Cree having promised to give another discourse on a future day.

A sad discovery was made in the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington on Monday morning. A man passing thought he saw a body floating in the water, and on the drags being procured, they drew out the body of a woman, apparently about 35 years of age. She wore a wedding ring, and was dressed in mourning, but had no bonnet. Her face, head, and body show several marks of violence. Clasped tightly in her arms was the body of a child 18 months old, which wore a grey cloak, brown stuff dress, three petticoats, and side-spring boots. There was no covering on the child's head. The bodies had evidently been in the water several hours.

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY—Before the Mayor (W. Hunter, Esq.), Ald. Hedley, and Ald. Dodds.

William Heads, of Jarrow, owner of the steam-tug "Jubilee," was summoned at the instance of the Board of Trade, for having contravened the Act of the 17th and 18th Victoria, chap. 104, by carrying passengers in his steam-tug, the same not having been surveyed and licensed for that purpose by the surveyor at this port. Mr Bush prosecuted, and Mr W. S. Daglish defended. The "Jubilee" had been chartered by Messrs Palmer and Co., Jarrow, to convey their workmen to and from the Government troop ship Jumna, which at the time the alleged contravention of the Act took place, was lying a considerable distance down the river the Jarrow Works. Mr Bush prosecuted under the clause of the Act, which provides that all passenger steamers are to be surveyed and licensed. The clause set forth that the word "passenger" referred to every other person than the master and crew of the vessel, the owner, his family, or servants.—Mr Daglish contended that Messrs Palmer and Co. were in the position of owners of the steam-tug, and were only carrying their servants; and therefore had the benefit of the exception mentioned in the Act.—Mr William Burroughs, the surveyor of the Board of Trade at this port, was called, and was asked by Mr Daglish whether the prosecution was not instigated by the Tyne General Ferry Company, and the witness said he would not deny that company had set the prosecution in motion.—The Bench dismissed the case, taking the view that Messrs Palmer and Co., were in the position of owners of the steamboat, and the men were their servants.

Joseph Purvis was sent to prison for three months for stealing four rabbits from the warehouse of Mr John Rowlands, Nuns' Lane, on Friday.

Thomas Stephenson (18) and Charles Webber (19), pleaded guilty to have assaulted a woman named Emma Thompson, and robbed her of 25s., on Friday night, on the New Road. The prisoners were sent to gaol for three months each.

John Jenkins (40), pleaded guilty to smuggling 10lbs of tobacco and cigars, on board the steamer Admiral, which arrived at Newcastle, on Sunday, from Hamburg. The defendant was ordered to pay £6 4s 2d, double the value and duty of the tobacco and cigars, or, in default, to go to prison for one month.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before the Mayor, Ald. Johnson, and E. Crawshay, Esq.

CANINE TASTE FOR CONSTABLES' CALVES.

Paxton Neilson was summoned by police-officer 13 for allowing a large ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. The officer said that on Tuesday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, he was in High West Street, going towards he Catholic chapel, when the defendant's dog, a ferocious brute, ran at him and clicked him by the legs. The dog had very often done this, and it was a terror to all policemen, because it had bitten other officers besides him.—The Bench: Did it bite you?—P.C.: Oh, no. I kept it off.—Defendant: It only runs at the policemen because they tese it. (Laughter.)—Inspector Ewart: He says it only run at police men, and I believe that it is trained for that purpose. It has run at me several times, but I have kept it off with a stick. A good while ago I spoke to defendant about his dog, telling him it should not be allowed to run about. He then said it would bite; it was only policemen that it ran after.—P.C. Stoker: It takes you unawares, and nips you without giving mouth.—Defendant Several of the policemen have tried to take a stick out of its mouth, and it remembers them. It is not ferocious; for it's only a little thing.—Mr Ewart said it was only a terrier; and another officer said it was a poodle kind of dog whereupon the tyke was led into court by the inspector, evidently not in the least fearing its teeth, as the Mayor remarked.—Defendant then called a witness named John Dean, who said that the dog did not run at the policeman it neither barked nor bit; in fact it did not go near the officer. It was only a small playful thing.—The Mayor said there was nothing very much to be afraid of the dog, but it was annoying to have the animal running at people in the way described by the officers. If the defendant would promise to keep it rom annoying the public the magistrates would discharge the case, but if he was brought up again a fine would be inflicted. He would have to pay the sts of the court, 4s. 6d.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner Abrahall.

Re John Lynn, Newcastle, innkeeper.

This was a sitting for the examination of the bankrupt. Mr T. Forster appeared for the creditors, and Mr T. Hoyle for the assignees. The bankrupt stated that in 1854 he deposited £522 10s in the bank of Messrs Lambton and Co., Newcastle. He gave the money to his wife, and she took it to the bank, and, on her return home, he saw the deposit receipt for the amount. His wife kept the receipt in a drawer, and he frequently saw it there, pinned to one of her dresses. His wife died in August, 1857, and a short time previous to her death she gave him the deposit receipt. In the beginning of 1862, in consequence of losses he had sustained, he became in want of money, and he gave the receipt to his niece, Margaret Wedderburn, and signed his name to it, and also gave her a note to the bankers, requesting them to pay £75 in part of the amount stated in the receipt. Previous to this he had never received anything on account of the £522 10s, nor authorised any one to do so. His niece returned from the bank with a note from Mr Wilson, the cashier, stating that the £522 10s had been withdrawn at three different times. He was ill at that time, and was not able to leave the house for three months. When recovered he called at the bank, but Mr Wilson told him to call another day, and a few days afterwards Mr Wilson told him he could give no more information than he had already given to the niece. In the beginning of 1863 he became embarrassed, and called a meeting of his creditors, at Messrs Hoyle and Shipley's office, and he told them of the claim he considered he had upon Messrs Lambton and Co. Two of the creditors, Mr G. Wilkinson and Mr. A. Boag, and Mr Shipley and himself, attended at the bank, and Mr Wilson produced a book. Mr Shipley having turned over a few leaves, he (the bankrupt) said, "that is the note I sent by my niece." Mr Wilson held up his hand and said, "You must not touch it, sir." He asked how it happened that the money had been paid without his authority, and Mr Wilson said he could not tell how it had been done. He said he was not to be done that way, and Mr Wilson said to Mr Shipley that if he (bankrupt) attempted to enforce payment the bank would plead the Statute of Limitations. After leaving the bank he asked Mr Shipley if it was correct that the bankers could plead the statute, and he said, "Yes, and that would be an end of it." In consequence of that he took no further steps at that time; but after Mr Wilson's prosecution by the bank he consulted Mr Joel, who, he believed, made some investigations into the matter, and would have commenced an action against the bankers, but he had no funds to pay the expenses.—In reply to Mr Hoyle, the bankrupt said he could not remember the date of his recovery and of his applying at the bank. He was never worth much money. Until he consulted Mr Joel, about the end of 1866, he never made any other application to the bank for the money, although he had to borrow most of the money for his composition. He never saw any of the partners at the bank with respect to his claim. Until he heard of Mr Wilson being arrested he did not think anything more of the claim. When he saw that Mr Wilson had the deposit receipt for the £500 he knew he had got it improperly. He did not then see or ask to see any of the bank managers. He did not apply to the magistrates, or take any steps to recover the money.—Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Martin Wedderburn, Cromwell Street, Mount Pleasant, Gateshead, was also examined. She stated that the bankrupt was her uncle. She remembered being sent to the bank with a deposit receipt for £522 10s., and a note from her uncle requesting the bankers to give her £75. Her uncle was in bed at the time. She went to the bank, and gave the receipt and the note to Mr Wilson, who came from his desk, round the counter, and told her that the whole of the money had been drawn out. He said he could not tell by whom. She told him her uncle was not aware that any part of the money had been drawn out, and she asked him to give her the dates when it was drawn. Mr Wilson went and looked at a book, and then gave her a piece of paper containing three dates, and desired her to give it to her uncle, saying that he thought he would be quite satisfied, or he could go to the bank and see the books. She had, previous to this, frequently seen the deposit receipt in her aunt's drawer. She had frequently been at the bank with other notes and receipts, but never with this particular one. Mr Wilson kept the deposit receipt.—In reply to Mr Hoyle, she said Mr Wilson did not give her back the deposit receipt.—The sitting was adjourned.

Joseph Monaghan, Port Clarence, Durham, innkeeper; N. Wannop, Hillfield, Cumberland, farmer; Henry Eeles, Rushyford, Durham, husbandman; Thos. Nixon, Powcady, Cumberland, farmer; and Richard Penman, Newcastle, tailor and draper, all passed their last examination and received a discharge.

The French papers announce the perfect restoration to health of the Empress Eugenie.

Dr. Livingstone.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday night, Sir R. Murchison read a resolution of the Council, expressing their opinion that one or more expeditions should be sent out to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone, and requesting Sir R. Murchison to communicate this to Lord Stanley.—Sir R. Murchison said that a great many applications had been received from persons competent to undertake or join such an expedition.

The "Hampshire Advertiser" of Saturday says that the Australian claimant to the Tichborne title and estates has been acknowledged by those officers of the 6th Dragoon Guards or Carabineers who have seen him to be Cornet Roger Charles Tichborne, who once belonged to the regiment; that Sir Roger never came to England until he was fourteen years old, and then he did not make the acquaintance of many of his relatives. This, says the "Advertiser," will account for some of them not recognising him.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa, (more commonly called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, as being prepared and introduced by J. Epps, the Homœopathic Chemist first established in England).—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The fine natural flavour of the highest class cocoa is refined and made extremely delicate and grateful. For breakfast no other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining. Thousands now use cocoa who never used it before. Dr. Hassall says:—"Cocoa stands far higher than tea or coffee." ¼lb, ½lb, and 1lb packets.

Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam.—From Mr J. Morris, Chemist, Market Street, Longton, Staffordshire.—"24th February, 1866.—To Mr W. Lambert, Chemist.—An elderly man in my neighbourhood, Cornelius Hall, has suffered for the last three years from Asthma, attended by a violent cough, and great difficulty in breathing. I recommended him your Asthmatic Balsam, and am pleased to inform you that it has given him great relief; although he has only taken it a short time he is again able to do a little work, a thing he has not done for years, and which at his age—upwards of 71 years—was hardly to be expected. He wished you might be informed of this that other sufferers might avail themselves of this invaluable medicine. I am, dear sir, yours truly, J. Morris."—Prepared only and sold by W. Lambert, chemist, 8 King William-street, Charing Cross, London, in bottles, 1s 1½d, and three times the quantity 2s 9d. each; sold also by most Druggists. Be careful to ask for Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam, and to observe the name and address engraved on the Government stamp.

Public Notice.—Several makers of cheap Baking Powders (supplied to retailers cheap because adulterated) having imitated the wrappers of Borwick's Original Baking Powders so closely that consumers have been deceived thereby, to the injury of their own health and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, this is to give notice that, for the better protection of the public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely New Trade Label (duly registered), and to imitate which is felony. Borwick's Baking Powder was pronounced pure and perfectly wholesome by the late Sir Wm. Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department, on its introduction into the Navy. Dr. Hassal, author of "Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "pure and good," as also Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Elliott, and other eminent medical men. It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's private Baker, &c. Extract from the *Lancet*, June 10, 1865—"We were surprised to find that some baking powder were adulterated with alum to the extent of 20 per cent. The use of alum is universally condemned." *Lancet*, July 22, 1860.—"Mr Borwick's Baking Powder was analysed amongst others, and was found to be perfectly free from alum." To be had of all respectable Dealers. Be careful to look at the label.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

APRIL, 1867.

Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Regent's park Barracks
2d Hyde-park
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester
2nd do. Muttra Canterbury
3rd do. Ahmednuggar, Cant.
4th do. Newbridge
5th do. Newbridge
6th do. Cahir
7th do. Benares, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Manchester
2nd, Dublin
3rd Hussars, Aldershot
4th do. Edinburgh
5th Lancers, Lucknow Canterbury
6th Dragoons, on pas from Bombay, Canterbury
7th Hussars, Sealcote, Cant.
8th do. Birmingham.
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th do. Mhow, Cant.
12th Lancers, Cork
13th Hussars, Canada; Cant.
14th do. Hounslow
15th do. Aldershot
16th Lancers Bangalore, Cnt.
17th do. Aldershot
18th Hussars, Secunderabad, Cant.
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Kamilpore, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Canterbry

Royal Artillery—
Head-quarters, Woolwich.
1st Troop, Curragh.
2nd — Aldershott
3rd — Curragh
4th — Kensington
5th — Woolwich
6th — Dublin
7th — Woolwich
8th — Dublin
9th — Woolwich
10th — Aldershott
11th — Aldershott
12th — Aldershott
13th — New Zealand
14th — New Zealand
15th — New Zealand
16th — New Zealand
17th — Aldershott
18th — Woolwich
19th — Portsmouth
20th — Woolwich
21st — Woolwich
22nd — Aldershott
23rd — Chatham
24th — Aldershott

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Chelsea; 2nd Wellington Barracks; 3rd bat. Tower, London
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Dublin 2d bat. Wellington Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. St. George's Barracks; 2nd bat. Windsor

