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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 135. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

TO JOINERS, &c.

WANTED immediately, Two Good JOINERS. Apply to Mr. A. HARKER, Leadgate. None but Efficient and Steady Workmen need apply.

TO PARENTS.

WANTED, a Strong Active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the JOINERING Business. Apply to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Carpenter and Joiner, Trafalgar-street, Consett.
Consett, April 9, 1863.

To Lend.

TO LEND, £300 and £500 upon ample Security. Wanted, £1,000 upon Land, at £4 per Cent., and £200 upon Freehold Building Property, at £5 per cent. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Estate and Commission Agent, Consett.

Public Notice.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE REGULAR HIRINGS for SERVANTS will be held, as usual at SHOTLEY BRIDGE on MONDAY, the 11th of May, 1863, as also at Martinmas.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better Accommodation of Master and Servants, Hirings will be held at High Consett, on SATURDAY, May the 9th, 1863.
Every accommodation will be given to all parties attending these Hirings on application to Superintendent Thompson, Consett.

NOTICE.

ALL MONEY DUE to the late JACOB DENT, of Medomsley, must be immediately Paid to Mr. WM. ROBINSON, Grocer and Draper, of the same place, who is legally authorised to receive the same.
Medomsley, April 14, 1863.

EUDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the house of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, RED LION INN, Greenhead, on SATURDAY, April 18th, at Four p.m.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1863.
WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman.
ANTHONY STELLING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CONSETT DISTRICT WATER COMPANY will be held at the Puddlers' Arms, Consett, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1863, at 2 p.m., to Receive and Consider the Report of the Directors and Engineer as to going on with the Works forthwith.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1863.
HENRY RITSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOM, CONSETT.

THE ABOVE PLACE will be OPENED for DIVINE WORSHIP on SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, when TWO SERMONS will be Preached by J. S. NICHOLSON, of Consett. Service to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon and Six o'clock in the Evening.

THERE will be a Grand TEA PARTY and SOIREE in the BROOMS NEW SCHOOL, on MONDAY, 11th May, in aid of the Building Fund.
Particulars will be given in a future Advertisement.
The Brooms, April 13, 1863.

CONSETT TEMPORARY CHURCH.

THE above Place of Worship will be opened on SUNDAY WEEK, the 19th instant. Divine Service will commence in the MORNING at Half-past Ten, and in the EVENING at Half-past Six. The Lord's Supper will be administered on the First Sunday of every Month; and Baptisms performed every Sunday Evening before Service, at Six o'clock punctually. For the present it is proposed to use Archdeacon Allen's Penny Hymn Book, which can be procured in a few days, at Mr. JACKSON'S, the *Consett Journal* Office.
Further particulars respecting the Opening, &c., will be announced next week.

SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY.
LIZZY PIT WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held in the above School Room (D.V.) on SUNDAY, May 3rd, when SERMONS will be Preached, Morning and Night, by Mr J. MOODY, Ebchester Mill; in the Afternoon by Mr. JOS. SIMPSON, Aunfield Plain. The children will also recite portions of Scripture, Poetry, &c.
A Collection will be made after each Service for the Benefit of the School.
On SATURDAY, May 2nd, there will be a TEA MEETING. Tea on the Tables at 4 o'clock. After Tea, a Public Meeting will be held, when a Report of the School will be read, and Addresses delivered by the Rev. Wm. Satchell, Mr. Hepple, of Ebchester; Mr. Geo. Hepple, of Berkenside; Messrs. Simpson, Moody, Robinson, and other Friends.
Tickets for the Tea, 1s. each, to be had of Messrs. G. Ritson, T. Simpson, or any of the Teachers.

CONSETT HOPPINGS!!

CONSETT HOPPINGS will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, the 25th of May, at the house of Mr. CHARLES STIRLING, when a great variety of SPORTS, viz., Foot Racing, Sack Racing, Quoit Playing, Pole Leaping, and Donkey Racing, with many other Old English Sports will come off on the Fell adjoining the house.

So lads prepare for sports galore,
By gouks, a regular Hopping, O;
Sic a sight as seen was ne'er before,
For Chambers will the Boatie Row!

QUOITS! QUOITS!!

A SWEEPSTAKES AT QUOITS, of 2s. each, with £1 10s. added, will be played at the house of Mr. HENRY WANLESS, Commercial Inn, Leadgate, on SATURDAY, April 25th, 1863.
Distance, 12 yards, clay-ends; 4lb. Quoits, eight inches in diameter; 21 shots up; each man to find his own Quoits.
Entries, 2s. each, to be made to Mr. H. WANLESS, Commercial Inn, on or before Saturday, the 25th.
The Players to be handicapped according to their performances.
To commence at One o'clock.

PURE SWEETS.

SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c., in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners, Bethnal Green, London.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.
To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

Business Addresses.

J. DAVISON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
PAPER HANGINGS, PARAFFIN LAMPS,
and BEST PARAFFIN OIL,
Wholesale and Retail.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, COGNAC BRANDY, &c., &c.,
TRY
TURNER'S SPIRIT VAULTS,
BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
P.S.—Not to be Consumed on the Premises.
January 30, 1863.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TURNER'S ALE AND PORTER STORES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Always on Hand
BURTON, EDINBURGH, ALLOE ALES, LONDON PORTER AND DUBLIN STOUT,
In Cask or Bottle,
BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
January 30, 1863.

POTATOES.

SOME GOOD POTATOES FOR SALE, at BROOMS COTTAGE, near Leadgate. Apply to THOMAS DIXON, at Brooms Cottage.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

THE Cheapest and most Fashionable CAPS are to be had at HARDY'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite the *Consett Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.
THOMAS HARDY, PROPRIETOR.
No connection with any other House.

SHOTLEY HIRINGS.—SUMMER FASHIONS.
MRS. SCOTT,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURER.
DERWENT PLACE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to her Stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., expressly for the Season; also, a splendid assortment of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES of superior make and material at the lowest remunerating charges.
APPRENTICES WANTED.

MEDOMSLEY.
THOMAS BURDON, BLACKSMITH,

BEGS to inform Farmers and the Public generally, that he has entered on the Premises occupied by the late Thomas Pyle; and he is prepared to execute all Orders with which he may be entrusted with punctuality and despatch.
April 15th, 1863.

PRINTING.

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

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT SHOE SHOP,
TOLL BAR, LEADGATE,
IS THE SHOE SHOP FOR THE MASS.

HAS always on Hand a superior Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOGS, of their own make. Orders to Measure promptly attended to.
Also, a Stock of CLOG SOLES and every other furnishing in Leather, &c., &c., at moderate rates.
WILLIAM HEDLEY, MANAGER.

GEORGE HOBSON,
FLOUR AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
VIA GATESHEAD.

G. H. again begs to return his grateful thanks to his Agricultural and other Friends for the liberal Patronage bestowed on him in every Branch of his Business, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand some Choice Samples of SPRING TARES, SCOTCH GREY and MAPLE PEAS, CLOVERS, RYE GRASS, and every other description of Seeds on the most favourable Terms.

AGENT BY APPOINTMENT for the PHOSPHO GUANO.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS,
14 CLAYTON STREET,
AND 20, MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the extensive Patronage bestowed upon him through his late Agent Mr Watson, and would intimate that he has appointed Resident Agents in all the Districts, for the receiving and forwarding all Goods to Clean or Dye to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of support.

AGENTS.
Mrs BELLABBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr JOHN COLLINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Berryedge.
Mr A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.
Mr WM. RAW, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE "BRITISH ECONOMICAL" MANURE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TURNIP MANURE, 1½ to 1¾ Cwt. per Acre, of which (and more must not be used) has been found EQUAL TO THREE CWT. of the best PERUVIAN GUANO, though costing but 15s. to 18s. per Acre.
Its price remaining the same notwithstanding the considerable increase in that of the latter, thus saving half the cost for Manure.
Price £12 per Ton (in quantities of 5 Cwt and upwards), Casks included; and the Carriage or freight allowed to any Railway or Wharf in the United Kingdom.
AGENT,
T. HARDY, Market Gardener and Seedsman,
CASTLE DEAN AND FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.
Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,
THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.
Also, at the same Price,
SKIN DISEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE effect of heat, fumigation, &c., in curing the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. The TURKISH BATHS, 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3. A Pamphlet (110 pages), post free for 14 stamps.

SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.
THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic maladies surpasses everything. 20, Baker Street Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3 daily. A Pamphlet (132 pages), sent post free for 14 stamps.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. By Drs Barker and Henderson, M.R.C.S.E., &c. Price 1s. or post free for 14 stamps by Johnson and Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn; and through all Booksellers.

Business Addresses.

JUST RETURNED FROM MARKETS.
JOHN BRODIE & SON,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their Friends and the Public that their Buyer has visited the various English and Scotch Markets, where he has bought an Extensive Assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

The Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS for Gentlemen's Wear, comprises:—
WEST OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE BLACK CLOTHS, Warranted Fast Dyes.
FANCY DOESKINS AND TWEEDS FOR SUITS.
WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERINGS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY VESTINGS.
And all the New Styles in HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, &c.

The Stock in the
LINEN DEPARTMENT
includes:—
FANCY DRESSES IN ALL THE NEW PATTERNS.
PAISLEY, CASHMERE, D'ECOSSE, AND TISSUE LONG SHAWLS.
COBURGS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, &c.
GREY AND WHITE CALICOS AND SHEETINGS.
And every other Article in the general Trade.

J. B. & SON would also intimate that
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is under the Supervision of a First-class Cutter, and trust, that by Employing nothing but the best Workmen, together with care and attention in the execution of all Orders entrusted to them, to merit a continuance of that Support which they have received during a period of 36 Years.

ON SALE,
AT THE BERRY EDGE GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSES,
SUPERIOR CUMBERLAND BACON.
BEST IRISH DO.
GOOD AMERICAN DO.
YARMOUTH WHITES FLOUR.
FINES DO.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c., of Superior Quality, and extremely Low Prices.
J. MURRAY & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

A CHOICE OF UPWARDS OF
SIX HUNDRED HATS AND BONNETS,
OF THE NEWEST SHAPES FOR THE SEASON, IN
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW, CRINOLINE, TUSCAN, MANILLA, CHIP, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Also on hand, the Largest Assortment of
RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,
IN THE DISTRICT.
GEORGE ROBSON,
FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL.

SPRING GOODS AT THE CHEAP SHOP, BERRYEDGE.
THOMAS POTTS

BEGS most respectfully to announce that he has received from London and the other Principal Markets his First Delivery of the most Fashionable Goods in SPRING FASHIONS, consisting of New Prints, Fancy Dresses, Plain Stuff and Alpacas, Shawls, Mantles, Jackets, Fancy Shirtings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

STRAW, MILLINERY, AND FANCY DEPARTMENT
THOMAS POTTS calls particular attention to this department, as he has received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of the NEWEST STYLES in Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Dress Caps, and French Millinery.
The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT is complete in every description of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS and MEN'S MERCERY.
A Large Assortment of New Tweeds for Gentlemen's Suits. Broad and Narrow Cloths, all New Goods. Hats, Caps, Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Gentlemen's, Boys', and Children's Ready-Made Clothing in all the Newest Shapes, in great variety, consisting of Cloth Coats, Trousers, Vests, Jackets, Moleskin and Cord Trousers, Pit Flannels, Shirts, &c., &c.
The Large Assortment and elegant selection of Goods he offers to his Friends cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade, and for Cheapness unequalled. He still keeps to his motto, "Small Profits and Quick Returns."

OBSERVE!—THOMAS POTTS,
CHEAP SHOP,
BERRY EDGE.

THE Fact of the Year. Sixty three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds of Tea have been sold by STEWART, the TEA DEALER, during 1862. This immense increase on the Sales of 1861, to us is a guarantee, safe and sure, that we study the public want, and as a reward meet with public favour. We have entered upon 1863 determining on a still further increase. If judgment, integrity, and attention can accomplish it, it will be done. What that increase shall be is a problem we want you to help us to solve, which may be done by refreshing yourself with the TEAS of STEWART, the TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER-STREET, or 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BRODIE & SON,
TAILORS AND HABIT-MAKERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

IS an infallible cure for NERVOUS, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL DEBILITY; is the discovery of an eminent French Physician, and has been used on the continent for the last five years with unvarying success; being chemically prepared in the form of a lozenge, may be taken without the least fear of detection, and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s. or Stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in these cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A medical man of 20 years experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE—The Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday and Third Monday in every Month—Monday, April 20, Tuesday, May 5, and Monday, May 18—at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place.
MORPETH—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,

EMBRACES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers in this District, who, for the period of fifteen years have so liberally bestowed their patronage.
W. Watson in trusting for a continuance of the same, would further announce that he has REMOVED from 55, Pilgrim-street, to commodious Premises charmingly situated in HAVELOCK STREET, ELSWICK LANE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which he has fit up in a style which will enable him to carry on a more extensive business than heretofore, in the various branches enumerated above.
BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Next Journey will be June 13th, 14th, and 15th.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY!!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and *will* purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,
prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM,
Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.
TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them, and do not be put off with any other.
Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.
Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Innis, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist, W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw, and may be had of all Chemists.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

NO MORE BLACKBEETLES!
EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—Certain death to all vermin; the original and only one to be relied on. Price 1s, or post free for 14 stamps.

NO MORE CORNS, BUNIONS, &c!
EMERY'S CORN PLAISTERS remove Corns, &c., speedily, painlessly, and effectually. Testimonials constantly arriving. Price 1s, or obtainable, as is also the Beetle Poison, through all chemists, or sent direct for 14 stamps.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!
EMERY'S MARVELLOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, in one week. Post free for 14 stamps. Obtainable ONLY from Emery and Co., 4, Montague Mews, Montague Street, London, W.C.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.
Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

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The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

A LARGE COVERED CARAVAN, in Good Condition, suitable for the HARDWARE TRADE. Apply to PETER THOMPSON, Dans Castle Inn, Towlaw.

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BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, fronting the Durham Road, near the Cemetery and the proposed Blackhill Railway Station.
Also, SIX COTTAGES in Front Street, Blackhill.
For particulars, apply to Mr. R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

MARQUEE, OR SQUARE TENT FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A GRAND MARQUEE, or SQUARE TENT, measuring 102 Feet by 30 Feet, and made of the Best Canvass. The above has been in use only once, and, being no longer required for its intended purpose, will be sold a Bargain.
Apply to Mr. R. HARKER, Leadgate.

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PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.
Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.
The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.
Apply to Mr NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction

NOTICE OF SALE.

A Large and Valuable Assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE will be sold at the New Market Sale Rooms, Berry Edge, on MONDAY, April the 27th.
H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
Particulars next week.

MILCH COWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At Iveston, belonging to Mrs. Moon, who is declining business, on Tuesday, April 28, 1863.
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprises 2 Presses, 2 Centre Tables, 6 Chairs in Hair Seating, 1 doz. Kitchen and Bedroom Chairs, 1 Squab, 4 Longsettles, 1 Arm Chair, Half-Chest of Drawers, 6 Forms, 2 Camp Bedsteads, 1 Delf Rack, 2 Washstands, 2 Dressing Tables, 4 Tables, 1 Meat Screen, 1 Barrel Churn, Looking Glasses, 3 sets of Fire Irons, Brass and other Candlesticks, 2 sets of Chamber Ware, 1 Clothes Chest, 2 Trunks, 2 Meal Tubs, 1 Knife Box, 2 Hand Churns, with all the Diary Utensils, Wine Decanters, Cruet Stands, 3 Sets of Dinner Ware, 2 doz. Knives and Forks, a quantity of Pictures, Taps, Jugs, Glasses, Gripes, Forks, Rakes, &c.
Six most excellent Milch Cows, calved or near calving about the day of Sale; and One-and-a-half-year old Heifer.
Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, AND PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
Belonging to Mrs. Dixon, West Bradley Farm, near Medomsley, on Friday, May 1, 1863.
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
COMPRISING

ONE Brown Mare, "Derby," 10 years old, 16 Hands high.
1 Brown Horse, "Billy," 6 years old, 16 Hands high.
1 Bay Mare, "Snip," Aged.
4 Prime Fat Heifers.
5 Two-years old Steers and Heifers, forward in condition.
1 Farrow Cow, forward in condition.
2 Milch Cows, Calved and in calf.
17 Leicester Ewes and their Followers.
2 Strong Shot Pigs.

HUSBANDRY UTENSILS.
2 Long Carts on Wheels, 1 Double Horse Cart, 2 Single Horse Carts, 1 Double Turnip Drill, 1 Grubber, 3 Iron Ploughs, 1 Large Four Horse Harrow, 3 Double Harrows, 1 Single Seed Harrow, 1 Stone Roller, 1 Clod Crusher, 1 Two-Horse Grubber, 1 Turnip Cutter, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Grindstone, Hay and Corn Scythes, Hay Rakes, Corn Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Gripes and Forks, 1 Set of Breaking-in-Harness, Cart and Plough Harness, for 4 Horses; Cow Bands, 1 Winnowing Machine, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Consists of 1 Dozen excellent Chairs in Hair-Seating; 1 Camp Bed with Mattress and Hangings; 1 Four-Poled Bedstead with Mattress and Hangings; 1 Low Bedstead; 2 Feather Beds; Blankets, Quilts, Rugs, Cotton Sheets; 2 excellent Carpets, about 20 yards each; Bed Room Drawers; Kitchen and other Tables; Wardrobe; Metal Pots and Pans; Tubs, Kits and Pails; Crockery Ware; and Rain Tubs; together with 1 Barrel Churn; and the Dairy Utensils; with Barrels and Saddle.
Parties favouring the Auctioneer with their presence on the Day of Sale, seeking Horse Flesh or Brood Mares, will find what they need. Butchers can be accommodated with the finest Beef that was ever produced on the Banks of the Derwent. The Young Stock will afford the Buyer Quick Returns, requiring only a few Weeks Grass to make them Top-heavy. The Sheep Stock ought to be Sold in Pairs, to give Neighbouring Farmers an opportunity of getting the Pure Blood; in fact, the whole of the Live Stock and Implements will speak for themselves, requiring no Comment or Puff from an Auctioneer.
New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, April 14, 1863.

CONSETT,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
MR. JOHN JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
At the House of Mr. John Anderson, Commercial Hotel, Consett, in the County of Durham, on THURSDAY, 7th day May, 1863, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, under and by virtue of absolute powers of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed,

A SUBSTANTIAL BUILT FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Consett, in the County of Durham, now in the occupation of Mr. John Mullen.
The Premises consist on the Ground Floor, of a first-rate Corner Shop, and Back Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, and Pantry, with two good Bedrooms above, and a large Room intended for two Bedrooms.
The Tenant will show the Premises, and further particulars may be obtained of RALPH COMPTON, Esq., Solicitor, Consett, or at the Offices of
Messrs. THOMPSON & LISLE, Solicitors, Durham.
April 7th, 1863.

TO BE SOLD AT CALF HALL, MUGGLESWICK, On THURSDAY, April 23rd, 1863, the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mrs. Ann Oliver, declining Farming.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 3 Milch Cows, in calf, and close to profit, 3 Yearling Stirks, 3 Kyloe Heifers, in calf; Long Cart, Iron Plough, 1 Pair Harrows, Windering Machine, Riding Saddle and Bridle, 2 Pair Pads, 4 Sheep Troughs, Spades, Shovels, Grapes, Rakes, and Forks; a lot of Quarry Gear; a lot of useful Wood; Three Four poled Bedsteads, 1 short ditto, 4 Feather Beds, 4 Woollen Quilts, Oak Folding Tea Table, 8 Chairs; large Spinning Wheel, 2 small ditto; a number of Kips; 4 Calf Skins; Corn Weights; Dresser and Shelf; Metal Pot, and large Metal Pan; Barrel Churn, 1 Hand Churn, 1 Corn Measure; a lot of Glass Bottles; a lot of Tubs, Kits, and 1 Barrel; a great Quantity of Old Iron, a Straw Bonnet Pressing Machine, with numerous other articles.
Sale to Commence at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE HIGH BROOMS FARM,
On TUESDAY, April 21st, 1863, all the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. Humphrey Hetherington, declining Farming.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 3 Useful Draught Horses, 1 One Year's Old Colt, 1 Yearling Colt by "Young Sampson," 10 Milch Cows, Calved and to Calve; 1 Three Years' Heifer, in Calf; 1 Fat Steer, 4 Two Years' Old Heifers, forward in condition; 6 One-and-a-half Year Old Steers and Heifers, 4 Yearling Stirks, 1 Long Cart, 4 Coup Carts, 1 Iron Wheel Plough, 2 Pair Harrows, Large Wood Roller, Turnip Drill and Roller, 1 Scuffling Plough, Horse Hay Rake, Hay Sweep, Wood Clod Crusher, Turnip Cutter, Hay Knife, Stackyard Ladders, 3 Sets Harness, 2 Sets Plough Gears, 2 Sets New Cart Harness, with all the Stable Implements; an excellent Donkey, pair Milk Barrels and Pads, Winnowing Machine, 20 Hens and Cocks, Long Barrel Churn, nearly new; Painted Press, Four-poled Bedstead, with Damask Valances, Camp Bedstead, 1 Short-poled ditto, 1 Mattress, 2 Tables, Kitchen Fender, Large Metal Pot, and other useful articles; also, 1 Stack of Wheat, and 1 ditto of Oat Straw.
Sale to commence at One o'Clock in the Afternoon.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

To be Let.

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO BE LET, the REBUILDING of a COTTAGE at KYO. Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, who will receive proposals up to Saturday, the 18th of April.

TO LET.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, situate near the Theatre, Consett, and now occupied by Mr. Dufour.
Apply to Mr. WM. WATSON, Mining Agent, Castleside; or to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Trafalgar-street, Consett.
Consett, April 9, 1863.

TO BE LET, and Entered upon at May Day next,
A DWELLING HOUSE and OLD ESTABLISHED GROCER'S SHOP, situate in the Village of Snaley, and now in the occupation of Mr. George Blackburn. The Tenant may be accommodated with a portion of Grass Land, if required.
Apply to Mr. CARR, Dyke Nook, Consett, Gateshead.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment at certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. [illegible]

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculté de France, &c. [illegible]

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, [illegible]

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS [illegible]

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, [illegible]

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains, [illegible]

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—There are many well-authenticated stories of the simplicity of manners at our pure and well-ordered Court, [illegible] —*London Correspondent of the Birmingham Post.*

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The Europa arrived in the Mersey on Monday evening, and her dates are Boston 1st April, and Halifax 3rd inst. The following are the details of the news.

THE PASSING PORT HUDSON.

The most important item of news brought by this mail is the passing of Port Hudson by a portion of Commodore Farragut's fleet, and the papers which have now come to hand supply us with full details of the affair, which took place on the night of the 14th March.

