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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 334. CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

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

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

FOR SALE.
AN EXCELLENT MANGLE.—Apply to T. YELLOWLEY, Esq., Stobb House, near Dipton.

TO LET,
And Entered on 13th May next,
A HOUSE and SHOP, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow-byre attached, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM CHEESEMAN, Leadgate.

WANTED a young Countryman, to go with a Pair of Horses, and who understands Agricultural work; to reside in the house.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a COTTAGE HOUSE, in Delves Lane. Also, a Free BEERHOUSE, in Delves Lane, to Let; entry, 13th May next.—Apply to Mr J. DENT, Delves Lane, Consett.

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

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

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

TO CONTRACTORS.
TO LET.
THE ERECTION of a WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL at HOWDEN, near Crook.
The Drawings and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr David Grewis, of Howden, on and after Tuesday, the 19th inst.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received by Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, until April, 1867.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Medomsley, *via* Gatesbead,
March 11, 1867.

TO BE LET, AND ENTERED ON THE 13th MAY, 1867.
ALL that SHOP, BACK SHOP, YARD, GARDEN, and DWELLING-HOUSE, situated at Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge, at present in the occupation of Mr Robert Christopher. The House contains Six Rooms, &c., &c.; Rent, £24.
Also, the Adjoining SHOPS, YARD, GARDEN, STABLE, and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, in the occupation of Mr William Lovett; Rent, £26.
Also, a COTTAGE and Large GARDEN, &c., at Backstone Burn, situated between Blackhill and Shotley Bridge, in the occupation of Mr Lamb; Rent, £12.
Apply to JOHN BECKINTON, 3, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
March 30th, 1867.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

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

MEMBERS' NAMES.
M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley—Wood and Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside—Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside—House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge
*Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange—Farm and House, Shotley Bridge
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhil Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms—Blackhill Saw Mills and Forges, and Pasture Drift Lands
*Mr Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill and Carrhouse Farms
*Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Lands
Mr Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Miners Arms Inn, Highgate
Consett Iron Company, Medomsley—Houses and Lands
*Mr Martin Bell, Shotley Grove School
*Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healeyfield and Derwent Grange Farms
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester
Mr John Calvert, Consett—House and Shop
Mrs Bradley, "Guardian" Office, Consett
Mr John Barron, Consett—Public House and Land
Mr Wm. Thomas Bolton—Ebchester Hill and Lands
Mr William Turner, Blackhill
*Mr C. G. Randall, Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge
Mr George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farms
Mr John Moody, Ebchester Woollen Mills
Mr Robert Jackson, Consett—House, Shop, and Printing Office
Mr Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr Pattinson Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House and Shop
Mr John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr Elliott Leybourne, Healeyfield—Farm
Mr Joseph Makepeace, Cowshed Leazes—Farm
Mr John Bland, Leadgate—House
Mr John Richardson, Derwent Nursery, Ebchester—House, Orchard, and Land
The Names marked thus (*) form the Committee for this year.
R. J. SHAFTO, Solicitor, Durham.
MARTIN BELL, Clerk and Treasurer.
☞ The next ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs Brown's Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the First Monday in January, 1868. Dinner at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Public Notices.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM STRATFORD,
JOINER, &c.,
DIPTON,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has purchased an Engine, and with Worsman's Tennering Boring, Morticing, and Planing Machine, he is in a position to execute all orders at most reasonable prices.

THE SUPERIOR BLACK HORSE,

VARDY.  VARDY.

SIXTEEN Hands High, upon Short Legs, with superior action, the property of John Ayre, Kyo, will serve Mares this Season, 1867, at £1 each, and 2s. 6d. the Groom.
VARDY was got by Mr Gibson's celebrated Horse, Sambo Sutton, of Elswick, which proved himself one of the best horses in his day; Sambo was got by Mr Robson's unparalleled Black Horse, Traveller, of Bedlington; Sambo's Dam by the real old Vardy. Vardy was the property of and bred by Mr W. Potts, late of Richmond Hill, who was also the breeder of Old Nelson Ball, which descended from a pure breed of Black Mares, the property of the Potts' for generations; Vardy's Dam by Old Nelson Ball, his Granddam by Bakewell, a Son of Old Vardy, G. G. by Waggoner, G. G. G. by Ruff-knees.
Half of the money to be paid at the end of the season, and other half when the Mare proves in Foal. If the Mare should afterwards be sold, the Owner at the time of serving will be responsible for the Fees. Colts kept entire, £3 extra.

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

SUFFER NO LONGER
FROM SPERMATORRHŒA, WASTING DISCHARGES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or UNFITNESS for MARRIAGE, as indicated by Loss of Strength, Languour, Melancholy, Absence of Mind, Defective Sight, Hearing, Memory, &c., since these, and all diseases of the Generative System, including Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, &c., are effectually cured, and vigorous health established, by Dr. L. ELLIOTT'S WONDERFUL SELF-RESTORATIVE APPLIANCE.—Sent free for One Stamp. Address, Dr. L. ELLIOTT, Cleveland House, near Langham Church, Regent Street, London, W.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

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

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.
FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.
JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &C.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, & FLORIST,
SLADES HOUSE,
EBCHESTER HILL,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has now for disposal Fine healthy Fruit Trees, Gooseberry Bushes, Improved Black Grape, Black Currant do., Haughton Castle Red Currant do., Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard Weeping Willows for Cemetery Grounds, Forest Trees, Quicksets, Herbaceous Plants, Mitchell's Prince Albert Rhubarb Roots, Hyacinths in Pots and Glasses, &c., &c.
Also a choice selection of Dwarf and Standard Roses, including the justly esteemed (*Hybrid Perpetuals*), Hybrid Bourbon, French, Belgic, China, Banksian, Moss, Double Yellow, Scottish and other sorts, Flower Baskets and Vases, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, Russian Bass Matts, &c.
N.B. New Grounds experimentally laid out. Professional Gardeners sent out by the day.
Derwent Nursery,
Slades House, Ebchester Hill,
December 13th, 1866.