Infantry—
1st, 1st bat. Kamptee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Nusseerabad, Chatham
2d, 1st bat. Aden, Chatham; 2d bat. Birr, Chatham
3d, 1st bat. Meerut, Shnclf. 2nd bat. Belfast
4th, 1st bat. Poona, Parkhurst. 2d bat. Halifax, Parkhurst
5th, 1st bat Ferozpore, Shrncliffe, 2nd Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat. Fermoy; 2nd bat. Jamaica, Colchester
7th, 1st bat. Saugor, Walmer; 2nd, Canada, Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Malta, Chatham; 2d bat. Malta, Chatham
9th, 1st bat. Cape, Pembroke; 2d bat. Japan Pembroke
10th, 1st bat. The Cape, Chatham; 2nd bat. Bangalore, Chatham
11th, 1st bat. Fyzabad Parkhurst; 2d bat. Cape Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd bat. Seetapore, Gosport
13th, 1st bat. Kinsale; 2d do Mauritius, Shorncliffe
14th, 1st bat. Curragh; 2nd bat. New S. Wales, Chatm
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Chatham
16th, 1st bat. Canada, Colchester; 2nd bat. Barbadoes, Colchester
17th, 1st bat. Devonport; 2nd bat. Toronto, Chathm
18th, 1st bat. Aldershot; 2nd bat. New Zealand, Colchester
19th, 1st bat. Nowshera, Sheffield, 2nd bat. Thyetmyoo, Sheffield.
20th, 1st bat. on pas. home, Shorncliffe; 2nd bat. Hong Kong, Shorncliffe
21st, 1st bat. Dublin; 2nd bat. Secunderabad Preston
22d, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Mauritius, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Jubbulpore, Walmer; 2nd bat. Montreal, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Malta; Sheffield; 2nd bat. Rangoon, Sheffield
25th, 1st bat. Montreal, Preston; 2nd bat. Ceylon Preston
26th, Bombay, Preston
27th, Hazareebagh, Shorncliffe
28th, Mullingar
29th, Malta, Chatham
30th, Montreal, Chatham
31st, Kilkenny
32nd, Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd, Mhow, Sheffield
34th, on pas. home, Chathm
35th, Mooltan, Colchester
36th, Shahjehanpore, Pembroke
37th, Bareilly, Preston
38th, Sealcote, Parkhurst
39th, Enniskillen
40th, Portsmouth
41st, Agra, Colchester
42nd, Peshawur, Aberdeen
43d, Portsmouth
44th, Dover
45th, Bombay, Chatham
46th, Lucknow, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S. Pembroke
48th, Curragh
49th, Bombay, Colchester
50th, N. Zealand, Chatham
51st, on passage home, Sheffield
52nd, Dublin
53rd, Canada, Shorncliffe
54th, Manchester
55th, Lucknow, Sheffield
56th, Portland
57th, New Zealand, Clchstr.
58th, Benares, Pembroke
59th, Athlone
60th, 1st bat. Malta; 2nd bat. Cork; 3rd bat. Madras, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63rd, Glasgow
64th, Malta Parkhurst
65th, Aldershot
66th, Aldershot
67th, Cork
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Jersey
70th, Dover
71st, Aldershot
72nd, Edinburgh
73rd, China
74th, Limerick
75th, Waterford
76th, Bellary, Shorncliffe
77th, Peshawur, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Roorkee, Aberdeen
80th, Devonport
81st, Aldershot
82nd, Meen Meer, Colchester
83rd, Dublin
84th, Malta, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Gibraltar, Gosport
87th, Gibraltar, Shorncliffe
88th Rawul Pindee, Pkhrst
89th, Aldershot
90th, Subathoo, Preston
91st, Dum Dum, Stirling
92nd, Dublin
93rd, Jhansi, Aberdeen
94th, Umballa, Colchester
95th, Kurrachee, Pembroke
96th, Bombay, Colchester
97th, on passage home, Gosport
98th, Do. Colchester
99th, Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Cawnpore, Walmer
102nd, Cannanpore, Shorncliffe
103rd, Morar, Shorncliffe
104th, Dugshai, Walmer
105th, Dinapore, Parkhurst
106th, Jullundur, Chatham
107th, Allahabad, Preston
108th, Secunderabad, Gosprt
109th, Poona, Chatham

Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Quebec, Winchester; 2nd bat. Calcutta, Winchester; 3d bat. Rawul Pindee, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
2nd, Jamaica
3rd, Jamaica
4th, Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape
Rl. Canadian Rifles, Kingstn
Rl. Malta Fencibles, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham
Army Hospital Corps, Netley
A (Horse Bgd.) Meerut
B — Aldershot
C — Woolwich
D — Bangalore
E — Kirwee
F — Umballa
Depot, R.H.A. Maidstone
1st Brigade, ord. to Halifax
2d — Mauritius
3d — Malta
4th — Canada
5th — Woolwich
6th — Portsmouth
7th — Plymouth
8th — India
9th — Dublin
10th — Canada
11th — Lucknow
12th — Gosport
13th — Dover
14th — Ahmedabad
15th — ord. to Gibraltar
16th — Barrackpore
17th St. Thomas' Mount
18th — Kurrachee
19th — Peshawur
20th — Kamptee
21st — Mhow
22nd — Morar
23rd — Secunderabad
24th — Mean Meer
25th — Benares
Coast Brigade, Woolwich
Depot Brigade, R. A.:—
1st Division, Sheerness
2nd Division Woolwich
3rd — Warley
A Troop, R.E. Train, Aldershot
B Troop Aldershot
1st Company Canada
2nd — Mauritius
3rd — Aldershott
4th — Halifax, N.S.
5th — Bermuda
6th — Chatham
7th — Isle of Grain
8th — Woolwich
9th — Bermuda
10th — Shorncliffe
11th — Dover
12th — C. of G. Hope
13th — Dublin (survey)
14th — Dublin (survey)
15th — Canada
16th — Southampton (survey)
17th — Gibraltar
18th — Halifax, N.S.
19th — Inverness (survey)
20th — Curragh
21st — Shorncliffe
22nd — Mauritius
23rd — Cape of G. H.
24th — Cape of G. H.
25th — Dover
26th — Weymouth
27th — Malta
28th — Chatham
29th — Portsmouth
30th — Gibraltar

EASTER QUARTER SESSIONS.

DURHAM.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Durham were opened on Monday, in the Court Houses, Durham, before Rowland Burdon, Esq., chairman, John Fogg Elliott, Esq., Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., W. Robinson, Esq., T. C. Thompson, Esq., Thos. Wood, Esq., Joseph Laycock, Esq., and H. Bramwell, Esq. There were 43 indictments upon the calendar against 41 prisoners—none of the cases, happily, of any very great importance.

The following gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury:—

Edmond Crawshay, Esq., Bensham, Gateshead (foreman); John Allen, Esq., Chalk Hall, Elvet, Durham; Arthur Beanlands, North Bailey, Durham; George Bowes, North Terrace, Darlington; William Brown, Union Lane, Gateshead; Daniel Crossthwaite, Fairless Quay, South Shields; Robert Bland Dixon, Fern Bank, Darlington; Wm. Edgar, Bishop Auckland; Harry S. Edwards, South Shields; Jonathan Fairless, Gateshead; Wm. Farrer, Cleadon; Ralph Forster, Witton Gilbert; Isaac Johnson, Winlaton; Wm. Muschamp, Gateshead; John Nicholson, Westoe; W. A. Orde, Bishopwearmouth; George Sisson, Gateshead; George P. Stoddart, South Shields; C. A. Taylor, Stranton; F. Vernon Wallis, Westoe; and Robert Weatherley, Bishopwearmouth.

The Chairman having briefly charged the Grand Jury, the Court proceeded to the trial of the following cases:—

FIRST COURT.

[Before R. Burdon, Esq., and other Magistrates.]

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mary Bell (59) married, and Ann Bell (19), spinster, were indicted for receiving a quantity of gun metal, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 9th of October, 1866, the property of Thomas Errington, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr Meynell, represented the prosecution, and the elder prisoner pleading guilty, the learned counsel said he did not wish to press the charge against the younger. The elder prisoner was then sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

STEALING A FOWLING-PIECE AT BILLINGHAM.

John Ruane, out on bail, was indicted for stealing a fowling-piece, the property of George Wray, and a powder flask and shot bag, the property of William Hedley, at Billingham, on the 27th of October last. Mr Meynell prosecuted. The gun, on the evening of the day referred to, with the shot bag and powder flask, had been temporarily placed in an out-house, near Billingham Station, by the prosecutor Wray, who is an engineman, and within an hour of its being left, was missed. Guilty: six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT AT JARROW.

William O'Neil (28), labourer, was indicted for unlawfully wounding Bryan Calligan, at Jarrow, on the 9th of March. Mr Meynell prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended. Prosecutor, who lives in Druid's-place, Jarrow, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th of March, had gone into the Grange Road Inn, kept by a person named Clark, where he saw the prisoner. Calligan did not stay very long, and went away up the street to some friend's residence. After staying for a few hours, he returned homewards, and as he was passing the Grange Road Inn, the prisoner rushed out, and struck him a tremendous blow on the head, causing a severe wound about two inches long. Guilty: eight months' imprisonment.

STEALING POTATOES AT WESTOE.

Thomas Lathan, an elderly man, a farmer, was indicted for stealing 28 stones weight of potatoes, the property of Wm. Homes, at South Shields, on the 20th of January last. Mr Greenwell prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. Prosecutor is a farmer at Bent House Farm, Westoe, and in January last he made some pits for potatoes. They were filled, and remained all safe till the date mentioned in the indictment, when P.C. Hume, passing the field in which the pits were built, observed that they had been disturbed. There was snow upon the ground, and footmarks were traced to the house of the prisoner. He was asked as to the potatoes, but asserted that he knew of only a few being in his house, which he had purchased at the Mill Dam. Search was made, and the potatoes were found concealed in different parts of the house. Guilty of receiving: 2 months' imprisonment.

FELONY AT SHILDON.

In the case of Joseph Hodgson (23), pitman, charged with stealing 19s from the person of Joseph Anderson, at Shildon, Mr Trotter applied that the case might be put over till next Court.—The Chairman assented to the application.

ALLEGED FELONY AT HETTON-LE-HOLE.

William Robinson, on bail, was indicted for stealing two pieces of wood, the property of William Erskine Cochrane, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 23rd of November. Mr Trotter prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended. Not guilty.

PLEADED GUILTY.

James Taylor, indicted for obtaining by false pretences from Jane Wright, three shillings, the moneys of Robert Wright, at South Shields, on the 29th of March, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Margaret Bingley (20), spinster, charged with Ann Smith, widow, with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Edward Deaves, and stealing a ham and three loaves of bread, at Darlington, on the 27th February, were each sentenced to four calendar months' imprisonment.—Margaret Williams (25), spinster, charged with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Martin Laws, at Sunderland, on the 11th of March, pleaded guilty, and a previous conviction being recorded against her, she was sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.—George Rochester (39), sailor, pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with obtaining by false pretences from Margaret Abbot, 3s 6d, the moneys of Alfred Abbot, at South Shields, on the 7th of March; and endeavouring to obtain by false pretences from Annie Towns, five stones weight of flour, five stones weight of potatoes, and other articles, with intent to defraud, at South Shields, on the 7th of March. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment in each case—twelve months in all.—Catherine M'Donald (18), spinster, pleaded guilty to embezzling certain moneys of Robert Marwood Gallon, her master, at South Shields, on the 1st and 2nd of April, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—John Glendinning (19), labourer, pleaded guilty to obtaining, by false pretences, a pair of boots, the property of Samuel Cockburn, of Dawdon, on the 6th of March, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Isabella Maddison (18), pleaded guilty to obtaining, by false pretences, a muff, from James Edgar, the property of William T. White, at South Shields, on the 6th of December; and likewise to a further indictment charging her with obtaining, by false pretences, from John Bryce, four pairs of stays, the property of Wm. Wigham, at South Shields, on the 16th of February, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the first case, and four months' imprisonment in the second case.—Ann Willey (17), dressmaker, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging her with obtaining by false pretences, from Alice Stoker, one winsey dress, four yards of flannel, and other articles, the property of William Stoker, at Chester-le-Street, on the 22nd of February; and further, with obtaining, by false pretences, divers other goods, the property of Thomas Wilson, at Washington, on the 18th of March. Two months in the first case, and four months in the last.—Margaret Dinsdale (28), pleaded guilty to stealing one mohair dress and one handkerchief, the property of Mary Ann Lightfoot, at Gateshead, on the 27th of February. The prisoner, for a period of twelve years, has passed the greater portion of her existence in gaol. Innumerable previous convictions being recorded against her, she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—Elizabeth Gascoigne (19), pleaded guilty to obtaining a pair of boots, from Anthony Watson, at Burnopfield, on the 20th of February, by means of false pretences, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY FROM A SHOP DOOR AT GATESHEAD.

Henry Gibson (21), labourer; Thomas Thompson (36), labourer; and Alexander Beck (32), labourer, were indicted for stealing a coat, the property of James Jackson, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, on the 9th of March. Mr Wright prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell and Mr Meynell defended. Gibson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Thompson and Beck, returned convicts, to seven years' penal servitude.

The Court rose at 6·45.

SECOND COURT.

[Before J. Fogg Elliott and Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.]

Robert Lumsdon (23), sailor, was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, the sum of 4s, from Robert Wright, at South Shields, on the 29th of March, and also with obtaining, by false pretences, from Thomas Connell, 2s 6d, at South Shields, on the 30th of March. Mr Mulcaster prosecuted. Prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on the former, and four months' on the last-named charge.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH AT STOCKTON.

Priscilla Jones (34), was indicted for stealing a silver watch from the person of William Farmer, silversmith, at Stockton, on the 25th February. Mr Meynell represented the prosecutor. Prosecutor had been accosted by the prisoner, on the evening of the day in question in High Street, and was knocked down by her, and his watch taken from him. She ran away, but was apprehended, and the watch was subsequently found in her lodgings. Three months' with hard labour.

ROBBERY OF ALPACA AT HASWELL.

Mary Law (30), was indicted for receiving 50 yards of alapaca, the property of Mary Mitchison, well knowing the same to have been stolen, at Haswell, on the 16th of February. Mr Williamson prosecuted. Guilty: eight months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT STOCKTON.

Mark Simpson (35), clerk, was indicted for embezzling the sum of £1 7s, the moneys of his employer, Wm. Nicholson Child, at Stockton, on the 12th of March. Mr Headlam prosecuted, and Mr Greenhow defended. Prosecutor was a wine and spirit merchant and cigar dealer at Middlesbro', and by him the prisoner was employed as traveller—his duty being, of course, to receive orders and collect money. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT OF POULTRY AT WILLINGTON.

Thomas Thurkell (30), brickmaker, was indicted for stealing eight hens and one cock, the property of Elizabeth Dawson, at Willington, on the 10th of March. Mr Trotter prosecuted, and Mr Meynell defended. During the night of the 11th, the poultry roost was broken into and the hens removed. The police were informed of the circumstance, the prisoner was suspected, search of his house made, and one of the hens found upon the premises. Six months' imprisonment.

STEALING GUTTA PERCHA AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

James Hudson (23), labourer, was indicted for stealing five stones weight of gutta percha, the property of Archbold Cochrane, and others, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 2nd of February.—Nine calendar months.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

Thomas Robinson *alias* Slater (32), joiner, was indicted for assaulting Jane Lambert, with intent to steal, at Monkwearmouth, on the 9th ult. Prosecutrix, who is the wife of a blacksmith, on the evening in question, went with her daughter to Sunderland Market, to make a week's purchases, and amongst other shops they visited that fruiterer, and came out into the street. Immediately on getting into the street, prosecutrix felt a drag at her pocket, and she at once seized the prisoner's hand, and charged him with attempting to pick her pocket. Guilty—a previous conviction of four years' transportation being recorded against him, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

STEALING A COAT.

John Aird (25), was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Thomas Hogarth, at South Shields, on the 18th ult. Mr Trotter prosecuted. Prosecutor is a clothier, and the prisoner had been seen by a girl, named Mary Laing, to take the coat off a nail at the shop door, and walk away with it. Prisoner afterwards offered it for sale, and was apprehended. Previous convictions being proved against him, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Court rose a little before six o'clock.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr Rowland Burdon (chairman), Earl Vane, Mr J. Fawcett, Mr T. C. Thompson, and the Rev. Mr Hicks.

