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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 133. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

JOHN DE FRAINE, Esq., OF LONDON, IS CONSIDERED BY THE ENGLISH AND IRISH PRESS TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST ORATORS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Post Free for 13 Stamps,

PORTRAIT of ELIZABETH LOWERY, the Revivalist, Gateshead. By W. EGGLESTON, Photographer, St. John's Chapel, Weardale.

Public Notice.

CONSETT RACES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Ground for Stands, &c., is now marked off, and will be Let to Parties wishing to have Tents or Stalls on the Course. Apply to Mr. J. SEYMOUR, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett.

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.

CASTLESIDE EASTER WRESTLING,
On SATURDAY, April 4th, 1863,

PRIZES will be given to WRESTLE FOR as under:—
£5 for Men of all weights,
£3 for 11 Stone Men.
£1 10s. for 9 Stone Men.

At the WRESTLING GROUND, CASTLESIDE.
To commence weighing in at 10 o'clock.—Wrestling to commence at 12 o'clock.
Also £1 will be given for a FOOT RACE.
Admission to the Ground 6d each.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S 28TH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1863,

TEA on the Tables at Three o'Clock. After Tea a Public Meeting, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. George Whitehead, Mr. George Charlton, Mr. Peter Dean, Mr. James Rewcastle, the Rev. John Brooks, and several other friends.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'Clock.
Several Melodies will be Sung.
Mr. E. Sanderson's Drum and Fife Band will be in attendance.

Tickets for Tea, 6d. each. Reserved Seats at Meeting, 6d. each, other parts of the Hall free.

CASTLESIDE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

ON EASTER SUNDAY, Apr. 5th, SERMONS will be Preached, in the Afternoon at Half-past One o'clock, and in the Evening at Six o'clock, by Mr. JOHN LOWES, of Newlands.

Mr. R. J. PORTEUS will Preside at the Harmonium.

The Children will, at intervals, during each Service, repeat portions of Scripture, Catechism, and Poetry, and sing appropriate Hymns.

A Collection will be made after each Service in aid of the School Funds.

CONSETT AND DERWENT RACES.

STEWARDS.—Mr. J. Calvert,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Wompbrey, and
Mr. Christopher.
Treasurer—Mr. JOHN CALVERT.
Secretary—Mr. R. F. JOHNSON.
Starter—Mr. W. WHITTAKER.
Clerk of the Scales—Mr MYERS.
Clerk of the Course—Mr. ROBERT DAVISON.

Horses not at the Starting Post will be left behind.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.
2·30 P.M.

THE CONSETT AND DERWENT STEEPLE CHASE, of 3sovs. each, 1 ft, to go to the Race Fund, with 15 added, for Horses which have been regularly hunted during the present season with any Hounds in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland. Weights—Four-year-olds, 10st. 9lb.; five-year-olds, 11st 7lb.; six and aged, 12st. (aged as in May). Winners of Plates or Stakes value 100 sovs. 10lb. extra.; of 25sovs. 4lb. extra (extreme penalties). The second horse to save his stake. Entries to be made on or before the 30th day of March, before 12 o'clock p.m. The Forfeit Money to be sent with the Nomination, or it cannot be received. About Three Miles.

Mr. Hadlow's Gaylass	6 years.
Mr. Henderson's Royal Oak	6 years.
Mr. G. Bate's Johnny Grey	6 years.
Mr. Brown's Lincoln Green	aged.
Mr. Whitford's Raven Hill	4 years.
Mr. Robson's Young Jessie	4 years.
Mr. Trenholm's Blue Skin	4 years.

3·30 P.M.

THE TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP, of 2sov. each, 1ft. to go to the Race Fund, with 15sov. added, for three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of any handicap value 50sov. after the publication of the Weights to carry 5lb extra; of two such handicaps, 6lb. extra; second horse to save his stake. The winner to pay 1sov. towards expenses. Three horses to start, or £10 only will be given. Distance about two miles. To close and name on the 23rd day of March, and the Weights to be published in due time. The Entrance and Forfeit Money to be sent with the Nomination as above.

	ages	st lb
Mr. Frank's Dick Swiveller	aged	9 3
Mr. Bearpark's Liberality	4 yrs	9 0
Mr. Miller's Anna Bella	5 yrs	8 0
Mr. J. E. Hepple's Lady Prudhoe	5 yrs	7 12
Mr. Henderson's Royal Oak	6 yrs	7 6
Mr. W. Robinson's Belford Justice	4 yrs	7 3
Mr. Brown's Tiger	6 yrs	7 3
Mr. Geo. Bates's Johnny Grey	6 yrs	7 0

4·45 P.M.

THE IRON WORKS STEEPLE CHASE, of 1sov. each, 10s. ft., with 10sov. added, Three-year-olds to carry 9st. 12lb.; four-year-olds, 10st. 9lb.; five-year-olds 11st. 7lb.; six and aged, 12st. Gentlemen riders; professionals, 7lb. extra. Entries to close as above. The Horses to be the bona fide property of the owners one month previous to the race, and living within seven miles of Consett, and which have been regularly hacked and hunted. The winner to pay 1sov. towards expenses, and the second horse to save his stakes. To be run over about two miles of fair hunting country. Three horses to start, or only 5sov. will be given. The Entrance Money (10s.) must be sent with the Nomination as above.

Mr. Brown's Lincoln Green.
Mr. R. Thompson's Charley.
Mr. T. Row's Paddy the 2nd.
Mr. Johnson's Blackhill Lass.

6 P.M.

THE RAILWAY STAKES of 10s. each, p.p., with 5sov. added, for horses the bona fide property of Tradesmen and Farmers residing within seven miles of Consett. Distance, about two miles. (Walter Weights.) To close and name at 11 a.m. on the morning of the Race.

Stakes to be paid to the TREASURER at the house of Mr. J. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms, Consett, not later than Eleven o'clock on the morning of the Race. Colours to be declared at the time of Entry. Any Dispute to be settled by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, and such decision to be final.

N.B.—Subscription Lists to close on Saturday, April 4th, at 12 a.m.

A BEATEN HORSE STAKE and other Minor Amusements on the TUESDAY.

RE JACOB DENT, LATE OF MEDOMSLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees," *Notice is hereby given*, that all Creditors and others having any claims or demands against or in any manner affecting the Estate of JACOB DENT, late of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Grocer and Draper, deceased, who died on the 17th day of January, 1863, intestate, are required to send to JOHN DENT, of Witton Park, near Bishop Auckland, in the County of Durham aforesaid, Ironworks' Stocktaker, the Administrator of the Goods, Chattels, and Effects of the said Jacob Dent, deceased, or to Mr. LEWIS BELL, Shotley Bridge, in the said County of Durham, the Solicitor for the said John Dent, the particulars of such claims or demands on or before the First Day of May next, after which time the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Administrator shall then have notice, and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this thirtieth day of March, 1863,

LEWIS BELL,
Shotley Bridge, Durham,
Solicitor to the said Administrator.

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.

Business Addresses.

ARE YOU GOING TO HEAR JOHN DE FRAINE, Esq., AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE? YES.

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.

JOHN LEE,
FRUITERER, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand an excellent assortment of ANNUAL FLOWERS and GARDEN SEEDS, PLANTS of all descriptions, and SEED POTATOES of various kinds.

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.

SEEDS, &c., ON SALE.

RED, WHITE, and HOP CLOVER SEEDS.
COW GRASS and ALSIKE CLOVER.
ANNUAL, PERENNIAL, and ITALIAN RYE GRASS
TIMOTHY, RIB, OAT GRASS, DOG'S TAIL, FESCUES, &c.
JARES, LINSEED, LINSEED CAKE.
GARDEN and TURNIP SEEDS.
NITRATE of SODA, AGRICULTURAL and ROCK SALT.
DISSOLVED BONES, WHEAT and GRASS MANURES.
SIMPSON and BLUNDELL'S celebrated CATTLE FOOD.

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

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 BELLAMY, 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.

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.

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 (122 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.

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

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 Dye.
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, NEWCASELE.

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, Spermatorrhoea, 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.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, 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 1862.
One of the Firm attends,

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 in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
BLYTH—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs Heron's, Sussex Street, December 9th.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, 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—The Fourth Friday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.

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

Inspection solicited.

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.

TATTERSALL'S INN,
J. MELVY

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has Entered upon the Premises lately occupied by Miss F. JOHNSON, adjoining the Theatre, Middle-street, Consett, and known as "TATTERSALLS," where he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Genuine Burton, Melvin's Celebrated Scotch, and other Mild and Burton Ales. Draught and Bottled London and Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

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 farther 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 April 15th, 16th, and 17th.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhoea, 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.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER is the most popular invention of modern times, and is the only Washing Powder in the World which has secured universal approbation, and triumphantly won its way into every house. It is a complete Luxury for Washing,—is perfectly saponaceous,—and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. It STRENGTHENS, IMPROVES, and FEEDS the Fabric, and is perfectly harmless to the hands and skin. A WEEK'S WASHING for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours; saving one-half of Soap, two-thirds of Time, and three-fourths of Labour. A Penny Packet will make a POUND of capital SCOURING SOAP, possessing remarkable saponaceous and detergent qualities.

Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, and a variety of Domestic Machines, for particulars of which, send for Catalogue.

Ask for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. One Pound (equal to Two Pounds of any other. Sold by Grocers and Druggists every where.

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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.

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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.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
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JOHN DE FRAINE, Esq.,
OF LONDON,
IS COMING TO SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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A LARGE Quantity of Early Forty-fold and other SEED POTATOES, ON SALE, at WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

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TO BE LET, and Entered upon at May Day next,

A DWELLING HOUSE and OLD ESTABLISHED GROCER'S SHOP, situate in the Village of Sisley, 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.

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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.

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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.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR ABSOLUTE SALE AT THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AUCTION MART, CONSETT.

MR. SCOTT, in compliance with one of his many honoured trusts, will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, the whole of the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. Robinson, removed to the above Sale Room for convenience of Sale. Comprising 1 excellent Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 6 Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, Mahogany Loo Tables, 1 Substantial Mahogany Tudor Bedstead, Iron Bedsteads, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Washhand Stand and Dressing Tables, Cane-bottomed Chairs, Several Feather and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Birch Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Soap Tables, Carpets, and Pictures in variety, Fenders and Fire Irons. Also, a quantity of Kitchen Utensils, and other necessaries for the Household.

Sale at 2 o'clock to a minute.

The above being of first-class workmanship, are worthy of especial attention of the Public.

P.S. Should the weather be unfavourable every accommodation can be afforded to the Public.

MR. KING'S BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRAPERIES,
FROM NO. 8, SPRING GARDEN,
MANCHESTER,
NOW ON SALE AT
Mr HENRY BROWN'S SALE ROOMS,
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE,
BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE,
To be Continued until the whole is Cleared out,
H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

THE CLOTHS are all of the very Best Quality and Newest Patterns, Fancy Draperies in great variety, Plain Coburg in all colours, Hollands, Table Covers, Carpeting, Shawls, Mantles, Hosiery, Blue and White Flannels, Fancy Goods, Men and Boy's Caps, Handkerchiefs and Shawlettes, Small Wares; also a large lot of Black and Coloured Glace Silks, with a great variety of other Articles connected with the Drapery Business.

Parts of the Stock have arrived and may be inspected previous to the commencement of Sale. The Auctioneer can with confidence recommend this Stock, more especially the Cloth, as being the best that has ever been offered in this district.

ORDER OF SALE.—Private Sales during the day, and Auction Sales each evening, at Seven o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER, has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 13th April, 1863, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a large, useful, and valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—One Beautiful Wardrobe; One Mahogany Couch, in hair seating; One Sofa, in hair seating; Six Mahogany Chairs, in hair seating; One Mahogany Easy Chair, spring bottom; Two Painted Chests of Bed Room Drawers; Three Washstands; Three Dressing Tables; Eight Towel Rails; One Night Commode; Three Kitchen Tables; One Press, painted walnut; One Four Chest, painted walnut; One Tudor Bedstead; One Round Tea Table; One Pembroke Table; One Large Centre Table; One Window Arm Chair; One Feather Bed; One Iron Bedstead and Mattress; One Camp Bedstead; One Swing Looking Glass; Two Brass Window Cornices; Two Pair of Green Damask Window Hangings; One Kidderminster Carpet; Three Fenders and Three sets of Fire-irons; Three Elegant sets of China; Three sets of China Jugs; One set of Chamber Ware; Six Lustre Teapots; One American Clock; One Set of Trays; Six Small Trays; Three Dozen China teas; One splendid Double Barreled Gun; One Single Barreled Gun; Powder Flask; Washing Cutters and Washing Rods; Six Pictures. Also, a large and various assortment of Paper Hangings, &c.

N.B.—The Auctioneer has great pleasure in confidently recommending the above as being well worth the attention of buyers, as most of them are new, and all in excellent condition, and can be seen previous to the commencement of Sale.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Office: Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

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SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AN OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
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ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
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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.

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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.

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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 free for 14 stamps.

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Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps,

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.

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

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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.

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INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and unsuspected 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.

By the present law, every one but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c, in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person in ry by reading the above work.

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Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s. or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

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The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement in the United Kingdom and the colonies.

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THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. In 1½d, 2s 9d 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Bushell and Co., Barnard Castle Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 1s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—J. Hickson Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wisdon. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot." I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it.—W. B. "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.

"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR." Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, or supposed age, &c., with 13 uncut 1d stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Athorp, Co. Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 7, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You have described his character truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revior

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks; and other swindlers, who send their books for nothing, publish journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments &c., instead of medicines, while they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as worthless.

A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom, will send free on receipt of two postage stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe mode of treatment with necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost. Address Mr Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

A SOIREE AT DUBLIN CASTLE, 1826.—I was last night at a private party at the Castle. I was (as of late I had constantly been) the centre of a circle. It changed its character very often at first; the courtiers, chamberlains, and aides-de-camp, all waiting near the door for the vice-regal entry, and as the circle widened, I found I was the nucleus of the falling set. On one side, O'Connell, Lord Killeen (the Catholic chief), and my ultra-Liberal husband; on the other side stood North, whose gentle, temporising, Whig-Toryism, places him with the doctrinaires of our country; Dogherty, the ministerial *enfant trouvé*; Colonel Blacker, Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, commonly called "The Roaring Lion;" and Joy, the Solicitor-General, the *oriflamme* of every species of intolerance and illiberalism, all standing amicably side by side, like the statues in the "Groves of Blarney," though not "naked in the open air." Thirty years ago, the roof would not have been deemed safe which afforded O'Connell, and such as he, a shelter. That—

First flower of the earth,
First gem of the sea.

O'Connell wants back the days of Brian Borru, himself to be the king, with a crown of emerald shamrocks, a sceptre in one hand and a cross in the other, and the people crying, "Long live King O'Connell!" This is the object of his views and ambition.—*Lady Morgan's Memoirs.*

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

NEW YORK, March 29th, Morning.—The Southern journals report that St. Helena, twenty-five miles in the rear of Port Hudson, was attacked on the 9th by the Federals, and that heavy firing was heard there on the 13th inst. This attack in the rear of Port Hudson is supposed to have been simultaneous with an attack in front from the Mississippi.

The Confederates have erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns captured from the Federal steamers *Harriet Lane* and *Westfield*. Three batteries are erected on the island where the city is located, and Pelican Island is fortified with equal strength.

The Federal fleet stationed off Galveston consists of the steam frigate *Brooklyn* and four gunboats. The fleet now approaches to within a mile and a half of the town, where the vessels anchor, and occasionally throw shells into the town and forts, but they cannot bring these broadsides to bear, and have to operate exclusively with their rifled pivot guns. The *Brooklyn* was compelled to withdraw, as the forts began to send shot from their 15-inch rifled guns, one of which cut the rigging. The *Harriet Lane* is up the river some 70 miles, where she is being iron clad.

The Confederates are said to be constructing five gunboats at Selma, on the Alabama River. Two of them are on their way to Mobile, to receive their guns, and all are to be ready by the 1st of April. Two are built for rams, and three for sea steamers.

Deserters from Savannah report that the Confederates have three iron-clad floating batteries at Savannah, two of which are completed, and the third is nearly ready.

Large numbers of troops have left Savannah for Charleston, and large camps are organised at Grahamville, Hardenville, Coosawatchie, and Pocatiligo to resist any advance in those directions, and to have the troops so that they can easily be thrown towards Savannah or Charleston, as one or other of those cities is attacked.

The peace resolutions passed by the New Jersey Legislature protest against war urged for unconstitutional or partisan purposes, or for the subjugation of States with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition; against military law and the domination of military over civil law in States not in insurrection; against arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; against the admission of new States into the Union by the division of existing ones; against the emancipation proclamation and the expenditure of public money.

The New Jersey Legislature believes that the appointment of Federal Commissioners to meet commissioners from the insurgent States to consider if any plan may be adopted, consistent with the honour and dignity of the National Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honour, and dignity of the Federal Government, but, as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States would, in any event, tend to strengthen America in the opinion of other nations.

Hoping that the Southern States would reciprocate the peaceful indications thus evinced, and believing that great benefits would arise from such conference, the New Jersey Legislature recommends the subject to the Federal Government, and requests its co-operation therein.

The resolutions will be forwarded to the Federal Government, and to the Governors and Legislatures of the other States, requesting them to give the subject immediate attention.

A steamer arrived at Port Royal from Fernandina, Florida, reports that the force of 1,000 negroes which ascended St. Mary's River on March 9th has met with a most severe reverse, and probably been captured. This negro force carried with it several thousand muskets, to supply all slaves who could be incited to insurrection. If the report of their capture proves true, it is supposed that Colonel Higginson and all the white officers who commanded them have been shot, in accordance with Jefferson Davis's proclamation.

The *New York World* says it is understood that the New York ship-builders decline taking contracts to build 8,000-ton iron-clad vessels wanted by Government, for fear of loss from the depreciation of the currency. The contractors require the Government to build by day-work, to which the Navy Department will not consent. The vessels required are designed to surpass the largest class of English and French iron-clads.

Mr. Seward has given a State dinner to the Haytian Minister at Washington, at which the British, Russian, French, and Prussian Ministers were present.

The *New York Tribune* learns from Havana that private advices were received there that arrangements had been made for the steamers *Harriet Lane, Alabama*, and *Florida* meeting at a designated point, with a view to an attack upon the Californian steamer from Aspinwall.

General Burnside has received his final instructions, and will leave for his new department immediately. It is not publicly announced where he will proceed to.

The appointment of Colonel Fry as Provost Marshal is said to be the prelude to the appointment of various Provost Marshals throughout the country, preparatory to enrolment under the Conscription Act, which it is supposed will commence April 1. Colonel Fry is understood to be a man of character and discretion.

It is stated that Government will sustain Federal justice in Utah. The arrest of Brigham Young by Judge Kinney is said to have been an arrangement agreed upon between the two to test the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law, and to create the impression that there is no resistance to judicial process in Utah.

In South Carolina, General Hunter, nine days after his proclamation announcing the commencement of the advance, had made no movement. On the contrary, one of his positions has been threatened by a dash from the Confederate lines.

It is stated that the Confederates have cut the levees, and compelled one considerable corps of General Grant's army before Vicksburg to re-embark and retreat up the river; and a report is also current that the whole expedition is on the point of abandoning Vicksburg. This, if confirmed, would point directly to a serious movement of General Johnston's whole Confederate force against General Rosencrans in Middle Tennessee, and lend some colour to the fears of a Confederate invasion of Kentucky.

Mr. Chase's financial trip to New York has not yet borne visible fruits. His confidential adviser, Mr. Walker, returned to Washington yesterday, confident that the policy of a domestic or foreign loan would very soon be publicly adopted.

Mr. Cyrus Field has addressed a large meeting of the New York Produce and Stock Exchange upon the subject of the Atlantic cable. Resolutions, declaring confidence in the success of the undertaking, and appointing committees to raise the remaining capital necessary, were unanimously passed.

The news which arrived this morning, by way of Fort Monroe, from the South, of the entry of the French into Mexico, is not considered improbable by those best informed of the previous progress of affairs. The Mexican forces at Puebla were the only real defence of the capital. The dissensions known to exist between Generals Comonfort and Ortego may well have resulted in breaking up the Mexican army at that point.

Late previous intelligence from Vera Cruz had indicated General Forey's intention of turning Puebla and pushing directly for the capital.

Either of these contingencies may have determined the fall of the city.

The effect of the French successes upon the Emperor Napoleon's American policy, it is here supposed will be to strengthen the Emperor in his intention of amicable interference. The reserve of the French press in regard to Mr. Seward's reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys is unfavourable interpreted.

NEW YORK, March 20, (Afternoon).—The Federal army still occupies its old quarters at Murfreesboro'.

Several Federal waggons have been captured within six miles of Nashville, and a railroad train which left Louisville had been captured at Woodburn.

All was quiet at Charleston on the 16th March. Another iron-clad *Monitor* arrived there on the 14th.

The Confederates have made a raid upon Drainesville, Virginia, and captured 25 cavalry.