In the afternoon of the 13th the vessels left Baton Rouge in the following order:—The Hartford, flag ship, Captain Palmer; Richmond, Commander Alden; Monongahela, Captain M'Kinstry; Keneo, Lieut. Commander Waters; and the Mississippi, Commander Melancthon Smith. They anchored at dark that evening about eight miles from Baton Rouge, got under weigh again at daylight on Saturday, and arrived at nine a.m. within sight of Port Hudson, where they were joined by the iron-clad Essex, Commander Caldwell; the Genesee, Capt. Macomb; the Albatross, Lieutenant Commander Hart; and the Sachem, Commander Johnson, at that place, with six mortar vessels, all under command of Commander Caldwell, of the Essex. Some firing took place in the afternoon to enable the mortar vessels to establish their range and the signal to advance was given about 10 p.m.

The *Hartford* led the way, and as soon as she came within range of the batteries they opened a brisk fire upon her. She returned the fire by a whole broadside, and continued pouring shot and shell into the enemy's works until she had succeeded in passing the batteries. When last seen, the *Hartford* was steaming up the river in gallant style.

The *Richmond*, the next ship in line of battle, followed the motions of the flagship, passed the principal batteries, and had just rounded the point, when a shot passed through her steam-chest, temporarily disabling her, and compelling Commander Alden to drop down stream. Her executive officer, Lieut. Commander A. B. Cummings, was standing on the bridge, encouraging and cheering the men, when a shot from the rebel batteries struck his left leg below the knee, severing it from his body, and knocking him from his post. Commander Alden, who was standing beside him, was knocked from the bridge by a hammock, displaced by the same shot which wounded Mr Cummings, but fortunately sustained no injury. The loss on the *Richmond* was three killed and ten wounded. A boatswain's mate, who had both his legs, his right arm, and left hand cut off by the explosion of a shell, as he fell to the deck, with his last breath exclaimed, in language worthy of a Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship, lads!" The only casualty among the officers of the *Richmond* was that of Lieut. Commander. The ship received several shots in her hull, but was only temporarily disabled. The *Genesee* which was alongside of the *Richmond*, being unable to stem the current with her in tow, was obliged to drop down the stream with her. She had three slightly wounded.

The Mononghela and the Keneo were next in the line of battle. Captain M'Kinstray was struck from the bridge early in the action, and was carried below. The command of the vessel devolving upon Lieutenant Thomas, a young and gallant officer, he essayed to follow the flagship; but from the dense smoke which enveloped the ship, the pilots were unable to keep the channel, and the ship grounded directly under fire of the principal batteries, where she remained backing her engines for 25 minutes. She finally succeeded in getting off, through the exertions of the Keneo, which was handled in a most admirable manner, although her rudder was jammed by a shot between the rudder and stern poss, rendering the vessel almost unmanageable. Having succeeded in gaining deep water, the Mononghela steamed up the river, when her crank pin becoming heated she was unable to proceed, and dropped down to the position of the marsar fleet. The loss on the *Mononghela* was six killed and twenty wounded, including several officers. No loss has been reported on the *Keneo*.

While this was going on, says the correspondent of the *New York Times*, the *Mississippi* had reached the sharp point or bend immediately opposite the heaviest battery in front of Port Hudson, and about 500 yards from the opposite shore, where she grounded. The enemy having lit up a fire behind her, on the opposite shore, she at once became a target for them, and having once attained her exact range, the firing upon her became murderous. Imagine this devoted vessel the centre of the third of a circle of only 500 yards radius—this arc, comprising a length of some 3½ miles, bristling with batteries and cannon, and all converging their fire upon one vessel from her starboard bow to her starboard quarter. Think of this noble craft staying in that position for nearly an hour, firing off her 286 guns—her portholes knocked two into one—her foretop blown away, rudder disabled, rigging and bulwarks gone, and her starboard so careened over as to present a full broadside to the enemy, while it prevented her from using her guns up the sloping deck. Except in the case of the Cumberland and Congress, the annals of naval warfare present no such instance of human bravery and endurance. Captain Smith, who had said that he would never surrender the ship, was true to his word. He never lowered his flag; but when he found that his vessel could not be saved, gave orders for his men to leave. The order had to be repeated three times by the officers of divisions before they would comply, or leave their guns. The sick and wounded were then taken to the surrounding vessels, and, after making preparation for firing the *Mississippi*, the men saved themselves—some in boats, some by jumping overboard, &c. The ship burnt until she became sufficiently lightened to float herself off, and then she went down the stream by herself. Those who watched her on the other side, going on this strange voyage, one mass of fire, say that she moved as prettily as if she were being steered. As she proceeded down the stream she kept firing off her cannons and other arms, all in the direction of the forts, and, as this lasted a long distance down, it will account for the strange manner in which we in the woods found ourselves being gradually surrounded (as we thought) by the enemy's fire. She floated onward until she reached a point about five miles above Baton Rouge, near where the *Arkansas* was blown up, and there, at five o'clock a.m. on Sunday (precisely the hour at which we saw the light and heard the report), her after magazine, containing 20 tons of powder, ignited, blew her to atoms, and shook the earth for miles around.

The *New Orleans Era* states:—It is estimated that only 65 officers and men belonging to the *Mississippi* were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The officers and crew lost everything except what they stood in. They saved nothing, and left nothing in the hands of the rebels.

GENERAL BANKS' LAND OPERATIONS.

According to the correspondent of the *World*, General Grover's division marched out of Baton Rouge at three o'clock on Friday afternoon; General Emory's division followed at seven o'clock in the evening; and General Augur's division left at four o'clock on Saturday morning. A considerable cavalry force was in advance of the column, and General Banks' commanded the army. This long-looked-for advance was a matter for enthusiasm with the army. Some seven miles from Baton Rouge a tree by the roadside displayed a guide-board pointing toward Port Hudson, and giving the somewhat ominous direction, "The Road to Hell." The march, however, was without molestation or interruption. There were no guerillas on the route, no stray rifle-shots from the woods. The army reached Springfield-road Crossing without a skirmish, and at that point, six or seven miles from Port Hudson, General Banks made his head-quarters in the field near a church at the angle of the roads, and on the following day removed to a near-by farm house. On Saturday the entire body of the cavalry and some of the infantry regiments were sent out on the Bayou Sara-road toward Port Hudson, and down the Ross and Springfield landing-roads to reconnoitre. One party met a force of Confederate cavalry, of about five hundred men, who retired before the Federals without waiting for a fight. During the afternoon, however, there were at least two sharp skirmishes between the Federal regiments and a force of Confederate cavalry and infantry thrown out from Port Hudson and deployed as skirmishers in the woods. It scarcely seems possible, but with all the sharpshooting there was almost "nobody hurt." The entire fighting was a burlesque upon a battle. The horse of Captain Stephens, of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, came in riderless during the skirmishing, and the saddle was spotted with blood. It is believed that he was killed, though he might have been wounded and taken prisoner. Colonel Clark, chief of General Banks's staff, was reconnoitring with a small party of officers and orderlies on the Springfield landing road. At a point, some three miles from head-quarters, toward the river, a single rifle shot was fired from the woods. The ball struck Colonel Clark, passing through his leg and killing his horse. As the horse fell, Clark's wounded leg was broken, and the casualty is represented to be serious. He remains at Baton Rouge. The Confederate cavalry man who is supposed to have wounded Clark was subsequently seen in the woods, and it is said was shot. These two officers completed the list of casualties on the Federal side, excepting a private who was killed in the camp by the accidental discharge of his carbine. The Confederate loss in the skirmishes, if any, is not known. Towards evening their skirmishers retired within their intrenchments in the rear of the town, and were seen no more. These comparatively bloodless skirmishes comprise all the fighting done by the land forces near Port Hudson. There was nothing like a general engagement, and the body of the army did not advance beyond the cross road.

VICKSBURG.—The news from Vicksburg is chiefly from Southern sources, and seems to confirm the reported non-success of the Federal expedition by the Deep Creek and Sunflower River. The repulse at Fort Pemberton is also fully confirmed, and it would seem the Federals have again been unsuccessful in several attempts to send gunboats down the Mississippi past Vicksburg.

FIGHTING AT FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, March 29.—The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 24th, has the following:—

The enemy are reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton with considerably increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position seems to be fully appreciated by our authorities.

FORT PEMBERTON, March 20.—General Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point. They are now in full retreat to Yazoo Pass.

FORT PEMBERTON, March 21.—The occasional booming of the cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees. The Chillicothe is almost a wreck, Her Quarter gunner's body has been found, killed by a shot from our heavy guns after passing through the boat's iron mail.

Last Wednesday evening the rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run past the batteries at Vicksburgh. As soon as they came within range the rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck 30 times. Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete somersault as she went down. All the crew except two escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pounder penetrating the steam drum. She floated down, the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albatross ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on board of her is not known.

DEMONSTRATION AT WASHINGTON.

A public demonstration in favour of the Union took place at Washington on the 31st, under the auspices of the City Council, and was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the lobbies leading to the doors; both of the galleries and the floor were thronged by those who could not obtain even standing room inside. The Mayor of Washington, who presided, said in his opening speech that Washington had always been true to the constitution and laws, and would ever be found loyal to the Government. Appropriate resolutions were read to the meeting. Hon. Green Adams, of Kentucky, Admiral Foote, and Andrew Jackson, addressed the meeting. The President, with Secretaries Seward, Chase, Usher, and Postmaster Blair, were present. The speeches were of an intense and uncompromising loyal character, and were received by the large audience with plaudits of satisfaction.

SUFFERINGS IN THE SOUTH.

From Georgia and Alabama there are accounts which sufficiently indicate the great privations which the Southerners endure by the war.

Governor Browne, of Georgia, has delivered a message to the General Assembly, convened in extra Session, in which he recommends the restriction of the cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a heavy penalty. He argues the necessity for this course, presenting the possible scarcity of provisions. He recommends that further restrictions be put upon the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas, and dried peaches for that purpose. He opposes the endorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and injure the credit of the State at home and abroad. He says it could do the Confederacy no good. He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to repay the interest on the whole debt and to create a sinking fund to extinguish the whole debt gradually. He recommends an increase of the salaries of the State officers, and desires the Legislature to device the best plan for furnishing labourers for the coast defences, and recommends that the state cars carry corn to the destitute portions of the State. He advises an amendment of the militia laws, &c.

The *Montgomery Advertiser* contains a patriotic appeal from Yancey, Clay, Curry, and other rebel Congressmen from Alabama to the Southern people to plant corn and raise hogs and beef. The reports touching the scanty supplies of the rebels are confirmed. The *Advertiser* publishes an official advertisement of the rebel commissary appealing to the public for food, supplies of bacon, for which he is authorised to pay 50c a pound or to give 1½lb. of sugar for 1lb. of bacon. The people in East Tennessee are starving. Flour was 55 dollars a barrel at Knoxville.

A SOUTHERN OFFER TO FRANCE.

The *Louisville Journal* publishes a letter from a correspondent lately returned from Paris, in which it is stated, on the authority of "a friend intimately connected with the French Court," that 72 of the leading men of the South, including Jefferson Davis, the members of his cabinet, many senators, and Generals Toombs and Wise, have sent a letter to the Emperor, urging on him a speedy recognition of the South.

FRANCE.

Numbers are leaving France for Poland almost daily to take part in the insurrection, which appears to be gaining strength. Among these are French as well as Poles, and it appears they are well supplied with money.

It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor at the Palace of Fontainebleau towards the middle of May.

An Imperial decree has been published, proroguing the Corps Legislatif to the 30th of April.

The *Moniteur* of Monday, in its bulletin, says:—"The Austrian Government having displayed views upon the Polish question in conformity with those of the Western Powers, an understanding has been established between the three Courts for acting in concert towards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

The Paris papers speak variously respecting the manifesto of the Czar. *La France* and the *Nation* find in it the commencement of the satisfaction accorded to the wishes of the Powers. The *Patrie* says:—"The diplomatic action of the Powers is engaged, and will be carried out without being arrested by the feeble obstacle which an ill-disguised ruse seeks to throw in its way." The *Siecle* does not think that the manifesto will satisfy either Poland or the Powers. The *Temps* has an article to the same effect. The *Opinione Nationale*, in an article signed by M. Gueroult, says:—"France will never allow herself to be misled respecting the value of the Russian amnesty."

ITALY.

On the 9th, the King arrived at Florence, accompanied by three of his Ministers. His Majesty was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The town was decorated for the occasion.

There seems to be some apprehension of an early movement by the Party of Action. It is known that preparations are being made upon the frontiers of Venetia for some kind of attack upon Austria, and their importance is variously estimated by different journals. The Minister of Justice has just issued a circular calling upon the public prosecutors to keep a sharp watch upon both the Federalist and the Radical press, and to repress firmly every attack made upon the principles of constitutional and united monarchy.

The Brigandage Commission has concluded its labours, and is said to have proposed the following remedies:—

1st, They propose a proclamation of a state of siege in certain infested districts; 2nd, the increase of the stations, and the numbers at each station, of the cartineers; 3rd, a general amnesty for all brigandage offences, and for all "refractories" of the conscription, to those who shall present themselves within a fixed period; 4th, prohibition of the practice of shooting brigands taken in arms, because such a course only excites the terror and hatred of all who may have friends or relatives among the scoundrel gangs, and renders the ultimate cure of the evil only more difficult; 5th, the deportation into distant regions of the more notorious brigands and *camorristi*—a species of punishment which these creatures dread even more than death or the galleys; and 6th, public work=plenty of public works.

POLAND.

THORN, April 15.—Intelligence received here from all parts of the seat of insurrection, shows that the amnesty has produced a bad impression amongst the insurgents. The Revolutionary Government has declared that the insurgents will not lay down their arms until they have obtained the independence of Poland. They forbid the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Russian Government, and order Poles in the Russian army to come over to the insurgent ranks.

The Governor of Grodno has reported to the Russian Government that 4,000 peasants in his district have expressed their intention to return to the Uniied Greek Church.

It is now stated that neither the Grand Duke Constantine nor Marquis Wielopolski will leave Warsaw.

CRACOW, April 15.—The *Czas* states that several fresh bands of insurgents have been seen in the district of Sandomir. A serious engagement has taken place near Suwalki, in which 3,000 insurgents had participated. The Russians lost 200 killed and 7 guns.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Cracow, says:—The proposed amnesty has been universally rejected. It leaves Poland in the same position as before the insurrection. A protest against the proposed amnesty has been circulated.

GREECE.

By the last mail from the East we are supplied with news from Athens up to the 4th inst. The principal topic of interest is that relating to the future King. The National Assembly, upon proclaiming Prince William of Denmark, King of the Hellenes, under the name of George I., by the following decree, ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed in the metropolitan cathedral, and rejoicings and illuminations to be continued for three days. It is almost unnecessary to add that this order was enthusiastically complied with—the Athenians being heartily delighted at so satisfactory a close to the interregnum; in fact, the manifestations in favour of the young Prince were highly successful and satisfactory throughout the whole kingdom. M. Valbi, the Prime Minister, on announcing the favourable result of the negotiations, in a brief and able speech, concluded by hoping that the same unanimity which had been manifested by the Assembly when they abolished the dynasty of King Otho would now be expressed by them in proclaiming the Danish Prince their King. His appeal was unanimously answered and enthusiastically greeted with [illegible]. The following is the decree which the Assembly published on the occasion:—

"The Second National Assembly of the Hellenes in Athens decrees: 1st. That Prince George Christian William of Denmark, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, is unanimously proclaimed constitutional King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I., King of the Hellenes. 2nd. That his legal descendants shall belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. 3rd. That a committee consisting of three, chosen from the Assembly, shall proceed to Copenhagen, and offer the crown in the name of the Hellenic nation."

A proclamation was likewise issued by the Provisional Government, of which the following is a translation:—

"Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Hellenic People.

"Fellow-citizens,—The hearty desires of the nation have been fulfilled. Our beloved country has obtained a worthy king, and the Greek crown is about to encircle the head of a noble sovereign. The Provisional Government announces to you with joy and gladness the pleasing solution of this great national question. The blessing of the Almighty, the wisdom of the Hellenic people, the sympathy and support of the three Powers so friendly to Greece, have brought success upon our revolution, have established the present security of our country, and given the brightest prospects for the future. The Provisional Government congratulate themselves on this speedy accomplishment of the hearty desires of the nation. Our National Assembly, at their meeting yesterday, proclaimed with one voice the second son of Prince Christian of Denmark as constitutional King, under the name of George I., King of the Hellenes; and having decreed that the orthodox Eastern faith shall be the religion of his descendants, have ordered that a committee of three of its members should proceed to Copenhagen and offer to our King the Hellenic crown in the name of his people. Having witnessed and participated in the enthusiasm which was manifested at the announcement of this unanimous resolution of the national representatives, we heartily make known the prevalence of this sentiment, it being one that should exist in the breast of every Hellene. The official telegrams received up to the present, and which will shortly be published, and the intelligence that has reached us from every part of the kingdom, all clearly prove that one common opinion exists amongst the Hellenic people.

"Fellow-citizens—Your patriotism, your fraternal cooperation with the army, have restored the nation to itself by a bloodless revolution. The wisdom and moderation of all have secured this great national act, and, by the truly rare order which has been maintained during the perilous period of the revolution, have created the admiration and justified the hopes of the civilised world. Your general anticipations have not been mistaken, your common desires have been accomplished; a King worthy of your love, and the hope of our nation, is shortly coming to the open arms of our country.

"Fellow-citizens—Praise God, who has stretched His powerful right hand over Greece, and by your patriotism and sagacity maintains the pure and worthy greatness of your country's future. God save the King!"

[Signed by the President and other members.]

In the National Assembly much discussion has taken place respecting the promotions in the army and the civil functionaries, but they remain *in statuquo*. At one of the meetings a deputy proposed that the representatives should be paid 400 drachmes a month for their services, from the day they took their oath. Many spoke on the question, some in favour, others against the proposition, and it was eventually agreed that they should be remunerated, and each receive 300 drachmes. Much excitement was caused in the capital when this resolution became known. The army, navy, and civil functionaries had but a few days prior been mulcted of a large portion of their stipends on the plea of the poverty of the national exchequer, and the people naturally expected to see a further decrease in the expenses, especially as some of those whose salaries were reduced could ill afford it; therefore much uneasiness prevailed, and great fears were entertained lest an outbreak should follow. The Assembly consequently met in secret to reconsider the measure. The result of that meeting, however, is unknown; but it is expected that they will rescind their resolution, as the outcry is great, and a large number of the deputies were opposed to the measure. The proceedings of the Assembly, with the exception of those relating to the election of a King, are of minor importance. Order seemed to reign throughout the kingdom, with the exception of the excitement mentioned above, which is expected soon to be terminated, by the Assembly annulling the obnoxious resolution.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The arrival of the monthly mail has brought detailed advices, dating, Melbourne, Feb. 23; Sydney, Feb. 21; and Adelaide, Feb. 25.

The Parliament was sitting at Melbourne, and were engaged on several measures of much importance to the colony. The Attorney-General's bill to amend the Electoral Act, has passed its first and second readings. The bill to regulate the salary of future governors of t iis colony awaits its third reading in the Lower House. The sum proposed by ministers was £7,000 instead of £10,000, as at present. Separation from New South Wales is discussed with growing energy in the Riverine district. The selection of any portion of the Australian continent for a penal settlement is most energetically protested against.

The South Australian new Parliament is summoned to meet on the 27th of February. The export trade of the colony was in a healthy condition. There was great mortality on board the immigrant ship Morning Light, to this port. Government intended instituting an inquiry into the causes of such excessive mortality.

In New South Wales bush-ranging, robbery, and murder were as prevalent and desperate as ever. The interior of the country had suffered much from floods, which had swollen the rivers and carried away everything before them. The whole of Sir Morton Peto's railway works were to be completed in the course of May next.

Queensland suffered severely during last summer from drought. It is now a sufferer from too much rain—many of the rivers being so much swollen that communication is cut off between the town and country districts.

By every mail from New Zealand we have accounts of new discoveries and increased quantities of gold. The weekly production in the province of Otago ranges from 12,000 to 15,000 ounces, and new fields are opening out in all directions. Some enterprising prospectors have penetrated to the west coast. They have discovered a practicable gap in the mountain chain, by which they reached the sea, and they found traces of gold at every stage of their journey.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled at four o'clock for the first time after the Easter holidays.

Mr. GREGORY gave notice that on the 1st of May he should call the attention of the House to the condition of Turkey and its dependencies. On Monday next he should ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any reports had reached him with regard to the destitution existing in the western districts of Galway and Mayo; and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay such reports on the table of the House?

Mr. F. PEEL moved that the House should go into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of considering classes I. III. IV. V. and VII. of the Civil Service Estimates.—Mr. A. SMITH complained that some of the estimates proposed to be taken had only just been placed in the hands of hon. members, and moved, as an amendment, that class I. be referred to a Select Committee.—Sir J. TRELAWNY seconded the amendment.—Mr. PEEL opposed the amendment, and said there was no disposition on the part of the Government to take the House by surprise.

After a brief consultation, Sir G. GREY said there was no objection to postpone class I. if the House on going into committee would at once proceed with class III.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the House went into Committee.

After taking several votes in class III. the House resumed and adjourned, at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice that on Thursday next he should make certain inquiries in reference to the succession to the Throne of Greece, and the cession of the Ionian Islands.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill passed through committee.

The Post-office Savings' Bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES.

On the order of the day for naming the Select Committee on the augmentation of benefices,

Lord ST. LEONARDS made remarks upon the subject. He denied the assertion of the Lord Chancellor, that the livings proposed to be dealt with did not belong to the Crown, and entered into an elaborate argument to establish the fact that they were as much the property of the Crown as the livings that were under the patronage of the Prime Minister. He thought the principle upon which they intended to proceed should be distinctly understood before they went into committee, and that every precaution should be taken to prevent the perpetration of a job.

The Earl of DERBY concurred in the general principle of augmenting small livings; but the more he considered the provisions of the present bill the more apprehensive he was that the noble lord on the woolsack had taken too sanguine a view of the probable extent to which the bill would operate. He doubted whether it would be legitimate for their lordships to make, in favour of these livings, any deductions from the common fund at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the augmentation of poor benefices. At the present moment the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were endeavouring to raise the value of all livings where the population was above 10,000 to £300 a year, which object would be defeated if the funds at their disposal were taken away. He had gone carefully through the schedule appended to the bill, and he found that out of the 320 livings specified, 314 possessed an average population of 376; the population of 130 was below £306; of 23 it was between 53 and 100, and of seven it was less than 50. It could not, therefore, be said that these were livings which ought to be augmented by the withdrawal of money from the public funds. Nor could he understand the principle upon which the Lord Chancellor proceeded in the selection he made; because while he took 320 livings of an average value of £159 per annum, he omitted 65 others the average value of which was only £137, although the average population was 2,212. He thought the question was surrounded with difficulties, and that any scheme would require the most careful consideration before it could be adopted. His own opinion was that greater advantage would accrue, if instead of divesting himself of the patronage of those livings which were of the least value, the Lord Chancellor were to consent to bring into the market a certain number of the more valuable livings, and apply the proceeds to the augmentation of the small benefices.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said his anxiety was to produce a useful and beneficial measure, and he was therefore very glad that the present discussion had taken place. He agreed with Lord Derby that there should be no interference with the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and said that the number of cases in which he should require the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was exceedingly limited, and the cases themselves were such as would naturally have attracted the attention of the Commissioners. He should have been glad to adopt the suggestion of the noble earl, and to have extended the operation of the bill, but he had found many difficulties in the way, and he had therefore confined his scheme to a proposition which simply involved the sale of certain livings for the purpose of augmenting their own value from the proceeds.