Before the trial of prisoners took place, the members of the bar rose, and

Mr Blackwell, addressing the chairman, said as the senior barrister practising at the Court of Quarter Sessions, he had been requested by the gentlemen at the bar to express unfeigned regret at his resignation of the chairmanship of the Durham Sessions, a position which he had occupied for a period of 25 years—a very long time in a man's life. The urbanity and gentlemanly feeling ever displayed by him to them and other persons whose business called them to that court had been very gratifying. The scales of justice had been properly balanced in Mr Burdon's hands, and he (Mr Blackwell) trusted his successor would secure the good wishes and respect which he had ever received.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW POLLING PLACE.

Mr Meynell, on behalf of certain registered electors of Crook and some adjoining townships, made an application to appoint Crook an additional polling place for the Southern Division of Durham.

Mr Trotter remarked that he was not definitely instructed to oppose the application, but he desired to direct the attention of the chairman to the fact that the district in question had no special claims, as opposed to other places of equal or more importance.—The Court acceded to the application.

SECOND COURT.

(Before Mr J. F. Elliott.)

POCKET PICKING AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

David Davison (30), pitman, a returned convict, was indicted for stealing a purse containing a five shilling piece and a pawn-ticket, the property of Ellen Kearney, at South Shields, on the 3rd of March. Mr Headlam prosecuted and Mr Wright defended.—Guilty: Seven years' penal servitude.

HEN STEALING.

George Gounday (33), smith, and Timothy Nixon (29), pitman, were indicted for stealing a hen and a cock, the property of Thomas Sedgwick, of Marshall Green, Witton-le-Wear, on the 2nd March. Mr Trotter prosecuted and Mr Williamson defended.—Guilty: Goundry twelve months, and Nixon six months.

STEALING ROPE.

Peter Dawton (24), sailor, pleading guilty, and James Milner, were indicted, the former with stealing 4 stones weight of rope, the property of Donald Robert M'Gregor, at South Shields, on the 26th of March, and the latter with receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. Mr Meynell prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended the prisoner Milner. Guilty. Two months' hard labour each.

A FARMER CHARGED WITH STEALING POULTRY.

John Lloyd Wooler, farmer, was indicted with stealing two hens and one cock, the property of Richard Morrell, of Wolsingham, on the 15th December. Mr Meynell prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended.—Guilty: Two months' hard labour.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF LEATHER.

Charles Smith (36), pitman, Edward Christopher (36), pitman, and George Walton (31), labourer, were indicted for stealing a quantity of leather, the property of William Erskine Cochrane and others, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 18th of March. Mr Trotter prosecuted, and the prisoners were undefended. Guilty: Smith seven years' penal servitude, and the other two prisoners, eight months' hard labour each.

ROBBERY OF LIME AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

John Hall (35), labourer, was indicted for stealing 10 cwt. of lime, the property of Messrs Bowron, Bailey, and Co., South Shields, on the 26th of March. Mr Headlam prosecuted, and Mr Fawcett defended.—Four months' imprisonment.

NEWCASTLE.

The Spring Quarter Sessions for the town of Newcastle were held on Wednesday at the Guildhall, before the Deputy Recorder, Mr J. P. Mulcaster. There were also on the Bench, the Mayor (Ald. Hunter), the Sheriff (Mr R. Cail), and the Under-Sheriff (Mr W. S. Daglish). The business of the Court was delayed some twenty minutes for two grand jurymen, only eleven out of a list of about forty answering to their names. Eventually the following gentlemen were sworn:—

Messrs J. B. Alexander (foreman), John Herring, B. Lupton, George Balmer, John Burnup, J. W. Dees, W. Harrison, William Parnell, Abraham Clark, Joseph Swan, Joseph Temperley, George W. Fenwick, and John Hodgson.

The Deputy-Recorder, in his charge, explained that his learned friend, Mr Seymour, being heavily engaged on the Midland circuit, and being unable to absent himself without serious detriment to the interests of his clients, it had become his duty, as his deputy, to preside on the present occasion. And it must be a source of satisfaction to the grand jury, as well as to the inhabitants of this large and important borough, that the calendar was so light, and that the charges were not of a serious character. Recent events seemed to him to portend a heavy calendar and grave offences. The depression of trade generally, throwing so many men out of employment—the stagnation in the iron trade, the frequent strikes, and differences between masters and their workmen—all these things tended to produce crime. But while we must deplore the great injury caused to our commerce by these unhappy dissensions—while we could not but feel for the innocent victims of these strikes—the workmen's wives and children—it was some satisfaction to find that the men themselves had borne their privations patiently—that want had not driven them to theft, and that their angry feelings had not led them to the commission of more serious offences. It was not his intention at present to enter into the question what was the cause of crime. Had education or the want of it anything to do with the matter? In our calendars, the degree of instruction of each criminal was invariably given, and no doubt statistics drew inferences from these data. No one would, for an instant, dispute that education, meaning thereby not merely an intellectual, but also a moral and religious training must tend to diminish crime; but we must also remember that it was one thing to know what was right, and another thing to do it. He had had placed in his hands a curious document compiled with great care from the last census. In that return all the prisoners in England and Wales were classed according to their various vocations; and very curious and startling were the results. It would almost appear that temptation and opportunity caused more crime than the want of education. For instance, a class not generally remarkable for their high education or intellectual attainments, viz., in-door farm servants, were out of sight the least criminal of any class of the community; only one in 12,184 having been in prison when the census was taken. Of farmers and graziers there was one person in 2,837; schoolmasters, one in 1,086; domestic servants, one in 614; out-door agricultural labourers, one in 433, and this was very curious as compared with in-door servants of the same class; goldsmiths and jewellers (assistants probably)—a class subject to considerable temptation—one in 258; commercial clerks, one in 206; commercial travellers, one in 182; agents and factors, one in 167; and so on through all classes of society. From this it would appear that a greater proportion of the educated classes, who were exposed to temptation, was criminal, than of the uneducated classes who were not so exposed; and that temptation was the grand cause of crime. With these few remarks he would leave them to the discharge of their duties. The only case in which there was any intricacy was that in which a man, named William Taylor, was charged with stealing a quantity of leather, and Peter M'Lardie and John Kerr were charged with receiving. He did not see that there was any evidence of M'Lardie having received the goods directly from Taylor, but that was not necessary. If they were satisfied that he got them through an intermediate source, knowing them to have been stolen, they might safely find a bill.

True bills were found in every case.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Jane Ann Balmain (age not given) was charged with stealing a silver watch from William Clelland, on the 23rd December last. Mr Laycock prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. Prosecutor had come from Edinburgh to Newcastle by boat on the day in question, and had gone to the house of the prisoner in Lloyd's Entry, and went to sleep in one of the rooms. Prisoner was in the room at the time, and while Clelland was asleep she was seen by one of the witnesses to put her hands into his pockets and to take his watch away. When she was taken to the station she told another witness that, provided the police would let her away, she would tell all about it. After a long consultation, the jury found a verdict of guilty.—Two months' hard labour.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF SEAL SKINS.

William Taylor (17), leather dresser, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of seal skins on the 8th December last, the property of Joseph Pattinson and another. Peter M'Lardie (37) and John Kerr (35), shoemakers, pleaded not guilty to receiving the same. Mr Headlam and Mr Greenhow prosecuted; Mr Blackwell appeared for M'Lardie, and Mr Wright for Kerr. Mr Pattinson is a tanner in Gallowgate, and the prisoner Taylor was an apprentice in his employment. M'Lardie is a boot and shoe maker, and carried on a small business in Newcastle, and Kerr was a man in his employment. Joseph Pattinson deposed to a large number of seal skins produced, some of which were made into 'uppers,' to have been his property; and James Lascelles, a lad in his establishment, deposed to having seen Taylor wrap some seal skins round his body and take them to a man named 'the Mormon,' whom he identified to be the prisoner Kerr. Another lad, named John Dodds, also deposed to having seen Taylor abstract skins and take them below his waistcoat to the "Mormon," and similar evidence was given by a lad named Cummins. Cummins further stated that he had accompanied Taylor to Kerr's house, and saw him take a skin from under his clothes and give them to Kerr. William Norton, shoemaker, Hinde-street, had bought between twenty and thirty seal skins from Kerr. He bought six skins from him two days before Taylor was apprehended. When Taylor was brought before the magistrates, Kerr came to witness's shop and asked him "to keep his own—to say nothing—and it would be all right in a week or so;" and when Kerr was apprehended, he was visited by M'Lardie, who told him if he had any skins from Kerr to put them out of the road. George Shivers, bootseller, High-street, Gateshead, deposed to having bought several "fronts" and made up boots from M'Lardie. He had previously ordered some goods from M'Lardie, but the skin he bought was of a different quality than had been ordered. He identified the skin produced in court, and which was that spoken of by Mr Pattinson as being his property.—Detective Anderson deposed to searching M'Lardie's shop, and to having found a number of pieces of seal skin, which had been bought from Mr Pattinson. He afterwards proceeded to Sunderland, and apprehended Kerr, who replied, in answer to the charge, that he would not have left the town if he had not been advised by M'Lardie.—Mr Greenhow summed up the whole case, urging that the prisoners could not have been ignorant of the fact of the leather having been stolen, and contending that Taylor had been employed as the agent of Kerr, who in turn acted for M'Lardie.—Mr Wright then addressed the jury for the prisoner Kerr, urging that the identity of the stolen leather had not been satisfactorily established, that it had not been proved that the leather was not sold at Mr Pattinson's in the usual manner, and that the whole course of the transactions between the prisoner and Taylor was not reconcileable with the theory of his guilt.—Mr Blackwell followed on behalf of the prisoner M'Lardie, submitting that M'Lardie had bought the goods at a fair market price, which was not the course usually adopted by receivers of stolen goods. Taylor, who had pleaded guilty, was the chief culprit, and he urged that the case of his client should be taken on its merits. Witnesses were called as to character, and the Deputy-Recorder summed up, going minutely over the evidence.—After a short consultation, the jury found the prisoners guilty. Taylor six months' hard labour, and Kerr and M'Lardie, nine months' each. The case occupied the Court several hours.

ROBBERY FROM A PUBLIC-HOUSE.

Robert Ratcliffe (38), boilersmith, John Hall (41), and Thomas Jones (32), labourers, were indicted on a charge of stealing, on the 30th January last, from the Dun Cow Public-house, Leazes Lane, kept by Daniel Perry, money to the amount of £14 10s, and two silver watches. Mr Blackwell and Mr Bruce prosecuted. Mr Wright defended Hall, and Mr Victor Williamson defended Ratcliffe; Jones was undefended. On the night in question, Ratcliffe and Hall went to Perry's public-house and had some beer. Ratcliffe was muffled up, and tried to keep his face from being seen. After he ordered the beer he was observed to go out and glance up at the window of the room in which was the property that was afterwards missed. Mrs Perry began to suspect that something was wrong, and on going to the foot of a stair leading to the second flat, she saw a light twinkling as if a match had just been struck. She called out who was there, and a man whom she believed to be Jones, replied that he was searching for a billiard room. Had called out from the bar door, "You b——, it's in Leazes Lane;" and, the man coming down stairs, the three went away together, leaving the ordered beer. The property was afterwards missed, and was known to have been in the room shortly before the prisoners came into the house. The principal witnesses was Mary Kennedy, who had cohabited with Hall, "more to her sorrow," as put it. The prisoners came to her before the robbery, and told her what they contemplated doing. At a late hour on the night of the robbery, they came back, and she got 10s. The prisoners then seemed to have plenty of money on them. She appeared to have become disgusted with Hall's conduct, and when she heard of where the robbery had been, she gave information to the police. Guilty—One year's imprisonment each.

This concluded the business of the Sessions. The Court rose at half-past six.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

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

Marquis Clanricarde, in response to an appeal from Lord Malmesbury, postponed his motion with reference to the Tornado until after Easter.

The Earl of Clarendon, whilst approving of the course taken by the Marquis Clanricarde, expressed his regret at the publication of Lord Stanley's last despatch.

After a few words from Earl Russell the subject dropped, and the Lord Chancellor having announced that the House would adjourn on Friday for the Easter recess, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In reply to Mr Osborne,

Lord Stanley said that he had not yet received an answer from the Spanish Government, in reply to the last despatch.

In reply to Mr Griffith,

Lord Stanley said that the Mediterranean squadron had only received his orders to sail within their usual cruising ground.

THE REFORM BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Representation of the People Bill,

Mr Locke rose and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government would accept the first portion of Mr Coleridge's instruction on going into committee on the Reform Bill?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was very inconvenient to have to reply to hypothetical questions. He was, therefore, justified in asking whether the hon. member had authority to state that the latter part of the instruction would be withdrawn.

Mr Locke had asked the question under that impression.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would have been more Parliamentary if the author of the instruction had put the question, and not a dissentient from it. He regretted that they were not to have the benefit of Mr Coleridge's speech, for it was always desirable to have from so great an authority every information possible on the question of rating, more especially as he could not, after having devoted considerable attention to it, at all understand the meaning of the resolution. Under these circumstances, he would not ask under what pressure, however gentle, this change had been wrought in the councils of the other side, and he would only say that the Government believed the committee would without any instruction, have had power to alter the law of rating; but if there was no doubt about the matter, it would be very desirable to pass the first two lines of the resolution.

Mr Coleridge complained of the course taken by Mr Locke, which, however, in his opinion, did not justify the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for he had never desired to disturb the Government, or to defeat the bill, but only to ensure its passing this year. He then moved that it should be an instruction to the committee that they have power to alter the law of rating.

Mr Locke said that he had personally asked Mr Coleridge which of them should put the question to the Government.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sir R. Knightley then moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to deal with corrupt practices at elections.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government would that night, had it not been for the notice given by Mr Coleridge, have laid on the table their promised bill on this part of the question. He would bring it forward on Thursday.

Mr Gladstone said that the Government had, in his opinion taking the wisest course in dealing with this branch of the question in a separate measure.

Mr Newdegate called attention to the intimidation at the recent elections in Ireland.

Mr Esmonde complained that the hon. gentleman had not waited for the publication of the evidence. He would then have learned that the charges of intimidation could be retorted with tenfold effect.

Sir H. W. Barron said the intimidation of the landlords had provoked what was called intimidation on the part of the people, but, on the other hand, it was rendered necessary to prevent the landlords driving their tenants like sheep to the poll.

After some further discussion,

Sir R. Knightley said he would wait until he saw the provisions of the bill on Thursday.

The instruction was then withdrawn.

GROUPING OF BOROUGHS.

Captain Hayter then moved that all boroughs with a less population than 10,000 persons from which one seat was to be taken, should be increased from the surrounding district, or be grouped with one or more neighbouring boroughs, in order to give every Parliamentary borough a population of not less than 10,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he deprecated the motion, and hoped that it would not be persevered with.

After some further conversation, the motion was negatived.

The Speaker stated that this motion having been negatived, it was not competent to make another, although hon. members can speak on the question.

THE SMALL TENEMENTS ACT.

Mr P. Scrope then addressed a few observations to the House in support of the motion which he had put on the paper to amend the Small Tenements Act, by providing that occupiers under a certain annual value be exempted from payment of rates, and that occupiers of house only above that value be registered as voters under the bill, whether rated in person or compound householders.