An Union Democratic convention of all parties has been held at Louisville, Kentucky. Resolutions were adopted to devote all the State resources to crush the rebellion, and requesting the Government and State authorities to take steps to defend Kentucky against invasion.

It is reported that the rumour of a foreign loan of one hundred millions having been offered to the Secretary of the Treasury was not true.

The Richmond papers of the 18th assert that a despatch from Port Hudson was read in the Confederate Senate, which cause a lively sensation, and the *Richmond Whig* of the same date mourns over reverses in the south-west.

The New York press consider these circumstances indicative of the Confederates having received news unfavourable to their cause.

NEW YORK, March 20 (Evening).—Rumours are circulating that the bombardment of Charleston commenced on Tuesday last. These rumours are, however, perfectly unreliable.

Southern journals state that the Federal expedition on the Yazoo River consists of two formidable gunboats, two rams with cotton defences, three small gunboats, three batteries, 300 cavalry, and 10,000 men.

Snow has fallen on the Rappahannock, and the weather is very cold.

The Richmond journals speculate upon an immediate advance by General Hooker, and say that a decisive battle or retreat by General Lee must be the consequence. If Lee's force is not sufficient to check Hooker, Lee will fall back to a point nearer Richmond, and give battle to the enemy further from his base.

Later advices from Hilton Head assert that the negro brigade, which was marching into Florida, had captured several important points and large quantities of supplies. Another army corps, supposed to be General Burnside's, was expected at Hilton Head.

A Federal expedition with gunboats has penetrated into North Alabama as far as Tuscumbier, which place they occupied. The Federals afterwards penetrated into the interior, capturing some supplies.

A large Confederate force is concentrated at Knoxville, Tennessee, and a number of the Confederates have crossed the Cumberland River at Rowena, Kentucky, supposed to be an advance force for the invasion of Kentucky.

Skirmishing continues in the neighbourhood of Murfreesboro'.

The Mobile papers describe the Charleston defences as impregnable, and say that no floating thing can pass the batteries unharmed. The attack will conclusively test the power of iron-clads against batteries.

Gold at Richmond is said to be at 400 per cent. premium.

Another large meeting has been held at New York, to ratify the Union league.

It has been found necessary to send a military expedition into one of the counties of Ohio to arrest deserters. It was supposed that there would be organised resistance on the part of the inhabitants, and that bloodshed would ensue.

Refugees from Richmond report that the Confederate authorities recognise the possibility of a transfer of the seat of war below Virginia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March 20 (Evening).—Money easy: gold 54⅜. Exchange on London; Banker's bills, 171. Stocks inactive: New York Central, 116½; Illinois, 92; Erie, 78½. Cotton inactive: Midland Upland, 78. Flour and wheat dull. Corn and Provisions steady. Coffee good inquiry. Sugar and Molasses quiet. Crude petroleum market quiet, and prices unaltered.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The German journals contain copious accounts of the collisions which have taken place lately between the insurgents and the Russian troops. One of the most important of these was an affair at Kasmierz, on the 22nd inst, which is thus described in the *Ostdeutsche Zeitung*:—

"On Sunday the Russians encountered a party of insurgents of Mielenski's corps commanded by himself. After a desperate struggle the Russians were defeated. The Polish riflemen behaved admirably; but the scythemen held aloof throughout, praying and counting their beads, instead of fighting. The Russians were compelled to retire on Kasmiers whilst Mielenski, who was wounded in the battle, which lasted four hours, proceeded to Slesin. There he met with a strong column of Russians, who were coming from Wloclawek, and having artillery with them, another furious encounter took place, and the victory was claimed by both parties. The fight took place on a fallow field. The Russians acknowledge that the Poles fought well. Their loss amounts to 80 or 100, and that of the Russians is stated to be from 200 to 250 killed and wounded. The conduct of the Russians towards the dead and wounded was unusually humane on this occasion. It is stated that this is to be attributed to the influence of a German officer, Colonel Hilfreich, who commanded the Russian troops at Konin."

The same journal also contains a letter from Cracow, of the 24th inst., which says:—

"There are 3,000 refugees from Russian Poland and nearly 700 insurgents here, the latter having been routed in the recent engagements. The greater portion of the insurgents who have taken refuge belong to the well to-do classes. They pay for everything in roubles and French gold coins. The Polish theatre is always filled by them. A proclamation has appeared, drawn up by the chief field chaplain of the insurgents, and signed by the leader, Waligorski, summoning all the clergy in Poland to take part in the insurrection. The Russian troops who yesterday and the day before pursued the insurgents on the Koszyce road made a short halt on the Austrian frontier; occupied Czernichow, Tropiscow, Igolomia, and Podiebnik, and returned yesterday, as travellers assure us, by the same way as they advanced."

A letter from Cracow of the same date, which the *Times* published on Tuesday, also relates to the refugees in Austria:—

"Poor Langiewicz, after asking in vain to be allowed to go and settle in England, was taken off yesterday to Vienna—or, at least, to the terminus of the Cracow and Vienna Railway, which is all that is really known about the matter here. I happened, by some strange chance, to be in the street leading to the castle as early as eight o'clock in the morning, and, seeing an empty carriage guarded by four Hussars at the entrance to the church of the district, waited a few minutes to learn who its occupant was to be. Out came the general, gloomy and black. No one saluted him or noticed him, because no one at the time was quite certain who he was. It was evident, however, that he was a State prisoner, that he had just come from the castle, and that he was starting on what he conceived to be a momentous journey. Langiewicz is not an Austrian, but a Prussian subject, and he has been making war, not upon Austrians, but upon Russians. Accordingly Austria is in no way called upon to sit in judgment upon him. She has, of course, the right to send him out of Austrian territory, but it is to be hoped that she will not deliver him up to Prussia, as those who have the worst opinion of the Austrian Government fancy she may be tempted to do. There is not the slightest chance, however, of Austria taking such a step as this, if we may judge by her conduct to those Polish insurgents now in her hands who are subjects of Russia. Not one has been surrendered to the Russians (as in old times all would have been), and the best-informed persons here say that all are sure to have their liberty before long, though in the meantime they will be confined for a time at Olmutz or elsewhere."

Another letter relating to Langiewicz, says that—

"Prince Gortschakoff has requested Count Rechberg not to allow Langiewicz to return to Poland before the insurrection is quelled, but not a word has been said about his extradition. The ex Dictator is still at Cracow, where he, at his own request, is guarded by 16 men. Langiewicz believes that the Democratic party wishes to take his life, and his suspicions may perhaps be well founded, as it is currently reported in Gallicia that he has brought with him from Poland the sum of 200,000 florins, 'which belongs to the nation.' In a day or two Langiewicz will be removed from Cracow to some place in Moravia, where he will be at liberty on parole. Dr. Giskra, being a great admirer of the Poles, has proposed to place a well-furnished house in Brunn at the disposal of the ex-Dictator, but the Government objects to such political demonstration on the part of one of the most distinguished members of the Reichsrath."

RUSSIAN VIOLATION OF AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

In the *Times* second edition of Tuesday there is a letter from its Vienna correspondent, dated March 28th, giving the following "further particulars relative to the violation of the Austrian frontier at Czulice, in Galicia:"—

"From 40 to 50 Cossacks followed some insurgents across the frontier, and attacked seven Austrian soldiers, who attempted to bar the way into the village. The Austrian lieutenant, who speaks the Polish language well, called the attention of the Russian officer to the fact of his having crossed the frontier, but no attention whatever was paid to his representations. He was repeatedly fired at, and at last taken as a prisoner to a Russian colonel, who was standing, with about 800 dragoons, at a short distance from the Austrian frontier. To the complaints of the lieutenant the Russian officer gave no other reply than that the Austrian soldiers had no right to afford protection to the refugees. "The lieutenant and his men," says the official report, "had their arms restored to them, but the former was obliged to return to his post without the gold anchor watch and money which had been taken from him by the Cossacks. The common soldiers were deprived of their little savings and also of their ammunition." This Government at once asked for satisfaction, and the reply given to the demand was, that the Russian soldiers are generally very ignorant, and the officers rarely well versed in international matters. It is said that the answer to this was, that Austria must insist on satisfaction being given for the insult offered to the defenders of her territory. By means of the Polish insurrection this Government has made the very valuable discovery that the agents of Russia cannot bring about a revolution in Galicia, but that Austria can very easily revolutionize the Kingdom of Poland. Austrian statesmen are averse to the use of what may be called two edged weapons, but I feel assured that they will have recourse to them if Russia should again endeavour to bring about disturbances in the Sclavonic provinces of the empire and in the adjoining provinces of Turkey in Europe."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday.—M. Magne has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor, who has, however, appointed him a member of the Privy Council.

The following is the text of the Emperor's letter to M. Magne:—

My dear M. Magne,—An incident, the responsibility of which does not rest with you, has rendered more apparent the difference of opinion which exists between M. Fould and yourself on several financial questions. Under these circumstances you have considered yourself bound to tender your resignation. In temporarily relinquishing your services, I wish it to be known that I have never had but to congratulate myself on your zeal and devotion. I have, therefore, resolved to give you a striking proof of my confidence by creating you a member of the Privy Council. I hope that you will never entertain any doubt of my sentiments of sincere friendship.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The *France* says M. Magne will not be replaced in the Ministry. MM. Barocbe and Vuitry will speak on behalf of the government on the financial question about to be discussed in the Chambers.

A KING FOR GREECE.

The following telegram has been received by the Greek Consul General:—

"M. Mavrocordato, minister of foreign affairs, to the Consulate General of Greece, London.

"SYRA, March 31.

"The National Assembly, by a decree agreed to today, has unanimously proclaimed constitutional King of the Greeks, Prince William George, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, under the title of George I., King of the Greeks.

"His successors will profess the orthodox religion.

"A Committee of three members, chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

"A *Te Deum* was celebrated to-day, and was followed by public festivities, illuminations, and general rejoicings."

SHOCKING CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

A shocking case of infanticide formed the subject of an investigation, at the Athenæum, West Hartlepool, on Monday afternoon last, before Mr. John Settle, coroner for the district. The supposed guilty party is a young female, aged eighteen, sister to Mr. Thomas Smith, hairdresser, Church-street, formerly of Nile-street, Sunderland, and it is believed that she killed her own new-born male child by stabbing it in a number of places with a knife. Previous to the inquest Drs. Mackechnie and Kirk made a *post mortem* examination of the body. —Dr. Mackechnie stated that, between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Smith came to him and asked him to go and see his sister, who was ill. He went, and asked her what was the matter with her, when she put her hand upon the region of her stomach, and said "I have a pain here." [The doctor here described certain marks which he discovered about the room, and stated her answers to several questions which tended to increase his suspicions that she had given birth to a child]. He asked her where the child was, when she went upstairs and brought down a bundle to her own room, laying it on the foot of the bed. He opened it and discovered a new-born male child. He lifted the child out in the presence of Sarah Ann Smith, when he found that there were a number of wounds on its throat and abdomen. Finding that these wounds must have been inflicted with some sharp instrument, he asked Sarah Ann Smith for the knife. She said nothing in reply, but made some movement about her dress and handed out to him a two-bladed penknife. He observed blood upon the handle, and one blade—the largest one—looked as if it had been wiped. When the bundle was opened, the blood was flowing from the neck of the child. He took it up and examined it minutely to ascertain if anything could be done to save its life. He said it was still living; it made an attempt at respiration three times. There were fifteen distinct wounds on the neck of the child, and there were also seven distinct and separate wounds on the abdomen. From the circumstances of Saturday, he inferred that the child was Sarah Ann Smith's, and that she had done violence to it. The child seems to have been born at about the eighth month. Previous to his seeing the child, it could not have been born many minutes. The child had not been washed or attended to.

At this stage of the inquiry, the Coroner stated that it would be necessary for him to adjourn the case in order that this young female might be present to hear the evidence affecting her.—The inquest was adjourned to Thursday, the 9th of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A MANCHESTER SURGEON.

At Liverpool Assizes, before Baron Martin, on Saturday, Evan Thomas, a surgeon in good practice, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with having committed perjury at Manchester on the 6th of January, during an inquest held before the city coroner on the body of Mrs Mary Ann Bell, a widow, from Bassenthwaite, near Keswick, who died suddenly at the Cathedral Hotel, Manchester, on the 6th of January. Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Edwards appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Overend, Q.C., with Messrs. Higgin and Holker, was for the defence. The facts of the case were as follows:—On the 5th January last, a widow, named Mary Ann Bell, visited Manchester by appointment with the prisoner, for the alleged purpose of consulting him on a uterine complaint. Mrs. Bell, who had been a widow for nine years, and was 34 years of age, arrived by the midnight train in Manchester, and was accompanied by Thomas to the Cathedral Hotel, at which establishment he had procured apartments. On her arrival the lady was shown to her bed-room, the prisoner accompanying her, and remaining a few minutes. The next morning she was very unwell, which created surprise in the minds of those who attended her at the hotel, as she appeared to be in such good health on the previous evening. About half-past nine o'clock on the 6th of January, the morning after Mrs. Bell's arrival, Mr. Thomas paid her a visit. He went into her room and locked the door, which excited the curiosity of the chamber-maid, who listened outside. Mr. Thomas remained in the room about twenty minutes or half an hour, during which time the servant heard what she described as something like "a heavy pair of scissors" coming in contact with a table. In a short time after this noise the prisoner came out of the room, and called for Mr Batty, the landlord, to whom he stated that the lady had died suddenly of epilepsy. After a brief conversation they left the room, the landlord locking the door and giving the key to the doctor, who went to consult Mr. Hereford, the coroner, respecting an inquest. The inquest was appointed to be held at three o'clock that day, and in the meantime the prisoner, assisted by another medical man, made a *post mortem* examination. Before the coroner Thomas stated, inter alia, that there was a tumour in the womb; that there was intense congestion of the brain and membranes, which was a symptom of epilepsy; and that he had never seen the deceased before. Mr. Thomas sent a telegram to Cockermouth, addressed to Dr. Steel, but there being no such gentleman in that town, it was delivered to Dr. Bell, a medical practitioner there. The telegram announced Mrs. Bell's death, and on receiving it Dr. Bell informed Mr. Waugh, a solicitor, of the fact, and as that gentleman had been the legal adviser of Mrs. Bell's husband, he sent Mr. Musgrave, his managing clerk, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the lady. On his arrival Mr. Musgrave called upon the prisoner at his house, and had a conversation with him, in the course of which he repeated the substance of his deposition before the coroner. Mr. Musgrave afterwards saw the coroner, and from what was stated to him the latter was induced to hold a second inquiry, in which Mr. Thomas admitted that he had seen Mrs. Bell, the deceased, a year ago, and also about a month before her last visit. These statements were directly contradictory of those in the first deposition. On examining Mrs. Bell's drawers, at her own house in Keswick, there were found three letters, which a competent witness proved were in the handwriting of the prisoner.

The following are copies of the material part of those letters:—November 7, 1862, Mr. Thomas wrote—"I am sorry to hear of your troubles. Discovery, which is in the range of possibility, would be utter ruin to my prospects, which are so fair, and promise a handsome independency in the course of a few years, so that I need not tell you how foolish I should be to risk my reputation and character. There are plenty who do it, but I do not happen to know them." In another letter the prisoner seemed to have been offering Mrs. Bell her choice of meeting him at Preston, Liverpool, or Manchester, and he told her any one of those places would do for him. He said he would "bring everything needed" with him, even if Preston or Liverpool should be preferred to Manchester. The police officer who arrested Thomas took possession of several memoranda books, in which there were three entries of money received from "Mrs. Bell, Keswick." It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Heath, of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, who conducted another post-mortem examination, that he found a fœtus of about four months' growth, a small tumour in one of the ovaries, and slight congestion of the brain; but he found nothing inconsistent with the supposition that epilepsy was the cause of death. It transpired, however, that in his post-mortem examination Mr. Thomas had not examined the brain at all. Witnesses were then called for the prosecution. Mr. Overend, Q.C., in his address on behalf of the defendant, strongly contended that the only points upon which, according to the evidence, the defendant had been in error in his deposition were not material to the inquiry then going on, and that there was no corruption or wilful false swearing on his part. After the summing up of his lordship the jury retired, and were absent for two hours. They then returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, but with a strong recommendation to mercy. In passing sentence his lordship strongly reprimanded the prisoner for bringing a disgrace upon a learned and honourable profession, and plainly intimated his belief, formed from one of the prisoner's letters, that Thomas had been carrying on an illicit amour with the deceased, and was the father of the child of which she was pregnant. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

"S. G. O." AND MR. KINGSLEY ON THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The *Times*, of Tuesday, contains letters from Lord S. G. Osborne and the Rev. C. Kingsley on this subject. "S. G. O." deals at some length with Mr. Edmund Potter's suggestion that the distress should be met by a loan:—"It appears to me (he says) that the labourers under the loan must be kept as now, which all wise men deprecate, or employed on enforced hard manual labour—*i.e.* agricultural, roadmaking, draining, such like work,—or they must be put to some trade work, which, not damaging, but rather holding in reserve their cotton skill, shall give them to feel conscious that they are again industrious men, earning the fruits of skilled industry. Is there at this moment any trade which will bear further pushing by throwing into it, say only 200,000 subsidised "hands?" How about the effect of this on the present workers at that trade, supposing it exists at all? We are not to help these men to emigrate, we are not to tempt them to field labour; it is admitted we are doing worse by keeping them as they are now kept. Who will tell us how, poor creatures, they are to be kept? I think when the nation is asked to loan a few millions to keep upper force the moral standard of near half a million of souls whose occupation is gone, those who ask the loan should favour us with some statement how the thing is to be done, especially as it is declared that sweat and skill capital is to be thus kept in store for the future purposes primarily of those who make the demand. Of one thing I am quite certain, until some plan of moral and industrial salvation is developed for the benefit of the "hands," it is most dangerous for the Mansion House Committee to in any way act to hinder the Guardians and relief committees in their work; they are on the spot, they had many months' experience, they know every dangerous element at work—and, let me say, not the least dangerous element exists in the weak folly of some very kind-hearted, well-educated people; they have had to battle against imposition so long that we may assume them to be skilled judges in the matter. Their real difficulties are now beginning, for the knowledge of the "sum in hand," the moral certainty that voluntarily it has poor prospect of increase, naturally, as it makes them economical and vigilant, sharpens also the faculties of all of every degree who hope yet to get their share of profit out of it. Discontent is the demagogue's dunghill; it turns him up as a good thing to throw what evil spirits and evil time will breed. Popularity is his capital; to get more and more of it he will trade on anything, everything, which will serve the purpose; he will be in the pulpit, he at the "halls," he at street corners, wherever his own person is safe. What matters it to him who starve, who rob, who are ridden over by soldiery or knocked over by police? It will all make matter for sensation speaking, —that is his trade, paying little but in noisy tribute to his vanity; but this vanity, this silly ruling of men for an hour, is to him as dear as anything but his own dear person's safety. We must expect these creatures—expect their work; but well does it become us to do all we can to render them harmless. We are as bad as they are if we yield to the result of their work any one principle it is thought right to adopt. I have no fear now, but that the Government and the nation generally are fully alive to the danger of the present state of things; that some course will be taken, not only to support those who are doing the thankless duty of almoners, but to seek out means to transfer some portion of the wasted labour to new fields of industry, aiding, at the same time, any reasonable means of local employment, to preserve the remnant ready for a happier day.

Mr. Kingsley seems to take it for granted that the alleged opposition of the manufacturers to any emigration movement among their workmen arises from a desire on their part to keep the labour market overstocked, in order to lower wages when work shall recommence. He says:—"Now, they have a perfect right to use the glut of the labour market for their own advantage, and to keep their workmen in England, provided only they do it at their own expense. But they have no right to do it at other men's expense. The Manchester school have taught us (and we owe them hearty thanks for the teaching) that political economy is not a mere theoretical science, but a code of inevitable and active natural facts, which must be obeyed, because they will make themselves obeyed, and that one of these facts is that it is impossible to escape the law of supply and demand by bolstering up and protecting any trade whatsoever. But how strange, how incredible to any but those who believe that political economists and manufacturers are made of much the same stuff as other men, to find them now beginning to demand alms for their trade, protection for their trade, violation of the laws of political economy for their trade, just because it has thriven by political economy, without alms, and without protection. I entreat the British public to make the relief committees understand, once and for all, that they will allow no such attempt; that they will not see their gifts perverted to the injury of those whom they were meant to benefit; that they will do all in their power to lighten the labour market of Lancashire, by enabling its people to emigrate to the colonies, where they will be healthier, happier, better, and richer than they have ever been at home; and that if the manufacturers should hereafter need fresh hands, they must supply themselves, as they have done for past years, and very profitably to themselves, from Ireland. I entreat my countrymen to give to that emigration as much, or, if need be, twice as much as they gave last year for a less important and necessary object, important and necessary as that was; to demand at once that a portion of what they have already given shall be emigration purposes; and to make relief committees understand that if their just wishes are not complied with they will cut off the supplies, and hold them responsible for what may ensue. This matter is urgent. It allows neither of half measures nor of delay. A few months hesitation, a few more sops of £500 sent down from the Mansion House to successful rioters, and England will have incurred the everlasting disgrace of having kept citizens at home on alms for the very purpose of permanently impoverishing them, while she had vast colonies waiting to be tilled; and of having been forced, more monstrous still, to hew them down with cavalry (for that is what is coming) in order to persuade them to stay here and be poor. God avert us from that crime!—but it is near, even at the doors."