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

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.
JOHN WRIGHTSON, JUN., for many years Traveller to Mr R. Murray, Front Street, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and general Public of Consett and its vicinity, that he, in conjunction with his Brother, has succeeded Mr Murray, who is declining Business, and intends carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business in that old-established and well-known Shop so long occupied by the aforesaid Mr Murray, hoping by strict attention being paid to all orders entrusted to him, by keeping articles of the best quality, and by working on the good old principle of small profits and quick returns, to receive a share of the Patronage so largely bestowed upon his predecessor.
LIST OF PRICES.
A Good Family Tea, 2s 6d and 3s; Finest Imported, 3s 6d. Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Fruits, Spices, and all other Articles in the Trade equally Cheap. Cumberland Bacon, Hams, Bladder Lard, Cheese, and Flour, from the Cheapest and Best Markets.
Observe the Address—
WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Business Addresses.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWART, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to
WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

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

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

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
1500 BOYS' SUITS, at 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 6d.
600 MIXED TWEED Do., at 8s 6d and 10s 6d.
950 FANCY DOESKIN Do., at 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d.
BOYS' JACKETS, VESTS, and TROUSERS, will be sold separate if required at corresponding Low Prices.
JACKSON & Co. have been able, for CASH, to secure the above Lot at a Great Reduction in Price, specially for Easter. They are determined to give the public the benefit of their Purchases, and will offer them at Prices to suit the times.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
JACKSON & CO.,
(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP)
33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.



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

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR for PICKLING.
This Vinegar is a most excellent relish for Cold Meat, Fish of every description, &c., &c. Salt all vegetables in the usual way, and then cover with Spiced Vinegar cold. It is perfectly wholesome.
The extraordinary success attending the sale of GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED VINEGAR has given rise to a series of bad imitations by unscrupulous persons, who unblushingly pirate C. D. G.'s labels, &c. To induce all purchasers to purchase direct from this establishment, C. D. G. has reduced the price from 2s to 1s. 6d. per gallon, cash price—the same as charged to Retailers,—to be removed from the premises at the purchaser's expense; and all vessels, if supplied by C. D. G., to be paid for and not returnable—this notice is found needful in consequence of the great demand, and cost and loss in carriage and collection of small accounts.
Agent for R. W. & C. POTT, Vinegar Makers, Southwark, London.—28, 30, and 32, Bridge Street, Gateshead.



Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
" Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.
VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
37A. ST. MARY AXE
LONDON E.C.

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

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.
John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, say Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing

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

PRINTING,
Of every description, and at the Lowest Remunerative Charges, at the Newcastle and Consett
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES,
65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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

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

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

HIGH WASKERLEY, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
NOTICE OF SALE.
MR JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with Instructions from Mrs Hull, who is declining Farming, to name WEDNESDAY, APRIL the 24th, for the SALE of her Valuable STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, on the above FARM.
Particulars next week.
Wood Street, Shotley Bridge.

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

NORTH SNODS, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the above Farm,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.
All the very valuable FARMING STOCK, HUSBANDRY IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
Belonging to Mr Adamson, who is declining Farming.
Mr JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
COMPRISING 1 Bay Draught Mare, 7 years old; 1 Bay Draught Horse, do. do.; 1 Brown Mare, 16 years old; Grey Pony, 7 years old, very useful both in Saddle or Harness; 1 newly-calved Cow; 1 Cow, in Calf; 1 Geld Cow; 12 two-year-old Steers and Heifers, very forward in condition; 6 Yearling Stirks, very prime bred animals; 20 Leicester Hogs, in splendid condition; 6 Half-bred Ewes and their Followers by a Leicester Tup.
The Implements comprise 2 Long Carts, 2 Coup Ditto; Large Wooden Roller; Double Turnip Drill and Roller; 1 Single Drill Roller; 2 Iron Swing Ploughs; Iron Scuffler; Ribbing Plough; 4 pair Harrows; Stack Yard Ladders; Tubs; Corn Binns; 2 Sets of Cart and Ploughing Harness; Ropes, &c.; and all the Stable Implements; Gig and Harness; Riding Saddle and Bridle; Winnowing Machine; and a lot of Seed Potatoes; a large lot of Farmyard Poultry; and part of the Household Furniture. The Dairy Utensils include 2 Lead Bowls and a large Barrel Churn nearly new, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at One in the Afternoon.

MIDDLE FRIARSIDE, NEAR BURNOPFIELD.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the above FARM, on THURSDAY, April 18th, 1867,
ALL THE FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., belonging to Mr George Forster, who is leaving the Farm.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising 1 Bay Horse, aged; Bay Mare, do.; 1 Colt, rising Two Years, by "Thumper;" 1 Filly, rising Two Years, by Do.; 1 Cow, newly Calved; 1 Do., to Calve in May; 2 Geld Cows, forward in condition; 1 One-and-a-half year-old Quey; 3 Yearling Stirks; 2 Finger Calves; and 1 Brood Sow in Pig.
3 Coup Carts (two of them new), 1 Long Cart, 1 Pair Cart Wheels, Cart Shelvings, 2 Iron Ploughs, 2 Pair Harrows, 1 Scuffler, 1 Pair Seed Harrows, 1 Wooden Roller, Turnip Drill and Roller, 2 Stackyard Ladders, Cow Tubs and Mash; 2 Sets of Cart, Plough, and Trace Gears; Gripes, Shovels, &c., and all the Dairy Utensils.
Sale to commence at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

UNTHANK, NEAR MINSTERACRES.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the above Farm, on Monday, April 22nd, 1867.
ALL the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mrs Dowson, who is declining Farming.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising 1 Brown Mare, Six Years old; 1 Grey Do., Three Years old, by "George the Second;" Bay Mare, Eight Years old; Bay Horse, Seven Years old; Bay Mare, aged; Bay Pony, Three Years old; Grey Mare in foal to "Lammas Day" a splendid Hack; Bay Colt, rising Two Years, by "All Glory;" Brown Colt, Two Years old, by "Brunton Tom;" Yearling Foal, by "Farmer;" 1 Milch Cow, in Calf; 1 Newly Calved Do.; 2 Geld Cows, forward in condition; 9 Two-year-old Steers and Heifers, 5 Yearling Stirks, 1 Finger Calf, 2 Fat Pigs, 21 Leicester Ewes and Lambs, 30 Mule Ewes and Lambs, 15 Leicester Hogs, 30 Mule Hogs, 30 Hens, and 30 Ducks.
The IMPLEMENTS consist of 4 Coup and 2 Long Carts, 4 Iron Ploughs, Scuffler, Ribbing Plough, 3 Pair Harrows, 1 Four-horse Harrow, Seed Harrows, Double Turnip Drill, large Wooden Roller, Metal and other Clod Crushers, 1 Horse Hay Rake, Harness for Four Pair of Horses, Stackyard Ladders, 9 Sheep Nets, 2 Sheeps Racks, 8 Sheep Throughs, Pokes, Sacks, Corn Binns, Gripes, Forks, &c. A lot of Blacksmith's Tools, Bellows, Anvil, &c., and a lot of Joiners' Tools, including Axes, Adzes, Saws, Planes, &c.
The DAIRY UTENSILS include large Barrel Churn, 3 large Tin Milk Bowls, Scales, &c. Also, a Fourhorse Thrashing Machine, 2 Winnowing Machines, New Mangle, Grindstone, &c., and a lot of Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, &c.
Dinner will be provided at Twelve o'Clock precisely, by Mr Elliot, of Manor House.
Sale to commence at Half-past 12 o'Clock.