DEMORALISATION OF ELECTORS.

Mr H. Berkeley called the attention of the House to the state of demoralisation in which the electors of the United Kingdom were plunged by corruption and the exercise of undue influence.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL.

Mr Goschen said that after the sudden collapse of the debate which they had expected, it was desirable to give time to hon. members to consider their future course.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the motion would not be pressed. It would only tend to delay the bill, which it was desirable they should at all events get into committee.

Mr Osborne, in a humorous speech, criticised the conduct of the Government, and condemned the bill as based upon false pretences. They had last year opposed the bill of the late Government, and now they talked about patriotism and forbearance. He described, with great humour, how the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like a skilful fisherman, had so baited his flies to catch both sides, that big fish like Mr Roebuck had greedily gorged the hook. He was especially severe on the 48 Liberals who had declined to support Mr Coleridge's motion, because they were afraid to meet their constituents. He warned them that they were mistaken in supposing the Government would gratify them in establishing universal suffrage; but that, when they had served his purpose, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would throw them over, and he trusted that the House would not be cajoled into passing a bill which they must all feel would be no settlement of the question.

Sir S. Northcote said the object of the Government was to secure the fair representation of all interests and classes, which he believed the House now did, but it was desirable to admit the working classes to a fuller share of the representation. When they came to inquire into the means of effecting this object, they endeavoured to lay down some plan of selection which all could avail themselves of if they chose. This was the object of the franchises proposed in the bill, and of the Conservative reform which was so much laughed at. The Government was well aware, in taking up the question, that they were subjecting themselves to all kinds of taunts and insinuations, but he for one had determined to harden his heart and close his ears to them, being conscious of the sincerity of the course he was pursuing. This being the case, he would never consent to a reduction of the present £10 franchise on any other principle than that proposed by the bill, namely, residence and personal payment of rates; and it was a great misapprehension to regard the bill as one for household suffrage. He, for one, would have nothing to do with it if the limitations proposed in the bill were struck out, and if the Government had accepted the motion of Mr Coleridge, which would have destroyed the principle of the bill, they would have disgraced themselves.

After some further remarks from Mr Allen and Mr Beresford Hope,

Mr Lowe could not listen in silence to the statement of Sir S. Northcote, although it was gratifying to hear so unusual a tone from the Treasury Bench. He quoted Sir S. Northcote's speech last year against a reduction of the franchise, and said it was impossible to apply parliamentary language to such contradictions. Although Sir S. Northcote was the best judge of his own honour, and might appeal to his conscience, he ought to be told, when office and promotion was the reward of his changes of opinion, he was not appealing to an unbiassed judge. He denounced the bill as containing no elements of permanence, and protested against a measure which no lover of his country could regard without dread being thus passed through its most important stages with less ceremony than many of the most ordinary bills. Both parties were disorganised, neither trusted their leader, and the bill was being consigned to a chance medley in committee, from which nothing but disgrace and failure could result. The inevitable consequence of the measure must be democracy pure and simple, for the only barrier against it was the personal payment of rates, which could not endure for a single year. He had last year opposed the bill of the late Government because it was a dangerous experiment, and that was the language heard from all sides in private. He could not, therefore, allow the right hon. gentleman who had been guilty of the most monstrous tergiversation to affirm, without protest, that they were still acting upon the principle which they held last year.

After some remarks from Mr Montague Chambers, the House went into committee, but, on the motion of Mr Hardy, progress was at once reported.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

In reply to Lord Elcho,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would bring in the Bribery Bill to-morrow, and fix the second reading for Thursday. The House could then decide whether it would go on with the Reform Bill or postpone it until after Easter.

THE EASTER RECESS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess on Friday the 12th until Monday the 29th inst.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Earl of Malmesbury said it was proposed that the House should adjourn for the Easter recess on Friday, to Thursday, the 2nd of May.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved the second reading of the Land Tenure (Ireland) Bill, and after a few words from Viscount Monck and the Earl of Malmesbury, the motion was agreed to, on the understanding that the bill should be referred to the same committee as the bill brought in by Lord Naas, when it came up to the Lords.

The Marquis of Westmeath called attention to the prevalence of ritualistic practices in the Church, and contended that the Royal Commission about to be appointed would not have the confidence of the public, if certain bishops, whom he named, were appointed upon it. After some remarks from the Earl of Malmesbury, in defence of the absent bishops, the subject dropped.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr Read and Colonel Barttelot gave notice that they should after Easter move for a committee to inquire into the operation of the Malt Tax.

Sir John Gray gave notice that he would on the 7th May call attention to the Irish Church.

Mr Otway also gave notice of a question for Friday with reference to the Alabama Claims.

Mr Gladstone gave notice of an amendment to Clause 3 of the Representation of the People Bill.

Mr Walpole, in reply to Mr Roebuck, said it was not legal for magistrates to sit in petty sessions with closed doors. He added that he should, after Easter, bring in a bill with regard to weights and measures.

Sir M. Peto moved for a committee to inquire into the affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway but, after a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Colonel French moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in Ireland, and explained that he proposed to reduce the county franchise to £8, and the borough franchise to £4, and to group small boroughs. Lord Naas said he should not oppose the first reading, and the motion was agreed to.

Sir L. Palk called attention to the report of the Totnes Election Commissioners, and complained strongly of the direct interference of the Duke of Somerset in the political affairs of that borough. He concluded by moving for a list of persons to be prosecuted for bribery at Totnes. Mr A. Seymour and Sir R. Palmer defended the Duke of Somerset, and ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

Leave was given to bring in bills to provide for the more effectual prevention of corrupt practices and undue influence at Parliamentary elections, and for the amendment of the Labouring Classes Dwellings Bill, 1866.

The House having gone into committee,

Mr Candlish moved the omission of those parts of the measure which proposed to allow the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to be a Roman Catholic, and on a division this amendment was carried by a majority of 143 to 140.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

A long discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of the Mines, &c., Assessment Bill, the object of which is to apply the principle upon which coal mines are rated to other mines.

The motion was agreed to, on the understanding that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill,

Mr Fawcett moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have the power to extend the provisions of the bill to the University of Cambridge.

Sir W. Heathcote and Mr Henley opposed the instruction.

On a division, it was carried by 253 to 166, and the bill then passed through committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the Associations of Workmen Bill, a discussion followed on the general principle of the bill, which was continued up to a quarter to six, after which no debate is allowed on Wednesdays, and the motion became a lapsed motion.

Miscellaneous News.

Mr Gladstone has been prevented by his parliamentary duties from acting with the jury at the Paris Exhibition as a judge of china and porcelain.

Mr Thomas Newman Hunt was on Tuesday elected governor, and Mr R. W. Crawford, M.P., deputy-governor, of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

Another Batch of Baronets.—The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Mr Bagge, of Norfolk, Mr Benjamin Lee Guinness, and Mr W. Lawrence, are gazetted baronets.

Committal for Cruelty to an Imbecile.—At the Nottingham Police-court, on Tuesday, Mr J. Harlaw, a master smith, and his wife, Elizabeth Harlow, were charged with cruelly ill-treating their daughter, Mary Harlow, a person of weak intellect. The case occupied four hours. It appeared from the evidence that the young woman, who is twenty-seven years of age, had at times been locked up for several days in an attic without food, and upon one occasion she was kept four days without sustenance. She had been frequently beaten with great violence by the female prisoner, who was her mother-in-law. The Mayor, in company with Mr Richards, went to the prisoners' house, and saw the poor woman, who was in a most wretched condition. The little clothes she had on were in a most filthy state; her hair was matted, and she presented on the whole a most revolting spectacle. She was immediately removed to the imbecile ward at the Workhouse by order of his Worship. The bench committed both the prisoners for trial at the Midsummer Assizes.

Shocking Outrage on a Woman near Agrement.—On Saturday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, a woman named Mary Handley, the wife of John Handley, a labourer, residing at Low Mill, near Agremont, was proceeding along a footpath, between Egremont and her residence, in a field called Longstep field, adjoining the river Ehen, when she was accosted by a man who carried a bundle. She was walking along the footpath very slowly when the man came up to her, and a few words passed between them. The fellow then said he would have a kiss from her, and threw the bundle down which he was carrying. He seized the woman, hurled her to the ground, and a long and desperate struggle took place between them. Mrs Handley screamed and resisted with all her might; and enraged at his inability to accomplish his purpose, the ruffian swore he would drown her, and dragged her towards the river. There can be little doubt that he would have carried his treat into execution, but the woman clung so tenaciously to him that he was unable to shake off her grasp. Mrs Handley's assailant also kicked her over the right eye-brow, tried to strangle her, and treated her so shamefully that her arms and legs were blackened in a shocking manner. Fortunately, when the woman was quite exhausted, the sound of approaching footsteps was heard, and the ruffian made off. The person causing the fortunate interruption turned out to be a woman named Mary Ann Waters, a neighbour of Mrs Handley's and she assisted the sufferer home. When the victim of this outrage reached home she became so ill that Dr. Lawson, of Egremont, was called in to see her, and she is now confined to her bed. Fortunately, she was able to give a pretty accurate description of her assailant to the police, and from inquiries made it was suspected that a navvie named Hugh Hagan, lodging at Low Mill, was the man who had assaulted Mrs Handley. Hagan absconded from his lodgings on Saturday night, but a description of his dress and his personal appearance was forwarded to the police at Whitehaven, and on Sunday he was apprehended by Police-Inspector Wood, at the house of a relative, in a lane in Quay Street. When taken into custody he had several scratches on his face and on the right side of his ear. The prisoner, who is a sullen-looking fellow, about 40 years of age, was brought before the Whitehaven magistrates on Monday, and remanded until Mrs Handley can appear against him.

Later news throws doubt on the reported death of Dr. Livingstone. Inquiries made by Dr. Seward shew that Moosa's account of his master's fate is very incorrect, if not altogether untrue.

A swarm of locusts has again settled on the island of Sardinia, so that this year's crops will probably be destroyed, as were those of last year.

The "Troy Times" says there is still a soldier of the first American revolution living, namely, Mr Frederick Bakerman, 111 years of age, who resides in the state of New York.

A mulatto slave in Brazil has carried a national prize medal for the best works of sculpture, and has also received a paper of manumission.

Dr. Cumming has published a book called "The Last Woe," in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868.

At a religious meeting last week, at Church-street, Camberwell, an "unconverted" visitor paid for two sixpenny tea tickets with a bad half-crown; and after doing Gargantuan trencher feats, departed before the collection with three purses abstracted from the pockets of absorbed hearers.

The ancient castle of Pfeffingen, known to Swiss travellers as one of the most picturesque ruins in Switzerland, has lost its principal tower, which suddenly fell to the ground on the 22nd ult.

The butchers of the metropolis intend holding a meeting for the purpose of considering whether, the rinderpest having disappeared, the time has not come for making another effort to induce the Government to allow the free removal of cattle and sheep.

The Cesarewitch with his young bride, will leave St. Petersburg early in May, to be present at the celebration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. It is said that before proceeding to the Danish capital to join the family gathering, the King of Greece will go to St. Petersburg to demand the hand of the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

How Towns Grow in New Zealand.—It is a most remarkable fact that the little town of Brighton, on the west coast, has within one month sprung into existence, and now has as many inhabitants as the city of Nelson, and more than twice as many adults. In less than a fortnight a street longer than Bridge-street, Nelson, has been formed, with houses on both sides, and seven vessels were lying in a river not so large as the Maitai.—*New Zealand Examiner.*

A Nice Point of Law.—At Gloucester, an action was brought by the widow of the late Mr Skelton against the London and North Western Railway Company. Mr Skelton was killed while crossing the line. The case turned upon the point whether it was the duty of defendants to keep the gates closed while a train was passing. The judge nonsuited the plaintiff on the point thus raised, but took the verdict of jury in case his ruling should be wrong. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff; damages £50.

Action for Libel.—One Miss Phipps lately brought an action against a Mr Jones, a draper at Windsor, for libel. The plaintiff entered defendant's service in June last, and shortly after things were missed from the house. The maid-servant was accused, and she charged the plaintiff, who had borrowed money of her. In August the defendant telegraphed to plaintiff's father, who came to defendant's house. Defendant then showed him bills for different items, which the father paid, except £3 for things supplied from defendant's own shop. Plaintiff was then ordered to depart from the house, which she did, leaving her clothes behind her. These were afterwards sent to the police station with a letter containing the libel in question, stating that defendant had absconded from his service, indecently behaved to a youth in his employ, and attempted to swindle tradesmen. The defendant reiterated the charges, but the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff: damages, £35.

Death of the Bishop of Rochester.—The Bishop of Rochester died on Saturday night. The Bishop was son of the late Sir Robert Wigram, first baronet, by his second wife, the youngest daughter of Mr J. Watts. The right rev. prelate was born in 1798, and married in 1837 the daughter of Mr Peter Arkwright, of Willersley, Matlock. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship. He was sixth wrangler, and graduated B.A. in 1820. In 1822 he was ordained deacon, and priest in the following year. In 1827 he was appointed secretary to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, and in the same year preacher assistant at St. James's, Westminster. In 1835 he was presented to the rectory of East Tisted, Hants, and in 1847 made Archdeacon of Winchester, which position he held till his appointment to the see of Rochester. From 1851 to 1860 he was rector of St. Mary's, Southampton.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" writes:—All Americans that I have ever met hate and despise the Irish, and writhe under their presence. The young generation of Americans in particular is growing up with a hearty dislike of them, and the Irish, it is right to say, leave nothing undone that is likely to make them odious to their neighbours. Their rowdyism, drunkenness, turbulence, and crime, their intolerance while roaring for liberty, and their brutal mode of displaying it—witness the attack on the negroes during the New York riots, and their equally brutal attack on the Chinese the other day in California—the corrupting influence they are exercising on politics, and the insolent use they make of their political power whenever they feel they are in a majority, as in this city, are gradually developing all over the country a feeling towards them of the deepest repugnance."

Archbishop Manning has addressed a pastoral to the faithful of the diocese of Westminster upon the Fenian conspiracy and its attempts in Ireland and elsewhere. Taking the lowest ground, the Archbishop compares the British Empire to the heathen empire of Rome, to which the Apostles taught obedience. But the Church and faith of the Irish people must be the Church and faith of Ireland, and Ireland and the world already recognise nothing else. Without law and without king, the Archbishop sees that Fenianism is equally without faith. It has advocates, able men and philosophers in their way, and they openly denounce the moral law of the Church and the ethical doctrines of the priest. When it comes to action they say the Church is to sit by and hold its tongue.