SHOOTING A GIRL AT MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday, at the City Police Court, Manchester, Esau Wilcox was again brought up charged with having, on the 23rd ult. killed a girl, named Maro Callen, by shooting her. The principal witnesses were a companion of the deceased, named Harriet Nuttal, and a boy, named Thomas Fletcher. The latter stated that he saw the prisoner within eight yards of the spot where he and Nuttall and the deceased were standing. The prisoner raised his hand to about the middle of his body, in a direction pointing towards witness and the deceased. Soon after he saw a flash of fire and heard a very loud report. The deceased dropped. Witness said, "That is Esau Wilcox," and the prisoner, who by that time had come up, and was assisting the deceased, said "Hush!" A small quantity of powder and a shot were found in the prisoner's pocket when he was apprehended. Drabble, a sergeant in the Manchester police force, said he found a pistol in an ash pit at the back of the house where the prisoner resided with his parents. The pistol was buried beneath 6in. of wet ashes, and the muzzle was downwards. Some of the ashes had entered the muzzle, but on examining the barrel there was no doubt that it had been discharged recently. There was a spent cap upon the nipple.—George Forster said that about two months before Christmas he sold the pawn ticket of a pistol to the prisoner's brother, Edwin Wilcox; and Edwin stated that he redeemed the pistol the same day he bought the ticket. He gave the pistol to the prisoner to take care of, and had not seen it since.—Harriet Nuttall, in addition to her former statements, said that on two occasions the prisoner had come behind her and the deceased, and let off what she took to be a lucifer match in a penknife.—Mr. T. Starkey Smith, the surgeon, stated that the substance which occasioned the wound in the forehead of the deceased might have rebounded and fallen out again. The only foreign substance found in the head was a very small piece of metal, but this would not have caused the fracture of the skull.—Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, who appeared for the prisoner, said that although he would not say that there was literally no evidence against the prisoner, yet that evidence was of so unsatisfactory a character that no jury would convict the prisoner of manslaughter, any accusation of murder being entirely out of the question. —Mr. Ellison said he did not think there was any accusation of malice against the prisoner; but there was evidence which he should not be justified in withholding from a jury, involving a charge of manslaughter, upon which charge he should commit the prisoner.—In reply to Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Ellison said that the question of admitting the prisoner to bail had better be mentioned on a future occasion.

Miscellaneous News.

The trustees of the British Museum have unanimously elected Mr. Disraeli to supply the vacancy occasioned in their number by the death of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Bullier's Correspondence says that the Sultan is coming to Paris at the end of April, and that he will be lodged at the Elysée.

CHARGE AGAINST BETTING MEN OF OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTWAYS.—On Tuesday, John Brierly appeared at the City Police Court to answer a charge preferred against him by a police officer, of having obstructed the footpath in Thomas-street. This street is a well-known resort for betting men, and on the occurrence of any exciting turf event is often crowded. An inspector of police stated that on Wednesday there were at least 2,000 persons present, and the street was considerably incommoded. An officer stated that he had frequently seen the defendant in the street, and had cautioned him not to obstruct the pathway. He followed the defendant to several places and requested him to move on. The crowd remained in the street for upwards of two hours. In cross-examination the officer stated that he frequently stood in the street to speak to his inspector; but the defendant was in the street for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Ellison said that the fact that the defendant had remained so long in the street was sufficient to show that the excuse that he was there to see his friends was not well founded. This incommoding of the streets must be put a stop to, and he should inflict upon the defendant a fine of 40s. There were thirteen cases of the same character, in all of which a similar penalty was inflicted.

A "NEW JOINT-STOCK SCHEME" IN THE POLICE COURT.—The manager, the solicitor, and four of the directors of a recently-formed insurance company, with limited liability, were summoned to appear at the Guildhall, London, on Tuesday last, to answer a charge of fraud, but the hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday. On that day, however, none of the parties were forthcoming, and a written consent to another adjournment, signed by the solicitor on both sides, was handed in in explanation. The solicitors for the prosecution, Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, were communicated with immediately, and Mr. Lewis attended, and stated that the directors had agreed to the conditions of his client, that the Company should be dissolved and the whole of the deposit money returned to the shareholders. He was, however, prepared to go on with the case if the arrangement did not meet with the sanction of the Bench. Mr. Wilson thought that the fact of coming to that Court looked very like asking the Magistrates to compound a felony. The adjournment was required to enable the complainant to get all he wanted. It was trifling with the ends of justice, after obtaining summonses for such a serious offence, to come there and say it was all settled.—Alderman Humphrey said everyone knew that it was the City of London and General Fire and Life Insurance Company. They issued prospectuses, and got the shares up to 5 premium in almost no time, which, if it had been a legitimate Company, they could not have done. That was the whole gist of the matter. Alderman Finnis thought the Magistrates ought to insist upon a thorough public investigation. He was surprised that the persons whose names appeared in the prospectuses did not come forward and face the matter. Alderman Humphrey said as the parties were not in attendance he would adjourn the case, but he should then expect them to come prepared to go fully into it.

POLISH RELIEF FUND.—A number of English ladies recently formed an Association, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Shaftesbury, for the relief of the Poles wounded and reduced to destitution by the present war. They have issued an appeal for assistance, in which they remind the British public of the various claims the sufferers have to the sympathy of Englishmen, and of the fact that funds are already being collected in France and Italy. They express a hope that on this occasion they will meet with the active sympathy extended to a similar appeal made on behalf of the Italians in 1860 and 1861. The Association, through their acquaintance with trustworthy agents, are able to promise that the money collected will be properly employed abroad, and that, if the patriots are defeated, what remains of it will be set apart as a fund for the support of refugees who may seek shelter in England. Lady Clarence Paget, the Hon. Mrs. William Cowper, Lady Goldsmid, Mrs. Samuel Gurney, Mrs. Salis Schwabe, and Miss Ellis have consented to take an active part in the collection.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED AT STORNOWAY.—A correspondent at Stornoway sends the *Glasgow Herald* an account of a very melancholy accident which took place there on Monday afternoon. It seems that four fishermen, accompanied by a female, mother of one of the men, left the parish of Lochs, in the island of Lewis, to dispose of their fish at Stornoway. It was blowing hard at the time, and it is said the boat was without ballast; at all events, when entering the harbour, a sudden squall upset it, and the whole of the crew were precipitated into the sea. The calamity was seen off the Stornoway quay, and immediate assistance was procured. Several boats belonging to Mr. M'Dougal were coming in at the same time, and at some little distance behind the boat which upset, and these were very soon on the scene of the disaster. Unfortunately, only one of the fishermen was saved, the rest having all sank before assistance, near though it was, could be rendered.

THE CHATHAM MURDER.—The execution of Burton has been postponed by the High Sheriff from Thursday, the 9th of April, till Saturday, the 11th. We regret to say that no change is observable in the conduct of the unhappy youth. He still exhibits the same reckless bravado which has characterised his conduct throughout, displaying neither remorse for his crime nor dread of the fate that awaits himself. For the greater part of last week his demeanour was more quiet, and he read several devotional books, giving the preference to hymns. On Sunday last, however, he became noisy at chapel before the conclusion of the service, and now refuses to go again. In the evening, he said that as the Bible declares no man can serve two masters, and as he is the servant of the Devil, he has made up his mind to serve him thoroughly to the end. He now says he will have nothing more to do with religion, and threatens to burn the books given him to read, and has given vent to threats of violence to himself and others.—*Maidstone Journal.*

A MANCHESTER MERCHANT GAROTTED.—On Monday evening, Mr. Latham, of the firm of Gladstone, Latham, & Co., Cross-street, left Manchester to return home by train about eight o'clock. When near his own house in Weasteane, he saw five men and a woman on the pavement, and he stepped into the road to pass them. One of the men, however, put his arm round Mr. Latham's neck, and threw him to the ground. His right arm was pulled backwards with some force, and his hand was hurt; his mouth was covered to prevent his giving an alarm. While he lay on the ground his gold watch and chain were stolen; but the thieves were disturbed by persons approaching, and did not find Mr. Latham's purse. Mr. Latham gave immediate information of the occurrence, and a cabdriver started in pursuit of the ruffians. One of the garotters, in his flight, fell into a ditch, and as the cabdriver was running past the thief put out his hand, and tripped him. Before the cabdriver recovered from his sudden fall the garotters had escaped.

POACHING ENCOUNTER NEAR NEWSTEAD ABBEY.—Another sanguinary poaching encounter occurred on Friday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, in a plantation near Newstead Abbey, the property of Mr. W. F. Webb. The keepers, four in number, were armed with sticks, and had also the assistance of two or three powerful dogs. They observed the poachers setting nets and beating about the plantation, and immediately on making their appearance on the land, the lawless gang threw at them a shower of stones. The keepers, however, pursued the men, and a severe conflict took place, and during which the dogs belonging to the watchers were unmuzzled and set upon the poachers. Most of the gang eventually retreated, but two of their number were left upon the ground, bleeding from wounds which the dogs had inflicted. The keepers did not not sustain very severe injuries, but they were not present to give evidence. The bench remanded the case.

THE NEW TOBACCO DUTIES.—On Saturday, the new act on the tobacco duties was issued, and has immediate operation. The new duties are:—On manufactured cigars, 5s. the lb.; Cavendish, or Negrohead, 4s. the lb. Snuff varies from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. the lb., according to the moisture contained. Other manufactured tobacco 4s. the lb. On unmanufactured tobacco, containing 10lbs. or more of moisture in every 100lbs., the duty of 3s. the lb.; and containing less than that quantity, 3s. 6d. the lb. The duty on every pound of Cavendish and Negrohead for home consumption in bond is 4s. Cavendish or Negrohead is to be enclosed and labelled, and the vender to obliterate the label under a penalty of £20. All manufactured tobacco (other than Cavendish and Negrohead) containing the prohibited ingredients to be furnished, and a penalty £100 may be levied.

A GAME OF PATIENCE.—We extract the following from the *Nord*:—"An ingenious arithmetician had made the following calculations, in virtue of which he proposes to call the year 1863 the year of *nines*. Add the two first of the year, 1 and 8, and you have the total 9; the two last figures, 6 and 3, give the same result. Place the two figures, 1, 8, under 6, 3, and add, when you will have 81, which two figures united give 9. Subtract, on the other hand, 18 from 63, there remain 45, the union of which make 9. Divide 63 by 18, the quotient is 3, and the remainder 9. Multiply the four figures 1, 8, 6, 3, one by the other, and the result is 144, which numbers together make 9. Add the figures 1, 8, 6, 3 together, when you will get 18, which cyphers together, give 9. Divide 1863 by 9, the quotient is 209, which three figures equal 9." The combinations are infinite, and the author considers from them that this year is essentially one of revolutions—attendu que c'est sans contredir l'année où depuis des siècles ou aura vu le plus de *neuf*.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—In addition to the large number of emigrants despatched from this port last week to Liverpool, *en route* for America, we have to record the departure of a further batch, amounting to about 300, who left by the Shamrock steamer on Friday night for the same destination, together with 100 by the Sligo on Wednesday, and 50 by way of Derry; in all, making a total of 450 during the present week.—*Sligo Independent.* Large bodies of our stalwart youth are being weekly drafted from our shores, and there is no longer any doubt that their destination is the Northern States of America, and their object to join the Federal army. During the past week or two some hundreds have passed through Drogheda and Dundalk, for Liverpool, *en route* to the United States. Many of them are from Louth and Meath, but principally they come from Cavan and Longford. They are all stout, hearty young fellows—the flower of our peasantry. It is also noticed as a significant fact, that not a few of them sport gold watches, and do not appear to be at all scarce of cash.—*Drogheda Reporter.*

DINNERS FOR THE POOR.—The daily papers of Monday last give an account of a meeting which was held on Saturday afternoon at the Working Men's Club, Colonnade, Clare Market, in order to test the practicability of a new movement for the advantage of the industrious classes, carried on under the auspices of an "Association for the Establishment of Dining and Refreshment Rooms for the Working Classes." Among others present at the assembly were Dr. Lankester and Mr. G. A. Sala. The account of their proceedings is somewhat vague so far as it relates to the practical test applied by these gentlemen to the proposed scheme, but we are warranted in inferring that on the supposition of there being twenty-five persons present, their wants were supplied at the trifling cost of 9s. 4½d. The incident is so unique in the history of repasts, that we gladly give it prominence. The Hon. Secretary and the Earl of Shaftesbury wrote letters, expressing approval of the plan and regret at unavoidable absence. The bill of fare which was submitted to the company was sufficiently varied and represented food which is wholesome and nutritive, as well as satisfying. If the proposed arrangements are carried out a man may have his pint of julienne soup, four ounces of leg of mutton with brocoli sprouts and bread and butter for 5½d., or if weight and quantity be a snare, he can substitute ten ounces of beef pudding for four of roast mutton, and polenta cheese sixteen ounces for six of bread and butter. So far there seems to be a laudable ambition on the part of the projectors to satisfy the most exacting appetite.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A CONVICT.—George Haver, a private in the 64th Regiment, at present undergoing a period of imprisonment at St. Augustine's Prison, Canterbury—to be followed by dismissal from the army—has made a murderous attack upon Mr. Fenn, the governor of the gaol. The other day, the prisoners were paraded in the yard before breakfast. The prisoner asked permission to speak to the governor, and Mr. Fenn told him to step out of the ranks, which he did. The prisoner then stated that he had a complaint to make against one of the officers of the prison, and the governor told him he would hear no complaint privately. The governor then turned away to speak to another prisoner, when Haver rushed at him, and stabbed him in the left cheek, the forehead, and the jaw. The governor then closed his antagonist, and a warder running to his assistance, the prisoner was secured and removed to his cell, declaring that he would murder the governor before he left the prison. The wound on the left jaw was given with such force that the knife was broken. Fortunately, none of the wounds are of a serious character. The instrument by which the prisoner sought to accomplish his deadly work consists of the blade of an old table-knife worn down to a point, let in a piece of deal wood. An inquiry among the prisoners has elicited the fact that Haver had stated that he would either murder the governor or knock his eye out (Mr. Fenn is blind of his right eye), as he preferred being transported to confinement there.

GOLD-FINDING IN SUSSEX.—On Friday Mr. Kell, coroner for the Rape of Hastings, held an inquest "touching the finding and discovery of certain bars and pieces of gold," in the parish of Mantfield, in East Sussex. Mr. Reynolds, solicitor to the Treasury, was present to watch the inquiry on the part of the Crown; and Mr. W. Savery on the part of two persons supposed to be interested. At the inquest, which last five hours, it was elicited that, on the 12th of January last, William Butchers, a labourer, whilst ploughing, turned up what he took to be a quantity of old brass, connected by a series of rings or links, and extending about a yard in length. Each link was about an inch and a half long and an inch wide. Butchers, on weighing it, found that it was a little over eleven pounds, and he sold it as old brass to a man named Silas Thomas, for three shillings. Thomas, in his turn, sold it to his brother-in-law, Stephen Willett, a cab-driver at Hastings, but who had at one time been a Californian gold-digger, and at once recognized the metal as solid gold. Shortly afterwards suspicion was excited from the fact that both Willett and Thomas appeared suddenly to have become possessed of a large supply of money, and the police were induced to institute inquiries in the matter. The result was that Willett was taken into custody, but afterwards discharged, on the ground that the magistrates had no jurisdiction, and that an inquest before the coroner was necessary. In the meantime her Majesty's Treasury, on being apprised of the discovery, directed an investigation to be made, when it was ascertained that Thomas and Willett had taken £300 to the bank at Hastings, and opened an account there; and by tracing back the notes it was found that a cheque had been given to Willett by Messrs. Brown, the gold refiners in Cheapside, in payment of a sum of £529 for 123 ounces of solid gold. The jury, at the close of the inquest, returned a verdict to the effect that the gold so singularly discovered was the property of the Queen, and that Butchers, Thomas, and Willett concealed the finding of the same; and it is understood that ulterior proceedings will be taken against the latter. It is believed that the bars of gold have lain in the field for nearly 2,000 years, and that they were ornaments worn by the ancient Celtic kings. Similar bars, which were found in Wales, are preserved in the British Museum.

In the Divorce Court, Captain T. H. L. Stone, of Exeter, has obtained a divorce from his wife, and £2,000 damages against Mr. R. Appleton, her medical attendant, residing at Budleigh, for adultery during plaintiff's absence in India.

The friends of a man who died the other day, at Birmingham, from injuries received on the night of the illumination, have received a sum of money from the Queen, accompanied by an expression of deep commiseration with the relatives of the deceased.

The Great Boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on the Thames on Saturday. The event had excited an unusual amount of interest, and there was an immense number of spectators. The Oxford crew won easily by about 100 yards, the Cambridge crew giving up before reaching the goal.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 have recently received costly and appropriate gifts from the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, as *souvenirs* of the Exhibition. At the opening of the Exhibition, in May last, the Crown Prince of Prussia also presented to each of Her Majesty's Commissioners beautiful specimens of the manufacture of the royal procelain establishment at Berlin.

Mr. Cobden has expressed his approval of a project got up at Birmingham for a "working men's excursion to Paris." In a letter to one of the promoters of the movement, the hon. gentleman says:—"This interchange of visits between bodies of English and French working men is one of the pleasing characteristics of our day. Such visits are the commencement of a real personal acquaintance between the masses of the two countries. They will help to remove the veil of ignorance which has hid from each other these great neighbouring nations, who, in proportion as they become better acquainted, will remove those feelings of hatred and suspicion which have for centuries envenomed their relations."

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—Mr. Bouverie has postponed his question for a committee of the whole House on certain portions of the Act of Uniformity until April 21.

A NEW REFLECTION.—Three things are needed to make a cheerful fireside; happy faces, a joyous blaze, and last not least, a brilliant grate which reflects all these as in a mirror. This last never looks so bright as when polished with the "DIAMOND BLACK LEAD."—*Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge E.C., and Hull.*

BISHOP COLENSO'S INCOME.—In reply to correspondents, we may state that the see of Natal was endowed by the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, of which the Rev. E. Hawkins is secretary. This produces £662 per annum. There is also the interest of £1,100, invested in the colony.—*Record.*

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED.—On Tuesday, Prince Alfred arrived at Dover by the royal mail packet Prince Frederick William. Captain Sir Luke Smithett was in attendance on His Royal Highness from Calais, and on the steamer reaching her moorings, Colonel Cuppage, R. A., Captain Triscott, R.N., and other officers proceeded on board. After landing, His Royal Highness partook of luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, and proceeded for Windsor by the 3·45 p.m. train, the necessary arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of His Royal Highness having been made by the station superintendent. Royal salutes were fired from the drop battery both on the arrival and the departure of the Prince. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse, the Princess Helena, and the junior members of the Royal Family, awaited the arrival of the Prince in the Royal saloon, at the Windsor station. Precisely at ten minutes past seven o'clock the Prince, with his suite, arrived by special train, and as His Royal Highness stepped from the carriage Her Majesty came on the platform and most affectionately embraced him. A number of the most respectable inhabitants were admitted into the station by the South-Western authorities to welcome the Prince's arrival. The Prince, although he appeared thin was in excellent spirits, and in much better health than could have been expected after his recent illness. He appears to have grown nearly as tall as the Prince of Wales.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, member for Sunderland, has adressed a letter to the Chancellor of Exchequer in reference to the proceedings of a recent meeting at the Baltic Coffee-house on the subject of grain frieghts. In this communication the hon. gentlemen strongly urges, in accordance with the views of the meeting, the importance of levying the duty upon foreign grain by the ton weight instead of by the imperial quarter. The meeting in question was attended by the principal importers of grain, and a report was subsequently made by a committee appointed for that purpose, whose recommendation is to abolish the imperial quarter as the measure on which freight is in future to be paid, and to substitute the ton of 2,240 lbs. Mr. Lindsay observes that, as now regulated, "oats valued at 25s. per quarter, and weighing 320 lbs. the quarter, pay no less duty than wheat valued at 55s, and weighing 480 lbs. per quarter." Should the right hon. gentleman be disposed to entertain the suggestion, the merchants engaged in the grain trade will be ready to wait upon him, to confer on the subject.