FOR EVERYBODY. A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners, of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints);—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected; that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4 St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.! Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

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

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 47 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

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

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

SPORTING ITEMS.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—A goodly number attended these grounds on Saturday to witness a variety of sport with both canines and the bipeds. The first event decided was a spin of 200 yards for £20, between Mr Smith's Fly and Mr Coxon's nomination. It proved an exciting affair, and Fly only won by a short distance. J. Marley, of Reysburn, and J. Lennon, of Seaton, next tried their powers over a course of 100 yards for £30. Mr Oldham referee. This was a most tedious affair, and it was nearly an hour before the pair could make up their minds to go. When they got away Lennon had never a squeak, and Marley won as he liked. J. Harper, of Sunderland, and an Unknown, next ran 100 yards for £20, Harper receiving two yards start, but he had no chance with the darkie, who eventually passed him and won a good race by less than a foot. Mr Stewardson was referee.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A match, which has created much speculation in pedestrian circles in the north, came off on Monday, in the Royal Oak Inn Grounds, Manchester, between William Brown, of Newcastle, and James Rothwell, of Bury, the distance being 130 yards, and the stake £50. Rothwell is considered one of the speediest runners in the south, and Brown's flying capabilities are such that few men in the north can cope with him; and his excellent trials, since he visited the cotton metropolis, were such that 2 to 1 upon him went begging before the start. Brown did not disappoint his friends, for after half the distance had been covered, he gradually crept ahead, and finally won a very easy race by fully two yards. This is the third time these men have ran together in matches, Brown gaining the casting vote.

CHAMBERS AND KELLEY.—The third deposit of £25, on behalf of Chambers, was made good on Tuesday evening, per Mr Wm. Blakey, making in all £75 a-side now down. Apparently nothing will be left undone to ensure success by both men. Early to rise seems to be the motto of the Tyneside champion, for scarcely had the echo of the horns of the manufactories on the Tyne died away, on Tuesday morning, when Chambers, attended by his trainer, Mr Moffit, was seen taking his land exercise, and it seems to be the determination of the great Bob to win, if possible, the laurels which will crown the victor in the greatest of great aquatic contests that has ever taken place between the Thames and the Tyne. If Chambers is determined, Kelley is equally so; and though his foot still hinders him in his land exercise, he is in the best of condition, and from our latest accounts from the Thames, odds are in some quarters offered on Kelley. At present, appearances indicate that the loser (whichever it may be) will not cry *peccavi* for want of condition. On Tuesday, the weather was rather boisterous for safety in skiff rowing; but in the forenoon, young Chambers in the short skiff, attended on by young Nuttall, of North Seaton, had a spin from the bridge to the boat-house. Although the latter is only a novice, he seems a plucky rower in a swell, and the bold front he showed on Tuesday shows that if he is beaten it will not be for want of courage to face the angry swell that sometimes affects he Wansbeck.

QUOIT MATCH AT JESMOND. — The first public quoit match of the season at Mr Footit's, Field House Grounds, was played off on Saturday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. It was between J. Proudlock, of Gateshead, and J. Cook, of Gateshead, for £10; distance, eleven yards, weight of quoits, 4½lbs. Cook won by 25 shots. There was a good deal of betting, chiefly at 6 to 4 on the lesser.

R. COOPER AND J. SADLER. — A first deposit of £50 aside has been made good in our hands for a match between Robert Cooper, of Newcastle, and J. Sadler, of Putney, to take place within a month after the match between Sadler and the Unknown, for a stake of £200 aside, subject to the condition that Cooper shall not be the man selected by the backer of the Unknown in the former match. The editor of the *Sportsman* is to be the final stakeholder.—*Sportsman.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS OF THE BARNES CLUB.—The annual sports of the Barnes Foot ball Club took place on Saturday. For the open steeplechase (one mile) there were three competitors—viz., Messrs Barker, Martin, and Jobling. They had to go three times round the course, and there were several good jumps to be encountered. Between Messrs Jobling and Martin there was a very excellent race, but at the end of the second round the judge fixed the tape, and the two thinking it was the end of the race, the referee decided they had run a dead heat. Mr Barker, however, went on and ran the third lap and claimed the prize, which was awarded to him, as he had run the mile. Owing to the unfortunate mistake of the tape being fixed, the committee offered a cup for Messrs Martin and Jobling to run off their dead heat for, but they declined to do so. Mr Jobling, it may be mentioned, belongs to Newcastle, and here, as elsewhere, he has succeeded in carring off several prizes for athletic prowess.

CLEVELAND HOUNDS.—On Monday the 25th ult., the members of this well-known hunt met at Redcar, and after discussing a most sumptuous banquet, proceeded to the business of the day, and, as usual, had some clipping sport, killing a brace of foxes. The first run was only of short duration, but the second was a teaser, and master reynard pulled down a short distance from the town of Guisbro'.

A FEMALE APPOINTED AN OVERSEER.—At the Morpeth Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, before C. W. Orde, Esq., Rev. Ed. Lawson, and C. H. Cadogan, Esq., the court was engaged for two hours in the annual appointment of overseers of the poor and constables for the several parishes and townships in the district. The only notable feature was the appointment of Mrs Anne Oliver as one of the overseers for the township of Woodhorn demesne.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES TO REPAIR ROADS PASSING OVER RAILWAY BRIDGES.—On Tuesday, at the Hexham monthly Petty Sessions, the North Eastern Company were summoned for the non-repair of a portion of highway road extending from the south of Tyne Bridge to Hunter's House, a distance of 345 yards, by the Hexham Local Board of Health. Mr G. Baty, Hexham, appeared for the Local Board, and Mr Gutch, York, for the company. —Mr Gutch admitted that the company were bound to keep the railway bridge and its approaches in repair, but not the roadway over the bridge.—Mr Baty quoted two cases in point—North Staffordshire, appellant, *v.* Dale and others, respondents, and Mr Gutch quoted three cases tried since then, two of them in the Irish Courts; but in all three of these latter cases the road went under the railway bridge, but this, he contended, really made no difference.—After a lengthened consultation, the Bench dismissed the case.