Shocking and Fatal Mining Accident through Negligence.—On Sunday morning, a painful accident occurred at Messrs Matthews' colliery, Moorlane, Brierley Hill. During the whole of the previous night an engine tenter named Isaiah Bennett was employed at a pit drawing water. Towards mid-day a miner, named John Underwood, aged twenty-one, and a boy named Solomon Smith, visited the pit in order to feed the horses. Bennett fixed the skip for them, and set the engine going. Having done this, he left the engine for a moment or two, in order to attend to the fire. When Underwood and Smith had descended about four yards, the action of the engine by some means suddenly became reversed. The skip was gradually drawn over the pulley, and its occupants dashed out. Underwood fell straight down the shaft, and was literally smashed to atoms. The boy Smith fell within a foot or two of the pit mouth. Assistance was immediately obtained, and the body of the deceased recovered. Smith was conveyed home, and medical assistance having been at once procured, he is in a fair way of recovery. The body of Underwood was removed to his dwelling near the pit. The man Bennett was brought before the magistrates on Monday and formally remanded till Monday next.

Favourite Days for Marriages.—The latest reports of the Registrar-General of England and Scotland shew that no two nations could differ more widely than do the English and the Scotch with regard to the choice of days of the week for marriage. The Scottish report states that the favourite day for marriage in Scotland is the last day of the year, provided it does not fall on a Saturday or a Sunday. No marriages are celebrated on Sunday in Scotland, while in England it is the favourite day of the week for marriage, 32 per cent. of the marriages being contracted on that day. Monday is a favourite day in both countries. Saturday in England is the third day in the week in order of selection for marriage, 17 per cent. occurring on that day; but in Scotland no true Scot will marry on Saturday, nor, indeed, begin any work of importance. With the Scot Saturday is an unlucky day for marriage, and he is impressed with the superstitious belief that if he married on a Saturday one of the parties would die before the expiry of the year, or that if both survived the marriage would prove unfruitful. Hence it happens that Sunday and Saturday, the two favourite days for marriage in England, are blank days for marriage in Scotland. Friday is the day on which the English do not marry, but in Scotland it is one of the favourite days for marriage.

Local and District News.

Attempted Suicide in Newcastle.—On Monday morning, a shoemaker named James Bye, aged 64, residing in 17, Seaham-street, Newcastle, attempted suicide, by cutting his throat with a knife, in his own house. Dr I'Anson was called in, and the man was subsequently removed to the Infirmary. None of the arteries were severed, and it is thought the man may recover. Vexation, subsequent on a quarrel with his wife is the only reason assigned for the act.

The Engine-drivers and Firemen of the North-Eastern Railway.—At a meeting of the engine-drivers and firemen of the North-Eastern Railway, held at York, on Sunday, it was resolved to again memorialise the board. Upon the points that ten hours should constitute a day's work, and that over time should be paid at ordinary time and a half, the meeting was exceedingly firm. A discussion took place as to the scale of wages, and it being found that some differences should be made on the various sections of the line in accordance with certain local circumstances, such as the cheapness of living in one part as compared with another, it was agreed to leave this question in the hands of the various sectional committees. The Central Committee, in conclusion pledged themselves to see the wishes of the meeting carried out.

Holloway's Pills.—The Body's Bulwark. Nine tenths of the maladies afflicting adults depend upon a disordered state of the stomach. Holloway's Pills correct the first symptoms of indigestion by acting healthily on the Gastric Juice, and wholesomely exciting the liver. They dispel flatulency in incipient indigestion, and overcome heat, distention, and pain, attending more advanced or neglected cases. These Pills invigorate, and soon restore the dyspeptic from the great and sudden depression of strength always accompanying stomachic disorders or biliary derangement. They beget cheerfulness, vigour, and happiness. In rectifying disorders of the digestive apparatus, these Pills prove themselves the promptest preventives of disease. They raise a bulwark against all approaching maladies, and preserve freshness, health, and life.

Bazaar at Eston, near Redcar.—On Tuesday, the Primitive Methodists opened their bazaar at Eston, near Redcar, for the sale of useful and ornamental goods. The proceedings were inaugurated by an address from the Rev. W. Saul, of Stockton, who spoke in a very commendatory terms respecting the good sense displayed by the ladies in furnishing the stalls with so many articles that purchasers would find adapted to their every day requirements. The proceeds are to be applied to the trust fund of the new chapel, which will be opened in May, and which is estimated to cost £1,100.

The Fatal Colliery Accident at Byers Green.—Mr W. D. Trotter held an inquest at Byers Green, on Monday, on the bodies of Charles Naisbett and Wm. Turnbull (the deputy-overman) who were killed at Byers Green Colliery, by a fall of stone. The evidence adduced proved the occurrence to have been of a purely accidental character, and the verdict to that effect was returned. Both the men were members of the miners' permanent relief fund, and Naisbett's wife will receive five shillings per week as long as she remains a widow. Turnbull, who was a widower with one child, had only joined the fund a few days previous to the accident, and his subscription of ninepence only entitles his child to two shillings per week until able to provide for itself.

Cure of 4 years' cough and chest disease by Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr Mallett, Acle, near Yarmouth, —"For upwards of four years I suffered from a very bad cough, causing so much irritation, pain, and soreness of the chest, that I was frequently unable to turn myself in bed; and after trying unsuccessfully many so-called remedies, I fortunately heard of Dr Locock's Wafers, and in every attack of this bronchial affection they have never failed in affording almost instaneous relief."—Dr Locock's wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, and have a pleasant taste. Sold at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box by all Druggists.

Shotley Bridge Co-operative Society.—The nineteenth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the committee room, on Saturday. There was a large attendance of members. Mr William Telford was in the chair. The balance sheet was read by the Secretary (Mr Ridley) and adopted. It showed the amount of cash received for goods sold which had been in the grocery department £1,025 2s 9d; drapery £135 7s 11d; being upwards of £100 more than the previous quarter. The nett profit, after paying all working expenses, interest on shares, depreciation fund, &c., was £72 1s 10d., giving a dividend of 1s 10d in the £ on members' purchases.

Strange Freak of a Young Girl.—A young girl, 16 years of age, named Elizabeth Ann Middlemiss, daughter of a pitman at Black Boy Colliery, is now in custody at Bishop Auckland for running away from home and taking with her her father's new watch. On Wednesday last she put off her own clothes and dressed herself in a suit belonging to her brother, which were just a fit, and then went off to the neighbourhood of Crook. Here she exchanged her watch at Mr Talbot's, watchmaker. She then went to Grahamsley, got engaged to work at Wooley Colliery as pony driver, and took lodgings at Grahamsley, intending to start on Monday morning, had she not been apprehended by P.C. Bell, at the instigation of her father, on Sunday night, and brought to Bishop Auckland Police Court. She wears her hair cut short, and being rather tall makes a smart "young man." The magistrates will doubtless discharge her on promising to return to her parents. She assigns no reason for leaving home.

Seizure of Diseased Meat at Sunderland.—At the Sunderland Police Court, on Monday, Mr Humphrey, meat inspector, applied to the magistrates for an order to destroy about 30 stones weight of meat, which he had seized in the Butcher Market on Saturday night. It appeared that about half-past seven, as he was walking down the market, he observed a quantity of meat lying on the stall of David Clow, which had every appearance of being unfit for human food. He examined it, and from the smell thought the beast before being slaughtered had had medicine. He inquired of the butcher where he got it, and he told him. Having ascertained that three other butchers—namely, Mowbray Darling, Martin Moore, and Thomas Sidney—had each got a quarter of the same beast, he went to their shops, and from a quantity of other meat picked out nearly the whole of the pieces, which made up, along with what he saw at the first shop, the weight mentioned. Several pieces had been sold, and one was got back from the party who had bought it.—Mr David Dudgeon, veterinary surgeon, stated that he had examined the meat, and was of opinion that the beast had been affected with the last stage of lung disease; it was one of the worst cases of diseased meat that had ever been brought before the Bench.—The magistrates went to look at it, and on their return made an order for it to be destroyed, and also granted summonses against the parties who had exposed it for sale, as well as against the two butchers—Thomas Snowdon and George Reay—who had bought the beast at the Newcastle Market, slaughtered it, and sold it to the other butchers.

The Mysterious Affair at Preston.—The inquest on the body of James Haworth, spindle and fly maker, found drowned in the hot water lodge of Messrs Irvin and Sellers, manufacturers, Preston, and supposed to have been murdered, was resumed on Monday. A woman named Dilworth, wife of a shopkeeper, living in Fletcher Road, said that about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, the 31st ult., she heard a scream, and then cries of murder, coming from the direction of Messrs Irvin and Seller's lodge, which is about 120 yards distant; that she went down to the door, afterwards saw a man walking up and down the road between the lodge and her house; that he wore light fustian clothes, and a roundabout jacket, and that he had a pair of clogs on. When she shut the door she heard him walking past the house. She did not know him.—Dr. Haldan, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, said that the marks upon the deceased seemed to be the result of decomposition, and that death appeared to have been caused by either strangulation or drowning.—Other evidence was given to the effect that on Saturday night, the 30th ult., the deceased, after being at some foot races, went to a public-house in the neighbourhood, played at dominoes, and had a quarrel with two men, one named Duxbury and the other nicknamed Tiger both of whom had clogs on, and light fustian trousers, the latter having a roundabout jacket on as well. The deceased's cap was found near the lodge. It was stained with mud, and the front part was nearly torn off.—In consequence of certain statements made to the Coroner, leading to the supposition that some persons knew where the deceased's body was before it was found in the lodge, and that he had been maltreated, the inquest was further adjourned for a week.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Caller Ou.—This favourite mare has just dropped a filly (her first foal) by Newminster, at the Rawcliffe Paddocks.

Custance was unable to ride at Northampton in consequence of being laid up with an abscess.

The Grand National Hunt Steeplechases will be held at Bedford next year, when £500 will be added to an open handicap, and the bonus to the principal races will be considerably increased. Mr Verrall has been officially appointed clerk of the course.

Quoit Club.—The members of the Half-Holiday Quoit Club, connected with the Forth-street Brass Works, held their second anniversary at their grounds, California Cottage, on Saturday afternoon. After enjoying a few good games, the members adjourned to the Crow's Nest Inn, where they spent a most pleasant evening. The healths of the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary were enthusiastically drunk.

The Boating Clubs on the Tees.—On Saturday afternoon the three boating clubs of the Tees—the two Stockton clubs, and the Middlesbro' Club—celebrated their opening day this season by a procession on the river. The River Queen, passenger steamboat, was engaged for the occasion, and took on board those anxious to witness the display of boats. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable, and the number of spectators was not so numerous as it might have been. The members of the various clubs, however, were well-represented, and in their several fine crafts looked admirable.

Rothbury Steeplechases.—These popular cross-country sports take place on the 25th inst., under most distinguished patronage, and the entries for the Northumberland Hunt Cup, the Coquetdale Hunt Cup, Rothbury Hunt Cup, and Selling Steeplechase all close on Saturday, the 13th inst. The programme this year is a decided improvement upon its predecessors, the added money being considerably more than on former occasions. Looking then at the tempting prizes, and the knowledge we already possess of the character of the ground over which the races are run, and the admirable management that has generally prevailed at this meeting, a high treat for those gentlemen who love, with Dryden's squire, "to hunt in fields for health unbought," may be anticipated.

Mr. Wardle's Dog Handicap.—This handicap, after three days' running was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon, in Fenham Park Grounds. Nine dogs were left in from the second day's running. Mr Wardle again started the contesting tykes with the pistol, and after some exciting races the following won the prizes:—Heat 1, Mr J. Myers' Vick, 12½ inches, 69 yards start, beat Mr Patterson's Bob the Toy, 17½ inches, 45 yards start: Heat 2, Mr Law's Fairy Queen, 10 inches, 93 yards start, beat Mr Dunn's Wassey, 11½ inches, 84 yards start. Heat 3, Mr Appleby's Bess, 14¼ inches, 62 yards start, beat Mr Fenton's Lucy, 14½ inches, 57 yards start. Heat 4, Mr Green's Strychnine, 16 inches, 50 yards start, beat Mr J. Lothian's Arsenic, 14½ inches, 57 yards start. Heat 5, Mr Appleby's Bess, 14¼ inches, 62 yards start, got a bye. Second Ties—Bess beat Vick; Bess beat Fairy Queen; Strychnine got a bye. Third Ties—Mr Appleby's Bess beat Mr Green's Strychnine for the first prize, £10, and as Bess got the bye she was also entitled to second money, £3; Strychnine getting third money, £2. Mr Wardle's great rabbit coursing will start on these grounds this day (Saturday.)

Fenham Park Grounds.—During the various sports in these grounds on Saturday upwards of 600 spectators entered, the first race being between E. Wilkinson, of Colliery Row, and W. Harrison, of Lambton, 170 yards, for £20. This was a good race the whole distance, Wilkinson winning by nearly a yard; Mr Oldham referee. The next race was once round, or a little over 600 yards between C. Beadly and W. Heppell, of West Moor, Beadly being allowed ten yards start; Mr McKay referee. Scarcely had they ran 150 yards when Heppell had made up the start he gave, and running away won as he liked by 30 yards. J. Rain and R. Nicholson next ran 110 yards for £10; Mr Stewardson referee and stakeholder; Rain being allowed one yard start, it did not avail much, for when they had covered 20 yards Nicholson took the lead, and won the race with the greatest ease by fully five yards. Time, 12¼ seconds. The afternoon's sports were wound with a 300 yards race, between J. Bell and D. Bell both of the Felling, for £10; Mr Robson referee. D. Bell took the lead, was never headed, and finally won by ten yards. Time, 39½ seconds.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Lanchester Highway Boart next week.

Local and District News.

LENT SERVICES.—On Wednesday evening the sermon in connection with the present Lent services at Consett Church was preached by the Rev. J. Dingle, of Lanchester, who delivered an able discourse. On Wednesday evening next, the Rev. Blythe Hurst is expected to preach.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF COURT BANKS OF THE TEES FORESTERS.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of this successful court was held at the Custom House Tavern, Stockton, the Mayor (Mr A. Knowles) in the chair. About seventy members sat down to supper. A satisfactory report, showing that there were upwards of 140 members, was submitted, and several toasts were given. A pleasant evening was spent.

On Saturday morning last the body of a man, apparently a mason's labourer, was found near East Stanley Colliery by Thomas Robinson, enginemen, as he was returning from York. His body was conveyed to Mr Forster's at Stanley, where an inquest was held on Monday before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, when a verdict of "Death caused by disease of the heart" was returned. He is unknown.

TEMPERANCE READINGS.—The committee of the Consett Temperance Society gave readings in Leadgate Wesleyan School-room on Monday evening—Mr J. James in the chair. The principal readers and singers were Messrs J. Cross, C. Stephenson, J. T. Miller, J. Rodgers, J. Hodgson, and Miss Eleanor Unsworth, Mr Horn presiding at the harmonium, and several members of the Leadgate Wesleyan choir rendering valuable assistance. A similar meeting was also held at Crook Hall on Tuesday evening, presided over by Mr W. Westthrope. The audience at each meeting were not numerous, but were thoroughly satisfied with the entertainment.