The select committee was then nominated.

Their lordships adjourned shortly before seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Lord R. Montague, stated that the question of the seizure of the Alexandra at Liverpool, was still under the consideration of the Crown.

THE DEATH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS.

Mr. WALPOLE briefly adverted to the sudden calamity which had fallen upon the House in the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, and moved that the House, out of respect to his memory, should at once adjourn.

Lord PALMERSTON, who appeared to be deeply affected, said it was impossible for any man to add to the well deserved tribute which Mr. Walpole had paid to the memory of Sir G. C. Lewis, and he thought he should best consult the feelings of the House by simply seconding the motion.

Mr. DISRAELI said a great calamity had fallen upon the country. The Queen had lost one of the ablest of her servants, and the House had lost a member who possessed its universal regard and esteem. He never knew a man who combined in so eminent a degree as Sir G. C. Lewis, both from acquirement and from native powers, the faculty of arriving upon all public matters at a sound opinion. Although he was a man remarkably free from prejudice and passion, he was a man who in all the affairs of life brought a great organizing faculty and a great power of sustained perseverance to the transaction of public business. He was sure that the rising statesmen on both sides of the House might take him as an example that in many particulars might be remembered and followed with advantage; and he (Mr. Disraeli) was quite sure that his name would never be mentioned in that House without feelings of deep respect and unfeigned regret for what they might deem an untimely loss, which he thought the country could ill bear. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was at once agreed to, and the House adjourned at 4·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, proposed to appoint Monday, the 27th inst., for the discussion of the hon. member's motion in reference to the distress in the manufacturing districts.—Agreed to.

THE BURIALS BILL.

Sir S. M. PETO moved the second reading of the Burials Bill. He stated that he had altered the bill in accordance with the report of the committee upon it, and he now simply proposed to enact that where any clergyman had conscientious objections to reading the burial service over a deceased person, the friends of the deceased might be at liberty to provide a minister of their own to conduct the ceremonial. The measure was not intended in any way aggressive upon the privileges of the Established Church, but simply to avoid hurting the feelings of certain Dissenting bodies.

Lord R. CECIL moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that it was uncalled for, and calculated to lead to the most injurious and pernicious dissensions among religious bodies in every parish in England. The rubric of the Established Church only excluded two classes of persons—those who died excommunicated; and those who laid violent hands on themselves. The result was, that though a large majority of the Dissenting body were not included in those restrictions, yet as the Baptists deferred the right of baptism to an age when it was thought it could be intelligently performed, when a Baptist's child died it died excommunicated, and the clergyman could not be compelled to read the service. No doubt that occasioned injury to the feelings of some persons, but the question was whether the remedy proposed was in this case not worse than the grievance. At this moment there were more than 400 cemeteries where the Dissenters could have any form of service they desired, and under those circumstances he hardly imagined that any difficulty could arise which might not be easily obviated.

Mr. HUNT seconded the amendment.

Lord HENLEY did not think there was any hope of passing the bill in its present form, but the great ground in its favour was the justice it asked the House to extend to Dissenters. Church-rates were obtained from the Dissenters, and yet Dissenting ministers were refused permission to go into the church yard in order to bury their dead.

Mr. NEWDEGATE was anxious to see a real union among all classes of Protestant Christians, but he did not think the present bill would carry out that object. On the contrary, it was a blow aimed at the rights of the Established Church, which he for one could never assent to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the question was surrounded with difficulties of the most tender, the most susceptible, and the most sacred character. Last year no discussion took place on the second reading of the bill, inasmuch as there was a general feeling that if the bill were referred to a Select Committee a satisfactory solution of the question might be arrived at. He was far from saying that the decision of the Select Committee, of which he was a member, bound the House to adopt the bill; but he did not desire to stand in the way of the second reading of the bill, although he admitted that, as it stood, it was open to exception in many important particulars.

Mr. HARDY was not sorry that the bill was sent to a Select Committee last year, because it showed that by no union could such a bill as this be brought into such a shape as to make it acceptable to members of the Church of England. The measure, in his opinion, was founded upon an erroneous feeling, and upon so slight and immaterial a grievance, that he thought the House ought not to interfere in the matter.

Sir C. Douglas and Sir J. Trelawny supported the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. GREY also supported the principle of the bill, but did not wish it to be understood that he gave assent to the details involved in the second and third clauses. There was, he thought, no such grievance as to call for any large alteration in the law.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the doctrine, that opinions should not be expressed upon a bill because it had been referred to a Select Committee. He understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed only with the first clause of the bill, which was a harmless one, and differed from the others, and yet he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. If the principle of religious liberty was involved in the question he thought it was directly violated by the bill itself. He could not understand how the Home Secretary supported the bill when he did not agree with its principal clauses.

The House then divided, the numbers being—For the second reading, 96; against, 224; majority against, 125. The bill was accordingly lost. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering from the Opposition benches.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Bill passed through Committee.

The Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceeding, (Scotland) Bill also passed through Committee.

The report on Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Lords' Amendments to the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. H. SHERIDAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in cities, towns, and boroughs of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards.

The SPEAKER announced that a letter had been received, stating that it was not the intention of the petitioners to proceed with the petition against the return of Mr. Barbour for Lisburn. Since that letter was received from the agent of the petitioners, the petitioners themselves had written to say that the petition was withdrawn without their sanction.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said it was evident that there had been some unfair practice somewhere, and he would therefore move that both letters be taken into consideration.

After a few words from Mr. Bouverie, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at 4·15 p.m.

FRAUDS BY AN ASSISTANT INCOME TAX COLLECTOR, AT LEEDS.—On Monday, at the Leeds borough sessions, a young man, named Stephen Ounsworth, was indicted for uttering counterfeit coin under the following peculiar circumstances. The prisoner had been occasionally employed by his father-in-law, Mr. Thompson, collector of income-tax and property tax, to assist him in his duties. On the 10th of February, the prisoner called upon Mr. Henry Smith, for the payment of £1 1s. and he received the amount in a sovereign and a shilling. The prisoner went away, but returned in about three hours afterwards, and he then produced a medal, having on one side a flying horse, and on the other the word "Hanover," declaring that Mr. Smith had paid it to him for a sovereign. On the same day Ounsworth called upon the Rev. Richard Harris at Woodhouse Cemetery, to receive £26 5s. He was paid the money, but two hours afterwards he returned to the house, and said that Mr. Harris had given him a light sovereign. This coin, when produced, turned out to be a "flying horse" medal, and Mr. Harris, believing the statement to be correct, exchanged it for a genuine sovereign. Afterwards, when Mr. Thompson, Ounsworth's father-in-law, called for the balance of Mr. Harris's account, the latter gentleman showed him the medal. Mr. Thompson took it from Mr. Harris, gave him a good sovereign for it, and threw it on the fire. On the 16th February the prisoner visited Mr. Moses Atkinson, to obtain £3 15s. Mr. Atkinson paid him the money, but whilst he was turning to get a pen and ink for the receipt the prisoner said two of the coins were "flying horse" medals, upon which Mr. Atkinson exchanged them for two sovereigns. In the latter case it was conclusively shown that Mr. Atkinson had received the four sovereigns and two £5 notes a day or two previously, from Mr. Briggs, cloth merchant, Leeds; that he had wrapped up the gold in the notes, and had not touched them afterwards until Ounsworth called. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Atkinson both declared their belief in the goodness of the coins which the latter gentleman had thus paid to Ounsworth. The jury found the prsoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Miscellaneous News.

On Sunday, one of the Thames steamers ran into a boat containing five young men, near Hungerford Pier. Two of the young men, Abraham Abrahams and Robert Smith, were drowned.

It seems that on the return of the steamer *Altar* to Plymouth, after having transferred a large quantity of "hardware" to the *Virginia*, the Custom-house authorities instituted an inquiry into the matter. The result of the investigation was that the steamer was allowed to leave the port on Saturday afternoon. It is now stated that the *Altar* discharged her cargo into the *Virginia* in a creek on the French coast.

Mr. Farnall reports a further decrease of 4,491 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts; but he also shows that 414,489 individuals, or a fraction over 20 per cent. of the population of the unions included in his tables, are supported either by the poor rates or by charity. To this vast aggregate of poverty and suffering must be added the inmates of the various workhouses, who number 11,458.

Last week, during the performance of a burlesque on "Peep o' Day" at the Adelphi Theatre, Liverpool, an actress, named Elton, who represented the character of Ann Kavanagh, fell from an artificial eminence to the stage, and fractured both her legs. The poor girl is at present in a dangerous state, and if she recovers will be for ever incapacitated from following her profession.

The cuckoo was heard at Romsey, in Hants, on Saturday last—nearly a week earlier than in ordinary seasons. At Woolstone, in the same county, a famous place for English song birds, thrushes commenced singing at the beginning of February, and the blackbirds are now in full song. The skylark, wren, hedge sparrow, robin, and woodlark have been singing for some time. The thrushes are building their nests, and one blackbird has been found engaged in incubation.

THE HEALTH OF GARIBALDI.—The following letter from Dr. Albanese, dated Caprera, March 31, is published in the Paris journals:—"I am happy I can send you the best news of the general. For the last fortnight a decided improvement has taken place in his health. Rheumatism has completely disappeared; the wound goes on regularly and satisfactorily. The period of recovery has commenced, and without wishing to positively affirm that that of elimination has ended, I think, nevertheless, we are near its term."

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—The most deplorable reports circulate here touching the health of the Pope. He is becoming every day weaker and weaker, and now hardly leaves his bed. At the "Nunciature" the news received was so unfavourable, that a person was sent three times a day to inquire after the exact state of His Holiness. A great proof of the gravity of his indisposition is that the Nunciature have recommended several correspondents to announce that he is in good health.—Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR HOLYWELL—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Saturday morning, the engine of the Wern Colliery, near Holywell, was put in motion in order to draw up the cage, containing the colliers who had been working the night shift; but owing, it is said, to the signal bell not being properly placed, the engine continued to wind up the colliers so far that the cage came in contact with the wheel above. The cage was capsized. One of the men having seen the danger jumped out and broke his leg, besides sustaining other serious injuries. His companions fell to the bottom of the shaft, and were killed. Their names are John Hollis, Wm. Roberts, and John Williams. The two engineers, Edward Redfern and Edwin Powell, were immediately apprehended, and bailed in two sureties of £50 each to appear to answer the charge on the 18th instant.

CHURCH ESTATE COMMISSION.—The twelfth report of the Church Estates' Commissioners for the year ending the 1st of March last, was issued on Tuesday. It seems that during the year this body have transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a sum of £200,000 cash, and a sum of stock equivalent to £100,000 cash, in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisements completed. The aggregate amount which has been paid over or transferred to the account of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is now £1,000,177 2s. 2d., in addition to £100,000 in respect to interest which has occurred on the surplus. The Church Estates' Commisioners have during the year approved the terms agreed upon in 143 cases, 126 being cases of sales of reversions, and 17 cases of purchases of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with is approximately £700,000. The aggregate number of cases approved of is now 2,417, and the value of the property dealt with amounts to about £9,540,000. In 13 cases the commissioners declined to approve the terms proposed, but in seven of these the terms have been modified so as to meet with their sanction. "The transactions," observe the commissioners, "continue to be effected with facility, and the commissioners have reason to believe that the terms are generally satisfactory to the lessees, as well as beneficial to the church."

A BAPTIST MINISTER CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—The Rev. Thomas Wycherley, a Baptist minister, late of Clapham-rise, was brought up at the Lambeth Police Court on Wednesday, charged with having received certain articles knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Wycherley was, it seems, in the habit of visiting a girl named Newton, who had been one of his congregation, and who lived in service at the house of Mrs. Sophia Levy, of Stockwell. This girl, who had been much trusted, robbed her mistress very largely and absconded. A few days afterwards Mr. Wycherley took the girl to the police-station, where she confessed that she robbed Mrs. Levy. She was subsequently tried and convicted. It turned out, however, that Mr. Wycherley had been dealing with some of the stolen property, and the police sought to take him into custody. They failed to do so until the other day, when he was arrested at Whitechurch. The case was partly gone into on Wednesday, and was ultimately adjurned, bail being taken for Mr. Wycherley's appearance. We may remark that Mr. Wycherley's name does not appear in the *Baptist Hand-Book* as one of the ministers of the denomination.

SOLICITATION TO MURDER.—An extraordinary trial was commenced in the Commission Court, Dublin, on Saturday, before Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes. Joseph Harcourt, a young man of respectable appearance, was arraigned on a charge of soliciting two men to murder a gentleman named Dickenson, who resided near Newry. It was deposed that the prisoner went into the house of a dealing man in that town, some time in Lent, and began to complain that Mr. Dickenson had treated his wife badly, and suggested to the owner of the house in question that he (Dickenson) should be put out of the way. The witness who swore to these statements added that Harcourt had offered him £10 if he would put Mr. Dickenson out of the way, or get some one to do it, and that he considered Harcourt, with whom he was well acquainted, could not have been in his right senses in making him such an offer. Harcourt also said, according to this witness, that he would be playing chess in a room with Mr. Dickenson, and that the latter could be "popped" through the window. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

CHARGING OF ENTAILED ESTATES FOR RAILWAYS.—The report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the subject of the charging of entailed estates for railways was issued on Wednesday morning. After referring to the increased value of land, owing to the construction of, and easy access to, railways, and the existing difficulty of raising money for the construction of railways intended to benefit an agricultural district, the committee state that it is therefore desirable to enable landowners to raise money for the purpose of taking shares in railways calculated to improve their property, on the following conditions:—"1. The charge to be imposed upon land for the purpose of taking shares in a railway should be in the form of a rent-charge, for a term not exceeding twenty-five years. 2. The amount of the rent-charge to be so imposed upon an estate should in no case exceed the amount of the increased annual value which the Enclosure Commissioners may be satisfied that the construction of the railway will confer upon it. 3. The amount actually paid for shares in the railway, and for the necessary expenses incurred in the transaction, shall be certified to the Enclosure Commissioners before they sanction imposing upon the estate a rent-charge sufficient to pay the interest on the sum borrowed for these purposes, and also to pay off the capital in a term not exceeding 25 years. 4. No such rent-charge should be imposed upon land until it has been shown to the Enclosure Commissioners that the railway has been completed and opened for traffic. 5. The shares so purchased should remain in the hands of the Enclosure Commissioners until the rent-charge shall have expired, when they shall be delivered to the person then entitled to the estate; and while the shares are held by the Commissioners, the dividends upon them should be received by the owner of the estate." It is further suggested in the report that the Enclosure Commissioners should superintend the outlay of money borrowed for railways; and also that it is desirable that one general measure should be passed, revising and consolidating the provisions of the various private Acts, giving power to landowners and companies to charge their estates with money for various improvements, and including the grant of power to raise money for such railways as may be authorised by Parliament.

THE REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—On Tuesday afternoon, a deputation of the members of the Central Anti-Malt Tax Repeal Association, accompanied by several members of Parliament, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of urging on the right hon. gentleman the necessity of repealing or of reducing the malt-tax. Various gentlemen having expressed their views on the subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at some length entered into the malt question, and its bearing with regard to the taxes. He then admitted their perfect right to agitate the question and lay claim to a reduction of the duty; but he doubted if Parliament would grant it, seeing that the House was pledged by Mr. Walpole's resolution of last session to first consider the reduction of the income-tax and the tea and coffee duties. The malt-tax involved a sum of between five and six millions, and to reduce it one-half would be a loss of between two and three millions, which increased consumption was not likely to make up that year. There were many who considered direct taxation the best mode of raising the revenue of the country; and, subject to certain exceptions, he did not deny it. But without entering into that question, he might say that, however desirable that was, he did not think it practicable. He thought that on the whole, when they looked at the taxation on other beverages, that malt had no reason to complain. Tea was subjected to a tax of 120 per cent. on its value, and wine was higher taxed than malt. There were, however, two points worthy of their consideration, viz., that reduction of duty caused an increased consumption of the article; and secondly, the use of untaxed malt for feeding purposes. With regard to the former, he considered he would not be justified in relying wholly on it where so large a sum was at stake, and that the latter point was worthy of consideration. He could, however, hold out no immediate prospect of success, though they might be successful on some future occasion. A member of the deputation asked the right hon. gentleman, "Then are there no hopes of our obtaining a remission of the duty in this year's budget?" (Laughter) The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the hon. gentleman would have to wait about forty-eight hours for the result. By that time he would be better informed. (Renewed laughter.) The deputation then retired.

The Town and Harbour Trustees of Whitehaven, have resolved to adopt Mr. Rendel's plan for a wet dock on the north side of the harbour.

A telegraphic despatch from Dr. Klinkerfues, of Göttingen, to M. Leverrier, published in the *Bulletin* of the Paris Observatory for April 12, announces the discovery of a comet at three o'clock a.m., on that day in right ascension 309 deg. 3 min. and south declidation 2 deg. 51 min.

THE AMERICAN ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND.—We (*Freeman's Journal*) have the authority of the United States Consul for contradicting, in the most emphatic terms, the rumours that have been afloat with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen for the Federal army.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.—The worst enemy to carpets and furniture is the Powder Black Lead; wherever it drops, there is a parmanent black mark; this can be avoided, and carpets made to last twice as long by using the "DIAMOND BLACK LEAD," which is in a block.—*Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge E.C., and Hull.*

A reward of £100 has been offered for the arrest of the man who murdered the young woman in St. Giles's. He is described as being 27 years of age, between 5ft. 7in. and 5ft. 8in. in height, having a thin visage and fair hair, with small, sunken, and rather weak eyes, and but little hair under the chin. He is said to be of stout build, and to have been dressed in a dark coat with pockets at the side, dark trousers, and "wide-awake" hat.

THE DAUGHTER OF A GENERAL SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—Alvina S'oman, who is the daughter of a Prussian General and the wife of respectable shipowner and merchant of Hull, has been convicted of theft, at the Quarter Sessions in that town, and sentenced to penal servitude for three years. The circumstances of the case are of a very painful nature. The prisoner is thirty-two years of age, and the mother of several children. For some time her life has been one of extreme dissipation. Before her marriage she moved in the highest circles of Prussian society, and was presented at Court.

Female Preaching seems to be making some way in Scotland, not, however, without considerable opposition. At the last meeting of the Edinburgh Free Presbytery, a motion was carried at the instance of Dr. Begg, by a majority of twenty-eight to seven, to overture the General Assembly to "adopt some effectual plan to prevent the introduction to any of our congregations, of unauthorised innovations in the public worship of God." The Rev. Doctor spoke of female preaching as "an innovation of a very startling and dangerous kind."

RELIC OF SUPERSTITION.—Amongst the crowd at the execution of the murderer Carter at Warwick was an old woman who had brought her daughter over from Tachbrook, and was most persistent in her application at the porter's lodge to see the governor of the gaol, to obtain his permission for the dead man's hand to be passed across the throat of the girl, who is suffering from a large unsightly wen. It is an old superstition that the touch of a murderer's hand would cure this disfigurement; but it is needless to state that the governor declined to grant the unseemly request.

"THE ADMIRALTY" IN SHEFFIELD.—The Duke of Somerset and several of his colleagues at the Admiralty, including Lord Clarence Paget, and Admiral Robinson, the comptroller of the navy; the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire; Lord de Grey and Ripon; Sir John Hay, and other persons of distinction, visited Sheffield on Thursday, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of rolling armour-plates at the well-known Atlas Works, which are the property of the mayor of that borough. Availing themselves of this opportunity, the corporation presented an address of welcome to the Lords of the Admiralty. The First Lord, in acknowledging the compliment, said he believed there was a feeling among the nations of Europe that England had nothing to gain by any war, and, consequently, the policy of this country, in keeping up its navy, had been well received on the continent, where we had many friendly allies. The Admiralty would still persevere in their efforts to secure for England the best armament they could devise, and he was certain that, if ever it became necessary to employ our naval strength against an enemy, the resources of the country "would astonish the world." The operations at the works were witnessed by nearly one thousand persons; and afterwards the mayor gave a splendid collation to his noble and other guests in the dining-room of the works.

GOODS FOR AMERICA.—The Board of Trade have received a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing copies of two customs acts of the United States Congress. The first act contains provisions which direct that after the 1st of July next invoices of goods imported into the United States shall be made in triplicate; that the invoices shall be signed in the manner specified before the United States Consul at the place of shipment, and shall specify the cost, place of purchase, and other particulars; that one of the invoices shall be filed by the Consul, another transmitted by him to the American port at which the goods are to be entered, and the third delivered to the person producing the same; that if an owner or agent shall knowingly make a false entry, the goods shall be forfeited, &c.; and that goods imported under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain of July 5, 1854, shall not require any other consular certificate than is now required by law. The second act modifies various existing laws imposing duties on imports of different kinds.