At the Newcastle Police Court, on Thursday, J. Welsh was charged with picking the pocket of a woman named Jane Holmes. The prosecutrix said that on the 23rd of last month, about 11 p.m., she was going up Gallowgate with her little girl to purchase some flour. When she returned she informed her that a boy, pointing to the prisoner, had his hand in her (witnesses') pocket. She caught hold of him, but a well-dressed young man came up and asked what he had been doing, and as soon as she informed him he took her hand off the boy and ran away with him. Detective Fawcett stated that between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, while in the Cloth-market, his attention was drawn to the accused in consequence of some very suspicious movements on his part. After watching him some time, Detective Thorburn took the prisoner into custody, and on searching him found silver and copper in every pocket. Evidence was given to show that he picked the pocket of a woman named Elizabeth Snowdon. He was sent to jail for six months.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Never at fault.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectation. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammations, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child—the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

GATESHAD PENNY READINGS.—The fourth of a series of penny readings in connection with the Gateshead Working Men's Club, was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the club, High Steeet, Gateshead,—Mr R. Swanston presiding. The chairman, after suitable introductory remarks, introduced Mr R. Taylor to the audience; this gentleman sang 'Simon the Cellerer,' and received an encore, to which he replied by giving 'John Brown,' which was received with enthusiasm; Mr Neasham followed with a recitation entitled 'Tell's Speech,' which was creditably given; Mr Kennedy sang 'Where there's a will there's a way,' and was encored, in answer to which he gave 'Pretty Jessie,' both of these songs appeared to be favourites with the company who joined most rapturously in the choruses; the laughable interview between Sam Waller and his son, in which was introduced the 'widows,' and the 'interested visit,' of parson 'Stiggins' from the Pickwick Papers by Dickens, was then read in good style by Mr J. Boult, and deservedly applauded; Mr Spraggon then gave the comic songs 'She danced like a fairy,' and 'She ran away with a Baronet,' in such a manner as to secure applause; Mr G. Rochester then folled and read 'The Field of Waterloo,' but the company was in no mood to listen to anything of a serious character, and the they frequently manifested their disapprobation during the reading; the comic recitation of 'Shamus O'Brien' by Mr Neasham, however, gave a fresh impulse to the laughter-loving portion of the audience, who gave frequent signs of their approbation; Mr J. Bowlt then sweetly sang 'Nil Desperandum,' and was deservedly applauded; the evenings entertainment closed with the reading of 'My leave of absence,' by Mr Richardson, but the company were by this time wearied out, and but little attention was paid to the reading of the piect. Considering the audience, which was small, and had, of course, a very depressing influence upon the various gentlemen who took part,—the entertainment was fully as good as could have been expected, and was quite up to our expectations.

COUNTRY BANKRUPTS.
(*From Tuesday's London Gazette.*)
J. W. Jewitt, Walker, baker
H. L. Hall, Derby, wire weaver.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE

In Friday's sitting of the Legislative body, Count Walewski rose and addressed the House. 'I wish,' he said, 'to announce in person to the Chamber that I have determined to resign the post of President of this Assembly. It is not without deep regret that I have come to this resolution, but I have done so in the preponderant interest of union and concord."

Count Walewski's resignation is believed to be what would ordinarily be called a dismissal. In his letter to the Emperor tendering his resignation the Count says that personal differences having arisen between some members of the Government and himself, he thinks it necessary in the interest of harmony to resign his post. The fact is supposed to be that recent events have shown the Emperor that his system of government requires that a firmer hand should hold the reins in the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMANY

All the confident reports and exciting rumours and ingenious speculations about the cession of Luxemburg to France fall to the ground before a short official statement declaring all such assertions to be 'devoid of foundation.' The organ of the Dutch Government says that such a question could only arise in the event of the great Powers interested in the matter having previously come to an understanding on the subject. Considerable excitement exists in the capital of the Grand Duchy. Handbills in favour of annexation to France, and instigating the inhabitants to violence against the Prussians, are being freely circulated. The excitement thus produced has caused an attempt at revolt on the part of four regiments of Nassau troops in the fortress, and the Prussian Government has addressed serious representations to the civil authorities. General Goben has been appointed by the Prussian Government to take command of the fortress.

ITALY.

The new Italian Chamber of Deputies elected its President on Wednesday last. Signor Mari, the Government candidate, was chosen by a majority of fifty votes over Signor Crispi, the Candidate of the Opposition. Both Houses of the Legislature have also adopted the bill for the provisional three months' budget, and the draft of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Some doubt is entertained of the stability of the Government, and it is thought that Signor Ratazzi will ere long be called upon to form a Ministry.

AMERICA.

CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES.

A treaty has been sent to the Senate which cedes to the United States for a consideration of seven million dollars the whole of Russian America and the adjacent islands, the effect of which will be to exclude British Columbia almost entirely from the Pacific. It is reported that the British diplomatists in Washington are greatly excited, and will request her Majesty's Government to remonstrate upon the subject. According to a later telegram, "The present temper of the Senate appears to be unfavourable to the Russian treaty, which will be fully debated before action is taken thereupon."

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR and A. POTTER, Esq.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Jane Moffett, Catherine Murray, and Sarah Smith were charged with being in Mosley Street on Friday night last for an unlawful purpose. In consequence of private information received by Detective Fawcett, that officer apprehended the three prisoners, who one and all refused to give any account of themselves. They were known to be bad characters.—Mr Sabbage applied for a remand till Friday, as by that time he believed he could get up a case against them. He was informed that a robbery had been committed by them, but he did not wish to go into the case now, as it might tend to defeat their plans.—Mr Joel defended the prisoners, and contended that bad characters as his clients might be they had an undoubted right to walk about in the streets, nor were they compelled to give all manner of information to the police. He certainly did not think that their worships would be justified in detaining his clients upon such slight evidence as the police had produced.—Mr Sabbage said he would produce sufficient testimony to justify the detention of the prisoners, and for that purpose he called Mrs Atkinson, who lives at Summerhill Terrace. She said she went on Wednesday last to Lambton's Bank, and drew £43, which was paid to her in eight £5 notes and three sovereigns in gold. She placed the whole in her purse, and proceeded homeward. When between the end of Collingwood Street and Stephenson's Monument she was accosted by two females. One of them asked her if she knew where "Dr. Henzell" lived, and she replied that she was not aware of the existence of such a person in the town. The other prisoner asked the first speaker if she did not mean Dr. Gibb; to which the other replied that she meant the doctor who attended women in their confinement. They kept in conversation as long as they could, standing one on each side of the woman at the time. The parties who had accosted her were the prisoners. When they had left her, and she was proceeding on her way, she missed her purse.—The magistrates, after hearing these statements, remanded the prisoners till Friday.