THE LICENCE GRANTED TO TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—By a parliamentary return issued this week, it appears that the following is a copy of the form of licence granted to convicts in England under the Acts 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 99, and 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 3: Whitehall, day of 185 .—Her Majesty is graciously pleased to grant to , who was convicted of at the for the of , on the day and was then and there sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of years, her Royal licence to be at large in the United Kingdom, from the day of his liberation under this order during the remaining portion of his said term of transportation, unless it shall please her Majesty, who hereby orders that the said be set at liberty within thirty days from the date of this order. Given under my hand and seal, (Signed) Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons." The licence is endorsed by a notice stating—first, that the licence is liable to be revoked in case of misconduct, and secondly, that it will be revoked in the case of the holder of it being convicted of any new offence; but it is not necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence; inasmuch, as if he associates with notoriously bad characters, and leads an idle and dissolute life, he will be liable to be recommitted to prison under his original sentence. A full personal description of the holder of the licence is also endorsed.

A TIPSY JUROR.—At Chester, on Monday, the Assize Court was somewhat startled by the gesticulations and loud tones of a gentleman who had been summoned as a Juryman. He loudly demanded how long he was to be kept there?—The Judge (looking up surprised): Bring that person here.—The Juryman was accordingly forthwith seized and led before his lordship, exhibiting at the same time unmistakable symptoms of having been indulging in deep potations during the day.—The Judge, addressing the Juryman, said: What do you mean, sir, by disturbing the Court in this way?—The Juryman: I was brought to attend upon your lordship on the jury; I have left four children, without a mother this ten years.—The Judge: You are very unfit to be a Juryman.—The Juryman (who continued to speak with a strong Milesian accent): I am very unfit your lordship; I am the biggest robber from here to London.—(Loud laughter).—The Judge: Well, put him in the dock on his own statement.—The Juryman: Put me where you like. I am the biggest robber—and Judge Harden will tell you the same thing.—The Juryman was then placed in the dock, where he shed copious tears, and gave utterance to various unintelligible remarks.—The Judge: Keep him in custody until he gets sober, and then let him be discharged. —The fuddled Juryman was then led into the Castle, saying, God bless you my lord; may you live for a hundred years; may I see you in Heaven—(laughter); God bless—(the voice, in ventriloquial style, died away in the distance).

CHESTER ASSIZES.
THE BREAD RIOTS IN LANCASHIRE.

In addressing the Grand Jury at Chester, on Monday, Mr. Justice MELLOR referred to the recent riots at Stalybridge and other adjoining towns. He said—It is lamentable that that peace and quietness, that wonderful endurance under privations, which have hitherto distinguished the operative classes of this country should be rudely disturbed. This disturbance may probably have the effect of drying up to some extent the sources of sympathy which have hitherto induced people to come forward and contribute funds for the relief of the distress. When those persons who volunteered their services to aid the distressed by undertaking the distribution of the charitable funds supplied to them—I do not mean charity in the ordinary sense of the word, for I should be ashamed to do so; but the voluntary offerings of the spontaneous sympathy felt for the suffering masses of Lancashire and Cheshire—when those persons were violently interfered with, the law of the land must step in and vindicate its authority. The law must show those persons that, however successful they may be in gaining some miserable temporary object, their conduct is an inconceivable folly, and can only tend to produce the most deplorable mischief both to themselves and to those peaceably disposed persons who are in the same circumstances as themselves. Every element which constitutes a riot is found in these cases—tumult, a large number of persons collecting together, and exhibiting a determination to resort to violence if they consider it necessary in order to attain their object. They shocked the minds of reasonable and well-disposed persons, who felt great alarm for the consequences of this tumult. The mob entered shops by force, and took away goods without the consent of the owners. When the owners endeavoured to offer resistance and to prevent their goods being carried off, the mob broke down the place and committed violence of a very serious character. There may no doubt be a difficulty in some of these cases to identify a particular party, and to distinguish who were the principals or ringleaders; but the law states that those who encourage the riot are as much responsible as the parties who actually cause the mischief and damage. I am quite sure, gentlemen, that in the investigation you are bound to enter upon, you will carefully sift the evidence, so as to fix the identity properly. I can only add that I do hope these most insane, foolish, and wicked riots will cease to disgrace the country. I call the riots wicked, for they not only do mischief to those actually engaged in them, but also to those who have hitherto borne their privations with such creditable forbearance. I have only to request you to let these cases have your attention last. They should be tried last, being of such importance as to demand the most serious attention.

RETIREMENT OF MR. COMMISSIONER FONBLANQUE.—Owing to a lengthened and painful illness, Mr. Fonblanque, the senior Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court since the retirement of Mr. Commissioner Evans, has sent in his resignation. The retiring pension is about £1,330. The vacancy will not be filled up, as no London Commissioner can be appointed until the number is reduced below three (sec. 2, Bankruptcy Act, 1861).

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Lord Palmerston arrived in Glasgow on Saturday. Great crowds had assembled at the Buchanan-street Station of the Caledonian Railway, and at the residence of the Lord Provost to await his arrival. On the platform at the station the two companies of the Volunteer Engineer Corps were formed as a guard of honour. The Lord Provost was in waiting on the platform to receive his lordship, and on his arrival the Lord Provost conducted him, and also Mr. Cowper, President of the Board of Works, along the platform to the Lord Provost's carriage, the few persons who had been privileged to be present standing uncovered as they passed. The carriage proceeded slowly through the carriage way which had been maintained in Buchanan-street; and on arriving at the Lord Provost's residence the reception given to the veteran Premier was most enthusiastic. The noble lord was cheered lustily, and the persons nearest him literally took possession of him for the time, that they might have the honour of shaking hands with him. At the Lord Provost's house a detachment of the 60th Highland Volunteers formed a guard of honour, and presented arms as his lordship's carriage drew up. The rest of Lord Palmerston's party, consisting of Admiral Sir James Hope, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Lord Palmerston's private secretary, proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Burns, at Park Gardens. On Sunday, Lord Palmerston and the Lord Provost, accompanied by Mr. Cowper, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, attended divine service in the cathedral. Both at the beginning and the end of the service the crowd at the Cathedral and in some of the streets along which he was to pass was immense. In the afternoon, the Lord Provost drove his noble guest a short distance into Stirlingshire, as far as Mugdock Castle, where he had also an opportunity of seeing the reservoir in connection with the Loch Katrine Waterworks.

The ceremony of installing Lord Palmerston as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University took place on Monday afternoon. Owing to the limited accommodation afforded by the Common Hall of the College, the installation took place in the Church of St. John, which, long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, was crowded with students, who exhibited uproarious merriment, greeting the name of the noble lord with vociferous cheering, and beguiling the time with snatches of popular melodies, among which "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled," "Auld lang syne," and the "National Anthem," obtained great prominence. An attempt, just before the entry of Lord Palmerston, to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow," was received with some disapprobation, but ultimately succeeded. Lord Palmerston arrived at the College at about half-past twelve o'clock, and was received by Principal Barclay, by whom he was presented to the various professors. The noble lord was subsequently escorted to the Session House of St. John, where he was waited upon by a deputation from the Liberal, Conservative, and Independent Associations of the University, who presented two addresses, one thanking his lordship for accepting the office of Lord Rector, and the other expressing sympathy with the Poles in their struggle for freedom. The noble lord very briefly acknowledged the addresses, and accompanied by the University authorities, proceeded to the Church. He was received with great enthusiasm. Among those in attendance were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Belhaven, the Dean of Faculty, Sir M. Gibson-Craig, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir A. Colebrooke, M.P., Lord Dunfermline, Mr. Dalglish, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Ewing, M.P., &c. A prayer having been offered up,

Lord PALMERSTON rose to address the students, and was received with loud and repeated cheers. When silence had been restored, His Lordship said:—Gentlemen,—I beg, in the first instance, to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great honour you have done me by placing me in the position in which I now stand. It must be a matter of pride to any man to have his name associated with those of the great and distinguished men, eminent in all the departments of intellect, who have in former times held the office in which, by your favour, I have now been placed. I had no right to expect that honour at your hands. It came upon me unsolicited, and therefore I was the more gratified at receiving such a mark of your approval. I have no academical connection with you; that portion of my instruction which was imbibed in your land of Scotland, was given to me in your sister University of Edinburgh, and I must always feel grateful for that which I there acquired. The only motive which you could have had in selecting me for the high office to which you have raised me, must have been your belief that in my public conduct I have endeavoured faithfully to perform my duty, and that belief, on my part, must afford me the highest gratification personally, while, on the other hand, it is satisfactory to think that the example which you have set of thus rewarding those whom you believe to have so acted, must be an encouragement to all others who are engaged in public life. And what is perhaps still more important, it is an earnest that many of you who may be destined to fill different offices and different functions in this country, will be actuated in your own conduct by that principle which you believe to have influenced me; and that you will, in whatever position you may be placed, to the best of your endeavours, faithfully perform your duty. (Loud cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I stand here before you to perform a duty which you have imposed upon me, and which custom imposes upon those who fill this office, namely, that of addressing to you some few remarks upon the subject of your education. You are now, all of you, in that period of life when the mind is most open to instruction, when the precepts which are afforded to you sink deepest into your plastic intellects, and when the impressions which are made are not made most easy, but impress the mind most deeply and produce lasting convictions. That period of instruction which is afforded to young men during the time their minds are most open to knowledge, and when they are called upon to enter into the busy scenes of active life, is technically, and in a limited sense, called education. But the real truth is, that the education of an intelligent and sensible man continues to the last day of his existence—(cheers),—for there is no day in a man's life, no time in his existence, in which, if his mind is alive, if he keeps his ears and eyes open to impressions and observations, he will not be continually adding to the stock of his ideas and thoughts, and in which he will not add to the store of knowledge, and increase that information which is useful to him both here and hereafter (cheers). But we are talking now about that education which is given to young men when they have more leisure to attend to it than they can have when they engage in the pursuits of life, and let me not lead you astray by the observations which I have made, to induce you to think that the omissions of to-day, the omissions of your youth, can be made up for, by the exertions of a later period of life, because, depend upon it, that if you neglect these ample opportunities which your present course of study affords, you will bitterly, but too late, repent; you will be like the crew of a ship entering upon a long voyage, who having neglected to provide sufficient means of subsistence, and who whilst in the midst of the storms and tempests which they may encounter in their passage will find their strength failing them, and their means inadequate in consequence of their want of foresight before they quitted the port. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, it has been said that the proper definition of education is, that it is an art which teaches man to live; and if that be the true definition, it confirms what I have just stated, that man learns better how to live by the experience of every day which passes over his head. But beginning with that which ought to be taught to youth, the first learning which you ought to acquire is self-discipline and self-control. That is essential in every period of your life; it will be an assistance to you in whatever pursuit you may be engaged in. But it is a knowledge and an art which must be acquired early, for it is difficult to obtain it when the years of youth have passed away. Providence has given to man lively passions and a strong will, which, when properly used, are of the utmost advantage to him, but which, if allowed to run riot, may lead him into many difficulties and dangers. These passions and that will may be compared to a high-spirited courser, which, if he be made obedient to the will of his master, will carry him safely through the longest journey, over the greatest difficulties, and to whatever height may be the aim and object of his journey; but if that high-spirited courser is allowed to take the mastery over his rider, he will carry him into briars and brambles, into bogs and morasses, and ten to one but at the end of the journey he will tumble him down some frightful precipice. Therefore, I say, gentlemen, bear in mind the well-known precept, *Animum rege, qui nisi paret imperat.* Well, gentlemen, there are two gifts which we enjoy, two instruments which we use, which are of daily and most important application, but which it is too much the practice of mankind, turning their attention to higher objects, to neglect and treat with indifference—I mean, speech and writing. They are the means by which we communicate with each other upon everything which relates to the transactions and business of life. It is by them that we endeavour to conciliate love and friendship it is by them that we promote our interests; that we endeavour to propagate our opinions; in, short, there is no hour of any day of our lives in which thought and intelligence are not called upon to do us service. Now, with respect to speech, I am not going to give you any precepts so far as delivery goes. With respect to adapting the voice and manner of speaking so as to render them most agreeable and persuasive, you have within your own city models worthy of imitation, to which, if you attend and try to follow by practice, you require no other precept and admonition. With respect to substance of speaking, the arrangement of ideas, and the selection of words, I refer you to that most admirable oration by that great and eminent, and, I will say, wonderful man, Lord Brougham—(Cheers)—a man of whom it may be said that although engaged during the whole period of his life time actively either in professional or political occupations, has contrived by the variety and great comprehensiveness of his mind to store that mind with as great an extent of varied knowledge and information as ever fell to the lot of any distinguished man. (Cheers). Well then, I exhort you to read again that oration, to impress on your minds every word that it contains, for depend on it, every word there is wisdom. Well, gentlemen, the foundation I may say of all ornamental education, of all education indeed, must be found in the classical works of Greece and Rome. (Cheers). They contain more precept and sentiment, more elegance of style, more condensation of thought than perhaps the writings of almost any other age, and they have this remarkable feature in their nature, that they were the productions of a period when men of literature and science had not those means which we now possess for the diffusion and for the acquirement of knowledge; they had not the art of printing, they had not many of those modes of communication which now enable men to acquire with comparatively small exertion the results of the labours of others, and to refine their taste by easy access to the works of those who have written with most taste and judgment themselves. (Hear, hear). The study of the classics may, no doubt, to some be painful and irksome at the beginning, but it will be a source of peaceful enjoyment to you in every period of your life, and that which in the beginning was a matter of labour, will in its result be a source of relaxation and a pleasure. (Loud cheers.) Relaxation and pleasure remind me that they would be able but poorly to guide the actions of youth, who were to tell them never to enjoy relaxation and pleasure. (Hear, hear.) The mind that is perpetually on the stretch sinks under its own weight—(a laugh)—and, therefore, well-regulated relaxation and pleasure of a proper kind, mixed with labour, tend only to refresh the faculties, and to make that labour more easy and effective. (Cheers.) But these relaxations must be rational, they must not corrupt the mind, they must not undermine those faculties which ought to be applied to nobler and more useful purposes. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, the study of the works of antiquity ought not to divert you from giving due attention and from bestowing well-merited admiration on the classical works of your own language and your own land. (Great cheering.) In recommending you to make yourselves acquainted with the poets and historians of ancient times I should be wanting to you if I did not urge you to become familiar with the great masters of English literature, with Milton, with Shakspere, with Pope, and with other distinguished writers whose works form the standard of our language, and whose works also teach you how to condense your thoughts, and how to express them in appropriate and adequate language. (Cheers.) Don't think I am pointing out to you exertions beyond the strength of any individual, or advising you to studies for which the brief period devoted to your education would be insufficient. You are all of you probably destined to some particular profession—make everything that belongs to that profession your intense study, but do not on that account omit acquiring general information upon other matters whenever opportunities present themselves to you for doing so. Whatever may be the profession which a man enters, he will perform the duties of that profession better by having general knowledge, and that generality of knowledge will not interfere with the successful study of what is necessary for the particular line which he determines to enter. Don't be discouraged by people who say it is absurd to have a smattering of different things. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; but a little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. (Cheers and laughter.) Learn a little of everything of which you can learn anything—(renewed laughter);—it will be useful hereafter in your own line; it may be the foundation upon which you will build up as you go along this life. But bear one thing in mind: be content with reference to many things with mere rudimentary information, but what little you know strive to know it well. Don't accept the jingle of words for the reality of things. Go to fundamental principles, know accurately that which you are desirous of knowing, and however little that may be, depend upon it that upon that basis you will more easily be able to build up a future superstructure. Many people are content with words, and do not give themselves the trouble of inquiring into the principles and reality of things. Don't fall into that mistake. Well, gentlemen, after the classics of ancient times, and after the most approved literature of your own country and in your own language, there are other departments of intellect to which naturally you will direct your attention. It cannot be supposed that in the country of Reid and Stewart—(loud cheers)—the philosophy of the mind should not form an object of attractive study and investigation which will tend to open the mind, to enlarge the faculties, and to improve that understanding of which you are studying the theory and the philosophy. (Applause). I speak now to those to whom no exhortation would be required when I urge you to take advantage of your period of study—indeed, you will be compelled, no doubt, by college examinations to do so (laughter and cheers)—by directing your attention to the study of mathematics. (Cheers.) The Scotch mind, which is a very reasoning one—(cheers and laughter)—a mind which loves investigation and the pursuit of truth—is well adapted to mathematical science. (Cheers). In a country that gave birth to the man who invented logarithms, it is useless to inculcate anything upon that subject. (Laughter and cheers.) But depend upon it there is nothing which gives greater accuracy to the operations of the human mind than the study of mathematics. It is, I will say, almost the only study which brings to the mind the satisfactory demonstration of indisputable truth—truth, I mean, with reference to those matters to which it extends. It is, perhaps, the best system of logic. A man who accustoms his mind to mathematical demonstrations will not wander into irrelevant disputations, but will know how to shape his ideas so as to present a conclusive demonstration of the arguments which he wishes to bring to bear upon any subject. We shall have lived in vain, or, at least, the purposes of existence would only be partially accomplished, if we were to shut our minds to all that has passed before our minds, and the study of history is therefore a most useful and necessary part of the accomplishments which youth ought to acquire. History will not indeed give you materials which by a geographical proposition you can apply with accuracy, for as we find among the millions of the human race that no two men have features in all respects identical, so in regard to human events we cannot find in all historical records two events which in all their concomitant circumstances are so alike that the example of one can form a rule of conduct for the other. But it is of great service for those who have to act to know what have been the failings and successes, what have been the errors and achievements either of men or nations in times past, and those examples may serve so far as to exemplify principles of action, may serve as guides to every man either in private or public opinion. An acquaintance with history, therefore, ought to be studied and grafted on the minds of youth. (Cheers). So far as we have gone, you will see I have started with amusement and recreation, and these, if resorted to occasionally, refresh the human judgment, give a pleasure while enjoying them, and a tone to the intellect when a person applies himself to more serious occupations. (Cheers) You have no want of national poets. (Cheers). The land of Burns—(loud cheers)—and the land of Sir Walter Scott—(renewed cheers)—cannot fail to be full of young men who in their leisure hours find pleasure in reading the admirable works of these great and illustrious men. (Loud cheers). We have gone through some of the prominent works of man, but I should also mention and point out to your attention that range of study which relates to what are more particularly called mechanics, the laws of motion, the fundamental principles of which are useful to every man whatever may be the line of life he is going to enter, and you have ample opportunities here for making yourselves masters of the elementary principles at least of that branch of human science. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have talked here of the works of man, and they are well deserving of the care that you must use to acquire from them those ideas and that knowledge which they are so well qualified to teach, and they will be not only of much service to you in your after-career but a solace and a pleasure to you in those leisure hours which you may be able to take from the more active pursuits of life to devote to them. (Cheers.) But you will fall short of that which I recommend to you did you, not devote a portion of that period of study and leisure to the contemplation of the works of God. (Cheers). That branch of knowledge has in many respects made wonderful progress in late years, and by the labours of others it is easier for you to acquire a knowledge of it. The first object of study in this department ought to be a knowledge of chemistry, including the operations of nature in all those elements in which we live and deal—a knowledge of which is useful to every man in his individual condition, and on the study of which depend the industry, wealth, and prosperity of nations. There is scarcely any science that has made more wonderful progress of late years than chemistry, and it is well deserving, whatever may be your future career, that you should make yourselves acquainted with the leading principles of that science. It is not expected that those who are destined for the Church, or the bar, or other such professions, should become skilful chemists; but even they should be acquainted with the general principles on which substances act on each other, for this knowledge will be found useful in every position in life. (Cheers.) They concern the peasant in his cottage, the workman in his convenient dwelling, as much as they concern the great manufacturer in the management of his business, because health and life are essentially connected with the practice and the experience and the counsel of the chemist. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is only comparatively of late years that men have turned their attention to acquiring scientific knowledge with regard to the crust of the globe on which we live, and, certainly, Scotland has contributed its full share towards the knowledge and information thus gained. (Loud cheers.) What can be more useful than any general information with respect to the manner in which layer upon layer, and rock upon rock, have been placed upon each other? It tells upon the business of every day. It is only after the great knowledge which we have obtained that all your mineral experiments have been conducted with the success which has attended them. A general knowledge of the arrangements of the crust of the earth is an essential accomplishment for every gentleman, and is useful in whatever pursuit a man is about to engage. (Cheers.) Well then, rising from the crust of the earth and all these numerous phenomena and arrangements connected with it, we naturally turn our thoughts to the position and action of our globe, and that system of which our sun is the centre. A knowledge of astronomy, connected at all events with the solar system, is so easily acquired and so interesting when known, that no man who has an opportunity of investigating it, could for a moment neglect these opportunities and remain in ignorance. It is admirable to think that all the varied arrangements upon which day and night, the successions of the seasons, depend, have been so beautifully adapted to the purpose of those who inhabit this globe; and a knowledge of these things, I trust, no man who hears me will fail to acquire as far as opportunity offers. But there is a wider range with regard to that extensive study. Our solar system, as is well-known forms but a comparatively insignificant part in that great universe of which, on a starlight night we see some portion exposed to our view, and the study of the mechanism of the universe is one which leads the mind to the most exalted thoughts, which expands our consideration more than any other, and which although it is not decided by certain results which have been obtained in the study of our own solar system, yet, I believe, enough is known to excite the wonder and admiration of those who are acquainted with it. (Applause.) Let it not be said that those studies divert the mind from the practical precepts of religion, on the contrary, I maintain they tend to strengthen and confirm that faith which is inculcated by our revered religion. (Cheers.) If, when on the one hand we contemplate those marvellous arrangements extending over space indefinite and comprising worlds innumerable with order and arrangement that nothing but the most supreme wisdom could have established—if, when we contemplate the multitudes of suns and worlds even beyond the range of the telescopic power of man, and are made sensible of the comparative insignificance of everything that belongs to this earth,—this speck of creation,—if there is a man, who in the consciousness of genius, in the enjoyment of wealth, in the possession of station, is inspired by feelings of vanity and pride—when he reflects that the world on which he treads is a mere speck in creation, and that he himself is an immeasurable atom in the speck, these thoughts must tend to lower that pride, to divest him of that vanity, and to teach him veneration and humility in his position. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, when he considers and reflects upon the infinite variety, the inconceivable ingenuity and wisdom, with which everything in this earth has been adapted to specific purposes and to the enjoyment of created beings, when he sees that even among those more minute animals of creation which are hardly perceptible, and some of which, indeed, are not perceptible to the naked eye, there is a most admirable adaptation of every detail for the purpose of the enjoyment of that creature so long as it is to live,—when he reflects on the constitution of his own frame, and more than that, when he reflects upon all the faculties with which his mind has been endowed, when he considers the powers which had been given to man to extend his ken far away from the globe which he inhabits, and to acquire a certain amount of knowledge of things so distant that even it is said millions of years are required to bring to us the light which flows from their centre,—when he reflects upon these things he must be persuaded that those arrangements were not intended in vain; he must be convinced that those powers which have been given to his mind, those moral and intellectual powers with which he has been endowed, have not been given simply for the purpose of a day, and that the day is the life of man; he must be convinced that they are designed to fit him for some better and future state, and, therefore, I say that these great, exalted, and sublime contemplations are calculated to strengthen and encourage that faith, of which it is said that, panting for a happier state, it deems death but Nature's signal for retreat. But I am treading on ground which does not belong to me. There are others who are more competent, more capable, and more entitled to address you on a subject like this. I stand here to give you humbly such advice as I may be able to offer you with regard to your career in this life and this world. I shall only, in conclusion, add that I fervently hope that your career may be successful, and that you may prove to be an honour to yourselves, and an advantage to that country which it has pleased Providence you should be born and live in. (Loud cheers.) I beg again, gentlemen, to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me, and the kind reception I have met with from you. (Loud cheers.)