TWO MEN SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.—A few days ago James Dudley, Jonas Virgin, and several other men were employed in opening an old well on the estate of Sir George Osborn, in the parish of Haynes. The well having been uncovered, Dudley was the first to descend in the bucket, and it was arranged that he should call out "all right," if he reached the bottom in safety; if he met with foul air he was to tell his companions to pull up. After being let down a few minutes the men above called to Dudley, but received no answer. This was repeated, but with the same result. Wiltshire, another workman, then offered to go down, and called Jonas Virgin to assist, but the latter said he would go down, promising to call out when he reached the water. He was accordingly let down, but made no answer to the repeated calls of the men above. Wiltshire then said he would go down, and as a precaution took with him a lighted candle. When he had descended about fifteen feet the candle went out, and he shouted to be pulled out. Determined to recover one or both of the missing men, he requested to be tied to the rope, telling those who let him down that if he did not halloa when he had got down about the same depth as before they were to pull up as quickly as possible. When it was thought he had reached deep enough, the men at the windlass called out, but receiving no answer they pulled up. As the load neared the surface it was observed that Wiltshire was motionless, his head drooping, and on landing him it was discovered that he was insensible. He was immediately unfastened and taken to a hut, where consciousness was restored. Some time elapsed before the lifeless bodies of Dudley and Virgin were recovered. Both had fallen victims to foul air, and all appliances to restore animation were useless.—*Bedford Times.*

THE AGRARIAN MURDER IN DONEGAL.—Grierson, the last victim of agrarian law, is dead; but Providence ordained that his life should be prolonged sufficiently to enable the dying man to identify his murderer. Prior to the arrest of the assassin, Grierson gave so accurate a description of his person, that within three hours of the fatal deed the assassin and his victim were face to face—the one dying, the other marked for death, with a certainty as unerring as that with which he himself secured the destruction of the man whose death he vowed to accomplish. The history of this last covert act of the agrarian system is a horrible romance. A morning contemporary tells us that Grierson was fearless as a lion, and that, with a nerve that was more than human, he stood and saw house after house levelled, and families driven homeless, houseless, and shelterless on the roadside to perish from want or to be buried alive in the workhouse. Our Conservative contemporary adds that Grierson had become peculiarly obnoxious to the people because of his connection with these house-levellings—that he had recklessly fired on some countrymen, and was in consequence deprived of the license to carry arms. Such is a brief summary of the history of this ill-fated man, as given by a journalist not in the especial interest of the tenant class. Follow up the history to its close, and see Grierson dying by the hand of an assassin, and with glaring eye identifying, and with palsied hand fastening the halter round the neck of his murderer, and we have a picture of life in Derryveagh which is sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. It is said that the man who shot Grierson perpetrated the act with audacious coolness, and that he felt so secure in his guilt and in the sympathy of those who felt like himself, that he had made no effort to escape or even to conceal his person.—*Freeman's Journal.*

EXECUTION AT HEREFORD.

William Hope, who, it will be recollected, was sentenced at the late Herefordshire assizes to death for the murder of a young girl, named Mary Cobbett, at Ullingswick, in that county, was executed at Hereford on Wednesday. The crime of which the prisoner was convicted was one of a peculiarly atrocious character. It will be remembered that the girl entered a beershop, at Ullingswick, on an errand one evening, and was followed out by Hope, who had been drinking there. The girl was found next morning brutally murdered (having been first violated and afterwards strangled) only a short distance from the beerhouse. The conduct of the prisoner subsequent to his trial and condemnation had been becoming. The Chaplain of the prison was in daily attendance upon him, and the Rev. J. Venn, prebendary of Hereford, and the Rev. J. M. Ware, vicar of Ullingswick, also visited the prisoner in the condemned cell. On Saturday he was visited by his father and mother, and two other relations, who took their leave of him. Hope implored them to put their trust in God, and expressed a hope that they would all meet again in Heaven. On Monday, the High Sheriff, accompanied by the Under Sheriff and the Governor of the prison, had an interview with him, when the High Sheriff inquired of him whether he had any statement to make, to which he replied, "I don't deny having done it, but not intentionally, and it would never have happened if she had not waited for me out in the road." The condemned convict also wrote letters to his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, which he handed to the Governor of the prison on Wednesday morning, and in which he acknowledged his crime, and exhorted them to avoid bad company and public-houses, which, he said, had led to his ruin. The convict rose on Wednesday morning at six o'clock, and after taking a cup of tea, was engaged in prayer for some time with the Chaplain and another clergyman. At a quarter to eight the Governor delivered up his prisoner to the Under Sheriff, and he was taken from the condemned cell to the hall where Smith, the executioner, was in attendance. Here he was pinioned, and a procession was formed, headed by two policemen and two turnkeys—the Chaplain, the prisoner, the Under-Sheriff, and gaoler following. At the foot of the scaffold, which was reached by a temporary flight of stairs, the convict knelt with the Chaplain, and repeated the Lord's Prayer. He then ascended the stairs with a firm step, and was asked by the executioner whether he wished to address the people. He replied in the negative. Having taken leave of the officials of the gaol, he appeared on the scaffold, which was at a low elevation over the prison gateway, and as he took his place under the beam, a thrill of horror ran through the crowd, followed by a dead silence. The necessary preparations were quickly made, the bolt was drawn, and he died without a struggle.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR £400 BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND EVERSON.

The Aquatic season on the Thames was opened on Tuesday by the exciting match for the Championship of the Thames, between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle (the champion), and George Everson, of Greenwich. The match was made on January 2, in the present year, Chambers receiving the sum of £20, as an allowance for his expenses in coming from the north to row in London. A very great amount of interest had been centred in this contest since the making of the match. Everson, from the style in which he defeated young Hammerton, Finnis, and others, being thought by his backers a very worthy candidate for the championship contest. The north countrymen were equally sanguine in the success of Chambers, remembering the hollow manner in which he defeated Kelly and White.

Chambers underwent his training in the north, at H. Clasper's, and on his arrival in London a fortnight back took up his quarters at Mrs. Salter's, the Feathers, Wandsworth, being accompanied by H. Clasper and E. Winship.

George Everson went into training some five weeks back, at the Bull's Head, Barnes, and was accompanied by G. Drewitt, who is matched with T. Royal.

The betting since the opening of the match had been 5 and 6 to 4 on Chambers, but at Wilcox's last Thursday night 5 to 2 was laid on Everson's leading his opponent at Hammersmith-bridge by a length.

The weather was fine, with a very light breeze, which hardly caused a ripple on the water. There were fifteen steamboats chartered to accompany the race, several tugs, and thousands of small craft were to be seen along the whole route from Putney to Mortlake.

H. Clasper was elected to fill the office of umpire for Chambers, Mr. Wall for Everson, and Mr. Clifford was appointed referee. On the various steamboats the betting was pursued with great eagerness, 7 to 4, and in some instances 2 to 1, being laid. At 25 minutes to twelve the men were seen doffing their Guernseys, both stripping to the buff. One stipulation in the articles was to the effect that the men should start 25 yards a part, so that Everson, who won the toss, took up his position at the third pier-head of the aqueduct bridge, Chambers taking up his position between the fourth and fifth. The two cutters now took up their positions close to their men, Stephen Salter, of Oxford, coaching up Chambers, while W. Court, of Greenwich, took up Everson. At twenty minutes to twelve the men got off at the first attempt, Everson getting a good start, his opponent not having got hold of his boat at the first stroke, and in eight strokes Everson was nearly half-a-length a-head; but opposite the Star and Garter, Chambers, who had now settled down to his work, rowed up to him and a tremendous struggle took place for the lead. Opposite Simmon's boathouse they were strictly level, and at the London Rowing Club boat-house Chambers, who was leading by about two yards, got a little too near his opponent, and eased a little; but Everson getting too near to the Fulham shore, the north-countryman put on a few vigorous strokes, and at the Point led him by a length. At the Crab Tree he was leading by four clear lengths, the time to this part of the race being seven minutes fifty seconds. Both men were loudly cheered as they passed the Soap Works, where Chambers had increased his lead to six clear lengths, and ten to Hammersmith-bridge—time, ten minutes nine seconds. Chiswick Eyot was reached in fourteen minutes four seconds, Chambers being a good dozen lengths in advance of his opponent, who rowed very gamely, notwithstanding the very reprehensible conduct of the captains of several steamboats, which caused such up-hill rowing, that, barring accident, it was impossible for him to make up his lost ground, Chambers rowing in clear smooth water, and doing only thirty strokes per minute. At Barnes-bridge Chambers led him by 15 strokes, his time being 22 minutes, while that of Everson's was 22 minutes 28 seconds, their relative positions being maintained all the way up to the finish at Mortlake. The time occupied by Chambers in completing the distance was 26 minutes 14 seconds, Everson's time being 26 minutes 49 seconds, which is very bad time, but may be accounted for by the hollow manner in which the champion won, and the labour thrown upon Everson's rowing by the steamboats.

The winner rowed in a boat built by H. Clasper, named the *Alexandra*. After the race Chambers made a collection for his less fortunate competitor, and was conveyed back to Wandsworth with his outrigger on board the umpire's boat.

Much interest will be excited in the next contest for the championship, Green, the Australian, who is staying at Putney, having thrown down the gauntlet, and left £25 in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life* to row the winner. He has a boat built in Australia, on an entirely new plan, which is said to be the fastest scullers' outrigger ever seen.

FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE RACE.

We copy the following more detailed report from the *Daily Chronicle*, which made extraordinary efforts to supply its readers with the fullest particulars :—

"At thirty-eight minutes past eleven o'clock Chambers and Everson were in their places in front of Putney Bridge. For a brief moment of deep suspense they glanced askance at each other, and in the next instant they were off at a level and fair start. In the first stroke Chambers had an advantage, for as they commenced Everson held his sculls only half-way back, while Chambers, who sat prepared at full stretch, gave one complete and powerful stroke which at once sent him three feet to the front. Everson then lay to his sculls with strokes both strong and fast, and before they had cleared the first score yards he had the stem of his skiff slightly before that of Chambers's boat. For some lengths the boats varied in a kind of see-saw fashion, alternate strokes sending forward first the one and then the other of the swift-going craft. As they proceeded along the shore towards Craven Point, Everson, who dipped somewhat deep in the water, appeared to be labouring heavily, while an observant eye might have detected that Chambers was anxiously measuring the strength of his opponent with a view of working accordingly. At the same time it was evident that both were racing hard even at this early part of the contest, and that the object of keen competition was the gaining or keeping of the Middlesex shore at the Craven Point. The Babel-tongued throng on the steamboats and the banks hailed the men vociferously, but in the din of voices the Londoners, addressing Everson, were predominant, the partizans of Chambers looking anxiously and quietly, but yet calmly and confidently, on the steady play of their hero. Nor was the gaining of the inside of so great advantage to Everson as it would have been had the river been perfectly clear of boats, for, as it was, numbers of small craft lay near the shore even at this critical turn, and rendered necessary for the inside boat to sweep more widely round than it need otherwise have done. The two had lain alongside, and, as already observed, nearly level for the first quarter of a mile, Everson having sometimes a slight, and at others a distinct, but never clear lead. There was ample space laterally between the boats for the plying of the sculls of each without any danger of a foul, but as they neared the point the skiffs drew closer together, and there was some reason to apprehend that a foul might occur. There was a barge nearly in front of Everson; and on his right Chambers lay as near as safety from contact would allow. It was not remarkable, therefore, that the friends of the Greenwich champion should call loudly to him. He, however, would not be benefited much by their shouts, seeing that at least one party on board the umpire's boat, after bawling himself hoarse in telling Everson to pull with his right, suddenly discovered that he had made a mistake, which he quickly rectified by changing his song to "Pull with your left." The Point at Craven Cottage, a distance of about half-a-mile from the start, was reached in four minutes 20 seconds. At this particular juncture, in order to avoid a foul, Chambers eased a little, and Everson shot his boat three-quarters of a length in front. In the heat of the excitement of the moment 5 to 1 on Everson was named by a party on the official steamer; but with the quiet confidence of an experienced man, Harry Clasper, who stood well to the fore of Citizen G, said, "I'll lay 3 to 1 on Chambers"—and the bet was instantly accepted. It was taken half-a-minute too readily, for no sooner had the two antagonists inclined their skiffs towards the Surrey side, than he was a length a-head of his rival, of whom he then had a clear view. Having now obtained a decided advantage, Chambers improved his lead with almost everyone of his clean and finished strokes, and on their course to the Crabtree, which was the next point, he gradually went away from Everson until, when they arrived opposite the inn, just named, he was at least four clear lengths in advance of the representative of the Thames. Distance about one mile. Time 7 minutes and 50 seconds; betting, any odds on Chambers. It was tolerably clear, indeed, at this point that Everson was rapidly approaching exhaustion; and, although he was pulling with great gameness and pluck, and was straining every nerve, yet he was striving to gain by sheer hard work that which Chambers had already accomplished by power directed with the skill of an artistic oarsman. Here then the race may be said to have been all but over, and as an indication of the certain impressions prevailing on that point, several pigeons were despatched with messages anticipating the result. Chambers attended by a whole host of small boats and preceded by his cutter, continued his course steadily towards Hammersmith Bridge, under which he passed not less than six lengths before Everson. Time 10 minutes 8 seconds; distance, one mile and three-quarters. After leaving the bridge, the champion, with long, sweeping and powerful strokes, the regularity, precision, and finish of which were beautiful to look upon, continued his course up the river with a most commanding lead over the Greenwich man. Everson was, in fact, out of sight, the view from the umpires' boat being interrupted by several intervening steamers. These boats were not conducted fairly as far as Everson was concerned; for though they did not seriously interfere with his chance in the race, yet their too close proximity to his skiff must have given him additional labour. At Chiswick Eyot, two miles and a half from Putney Bridge, Chambers arrived in 14 min. 4 secs. from the start—Everson, who long before this had been out of breath, and had been panting with wide-open mouth, following at some ten lengths or more distant. On both sides of the Thames in this district the banks were thronged with people apparently of all classes of society; and, on the Surrey side, from thirty to forty well-mounted horsemen presented a very fine and dashing appearance, as they trotted their hacks along the towing path. Sand banks, huge and high, swarmed with people, who, however, did not manifest any of that enthusiasm which, on the banks of the Tyne, or the Rabbit Banks at Gateshead, is exhibited when great boat races are pulled at Newcastle. For the first time in our hearing, however, the familiar cry of "Had awa', Chambers!" arose from some of the steamboats here; and even the Londoners could not refrain from an occasional "Bravo, Chambers!" as the gallant boatman continued his proud course. Everson, who had pulled as determinedly as man could pull, and who had done sufficient to prove himself a staunch and good rower, was now very much exhausted, and his strokes were taken, not irregularly, but with uncertainty and with diminished vigour. The blood of Chambers was up, and his fine form as he plied the sculls must have excited the admiration of all who looked upon him. At Barnes an immense crowd was congregated on the shore in front of the Bull's Head, the head quarters of Everson, and on the path extending from that house all the way to the Ship Inn, at Mortlake. Seeing the position of their favourite, however, the populace at Barnes did not express any feeling at the aspect of the race. On the bridge lines of persons clustered at the balustrades and watched the passage of the champion to the arches beneath them. Chambers, rowing in the middle of the river, reached this bridge at 22m. 54s., Everson on the Middlesex side passed under the arch nearly half a minute later. The Greenwich man was then pulling feebly and widely, while Chambers, who was then upwards of 100 yards in front, exhibited signs of fatigue. Just before he arrived at the boat moored at the end of the course opposite the Ship Inn, he rested a moment, and wiped the perspiration from his streaming face. He then moved quietly past the winning flag, and completed the distance of 4 miles and 3 furlongs in 26 minutes and 23 seconds. Everson passed the flag 32 seconds later. The time was rather slow, but this might be accounted for by the state of the tide, which, being neap, was not so favourable for the race as spring tides are. The firing of a gun on shore and the shouts of the men on the river proclaimed that Robert Chambers had for the third time won for himself the title of "Champion of the Thames."

A report of the race in the *Sun* says that Chambers took thirty strokes in a minute; Everson, forty.

"Landor Præd," in a letter on the subject, says (referring to Chambers) :—A more modest hero I never saw. It was my first opportunity of seeing him. I first saw Everson in his boat. He looked well and full of eagerness. He has an honest, but sharp and too excitable look—which most London heroes wear. When Chambers, who was said to have a cold, came down in his *Alexandra*, which is the graceful name of his boat, he looked a River King and rowed like one. With Harry Clasper to build boats and Bob Chambers to row them, the sons of the Tyne will hold their supremacy over those of the Thames for many a long day to come.

CAREER OF ROBERT CHAMBERS.

The success that has attended the boat-racing career of Robert Chambers is one of the most brilliant on record, whether it be taken at single oars, pair-oared, or four-oared races. His first race of any note took place in 1852, when he, with Sims, defeated Scott and Hogg in a pair-oared race at Newcastle. In July, 1853, Chambers defeated Shaftoe in a sculler-boat race on the Tyne. Shaftoe was considered at that time to be one of the strongest pullers in the north; his defeat, therefore, caused some sensation. Shaftoe, not content with his defeat, again threw down the gauntlet. The result was another race, which took place in August in the same years, Chambers again proving the better man. In November, he was defeated by Joseph Hicks, in a sculler-boat race, at Newcastle. In 1856, June 16th, with the three Claspers, he won the four-oared race at Durham. On the following day (June 17), he, with R. Clasper, was beaten in the pair-oared race at Durham. At the Thames National Regatta (August 10) he won the Scullers' Prize (old fashioned boats), Finnis being second. On the following day, with Mackinney, in old fashioned pair-oared, he was second to Cole and Driver. On the next day (August 20) with Clasper, Pocock, and Mackinney, he won the Four-oared Prize. In 1857 (June 15), with the three Claspers, he won the Four-oared Race at Durham Regatta. On the same day he won the Scullers' Prize easily. On the 26th of July, he defeated Galley in ballast keel boats for £100. At the Thames National Regatta (August 5), with two Claspers and Maddison, beat the Hammersmith Crew in the £100 prize for the Four-oared Race. On the following day (August 6), he won the Scullers' Prize, beating three others; Mackinny pulling second. On the 17th of the same month, at Manchester Regatta, he won the Scullers' Prize easily. On the following day (18th), with Maddison, he won the Pair-oared Race, defeating Bruce and Winship. On the next day, the Clasper crew (Chambers forming one of them) were defeated in the Four-oared Race. On the 21st of September, he pulled Ralph on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake (four miles three furlongs), for £200; whom he defeated easily—time, 24 minutes 30 seconds. Chambers was now looked upon by the Cockneys as a dangerous opponent. His Newcastle friends were so delighted with his success that they presented him with a testimonial, in December, in the same year. In 1858, at Durham Regatta (June 15), he won the Scullers' Prize. At the Thames National Regatta (August 10), he won the Scullers' Prize, defeating four others; with Drewitt pulling a good second. On the same day, with Driver, Bain, and Bell, he was beaten in the four-oared race. On the 20th, he was defeated by J. H. Clasper (sculls), at Talkin Tarn Regatta. On the 27th, at Manchester Regatta, he won the Scullers' Prize. On the following day, with Ault, Winship, and Clasper, he won the four-oared race. In 1859 (April 19), he pulled against Tom White, of London, for £200, on the Tyne, when he won easy. This race, more than any other that Chambers has ever pulled, showed his immense strength and courage. Shortly after starting, and when he and White were pulling scull for scull, Chambers fouled a keel that was lying in the way, so heavily that he stopped altogether to ascertain the damage done to his craft. White put on a good spurt at this point, and went away from his man fully 300 yards ahead. The friends of Chambers thought the race was over; not so, however, with Chambers, who, ascertaining his skiff was not much the worse, stuck to his work most determinedly, and at every stroke reduced the gap between him and his opponent. On reaching Armstrong's factory (about three-quarters of the distance), he had pulled up to White, who was not willing to let him pass, Chambers still pulling very strong. The oars of the two men became locked. Chambers then asked White for a "fair set away;" White eased off a little, but was not willing to allow him to pass. Chambers, however, extricated himself, dashed ahead, and landed himself a very easy winner. The friends of Chambers, (as well as those of White) who had come down from London in strong force), were astounded at so unlooked for a result. The talk of pulling Kelly for the championship then began to be freely discussed, and shortly afterwards a match was made and articles discussed. At Durham, June 27, 1859, he and Winship were defeated in the pair-oared race by H. and J. H. Clasper. On the following day, June 28, he won the scullers' race. On the same day, with Winship, H. and J. H. Clasper, he won the four-oared prize. At the Thames National Regatta, August 15, with Winship, Harry, and J. H. Clasper, he won the four-oared race for £100. On the 22nd of the same month, he won the scullers' prize at the Manchester Regatta; and on the following day, with Winship, Harry, and J. H. Clasper, he won the four-oared prize. Chambers, after this race, went into active training for his race for the championship with Henry Kelly, which was fixed to come off on the 29th of September, from Putney to Mortlake; the stakes being the usual amount, viz., £400. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 on Kelly, the Tyne men, who were up in very strong force, eagerly taking the odds. A good start was effected, both men pulling very hard, and for a considerable distance stroke for stroke; Chambers' splendid stroke, however, soon began to tell, and he drew away from his man in beautiful style, In a very few minutes he was four lengths ahead. The Tyne men then offered 6 to 1 on their man, but no takers. Chambers finding the race quite safe, eased his boat frequently through the rough water, and won by 20 lengths. In 1860, at Durham Regatta, on the 18th of June, he, with Winship and the two Claspers, shared the four-oared prize (£23) with Taylor's crew. On the following day (the 19th), with Winship, he won the pair-oared race. On the 21st of July, at the Thames National Regatta, with Winship and the two Claspers, he was defeated, by a foul, in the four-oared race for £100. For the race, three crews were started—namely, the Thames crew, the Shakspeare crew, and Clasper's crew. Clasper's crew got the middle berth; the other two crews drew their boats so close that it was impossible for the Claspers to draw ahead, a foul was, therefore, the consequence; Harry Clasper instantly offering to pull the winning crew for any amount. On the 26th of the same month, Chambers, with the same crew, won the four-oared prize at Derby Regatta. On the 24th of August he won the scullers' prize, at Talkin Tarn regatta. On the next day (the 25th), he won the scullers' prize at Manchester regatta. On the 27th, with Winship and the two Claspers, he won the four-oared prize at the same regatta. On the 18th of September, White pulled against him for the championship and £400, from Putney to Mortlake, Chambers again proving the victor, and doing the distance in twenty-three minutes and fifteen seconds, being the quickest race on record. At Newcastle and Gateshead regatta, on the 27th of September, with Winship and the two Claspers, he won the four-oared prize. On the following day he won the scullers' prize. On the same day, he, with Winship, was beaten in the pair-oared race. In 1861, at the Thames National Regatta, July 12, with Winship, he won the pair-oared race. On the same day, he, with Winship, Tagg, and Hammerton, won the four-oared prize (£100), defeating the Richmond crew. On the 16th July, at Manchester regatta, he was defeated by Scott in the Scullers' Prize. With Clasper, Strong, and Winship, he won the four-oared race; and, with Winship, he won the pair-oared race at the same regatta. In 1862, at the Northern Rowing Club Regatta (June 9), he defeated, in the scullers' prize, Jobson in the first heat, and Teasdale Wilson in the second heat, and won the prize. He, with J. G. Scott, G. Strong, and R. West, defeated Blenkinsop's crew in the first heat, and Master's crew in the last heat, and won the prize. At Durham regatta (June 23), with Winship, he won the first heat of the pair-oared race. In the second heat they were defeated by Marshall and Newby. On the following day, he, with Winship, H. and J. H. Clasper, won the four-oared race easy. At the Thames National Regatta, with Winship, he won the pair-oared race, defeating H. Kelly and W. Bell, and H. and J. H. Clasper.

ANTECEDENTS OF EVERSON.