PRESENTATION TO MR GEORGE GRANT.—On Saturday evening last, several of the workmen and agents under the Consett Iron Company assembled at the house of Mr D. Brannigan, Blackhill, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of their respect to Mr George Grant, who has for some time filled a responsible situation under this company, previous to his departure for Canada. The testimonial was a purse of gold and a very superior gold pencil case, with a gold pen. The evening was spent very pleasantly together, and the departure of the receipient of the gift was deplored by all.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The members of this society held their twenty-fourth quarterly meeting in their long room at their new stores, Tantobie, on Saturday evening, when Mr James Hunter occupied the chair. The report and balance-sheet being read by the secretary, showed that goods had been sold during the quarter to the amount of £3,157 8s 4d, giving a gross profit of £362. After paying all working expenses, and 5 per cent. on members capital, £15 10s to reduction of fixed stock, and £10 to the reserve fund, the committee have been enabled to declare a dividend of 2s 4d in the pound on the members' purchases.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS AT EBCHESTER.—At Ebchester on the 30th ult., by the Rev. G. Stubbs, rector, Mr Robert Willey, only surviving son of Mr Aaron Willey, of Ebchester, was married to Barbara, only daughter of the late Mr Robert Willey, farmer, of Kipper Lynn, near Whittonstall. The happy pair were followed to church by a large number of people, and a stranger coming into the village would naturally have thought that the Fenians had entered the ancient Roman village, for amidst the thundering of guns and the ringing of bells, the scene was really exciting. After the ceremony had been performed, the happy pair were followed by a large number of youths who shared liberally the generosity of the bridegroom.

THE REV. F. STEGGALL AND THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.—In compliance with the request made to us by the Rev. Frederick Steggall, Incumbent of Consett, we very cheerfully repeat what he said at the meeting of ratepayers, and the inference we drew from it. The sentence is, "He (Rev. F. Steggall) again repeated that he was sorry that any of the ratepayers thought Mr Scott a fit person for the office; and he assured them that so long as that person (Mr Scott) held office he would take care that there would be a contested election every year, except he altered." Our remarks on this portion of the rev. gentleman's address were, "I fear we have but small prospect of peace in our township if, instead of the spirit of charity (so highly commended by St. Paul) towards each other, we are to look forward to the threat of the rev. gentleman to involve the township in a contested election every year, so long as the Guardians in office are not men after his own choice."

TOWLAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. Present:—Messrs G. Elliott, A. Reid, A. Robinson, W. Scott, R. Richardson, P. Campbell, W. Elliot, and W. Thomas. Mr Ainsley, the chairman of the Board, having given in his resignation as a member of the Board, Mr G. Elliott was chosen chairman for the remainder of the year. The Inspector's report having been read, orders were given to serve a notice to John Smith for an overcrowded house. The Sanitary Committee were appointed to meet on the 8th for inspection and report. The township of Cornsay having consented to arbitration on the Black Prince Colliery claim, it was resolved that this Board would refer the subject to arbitration. A paybill, amounting to £53 13s 7d, was ordered to be paid. Mr T. Davies was chosen a member in the place of Mr Ainsley. After some other business of no public interest, the Board separated.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening an accident of an appalling character occurred at Shotley Grove Paper Mills, by which a young lad named James Thorpe narrowly escaped being literally boiled to death. It appears that Thorpe and another person were engaged in putting rags or waste paper in the rag boiler, and that they were putting in a large quantity at once, which was a somewhat difficult matter. In pressing the waste material into the boiler it went in all of a sudden, in consequence of which Thorpe overbalanced himself, and was precipitated into the boiler. It is stated that he fell head first into the water, but that his head struck against some portion of the boiler, and that by this means his head was preserved from the action of the heated water. He was fortunately immediately rescued and carried home, where his clothes were cut from his body, and the scalding was found to be of a very serious character indeed, reaching from his feet up to his neck. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and we are glad to learn that he is progressing favourably.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY AGAINST A NEWCASTLE TRADESMAN.—On Monday a singular charge of burglary was preferred by the county police of his division of Northumberland against Mr Matthew Vicars, agent, Albion-street, Newcastle, before R. Burdon Sanderson, Esq., J.P. It is alleged that on the night of the 2nd of April, Vicars proceeded from Newcastle to the neighbourhood of Glororum Farm, near Morpeth, occupied by John Strachan, whose wife is Vicars' sister; and that after the family retired to bed he broke into the house and stole a sum of £150 in bank notes and gold. When Mr Strachan went to rest on the night in question, he secured the doors and windows as usual; but on the following morning it was found that admission had been gained into the house by means of a window, a panel having been cut out of the window shutter. Access has thus been got to the front parlour, and the sum above named abstracted from a small desk. Information was immediately given to the county police, and Mr Superintendent Wookey and some of his men made an examination of the premises. From circumstances coming to their knowledge, suspicion fell upon Vicars, and on Saturday he was taken into custody, when a number of the stolen notes were found in his possession. The prisoner was remanded until Saturday next, when he will be brought up at the Moot Hall.

SAILORS' STRIKE AT HARTLEPOOL.—RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—At the Hartlepool Borough Sessions, on Tuesday, George Oliver, Henry Hampton, Samuel Thompson, and Francis Hall, seamen on strike, were charged with being guilty of brawling and riotous conduct on the 5th inst. William Henry Burdon, butcher, said on Friday last there was a great disturbance at the Victoria Dock. The defendant and a number of other seamen were fighting with some "blacklegs" that had come from Sunderland and joined a vessel which was about to sail for the Baltic. One of the "blacklegs" was very brutally treated by the mob, and on the county police coming up, witness pointed Thompson out to the officer as the man who had ill-used the "blackleg," whereupon Thompson flew at witness and used threatening language. The ship in which the blacklegs were was at that time proceeding out of the dock, and the crowd of sailors went towards her and threw stones aboard. When the ship had left the port the crowd assembled round the shop of Mr Burdon, and hooted and hissed and spit about the window, using menaces and threats towards Mr Burdon. The street was in an uproar for upwards of half-an-hour, when the police dispersed the crowd. The Mayor told the defendant that no one had a right to compel men to sell their labour at any fixed price, and that it was perfectly illegal to intimidate any man who was content to take a price for his labour, and that the law would protect such men. The defendants were each fined 13s., including costs, or fourteen days imprisonment.

Fever has almost totally disappeared from the village of Byers Green, near Bishop Auckland.

No clue has yet been obtained of the burglar who entered and stole the £250 from the offices of Mr W. D. Trotter, at Bishop Auckland.

SUICIDE IN NEWCASTLE.—A sad case of suicide occurred in Newcastle on Thursday morning, a man named Robson, residing at 4, Churchhill Street, for some time employed as labourer at Newton's Brewery, having been out of work about a fortnight, it seems that his efforts towards obtaining another situation were not successful, causing him to be greatly depressed in spirits. About half-past twelve o'clock this morning he entered his house, and ascending to the uppermost room, committed suicide by hanging himself. His daughter first discovered the rash act, the police were sent for, but not before life was extinct. Deceased's age is about 60 years, and he has left a wife and family to lament his untimely end.

PREVENTION OF A PRIZE FIGHT AT JARROW.—A man, named Bartholomew Walch, living at Jarrow was charged before the magistrates on Tuesday, with trespassing on and damaging a field belonging to Mr Edward Ridley. Between 150 and 200 men assembled in a field near Hebburn, on Thursday se'nnight, for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight. A ring was formed, and the two combatants were about to engage in the "manly art," when Sergeant Waugh was observed at a distance. The cry of "Police" was raised, and speedily both combatants and spectators took to their heels, running in all directions. Defendant was caught getting over a dyke, which he broke down. He was ordered to pay the damage and costs.

DARING ROBBERY BY RAILWAY OFFICIALS ON THE TYNEMOUTH BRANCH.—On Wednesday, at the North Shields Police Court, John Huntley, engine-driver; John Tate, fireman, belonging to Gateshead; and James Willis, goods' guard, Newcastle, were charged with stealing from their employers, the North-Eastern Railway Company. Mr Bush, Newcastle, prosecuted. The prisoners were in charge of a goods' train, *en route* from Tynemouth to Newcastle. While taking on a truck at Percy Main Station Mr Burdis, the station-master, observed that the fireman was not on the engine, and the guard was not at his post. He did not say anything; but, while looking along the line of trucks, he saw a man's head "pop" up from under a cover, which turned out to be the fireman, who jumped out and went to the engine. Having his suspicions on them he telegraphed to Newcastle, and on the train being searched there, two jars of pepper, two jars of paint, and a quantity of cotton waste were missing. The case was adjourned in order that the owner of the property should be present to identify the articles.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING COMPANY.—A meeting of operative masons, bricklayers, joiners, &c., was held on Tuesday evening, at the Black Boy Inn, Groat Market, for the purpose of considering the question of establishing a co-operative building company. There was a good attendance. Mr Edward Waugh, joiner, occupied the chair. It was resolved to establish a company, to be called "The Newcastle and Gateshead Co-operative Building Company, Limited." The capital is to be £10,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up in monthly calls of 5s, each shareholder to have a right to share in the profits, and to be liable to any loss to the extent of his shares. The company will build houses, and undertake contracts. All profits, arising from the business transacted in the first year, are to be retained to meet losses at future times; but after the first year, the profits to be divided amongst the shareholders. A code of rules was drawn up, and it was agreed to hold another meeting next week, to appoint a committee. Several shares have already been taken up.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The first meeting after the annual election of new members of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday evening.

Present: Messrs E. Charlton, J. Parker, J. Calvert, W. Cheesman, J. Davison, J. Fletcher, J. Thompson, George Rippon, John Jopling, and the Rev. F. Kearney.

The newly-elected members (Messrs E. Charlton, J. Parker, W. Cheesman, and J. Calvert) made the usual declaration.

Mr W. Cheesman proposed the re-election of Mr E. Charlton as chairman of the Board for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr J. Fletcher had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Rev. F. Kearney very cordially supported the motion. He was very glad to see that Mr Charlton had been re-elected by such a large majority of votes. (Applause.)

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. Kearney said there was one duty omitted at their last meeting which he now took the first opportunity of attending to, namely, to propose a vote of thanks to their chairman for the very efficient services rendered by him as chairman during the past year.

Mr J. Parker seconded the motion.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman returned thanks for the honour again conferred upon him, and also for the vote of confidence just passed.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read over by the clerk, which on being confirmed were signed by the chairman.

The correspondence received since last meeting included a letter from Mr H. Ritson, in which he stated that he was sorry to be unable to be present with them, having to attend a funeral. The clerk had written to Messrs Scarth and Bolam, agents for Sir W. Clavering, asking them for the date of the lease granted to them by the Directors of the Durham and Shotley Bridge turnpike to enclose certain ground, and requesting them to refer to the Lanchester Highway Act. The answer obtained from these gentlemen stated that leave was obtained on the 15th of October last; they would refer to the Act mentioned, and if in the wrong they would have the matter put right as early as possible. It was decided that this question stand adjourned until next meeting.

The following committees were then formed:—

Building and Sewerage—Rev. F. Kearney, Messrs J. Calvert and J. Fletcher.

Highways—Messrs H. Ritson, J. Wilson, and G. Rippon.

Gas—Messrs W. Cheesman, J. Thompson, and J. Davison.

Finance—The Chairman, J. Parker, and Rev. F. Kearney.

Nuisance Removal Committee—Rev. F. Kearney, W. Cheesman, J. Fletcher, J. Parker, and J. Jopling; two to form a quorum.

Time and Place of Meeting—The second Wednesday in each month, at five o'clock, in the Board-room, Leadgate.

Rev. F. Kearney asked if anything had been done about gates at the various railway crossings?

The Chairman: The Local Board has given notice to the parties to erect gates at the various railway crossings. If any accident occurred it was at their risk now, and the Board was not at all responsible.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

was then read, from which we learn that snow-cutting had been the chief cause of expenditure during the past month. Iveston had paid £4 3s 4d, and Medomsley £8 15s 8d for this item. The wall at Burn House Lane and the flagging at Leadgate had been let. The total amount expended during the past month for Iveston was £11 19s 11d, and for Medomsley £30 3s 7d; total £41 13s 6d.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

showed that the sanitary condition of Iveston was improving; that privies were being erected at Redwell Hills, and at Crook Hall. The privies at Red-row were to be built on an elevated position, and the nuisance would in consequence run towards the houses, which was no improvement.

The Chairman said that the property there belonged to the company, but they would see to make arrangements about the matter. At Leadgate a great number of dogs and pigeons were kept in their houses, which was a great nuisance.

The Chairman said they kept two men employed at Leadgate to keep open the channels, &c.

The Rev. F. Kearney said that according to law, the whole of the sewerage was vested in the Board, and it was very unfair towards the Consett Iron Company to allow them to be at that expense.

The Clerk then quoted the law upon the subject from the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 63, s. 43.

The Inspector reported that the Pant-row sewer was now completed, and had been very well done. He had not been able to get the stone conduit opened, as Mr Pinkney's house was built upon a portion of it. It was afterwards decided to continue the sewer further, as it was of great importance to the place.

HIGHWAY RATES.

A rate of sixpence in the pound was then made on Medomsley, and of fourpence in the pound on Iveston for highway purposes.

COST OF ELECTION.

The Clerk read over the various items in the charge for late election of members, which amounted to £5 14s 6d.

Cheques, amounting to £64 5s 1d, were signed, and the Board then adjourned.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, A. H. TALMADGE, J. JOICEY, and E. T. SMITH, Esq.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Robert Miller, of Consett, was charged by Sergeant Brown with being drunk and riotous on the 29th ult. Fined 10s and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Robert Miller, was further charged by W. Frater with doing wilful damage to a door, his property, on the 29th ult. To pay damages and costs.

ASSAULT.

James M'Claskey and Barnard M'Claskey, were both charged by James M'Gee, with assaulting him on the 6th inst. James M'Claster was fined 20s and costs, and Barnard was fined 10s and costs.

Matthew Reed, of Beamish Burn, was charged by John White, of Shield Row, with assaulting him on the 2nd inst. Fined 5s and costs.

LEAVING WIFE AND FAMILY.

George Prince, known as 'Ginger,' formerly a guard on the Berryedge coach, was charged by W. W. Thompson, clerk to the union, with leaving his wife chargeable to the union. Committed to prison for one month.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

John Maines, William Dixon, and John M'Clean, lads, were severally charged by Joseph Laycock, with wilfully destroying a quantity of eggs valued at 6s, on the 9th ult. The prisoners had taked the eggs from under the hens which were sitting; on the following day they came again, and they were observed by prosecutor to go into the house, and he then followed and shut them in the poultry house; on giving their names they were allowed to go, but the names were afterwards found to be fictitious. The magistrates were of opinion that the case was clearly proved; and they were afraid that there was something wrong in the education of the children. They hoped that the parents would properly chastise them. To pay the damages, 6d and costs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

(By Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 9 (6 p.m.)

The Senate is engaged with the discussion of the treaty for the cession of Russian America to the United States.