THE BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

A banquet was given to Lord Palmerston in the City Hall, which was decorated with great taste. Nearly 1,000 persons were present, among them being the Duke of Argyll, Lord Blantyre, Lord Dunfermline, Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Lord Advocate, Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. J. Pender, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Dalglish, M.P., Admiral Sir J. Hope, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Archibald Alison, &c. The Lord Provost presided. The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, the Lord Provost proposed the health of Lord Palmerston. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, the band playing "The fine old English gentleman."

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, expressed his warm thanks, and referred to the fact that among those present were many who differed from him on questions of public policy. He continued:—It was within this city that that great man, Adam Smith, first inculcated those doctrines of political economy which at that time were coldly received by many, much combatted by more, and denounced as unsound and unfounded by the great majority of mankind, conflicting as they did with those vested interests and long-established commercial prejudices by which the great transactions of nations and the industry of individuals at that time were guided. (Cheers.) But you have the satisfaction of knowing that those principles, sound and enlightened as they were, have gradually worked their way not only to guide and direct the course of events in our own country, but that they have by the force of example, founded upon the prosperity which they created, worked their way almost all over Europe, and that those benefits and blessings which those privileges have conferred upon us are gradually extending themselves to other nations which for a long time shut their ears against them. (Cheers). There is, perhaps, no city which is a more striking example than Glasgow of the advantages of that commercial system. Long was it, indeed, before the people of this united kingdom could be persuaded that a nation must prosper by the prosperity of all who belong to it — that perfect freedom of action was essential to commercial prosperity, and that the laws and restrictions which were devised and established for the benefit of the few must be prejudicial to the many, and that, therefore, they ought to be rescinded and abolished. (Cheers.) If there could be wanting any proof of the soundness of these principles upon which all political parties have for a great number of years agreed to act, the proof would be afforded in the results of the financial year which is now about to close. We have been suffering under grievous distress and privations, caused by that dreadful and terrible conflict which has risen up among our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic—a conflict which has entailed upon the people of that continent miseries which it would be difficult to describe, miseries of which we generally can know nothing but little about, but which men who are at all acquainted with the horrors incident to war, and especially of civil war—horrors which are not confined to the field of battle, or to those who are wounded or killed in the conflict, but the horrors and sufferings which are incident to the action of armies in countries occupied—I say these people have been the unfortunate victims of the greatest of all calamities; but those calamities have also had their influence upon us. It is painful, no doubt, to every man who has any feeling to reflect upon the sufferings which a great portion of our manufacturing population have sustained during the year and a half which is now elapsing; but although our industry has been paralysed and our commerce with the Northern portion of America has been greatly restricted, such has been the elasticity of the industry of the United Kingdom, such has been the power of expansion which the commercial transactions of the country have acquired, that notwithstanding all the drawbacks the general commerce of the country has not been materially affected. I believe it will be found that our revenue has been altogether in a satisfactory condition. (Cheers.) That would never have happened at a time when the doctrines of Adam Smith were scouted. These are the results of that enlightenment which, beginning to radiate from this town as its centre, has now spread its light not only over our own country but other parts of the world. The Lord Provost has alluded to the events of preceding years. It has been, no doubt, the great aim and object of those who have been engaged in the conduct of public affairs to maintain the honour and dignity of the country, but at the same time to preserve peace. That, gentlemen, is not so difficult a task as may at first sight appear; for so long as those who are charged with the responsible management of public affairs know that they are watched on the one hand by an intelligent and careful nation, which would by interposing prevent them from engaging rashly in unwarrantable enterprises, they know, on the other hand, that there is a determined spirit in the British nation that will not suffer itself to be wronged—that will not brook an insult—(great cheering); which is ever ready to repel aggression, and which, by maintaining within itself the means of adequate defence, will teach other nations that while we refrain from aggression ourselves, while we are determined to commit no wilful injury, while we are resolved to infringe no right belonging to others, that upon the other hand our motto is, "*Noli me tangere.*" (Cheers and laughter.) But I am glad to say that there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. (Cheers.) I advert not to those contending parties in America who sue us like rivals who sue a fair damsel—(laughter)—each party wanting us to take up her cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which they both of them in some degree characterise as unfriendliness, but, setting aside this feeling, which creates no irritation in our minds, and does not in any degree diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races as they are, we may fairly congratulate ourselves that there is no government, that there is no nation with whom we have political or commercial intercourse, with which we are not upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship. And long may that continue. (Loud cheers.) I am persuaded that, let what political party may be charged with the government of this country, as long as they pursue that course which is most consistent with the maintenance of peace, that party will be backed by the hearty support of the nation, and the statesmen, be they who they may, by whom that course of policy is pursued, will, when they come amongst their fellow citizens, receive from all political parties that cordial sympathy with which I have been honoured by you. (Cheers.) After again expressing his thanks for the cordial reception given to him, the noble Lord resumed his seat, amid loud cheers.

Various other toasts were proposed, and the company separated.

EXCURSION ON THE CLYDE.

Early on Tuesday morning, Lord Palmerston accompanied the Lord Provost and the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation in an inspection of the river. One of Messrs. Burn's magnificent steamships, the *Wolf*, was placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the purpose of the inspection. The noble Lord arrived at the quay, in an open carriage, at half-past ten o'clock, accompanied by the Lord Provost, with whom he has been staying, and the Right Hon. W. Cowper. His Lordship's progress through the city to the quay was a perfect ovation. Almost all Glasgow assembled to do him honour, and the noble Lord appeared greatly gratified at the warmth of his reception. Amongst those invited to accompany Lord Palmerston were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Belhaven, Lord Blantyre, Lord Dunfermline, the Lord Advocate, Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. Buchanan, M.P.; Mr. Daglish, M.P.; Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P.; Sir E. Colebrooke; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander, Sir J. Campbell, Sir A. Orr, the Hon. E. Ashley, Principal Barclay, the Provosts of Renfrew and Dumbarton, Sir W. Gibson-Craig, Sir J. Fergusson, M.P.; Mr. Pender, M.P.; Mr. Finlay, M.P.; Mr. Smollett, M.P.; Mr. Merry, M.P. &c. The ships, throughout the whole length of the trip, which extended to beyond Greenock, were gaily decorated, and the banks on both sides of the Clyde were crowded with spectators, whose warm cheers were cordially acknowledged by the Premier. On reaching Greenock, the *Wolf* steamed up past her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, carrying Lord Palmerston's flag as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at the fore. The yards of the *Hogue* were manned, and a salute of 19 guns was fired, which was responded to by the band of the 29th Regt., which was stationed on board the *Wolf*, playing "Rule Britannia." A *dejeuner* was provided on board. The ship itself was an object of the greatest interest, being nearly new and having been built on the line of a sister vessel which has not been equalled in speed, and which has repeatedly run the American blockade.

LORD PALMERSTON AT GREENOCK.

Lord Palmerston landed at Greenock, where he was received with immense enthusiasm. On reaching the Town Hall, the Provost of Greenock presented an address to his lordship.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said: Mr. Provost and gentlemen,—A man must indeed be insensible who could receive without deep emotion such a reception and such a greeting as it has fallen to my lot to meet with upon my visit to this part of the United Kingdom. There cannot be a greater encouragement to public men to exert all their energies and devote all their faculties to the service of their country than the hope of meeting in return those demonstrations of good will and approval which it has been my good fortune to meet with to-day. (Cheers.) In the address which you have just read to me, I am aware that any special services which I have had the opportunity of performing for the country have been greatly over-rated; but I do not over-rate that feeling of kindness and good will which breathes through every sentence of that address, and for which I am deeply, and to the bottom of my heart, grateful. I feel, however, and am proud in feeling it, that the warmth and cordiality of the reception which I have met with are in some degree, and in a great degree, the expression on the part of those from whom it proceeds of admiration and devotion to the institutions of their country. It is mainly from the circumstance that it has fallen to my lot to be upon the present occasion as it were the representative of the constitution and institutions of the country that these expressions have fallen from you, and I take them less to myself than to that system of which I am the humble organ and representative. You stated, Mr. Provost, that upon a former occasion a distinguished and eminent colleague of mine announced to you an approaching rupture with the great empire of Russia. I have no such announcement with which to excite your feelings. I am happy to say that I can give no food for that romantic invention with which the approach of war and the prospect of national difficulties are apt to inflame the minds of men; on the contrary I must tranquillise you by holding forth, I hope, nothing but a monotonous, peaceful announcement of amity with other nations. But in a part of the world where industry and commerce hold such magnificent sway, I am persuaded that the announcement will not be less satisfactory than that which can finally lead, and which has led, to great and triumphant results. Mr. Provost, I return you my most sincere thanks. I am proud of that which you have been pleased to put in that address. I am proud of the manifestation of the good-will and approval of so large and influential a number of my fellow countrymen; and I can only trust that my future course will be animated by the principles that have regulated that line of conduct which has hitherto gained your approval. So long as those who are in office are enabled, by devoting their minds and their actions to the interests of the nation, to acquire the good-will of their fellow-citizens, depend upon it you will always be well served, and men will prepare themselves for public duties, and will perform them to the utmost of their ability. (Cheers.)

His Lordship was subsequently entertained at a luncheon, at which the Provost presided. The Hall was crowded in every part, and the galleries were graced by the presence of a goodly gathering of the ladies of Greenock. A band played various popular airs at intervals, and great enthusiasm was excited by the performances of the piper to the Highland Rifle Corps. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, the Provost proposed the health of Lord Palmerston.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with great cheering, said: Mr. Provost and gentlemen—and, when I look around me, I may be allowed to add ladies,—I can assure you I feel from the bottom of my heart thankfulness for the kind reception I have met with in every part of Scotland which I have visited on this occasion, but more especially do I thank you for the kind and honourable manner in which you have been pleased to receive me here. It is not to-day or yesterday that I have had to learn how warm are the hearts of Scotchmen and how true their friendships are. I had the happiness of passing some of the early years of my life in Scotland, and it was at Edinburgh, where I studied three years, that I imbibed those sound principles of intellectual progress and of political advancement which were imbued in the minds of those who enjoyed the benefit of the counsels of those wise and distinguished men who at that time superintended the education of youth. The trip which I have enjoyed along your noble and magnificent river could not fail to excite mixed feelings of admiration, wonder, and proud exultation. It must, indeed, be a gratifying sight to any man who is connected with the destinies of this great country to visit the seats of industry and commerce, and to witness the wonderful effects of creative genius, of inventive skill, and of persevering and skilful exertion. There are countries in other parts of the globe which appear to have been more favoured by nature. There are lands in which the natural warmth of the sun suffices for the comfort of mankind, where the teeming soil either spontaneously or with trifling labour produces everything the people require for the satisfaction of their wants; but in those regions there are no moral and intellectual improvement, there is no social progress, and the public mind, lulled into sleep by the ease with which its immediate wants are supplied, is dormant, and makes no advancement. In the British Islands, Nature at first sight appears to have frowned upon us; but, if she is perseveringly and ceaselessly wooed, she relaxes into smiles, and ends by showering upon us innumerable blessings. Nature appears at first sight to have been less prodigal to these islands in her precious gifts than she has been in other parts of the world, but it would be a great mistake to believe that it was so. In other countries the treasures of Providence are scattered broadcast over the surface. They have only to be gathered and enjoyed. Here, however, they are not the less abundant; they are not the less rich; they are not the less valuable; they are not the less conducive to all the wants the mind, habits, and usages of man may require; but they are locked up in a strong box, whose lock cannot be picked, and which can only be opened by the forcible application of the crowbar.—(Cheers and laughter.) That application the people of these islands make, and, opening that secret chest, they find in it abundance of wealth by which they are enabled to bring to their shores all that the other portions of the earth produce and which we may want for our enjoyment. Your noble river and its bounding shores afford a striking example of the power of the mind over matter. In your river you found rock and mud and an accumulation under the water not only useless, but injurious, and which forbade you the practical advantages which your noble river seemed destined to afford. Well, what did you do? You inverted the order of Nature; you took from the bottom of that river those substances which were useless and hurtful; you spread them over the surface of its bounding shores; you increased the fertility of those shores; you added to their value, and you rendered that which had been previously noxious, conducive to the wants of the people. But was that the only force which you imposed upon Nature—a force which Nature wishes you should impose, and which it is intended the work and intellect of man should exercise itself in producing? Why, you had deep within the bowels of the earth minerals of great value and of great weight. You had substances which, if any man were to throw them upon the adjoining stream, would sink to the bottom, and could with difficulty be got up. Well, what did you do? You converted that which was underground and heavy, and being underground useless, into forms of the most buoyant description. You made that which had been heavy in the bowels of the earth light upon the surface of your streams. You constructed out of those minerals ships of great capacity, lightness, and immense swiftness, and they now carry the treasures produced by your industry and skill to the remotest regions of the globe, and bring back rich cargoes of all that constitutes the wealth of those countries and is conducive to the enjoyment of mankind. I say, gentlemen, that is a noble sight to see; and when you traverse that river and see its shores crowded with the produce of your industry, with ships ready to be launched and to go to the extreme limits of the world, you cannot but look with admiration and gratitude upon the people by whose exertions and industry these great results have been accomplished. (Loud cheers.) And if the sight is pleasing to those by whom it is produced, it must inspire those who are charged with the government of the country with honourable pride and with well-founded confidence, because that skill, that enterprise, that intellect which has brought about those marvellous results is sure to carry the country still forward from year to year, and perhaps to produce in a future time a state of things as superior to this as this state of things surpasses that which went before it. You have, Mr. Provost, been kind enough to advert to the antecedents in my public life. If I have succeeded in obtaining the good-will and approbation of my fellow countrymen—if in any respect my public labours have been advantageous to the country—it has been owing to two things alone. It has been owing, in the first place, to a steady desire to perform my duty in whatever station I might happen to have been placed; it is owing, in the next place, mainly and principally, to that generous and enlightened support which the people and Parliament of this country have always afforded and always will afford to any ministers who endeavour to do that which shall be most consistent with the interests of the country at home, and with its honour, dignity, and security abroad. —(Cheers.) We trust that the present condition of the country is a proof that in those efforts we have succeeded, for in spite of those particular calamities to which you have alluded as affecting us, and which are indirectly owing to that calamitous war in America, I may say that generally speaking the country is in a contented, prosperous and satisfactory condition, with the single exception of that unfortunate branch of our industry which has been in a great degree the victim of transactions which are taking place on the other side of the Atlantic. We have, as you have stated, endeavoured to assist those nations which of their own accord have struggled to obtain the blessing of political liberty and have engaged in a contest with those who wished to retain them under the yoke of a despotic government. Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Greece have all benefitted by the support which England has afforded them; and there cannot be a more striking proof of the respect which the conduct of the British nation has inspired in men living in other lands than the unanimous desire expressed by the people of Greece—and not only by those who live in Greece, but by the Greeks in every part of Europe—to receive as their Sovereign the son of our gracious Queen, to which wish they were led by a knowledge of the blessings which our political institutions communicate to the people of these realms, and by an anxious desire that they also, by having a British Prince, might have a guarantee that they would enjoy blessings of the same kind. (Cheers.) The noble Lord concluded by proposing the health of the Provost of Greenock.

The Provost briefly responded; and, various other toasts having been given, the company separated, and His Lordship returned to Glasgow by special train.

SOIREE OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In the evening, Lord Palmerston attended a soiree of the working classes, in the City Hall. About 1,000 persons were present, although applications were made for more than 60,000 tickets. Mr. R. Daglish, M.P. for the city, occupied the chair.