The aquatic career of George Everson has not been so brilliant as that of his opponent; although the fact of his having defeated Hammerton, Corby, and Finnis, made him rank as a first-rate man. He is now in his twenty-eighth year, stands about five feet nine inches in height, and is very square and powerfully-built. He served his apprenticeship as a waterman at Greenwich. His principal occupation at the present time is carrying stores to shipping lying at Woolwich, &c., one of the most arduous occupations on the Thames. His first performance of any note was his winning Daggett's Coat and Badge, at the Thames National Regatta, in August, 1856. Strange to say, Everson does not appear in public again as an oarsman until 1859, when he pulled Corby at Gravesend, for £50 a side. Corby, at the start, took the lead, and kept it for about half a mile, when Everson began to draw up and speedily overtook his man; but Corby fouled in passing, and Everson was declared the victor. At the Thames National Regatta, in July, 1860, he pulled second to Hammerton, in the deciding heat for the Scullers' Prize. His next race was with Finnis, on October 4, 1860, from Putney to Mortlake, for £40, in old-fashioned boats. The betting was 6 to 4 on Everson, and he defeated his opponent by 200 yards, doing the distance in 30 min. 30 secs. He did not again appear in public until September, 1861, when he and George Hammerton rowed from Putney to Mortlake for £200. The betting was 6 to 4 on Hammerton, who took a slight lead at starting, but on going over the next hundred yards Everson, by a few powerful strokes, drew his boat ahead. Hammerton answered a call from his friends, and put on a strong spurt, and reduced the gap to half a length. Everson again went ahead, but Hammerton, nothing daunted, pushed on, and again succeeded in drawing his boat level with his opponent. On reaching Hammersmith Bridge, Everson had drawn his boat clear by a length and a half. At Barnes Bridge, Everson was four lengths ahead, and finding he had the race in hand, eased his boat frequently, took his foot out of the strap, held it derisively in the air, and won the race by upwards of four lengths, doing the distance in 24 minutes 32 seconds. At the Thames National Regatta, in 1862, he defeated Eager and Mackinney in the first heat for the scullers' race. In the final heat, Everson was defeated by Cooper, of Newcastle. His defeat, at the time was, however, considered "a sham."

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *ORPHEUS.*

We are now in possession of the full details of the melancholy wreck of Her Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, on the New Zealand coast. The following is the report of Lieutenant Charles Hill, second lieutenant and senior surviving officer of the ill-fated ship :—

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, Auckland,
New Zealand, February 8.

Sir,—In obedience to your directions I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's ship *Orpheus* sailed from Sydney on the 1st of January. After a fine passage to the coast of New Zealand, we sighted the land on the morning of the 7th inst.; it was my forenoon watch, at about eight miles from the bar of the Manukau. Steam was got up in two boilers; we had been condensing. The ship proceeded at 12·30, under all plain sail, with starboard foretopmast studsail set, towards Manukau, steering east till one o'clock, then N.E.E. being the courses laid down—so the master told me—in Captain Drury's sailing directions, keeping the Ninepin on with the end of Paratutai. The hands were on deck, the ropes manned for shortening sail, the commodore, commander, and master on the bridge; leadsmen in both chains; spare tiller shipped, with relieving tackles hooked, and six men stationed; gratings and hatchway covers were placed ready for battening down.

The wind S.W. to S.S.W. force 5 to 6, with occasional slight squalls; high water at 12·20. As we approached the bar there was nothing more to see, in the shape of rollers or sea on, than I had been led to expect. The signal from the pilot station had been flying since 11·30 a.m. "Take the bar;" the commodore and master were very attentive with the chart on the bridge, and very particular in the steerage of the ship, and in their orders to the engine-room to keep the steam at command, the signal officer and signalman on the look out. At about 1·30 she touched slightly in the after part, when the commodore gave the order, "Give her all the steam you can." At about 1·40 the ship struck forward; order given, "Astern full speed;" but the engines or screw never moved. At the same time the commodore ordered "Hands shorten sail." The ship broached to with her head to the northward, lurching heavily to port, the rollers setting in from the westward, which immediately made a clean sweep of the upper deck, taking away port quarter boats (second cutter and jolly boat), netting, and bulwark. Sail was shortened as far as possible, the men not being able to keep the deck; immediately the ship took the ground the hatchways were battened down, which, however, proved perfectly useless, as the fastenings were thrown up by the bumping of the ship.

The Commodore then ordered the port guns to be thrown overboard (we succeeded in lightening the ship of four guns), and the starboard cutter to be manned and lowered, the paymaster and secretary to place in her his private signals, the public records, and the ship's books; but from the heavy lurching of the ship the men were unable to pass all the books they wanted: some were lost overboard. Mr. Fielding had orders to land what he had got and return. After great difficulty the cutter got clear of the ship. She was reported to be swamped two or three times. When seen on one occasion, five hands were observed to be missing. It was about this time a steamer was seen coming out of the Heads. The Commodore next ordered the pipe, "Hands out boats," yards and stays having previously been triced up. The pinnace was the first boat out. As I was returning from the maintop Commander Burton ordered me into the pinnace to go to the assistance of the cutter; the Commodore then came to the starboard gangway, and on my telling him that I had seen the cutter all right when on the main yard, he ordered me to take Mr. Amphlett, paymaster, who was well acquainted with the place on shore, for the purpose of getting assistance. Mr. Amphlett was then and there told to jump into the boat: this was at 2·30. We shoved off, and with great difficulty, from the strong ebb, cleared the ship. As we proceeded I observed the smoke of a steamer to the southward, going seaward. After a two hours' pull against a heavy rolling sea, we weared the Ninepin, when I spoke Mr. Wing in the pilot boat. We learnt from him that the steamer in sight (now seen coming up the south channel) was the *Wonga Wonga*, returning to the Heads, that he had no boat to send to the *Harrier* to report our distress, that there was a lifeboat hauled up on shore, but no hands or means to get her afloat; it would take twelve men a considerable time. The cutter now came up with us; Mr. Wing and his Maories came into the pinnace, while Mr. Amphlett, two sick men, and two boys, and two others, started off in the whaler of the *Harrier*.

We pushed on to the steamer, now between the Heads, waving, signaling, and making every effort to gain her attention; after some delay she turned round and closed us, taking pinnace and cutter in tow, proceeding to the wreck, which we reached at six p.m. I found her very much lying over to port, the masts all standing, the crew in the rigging above the tops, the sea, at times, sweeping as high as the futtock rigging; the sails had been cut away from the yards, it being impossible to furl them. Taking, in addition, the pilot's boat crew, four young Maories, with the pinnace being to windward of the wreck, we dropped down to about 30 or 40 yards on her starboard bow, hailed the men on the bowsprit and jibboom to jump off, and swim for it. I picked up seven or eight; having drifted to leeward, the steamer came and towed me to windward. I dropped down a second time, with the cutter in company. This time three or four other men were taken in in the pinnace, and the boatswain and four or five in the cutter. It was now about seven o'clock; the flood tide had made, the rollers soon became very high and dangerous on the change; the jibboom broke off short by the cap; it was quite impossible, with safety to the boats, to remain any longer by the wreck. As I was going back I shouted to the wreck to make a final attempt, but none would venture.

The steamer picked up boats and anchored close to the north side of the South Spit; distant from the wreck about three-quarters of a mile. This was at eight. At half-past eight the masts went. Boats returned to the wreck. The Wonga Wonga kept burning blue lights, blowing her steam whistle, and ringing her bell. The pinnace picked up six or eight, and returned to the steamer with one or two in the last state of exhaustion. On again nearing the wreck I found the ship completely broken up. It was a beautiful clear moonlight night, and masses of wreck kept passing in with the flood, clinging to which Lieutenant Yonge and six or eight men were saved. The cutter got so far to leeward that she made for the land, the pinnace returning to the steamer. We remained on deck the whole night, keeping a sharp look out. At daylight nothing could be seen of the ill-fated *Orpheus* but a stump of one mast and a few ribs.

From the commencement and during the whole proceedings nothing could exceed the coolness and decision of Commodore Burnett, C.B., the commander, and the officers, all in their stations, sentries on the spirit-room and storerooms; while the good feeling and steadiness of the men was beyond all praise, remaing at their posts until ordered by the Commodore to mount the rigging. Many were washed overboard in obeying orders.

I must not forget to mention the gallant conduct of the Maori crew; they were first and foremost in saving lives. On going ashore in the cutter Mr. Hunt and Mr. Barkly (midshipmen) were picked up, one Maori taking Mr. Barkly on his back and carrying him along the beach to his hut. They afterwards gave them food and put them into their own beds for the night. William Johnson (captain of the mizentop) three times jumped out of the pinnace with a rope to the rescue, and was the means of saving three drowning men. On board the *Wonga Wonga*, which officers and men reached cold and naked, the greatest kindness and hospitality were shown and continued by all on board, until we were transferred to the *Avon*, where I had reported myself to you.—I have the honour, &c. CHAS. HILL.

Captain Jenkins, of the *Miranda*, who, in consequence of Commodore Burnett's death, became senior officer to the station, says, in his report to the Admiralty :—

According to my judgment on the spot, nothing can exceed the exertions of Lieutenant Hill, the other officers, and all the survivors of the crew, who, at the imminent peril of their own lives, continued to the last to make the utmost endeavours to save the lives of their shipmates. I am informed that the *Wonga Wonga* was at the time of the *Orpheus* striking steaming out of the south channel of the Manukau. She first steamed outside of the bar to the entrance of the main channel, but afterwards returned by the south channel, picking up the boats off Paratutai Point, and towing them to the wreck by the main channel. Their Lordships will observe from the narrative of Lieutenant Hill that from the time the steamer was first observed, at two o'clock, until she reached the wreck, at six, the most critical and invaluable time was unaccountably lost; but Captain Renner and all on board the *Wonga Wonga* were most kind and hospitable in the treatment of the sufferers when they reached his ship from the wreck. Mr. Wing, pilot, and in charge of the signal station at the Manukau, informed me that the wreck of the *Orpheus* is precisely on the bearings laid down in Captain Drury's chart and sailing directions, since the publication of which the middle banks and small shoal on which the ship first touched have shifted bodily and considerably to the north. With their Lordships, I deeply deplore the loss to her Majesty's service of an officer so distinguished as Commodore Burnett; it appears he met his much-to-be-regretted death when, sitting in the mizen-futtock rigging, the mast fell over to port, and the top striking him on the head when in the water, it is said he never made the least exertion to save himself.

The *New Zealander*, after repeating the statement of Lieut. Hill as to the precautions taken on approaching the scene of the wreck, says :—

At twenty minutes past one the ship bumped slightly, but still went ahead. At half-past one, however, she struck hard, and orders were given to back astern full speed. The ship fell off broadside to the rollers, the sea knocking about her sternpost, port bulwarks, and boats, and making a clean sweep over all. The wind was from S.W to W.S.W. a stiff breeze, with occasional puffs. In this dismal plight, Commodore Burnett, whose coolness and decision were the theme of admiration among his officers and men, gave orders to Mr. Fielding, midshipman, to take a cutter with the records, ship's books, and other articles; but on losing sight of her, fearing that she was swamped, the pinnace was got out, and, with Lieut. Hill and Mr. Amphlett, paymaster, was despatched to her assistance, with instructions to push on towards the Heads, in the vain hope of obtaining relief through White's lifeboat, known to be stationed there, but, alas, without a crew to launch or man her. It was an awful moment, but it is gratifying to know that even in this extremity all hands, officers and men, spoke in praise of each other, and of their gallant chief, who expressed a determination to be the last to quit the wreck. After the pinnace had left the launch was got over the side, with forty men to lay out anchors, in the hope of making grapplings fast to haul into smooth water. The ebb tide unhappily swept her under the bows, where she was stove, and nearly all on board, including Lieutenant Jekyll, were drowned. The pinnace, meanwhile, continued her course towards the Heads, descrying the steamer *Wonga Wonga* outward bound for Wellington; the anxiety was intense, as the *Wonga Wonga* went round and round, and nearly out of sight. Mr. Amphlett at length succeeded in reaching the pilot boat, and came up with H.M.S. *Harrier* at half-past ten p.m. The *Wonga Wonga* anchored, and the few survivors were transferred to her from the boats of the *Orpheus* that had been got afloat. Had White's lifeboat been able to be launched and manned, we are informed upon good authority, that most of the ill-starred seamen might have been saved. The heavy guns broke adrift about five p.m. tearing up the upper deck, and driving the people to the tops, the rollers becoming longer and heavier. The mass stood firmly until the flood tide made, at about half-past six p.m. They then began to go, and the ship parted in halves, the rollers breaking into the tops. When the masts went the crew gave three cheers, as if taking farewell of life. Commodore Burnett and the young gentlemen were in the mizen-top; all perished except Mr. Barkley, son of the Governor of Victoria. Commodore Burton, Mr. Strong, sailing master, and Lieutenant Mudge, who were in the main-top, were lost. The men who were saved succeeded in getting down the jib-stay on to the jib-boom, dropping from thence into smooth water, where they were picked up. Many of the survivors were badly wounded, having legs and arms broken, and bodies bruised and maimed by the guns and falling spars.

The *Wellington Spectator* explains the course taken by the captain of the *Wonga Wonga* :—

The *Wonga Wonga* sailed from the Onehunga wharf, Mannkau, on the 7th instant. On arriving at the bar she noticed a vessel in the offing, apparently a man of war, but the signal being up to take the south channel the *Wonga* proceeded on her course. On getting well clear of the channel, Captain Renner noticed the vessel to be labouring very heavily, and apparently ashore. Captain Renner then proceeded to the outer entrance of the north channel, but being unable to take it, on account of the heavy sea on the bar, he returned to the pilot station by the south channel. On reaching the pilot station he found two boats, the pinnace and cutter, belonging to the ill-fated vessel. The pilot then went on board the *Wonga Wonga*, took the two boats in tow, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. On arriving there he found that the sea was making a complete breach over the vessel, and she was, of course, labouring very heavily. He then found it was impossible to get alongside with the boats, in consequence of the heavy sea; the boats were therefore pulled as close as possible under the jib-boom, and the officers in charge of them called to the crew to jump into the water and they would pick them up, as it was the only chance left of saving their lives. Several of the men jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats, but some were unfortunately drowned in the surf by the drawback. At this stage of the proceedings the scene was most appalling, the only chance of the crew getting saved being to jump into the boiling surf. All the men at this time were clinging to the rigging. The *Wonga* was steaming as close as possible to the scene of the wreck and was fearfully tossed about by the tumultuous sea. The boats then returned to the *Wonga*, having succeeded in picking up about fourteen of the drowning men, several of whom were nearly exhausted, and every means was adopted to restore animation, by the application of hot blankets and other remedies. Several who were wounded and very much bruised had their wounds dressed, and every possible attention was shown them. The boats in charge of the second lieutenant again gallantly put off to the wreck, and succeeded in rescuing several from a watery grave. By this time it was becoming dark, and the pilot, not deeming it prudent for the *Wonga Wonga* to remain in the position she was then in, proceeded a short distance into the channel and anchored. At about nine o'clock, the night being very dark, the foremast went by the board, casting all the poor fellows who were clinging to it into the raging billows. Immediately after, the main and mizen masts fell over the side, carrying the last of the crew with them. During all this time almost superhuman exertions were being made by the second lieutenant and the gallant crews to rescue their unfortunate shipmates. The two boats, and a boat belonging to the *Wonga*, were pulling about amid the breakers until past midnight. All hope of saving any more lives having vanished, the pinnace, in charge of the second lieutenant, returned, with several more of the unfortunate crew, to the *Wonga*, and the cutter proceeded into the pilot station, being unable to fetch the *Wonga*, and landed seven more of the crew in safety, including the son of Sir Henry Barkly, the governor of Victoria, who was saved after clinging to a spar for upwards of two hours. The *Wonga* burnt blue lights, and showed other signals, until daylight, in hopes of picking up any more of the unfortunate crew who might be floating about the wreck. At daylight the *Wonga* proceeded towards the wreck, but by this time a very small portion of the ill-fated vessel was to be seen. Commander Jenkins returned thanks to Captain Renner, his officers, and the crew of the *Wonga Wonga*, for their praiseworthy exertions and unremitting kindness to the sufferers. One of the captains of the mizen-top, who was one of the boat's crew, gallantly jumped overboard three times, and on each occasion succeeded in saving a shipmate from a watery grave. The Commodore was last seen in the mizen rigging, and is supposed to have been killed by the falling of a spar. The wind was about W.S.W., with a terrific sea on, when the *Orpheus* went to pieces.

BURGLARY BY TICKETS OF LEAVE AT DURHAM.

The residence of Mr. John Henderson, principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Henderson and Co., carpet manufacturers, called Leazes House, and situated immediately behind Claypath, Durham, was broken into early on Friday morning last. The mansion is detached, and although surrounded by a high wall, is comparatively open and easy of access. By whatever route the thieves obtained admission to the grounds, they appear to have gone deliberately to one of the dining room windows, and there effected an entry. The dining room is on the ground floor, and all the windows are within a couple of feet from the ground. The window in question has not been open for two years, having been fastened by paint. The difficulty which here met them was overcome by applying chisels and "jemmies" to the window, marks of which are visible on the woodwork. The iron bar which fastened the shutter upon the inside was next removed without difficulty, and an entrance obtained. The dining room was searched, and several articles of silver plate, valued at £20, which had been in use at the previous evening's dinner, and left in the sideboard, was at once taken possession of. Although the property thus stolen was removed from the dining room, the burglars visited other parts of the house without meeting with anything worth securing. In their tour through the house, they visited the bed-room occupied by one of Mr. Henderson's daughters, without creating the slightest noise, or disturbing the numerous inmates. Mr. Henderson, it appears, went to bed shortly after 12 o'clock, and although he slept immediately above the room which the men visited, neither the breaking of the window nor the noises which must have been made, awoke him. The burglary was discovered by the housemaid, who wanted to open the dining-room window shutters on Friday morning. Immediate alarm was given, and Superintendent Beard of the Borough police was sent for, who made a minute examination of the premises. Besides the silver plate discovered to have been stolen, he found on the lawn a broken glass, Further inquiry proved that a decanter of wine and a bottle of brandy had been taken out of the dining-room on to the lawn and there consumed. The glass used in drinking the wine and brandy after the completion of the robbery and debauch was thrown against an adjoining wall and smashed. It may be mentioned that a terrier usually allowed to remain in the house at nights and which barks at the least alarm, was found on Friday morning in a semi-stupified state in the kitchen, having been drugged, it is imagined, by the burglars.

CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.—DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Intelligence of the robbery had not been received in Newcastle many hours until some of the burglars, and no doubt the principals, were discovered and captured in the most singular manner, but not until after a protracted and bloody resistance. A more determined opposition than that met with on the occasion by the police has never been experienced in this town. A party of notorious thieves, amongst them a returned convict, named Daglish, had taken up their residence in Gateshead, but their movements were so closely watched that they were fairly "harried" out of that borough by the police. It appears that they had then come over to Newcastle, and had taken up their residence in Hindhaugh-street, near the Barracks. With a view of satisfying himself that Daglish was staying in Hindhaugh-street, and without the slightest suspicion that the discovery afterwards made awaited him, Detective Leitch, of the Gateshead Borough Police, called in at the Manors Police Station, Newcastle, on Sunday morning, and intimated his intention of paying a morning visit to the house where he expected to find Daglish. Detectives Parker and Thoburn at once offered to accompany him, and they set out together. They reached the house between twelve and one o'clock in the day. On knocking at the door it was opened by a woman, who, on seeing such unwelcome visitors, displayed a certain amount of trepidation and alarm. The officers pushed past her; and the movements of the woman first gave rise to suspicions in their minds that all was not as it should be, for no sooner had they got within the door than she passed into the street and hurried out of sight with a considerable amount of alacrity. They proceeded upstairs, and on entering the room found Daglish, the man they were looking for, another ticket-of-leave man, who afterwards gave his name as Brown (but his real cognomen is known to be a much more notorious one), two other men, and two women. The two latter men and the women made their escape while the conflict which immediately took place was going on. One of the men got out of the back window, slid down the spout into the back yard and got clear off. As soon as Daglish saw the officers he seized a poker, which at that time was in the fire, and aimed a murderous blow at the head of Leitch. Parker, however, was too quick for him, for, rushing forward, he caught the poker before it reached its destination, though at the expense of a severely burnt hand. The foiled villain instantly released his hold and seized a brace and bit, with which he struck Leitch over the head, inflicting a severe wound, from which the blood gushed in streams. Nothing daunted, Leitch closed, and stuck to his man, as did Parker. A tremendous struggle took place, Daglish resisting most energetically, kicking and wrestling with extraordinary strength. In the *melee* Leitch obtained possession of the brace and bit, and in self-defence inflicted some ugly blows with it upon the desperate burglar, whose face was covered with blood. The scene was a most sanguinary one, the two officers and Daglish being covered with blood, which flowed freely from the wounds inflicted on either side. Parker at last brought the contest to a close by getting Daglish round the neck and fairly choking him off. In the meantime, Thoburn had not been idle with Brown, a big, powerful man, who resisted fiercely, but at last a civilian, attracted by the uproar, opportunely looked in, and with his assistance Brown was mastered. The officers had been severely handled, Leitch's clothes being almost torn to shreds. A search of the house was immediately instituted, and the pleasing fact was revealed that they had made a most important capture, for in the course of their perquisitions they discovered the whole of the silver plate stolen from Leazes House, together with a quantity of other valuable property, which is no doubt the proceeds of other burglaries, but which has not yet been identified. Some picklocks were also found. Daglish is suspected to have been a participator in most of the burglaries which have been committed of late, amongst others, that at Boldon a short time ago. What makes this matter almost a certainty is the fact that footprints traced in the vicinity of the plundered house resembled those of a woman, the boots which had made them having had very small heels. Daglish was found, when captured, to have on a pair of boots the heels of which corresponded with the utmost nicety to such footmarks. The two men were conveyed to the Westgate Police Station, followed by crowds of people, attracted by the evidence of a bloody fight which the officers and their captives bore about their persons. At the station, Mr. Rayne, surgeon, was called in, and dressed the wounds the men had received.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

At the Durham Police Court, on Tuesday, the two men, William Daglish and John Brown, and a woman named Margaret Conloy, were brought before J. H. Forster, Esq., James Brooksbank, Esq., Robert Hoggett, Esq., and William Boyd, Esq., on the charge of having burglariously entered the dwelling-house of John Henderson, Esq., situate in the parish of St. Nicholas, on the 9th of April, and stolen therefrom 12 silver tea spoons and other articles of the value of £20.—Mr. Henry Marshall said he appeared on the part of the prosecutor, and as he did not intend to go into the case that day, he applied to the Bench for a remand for the purpose of getting up the evidence against the prisoners.—Superintendent Beard stated that the officer who had possession of the plate stolen from Leazes House was too ill to attend.—Mr Marshall asked for an adjournment until Tuesday. A certificate was handed to the Bench, and read by the clerk, from Mr Barkus, surgeon, Gateshead, which stated that Detective Leach was suffering severely from the injuries he had received, and therefore could not be removed. The Bench granted the remand. The prisoners were therefore removed. The case causes much excitement, and for some time previous to the opening of the court a large crowd gathered round the vicinity, and during these preliminary proceedings the court was crowded to excess. On the arrival of the prisoners on Monday evening, they were met at the railway station by a large crowd of persons and received with hisses and cheers. A crowd also awaited their arrival at the police station in the Market Place, when another demonstration was made by the spectators.