Mr Seward has written to Juarez urging that the Emperor Maximilion, in the event of his being captured, should be treated as a prisoner of war.

NEW YORK, April 10, noon.

The Senate has almost unanimously ratified the treaty with Russia to the United States.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, April 10.

The combination between Signor Ratazzi and Visconti Venosta having failed, the former had an audience with the King this morning, for the purpose of Coming to a definite decision respecting the formation of the Ministry.

The following is reported to be the new constitution of the Cabinet:—

President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior ...	Signor Ratazzi
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Signor Miniscalchi Erizzo
Minister of Public Instruction	Signor Coppino
Minister of Marine	Signor Pescetto
Minister of Finance	Signor Ferrara
Minister of Justice	Signor Tecchio
Minister of Public Works ..	Signor Giovanuola
Minister of Agriculture ...	Signor Deblassis

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.

The Porte has addressed an energetic note to the Greek Government, threatening to invade the latter's territory if it persisted in its hostile proceedings against the Porte.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

DUBLIN, April 10.

Thomas Burke, one of the Tipperary insurgents, was arraigned at the special commission to-day for high treason. Mr Butt and Mr Dowse were assigned to defend him.

John M'Cafferty; Edward Duffy, the reputed secretary of Stephens; John Flood, Patrick Mears, and some eight or nine others were also arraigned, and counsel assigned.

The Court was then adjourned until Monday. No trial, however, can take place until the 24th.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

MADRID, April 10.

General Calonga, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question addressed to him in the Senate yesterday evening relative to the Tornado case, stated that the Government would cause the rights of the nation and the decision of the Spanish tribunals to be respected.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

PARIS, April 10.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, MM. Segres and Larrabure announced that, taking into consideration the communication made the day before yesterday by the Marquis de Moustier and the present state of the negotiations on the Luxemburg question, they postponed their demands for leave to question the Government on the subject.

The nine bureaux are of opinion that the interpellations proposed by MM. Favre and Lambrecht should not be authorised.

PARIS, April 10 (Evening).

The *Moniteur du Soir* of this evening, in its bulletin, after referring to the recent declaration of the Marquis de Moustier in the Corps Legislatif, says: "The public may rest persuaded that France will know how to reconcile the exigencies of the national dignity with the interests of peace, and with every sentiment of moderation and justice."

EASTER SESSIONS.

DURHAM.

On Wednesdaay the magistrates of the county of Durham met for the transaction of county business in the grand jury room. The attendance was very large, the chief interest laying in the election of a successor to Mr R. Burdon, the retiring chairman. Earl Vane briefly proposed Mr W. Scurfield Grey as Mr Burdon's successor, and in doing so alluded to the illusions that had been made to his presumed candidature by some local journals. He had never intended to aspire to the office, and begged to nominate Mr Grey. But before doing so, he would propose a cordial vote of thanks to Mr Burdon on his resigning the seat he had so worthily occupied. Sir W. Eden seconded the vote of thanks, and it was unanimously carried with loud applause. Mr Burdon returned thanks. Earl Vane then moved the election of Mr Grey, which was seconded by Mr Marshall Forster, and carried. The other business was of the usual character.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The justices for the county of Northumberland met on Wednesday, at Morpeth, when the usual county business was transacted. A rate of one penny in the pound was proposed and carried. A renewed application from the Rev. G. A. Lowe, Roman Catholic minister, gave rise to a lengthened discussion. The application was refused, but a resolution was carried to give every facility to him for the administration of the services of the Roman Catholic Church. It was agreed that no further steps should be taken for creating Alnwick a highway district. A conversation on the alleged cases of cattle plague at Birling farm followed, and the magistrates adjourned.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The criminal business of these sessions commenced on Thursday—Mr C. W. Orde, the chairman, presiding. The chairman briefly charged the grand jury, alluding especially to the case of James Temple, who was charged with attempting to assault his servant at Tynemouth. The grand jury then retired.

Several appeals were postponed till next session.

The grand jury ignored the bill against James Temple (25), late assistant at Messrs Waller and Co.'s, Grey-street, Newcastle, for assaulting with intent to ravish, Alexandrina Ross, his domestic servant, at Tynemouth, on the 3rd March, 1867.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

CONSETT.

On Thursday afternoon the Clerk to the Lanchester Union completed his examination of the voting papers for the election of Guardians for Conside and Knitsley, and the result is the election of Mr John Gledstone and Mr John Collinson to the office. We understand that the number of votes for each candidate will not be declared until the first meeting of Guardians on Thursday next. We have reason to believe that Mr Scott will probably demand a scrutiny of the votes taken on this occasion.

COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

The struggle between Mr Humphrey and Mr Wailes for the office of guardian for the township of Collierley and Pontop has resulted in the re-election of Mr Thomas Humphrey to the office for that township.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the Local Board for the district of Consett was held in the Board-room, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, on the 3rd inst.

Present—Messrs J. Priestman (chairman), J. Collinson, J. Calvert, J. Gledstone, H. Brown, E. Spencer, and J. Murray.

The minutes were read over by the Clerk, and signed by the chairman.

HAVE THE OFFICERS TO BE ADMITTED?

Mr J. Calvert said that the officers of their Board had been requested to retire from the room at the recent meeting while business was going on. He was opposed to such being the case, as the same thing had been tried at other Boards and did not answer. If their officers were worthy of their offices they were also worthy of being in attendance. He contended that they could not know too much of the business of the Board, particularly the inspector, and therefore moved that they be allowed to be in attendance at the meeting.

Mr Murray seconded the motion. He was not present at the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and when he heard of it he thought it a strange affair that their own officers should be expelled and the reporter allowed to remain. If they wished to have their meeting private, why did they not expel their clerk and the reporter. He thought they should sit with open doors, and allow the ratepayers to come in and see and hear what was going on. They should not do anything that they were ashamed to let the public know of.

Mr Gledstone thought they had not done anything that they need be ashamed of, and reminded Mr Murray that if the ratepayers had any grievances to make known to the Board a book was kept for the purpose of entering them in.

Mr Dickinson: Mr Murray wants to make it a ratepayers' meeting, and not a meeting of the Local Board.

Mr Calvert: If Mr Murray had attended the ratepayers' meetings held a short time since he would have altered his mind.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and the officers were called in.

REPORT OF HIGHWAYS.

The Chairman read the monthly report of the Surveyor of Highways, which stated that the chief item of expenditure had been for snow-cutting, which amounted to £15 7s 8d. Attention had been paid to the roads since the weather cleared in rolling and raking. He had consulted with the Road Committee about the highway leading to Consett Hall, and they had suggested the reversion of the water course, and laying down a sewer, the fence had also to be attended to. He recommended that the footpath leading to Blackhill by the foundry should be repaired, and suggested that steps should be taken for the carting of material upon the roads for the forthcoming season. The pay-bills for the month were—Conside and Knitaley, £18 9s 7d; Ebchester, £13 6s 7d; Iveston, £2 16s 1d.

Mr Calvert said a plan had been made of the road to Consett Hall, which he laid upon the table.

Mr Collinson, after a short discussion, moved that the matter stand over for consideration.

Mr Calvert pointed out to the Board the dangerous state of the road, remarking that it was neither fit for riding or walking upon. He thought it was their duty to attend to it, and the sooner it was done the better.

The Chairman: If any damage occurred we would be at fault.

Mr Calvert remarked that they would eventually take the whole of the drainage down there, which would increase the supply of water, and it would have to be confined. It would be the safest and the cheapest in the end to make a sewer at once, and follow out the suggestions of the committee.

Mr Collinson then withdrew his former motion, and moved that the inspectors be instructed to make a specification of the work, and advertise for tenders to be sent in to their next monthly meeting.

This gave rise to some discussion as to whether it should be paid out the highway or general district rate, and whether it would not be better simply to repair the road in the meantime; at length

Mr Gledstone moved as an amendment that the road be simply repaired, and that the course of the water be unaltered.

Mr Brown seconded the amendment.

Mr Calvert showed that the repairing of the road and the rebuilding of the slag-wall would cost about one half the price of the sewer; and a sewer would certainly have to be put down some time, so they had better do it then.

After some further conversation, the motion was carried by a majority of one; after which the matter was again revived, and the chairman suggested that Mr Coupland be requested to prepare an estimate of what the patching of the road would cost, so that they might be fully furnished with all particulars next Board day.

Mr Coupland assented.

The Chairman: The next thing recommended in Mr Coupland's report is the repairing of the footpath at Blackhill foundry.

In answer to a member, Mr Coupland thought it would cost about 30s, which would include the sinking of posts to keep the carts off.

Agreed to.

Liberty was given to Mr Coupland to advertise for tenders for leading materials for the roads.

Mr Calvert suggested that vouchers should be sent of all monies paid by the Board during the month, which was approved of.

DERWENT ROAD TRUST.

The Chairman read a communication from A. Town, Esq., applying for £9 as composition money for Ebchester turnpike to the Derwent Road Trust.

Mr Coupland: If the Board agrees to pay it, I will put it in the Ebchester pay-bill next month.

Mr Calvert moved, and Mr Gledstone seconded, that Mr Coupland pay the amount.

The motion was agreed to.

FRONT STREET.

Mr Calvert drew the attention of the Board to the fact that men were laying down material in Front-street, nearly to the shop doors, and wished to know who had given the surveyor liberty?

Mr Coupland: It is a class of slag that will not bear traffic, and I did it for the protection of the road. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Calvert: You should do the same at the high part of the town as well.

Mr Collinson asked the surveyor if it was his own idea, or if he did it at the instigation of some one else?

Mr Coupland: It is my own idea. There are numbers of waggons go down that part. You cannot keep them off, and I thought that would cure them.

Mr Calvert moved that the matter be looked into by the Board, and that the Road Committee examine it and report at next meeting.

Mr Murray seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

TENDERS.

Tenders for flagging, kerbing, and channelling portions of Middle-street were received from Messrs J. Kell and D. McCartin.

The latter tender was accepted.

KNITSLEY-LANE RAILWAY CROSSING.

The Chairman then read the reply of Mr McNay, secretary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to a letter from the clerk, respecting the protection of Knitsley-lane crossing. It stated that the amount of traffic would not admit of them being at any great expense; but he was desirous of conferring with a few members of the Board on the subject.

The Clerk said he had seen Mr McNay, who said that he would look after the crossing; but he desired to know if the Board asked the same from the Iron Company.

Mr Dickinson: He had no right to ask such a question as that.

The Chairman: We have a man stands at the Templetown crossing, which is analagous to theirs.

Mr Murray: They have no right to ask why we do this, and why we don't do that. The company's railways are not before the Board at present. (Laughter.)

Mr Gledstone moved that the chairman and the Road Committee meet Mr McNay.

The motion was carried.

LOANS.

The Chairman read a communication from the Home Office in reply to the clerk's letter, relative to loans upon improvements. He (the chairman) suggested that the correspondence be published in the *Consett Guardian*, which was agreed upon.

The following is the correspondence:—

[Copy.]
Local Government Act, 1858.
Consett District.
Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Consett, Gateshead,
March 30, 1867.

To the Right Honourable S. H. Walpole.

Sir,—The Consett Local Board has expended a considerable amount in sewerage defrayed by general district rates. The street improvement has been done either by the owners of property themselves or by private improvement account out of the General District Rates, but charged to the owners of property, and to be repaid by them; the Board is requested to borrow money on the security of the rates, and of the money so borrowed to refund in whole or in part the expenses thus incurred, the Board directs me to ask if this can be done.

Your reply will oblige, and I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk to the Board.

[Copy.]
Local Government Act Office,
8, Richmond-terrace, Whitchall, S.W.,
April 1, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. as to a loan for street improvement required by the Local Board of Consett.

In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that I do not find that any power is given by the Local Government Act to borrow money in order to repay expenses already defrayed out of rates.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. TAYLOR.

Mr John Elliott, Town Hall, Consett.

RENT OF BOARD-ROOM.

The Chairman: We sent a letter to the Town Hall Company to ascertain the rent of the Board-room, and in reply they have sent us a bill for a year's rent up till March 31, for £8.

It was found that they had only been ten months in the room, and the bill was sent back for correction, but the terms were agreed upon.

FINANCE.

The Clerk presented a statement of the accounts of the Board, and it was agreed to pay a few of the small accounts, and give the Shotley Bridge Gas Company and Mr French £100 each on account.

The monthly pay-bills were ordered to be paid.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was read over, which stated that, on account of the late severe weather, no improvements had been made upon the streets. The notices for Water Lane served in September last had expired, and it rested with the Board what steps should be taken. Dr. Renton and he had inspected the place, and found it in an excessively filthy state.

On the suggestion of Mr Calvert and Mr Gledstone, the Inspector promised to write out a specification for Water Lane, the former promising to do Mr Thomas's part and the latter the Water Company's.

DR. RENTON'S SANITARY REPORT.

The Chairman then read over Dr. W. M. Renton's fourth quarterly sanitary report, which showed that although many of the sanitary evils had been removed, yet there were some long-existing evils still remaining which had been brought frequently before the notice of the Board. Such a state of things he could only attribute to a want of energy in enforcing the law bearing on each case; and unless severe measures were adopted, they might naturally expect to find Consett in the same unwholesome state as existed anterior to the adoption of the Local Government Act. A deal of money had necessarily laid out in drainage, which deserved credit, as it was the first step to an improved sanitary condition; nevertheless, the most easily remedied grievance remained unaltered. He alluded to a want of proper privy accommodation,—which amounted to total want in many instances,—their cleanliness, and the removal of effete matter and debris from the doors of dwellings. William Street and the lower half of John Street afforded good examples of that latter evil, the yards and privies of which, without an exception, were always found in a chronic state of filth. Nelson Street was as bad; but in that case there was another evil. The houses were literally built on to the outer premises of Front Street—back to back—so that the privy of one house was built on to the pantry of the one opposite; in fact, those so-called habitations were actually erected in the yards proper of Front Street. Some of them were totally void of outer accommodation, consequently all debris was thrown into the public thoroughfare. Property belonging to Ralph Walton was in the same condition as William Street, and that of Jenkins and Burns were totally destitute of outer house accommodation. If these examples were not renovated before another inspection, he would order them to be closed as unfit localities for human habitation. Were the inhabitants even compelled to attend to the ordinary rules of cleanliness, they might expect better things. The crowd of privies at the lower end of John Street were still standing, many of them being abandoned on account of their excessively filthy state. Those privies were so erected that they formed an enclosure and barricade, so to speak, to a clump of dwellings, whose inhabitants solemnly affirmed that they were never used; in fact, they belonged to another set of houses far removed, and whose inmates had to go round to the front doors of the first-named to enter them. Should such a breach of sanitary law be tolerated! He invited the inspection of the Nuisance Removal Committee for a verification of the statements. Houses on the Leadgate road—the property of Messrs Mitchell and Allan—were again recommended to be closed as unfit for human habitation. Were it not for the scarlet fever epidemic—which had raged with considerable violence during the last quarter, and which was then happily rapidly dying out—Consett was otherwise healthy.