The Chairman having opened the proceedings, an address, on behalf of the working men of Glasgow, was presented by Mr. Cullen.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said: Mr. Daglish and gentlemen,—It is well known that the deepest feelings of the heart are those which find the greatest difficulty in making their way to the tongue, because singleness of feeling is like truth, it can be expressed only in a few words, which in the imagination may dress up sentiments less real and less single in a variety of agreeable expressions. There are things with regard to which it is more agreeable to give than to receive, and thanks for kindness may be said to be of that character; for, while the grateful heart can never be tired of expressing its thankfulness to those to whom it is under obligation, they, on the other hand, who receive those thanks, may at length be tired with the sameness of the expression, because there can be no variety in the expression of a single sentiment. I feel, therefore, that my good friends of the city of Glasgow will think that they are somewhat satiated by a repetition of those feelings which are deep in my heart, which can never be effaced, and which, to the longest day of my existence, will be as warm as they are to-night. It is one of the best privileges of those who are charged with the conduct of affairs of a free country to have the happiness of meeting, as I do to-night, large bodies of my fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) Those who conduct despotic Governments are separated by almost impassible barriers from the great bulk of their fellow-subjects; they have not those opportunities which we have of coming face to face, of making personal acquaintance, of obliterating those prejudices which often are created by want of mutual acquaintance; and they suffer from it in a way which ought to make them desirous to convert their system of Government into one similar to our own. We, who are charged with the Government of the country, are obliged as a matter of duty, and we have opportunities of doing it, of becoming acquainted, without perhaps much personal inconvenience, with the wants, the wishes, and the feelings of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen; but the great mass of our fellow-countrymen are not so much in the habit of personal intercourse with those whose duties keep them away, and who are engaged in other spheres; and many of them no doubt believe that a Minister of State is a sort of prim, stiff-looking gentleman, looking as if he had swallowed a poker—(a laugh)—and not animated by those feelings of sympathetic congeniality which ought to inspire the breast of every man who has the conduct of the affairs of his fellow-countrymen. But, when you get a live minister, as I hope you often will, you see that he is very much like one of yourselves, and that mutual intercourse is beneficial to both; that it increases his sympathy with you, and that it augments your confidence in him. (Cheers). It is impossible for any man to see what I have witnessed in this great town of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, without feeling additional admiration of the creative power of the industry of this great country. When I see, as I did to-day, flowing upon the surface of your river, ships destined for distant voyages, drawing great draughts of water; when I am told, as I have been this evening, by men still in the prime of life, that they themselves have waded on foot through that part of the river where these great vessels are now floating, under the British and foreign flags, I cannot sufficiently admire the skill and perseverance and industry of the people of this district, in having converted that which was a river not available for the purposes of commerce, into one of the finest and noblest outlets and inlets; outlet for the industry of England, inlet for the productions of other countries. (Cheers). The address which I had the honour of receiving to-night adverts to changes which have taken place of late years in the legislation of the country. Great and mighty changes have taken place, not simply in the framing of our laws, but in the temper of men's minds, and in the opinion of the people of this country; great delusions have disappeared; prejudices have been removed. Why, it was not long ago when it was the current opinion and feeling all over the country that there was a natural antagonism between commerce and manufactures on the one hand, and the cultivation of the land upon the other; when people, who were employed in agriculture, looked with a jealous eye upon their fellow-countrymen who were working in manufactures, and engaged in commerce; and when those who were employed in the productive industries in commerce and manufactures, looked in a certain degree upon the agricultural interests as hostile to their commercial and manufacturing prosperity. These prejudices have been removed, those illusions have disappeared; the agriculturists have seen those laws which they thought, from ancient and traditional opinion, were the foundation of their prosperity, swept away to their advantage, as well as to that of their fellow-countrymen. And, gentlemen, why should it not be so? Those who produce food have an interest that those who consume the food should be rich and thriving, and capable of increasing the demand for it; and they who possess land must feel it for their advantage that great capital should be accumulated by the pursuits of commerce, and that there should be customers for the land, when it comes into the market, to increase its value and raise its price. There have been other delusions also which have disappeared, and some prevailing, not simply in this country, but in other parts of Europe generally, indeed in the world. It was long thought that protection was essential for productive industry; men believed that by narrowing commerce, that by shackling trade, that by opposing impediments to the transfer and exchange of commodities between nations, national interests were to be advanced, and that men would show greater activity if they were fetters, and that industry would be more productive if it was restricted with respect to the markets to which those products were to be sent. That delusion has gone, that prejudice has been surmounted, not in this country only, but in a great degree in the countries of the continent. Men have found that commerce is not a one-sided operation, that there must be two to a bargain, that a man will not sell you anything unless you pay for it, that you can only pay for it in your own commodities, that the more you export the more you will import, and the more you import the more you must export, and that if one nation takes and wishes to have the products of another nation they must repay it by the products of their own industry. (Cheers.) It was made a reproach to England by those who belonged to the first French Empire, that the English nation was a nation of shopkeepers, that they wanted to monopolise the commerce of the world, and that the only way of preventing them from ruining the continent by deluging it with their commodities was to impose impassable barriers of protective and prohibitive duties. Why, gentlemen, assuming that we are a nation of shopkeepers, what is the principle upon which a shopkeeper trades? Does he wish his customers to be poor? Does he wish them to be bankrupt and ruined? Does he not rather desire that those who are his customers should be prosperous and rich, in order that they may buy as much as they can of that which they produce or sell, and that he may thrive by the thriving of those who employ him? So it is in regard to our foreign commerce; we are not jealous of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of other nations. We know that we cannot get them to take our commodities unless we take commodities of theirs in return, and, indeed, we are a too acute and painstaking country to wish to make them a present gratuitously of what they want. Well, then, to be able to buy our goods they must be wealthy and prosperous; and, therefore, commerce, so far from being the one-sided and narrow-minded operation which those who are the enemies of commercial freedom had so long represented it to be, commerce is a generous pursuit, commerce is a pursuit which encourages the prosperity also of all who are engaged in it, and those who are instrumental in extending the commercial intercourse of nations may be classed among the benefactors of mankind (Cheers.) We have recently persuaded the Government of France to extend materially the commercial intercourse between the two countries; that measure was viewed, not only with jealousy, but with hatred and alarm, by a great party in France. They anticipated the ruin of their industry, and the advantage and good of ours. Well, gentlemen, they have seen that, while on the one hand, our commercial prosperity has been increased by the operation of that treaty, and has found in it some equivalent for the loss which unfortunate events in America have created; on the other hand, the French have benefitted like ourselves, and both parties have now come to a conviction that they have opened their eyes to the truth, and that extended commercial intercourse not only promotes friendship between nations, and has given additional securities for peace, but that it tends alike to enrich both parties who are engaged in it. There was another prejudice which I think has been of late years greatly diminished, if not altogether removed. There was for a long time, a feeling, and more especially among the working classes, that there was a natural antagonism between capital and labour; that the capitalist was the enemy of labour, while the capitalist often looked upon the labourer as not very friendly to him. Why, that opinion is founded upon the grossest possible mistake. What would capital accomplish without labour? and what would labour effect if there were not capital to employ it? The two things depend mutually upon each other; the one is created out of the other. Without labour there would be no accumulation of capital; and without the accumulation of capital there never would be a sufficient and increasing demand for the employment of labour; and, therefore, these two classes, the capitalist and the labourer, ought, and, I believe they now do, look upon each other as mutually necessary, the one for the other; and the capitalist, instead of grudging to the labourer what is due to his merit and exertion, is glad to find that, by increased skill, the wages and advantages of the labourer may go on increasing; and the labourer, on the other hand, ought to see with pride and satisfaction the accumulation of those fortunes which are made by the judicious employment of capital, which necessarily carries with it extensive and profitable employment of labour. Now, I address you in a double capacity. I think I may be entitled to call you friends, good friends, and fellow-labourers. Good friends you are, and such you have amply shown yourselves to be. Fellow-labourers I contend we are, because we all of us labour assiduously, and we hope not without success in the service of our common country. (Cheers.) Our sphere of action may not be the same, but in both we labour in the same way; we labour with our hands and brain, and I can tell you that though our labour is of a different kind, it is perhaps not very different in degree; that our brains are constantly working, and our hands are never hardly without a pen in our fingers—(cheers)—and, therefore, I feel that there is that sympathy between us that we ought to feel a mutual regard one for the other; that you ought to feel that those who are working for the service of their country to the best of their belief, and to the best of their ability, for the good of the country, are doing the same thing that you yourselves are doing, namely, exerting the faculties with which God has endowed us for the benefit of the country to which they have been allotted. You have been pleased in that address, which I have had the honour to receive, to advert to the course which I have pursued, together with those whom I have had the honour of having as colleagues in the transaction of those affairs which we have had to manage. Well, really gentlemen, we have done no more than I believe any one of you, under similar circumstances, would have done. We have had the good of our country at heart (cheers)—we love and adore our country; we believe, as I hope you do, whether rightly or wrongly, that it is the first country in the world, and we have upon all occasions, to the best of our conviction and our ability, endeavoured to promote its welfare and interests, whether at home or abroad. We have been, I think, successful in the first place in maintaining peace, whenever and so long as peace could be maintained. There have been occasionally interruptions, but those interruptions were acknowledged by the unanimous voice of the people of England to have been called for by a due regard to the interests, the honour, and the dignity of the country, and upon those occasions we have been supported by the voice of the nation, and its representatives in the House of Commons. It will be our anxious desire to pursue the same course, and we have done so in regard to the lamentable events passing among our kinsmen in the North American Continent; and that in spite of great invitations from each of the two parties, to take a more active part in the contest than we have thought our duty, and for the national interests, that we should take. (Cheers.) There are in the United Kingdom, as there are in America, Federal and Confederate advocates; there are some who wish success to the North, there are others who desire to see the separation of the South from the North. It is not fitting or becoming that we, the British nation, as a nation, should take part in that contest. (Loud cheers.) It is a lamentable event in the history of mankind, and depend upon it, that, though war under any circumstances is a great affliction to a country, of all wars which most afflicts a nation, civil war is the one most to be deplored; for there you have brother fighting against brother, relation arrayed against relation; you have a contest scattered over a wide surface of the country, and you have desolation marking the track of each contending army, perhaps greater even than would be inflicted by the invasion of a foreign foe. We lament that state of things. We should be most happy if it had been in the power of this country, by amicable interposition, to reconcile these conflicting parties; but we felt, and we know, that any attempt of that kind, in the existing state of things, would have an effect the very reverse of that which was intended. It would not accomplish the purpose in view, and might render it difficult, if not impossible, if a different state of things should arise, that the friendly counsels of England could then be listened to with success. I am persuaded that you, gentlemen, and the rest of the people of England, think we acted rightly in taking that decision. (Loud cheers.) That war has indeed inflicted deep suffering and privation upon a large portion of the working classes of this country, less, perhaps, in point of extent here in Glasgow than in Manchester, and other towns in the manufacturing districts; but even here it must have been grievously felt, and many persons might have thought that we, by taking part in the contest, and declaring ourselves for one side or the other, might have put an end to the privation, and terminated those sufferings; but that would have been a short-sighted view, and, depend upon it, if we had taken that course, we should have failed in our object and increased instead of diminishing the sufferings which we intended to alleviate. We have always endeavoured to assist, by all legitimate means in our power, the development of those principles of government which form the happiness and prosperity of this country, among other nations who are willing to adopt them; and the success of our endeavours has been great, because whereas some twenty years ago, there was hardly a state on the continent of Europe which enjoyed constitutional government, there is now hardly a state which, in some shape or another, has not the advantage of some sort of popular representation. With the improvement of commerce, railways, and steamboats, which must tend to diffuse among other nations those true principles upon which we pride ourselves, and of which we enjoy the benefits we see progressively that happiness which belongs to ourselves spreading from country to country, and promoting the welfare of the human race. (Cheers). There was one circumstance adverted to by your worthy chairman which also is of great advantage in connection with the institutions of the country, viz., that there is no station, no amount of wealth, no condition, no dignity, no possession of power, that is not open to every man who has intellect and good conduct, to arrive at, whatever may have been his starting point, and however comparatively humble his position at the outset may have been. The country abounds with men of immense wealth, honestly and honourably acquired by the industry and intelligence which they have displayed—men who began by working themselves, and who have ended by being great and wealthy proprietors, and diffusing by their generous conduct among others, who are still as they began, those advantages which their command of wealth and the goodness of their hearts enable them to diffuse. We have seen in the highest position in the law, in the church, in the Houses of Parliament, in office, men who either themselves began in the way in which I have mentioned, or whose fathers, at all events, were in the condition to which I have alluded.—After some further observations, the noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

THE REVENUE.

I.—An abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned periods, ending March 31, 1863, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quars. ended Mar. 31, 1863.	Quars. ended Mar. 31, 1862.	Year ended March 31, 1863.	Year ended March 31, 1862.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,722,000	5,724,000	24,034,000	23,674,000
Excise	4,665,000	5,044,000	17,155,000	18,332,000
Stamps	2,374,000	2,293,945	8,994,000	8,590,945
Taxes	357,000	355,000	3,150,000	3,160,000
Property Tax..	3,890,000	4,427,000	10,567,000	10,365,000
Post Office ..	955,000	905,000	3,650,000	3,510,000
Crown Lands .	79,000	77,521	300,000	295,000
Miscellaneous	1,171,746	780,148	2,753,561	1,747,534
Totals	19,213,746	19,606,614	70,603,561	69,674,479

II.—Increase and decrease in the quarter and year ended March 31, 1863, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quars. ended Mar. 31, 1863. Increase.	Quars. ended Mar. 31, 1863. Decrease.	Year ended March 31, 1863. Increase.	Year ended March 31, 1863. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	—	2,000	360,000	—
Excise	—	379,000	—	1,177,000
Stamps	80,055	—	403,055	—
Taxes	2,000	—	—	10,000
Property Tax..	—	537,000	202,000	—
Post Office ..	50,000	—	140,000	—
Crown Lands .	1,479	—	5,000	—
Miscellaneous	391,598	—	1,006,027	—
Totals	525,132	918,000	2,116,082	1,187,000
	Net decr., £392,868		Net inc., £929,082	

THE "PRINCE OF" ORATORS.

JOHN DE FRAINE, Esq.,
OF LONDON,
WILL DELIVER HIS GRAND ORATION,
"ALBERT THE GOOD,"
IN THE
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
See Bills.

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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Terms: Quarterly accounts with regular advertisers.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are inserted free.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Local and District News.

The Earl and Countess Grey left London for their seat in Northumberland, on Saturday.

The Tees Woollen Company, at Barnardcastle, is defunct, and again left the Thorngate Mills unoccupied for manufacturing purposes, but a new company is springing up under the title of the South Durham Cloth Company, which promises fair to become established.

EARLY LAMB.—Mr. Hedley, butcher, Consett, on Wednesday slaughtered a fine lamb, bred by Mr. Fewster, of Newlands. This is the first lamb in Consett this season.

ST. CUTHBERT'S BENFIELDSIDE.—The services to-morrow (Sunday) will be as follows:—

Morning { Service—Boyce in A.
Anthem—"Easter Anthem."—Dr. Fowle

Evening { Service—Arnold in A.
Anthem—"The Lord is King."—J. Pitman.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—We understand that Mr. H. Pascoe Smith, of Hallgarth, near Darlington, has been chosen to fill the chair on the board of directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, rendered vacant by the demise of Mr. Thomas Meynell, of the Friarage, Yarm.

IMPORTANT TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—The law officers of the Crown, both in England and Ireland, having given their opinion that the provisor, as to the sale of beer, spirits, and wine by publicans at fairs and races, contained in the 11th section of the 6th Geo. IV., c, 81, has been in effect repealed by the 12th section of the 25th Vict., c. 22, it has been ordered by the Board of Inland Revenue—"That licensed publicans requiring to sell beer, spirits, wine, or tobacco at fairs or races must therefore, in future, take out a license, as directed by the 13th section of the 25 Vict., c. 22."

FIRING CHIMNIES IN CONSETT.—The dangerous practice of burning the soot out of chimneys still prevails. Only a few days ago a chimney was undergoing this process when some of the burning soot flew over towards Mr. Potts's (draper) shop, and set fire to a blind which was at the window. The damage was only slight, yet had not the fire been discovered in time, it might have extended to the shop. It is high time that this practice was put down by the proper authorities.

CURIOUS FACT FOR NATURALISTS AND GEOLOGISTS.—On Friday last, Mr Daykers, the under-viewer, and a number of workpeople were employed in draining some runners in the St. Helen's West Pit, when they caught two fine eels, one twenty-four inches, and the other twenty-two inches in length. Several others were seen, but could not be captured. The eels are of a dark green on the back, and a light yellow underneath. They were caught at a depth of 175 fathoms, and so far as can be ascertained there is no communication with the surface except by the pit shaft. The eels have been placed in a bottle, and may now be seen at the house of Mr Jonathan May, who resides at the north end of the village.

PROFESSOR MORGAN.—Mr. Morgan's mesmeric entertainments have been given during the past week in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The attendance has not been large, but each succeeding evening has found a considerable increase upon the former; proving that the illustrations given by this gentleman are more appreciated by the entertainments being prolonged. The proceedings no less amuse than instruct, and if the illustrations serve no other purpose than of directing enquiry to the subject, and investigations into the relations existing between mind and matter, society will be all the better for the bounds of the "circle of the sciences" being enlarged. To those who wish to while away a couple of hours, relieving themselves from the care, toil, and anxiety of business, we would strongly recommend "a night with Morgan."

LIST OF WAYWARDENS FOR THE LANCHESTER DISTRICT.—*Benfieldside*, Henry Ritson. *Billingside*, Rev E. J. Midgley. *Burnop and Hamsteels*, Wm. Cumming. *Cornsay*, G. Alder. *Collierley and Pontop*, Thos. Humphrey. *Conside and Knitsley*, J. Dolphin. *Esh*, Henry Waugh. *Ebchester*, John Calvert. *Edmondbyers*, George Raine. *Greencroft*, Edward Balleny. *Holmside*, John Lumley. *Healeyfield*, not yet appointed. *Hunstanworth*, Jasper Stephenson. *Iveston*, Edward Charlton. *Kyo Laws*, William Joicey. *Lanchester*, Edward Taylor Smith. *Langley*, John Cummings, sen. *Medomsley*, Matthew Spencer. *Muggleswick*, George Davidson. *Rowley*, Joseph Dickenson. *Roughside*, John Hutchinson. *Satley*, Wm. French. *Tanfield*, John Joicey. *Beamish*, Nath. Clark. *Lintz Green*, G. H. Gouch. *Hedleyhope*, Thos. Elliott.

WILL OF THE LATE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON THORP.—The will of the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D. F.R.S., Archdeacon of Durham, was proved in London on the 4th inst., the personalty being sworn under £45,000. This venerable dignitary had nearly reached his 80th year, and was the senior canon of the cathedral church of Durham. He was appointed, in 1829, warden of the Durham University and master of that college; had held the living of Ryton since 1807, and died at that rectory in October last. Dr. Thorp executed his will in February, 1860. His lands and property at Ferne Island and Monks House he bequeaths to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his son; and leaves his estate of Chipwell Hill in like manner. His freehold in Durham he leaves to his wife and a daughter for their respective lives; then to his son. He also bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £300 payable out of the general estate, and an immediate legacy of £500; likewise all monies, policies, and such like effects; and she may select plate, pictures, and furniture to the amount of £800. The doctor bequeaths to each of his daughters who have not received marriage portions sums varying in amount from £3,500 to £4,000 to be held in trust; leaving to each daughter £200, with permission to select plate, books, and furniture to a certain amount. Legacies are bequeathed to his sister, nieces, and cousins. Legacies are also left to the doctor's servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his only son, the Rev. Charles Thorp. His seven cartoons of Raphael, now in the college of Durham, he directs to be offered to that university for the sum of £500; if refused, then to the dean and chapter; and, if not accepted by them, they are then to merge into the residue of his personal estate.—*Illustrated London News.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—The Committee of this fund held their quarterly meeting, in the Office, Grainger-street, Newcastle, on Saturday last, Mr. John Howie in the chair. There was a full attendance, and, in addition to members of the committee, there were present—Messrs. Hugh Taylor, Backworth; William Stobart, Sunderland; and Henry Taylor, of Newcastle. The two former gentlemen expressed their willingness to advance the interests of the association by every means in their power. Letters were read from several other gentlemen regretting their inability to attend. Mr. Hugh Taylor and Mr. Stobart put their names down as trustees of the society. The business was confined to arrangements for the General Delegate Meeting, which is to be held in May next. Mr. George Armstrong, Royal Arcade, has kindly consented to be the solicitor for the society. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the other gentlemen.

MEETING ON POLAND AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—A large and influential public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at South Shields, under the presidency of the Mayor, J. B. Dale, Esq., for the expression of sympathy with the Poles. The meeting was addressed by his Worship the Mayor, James Mather, Esq., Ald. Glover, Mr. John Bell, the Rev. J. H. Teasdale, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Strachan.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Wednesday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred in Mr. Wm. Smith's dock, Milburn-place, North Shields. Several shipcarpenters, among whom was James Leck, the deceased, were employed in making some repairs on a vessel belonging to Mr. Milvain, of Newcastle, when the unfortunate man lost his footing and fell with great force upon the ground. He was never observed to move, death being instantaneous. His neck was dislocated by the fall. Deceased was a married man, and was between 50 and 60 years of age. We understand that an Irish boy, an apprentice, got two of his fingers taken off in the same yard on Wednesday morning.

NEWCASTLE HIRINGS.—The annual hiring for hinds took place on Wednesday, in the Corn Market. There was a very large attendance of both masters and servants, and a great number of hirings were made. The wages ranged from 16s. to 20s. There was the usual display of stalls, and the business of the eating-house keepers and others in the neighbourhood was pretty brisk.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES, Esq., and H. SILVERTOP, Esq.

Several special licenses for the sale of liquor at auction sales and Consett races were applied for and granted. A highway rate was signed by the Bench, which drew forth some remarks, as it will be remembered that the highway process will undergo a thorough change in a few weeks.

AN UNRULY GUEST.—*H. Maxwell* was charged with refusing to quit a public house when required, on Saturday night. Mr. Raw, of the Turf Hotel, said he had occasion to call the police to clear his house about 12 o'clock. Maxwell stated that he never was in the house. He was in the passage, had never been in the house, and distinctly denied having refused to go out. P.C. No. 200 said that Maxwell asked him to have a glass, and took him unawares and pushed him back into the kitchen. Another policeman, No. 117, said he saw the defendant in the parlour. Maxwell said he had a material witness who could prove that he never was in the house, but the Bench said as the evidence stood they must convict. If he thought his witness could do anything for him they would adjourn the case. The defendant was ultimately fined 1s. and costs 7s. 6d.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—— *Murphy* was charged with being drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, the 28th, at Mr Raw's house, Consett. Police constable Thompson said that in clearing Raw's house the man was very stubborn, and on being taken into custody, he threatened to shoot the officer. Murphy said the policeman was not in uniform; he had an old coat on like a puddler. It was quite evident the man was weak in intellect. Ordered to pay lock-up dues, 1s. 4d.—*Hugh Mullin* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on Sunday morning. The man admitted being a little "hearty." Sergeant Scott proved the case. The man was very importunate in getting a shilling's worth of whisky; not being contented with the sergeant's refusal, he went to the superintendent and made the same request, as he said "that his old wife had got her bed." He was fined 5s. and costs, 3s. 6d.

CHARGE AGAINST A PUBLICAN.—*Thomas Jamieson* was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act by keeping open his house, at Blackhill, on the morning of the 15th March, about twenty minutes to one o'clock. P.C. Brennison said that he followed some men into the back yard and saw the men getting a bottle of whiskey. Mr. Jamieson said as he had not got his witnesses here, he wished the case to be adjourned till next petty sessions, and it was accordingly adjourned.