DEATH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS, M.P.

A sudden and unexpected breach has been created in the ranks of the English Ministry, by the death of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, M. P., and Secretary of State for War. The painful event took place on Monday at the residence of the deceased Baronet, Hampton Court, near Kington, Radnorshire. Sir George had not been in very good health during the winter. A few days since he caught a severe cold, to which a chill and a bilious attack succeeded. No cause of uneasiness presented itself before Sunday, but early on Monday the result was too surely apparent. The departed Minister was the son of the late Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., who, having filled several offices under the Government, was rewarded by a baronetcy in 1846, and died in 1855. The subject of this notice was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, having been born in London, in October, in 1806. He prosecuted his early studies at Eton, and was removed in the year, 1824 to Christ Church, Oxford, where, four years subsequently, he graduated B.A., carrying of the highest honours in classics, and a second class in the mathematical school, whilst he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1857. In 1831, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, but never practised; and in 1844, he married Lady Maria Theresa, daughter of the Hon. George Villiers. Having previously held some minor appointments, in the discharge of which he showed great aptitude for business, Sir George Lewis was appointed a Poor Law Commissioner, on the resignation by his father of that office in 1839, and which post he occupied until 1847. About the middle of the latter year, he made his first appearance in Parliament, having been returned in the Liberal interest for Herefordshire, and from November, 1847, to May 1848, he acted as Secretary to the Board of Control. His abandonment of that office was to become Under Secretary of State at the Home Department, of which Sir George Grey was then, as now, the Chief. In July, 1850, the late Baronet was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but resigned that post in 1852, on the dissolution of the Russell Cabinet. Falling to secure his re-election at the general election which ensued, he shortly afterwards unsuccessfully contested Peterborough; but in February, 1855, he succeeded his father as the representative of the Radnor District of Boroughs, and for which he was member at the time of his decease. Again in the House of Commons, he discharged the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer from May, 1855, till March, 1856, and those of Home Secretary from June, 1859, till 1861, succeeding Lord Herbert, in the last-mentioned year, as Secretary of State for War, an office now once more so sadly rendered vacant. During his long period of public and official life, in which he was a zealous worker, Sir George Lewis found time to devote to the production of several deep and philosophical treaties; and, indeed, in the literary, not less than in the political world, has he acquired distinction. On the death of Professor Empson, he assumed the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*, which, owing to the accumulation of his Parliamentary duties, he resigned in 1855, but by no means did he then cease from wielding his able pen. In the same year, he published a most important and masterly work entitled, "Inquiry into the Incredibility of Early Roman History," consisting of two octavo volumes. He is also the author of "The Romance Languages;" "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms;" "On Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question;" "On the Government of Dependencies;" "On Methods of Observation and Politics;" and the most recent work which bears his name is one on the "Astronomy of the Ancients," which was published about twelve months ago. It has also been pretty freely whispered that series of letters, on "International Law," which lately appeared in the *Times*, and have attracted a good deal of interest, having since been published in a separate form, were the production of Sir George Lewis, who employed the *non de plume* of "Historicus." As a befitting mark of respect to the late Baronet, the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, refrained from entering upon the ordinary business, but almost immediately adjourned. The nearest heir of Sir George C. Lewis is his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Frankland, Prebendary of Hereford, and Rector of Gladestry, Radnor.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON A CANDIDATE FOR THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

It is believed (says a contemporary) that the French Emperor contemplates addressing himself to this distinguished body as a candidate at an early vacancy. For some time past he is known to have been devoting his leisure to a life of Julius Cæsar, to whom it may be conceived he imagines he bears some likeness. According to the prescribed rule, a newly-elected member was presented to him a few days ago; and His Majesty, in receiving him, ventured modestly to allude to his own pretensions. "I have been," he said, "for some time past trying to make myself worthy of you." His guests bowed, had heard of the life of Julius, hoped it was near completion, and had no doubt it would fulfil the expectations it had excited. The Emperor acknowledged the compliment, but said that much still remained to do. The campaigns of the Roman Conqueror of Gaul required a good deal of research. He had to ransack old battle-fields, the scenes of Cæsar's victories, and the task demanded much labour and patience. With the last words the Emperor chanced to look towards M. Villemain, and that caustic writer replied : "Very true, Sire; it is no doubt a laborious undertaking; but it is a more pleasing task to search out old battle-fields than to open new ones." So did the victor of Magenta and Solferino, the Sovereign whose forces are even now advancing upon Mexico, obtain a foretaste of the independence of his future constituency. But his electoral troubles are only beginning with this sample of the epigrams for which the Academy has always been famous. When the time arrives to declare his candidature, he will be met by the rule which we mentioned above, requiring the aspirant to present himself in person to each member in succession. No applicant, we are told, however exalted may be his rank, is allowed to dispense with this preliminary ceremony, and it is only necessary to recall a few of the names now on the list of the forty to show how embarrassing its performance must be to Napoleon III. He will have to pay his suit to the staunch Legitimist, M. de Berryer, who has never yet acknowledged his imperial authority; to M. Guizot, the devoted adherent of Louis Philippe and constitutional monarchy, who has been equally obdurate; to M. Thiers, who has acknowledged every government except the present; and he must even solicit the vote of M. Victor Hugo, the upholder of democratic and social republicanism. These four names may be selected as typical of many others; and, while they prove the political impartiality which has ruled in the celebrated foundation of Cardinal Richelieu, they also show how powerful will be the prejudice which that impartiality must overcome before the Emperor can see his own name enrolled in the list of the Academy.

EXECUTION AT IPSWICH.

John Ducker was executed at this town on Tuesday, for the murder of Ebenezer Tye, at Halesworth. The deceased was a police constable, stationed at Halesworth, and was sent to watch the prisoner's house, which lay in his beat, on the night of the 23rd of November. The prisoner was a hay binder, working for a farmer, named George, about half a mile from Halesworth, and was a suspected character, in consequence of numerous depredations committed by him. Tye was last seen alive near the prisoner's house about 6 p.m. on the 24th November. He was missed from his beat, and nothing being heard of him all that day, search was made, and his body was discovered about twenty or thirty yards from the place where the prisoner lived, known as Clark's Yard. When found, the body of the deceased was lying in a brook, on its back, with the right arm down, the left rigid, the feet crossed, and the head turned towards the side of the yard, away from a piece of ground called the "Osierbed." The water was two or three feet deep, and the body, when found, was cold, while the clothes were covered with slimy mud and weeds, resembling similar mud and weeds found on some clothes in the prisoner's house. The handcuffs and staff which the deceased had with him were found in the Osierbed, and his hat was discovered about six yards from the body, floating with the stream. There was a mark of a blow on the head, and the inference raised was that Tye had been stunned by a blow on the head, and then thrown into the river; or else, in a struggle, had received the blow, which had made him fall into it while insensible, when he was suffocated. To bring the case home to the prisoner, a large mass of evidence was called to prove that footsteps were heard as of two men going down the yard together at the time in question, voices being also noticed resembling those of Tye and the prisoner; that shortly afterwards a scuffle was heard; and then a groan or shriek, as of some one in distress; that the prisoner, on going to his work somewhat later than usual, was not dressed in the clothes he was in the habit of wearing; that when his house was searched in the evening, he being there, his face and head were marked with wounds, which a witness declared he had not when he went to his work on the morning of the day in question; that he made conflicting and unsatisfactory statements by way of explaining these wounds, both to a girl at work at a hayrick at Mr. George's, and to the policeman who searched his house; and that under the cushion on the chair on which he was sitting when taken a pair of trousers, recently washed, were found stained with foul mud and weeds, and a stocking also foul and smelling of offensive mud. It was also proved that after Tye's death the prisoner was seen sweeping his yard in another dress than his usual one, with a broom on which were remnants of hay; the theory as to this part of the case being that he was found with stolen hay in his possession when first seen by Tye; that he had thrown it down, and, having escaped across the brook to the Osierbed, was pursued by the deceased, and that a deadly struggle ensued. In order further to complete the evidence, a cap was produced which was picked up near the body of the drowned man, which cap two or three witnesses identified as belonging to the prisoner. Since his conviction, about three weeks ago, Ducker's demeanour has been quiet, and he has listened with attention and respect to the ministrations of the chaplain of the gaol. It is understood that the criminal made no confession.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE GIFTS.

The national offerings to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their marriage having been collected at the South Kensington Museum, were on Thursday submitted for the inspection of the public. These presents constitute a display which would be sure of popularity on its own intrinsic merit. Recommended by an interest which does not often invest a public exhibition, it will attract crowds for whose reception the officials have done wisely in providing with extraordinary care. The north court, which was but recently glazed in for the reception of monumental objects of art, has been re-arranged for the occasion with excellent taste and judgment. The central space is planned as a quadrangle with open sides, and with barriers which direct the streams of visitors in the best course for ensuring them all a clear sight of the collection. The room, with its historical dilettantism of Della Robbia ware and Brunelleschian restoration, is invaded with all the sentimental prettiness of a nuptial festivity. The corner screens are covered with a white fabric, fluted, and festooned with bays. In the midst of the square are two lofty standards, copies of those which are still to be seen in front of the Venetian palace of St. Mark's. These stately objects, towering in the covered court like "the masts of some tall admiral," are surmounted, the one with the lion of England in burnished gold, the other with the white elephant of Denmark, while from both depend silken banners, designed by Mr. Crace, and emblazoned with the arm of the Royal pair and their respective mottoes, "Ich Dien" and "Gud og Kun gen."

Many of the glittering jewels which were poured at the feet of the Prince and Princess have been duly described by us, and need no more than a passing reference. The *parure* of opals and diamonds presented by her Majesty in the name of the lamented Prince Consort, will of course be looked for as the chief item in the splendid list. This gift, like the pearl and diamond suite presented to his bride by the Prince of Wales, the necklace and earrings of matchless brilliants given by the City of London, and other jewellery proceeding from members of the Royal family and from the bridesmaids, was manufactured by Messrs. Gerrard and Co. The Byzantine necklace, with the *fac-simile* cross of Dagmar, presented by the King of Denmark, the exquisite bouquet-holder, of carved crystal, with its accompaniments of chain-work and rich jewels, made expressly by Messrs. London and Ryder, as the gift of the Maharajah Duleep Singh; the Gaelic brooch of Scotch pearls and cairngorms presented by the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers; the Etruscan necklace, so creditable to the taste of its manufacturer, Mr. Phillips, presented to the Princess by her Royal bridegroom; and the curious set of Scandinavian gold ornaments, including diadem, armlet, brooch, hair-pins, buttons, earrings, and ring, made by Dahl, of Copenhagen, and given by the inhabitants of the two islands, Laaland and Falster, are among the most noticeable objects of personal adornment. There is a fine assortment of porcelain, from several donors; and the textile fabrics include the beautiful opera cloak of white silk, with raised blue velvet stripes, manufactured by Messrs Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp; several Norwich shawls from the same makers, and the gift of the city whence they come; Brussels lace from the King of the Belgians; an Indian gold tissue shawl, a velvet riding dress of Stuart tartan, a Paisley shawl woven of Cashmere wool and silk, and another Indian shawl of gold and silver tissue on a silk ground, all the gifts of the Queen; dresses of Lyons velvet, given by the Prince of Wales; and an exquisite suite of Irish lace, from the ladies of Ireland. The silver plate makes a noble array, in which our leading manufacturers are all represented; and the miscellaneous presents comprise matters so various that we must abstain from entering this branch of specification. Numerous as are the bridal gifts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, they are not all here. Notably, the silver table which gained Messrs. Elkington and Co. so much praise at the International Exhibition, and which the townspeople of Birmingham have had the good taste to select for their offering, is not exhibited, the formal presentation having been delayed. The Paisley shawl, too, is missing; but the reason is the very satisfactory one that the Princess prefers wearing it. One more gift excluded from the display must be mentioned. It is the exceptional terrier puppy, which was graciously accepted by the Princess a few days ago.

AN ODD PRESENT FOR THE PRINCESS.—Mr. G. Willins, of Gorgate-hall, has forwarded to Sandringham a terrier puppy for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Lieutenant-General Knollys has acknowledged the offering as follows :—"Sandringham, April 1. Lieutenant-General Knollys presents his compliments to Mr Willins, and has been directed by the Prince of Wales to thank him for the terrier puppy he has been so obliging as to send for the acceptance of the Princess. Mr. Willins may not be aware, perhaps, that it is not the general rule of the Royal family to receive presents where they have not had the pleasure of being acquainted with the donor personally; but on the present occasion his Royal Highness has been pleased to make an exception, and, on the part of the Prince of Wales, again to thank Mr. Willins for his courteous present."

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN,
ESTABLISHED 1860,
IS A WEEKLY PAPER,
PRICE ONE PENNY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
And Printed at 65, West Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, every Friday Afternoon, where Advertisements are received up to One o'Clock.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO GEORGE BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Local Newspaper published in a District embracing a population of considerably above 50,000, employed not only in the extensive iron works and collieries in Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and Weardale, but in the surrounding agricultural villages; and among all ranks and classes of the inhabitants. It is a popular organ of political and general information, devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge and the social and moral elevation of the people. Printed in Newcastle it has the use of the best machinery at its disposal, and whilst its local news is supplied by its own Reporters and Correspondents, the Proprietor has an arrangement with the Electric Telegraph Company by which its news is brought down to the hour of publication, so that its first issues on Friday evenings anticipate the Newcastle and other daily papers which only have the same news on the following morning. It thus combines all the advantages of which such a newspaper is capable, and affords a medium of the most extensive and beneficial publicity.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All Advertisements sent to the *Consett Guardian*, whether to the Offices at Consett or Newcastle, must be properly authenticated by the name and address of the Advertiser, otherwise their insertion cannot be guaranteed. The scale of charges for advertisements has been revised, simplified, and in some instances reduced, so as to be less than charged by papers of equal standing and circulation, and now stands as follows:—For a single insertion 3d. per line—it being understood that no advertisement shall be less that 1s.; for not less than six insertions 2d. per line; for not less than twelve insertions 1½d. per line. Contracts made with advertisers for larger periods.

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All news communications forwarded to either office must be pre-paid.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

We beg to repeat (as we hear that a statement to the contrary is being industriously circulated in Consett) that the charges for advertisements in the *Consett Guardian* are on the lowest possible scale, and much lower than those made in either Newcastle or Durham papers. With reference to one specific instance named to us—a racing advertisement—the charge for such advertisements, according to the published scale of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, is 6d. per line; our charge is 3d. We need hardly say that *local* announcements cannot receive in this district one-hundreth part of the publicity by any other newspaper, and we do not hesitate to state that more persons see an advertisement inserted in the *Consett Guardian* than by the issue of five thousand hand-bills.

Local and District News.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—The anthem at this church to-morrow (Sunday) evening will be "In the Beginning was the Word." G. B. Allen, mus. bach.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS FOR THE WEARDALE UNION.—Parish of Edmondbyers—Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh. Parish of Hunstonworth—M. H. Makepeace. Parish of Stanhope—R. Watson, S. Maddison, C. Bainbridge, W. Vickers, R. Cordner, J. Walton, J. Lonsdale, J. Muschamp, W. Fenwick, and E. Pickering. Parish of Wolsingham—J. Hall, J. Sanderson, T. Baker, and G. Curry.

CONSETT CHURCH.—The long-anticipated church at Consett will be opened for divine service on Sunday. The alterations which have been made in the building have rendered it both commodious and comfortable. We also understand that an excellent choir, which will be accompanied by a harmonium, has, through the indefatigable exertions of the incumbent, been brought together.

GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—A case occurring to one of our townsmen holding a Policy with the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, caused by injury to his knee occasioned by being thrown from his horse on the 3rd of March, has just been promptly met by the Company, and the sum of £35 in respect of total and partial disablement paid over to the assured by the local agent for this town, Mr. James Potts, 52½, Quayside.

A NOVEL POLICE REGULATION.—At a meeting of the Sunderland Corporation on Wednesday, the Watch Sub-Committee recommended that two or three policemen be fined for neglect of duty, and that Detective Kidd be fined 5s. for neglecting to obey the orders of a superior officer.—Mr. Thompson stated, in reply to Ald. Williams, that Kidd, when requested to go home by Sergeant Elliott, had not done so. (Laughter.)—Several members ridiculed the idea of a man being fined for "not going home," but Mr. Stokoe explained that Kidd, after reporting himself after being out of the town, was met in the streets about eleven o'clock, and he appeared to have had a "glass."—On the motion of Ald. Reed, the recommendation was struck out, and the report was adopted.

BLYTH MONTHLY PETTY SESSIONS.—At these Sessions, on Tuesday, before J. Straker and Hugh Taylor, Esqs., a woman named Clarkson or Collins, her son, and another man named Carlisle, a lodger with the female prisoner, were charged with breaking into the Seghill Station, on Saturday last, and stealing therefrom the sum of £10. On the house of the prisoners being searched by the police, at New Delaval, £4 19s., several implements used by housebreakers, and other articles, such as boots, worsted, and cigars were found, and identified by Blyth tradesmen as their property. On the application of Superintendent Wookey, the prisoners were remanded until Monday, when they will be brought before the Petty Sessions at Tynemouth. Two trivial cases of assault were dismissed.

BURGLARY AT SEGHILL.—On Saturday afternoon, a burglary was committed at Seghill Station, on the Blyth and Tyne Railway. It appears that after the departure of the four o'clock train from Seghill to Percy Main, Mr. Patterson, the station-master, left for tea, at the same time locking the door of the booking-office. On his return, he missed the money in the drawer; and which, he supposed, would amount to ten or twelve pounds. During his absence, the window from which the tickets are served to passengers had been forced up, and the above sum abstractd. This is not the only station on this line that has been broken into, and money or goods taken away. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Patterson, the civil and obliging station-master, who will have to make up the amount.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS CAPTURED AT STOCKTON.—For some weeks past burglaries have been committed in this town and neighbourhood, and so numerous had they become that Inspector Atkinson was obliged to use some stratagem for the apprehension of parties concerned in these robberies. During the nights of last week he posted his men in different parts of the town, occasionally visiting them. Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning, two suspicious looking characters were observed by one of the policemen on duty going in the direction of Cherry-lane carrying a bundle. They were followed and seen to enter Massey's lodgings in Cherry-lane. The policemen, communicating with the Inspector, visited the lodgings and made a search. The men were in bed. In the corner of a closet was found a bundle containing a quantity of cigars, and under the pillow of one of the men a skeleton key. They were charged with stealing the cigars, and at once removed to the lock-up. The names of the men are William Oliver Grey, *alias* Rankin, and James Urwin, *alias* O'Neil, said to be of Newcastle. On the policemen looking about in the town, the shop of Mr. Milnes, tobacconist, adjoining the Town Hall, was found to have been forcibly entered that night. Most of the articles in the shop were turned upside down, and the drawers ransacked. Information was at once conveyed to Mr. Milnes, and he identified the cigars as his property. The value of them is about £5. He said that was the second time that week his shop had been broken into. The first time 8s. was taken from the till. On Monday, Rankin and O'Neil were brought before the magistrates and committed for trial. Rankin was brought before the Borough Bench not long ago for pocket picking, and acquitted, and O'Neil was charged with stealing a quantity of tea from a warehouse in West Hartlepool. He was also acquitted. It is stated that those men have frequently been in gaol for housebreaking in adjoining counties.

OUTRAGE ON FEMALES NEAR WALKER.—On Monday night, about ten o'clock, Mrs. Eleanor Robson, wife of Mr. James Robson, Byker Bar, was proceeding from the Scrogg Inn, Walker, towards Newcastle, accompanied by another woman, named Catherine Cain, a neighbour. When in a field, three men attacked them; one of the men threw Robson upon the ground. Cain, seeing this, ran away towards Walker to get help, but a fourth man ran after her and detained her. In the meantime, the man who had thrown down Robson criminally assaulted her, the other two men holding her down. She shouted "murder;" and at length succeeded in getting up, on which two of the men threw her over a hedge into a ditch, and then went to her and began again to outrage her. She again shouted "murder," and a man came down the footpath. On the ruffians seeing him they ran away. The man accompanied her to Newcastle, and then returned and found the other woman, Cain, still detained by the fourth man. He ran away, and she made her way to Byker Bar. There she found Robson, and they proceeded together to the Ouseburn Station, when they gave information to the police. The inspector (Mr. Potts) got Robson, who was much injured, attended to by Dr. Rayne. Mr. Potts also sent information of the outrage to Walker; and the police there succeeded, during the same night, in apprehending the three men who had committed the outrage upon Robson; and they were on Tuesday brought before the county magistrates, at the Moot Hall. The names of the prisoners are John Cairns, Daniel Bond, and George Carr. The first two named are most repulsive looking fellows. The woman stated the facts above narrated, and clearly identified the men, she having seen them in two public-houses in Walker before the occurrence. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday. The magistrates were John Straker, jun., and G. C. Atkinson, Esqrs. The police engaged in the apprehension of the prisoners are Sergeant Taylor and P.C. A. Rough, of the Northumberland force, assisted by P.C. Campbell and P.C. J. Nixon, of the Newcastle police.

On Monday, at the Hull borough sessions, Thomas Bromley Bell was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, for embezzling £297 14s. 9½d. the property of the Hull United Fishermen's Widows' and Orphans' Society, of which society he was secretary.

A RELIC OF THE LIFEGUARD.—A gold chain and watch and a fruit cake were sent by the *Lifeguard*, the unfortunate steamer which was wrecked in December last, addressed to a young lady now residing in the neighbourhood of London. The articles have been picked up off Gottenberg, and returned to the owner in Gateshead.