JACK ASHORE.

Ellen Crawley, 30, was charged with stealing £4 2s from the person of William Elm, captain of the brig Julia, on Saturday night last. The captain said he met the prisoner on the Quayside, when she invited him to go home with her to see her child. He went, and after he had been some time in the house she deliberately put her hand into his pocket, and extracted his money. He gave information of his loss to the police, and Detective Fawcett apprehended the prisoner.—She pleaded guilty, and was sent to gaol for six months.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.

Rose Ann Straton, 24, was charged with stealing 3s 6d from the person of Edward Smith, on Sunday morning last. Prosecutor said he met the prisoner on Sunday morning, about half-past two o'clock, and proceeded with her to a brothel in the Back Row, where she picked his pockets, and threatened to brain him with the poker when he asked her to give him back his money. B 72 Tait said he went to the house where the prisoner lives, and asked to be admitted; but was told that he would have his "soul knocked out" if he did not go away. He accordingly forced the door, and apprehended the prisoner.—She pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for two months.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

Cuthbert Graham, 19, a dissipated-looking young man, was charged with having assaulted his father, and committed wilful damage in his father's house, on Sunday night last. George Graham, a respectable looking old gentleman, said he was sorry to have to appear against his son; but they could do nothing with him at home. On Sunday night last, when he returned from chapel, he found the prisoner abusing his mother, and calling her all manner of foul names. He interfered, and was struck by the defendant three or four times. Defendant was in the habit of selling his clothes, and drinking the money he got for them. He also made a practice of eating at meal times till he satisfied himself, when he would scatter the remainder on the floor, and threaten any one who dared to remonstrate with him.—The Bench read the prisoner a severe lecture, and committed him to prison for a month.

ANOTHER ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.

Mary Lee, 55, was charged with stealing a purse containing 18s, from the person of Ellen Elford. Prosecutrix asked the way to the Post Office, and the prisoner volunteered to accompany her thither. Soon after she left, however, Mrs Elford missed her purse, and when the prisoner was subsequently arrested by A 22 Stephenson, the purse containing 4s 6d, was found in her possession. — She pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for two months.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Peter Mattimore, 24, was brought up on a charge of stealing 30s., the property of Andrew Clyde, in his own house, on Saturday last. Prisoner was lodging with the prosecutor, and went deliberately to his coat, which was lying on the bed, and abstracted the money, having previously on some pretence extinguished the light. Sub-Inspector Ellison arrested him.—The fellow was found guilty, and sent to prison for two months.

SUSPECTED THIEVES.

Robert Corrie, 22, and George Bunning, 20, were charged with being in the yard of the Coach and Horses for an unlawful purpose on Saturday night last. A man gave information to the police of having been garotted and robbed, and said the persons who had done it had run down the yard in question. They were found stowed away in the yard, but nothing was found upon either of them.—They were sent to gaol for two months.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

Thomas Jones, 34, was charged with entering the house of Daniel Perry, publican, 34, Back Eldon Street, on the 30th of January last, and stealing therefrom £14 10s and two watches. Mr Hoyle conducted the prosecutor's case, and stated that on the 30th of January three men named Jones, Hall, and Ratcliffe, entered Perry's house during the temporary absence of Mrs Perry, and the two latter remaining in the room below, the prisoner Jones ascended the stairs and ransacked the drawers, carrying off with him the money and articles named. He was just in the act of descending the stairs when Mrs Perry came in, when the whole three decamped. The prisoner had been since that time confined in Durham Gaol, and had been arrested on his leaving that place last week.—The prisoner was remanded till Wednesday.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR and Ald. SILLICK.

A WIFE BEATER.

John Barnes was charged with having violently assaulted and beaten his wife, Jane Barnes. The prosecutrix, whose proper features could not be discerned through the bruises with which her face was covered, stated that her husband made a practice of ill-treating her, and he had carried it so far last night that she could not bear it any longer. He was in the habit of going out drinking, and leaving her and her children to starve; and if she remonstrated with him he gave her a thrashing for her pains.—He was bound over to keep the peace, in heavy sureties, for three months.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A FATHER.

Sarah Wetherburn, 22, and Peter Wetherburn, 67, were charged, the former with stealing a pair of boots, a pair of stockings, and a quantity of meat and bread, and the latter with receiving the same, the property of Joseph Baxter, Cloth Market.—Mr Baxter said the female prisoner had been engaged in his warehouse to run errands, but she appearing to be a very nice girl he had taken her into his house as a servant. She had behaved very well till lately, when he had noticed that the visits of the old man were more frequent than they should be, and last night, after he had sent her to see his daughter, he was observed to be carrying a bundle away. Witness followed him, and taking the bundle from him examined it, when he found the articles described. The girl had the confidence of himself and his wife, and he had no doubt would be a very good servant but for the father, who was too lazy to work, and would not go into the workhouse. He did not wish to press the charge against the young woman; but the Mayor said the case against the father was a very bad one, and they would send the case to the sessions, and the Recorder could take the girl's case into consideration. Subsequently, on the recommendation of her master, the girl was dismissed.

THURSDAY.—Before Ald. SILLICK and ADDISON POTTER, Esq.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

John Waugh (13), William Ryle (14), William Black, and Thomas Welford (15), were charged with stealing a quantity of lead from the Newcastle Gas Company. As Welford was too old to be whipped, he was remanded for a fortnight, and his punishment will be regulated according to his behaviour during that time. The others were ordered to be soundly whipped.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A young man named John Ingram was charged with being found in the Cloth-market with the intention of picking pockets. Detective Dixon said that about twelve o'clock yesterday he observed the prisoner enter the Corn-market. The witness followed him and observed his proceedings for some time; there was a hole in his coat, and by that means he was endeavouring to pick pockets. Mr Dixon saw him attempt several times, but he did not see him get anything. He was sent to prison for three months.

PICKING POCKETS.

A dissipated looking woman, named Letitia Harrison, aged 28, was charged with stealing 17s 6d from the person of James Robinson, on the Quayside. The complainant stated that last evening he met the prisoner on the Quayside, and they, with some others, went into a public house. When coming out she put her hand into his pocket and took out all the money he had (17s 6d). Prisoner said that her accuser was a returned convict, and that because she had refused to go out of town with him, he had threatened to "make a thief of her." Chief-Constable Sabbage informed the magistrates that the prosecutor was behaving himself well. Harrison had been before the court repeatedly before. She was sent to prison for four months.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. RAMSAY, R. W. HODGSON, and J. WALKER, Esqrs.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A PONY.