BASTARDY CASES.—*Benjamin Butler* was charged by Margaret Kirkup with being the putative father of her bastard child. Mr. Bush, of Newcastle, appeared for the defendant. After a lengthened investigation, the case was dismissed.—Another bastardy case was adjourned till next meeting.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, and A. E. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

The Bench was employed for some time in swearing in parish constables, &c. One man, who has been appointed for Edmondbyers, thought he could be sworn in by proxy, and his proxy, Mr. Kinleyside, took the requested oath without making this known. He then stated that he was not the man, but as he had sworn to serve his sovereign he will be obliged to serve during the ensuing year.

Mr. Dolphin, surveyor of Consett and Knitsley, presented his accounts for signature. They were objected to by Mr. Walton, on the plea that the surveyor had paid Mr. Whitfield money after he had gone out of office. After some discussion Mr. Walton refused to withdraw his objection and the magistrates were unable to pass the accounts.

ASSAULTS.—*Ann Stobart* was charged with an assault on Mary E. Miller, at Quebec Cottages, near Esh, on the 9th ult. Mr. Compton appeared for complainant. This is one of those frequent neighbours' quarrels. The complainant had received some severe injuries, and had been attended for two or three days by Dr. Lyon. It appeared that complainant had been previously fined 10s. and costs for an assault on defendant, who for this offence was fined in a like sum and costs.—*Ralph Thompson* was charged with an assault on Nicholas Welch, on the 22nd ult., at Catchgate. It appeared that on the night in question the defendant had called at the house of complainant, who is a publican. Refusing to go away, complainant went to the door and defendant struck him with something he had in his hand and cut his head. Fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.—*Elizabeth Taylor*, for assaulting Mary Marshall, a girl about 15 years of age, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, or one month's imprisonment. Mr. Compton appeared for complainant.

STEALING POTASS WATER.—*Owen Matthews* was again charged with stealing a quantity of potass water, the property of Messrs. Smith and Myers, Middle-street, Consett, on the night of the 22nd ult. Mr. Compton prosecuted; Mr. Bush, of Newcastle, defended the prisoner. From the evidence it appeared that on the night of the 21st Mr. Myers carefully secured his warehouse with a padlock. On the Monday morning it was found that the door had been forced and a hamper of potass water taken away. From information received, Sergt. Scott went to the house of the prisoner and there found the hamper. He said he knew nothing about it, that his nephew, Peter Matthews, had called him up in the morning and asked him to take charge of the hamper, and that he expected his brother in the morning to take it away. He was then taken into custody. Mr. Bush, for the defence, contended that the charge was really one of receiving stolen property. He handed to the Bench several certificates of character from respectable tradesmen in the neighbourhood, and called Mr. John Murray, who had known the prisoner for two years, and always thought him a respectable man. The Bench committed him to the sessions. Bail was accepted.

LARCENY.—*Robert Oyston*, charged with stealing a pair of clogs, the property of Mr. Turnbull, Middle Farm, was committed to prison for three months.—*Thomas Lyons*, charged with stealing a dog, the property of Thomas Martin, of Lanchester, was committed to prison for one month.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Thomas Gorman* was charged with a breach of the peace. As defendant is of weak intellect the charge was dismissed.

BASTARDY CASES.—*James Dixon*, of Whiteley Head, was charged with being the putative father of Elizabeth Reay's bastard child. Mr. Bush appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Compton for defendant. An order was made for 2s. 6d. per week, and costs.—*John W. Rewcroft* was charged with being the father of Sarah Halliday's bastard child. An order was made for 2s. 6d. per week and costs.

LORD PALMERSTON IN EDINBURGH.

In another page we report the enthusiastic reception which the venerable Premier has received at Glasgow and other places in the west coast of Scotland. On Wednesday morning, his lordship, having been enrolled as an honorary member of the Gaiter Club in Glasgow, left that city, and journeyed to Edinburgh. In the presence of a distinguished company, the Lord Provost presented to the veteran Premier the freedom of that city, in which so important a period of his early life was spent. In acknowledging this compliment, Lord Palmerston referred to his former residence in Edinburgh, and assured the audience, in terms of grateful thankfulness, that the gift was particularly acceptable from the recollections and associations of "Auld lang syne." His lordship eloquently descanted upon the veneration and respect to which free municipal institutions were entitled, and upon the value of party, if the individual members were actuated by the desire to promote the public good and studiously and carefully avoided those acrimonies and animosities which formerly often disfigured the arena of political life. In the afternoon, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Noble Lord by the Senatus of the University, and in thanking them for the honour he spoke with pardonable warmth of his early connection with that University and of the advantages he had derived from the instruction there imparted. On Wednesday night, the Noble Lord was entertained at a public banquet, presided over by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In reply to the toast of his health, the Premier congratulated the country upon the efficiency of the army and navy, which he asserted were in such a condition that no anxiety need be felt whatever emergency might arise. His Lordship said—Time was when England stood out like the rock of Dumbarton alone—a single eminence, with blanket grounds around it, the only country that possessed the inestimable blessings of a free and representative constitution. Matters are now entirely changed; there is hardly a single country in Europe that has not in some shape or other, with some modification or other, institutions formed after the pattern or at least upon the principles of our constitution; and we are proud to say that some of those nations are greatly indebted for the benefits they enjoy to the assistance and countenance which they received from the Government of England. (Cheers.) If it be honourable to a nation to contribute to the happiness of mankind—if glory consists not in forcing nations, by blood and plunder, to submit to a yoke which they detest, but in diffusing happiness and prosperity, then I say that we, the British nation, need not look with regret on the efforts and influence which we have used in aiding to secure to those nations who are expecting themselves to obtain the blessings of free and Parliamentary institutions. We have recently given our moral influence to the Italians, who are struggling for freedom. There is unfortunately an incubus which still weighs on a part of that beautiful and noble land—on the part which ought to be the capital of that kingdom. I cannot believe that error and wrong can be everlasting. I cannot but believe that truth and justice must in the end prevail; and, therefore, much as I lament the shorn position of the Italian kingdom, I cannot but believe that a brighter time is in store for it, and will come when all those who are concerned in regulating its destinies will feel that it is for their advantage, as well as for the advantage of the Italians, that Italy should be in full possession of its capital. (Great cheering, the whole company rising to their feet and joining in the expression of approval of the sentiments expressed by the noble viscount.) After treating upon other subjects, the noble lord concluded amidst loud cheers.

On Thursday the noble lord visited Leith, and again delivered a speech, similar in effect to those already reported.

ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

The annual township or parish meeting for Conside and Knitsley, was held on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, in the Long-room, Puddlers' Arms, Consett,—Jonathan Priestman, Esq., in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The balance-sheet of the highway accounts was read over. It had previously audited; the amount due to surveyor from the last account, £67, was satisfactorily explained, and the accounts passed.

From the balance-sheet, it appeared that the amount received for rates and arrears was £324 3s. 2d., of this there had been expended, including the large balance due to the surveyor, £307 19s. 1½d., leaving a balance of £16 4s. 0½d. in favour of the parish.

The CHAIRMAN then called their attention to the next business before them, that was the appointment of overseers of the poor. He was given to understand that Mr. H. Ritson declined being re-elected.

Mr. RITSON said that he really could not accept that office as his time was fully occupied otherwise. He was, and he always had been, willing to do his best for them. He thanked them for their confidence so far. He was glad to say that, providing it met with their approbation, Mr. Dickinson would stand again as overseer, and he had pleasure in moving that he and Mr. J. Seymour be the overseers for the ensuing year.

Mr. COLLINSON wished to ask whether Mr. Seymour was eligible to hold that office, as he thought for his own part that Mr. Seymour was too closely connected with the gas company.

Mr. J. BRODIE said that if that was an objection Mr. Dickinson was in the same category, as both those gentlemen were connected with the gas company. He really thought that could be no objection or bar to the gentlemen nominated holding office.

Mr John Davison, Mr. J. Routledge, Mr. Dolphin, jun., and Mr. R. Murray were also nominated.

Mr. CALVERT suggested that there be three overseers for that parish. It was quite as important a place as Benfieldside—(query! query!! by Mr. Ritson)—and Benfieldside had three.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Seymour were then unanimously elected by the meeting, subject to the approval of the magistrates.

As the appointment of Assistant Overseer was the next business before the meeting, Mr. M. SPENCER begged to read an abstract of monies up to September, 1862, which was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In-door maintenance	11	1	3½
Out-relief	22	9	7
Extra medical	1	1	0
Vaccination fees	9	0	0
Registration fees	7	15	6
County rate	138	15	2½
Common charges	149	1	3½
Balance in favour	71	8	1½
	410	12	0
By balance brought forward	92	12	0
Paid treasurer	318	0	0
	410	12	0

Mr. SPENCER said he hoped this would be satisfactory to many inquiries as to "what way the money went."

Mr. RITSON called attention to the statement laid before them by Mr. Spencer. Considering the large population, the expenditure, and especially the indoor relief, was very small. This was entirely through the watchfulness of the assistant overseer in having all persons not eligible to receive relief from this parish removed. He had great pleasure in proposing the re-appointment of Mr. M. Spencer as assistant overseer, and begged that they would take into consideration that the assistant overseer would in future have considerable extra duties to perform, inasmuch as he would have to collect the highway rates and the gas rates. He asked them, therefore, if there should not be an extra salary granted for the extra labour. That question, however, was for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Spencer was re-elected by a large majority.

Mr. COLLINSON rose and entered into some charges that were brought before the auditor at Lanchester and which were struck off. He always understood that the assistant overseer's salary covered all expenses as to journeys to Lanchester. When they visited Lanchester for the purpose of enquiry into certain things the auditor recommended that these expenses should be settled at the annual meeting.

The CHAIRMAN thought this ought properly to be discussed when the assistant overseer's salary was fixed.

Mr. H. RITSON was quite sure that the auditor would not press an over-charge or an undue charge, and he thought the question of expenses for travelling ought to be left in his hands as there was a proper scale for such expenses.

Mr. DICKINSON said it was quite proverbial at Lanchester that the auditor reduced every ones' share for expenses but his own.

Mr. MARRIAGE and Mr. DOLPHIN then spoke on the subject.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said he had a copy of a statement in his hand in which was put down two journeys to Newcastle and thirteen journeys to Lanchester in the half-year. He wished to know what Mr. Spencer had to do at Lanchester every fortnight. He thought the particular business ought to be named.

Mr. RITSON and several other gentlemen spoke on the subject. It was shown that Mr. Spencer had some times to attend three or four times at Lanchester to fix the settlement of a pauper.

Mr. CALVERT suggested that the salary should be fixed sufficient to cover a portion of those expenses. Mr Spencer was compelled to take eight journeys to Lanchester. It was also suggested that a certain sum be fixed for each journey.

Mr. RITSON proposed that the salary be £40 per annum, and 7s. 6d. per journey to Lanchester. That the eight journeys which are compulsory be included in this salary.

A sharp discussion then arose, in which Mr. Routledge, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Almond, Mr. A. Brodie, and others took part.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE proposed as an amendment, "that the salary be £35 per year, with the deductions named in Mr. Ritson's proposition."

The original motion was seconded by Mr. A. BRODIE.—The amendment by Mr. COLLINSON and Mr. ALMOND.

The motion and amendment were duly put to the meeting, when the original motion was carried, with only three dissentient voices.

A gentleman present suggested that if a lot of them would only pay their rates when first called upon, and not have "Matty" after them so much, he would have no call to go so often to Lanchester.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a Nuisance Removal Committee:—Messrs. Jos. Marriage, J. Dickinson, J. Seymour, Robt Taylor, Thomas Dolphin, John Murray, John Jopling, W. J. Scott, Adam Brodie, Wm. Whittaker, Jos. Armstrong, and H. Armstrong.

The appointment of a way-warden was the next business brought before the meeting. It was explained that under the new Highway Act there were twelve parishes in this district for which there were to be twenty-seven waywardens, who would form a little Parliament at Lanchester, and meet to discuss all matters connected with the highways. For this office there were several persons named,—Mr. Dolphin, sen., Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Gledston, &c.

Mr. Dolphin was unanimously elected to the office.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and this concluded the business of one of the most numerously attended and influential parish meetings held in Consett.

MEDOMSLEY.

The township meeting was held in the Vestry-room adjoining the Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Midgley in the chair. The meeting was more than ordinarily large, nearly the whole of the ratepayers and landowners in the parish being in attendance.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and said he had, with Mr. Charlton, gone through the Highway accounts, of which a printed statement was presented to the meeting. He believed it was the first time that they had had a printed statement presented to them. He was glad to say he believed it strictly correct. He then read the balance sheet, from which it appeared that the rates had realised £342 18s. 4d., and the expenses had been £360 1s. 5d.; leaving a balance of £17 3s. 1d. due to the surveyor.

The accounts were unanimously passed.

Mr. Cuthbertson and Mr. Joseph Hunter were re-elected overseers of the poor.

The election of Waywarden was next brought before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in a very lucid manner, explained the new Highway Act. He hoped that gentlemen would be returned as Waywardens who would do their duty; and he had no doubt the new law would be a great benefit to the country. The 27 Waywardens would form a little parliament of their own at Lanchester, and discuss the interests of the Highways.

Mr. R. DICKENSON proposed Mr. Spencer, of Carribees, as Waywarden. The proposition was seconded by Mr. H. Ritson.

The CHAIRMAN in putting the motion to the meeting passed a high eulogium on the merits of Mr. Spencer, not only as a surveyor of highways, but as a guardian of the poor, in both of which capacities he had acted for several years. Mr. Spencer was unanimously elected as waywarden.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to find that the yeomanry in the south had a feeling against this new Act, as they thought it would throw them into the hands of the magistrates. But he was glad that there was no fear of that kind in this district. In the course of his address he stated that Benfieldside and Consett were only spiritual districts, that legally all notices of their parochial meetings ought to be posted on that church (Medomsley)—that he was their legal chairman and that if he wished he could legally take the chair at all their meetings.

Mr. H. RITSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MIDGLEY thanked them for the compliment. He wished, however, to say a few words before they parted respecting their late surveyor, Mr. Coupland. He was glad to thank him for his services, and he believed there were very few men who understood their business as a surveyor better than he did. To bear out this opinion the rev. gentleman stated that a gentleman from the south who was on a visit to Medomsley a little while ago, said it was a pity that such a man as their surveyor was wasting his prime here when his talents would be so much better rewarded in the south. He hoped Mr. Coupland would be successful in the appointment of surveyor under the new Act.

The meeting then separated.

IVESTON.

The annual meeting of this parish, as announced by circular, took place on Monday afternoon at five o'clock, in the School-room, Iveston, the Rev. F. Kearney in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the appointment of overseers for the ensuing year was brought before the meeting.

Mr. H. RITSON proposed that the present overseers, Mr. Bland and Mr. John Jopling, be re-elected. So far they had fulfilled their duties, and he hoped they would continue in office.

Mr. BLAND at once accepted, but as Mr. Jopling was not present, it was thought well to nominate one or two more for the approval of the magistrates. Mr. Maddison, of the Brooms, was the only one nominated.

An assistant overseer was next to be appointed, and as there was a general expression in favour of Mr. M. Coupland, who had hitherto so efficiently discharged his duties, being re-elected he was unanimously returned.

Mr. BALLENY said as Mr. Coupland was a candidate for the office of general surveyor under the New Highway Act, would not the appointment he had just accepted tend to injure him in his election to the office he was a candidate for. He thought the way-wardens, who in all probability would be intelligent business men, would look for a man untrammelled with other offices or duties, as he would have a tract of country, comprising 250 miles of road, to attend to. He made these observations in perfect good fellowship, as he was aware that Mr. Coupland stood a good chance of being elected to the office, and it would be a pity for him to injure his prospects by an oversight in taking the assistant overseership of Iveston.

After some further remarks from Mr. H. Ritson and Mr. R. Dickinson,

Mr. COUPLAND said he was open to receive their appointment as assistant if they had confidence in him, and that he would trust the other appointment to a future and new Board.

As the assistant overseer would have increased duties to perform, Mr. RITSON said, as conscientious men, they were bound to increase the salary; he therefore proposed that the salary be, for the ensuing year, £25. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Edward Charlton, of Leadgate, was then duly appointed waywarden for the parish of Iveston.

The highway accounts having been examined and found correct by the auditors, the Rev. F. Kearney, E. Charlton, and J. Dickinson, were read over and passed. From the balance-sheet it appeared that there had been received the sum of £133 8s. 2½d, and expended £140 12s. 4d., leaving a balance of £7 4s. 1½d. due to the surveyor.

Mr. J. DICKINSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, the Rev. F. Kearney.

Mr. KEARNEY, after acknowledging the compliment, vacated the chair and addressed the meeting upon a subject which was of great importance to most of them. He said he thought he could not perhaps lay hold of a better opportunity of meeting such a number of gentlemen together as at that meeting, which was extraordinary large. They were aware that a railway had been opened from Consett to Durham, and that the same company were prosecuting an extension to Blackhill; but that neither of those railways met the wants of the people of Leadgate or Annfield Plain. It had struck him that through the intercession of their friend, Mr. Charlton, the Derwent Company and the North-Eastern might be induced to run a carriage on their line as far as the goods station at Leadgate or even to the Bankfoot, near Annfield. He wished to propose that such a request be conveyed through Mr. Charlton from this meeting to the companies, and he had no doubt their wants would be complied with.

The suggestion was received with great applause; upon which

Mr. BALLENY proposed that a memorial be drawn up and signed by all present, and given into the hands of Mr. Charlton for presentation. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. CHARLTON assured the meeting that he would do what lay in his power to further their request.

The meeting then separated.

BENFIELDSIDE.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of this township was held in the Parochial Room in the New Town Hall on Friday sen'night, the Rev. F. Thompson, incumbent of Benfieldside, presiding. The attendance of the ratepayers on this occasion was only meagre when taken in comparison with preceding years, and considering the interest and animation which have existed in the parochial parliament in this locality during the past few days the apathy of the Benfieldside ratepayers stands out in somewhat bold relief. The business of the evening commenced by passing the accounts of the surveyor for the past year—a matter of a *pro forma* character. The meeting seemed thus uninterested in these details, and having passed through the auditors' ordeal were looked upon as "all well." The overseers of the poor for the past year, Messrs John Ritson, Jos. Dickinson, and William Barkas were re-elected, a proceeding which met with perfect unanimity in the meeting, and no doubt it was flattering to the officers themselves to find their services were so highly appreciated by their brother ratepayers. On proceeding to the election of assistant overseer,

J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., thought it necessary to call the attention of the meeting more particularly to the subject, by inquiring what were the duties appertaining to that office, and cited a case of distress and desertion which had not been attended to by the officer. Had it not been for him (Mr. P.) interesting himself in the matter of two unfortunate men prostrate in fever, at Blackhill, and without a single attendant, their case might have terminated with serious, if not fatal consequences.

The meeting considered that the overseer should not allow matters of urgent necessity to escape his watchful care and attention, although it might infringe upon the prerogative of the relieving officer; and in order to further endorse these views the meeting adopted a resolution confirming that opinion by which it is to be hoped that the "sick and distressed" will receive a greater amount of care and consideration than it would appear has hitherto been awarded to them.

This having been disposed of, the assistant overseer, Mr. Mosley, was re-elected, with an increase of his salary of £5, in consideration that his occupation as surveyor of highways was gone, and that some extra amount of labour would attach itself to the office of assistant overseer in collecting the rates ordered by the Highway Board. The election of a gentleman to represent Benfieldside on this Board was the next proceeding. A motion nominating H. Ritson, Esq., to the office, found a counter one, nominating E. O. Tregelles, Esq., and on the two propositions being put to the vote, the former gentleman carried the palm.—The vacancies on the Nuisance Removal Committee were filled up by the appointment of Messrs. Marshall, Muse, Wilson, and Bell.—A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated one of the quietest meetings it has been the lot of the ratepayers to witness for many years, and proved a matter of disappointment to many who had gone to enjoy the annual squabble.

EBCHESTER.

The township meeting for Ebchester was held on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the house of Mr. J. Anderson, Commercial Inn, Stobbswood Head, Berryedge, the Rev. J. Stubbs in the chair. The notice calling the meeting was read. The minutes of the last meeting and adjourned meeting were also read. It appeared from a minute that Messrs. Tregellis, M. Bell, and E. Charlton were appointed to audit the surveyor's accounts, but from some cause that had not been done, and therefore the accounts could not be gone into.

Mr. COUPLAND stated that he was not aware who the auditors were, and therefore could not give them notice. He had not the minute book, nor had he an opportunity of seeing it, as Mr. Stubbs always kept possession of that book.

Mr MOODY, the overseer, said he thought the meeting could not proceed, as they could not possibly hope to pass the accounts when they had not been audited.

After some discussion it was suggested, and ultimately carried, that the other business of the meeting be proceeded with, and that the auditors appoint a time to examine the accounts, and that an adjourned meeting be held to receive their report. It was then announced that the auditors would meet at the house of Mr. Coupland, on Friday morning, to examine the books, and that the adjourned meeting would take place at Mr. Anderson's Berryedge, on Friday, the 10th of April, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. TREGELLIS wished to know whether it was necessary to renew certain resolutions annually, or if they were valid until rescinded by a counter motion.—The meeting decided that they were valid until rescinded by a general meeting of the vestry.