FIRE AT NORTH SHIELDS.—About two o'clock on Monday morning, a fire was discovered in the pottery of Messrs. Carr, Ormston, and Carr, Low Lights, North Shields, some wood-work above a boiler having become ignited. The fire brigade with the fire engine were in attendance, but it was not found necessary to work the engine—the fire being extinguished by a supply of water furnished in buckets, which were conveyed by the fire brigade and the workmen at the pottery.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER IN SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday morning, a woman named Mary Sullivan, a dealer in old clothes, found the dead body of a fine full-grown male infant within a boarding erected round one of the large trees in Stockton Road, Sunderland. On Monday evening an inquest was held on the body, before Mr. C. Maynard, deputy-coroner. Mr. G. B. Morgan, surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination, stated that there had been undue neglect on the part of the mother, but could not say what was the cause of death. The verdict the jury returned was "that the child was found dead, but how it came by its death there was no evidence to satisfy them." This is the fourth case of the kind that has occurred in Sunderland since the beginning of this year, and within a period of three months.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES AT SEATON CAREW.—On Sunday night (writes the Rev. J. Lawson), the brig *Regalia*, of Whitby, from Hamburg, in ballast, stranded, during blowing weather from the west and in a heavy sea, at the entrance of the River Tees, about a mile to the south of this place. The crew of the vessel burnt tar barrels as signals of distress, and these having been observed by the crew of the lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution, at this place, the boat was immediately launched to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew. The lifeboat soon reached them and brought them all, seven in number, in safety to the shore. The cost of this valuable lifeboat was presented to the National Lifeboat Institution, three or four years ago, by William McKerrell, Esq., of Bath. She has since then been the means of saving the crews of the following vessels:—Brig, *Eliza*, of Middlesbro', 7; brig, *May Flower*, of Newcastle, 8; brig, *Providence*, of Shields, 8; barque, *Robert Watson*, of Sunderland, 5; and brig, *Regalia*, of Whitby, 7. Total number of lives saved, 35.

OTTER HUNTING IN THE NORTH TYNE.—Mr. John Gallon's hounds, which have been bivouacing at the seat of Major Anderson, of Lee Hall, threw off from that place on Thursday the 9th inst., although the river was very much too large for hunting. The hounds soon hit off their quarry from the Clinths, and dragged him away past Countess Park, Hargraves, and through Reed's Pool to the conduit at the foot of Reed Water, where, after some digging, the persuasive eloquence of Alma induced the otter to break view; but he immediately headed back to his stronghold. The hounds now cast down the river, and gave the otter an opportunity of stealing out of his den, and away overland to the river, on his way to which he was tally-hoed by that excellent sportsman, Captain Charlton. After a cool swim through Reedspool to near Countess Park and back, with a dodging hunt of about three hours, the acrid atmosphere and bad scent were so visibly detrimental to sport that the hounds were drawn off, and taken away to the Reed, where they dragged an otter up to Woodburn mill drain. Next morning, they met at Reedsmouth, and found the drag at the old bridge, about two miles above which they ran their game to ground in an old quarry. Tried up water, and had a fine and exciting run away past Woodburn and Blackburn Lynn to Monkridge, where the otter took the drains. Tried to above Otterburn to Woodhill without success. Although this run was not garnished by a kill, yet as the pleasure of the chase is not in the death, but in the pursuit, every one was much delighted with the sport which took place under the most discouraging circumstances of a bad scent and swollen river, in a country full of drains. The company comprised Major Anderson and Captain Charlton, of Lee Hall; Captain Cornwall and Captain Peddie; Lieut. Mitchell, and Messrs. Byng, Currie, Webb, and Dewar, of the 41st Regiment; G. Crawshay, of Haughton Castle; W. Anderson, of Newcastle; — James, of Otterburn Tower; W. Adamson, of Tynemouth; R. Hoyle, of Denton Hall; and W. Allhusen, Esq., of Newcastle; besides a number of other parties from different parts of the county.

Correspondence.

THE LOST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your paper of last week, there was a paragraph headed "Subscriptions Lost." I, as one of the Committee for raising a Brass Band at Berryedge, beg to state that the amount of subscriptions stated in the paragraph is incorrect, the amount being not £16, but, I believe, only about £10. I hold about £2 and some odd shillings. If the Brass Band does not go forward, I shall be happy to divide it amongst those subscribers who were so kind as to support the cause by giving their donations to me; consequently, so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to divert the subscriptions to my own use; at the same time, I can only answer for the money I have in my possession.

I am, &c., ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Police Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*William McGray* was charged with assaulting P.C. Thompson, on Thursday morning, and was fined 10s. and costs.——*William Wilkinson* was charged with assaulting Sergt. Scott on the night of the 15th inst., and also with damaging the officer's coat. He was fined 10s. for the assault, and 1s. fine and 10s. damage for the injury to the coat, with costs in each case, or one month's imprisonment for each offence.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*William Hewison* was charged with the above offence at Leadgate, on the 30th ult. Defendant, who did not appear, had been previously convicted twenty or thirty times, and was now fined £1, or one month's imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE BEER ACT.—*John Meley* was charged with allowing disorderly conduct in his house on Friday, the 27th ult. Mr. Compton appeared for the defence. Sergt. Scott proved the case, and the defendant was fined £1 and costs.

ASSAULT.—*John Dickenson* was charged with an assault, with intent to commit a felony, on Frances Story. Mr. Briggs defended the prisoner. It appeared that about one o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., the complainant, who resides at Foudleysett, was waiting for her husband, when the defendant came in and used her in an indecent manner. For the defence it was contended that the whole affair was a drunken joke. The case broke down as regarded the intent, but for the assault defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

ASSAULTS ON WIVES.—*Thomas Cole* was charged with assaulting his wife, Jane Cole, on the 29th March. Mr. Briggs appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Compton for the defendant. During the investigation it appeared that the complainant was the widow of one of the Hartley sufferers and had only been married to defendant, who is her third husband, and not yet 20 years of age, about 10 weeks. The Bench strongly advised the parties to make up the affair, but as there was no likelihood of this being done, they fined defendant 10s. and costs.—*George Godley* was charged with an assault upon his wife, at Consett, on Monday night. Mr. Compton, who appeared for the complainant, said that she was very unwillingly obliged to seek some protection from his ill-usage. It appeared that on this occasion he had assaulted his wife without any provocation. He was fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE.—*John Gordon* (who did not appear) was charged with assaulting James Flannagan, at Dipton, on the 3rd inst. He was fined 10s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*Jane Dodds* was charged with wilful damage to a hedge, the property of Mr. E. Wood, Hill Top, near Dipton, by throwing ashes against it. Damage was laid at sixpence, and defendant was ordered to pay that amount and costs.

CONSTABLES.—James Best, sworn as constable for Conside and Knitsley; Matthew Robson for Iveston; Jos. Wall for Lanchester; and Thomas Johnson for Billingside.

BASTARDY ORDERS.—*Benjamin Butler* was again charged with being the father of Margaret Kirkup's bastard child. This case was heard at Shotley Sessions and dismissed; it was now adjourned to the court.—*George Gales* was, for the third time, charged with being the father of Catherine Taylor's bastard child. Mr. Compton appeared for defendant. Another witness appeared, and the Bench made an order for 2s. 6d. per week and costs.—*Whitfield Davison*, charged with being the father of Mary Turnbull's illegitimate child, was ordered to pay 1s. 6d. per week and costs.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES and J. H. WALLACE, Esqs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Joseph Quin* and *Peter Mooneh* were charged with fighting at Consett, on Sunday morning last. Fined each 8s. 10d., including costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*Edward Connolly* was charged with breaking a square of glass. As this was a drunken frolic the parties compromised the case, defendant paying costs.

ASSAULTS.—*Robert Muldown*, who was charged with an assault on Robert Ferguson at Blackhill, had absconded, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.——A case in which *Peter* and *James Cunningham* appeared as defendants was said to have been compromised. The Bench, however, ordered the defendants to appear next court-day. ——*Mary Morton*, who was charged with an assault on Catherine Plant, had absconded, and a warrant was issued for her apprehension.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Andrew McGlade* and *John Fleming* were charged with being drunk and riotous on Sunday night, the 29th ult., at Blackhill. The case against the defendants was proved by P.Cs. Bennison and Dunn, who stated that after having been forced into the house they had come out with a poker and created a great disturbance. Fleming entered upon a long defence, but did not at all improve his case. He was fined 10s. and costs, and his companion 5s. and costs.——*James Garland* was charged with being drunk and riotous at the Tin Mills, Blackhill, on the 2nd of March. He was fined 10s. and costs.

CHARGE AGAINST A PUBLICAN.—*Thomas Jamieson* (remanded from last sessions) was charged with keeping his house open during prohibited hours. Though the case had been remanded at defendant's own request he did not appear on this occasion. Two of his witnesses were present, but did not give evidence. This being the defendant's first offence the Bench imposed a fine of £2 10s., including costs.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired what was the present state of the negociations respecting the throne of Greece and the cession of the island and fortress of Corfu to that country. The noble earl, at some length, commented on the conduct of our Foreign Minister with respect to the nomination of Prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece.

Earl RUSSELL defended the course he had taken, and said the nomination of his Royal Highness was wholly conditional upon the assent of the King of Denmark and of Prince Christian. With respect to Corfu, it should be remembered that the Ionian Islands were under the protection of England, and England, therefore, had a right to propose their cession to Greece if she thought proper. If the Ionian Islands assented to the cession, the Powers of Europe would be asked to give their assent to the arrangement.

After some remarks from Earls Derby and Granville, the subject dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, at which hour there was an unusually large attendance of members. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse occupied seats in the Peers' gallery.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on Monday, the 27th inst., he should move that it was the duty of Government, without delay, to take into consideration what means might be necessary for alleviating the distress now existing in the manufacturing districts.

Mr. HORSFALL gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the seizure of the *Alexandra* at Liverpool.

Lord R. CECIL asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool, with the authority of the Government, to attend on persons supposed to be agents of the Confederates, and to watch the private dockyards of the Mersey. If so, he wished to know out of what fund the expenses would be paid.

Sir G. GREY denied that any spies had been employed by Government. The facts of the case were these:—He had received a letter from the Foreign Secretary, Lord Russell, addressed to him by the American Minister, containing various allegations in reference to infringements of the Foreign Enlistment Act at Liverpool. He had requested the Mayor of Liverpool to make inquiries, but had not suggested the manner in which those inquiries were to be conducted. He was afterwards informed that the High Constable of Liverpool had made inquiries, and neither the Mayor of Liverpool nor the Watch Committee had raised any objections.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose at twenty minutes to five to make the financial statement. He observed that the last two years had been years of unusual pressure and anxiety, which anxiety found a legitimate expression in a resolution of the House of Commons, which stated that, while it desired that ample provision should be made for the honour and security of the country, as well as for the efficiency of the public service, it was likewise the feeling of the House that an effort should be made to relieve the taxation of the country. The Government, through the noble viscount, acknowledged that resolution was well founded and said how much it was to be desired in the interest of the public that attention should be given to the subject. The expenditure of 1858-59, which followed the Russian war, considerably exceeded the expenditure before that event. It was 64,664,000*l.* in 1859-60; it increased to 69,502,000*l.*, showing an increase of 4,138,000*l.* In 1860-61 it rose to 72,842,000*l.*, being an increase in the two years of 8,172,000*l.*; and the average of four years from 1859 to 1863 had been, including the sum spent for fortifications, 71,195,000*l.*, and without the fortifications, 70,678,000*l.*, and that increase occurred when they were enjoying the relief occasioned by the falling in of 2,000,000*l.* long annuities. Perhaps it would give a clearer idea if, instead of comparing the whole expenditure, he compared that portion only which was a matter of choice on the part of the Legislature, because a large part of the ordinary national expenditure was due to the discharge of the various engagements to which the Consolidated Fund was liable, and a large part of the public funds was guided by fixed rates, which did not necessarily take off the upward movement to which he had adverted. After striking off two important items, which were to be regarded as fixed or varying according to certain consistent rules, namely the interest of the debt and the charge of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 for the collection of national income, the expenditure depended upon the state of opinion, and the votes of Parliament amounted in 1858-9 to £31,621,000, and in 1860-61 it increased to £42,125,000, being an increase of £10,500,000, or 25 per cent. of the whole. If they made the comparison with the year immediately preceding the Russian war, they found that optional expenditure was only £23,511,000, the increase in the seven years up to 1861 being £15,614,000, or more than 81 per cent. The causes of that increase were well-known, viz., the growth and progress of the naval and military service, the progress of philanthropic views in regard to the condition of those serving their country, which had led to a great expense, the changes which had taken place in other nations, and the general growth of a spirit of expenditure. He did not think that the outlay in Government had outrun public conviction; but there could be no doubt that it had led to a great tension of the revenue. Last year, when he submitted the Estimates, the income and expenditure nearly balanced each other; but there were particular cases then in existence which had a tendency to disturb that balance in an unfavourable sense. The account to which he was about to invite the consideration of the House was a remarkably hopeful one, but in order to judge how far it was so it was necessary to bear in mind the specialities of the case. In the first place, deep and wide-spread distress had been prevalent in Lancashire. Up to the commencement of the cotton famine every Englishman had referred to Lancashire with pride and satisfaction as among the most remarkable of all the symbols which could be presented of the power, the progress, and the prosperity of England. Towards Lancashire the whole country now felt, even more warmly than at any former period, in consequence of the noble manner in which the people of that district had borne their privations and sufferings. The price of cotton in the spring of 1861 was between 7d. and 8d. per lb. It rose to between 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. in 1862, and it was now from 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.; so that the Lancashire calamity taken as a whole had not only continued at the point it reached last spring, but had, in point of fact, become far more severe. The other special cause of depression had been the state of Ireland. Up to 1857 it was believed that Ireland had been making considerable progress in prosperity, but then the state of progress was materially checked in 1858-60. The actual value of crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and of stock, was 39,437,000*l.* per annum. In 1860-1, the value fell to 34,893,000*l.* In 1861-2, it fell to 29,077,000*l.*; and in 1862-3, it fell to 27,327,000*l.*, showing a decrease of somewhat more than 12,000,000*l.* The effect first fell on the labouring classes. In respect to the consumption of strong liquors, in 1861-2 the consumption amounted to 2,463,000*l.*, whilst in 1862-3 it had fallen to 2,292,000*l.* The expenditure of the country had been estimated at 70,108,000*l.* The real expenditure was 69,302,000*l.*, being less by 806,000*l.* upon the estimated amount. The expenditure of 1861-2, 70,838,000*l.*, showed an apparent decrease of 1,536,000*l.*, as compared with 1860-1, 72,504,000*l.* There was an apparent decrease of 3,202,000*l.* as compared with 1859-60, 70,017,000*l.*, there was a decrease of 715,000*l.*; but in 1862-3 there was brought to account for expenditure and revenue a sum of about £1,125,000, more or less, which had not appeared in the accounts of former years; and after rectifying the accounts by the addition of that sum the real diminution of expenditure was as follows:—As compared with 1861-2, £2,661,000; as compared with 1860-1, £4,732,000; as compared with 1859-60, £1,840,000. The amount of the revenue was £70,602,000, showing a surplus over the expenditure of 1,301,000*l.* On the 3rd of April, 1862, the revenue was estimated at 70,190,000*l.*, but he calculated that there would be a deduction in respect of the drawbacks on hops, which had amounted to 104,000*l.* The actual revenue, therefore, was estimated at 70,050,000*l.*; the actual produce was 70,603,000*l.*, showing an excess of 573,000*l.*,—not a large excess certainly, but large when considered with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the population. The increase on the Customs had been 484,000*l.* The income tax had produced an excess over the estimate of 367,000*l.* The amount of credit taken for the payment from China, estimated at 170,000*l.*, had been 212,000*l.* The Excise showed a large deficiency in comparison with the previous year,—not less than 1,185,000*l.*; but from that there must be deducted the drawback on hops. The principal deficiency must be divided between malt and spirits. The malt duty which had been estimated at 5,800,000 had produced only 5,392,000*l.*, showing a deficiency of 408,000*l.* Spirits, which had been calculated to produce 10,000,000*l.*, had actually produced 9,394,000*l.*, showing a decrease of 606,000*l.* The difference in respect to malt might be accounted for by the change which had taken place in the time of assessing the duty, which rendered it impossible to make an accurate calculation in a financial statement. He was not at all surprised that there was a million less in the Excise, the wonder was that there had not been a corresponding decrease in other branches of the revenue. It was true that the whole amount of the revenue which he had anticipated from the spirit duties had not been realised, mainly owing to the distress in the country; but the 400,000*l.* which he anticipated on foreign and colonial spirits, and the greater portion of the amount of home spirits, which he had anticipated from the new duty, had been received. The duty on spirits on the year ending June, 1859, was 9,410,000*l.*; in 1860 it was 9,750,000*l.*; in 1861 it was 9,702,000*l.*; in 1862 it was 9,988,000*l.*; and in 1863 it was 9,837,000*l.* The material point was this, with respect to the new duty: Had the failure to receive the amount anticipated from the additional duty led to illicit distillation? From the best information he had been able to obtain he believed there never had been a period when there had been less illicit distillation than during the last two years. It was important to draw a contrast between the effect of the distress upon the Excise revenue and upon Customs' revenue, and he found that the revenue from malt and spirits, so far as it was dependent on consumption, had given way before the revenue upon tea, sugar, and tobacco. The gross revenue of 1861-2 was 69,674,000*l.*, but deducting from that certain miscellaneous items, and the Chinese indemnity, amounting altogether to 1,747,000*l.*, the real revenue was 67,927,000*l.*; but in 1861 they received from the income tax, with arrears, 350,000*l.*, which was not received in 1862-3. These three items amounted to 942,000*l.*, which must be deducted from the revenue of 1861-2, in order to establish a fair comparison. When that was done the amount of revenue derived in the two years respectively would stand as follows:—1861-2, 66,985,000*l.*; 1862-3, 67,790,000*l.*, showing an increase in the latter year of 805,000*l.*—certainly not a very large, but, considering all the circumstances, a very satisfactory increase. In order to show the effect of the changes which had been made of late years by a reduction of duty, he might state that the Customs revenue in 1858-9, deducting the cost of collection, amounted to 23,055,000*l.* In 1860 extensive changes were made, which involved a balance of remission to the extent of 2,400,000*l.*; but the Customs revenue for 1862-3, after deducting the cost of collecting, amounted to 23,043,000*l.*, although nearly 2,500,000*l.* of duty had been remitted in the interim (hear, hear, and cheers). He now came to the estimated expenditure and revenue of the present year. The charge of the funded and unfunded debt amounted to 26,300,000*l.*; the charges upon Consolidated Fund to 1,940,000*l.*; army estimates, 15,060,000*l.*; navy estimates, 10,736,000*l.*; revenue, 4,721,000*l.*; and miscellaneous estimates, 7,692,000*l.* There was a residue which he was not able to state with the same absolute precision, as there were certain items which were yet doubtful. For instance, the packet estimates had not yet been finally settled. The arrangement with the Galway Company was not yet so far matured as to enable Her Majesty's Government to make a positive proposal, or to know absolutely what it would be their duty to do; and the arrangements with regard to the West India Mail service were still under consideration. It was therefore impossible to give the precise figures, but the items, together with the charges which would be involved by a bill now before the House for the further conversion of stock now held by the National Debt Commissioners, would amount to somewhere about 1,270,000*l.*—adding that to 7,692,000*l.* put down for the miscellaneous estimates, the gross amount would be 8,962,000*l.*, and the total estimated expenditure would be 67,749,000*l.* That, however, made no provision for fortifications which Parliament had decided should be paid for in another way. The estimate altogether was less than the estimate of 1862-3 by 1,553,000*l.*, but still higher than the estimate of 1858-9 by 3,085,000*l.* The estimate of revenue would stand as follows:—Customs, 24,188,000*l.*; Excise, 17,600,000*l.*; stamps, 9,000,000*l.*; taxes, 3,160,000*l.*; income tax, 10,500,000*l.*; post office, 3,800,000*l.*; crown lands, 300,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 2,500,000*l.*; Chinese indemnity, 450,000*l.*—total, 71,490,000*l.* As the total amount of the estimated expenditure was only 67,749,000*l.*, there was a difference in favour of the estimated income over the estimated charge of 3,741,000*l.* He now came to the proposals which he intended to make. In the first place he proposed to raise the duty on chicory to that which was now levied on coffee, and thus to equalise the two duties. He intended to move this motion at once at the close of his address, and with respect to the others he would take them this day next week. His next proposal had reference to an entirely new subject. It was, he thought, an evident anomaly in the law that, as it now stood, strong liquors sold in clubs should be sold without a license. (Laughter.) He proposed that in future clubs should pay the same rate of license as keepers of hotels and coffee houses—(laughter and cheers)—at the same time ample provision would be made that club-houses should not be liable to visitation from the police, or to any unnecessary annoyance—his only object being to effect an equality as respected taxation. His next proposal was one of the same character. At present this case not unfrequently happened: A person applied to a justice of the peace to license a house for the sale of strong liquors, and along with it he took out a license to sell beer for which he only paid 1*l.* and a fraction. He afterwards dropped the license to sell spirits and continued that to sell beer, paying only 1*l.*, while every other person who wanted to sell beer, and did not arrive at it through the medium of a license to sell spirits paid 3*l.* 6s. He proposed that in future the duties in both cases should be the same. About two years ago a great anomaly was removed in reference to the sale of spirits. It was not permitted to any person except a publican to sell less than a dozen bottles of spirits, but Parliament removed that anomaly. A similar anomaly prevailed now in reference to beer. No one except a publican could sell less than two dozen bottles. He proposed to grant licenses to enable other persons to sell beer in small quantities, but precaution would be taken to prevent the sale of small quantities for consumption on the premises. The proprietors of omnibuses had been before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a reduction of duty. They complained of the amount they had to pay, and of the undue competition to which they were subjected. The duty, however, was only about one-fourth what it used to be twenty-five or thirty years ago, and it was only within a few years that the House had taken the matter into its own hands, and had granted considerable relief. He proposed, therefore, to make no change at present, but he intended to impose a duty upon carriers' carts of half the amount now paid by stage carriages. Complaints were also made of the unequal manner in which railway duties were found to work. Railway-companies were supposed to pay 5 per cent. on their traffic receipts; but in 1842 the companies undertook to run certain trains at 1d. per mile, on condition that those trains were exempt from the tax. He saw no reason why excursion traffic should be encouraged at the expense of the ordinary railway traffic, and, therefore, he proposed that instead of a duty of 5 per cent., with exemptions on railway traffic, there should be a duty of 3½ per cent., without any exemption. Now he came to the more important point of the removal of an exemption under the Income-tax Act—viz., the exemption of charitable Corporations with respect to that part of their funds they should prove to have expended in charity. When the subject was discussed in 1853, another remarkable fact was elicited. They had levied within the last financial year 15,000,000*l.* of hard money in indirect taxation, but every shilling of that money was taken out of the pockets of individuals, and whatever was held strictly in mortmain of stock of a corporate character contributed nothing to taxation. It was unjust that fathers of families should have their taxes augmented in order that men at their death, when they could no longer enjoy their wealth, should glorify themselves by having their names placed in large letters in public halls, and their actions commemorated at public dinners. He did not disparage those charities, but they had no right to enjoy the large amount of pecuniary preference which they did. Circumstances were now entirely changed, and a very large sum was annually voted for education (1,111,000*l.*), 227,000*l.* for the Poor-law Board, 35,000*l.* and 18,000*l.* for the Charity Commission, none of which votes existed when this exemption was first made. On the general principle, therefore, of the altered circumstances of the times, and the aid rendered by the State, as well as in consequence of the great complexity of the business which this exemption led to, he proposed to remove the exemption on charitable corporate funds, except with reference to their buildings, such as hospitals, which he did not propose to touch. He proposed, also, to continue the exemption upon places of Divine worship. What were termed voluntary subscriptions stood on a different footing. They were not charities in the eye of the law at all. There was also another reservation. Where any person with an income of more than 100*l.* a-year received a portion of it from a charity, he would in no case be liable to abatement during his tenure of office. It was estimated that the removal of the exemptions would bring about 75,000*l.* a year into the Exchequer, and the minor charges he had mentioned would produce about 58,000*l.*, making altogether 133,000*l.* This, added to the surplus of 3,741,000*l.*, would increase it to 3,874,000*l.* Then came the question of the disposal of that surplus. The first subject he should mention had reference to what was called a petty charge on shipping. There was at present a charge of 1d. on goods brought inwards, and a stamp duty of 1s. 6d. upon bills of lading outwards. He proposed that, on and after the 1st of July, the charges should altogether cease and determine, which would involve a loss to the revenue of 190,000*l.* The next question he had to submit was one of greater magnitude, and which would dispose of a large portion of the surplus. It related to what might be called the minor incomes now liable to income tax. Before stating the nature of the alteration he proposed to make, he would remind the House of what had been the course of legislation on the subject. When Mr. Pitt first introduced the income tax 70*l.* was the limit of income to which the tax began to attach; but Mr. Pitt fixed the limit upward at 200*l.*, and it was only at incomes above 200*l.* that the full force of the tax was felt. It was undoubtedly true that since the time of Pitt the wealth of the country had enormously increased, and that with that increase the relative value of a given pecuniary income of so many pounds sterling had diminished. An income of 200*l.* a-year now gave much less consequence and social standing than in the time of Pitt, and he therefore proposed that they should fix 200*l.* as the limit upon which the full sweep of the tax should be felt. (Hear, hear.) The proposal of the Government was this:—They would retain the income of 100*l.* as the point at which the man should become taxable, but would fix the income of 200*l.* as the point beyond which the reduced duty should not apply. They would not abolish the double rate of the tax, but they would allow every taxable person, whose income was between 100*l.* and 200*l.* a-year to make a deduction of 60*l.* from his taxable income. The present tax was 9d. and 7d. A man with an income of 100*l.* a-year now paid 2*l.* 10s., in future he would only pay 1*l.* 10s. A man with an income of 125*l.* a-year would now pay 2*l.* 8s. 9d.; with 150*l.* a-year, instead of paying 5*l.* 12s. 6d., he would pay 3*l.* 7s. 6d.; and with 175*l.*, instead of paying 6*l.* 11s. 3d., he would only pay 4*l.* 6s. 3d. (Hear, hear.) The next subject to which he would call the attention of the House was the tea and sugar duties. He thought it would be better not to divide the reduction, but to do what would give a sensible stimulus both to the consumption and the revenue. The question was then between tea and sugar. The most important argument in favour of the reduction of the uty on tea was this—that at present it was a much heavier duty than the corresponding duty on sugar. The duty on tea was more than 100 per cent.; the duty on sugar was about half the value of the article. By reducing the tea duty the price of tea could be much more considerably lowered than the price of sugars could be lowered by a reduction of duty. It was the intention of Government to propose to the country to reduce the duty on tea to 1s. per lb.—(loud cheering)—that reduction to take effect immediately after the passing of the resolution on Friday next. (Cheering.) He proposed that the tea duties should be granted only until the 1st of August, 1864. The effect of the reduction of the tea duty would be this—the reduction of 5d. in the lb. would cause a loss of 1,659,000*l.*; but as he calculated on an increased consumption of 6,000,000 lbs., there would be a revenue of 300,000*l.* derived from that source, and the loss in the twelve months would be about 1,300,000*l.* The estimated amount of the income tax, at 9d. and 7d. in the pound, was 10,500,000*l.* By a reduction to 7d. and 5d. the loss for the entire year would be 2,350,000*l.*, or 1,135,000*l.* for each penny; but although the effect of the reduction on the first year would be 2,350,000*l.*, the whole of that loss would not be felt in the present year, but the loss would amount to 16,000,000*l.*, and 754,000*l.* would stand over for the financial year 1864-5. The estimated effect of the plan for the relief of minor incomes was a loss for the entire year of 400,000*l.*, or for the financial year of 300,000*l.* It followed that we might reduce the income tax for the whole community and adopt the plan of relief for minor incomes at a cost of 1,900,000*l.*, with a further prospective charge of 850,000*l.* The total loss which he contemplated incurring for the year was 3,343,000*l.*; but there would be a further loss of 898,000*l.* falling on the financial year 1864-5. The legislative changes now contemplated would cause a loss of 4,241,000*l.* The whole amount of remission now asked for was 4,601,000*l.* The surplus before the reduction was 3,874,000*l.*; the loss was estimated at 3,343,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 521,000*l.*, with which surplus he did not propose to part, and he trusted the country would assist Government in resisting any efforts to diminish that amount. It might be said that the plan which he had proposed was a favourite one with other gentlemen, but it was nothing to its disparagement; and if the circumstances of the times were such as to enable him to make financial arrangements which met with the approbation of all parties it was a matter of gratification to be able to do so. The right hon. gentleman then at considerable length pointed out the increase which had taken place in our national resources since the conclusion of the French treaty, which had tended greatly to the prosperity of the country, and fully justified the Government in proposing that measure. He believed the increase of our trade with France had far more than balanced the loss of trade which had been caused by the American war, although the prosperity of the country was no doubt owing, in a considerable degree, to the energy of the people, and the mechanical improvements of the present age. He believed it was owing still more to the course of legislation which Parliament had thought it desirable to adopt. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Mr. WHITE expressed his approval of the proposals of Government, and said he had no doubt that the increased consumption of tea would soon recompense the exchequer for any loss it might sustain.