Robert Lawson, lately a putter in the employment of the Marley Hill Colliery Company, was charged with cruelly ill-using a pony used in one of the pits of the company. The ill-treatment occurred so far back as the 2nd March, when the defendant was engaged in driving the pony. He was seen while so engaged by a putter named George White to take up a heavy "mell," or sledge-hammer, and strike the pony on the hind parts with the head of the weapon. Immediately afterwards the underman came up, and he, seeing the pony bleeding, took the hammer from him. Before this the underman saw Lawson throw a stone at the pony and strike it on the head. Nothing was said about it to the overman till quite a fortnight afterwards, when the pony had become too disabled to do any work, frequent discharges of blood occurring. Anthony Hall, the overman, then made enquiries, and was told by White and Graham, the underman, what they had seen. Lawson was taxed with brutal conduct, and admitted his guilt, saying he wanted to kill the animal. Even then no proceedings were taken against Lawson till the lapse of another week, when a summons was taken out against him.—Mr Joel, who had been retained for the defence, urged that nobody saw the lad strike the pony, and that it seemed strange that proceedings against him been so long delayed. It was no doubt a case of great suspicion, and he was instructed to say that spite was at the bottom of the whole affair.—The Bench said the case was a very bad one, and the defendant must pay a fine of £2 and costs.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Newcastle Town Council was held on Wednesday—the Mayor (Ald. Hunter) presiding.

A petition from Mr G. A. Mansfield, of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Mawson moved that the Council petition Parliament in favour of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwelling Bill. After some discussion it was resolved to petition in favour of the bill generally, but to take exception to some objectionable clauses.

Ald. Bell brought up the report of the Northumberland Baths Committee, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed and circulated.

Ald. Sillick stated that the Magdalene Hospital Bill was finally settled, the third reading having taken place in the House of Lords on Thursday evening. Mr Hamond said he had in London met the Master and discussed with him the clauses. He had shewn him that his dignity and interests were not affected in any way, and he had withdrawn his opposition.

THE TOWN CLERKSHIP.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the report from the committee appointed to consider and report upon the emoluments of the Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and the Prothonotary. The recommendations of the committee were simple :—

"1. That the future Town Clerk be a solicitor of good standing, and who shall not be restricted from his general practice so far as it does not interfere with the business of the Corporation.

"2. That he occupy, for all purposes, the suite of professional chambers in the Town Hall Buildings, expressly provided for the office, and now partly occupied by the Borough Surveyor.

"3. That he shall undertake no professional or other employment which shall in any way interfere with the prompt discharge of his duty to the Corporation.

"4. That every other engagement must rank second to those devolving upon him as Town Clerk, and he must forego every engagement for parties whose interests are conflicting with those of the Corporation.

"5. That it shall be the duty of the future Town Clerk to attend all meetings of the Council, and all meetings of committees, unless informed that his presence will not be required; and to see that the orders of the Council are carried out.

"6. That he be the responsible legal adviser of the Corporation, and have under his charge all documents belonging to that body.

"7. That the future Town Clerk shall, according to the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, hold his office during the pleasure of the Council.

"8. We see no reason why the mode hitherto adopted for the payment of the Town Clerk should be altered. A reduction in the scale of charges for leases and licenses, rendered proper from the large number of transactions, has been arranged by the Finance Committee, which, of course, will be adopted; and the scale of Parliamentary charges at present used by the Town Clerk, and which is considerably below the rate which would be allowed on taxation, must be adhered to."

In opposition to these recommendations, Mr Harle had the following resolutions on the notice paper :—

"1. That the Town Clerk shall be remunerated by a fixed salary of £1,200 per annum, and that all law bills, and accounts of receipts and disbursements, shall be forwarded to the Finance Committee fourteen days before the termination of the corporate financial year.

"2. That the Town Clerk shall hold no shares in, or be professionally concerned, directly or indirectly, for the North Eastern Railway Company, the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, the Newcastle Gas Company, or the Newcastle Water Company; nor shall he have any professional connection, or agency, with the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, or the Newcastle Trinity House.

"3. That the Town Clerk shall advise prosecutors and the Superintendent of Police in all important criminal cases, and shall also advise the officers of the Corporation in all nuisance cases, and other charges under the local acts and bye-laws, and shall, when required, attend in such cases before the magistrates at petty sessions, and shall also attend personally to instruct counsel and prefer bills of indictment at assizes and sessions.

"4. That the law charges for leases of Corporation property shall be as follows :—For lease and counterpart (exclusive of stamps and parchment), £3 10s ; for every lineal yard of frontage, including the signature of the Mayor in the margin of the deed, 10s ; for plan of property leased, 5s.

"5. That the system of enrolment shall be abolished ; and in lieu thereof any changes in the title shall be endorsed by short memorandum on the lease and counterpart, the charge for such endorsement to be 5s."

Ald. Bell, in moving the adoption of the report of the Committee, anticipated several of Mr Harle's amendments, and contended that the Town Clerk being debarred from holding shares in the companies named would only meet the difficulty half-way. If they were afraid their Town Clerk would play them false—he did not wish to use the word invidiously or offensively—then what he had pointed out was the only way to meet the difficulty. But was it to be supposed the members of the Council were so very short-sighted, and so little sharp-witted, that they would permit their Clerk to sacrifice their interests in any way. Ald. Bell then proceeded to challenge the correctness of Mr Harle's figures with reference to the salary of the Town Clerk, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Ald. Laycock seconded the motion.

Mr Harle moved his resolutions as an amendment. He said he could not compliment the Council on their report, which seemed to have been hastily written and crudely designed. In discussing the question he would give no opinion as to Mr Clayton's discharge of his duties, except to say so far as he was personally concerned that he was bland, courteous, intelligent, and discreet. He at some length sustained the accuracy of his figures, and contended that the office of Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace were worth £2,000 per year; and it was in this belief that he suggested there should be a Town Clerk and Town Solicitor. It seemed to him that Ald. Bell had raised issue on the resolutions instead of defending the recommendations in the report. The committee were not required to give recommendations, and if they referred to this motion for the committee they would find it stated that they were to report upon the duties and emoluments of the office with a view to future arrangements ; and it was not said the committee were to lay down these arrangements and thus deprive the Council of the privilege of legislating upon the question. There was not a single practical suggestion in any one of the recommendations till paragraph No. 8 was reached, which involved the whole matter in controversy. In this clause they really came to the question at issue. He submitted that, in no other borough in England was the Town Clerk paid under any other system than by fixed salary; and if this was not the proper system every other town from London to Manchester must be under a delusion. Was Newcastle the only place of consummate wisdom, and Ald. Bell the leader of the wisdom—(laughter)—that they should persist in paying their Town Clerk by fees and not by salary? The principle of paying by fees was obsolete, and wherever they went they would find it had been abolished. Mr Harle then proceeded to discuss his resolutions at length, and concluded by moving the amendment.