Mr Thompson, in answer to a member, said he expected that the yards in William-street were not paved, and the tenants were in the habit of throwing their refuse and filth at their doors.

Mr Calvert thought that the tenants should be looked after.

The Chairman suggested that the report be considered by the Nuisance Removal Committee, and that a few of the worst cases be selected out and prosecuted.—Agreed to.

The houses mentioned as being unfit for human habitation were ordered to be closed.

INSPECTOR'S RESIGNATION.

A note was read from the Inspector stating that he would resign from office on the 30th September, or such other time before that period as the Board might think fit.—Ordered to stand over.

NUISANCES.

Mr Spencer drew the attention of the Inspector to the filthy state of Foundry-row, Blackhill. The ashpits were full, and part of the refuse was lying upon the street.

The Inspector said he would attend to it forthwith.

The Board then adjourned.

STRIKE OF THE ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

We regret to report the sudden turn-out of most of the engine drivers and firemen engaged in the goods and mineral traffic on the North-Eastern Railway, and fears are entertained that the agitation may extend to those engaged in the passenger service.

On Wednesday morning, the engine drivers and firemen of the Darlington district struck work—at least all the men engaged on goods and mineral engines, and also the driver and engineman of one passenger train. Some time ago the engine drivers and firemen of the Darlington district presented a memorial to the directors of the line, and on certain concessions being made on the part of the company, an arrangement was arrived at. Some other misunderstanding having occurred, sixteen of the men, as a deputation from the others waited on Mr Fletcher, the locomotive superintendent, by arrangement, on Thursday last at Darlington, and terms were made which were understood to be final, and which were apparently mutually satisfactory. According to the men's statement, Mr Fletcher agreed that the first-class drivers of large goods and mineral engines should have 7s. per day of ten hours, and that one day should be allowed them for "shed" work, under which term is included the packing their engines, cleaning, and putting all in order. There are in the Darlington district 42 engines, and by this arrangement there would successively be six or seven engines a-day undergoing the cleaning process. It was arranged also that the wages of drivers who were commencing at the work should be 4s 6d or 5s. An arrangement, the men say, was partly made that no man should have less than 5s., but nothing was definitely decided on the point. Firemen who had been engaged for five years were to have 5s. per day, and those who had been three years or less, Mr Fletcher said, should be raised to 3s. 9d., through no definite agreement on this point was entered into. The meeting was regarded as satisfactory, and the men were content with the arrangement and satisfied in every way with the kindness which had been shown them by Mr Fletcher. The cause of the present strike, however, is, they allege, an infraction of these terms by Mr Bell, their foreman at Darlington. There was, however, nothing beyond a verbal agreement on the occasion of their meeting Mr Fletcher. The arrangement, they say went on until Monday, when Mr Bell departed from it by refusing to give them their shed day. They complained, and Mr Bell said he would only give them a shed day when he thought proper. They also complained of his bearing towards them as being anything but courteous. In fact, they accuse him of insulting behaviour, though it is but right to say there is no warrant far this beyond the statement of the men. The alleged infraction of the arrangement by Mr Bell consisted in his having put the men that should have gone into the "shed" off work for the time, and thus they would lose their pay for the period that they were so put off. They complained of this treatment, but Mr Bell refused to alter his arrangement, and said that no such terms were proposed or agreed upon by Mr Fletcher as were asserted by the men. In consequence of this a number of the men, representing the mineral drivers, had an interview with Mr Fletcher at the works, but he refused to abate anything from the position he had taken. In consequence of this they had a general meeting of the men, at which about 100 were present, at the Black Bull, on Tuesday evening, and a letter was drawn up containing their requirements, and a deputation presented it to Mr Bell the same evening at his house. They also threatened, in case of refusal, to at once cease work. The deputation, getting no better terms than before, returned to the Black Bull, and a general meeting of the men decided, after midnight on Wednesday morning, that they would not start their engines next morning, and to this resolution they adhered, which threw the whole of the traffic arrangements on Wednesday into considerable confusion, though drivers were found, we were informed, to take forward all the chief goods trains. Telegraphic messages were sent all over the line, and a response was received from Newcastle in the afternoon that the goods drivers there had also agreed to cease working immediately. A considerable number of the men, however, are not in the union, but these are chiefly passenger drivers. A staff of thirty or forty men came forward from Newcastle before noon on Wednesday to take the places of the turn-outs. But here a new difficulty arose. The guards of the trains which had been deserted fraternised with the engine-drivers, and refused to go on without the old drivers. In taking this step, it is known the guards have for some time been dissatisfied with their hours of labour, if not their rate of pay; and it is thought they intend to make the most of the present opportunity. What course they will ultimately take is not, however, at present known, but they were understood to have had a meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

Early on Wednesday morning Mr Fletcher, the locomotive superintendent, arrived from York, and sought an interview with some of the men, we were informed; but we believe there was little disposition on the part of the men for a conference, at least there had been no communication between them and Mr Fletcher up till the evening. Mr Fletcher finds fault with the men in that they did not communicate with him before taking the extreme course they had resolved upon. He is understood to have told the men at the conference at Newcastle a month since, and again last Thursday at Darlington, that should they have any complaint to make, they should at once communicate with him, and he would investigate the matter immediately. In the present instance it is said that they have not followed this course, whilst, if they have not shown an aversion to meet Mr Fletcher, they have taken no steps to compass that end, although they were aware that Mr Fletcher was in Darlington. It is possible that the men are buoyed up by the hope that all the drivers on the line will be induced to strike, but if this be their wish the railway authorities think they will be disappointed, as they believe that the passenger engine-drivers, who mostly are non-union men, will not strike in any large numbers, and feel confident that even at the very worst they would be able to command men sufficient to keep all the passenger trains in operation. There are no doubt, however, considerable fears on the part of the railway authorities that they have as yet only seen the smallest part of the difficulty they will have to encounter. They are by no means sure when the strike now once fully in motion will end, complicated as it is by the defection of the guards, and we believe they will not be altogether surprised if there should be a general turn-out.

The men assert that the drivers on the Stockton and Darlington Railway will also follow their example; but of this we have at present no knowledge. They also assert that the men on some of the southern parts of the line have struck. On the Richmond passenger train coming into Darlington, on Wednesday, the driver and engineman left the engine, notwithstanding that they were warned by Mr Fletcher that they were acting illegally. The railway authorities say that all the men, by thus suddenly leaving their work, have broken their contract, by which they agree to give a month's notice. In the present instance, they have given no notice at all.

Shortly before noon, on Wednesday, the members of the Gateshead Branch of the Engine-drivers' Association received a telegram apprising them of what had transpired at Darlington. The Gateshead men engaged in the goods and coal traffic thereupon ceased from work. At night, the whole of the turn-outs held a meeting at the Hawk Inn, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, and they unanimously agreed that unless the concessions which they demand were granted, they would remain on strike. Three men were sent as a deputation to Darlington, to confer with the men there. At their meeting the men expressed their confidence that the drivers and firemen connected with the passenger department would stand by and support them in their present movement; and should this prove to be the case, most serious complication will doubtless arise. The directors appear determined to resist the demands of the men, and have announced that before goods are sent to the company for transmission inquiry is recommended to be made of Mr Pauling, the goods manager, or at the various stations. The public are thus likely to be subjected to considerable inconvenience, until an adjustment, in some form or other, of this unfortunate dispute is effected.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKET.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been characterised by much inactivity, that prices ruled hardly equal to those of this day week, with a limited sale of English and foreign wheat. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was small, and met a quick sale at 1s per qr advance on last week's prices. The trade with factors rules quiet for English and foreign, at the rates of last week. Barley steady sale. Beans and peas no change. Rye little doing. Flour 1s per qr decline. Wheat, 59s. to 71s; Barley, 42s. to 49s; Beans, 46s. to 50s; Peas, 44s. to 46s; Rye, 33s. to 35s; Malt, 68s to 72s; Flour, households, 44s. to 45s; Whites, 45s. to 47s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate demand for wheat, and the trade was firm, but not active, at 1s to 2s per qr advance on English and 1s per qr on foreign samples since this day week. Flour in better demand at 6d per sack advance. Oats, little business doing at late rates. Beans neglected. Peas in limited demand.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	66	0	to	67	0
—— Scotch red and white	56	0	—	63	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	58	0	—	68	0
—— Stettin, red	65	0	—	67	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	65	0	—	67	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	60	0	—	68	0
—— " Silesian red	00	0	—	00	0
white	00	0	—	00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	65	0	—	66	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	63	0	—	65	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	63	0	—	65	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	64	0	—	65	0
—— Swedish	61	0	—	63	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	40	0	—	42	0
—— Scotch	38	0	—	40	0
—— Saal	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	40	0	—	42	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	36	0	—	37	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	35	0	—	36	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	36	0	—	38	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	25	0	—	27	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	00	0	—	00	0
Peas Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0	—	44	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0	—	43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	43	0	—	44	0
—— Ditto ditto small	45	0	—	46	0
Flour, English, per sack	43	0	—	45	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A small supply of all kinds of grain owing to this being the hiring day for hinds. Wheat, from its scarcity, sells at from 1s to 2s more money than last week's prices. Barley is from 2s to 3s dearer, Oats 1s dearer.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 32 head of cattle and 150 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-east Coast of Scotland; 60 beasts and 600 sheep were from foreign, and 100 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 12 beasts and 594 sheep, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably. There were some of the finest short-horned bullocks from North Northumberland, Berwick, and Roxburghshires, but there was a scarcity of nice cutting heifers; and generally speaking, it was only indifferent for the time of year, while sheep were fully a seasonable average.

The supply of beef comprised 684 head. There was a fair, good demand for the choicer qualities, and the rates of this day se'nnight were supported up to about 11 o'clock, and after first-class buyers had been supplied trade became somewhat stagnant, but a few cattle and sheep being detained at the quarantine sheds had an unfavourable influence, hence a very middling finish, and part remained unsold.

The number of sheep was 4,644. The mutton trade ruled steady at about the rates of Tuesday last; however, towards the close sales became languid, and part remained over.

Pigs—900 were shown. The pork trade was somewhat improved, yet prices did not vary from those of Tuesday last, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 684; sheep, 4,644; pigs, 900.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d. to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d; middling, 7s. to 7s 9d; cows, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9½d to 9¾d; middling, 8¼d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d to 8d.

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

	Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	Sheep	Price ℔ lb.
1864	1,136	5s 9d to 8s 0d	5,260	6d to 8½d
1865	1,384	5s 3d ... 8s 3d	4,880	6½d ... 9½d
1866	560	6s 6d ... 9s 3d	5,340	8½d ... 1s

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	6 0 0	to	7 10 0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
New land hay	6 0 0	to	7 12 0	"
Do. this year's growth	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Wheat straw	0 2 6	to	0 4 0	℔ thrave
Barley straw	0 2 9	to	0 3 0	"
Oat straw	0 2 6	to	0 2 3	"

Carts at market: hay, 108; straw, 52.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

HOBSON TERRACE.—On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr Matthew Armstrong, of a son.

TANTOBIE.—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr W. Ridley, of a son.

NEWCASTLE.—At 7, Brandling Place, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Hardie, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At 5, High West-street, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr T. R. Paley, of a son.

WHICKHAM PARK LODGE.—On the 8th inst., the wife of Mr James Storrie, gardener, of a son.

WHITBURN.—On the 9th inst., Mrs R. K. A. Ellis, of a son.

CONSETT.—On the 9th inst., the wife of Mr W. Horn, watchmaker, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Westgarth, of a daughter.

ENFIELD.—At Hill Lodge, on the 3rd inst., the wife of George William Ramsay, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH AMERICA.—At Barria, county Simcoe, on the 4th ult., the wife of Mr Orland Osmond Ingo, formerly of this town, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GATESHEAD FELL.—At St. John's Church, on the 10th inst., Mr John Burn, South Shields, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr T. S. Robson, of The Crescent, Gateshead.

DURHAM.—On the 9th inst., Mr R. Mountford, glass and china merchant, Darlington, to Miss Wilson, late matron of the county Penitentiary.

ALNWICK.—At the U.P. Church, Lisburn-street, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Donaldson, Mr C. E. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, to Ellen, daughter of Mr Jas. Heatley, merchant, Alnwick.

LANCASHIRE.—At St. Mary's Church, Walton-on-the-Hill, on the 4th inst., by license, by the Rev. Professor J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, cousin of the bridegroom, William Lightfoot Bankes, Esq., solicitor, of Liverpool, to Bessie, only daughter of William Barton, Esq., T.C., of The Elms, Rise Lane, Walton, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

LANCHESTER.—On the 10th inst., aged 64, Mr Cuthbert Hall, agent, deservedly respected.

CUTLERS' HALL.—On the 9th inst., aged 22, Mr Andrew Lamb.

BLACKHILL.—On the 7th inst., aged 5, John Thomas, the beloved son of Mr Wm. Strachan.

NEWCASTLE.—At 19, Terrace Place, on the 7th inst., in his 76th year, Mr Alexander Black. The deceased was for the long period of forty-eight years in the employment of Mr Ald. Dodds, of this town, by whom he was held in the highest possible regard for the integrity and uprightness of his character.

On the 8th inst., aged 51, Mr Robert Jackson, late of Hamburg.

At 3, Argyle-street, on the 9th inst., much and deservedly respected, Jane, widow of Mr William Maughan, late of the Inland Revenue.

At 19, Hare-street, aged 55, much respected, Mr Robert Wallace, tailor, late of Alnwick.

At 4, Derwent Place, on the 8th inst., aged 31, deeply regretted, Mrs George Maddison, second daughter of the late Mr A. M'Harg.

At Gloucester Road, on the 9th inst., aged 52, Mrs Margt. Hewatt.

CRAWCROOK.—On the 9th inst., aged 77, Mr Ralph Green, farmer.

CHIRTON.—On the 5th inst., in his 75th year, Mr W. R. Lishman, son of the late Rev. William Lishman, of Longframlington.

HAYDON BRIDGE.—At Ellington Hall, on the 7th inst., aged 26, Mr W. F. Richardson, C.E., much and deservedly respected.

HEXHAM.—At Oakerland; on the 7th inst., aged 89, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Ruddock, Esq., of Oakerland. Miss Ruddock was greatly esteemed for her many unostentatious acts of benevolence, and her memory will be long revered by her numerous friends.

PRUDHOE HALL FARM.—On the 10th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr John Johnson.

SPRINGFIELD, Chorley.—On the 7th inst., aged 45, Isabella, wife of Mr David Wilson, and eldest daughter of Mr C. Johnson, Quarry Houses, near Winlaton.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—At the Post-office, on the 9th inst., Mr Gibson, Postmaster.

YORKSHIRE.—At Birthwaite Hall, on the 4th inst., aged 76, Harriet Thorp, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Thorp, of Banks Hall.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1867.