Lord R. MONTAGU commented upon the great increase of expenditure under the administration of the present Government, and condemned the proposed tax on carriers.

Mr. CRAWFORD approved of the preference that was given to the tea over the sugar duties.

Mr. VANCE complained of the continued maintenance of the high duties on spirits in Ireland.

Mr. SCULLY urged upon Government the necessity of considering the present distressed state of Ireland.

After some remarks from Mr. Powell, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. F. Taylor, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. P. Urquhart, and other hon. members, resolutions for the equalisation of the duties on chicory and coffee were agreed to, and a bill framed upon them was ordered to be brought in.

The House then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved "That it be referred to the General Committee of Elections to inquire into the circumstances of the withdrawal of the petition against the return of Mr. Barbour for Lisburn, signed by the petitioner."

After some observations from Sir H. Cairns and Mr. Bouverie, the motion was agreed to.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1·20 a.m.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

APRIL.			
Newmarket First Spring..	20	York Spring	28
Llanboidy	21	Salisbury	30
MAY.			
Chester	5	Epsom	19
Bath	12	Radcliffe	25
Marlborough	14	Manchester	27
Harpenden	15		

THIRSK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 14.—SOWERBY PLATE (handicap) of 25 sovs.—winners extra.—T.Y.C.
Mr. Jackson's Lady Louisa, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb ......Doyle 1
Mr. Wilkins's Betsy Copeland, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ......Marson 1
2 to 1 on Lady Louisa, 4 to 1 agst Betsy Copeland. Won by a length.

MOWBRAY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds. Second to save stake. T.Y.C.
Mr Osborne's Netherdale (4lb extra) ......Whiteley 1
Lord Zetland's Deerfoot ......Snowden 2
Mr Temperley's Eola (4lb extra) ......Doyle 3
5 to 4 agst Eola, 7 to 4 agst Deerfoot. Won by a head.

HUNT CUP, value 100 sovs, for hunters. About two miles and a half.
Mr Thompson's Wali Ali Shah, aged ......Mr Thompson 1
Mr Hepper's Maria, 5 yrs ......Boynton 2
2 to 1 agst Maria, 3 to 1 agst Wali Ali Shah. Won by a neck.

MEMBERS' PLATE of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. About one mile.
Benevolence......Marfton 1 | Prairie Flower ...Howey 2

HAMBLETON HANDICAP of 100 sovs. One mile.
Captain Gray's Fairy Queen, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb......Marston 1
Mr Thompson's Fairy King, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb......Lawton 2
3 to 1 agst Fairy Queen. Won by a length.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.—SCURRY HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, with 25 added; winner to be sold for 30 sovs.
General Bixio ...Whiteley 1 | Dick Swiveller ......Howey 2
2 to 1 agst General Bixio. Won by half a length.

THE NORTH RIDING FARMERS' CUP, value 100 sovs, added sweepstakes of 2 sovs each. Two miles.
Mr. Cass's Skyrocket ......Owner 1
Mr. Gilling's Is that You, aged......Mr. Thompson 2
Mr. Cass's The Jew ......Mr. Leighton 3
5 to 4 agst Skyrocket. Won by a length.

THE THIRSK HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. About one mile six furlongs.
Mr. Brodie's Lothian King, 5 yrs, 7st ......Whiteley 1
Mr. Dawson's Tommy Jones, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb......Buck 2
Captain Gray's Fairy Queen, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb......Marson 3
Ten ran. 7 to 2 agst Fairy Queen, 6 to 1 agst Lothian's King. Won by a length.

TYRO STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 25 added, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr. Osborne's Coverdale ......Whiteley 1
Mr. Roger's Thornton ......Metcalf 2
Even on the winner. Won by a length.

THE SILVER CUP, value 50 sovs. A mile and three-quarters.
Mr. Smith's Village Girl, 6 yrs......Mr. Smith 1
Lord Middleton's Friar Tuck, 5 yrs ......Price 2
5 to 4 on Friar Tuck. Won by a neck.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, April 16.—TRIAL STAKES of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. One mile.
Mr. Savile's Buckenham, 4 yrs......J. Goater 1
Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut, 4 yrs......Wells 2
9 to 4 on Argonaut, 9 to 2 agst Buckenham. Won by a head.

HEATHCOTE PLATE (HANDICAP) of 50 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. Goater's Poland, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb ......Woodhouse 1
Mr. Angell's East Sheen, 5 yrs, 8st......Daley 2
Mr. Ward's Rapture, 5 yrs, 7st......Whiteley 3
Twelve ran. 5 to 1 agst East Sheen. Won by six lengths.

TWO YEARS OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; second to save his stake. Half a mile.
Mr. Rowland's Molly Carew, by Wild Dayrell...Grimshaw 1
Lord Rendlesham's Diomed, by Hesperus......Hibberd 2
Ld. St. Vincent's Narbonne......Custance 3
Twelve ran. 2 to 1 on Molly Carew, 16 to 1 agst Narbonne. Won by three-quarters of a length.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP of 15sov. each, 10 ft, with 100 added; the second to receive 25sov out of the stakes. Last mile and quarter.
Mr. Gilby's Adventurer, 4 yrs, 5st 12lb ......Noble 1
Mr. Ten Broeck's Umpire, 6 yrs, 8st ......J. Adams 2
Mr. Osborne's Comet, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ......Custance 3
The following also ran:—Comet, Asteroid, Cape Flyaway, Joey Jones, Beachy Head, Chere Amie, Spencer, Turn of Luck, Gardener, Overton, Queen of Spain, Miss Livingstone, Cairncastle, Catch 'em Alive, Canary, Barbadoes, Lapidist, Portland, Amazonian, Weatherspy, Escape, Oberon, Newchurch, Summerside, Merry Maid, Colleen Rhue, Middlewat. 100 to 30 each agst Gardener and Catch 'em Alive, 6 to 1 agst Adventurer, 20 to 1 each agst Oberon, Asteroid, and Comet, 30 to 1 agst Merry Maid, 33 to 1 each agst General Hess, Umpire, and Summerside, 40 to 1 agst Turn of Luck, 50 to 1 agst Lapidist, 66 to 1 against Cairncastle. Won by a neck. The winner was objected to on the ground of a cross, which, on being investigated by the stewards, was overruled.

LONDON BRIDGE STAKES (selling) of 5sov each, with 50 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Alcibiade, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb......Custance 1
Bungle, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb......Smith 2

INKERMAN PLATE (HANDICAP) of 50sov. Half a mile.
Mr. Goater's Poland, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb (in 5lb ex)...Woodhouse 1
Mr. Nightingall's Tarragona, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb ......Edwards 2
Mr. Jaye's Grisette, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb......Hibberd 3
6 to 4 on Poland. Won by three lengths.

IRON-CLADS IN ACTION.

The correspondents of the New York papers give accounts of attacks made on the Confederate works in the Yazoo. On the 11th ult. one writes, dating ten miles above Greenwood:—"To-day, two reconnaissances were started out. One was made down the river by the gun-boat *Chillicothe*, Lieutenant-Commander Foster commanding. She ran down to within a quarter of a mile of the rebel battery, exchanging several shots with it. The *Chillicothe* was struck four times in this affair, once in her square hull, and twice in her massive turret, in each case the ball making a deep indentation in her 3½-inch iron, plainly marking the unmistakeable stamp of steel-pointed 64-pounder shot propelled from rifled pieces. The *Chillicothe* returned from the reconnaissance without having sustained the slightest injury. In the afternoon, the *Chillicothe* was again ordered down to engage the rebel battery. She moved down promptly, and soon her heavy 11-inch guns were heard, to which the enemy made a brisk response. The *Chillicothe* fired but seven rounds, during which she dropped three shells directly into the enemy's works with good effect. At this juncture she met with a most unfortunate and disastrous accident. Her men were just loading her port gun, the charger being engaged at the moment in cutting the fuse of the shell, which had already been placed in the muzzle of the gun, when a 64-pound shell from the rebels struck directly in her half open port, throwing apart and unshipping the heavy iron port shutters, one of which was thrown overboard, and lighting directly upon the muzzle of the gun, exploded simultaneously with the shell that was being put in the piece. The casualties by this double explosion were 14 in all—four killed and ten wounded; but the latter will probably survive. The *Chillicothe* was brought out of action without further damage. On the 13th another attack was made on the fortifications. The *Chillicothe* and *De Kalb* had both been covered with cotton bales, to make sure that they should not be hurt. The *Chillicothe* was under fire an hour and a half. She was not withdrawn until long after the enemy had ceased firing, and then only because her store of ammunition was about expended, requiring a replenishment of her magazine. The rebels singled her out as their principal target, and they peppered her well. She was struck to-day thirty-four times. Her storm-roof and wheelhouses were riddled and badly cut up. Her launch was all stove to pieces. Her ensign was four times shot through, and her pennant was shot away. Her massive iron plating was indented all over her front where balls had struck her. Yet she withstood the terrible ordeal, and is to-night as good for a fight as she was this morning. But two men were injured on her. The *De Kalb* was the unlucky vessel to-day, and, considering the length of time she was engaged, she got off very lightly. After the *Chillicothe* withdrew, the *De Kalb* was ordered to remain and continue firing until dark. She did so, firing once every twenty minutes, but getting no response after the main engagement closed. She received about a dozen shots during the action, at least three of which were very severe blows. One passed obliquely through her starboard casemate, just forward of the first porthole, and raked through the maindeck, finally lodging in the wardroom in the extreme after part of the vessel. The shot penetrated through a section of her casement which was not covered with iron. In its course it struck a gun against which one of the ship's quartermasters was leaning, and, glancing, mortally wounded him. A shell exploded directly in her wheelhouse, which damaged one or two buckets, and splintered the bulkhead a little, but did no further damage. Still another lodged in the forward casement, under the heavy iron plating. Shells striking on the outside of the vessel frequently set on fire the cotton with which she was covered, but no danger resulted therefrom. Two men were killed and four wounded. The *Chillicothe* is a light draught iron-clad, having one stationary turret, in which are two 21-inch Dahlgren guns; the *Baron de Kalb* is an iron-clad casemated steamer, carrying 13 guns of a heavy calibre. We shall give the rebels another to-morrow, when I hope to be able to report more satisfactory results. I have already said the position is a formidable one. It is more than that, it is an unapproachable one. We can't get at them. If we could we should have been able a half-dozen times a day to drive them out by storm; but infantry can do nothing in the water, and this fortification is completely surrounded by water."

Another correspondent writes on the 26th:—"Since my last communication, we have made but a single effort at the enemy, and that, like its predecessors, resulted in nothing. On Monday last, at noon, the bombardment was resumed. The gunboats *Chillicothe* and *De Kalb*, with one mortar boat, were brought into action, assisted by *Battery Wilson*, which at that time had been enlarged and extended so as to carry three guns—two 30lb. Parrots and an 8-inch Dahlgren. The *Chillicothe*, as on former occasions, was the main target of the enemy. She took her old position, about eight hundred yards from the rebel works, at the point where the fort first comes into view. Her commander begged hard to go down the river, but was refused. The action lasted but about twenty minutes, during which time only fourteen shots were fired at the *Chillicothe*, eight of which, however, hit her full in the face. The effect of this severe pounding was to cause the speedy termination of the engagement. Both her portholes were closed up. These portholes are covered with ponderous iron shutters, that are drawn together when the gun is drawn in for loading. The enemy's heavy missiles, falling upon these when closed, had so indented and jammed the shutters that they could not be slid open. The vessel was, therefore, temporarily disabled, and had to be abandoned."

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the growers and a good coasting and foreign arrival, for which the trade ruled dull, and only a limited business was done, but the rates of this day week were maintained both for English and foreign. Rye and peas unaltered. Barley moved off slowly, at rather less money. Malt very dull. Oats, with more offering, were the turn cheaper. Flour had a moderate sale, at former terms.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending April 11th:—Wheat, 348 qrs., at 48s. 7d.; barley, 551 qrs., at 31s. 10d.; oats, 5 qrs., at 25s. 0d.; beans, 3 qrs., at 44s. 0d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending April 14th:—Coastwise—Wheat, 3,376 qrs.; barley, 160 qrs.; malt, 310 qrs.; oats, — qrs.; rye, — qrs.; beans, 25 qrs.; peas, — qrs.; flour, 240 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 4,379 qrs.; barley, 827 qrs.; oats, 3,340 qrs.; peas, 15 qrs.; flour, 180 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrival from the north of Scotland have been considerably on the increase, 233 head of cattle coming to hand from Aberdeen, Edinburgh market, and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 15 beasts and 361 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 126 beasts, and 1,340 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were superior, there being some lots of extraordinary fine shorthorned bullocks and heifers from North Northumberland, Berwick and Roxburghshires; it was also about the best show of clipped hoggets that ever stood in this market. The supply of beef comprised 1,083 head. The better qualities moved steadily off at extreme currencies, with a fair, good demand for the South; but all other sorts were somewhat sluggish, the tendency was in favour of the buyer, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,080. This has been the worst selling market for sheep that has been held here for some time past. A lot of small Cheviots were sold by weight at 9d., but the general top figure for mutton was 8½d. ꝑ lb. Trade during the day was completely devoid of animation, and at the close of the market an unusually large number were driven away unsold. Lambs sold slowly, at prices varying from 25s. to 40s. ꝑ head. Pigs: 635 were shown. The pork trade was more cheerful, the smaller sorts experienced an upward movement, and nearly all changed owners.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,440; sheep, 5,323; calves, 534. Beef, 4d. to 7½d.; mutton, 5d. to 9d.; veal, 6d to 7½d. ꝑ lb; lambs, 30s. to 35s. each. There was a dear market for best qualities of beef. Mutton a shade higher than last week.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

APRIL 7.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	2	18	0	to	4	16	0	ꝑ ton.
Do. this year's growth..	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	3	10	0	to	5	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth...	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	12	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	10	ꝑ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	4	"
Oat straw	0	1	2	to	0	1	8	"

Hay at market, 169 carts; straw, 39.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s. 6d.; hams, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Cumberland bacon, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; ditto, small, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.; hams large, 9s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; ditto, small, 9s. 6d. Butter, to 50s. 51s. per firkin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Newcastle, at Somerset-terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. H. Y. Richardson, of a son.

At 12, Summerhill-terrace, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Humphrey, of a son.

At Scotswood-road, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Smith, of a son.

At Ashfield-terrace, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. William Bulmer, spirit merchant, of a son.

At Shield-street, Shieldfield, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Geo. Sutherland, of a son.

At Gateshead, at West-street, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Probert, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Anne's Church, on the 14th inst., Mr. Joseph Campbell, mason and musician, Alnwick, to Miss Margaret Wakenshaw, of Chatton.

At All Saints' Church, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Turner, railway guard, to Miss Elizabeth Bates.—On the same day, Mr. John Crawford, hatter, to Miss Ann Nicholson.

At Tynemouth, at the Parish Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rudd, Mr. John Elliott Ashton, second son of Mr. Thomas Ashton, woollen manufacturer, Abbey Mills, Morpeth, to Anne Jane, only daughter of Mr. H. Marshall, master mariner, North Shields.

At South Shields, at St. Hilda's Church, on the 12th inst., Mr. John Fairly, ropemaker, to Miss Isabella Harland.—On the 13th inst., Mr. John Penman, blacksmith, to Miss Barbara Thompson.

At Pensher Church, Sunderland, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Spoor, Mr. John Nicholson, farmer, late of Flinton Hill, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Humphrey, farmer, of Pensher.

DEATHS.

At Leadgate, on the 2nd inst., aged 4 years, Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Geo. Humphrey.

At Burnopfield, on the 12th inst., aged 63, Mr. Joseph Snaith.

At Newcastle, at Picton-terrace, on the 12th inst., Thos. Edward, son of Mr. John Mathewson.

At St. Ann's-street, on the 13th inst., Thomas, infant son of Mr. Peter Maughan, drainer.

At 6, Lime street, on the 12th inst., aged 3, Margaret Ellen, daughter of Mr. Thomas Derbyshire, canvas-weaver.

At Sycamore-street, on the 11th inst., aged 70, Mr. Pearson Black, late of East Holywell Colliery; and on the 13th inst., aged 67, Margaret, relict of the above.

At Duke-street, on the 13th inst., William, infant son of Mr. John Robert Redshaw.

At Saltwell Vale, Gateshead Low Fell, after a short illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of George Highfield, Esq., late of Blinroyo House, Cumberland, second daughter of the late Thomas Sowerby, Esq.

At Felling, on the 12th inst., aged 68, Isabella, widow of the late Mr. James Morgan, innkeeper, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Skin.—By the joint action of these inestimable specifics, all skin eruptions are quickly banished from the system, the worst description of wounds or ulcers are easily eradicated, the morbific matter, which nature finds injurious to her, is thrown out, and a thoroughly healthy state of the blood and fluids is the result, restoring a sound mind and body to sufferers after all other treatment has been found ineffectual, in many cases saving surgical operations and even life itself, by their miraculous power. The medicaments are composed of vegetable extracts of rare virtue, without the admixture of a grain of mercury or any other noxious substance.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.