Mr Gregson seconded the amendment.

Mr Hamond, in the course of a long speech, condemned the tone of Mr Harle's remarks, and recommended Ald. Bell to adopt Mr Harle's first resolution, proposing a fixed salary, in place of recommendation No. 8 from the committee.

Mr Morrison took the same view as Mr Hamond, and moved as an amendment that the salary be £1,200, with £200 for clerks, incorporating recommendation No. 1 from the committee with Mr Harle's first resolution, which did not restrict the Town Clerk from general practice so far as it did not interfere with the business of the Corporation.

Mr Hamond seconded the amendment, believing it a very honourable way to settle the matter.

After considerable further discussion, it was agreed to take the opinion of the meeting on Mr Gregson's amendment—"That the Town Clerk be restricted from private practice;" when 17 hands were held up for the amendment, and 19 against.

Mr Gregson, Mr Cowen and other members objected to the decision on the ground that the names of the members had not been taken down, but the objection was over-ruled.

The second resolution, proposed by Mr Harle, restricting the Town Clerk from being connected with public bodies (the Trinity House and the holding of shares excepted), was next put, when 19 voted for it, and 20 against.

For—Alds. Ingledew and Ridley, and Messrs J. Robinson, Dickinson, Falconar, Oliver, Cowen, Gregson, Harle, Harford, T. Robinson, Newton, W. Stewart, Mawson, Charlton, Scott, G. Stewart, Hodge, and Hunnam.

Against—The Mayor, Alds. Dodds, Bell, Philipson, Laycock, Hedley, Wilson, Nichol, and Sillick, and Messrs Hamond, Sanderson, Potter, Parker, Dove, Hutchinson, Pollard, Plummer, Barkas, Morrison, and Smith.

Mr Cowen wished to propose a further amendment, fixing the salary of the Town Clerk, and restricting him from all practice.

Considerable confusion ensued, and, after the Mayor, Ald. Bell, Mr Hamond, and other gentlemen had several times explained to the meeting the position in which matters stood, Mr Morrison's amendment—that the Town Clerk be paid £1,200, with £200 for clerks, but not restricting him from general practice—was allowed to be put. There voted for the amendment, 21; against, 18. *For*—The Mayor, Alds. Dodds, Sillick, Nichol, Bell, Philipson, Hedley, Laycock, and Wilson; and Messrs Potter, Sanderson, Parker, Hutchinson, Dickinson, Hamond, Dove, Pollard, Plummer, Barkas, Morrison, and Smith. *Against*—Alds. Ridley and Ingledew; and Messrs J. Robinson, Falconar, Oliver, Cowen, Gregson, Harle, Newton, Harford, T. Robinson, W. Stewart, Mawson, Charlton, Scott, G. Stewart, Hodge, and Hunnam.

The Council adjourned after a sitting of four hours.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

The hopes generally entertained by the agriculturists of Northumberland that the time had arrived when the Privy Council could be legitimately approached, with the view of mitigating the cattle plague restrictions, were admirably expressed on Wednesday, at Morpeth. The Morpeth Branch of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture agreed to take the necessary steps, but on the morning of their meeting the fact became generally known that the fated plague had suddenly and mysteriously broken out at one place in the county—at Birling North Field, a farm midway between Bilton and Warkworth Stations. To have pressed the Privy Council for a modification of existing restrictions, under such circumstances, would have been to court failure; so proceedings were judiciously stayed till May.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

THURSDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.

In re A. L. ANDERSON, Darlington, grocer, &c.

Last examination and discharge. Mr Bousfield, who appeared for the assignees, addressing his Honour said he was requested by the members of the profession present to express the satisfaction they felt at his return to his seat after the illness under which he had been labouring. With respect to the bankrupt's case, he did not consider any good would result from a further adjournment, and therefore he would not oppose the bankrupt's discharge. The bankrupt's goods were not sold, but as soon as the trade at Darlington became better the assignees would effect a sale.—His Honour said he was very much obliged to the professional gentlemen for their kind wishes ; he was happy to say he was very much better.—Order of discharge granted.

In re MARTEN and PEARSON, drapers, Stockton.

Last examination and discharge. Mr Watson, who appeared for the bankrupts, asked for their discharge. Mr Hoyle said he appeared for the assignees, but he was not instructed to oppose. The stock had not fetched the amount they anticipated, having sold for only between £400 and £500.—Order of discharge granted.—Mr Watson applied for the expenses of the discharge out of the estate, which was granted.

In re THOMAS THWAITES, bankers' clerk, Kendal.

Last examination and discharge. Mr Hoyle said he appeared for the bankrupt. The official assignee was the sole assignee, and he did not believe he opposed the bankrupt obtaining an order of discharge. The bankruptcy had arisen through the failure of Overend, Gurney and Co.'s and Messrs Barned's banks, in which bankrupt had shares.—Discharge granted.

In re C. NEWBY, lodging-house keeper, Bowness.

Last examination and discharge. Mr Steward represented the bankrupt, and asked for his discharge, which was granted.

In re JOHN ALEXANDER, cattle salesman, of Coal, in the parish of Eglingham.

Last examination and discharge. Mr Joel appeared for the creditors' assignees. He had no objection to bankrupt passing.