Mr. Moody, of Ebchester, and Mr. Denholm, of Stobbswood Head, were re-appointed overseers, and Mr. M. Bell, churchwarden for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. CHARLTON proposed Mr. M. Coupland as assistant overseer, and he was unanimously elected. In consequence of the increased duties attached to his office the salary was fixed at £15 per year, an advance of £5.

The CHAIRMAN said their next duty was to appoint a waywarden, and it would be necessary to be careful in this appointment, as it was, he believed, an important office.

Mr. CHARLTON said it was necessary that a waywarden should be well up in the parish matters, as well a thorough business man, and as such a man he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Calvert as waywarden.

Mr. M. BELL, in a speech of some length, said he thought a man might hold too many offices, and thus some might be neglected. Mr. Calvert was already a Guardian of the Poor, and in his opinion a Guardian ought not to be a Waywarden. He proposed Mr. Edward Dixon as Waywarden.

Mr. Dixon positively refused to serve. Mr. Coupland, sen., and Mr. Stubbs, jun., were also proposed, but both declined to take the office.

Mr. PATTINSON, draper, Berryedge, proposed Mr. Tregellis as Waywarden. This motion was seconded by Mr. M. BELL.

Mr. Tregellis and Mr. Calvert were then put to the meeting, when there appeared for Mr. Tregellis six votes, there being between 60 and 70 persons in attendance. Mr. Calvert was accordingly elected by an overwhelming majority.

It was ordered by this meeting, that for the convenience of ratepayers all notices of parochial business be placed on or near the New Inn, Berryedge, in addition to the usual places.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting. From the strong muster it was evident that a struggle had been suspected.

LANCHESTER.

The annual meeting was held on Monday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Proud. The Rev. G. Willis was in the chair. The accounts were passed as correct. Messrs. Cummings and J. Reed were re-appointed overseers; R. Lumley, assistant-overseer; E. T. Smith, Esq., Colpike Hall, waywarden; Joseph Wood, constable. The proceedings passed off in the most unanimous manner. After the business, a number of gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner.

COLLIERLEY.

This meeting was held on Monday, at the Black Bull Inn, Dipton, R. Compton, Esq., in the chair. After passing the accounts, Messrs. John Murray and J. Maddison were elected overseers. Mr. George Wailes was appointed assistant-overseer, with a salary of £12 per annum, and Mr. Thomas Humphrey, waywarden. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Neasham for his services as surveyor and overseer, with a regret that he was obliged to leave office on account of his health. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business of the meeting.

DANGEROUS PLEASURES.—I have sat upon the sea-shore and waited for its gradual approaches, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with His hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept me from my firmest footing. So I have seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.—*Basil Montague.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

DANTZIC, April 1.—The *Danziger Zeitung* of to-day publishes a telegram, dated Warsaw, 31st of March, asserting that a body of insurgents, numbering 1,500 men, stationed near Minszew, had been disbanded by order of its chiefs, it being considered useless to continue the struggle. The same telegram asserts that the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee had ordered the recruiting agents to cease making enlistments. The *Danziger Zeitung* also asserts that the Emperor of Russia intends granting an autonomy to Poland, but will not grant a Polish national army.

BRESLAU, April 1.—The *Breslauer Zeitung* of to-day publishes a correspondence from Warsaw, dated 31st ult., asserting that the Revolutionary Committee of that city had resolved upon ordering the insurgents everywhere to lay down their arms; and that two insurgent leaders had already disbanded their forces.

CRACOW, April 1.—The insurgent force commanded by Lelewel has been dispersed, and part of it compelled to seek refuge in Galicia.

[These telegrams await confirmation from independent sources, and another telegram states that the *Czas* newspaper asserts that Lelewel has repulsed the Russian troops.]

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—Dissatisfaction prevails in the Council at the proposal of England to renew the transportation system. The total amount of gold shipped since the departure of the last mail amounts to 99,376 ounces.

Intelligence received here from New Zealand announces the total wreck of Her Majesty's ship Orpheus, on Manakan Bar. Commodore Burnel and Commodore Burton, together with 188 men, officers and crew, were drowned.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

APRIL.			
Edinburgh	4	Thirsk	14
Newmarket Craven	6	Epsom Spring	16
Durham	6	Newmarket First Spring	20
Knighton	7	Llanboidy	21
Catterick Bridge	8	York Spring	28
Abergavenny	9	Salisbury	30
Liverpool Hunt Club	10		
MAY.			
Chester	5	Epsom	19
Bath	12	Radcliffe	25
Marlborough	14	Manchester	27
Harpenden	15		
JUNE.			
Ascot	2	Bibury Club	17
Newton	10	Stockbridge	18
Hampton	10	Chelmsford	23
Odiham	16	Newcastle	23
Beverley	17	Carlisle	30
JULY.			
Worcester	2	Pontefract	19
Newmarket July	7	Nottingham	21
Liverpool	13	Winchester	21
Abingdon	14	Cambridge	22
Hungerford	16	Southampton	22
Stamford	16	Goodwood	28
AUGUST.			
Brighton	4	Plymouth	20
Brighton Club	6	Egham	25
Lewes	7	Stockton	25
Reading	12	Oxford	27
York August	18	Lichfield	31

CONSETT RACES.

The laying-out of the course for these races has been completed. Great preparations for the accommodation of the public are being made; and, judging from the entries already made, there will be some good sport. Should the weather keep fine the ground will be in excellent condition. The betting is as follows:—

CONSETT AND DERWENT STEEPLE-CHASE.

2 to 1 agst Royal Oak	7 to 1 agst Little Jessie
2 to 1 agst Gaylass	10 to 1 agst any other

TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Annabella	5 to 1 agst Liberality
5 to 1 agst The Tiger	6 to 1 agst Royal Oak

IRONWORKS STEEPLE-CHASE.

Lincoln Green even against the field.

3 to 1 agst Blackhill Lass	10 to 1 agst Paddy the 2nd
5 to 1 agst Charley	

TATTERSALL'S BETTING.—THURSDAY.

THE DERBY.

Lord Clifden	100 to 15	Jos. Dawson
Saccharometer	1000 to 80	John Dawson
Carnival	100 to 6 (take 20 to 1)	Godding
National Guard	20 to 1 (offered)	Watson
Glenochty colt	20 to 1 (offered)	Saddler
Tom Fool	25 to 1 (offered)	Stinton
Blue Mantle	1000 to 35 (taken)	Harlock
Physalis colt	40 to 1 (taken)	T. Dawson
Taje	40 to 1 (offered)	T. Taylor
Michael Scott	50 to 1 (offered)	J. Scott
K. of Utopia	1000 to 25 (taken)	Lye, jun.
Bright Cloud	1000 to 10 (taken)	May
Avondale	1000 to 10 (taken)	May
Stockman	1000 to 10 (taken)	Peck
Early Purl	100 to 1 (taken)	J. Scott
CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.		
Glenochty colt	20 to 1 (taken)	Saddler
Beachy Head	25 to 1 (taken)	Drewitt
Misfortune	40 to 1 (taken)	Saunders

MANCHESTER BETTING.—THURSDAY.

CHESTER CUP.

The Plover	25 to 1 (taken)	Maloney
THE DERBY.		
Glenochty colt	20 to 1 (taken)	Saddler
Melrose	25 to 1 (taken)	J. Scott
CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.		
Oberon	12 to 1 (taken)	T. S. Dawson
Adventurer	14 to 1 (offered)	Watson
Glenochty colt	14 to 1 (taken and offered)	Saddler
Merry Maid	20 to 1 (taken)	A. Taylor
Gardener	25 to 1 (wanted)	Elliott
Interdica	40 to 1 (taken)	Osborne
Joey Jones	40 to 1 (offered)	Watson
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.		
Hospodar	2 to 1 (offered)	Jennings
Saccharometer	8 to 1 (taken)	John Dawson
Melrose	12 to 1 (taken)	J. Scott
Rapid Rhone	12 to 1 (offered)	T. Dawson

NEWCASTLE SPRING MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Stewards—The Mayor of Newcastle, the Mayor of Gateshead, the Sheriff of Newcastle, Lieut.-Colonel Hawks. Handicapper—Mr. Richard Johnson, of York. Starter—Mr. Thompson. Treasurer—Mr. John Hadlow. Clerk of the Course—Mr. J. Gray.

The Newcastle Spring Meeting was established some years ago, and at that time came off in Easter week. In the first place, Easter Tuesday was fixed upon, but the Wrestling Society, finding that the spring meeting interfered very much with its usual income, became liberal subscribers to the racing fund, upon condition that the day of meeting should be changed. The meeting for a while after that came off on the following Wednesday, but for the last few years it has been changed to the week previous to Easter, so that during the Newcastle Spring Meeting the working classes have little or no opportunity of enjoying the sport. Wednesday last was one of those sunny days which gives a spirit of energy and delight to the sportsman as well as to those who enjoy a day's recreation, and the attendance on the Town Moor was larger than has ever been seen before at this particular gathering. The ground, both for the cross-country and flat races, was in excellent condition; though the course for the steeple-chasing was picked out through heavy ploughed fields and deep and dangerous ditches, yet still the hunters and their riders appeared equal to the work cut out for them. The first race that appeared on the card was

The Harriers' Hunt Cup, value 30 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 2 sovs each; the second to save stake; 12st each. About three miles and a half. (14 subs.)

Mr. J. Hadlow's Gaylass, aged, (car. 3lb over)	Owner	1
Capt. Milvain's Romeo, aged	Mr. H. Wilkinson	2
Mr. H. Hunter's Yellow Jack, aged	Owner	3
Mr. Charles Stephenson's Ravenhill, 5 yrs	Mr. Miller	4
Mr. J. H. Gray na Young Pretender, aged	Mr. Kirsop	5
Mayor of Gateshead na Town Councillor, a	Capt. Milvain	6

6 to 4 agst Romeo, 4 to 1 each agst Yellow Jack and Gaylass, 5 to 1 agst Young Pretender, 7 to 1 each agst Town Councillor and Ravenhill. At the start Town Councillor made play, with Romeo close at his heels, and Gaylass and Ravenhill slightly in the rear. The first fence was nobly taken by the whole of the group except Yellow Jack, who fell and unshipped his rider, but Mr. Hunter was speedily in the saddle again. At the second fence Young Pretender refused, and ran out of the course. Romeo, who had passed Town Councillor, now took the lead, which he carried on at a rapid pace, with the Councillor close on his flank, Gaylass third, Ravenhill fourth, Yellow Jack about fifty yards behind, with Young Pretender, about the same distance behind him, bringing up the rear. Thus they ran up the hill towards Kenton Engine House, after getting round which, and making for home, Gaylass passed Romeo, and went on with the running at a strong pace. At a rather awkward fence into a lane at this part of the race, Town Councillor fell. His rider, however, retained his seat, but was so severely stunned as to be unable to comprehend his position, and the horse was from this point out of the race. The result was from that place left to Romeo and Gaylass, the latter of whom, going like a bird, came away over her fences in clever style and without a check, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, Mr. Hadlow landed his mare the winner by four lengths. Romeo, who ran a good race, was gaining a little on the mare as they crossed the ploughing, but had no chance of reaching her; Yellow Jack, a long way off, was third; Ravenhill finished fourth; Young Pretender arrived home fifth, some time after the others; and Town Councillor did not pass the post.

The Tyne Spring Handicap of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft, for three-yr-olds and upwards; the second to save his stakes. North Derby Course. (7 subs.)

Mr. John Watson's Bohemian, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb	Noble	1
Mr. Moore na Eidolon, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb (in 5lb ex)	Calvert	2
Mr. Masterman's The Robber, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb	Davis	3
Mr. Fobert's Retento, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb	Wood	4
Mr. Kelloe na Miss Chaytor, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb	R. Viney	5

Even on Bohemian, 5 to 2 agst Eidolon, 4 to 1 each agst Retento and The Robber. At the second attempt Eidolon went off with a good lead, Retento second, and The Robber third, Miss Chaytor and Bohemian going on in attendance on these. As they entered the cut Eidolon shortened his lead, the other quartette following in compact order. On appearing again in sight the heavy weight still held a clear command, and in going down towards the Newcastle turn, The Robber, who had acted as whipper-in, improved his position, and ran into the midst of his horses. After a few strides he fell back again, leaving Eidolon with the lead, the others running well together, without much variation in their positions. At the Newcastle turn some changes took place. Bohemian and The Robber joined Mr. Moore's nomination, and raced for the lead, Retento going on fourth, Miss Chaytor fifth. They ran thus round the Morpeth turn, where the two youngsters, running level, had the advantage over the older horse. Approaching the distance Eidolon again took first place, but as they passed that post Bohemian challenged him, and with The Robber also looking formidable, a fine race home ensued. At the half distance Bohemian got his head in front, and The Robber made renewed efforts to better himself, but he was unable to pass Bohemian and Eidolon, the former of whom won by a head; the same distance between second and third; Retento was a good fourth.

The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; two-yr-olds 6st 10lb, three 8st 8lb, four 9st 8lb, five 9st 12lb, six and aged 10st; m and g allowed 3lb. T.Y.C. (7 subs.)

Mr. Wintringham's Saltant, 3 yrs, 7st		1
Mr. Ridley's Benevolence, 3 yrs, 7st	Noble	1
Mr. Garbutt's Sarah Ann, 3 yrs, 7st	Wood	2
	Smith	3

5 to 4 on Saltant, 6 to 4 against Sarah Ann. Saltant on the far side made play, Sarah Ann going second, and Benevolence third. As they rounded the Morpeth turn Sarah Ann took command, but at the distance she was passed by Saltant, who ran to the chair an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Benevolence, who took the second place at the half distance, beat Sarah Ann by a length and a half. There was no advance on the selling price, and the winner was not sold.

The Northumberland Hunt Plate of 30 sovs.; four-yr-olds 11st 4lb, five 12st, six and aged 12st 7lb. Gentlemen riders. Two miles. (14 subs.)

Mr. Miller na Sir Charles, aged	Mr. Miller	1
Mr. Curry na Royal Oak, aged	Mr. H. Wilkinson	2
Mr. H. Lister's The Rover, aged	Owner	3
Capt. Milvain's Romeo, aged	Owner	4

Young Pretender, Young Jessie, Gabrielle, and Lady Clare also ran. 6 to 4 agst Royal Oak, 3 to 1 agst Sir Charles, 4 to 1 agst Young Jessie, 5 to 1 agst each Lady Clare and Romeo, 8 to 1 against Young Pretender, 10 to 1 agst The Rover. Royal Oak, with Young Pretender at his quarters, led off; The Rover and Romeo following next, the ruck in close order. In passing the chair The Rover took the lead, but as they went up hill Royal Oak again took command. He carried on the running along the Newcastle side of the course, The Rover second, Gabrielle and Romeo being the next in order. The tailing commenced before they reached the turn, but as they ran across the foot of the course the horses were together again, and there was no perceptible signs of 'bellows to mend.' Before fairly entering the straight Romeo and Royal Oak, the latter with the best of it, looked dangerous; and at this part of the race Sir Charles was last, a length or two behind the horse before him. After rounding the turn, however, Mr Miller pushed him forward and within the distance he was through the lot and went in a winner by two lengths; Royal Oak beat The Rover by a length, and half that distance separated Romeo from the third horse; Young Pretender was beaten off.

This race brought the Newcastle Spring Meeting of 1863 to a close, which we are glad to hear has been one of the most successful meetings that has taken place in Newcastle; and it is also a source of pleasure to learn that not a single accident occurred of any consequence to mar the pleasures of the day.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance have again been large; in fact, seldom if ever were there more sheep imported from Hamburg in one week. From Aberdeen and the Counties of the North-East Coast of Scotland 144 head of cattle came to hand, and 11 beasts and 690 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 65 beasts and 270 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was seasonably good, there being some extraordinary fine shorthorned bullocks from North Northumberland and the Kelso district, while sheep were fully an average for the time of year. Some good lots of the latter were amongst the foreigners. The supply of beef comprised 1,017 head. With the exception of large bullocks, which were somewhat inactive, the beef trade ruled steady, at fully, but nothing beyond the rates of last week, the South dealers exercising great caution, yet a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 3,900. A flatness pervaded the general state of trade. 9½d. ℔ lb was obtained for small wethers, but the tendency for all other sorts was in favour of the buyer, with a slow, dull finish, and part left over. Lambs, the demand for which was active, ranged from 30s. to 40s. ℔ head. Pigs: 920 were shown. The show was unusually prime for the season of the year. North Northumberland, Roxburgh, and Berwickshires mustering in great force. Trade for most kinds was sluggish, and prices receded from 3d. to 6d. ℔ stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, part remaining unsold.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, a moderate arrival coastwise, and little from abroad; a fair consumptive inquiry was experienced, but at prices below the view of holders, and only a limited business was therefore done, at a reduction of 1s. ℔ qr. on both English and foreign since this day week. Fine rye had a retail sale, at full prices. Barley was in limited demand, and late rates were barely maintained. Malt unchanged. Beans dull. Peas were in good demand, at the late reduced prices. Oats sold slowly, but former rates were maintained. Flour was about 6d. ℔ sack lower.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending March 28th:—Wheat, 773 qrs., at 47s. 7d.; barley, 254 qrs., at 37s. 11d.; oats, 37 qrs., at 24s. 11d.; beans, 18 qrs., at 36s. 6d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending March 31st:—Coastwise—Wheat, 2,125 qrs.; barley, 269 qrs.; malt, 190 qrs.; oats, 11,57 qrs.; rye, 0 qrs.; beans, 40 qrs.; peas, 10 qrs.; flour, 845 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 934 qrs.; barley, 292 qrs.; oats, 120 qrs.; peas, 260 qrs.; flour, 150 sacks.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

MARCH 31.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	3	4	0	to	4	15	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	3	10	0	to	5	5	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	4	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	4	to	0	2	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	3	to	0	1	10	"

Hay at market, 144 carts; straw, 39.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had a large supply, which met a moderate sale at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per load. Regents, 10s. to 11s.; rocks, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; reds, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s. 6d.; hams, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d. Cumberland bacon, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; ditto, small, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.; hams large, 2s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; ditto, small, 9s. 6d. per stone. Butter, 52s. per firkin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Newcastle, at 4, Elswick-lane, on the 29th ult., Mrs. R. W. Gill, of a son.

At Pleasant-row, Shieldfield, on the 29th ult., Mrs. R. R. Carr, of daughter.

At Whickham, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Deans, of a son.

At North Shields, at 58, Norfolk-street, on the 30th ult., the wife of Captain W. Lambert, of a son.

At South Shields, on the 29th ult., the wife of the Rev. R. S. Hooppell, Head Master of the Marine School of South Shields, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Peter's Church, on the 28th ult., William Row, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Gisburne.

At Gateshead, at Bethesda Chapel, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. C. Watts, Mr. G. E. Baker to Mary, relict of Mr. R. Stephenson, of Newcastle.

At North Shields, at the Parish Church, on the 28th ult., Mr. John Scott, of Newcastle, to Isabella Barbara, daughter of Mr. Henry Brown, Walker-place.

At South Shields, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Chapter-row, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Oakes to Miss Catherine Steel Robinson.

At Tynemouth, at the Parish Church, on the 28th ult., Mr. John Scott to Miss Isabella Barbara Brown.

DEATHS.

At Redwell Hills, on the 15th ult., aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Mills Oliver.

At Blanchland Parsonage, on the 31st ult., aged 48, the Rev. John Gibson, M.A., for eight years incumbent at that place.

At Newcastle, at Plummer-street, on the 27th ult., aged 33, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Bell, colliery viewer.

At her residence, New Bridge-street, on the 1st inst., in the 49th year of her age, Jane, wife of Henry Featherstonhaugh, Esq., surgeon, youngest daughter of the late John Wright, Esq., of Wallsend, deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Eldon-place, on the 28th ult., aged 84, Hannah, relict of the late Edward Baynes Fletcher, Esq., surgeon, Gosforth.

At St. James'-lane, on the 31st ult., Joseph, infant son of Mr. William Fulthorp, engineer.

At High Friar-street, on the 30th ult., aged 3 years and 9 months, Sarah Ann Sayers.

At Grenville-street, on the 29th ult., aged 5, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Patrick O'Hara.

At Ouseburn, on the 28th ult., James, infant son of Mr. J. Wheatley.

At Railway-place, on the 27th ult., aged 32, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Anthony Bewick, much respected.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Take warning.—The fearful number of deaths in the metropolis, and elsewhere, from dysentery and diarrhoea, should put all on their guard. The first symptoms must be combated, or collapse may come on. Holloway's Ointment should be well and frequently rubbed over the belly, which should afterwards be encased in flannel. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to prevent the irregular distribution of blood, which oppresses the lining of the bowels in these diseases. All may rely on these remedies. The Ointment penetrates to the seat of the malady, where it asserts its cooling and soothing influence; while the Pills arrest the disorder, and speedily bring about a cure.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.