ALARMING FIRE AT CRAMLINGTON.—FOUR COTTAGES DESTROYED.—A fire of a most alarming nature broke out at Cramlington on Tuesday. About one o'clock, smoke was observed to ascend from the thatched roof of a cottage in the occupation of Thomas Davie, which, from its combustible nature, and owing to the strong west breeze which was blowing, was in a sheet of flame in a very few seconds. The flames soon extended to the adjoining cottages, which were also thatched. The inhabitants were in a state of great alarm, as the greater part of the village seemed to be doomed to certain destruction. Mr Robert Smith dispatched an express for the fire engine at West Cramlington. Mr Bell directed the volunteers, who mustered in strong force, and assisted the inmates to remove their furniture. Messrs Ellison, Potts, Simmons, and Waterson, at the risk of their lives, ascended the roof of the adjoining cottages, in the occupation of Mrs Johnson and Mrs Alexander, and were successful in cutting off the communication, otherwise the greater part of the cottages would have been consumed. The fire engine, in charge of Mr Hedley, the engineer, arrived when the fire was raging with terrific force, but, unfortunately, the hose was out of order, and would not act. The volunteers again mounted the roofs of the adjoining cottages, and kept up a constant supply of water, which was carried in every available utensil by men, women, and children. As soon as the communication was broken, efforts were directed to save the adjoining cottages, which were successful. Four cottages were totally destroyed, and others injured. Great sympathy is expressed for Mr Davie, who has lost the greater part of his furniture. Mr Potts, the postmaster, was very much injured by a fall in endeavouring to cut some timbers on the roof.

INQUESTS.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held at the Dead House, North Shore, Newcastle, before Mr Hoyle, coroner, on the body of a male child found in a water trough near Leazes-terrace. Edward Bogue, Dean-court, said he found the body of the infant lying on its back in a water trough near Leazes-terrace, on Sunday morning last. It was wrapped in a shawl. He gave information to the police. The shawl had some blood on it. P.C. Holmes said that that he took possession of the child. It was wrapped in a blue and drab flowered turnover, or small common lama shawl. Mr Carr, surgeon, said he examined the body of the child. He thought it had been born alive, and had gone its full time. Considered it had died from loss of blood, owing to the umbilical cord not having been tied. There were no marks of violence about the body. Should think it had not been born long before it was found. Sergeant Martin said he had made every enquiry, but had been unable to find out the mother. The jury returned an open verdict, the coroner recommending the police to make further inquiries, such cases being on the increase.—Another inquest was held at the house of Mr Edward Armitage, Smiths' Arms, Prudhoe-street, on the body of John William Conley, aged four months, who was found dead in bed on Monday morning. Michael Conley, coach smith, of Smith's-court, Prudhoe-street, said the deceased was his son. On the previous morning, about five o'clock, his wife got out of bed and found the child dead. His wife, himself, and three children, slept in one bed. Mrs Conley said the child was put to bed in good health. When she awoke in the morning, she found it dead, lying in her arms. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday at the Guildhall, in this town—Mr W. R. Hunter presiding.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY FARES.

Mr E. S. HILLS said it had been suggested he should bring before the Chamber the present scale of charges on the North-Eastern Railway. Two years ago the chairman of the company made a promise to reduce the rates by three stages, and that ultimately, at the end of three years, the rates would become the same as those charged on the Great Northern, the Midland, and the London and North Western Railways—namely, 2d per mile first class, 1½d second class, and 1d third class. Last year a reduction was made on the southern part of the North Eastern system, but not on the northern part. Thus on the Leeds section the fares were reduced to some extent, and he believed that at an early date they were reduced from York to Scarbro' to the extent promised; but so far from the promise being fulfilled in this district, he understood that when the reduction he spoke of came into operation an increase was made on the single journey fares on the Stockton and Darlington line, upon the Carlisle section, and upon the Hartlepool line since the amalgamation. The Northern, therefore, not having received the advantages which had been conceded to the Southern portion of the system, he thought the question which was naturally raised was one in which the Chamber should take some action along with the Chambers at Tynemouth and Sunderland. In support of his remarks he further stated that, from York to Scarbro', a distance of 45 miles, the second class fare, which was formerly 7s 6d, was now 5s 8d ; from York to Thirsk, 22 miles, the reduction had been from 3s 8d to 3s ; from York to Stockton, 48 miles, the reduction had been from 8s to 6s 4d ; and from York to Hull, the reduction had been from 8s 6d to 7s 4d. But the fare from Newcastle to those parts of the line, where there had been a reduction, was still charged at the maximum—that was to say, a ticket from Newcastle to Leeds, or from Leeds to Newcastle, was still charged at the full fare. The rates were still unchanged from Newcastle to London, a distance of 274¼ miles, the second class fare being 40s 6d ; from Newcastle to York (84 miles) including three miles for the High Level, the fare being 14s, from Newcastle to Darlington (39½) the fare being 6s 8d ; and from Newcastle to Alnwick (38 miles) the fare still remaining at 6s 4d. The rates had been advanced on the Carlisle line, so that from Newcastle to Hexham, the second class fare for which distance had been 2s 6d before the amalgamation, had been raised in the first instance to 3s 2d, and lastly to 3s 6d ; from Stockton to Darlington (11½ miles) the second class fare, formerly 1s 6d, was now 1s 9d ; from Stockton to Ferryhill (13 miles) the second class fare, formerly 1s 6d, was now 1s 10d—so that an advance had been made on the Stockton and Darlington and Hartlepool lines, equal to 15 per cent., and on the Carlisle line of 12½ per cent., since amalgamation. The second class fare from Newcastle to Stockton via Darlington or Ferryhill was 5s 6d, and the return ticket 8s 3d, while the second class fare from Newcastle to Darlington was 6s 8d, and 10s return. To proceed to Stockton from Newcastle via Darlington, booking at the different stations, would cost 8s 9d second class—that was to say, 6s 8d to Darlington, 4d to change to the Stockton and Darlington Station, and 1s 9d to Stockton; so that by booking through there would be a saving of 3s 3d on a single ticket, and he believed the saving would be 4s 8d on a return.

Mr H. CLAPHAM asked if there was any reduction on the fares from the first station south of Darlington?

Mr HILLS believed the reduction took effect at Northallerton. He might add that on the Leeds Northern line the fares had been reduced from end to end.

The CHAIRMAN, as a director of the North Eastern Railway, said it was not his place to take any part in the discussion except to give a most unqualified contradiction to any statement that the chairman of the company had made any agreement with the public in regard to any contemplated reduction in the rates. Two years ago, when the affairs of the railway were in a most prosperous condition, and in a different condition than was the case at present, the chairman brought the question of reducing the rates, not before the public, but before the private shareholders, and asked the sanction of the meeting to reduce the fares if it was thought proper. That was all the agreement which had been come to ; and if the affairs of the company had gone or in the same way, most assuredly would the proposal that was then made have been carried out. A reduction had indeed been made in the rates to the watering places in the southern portion of the system, but it seemed to him that they could not get over the fact that the people in this neighbourhood had for many years enjoyed the privilege of travelling to the near watering places at a very low rate—(hear, hear)—nor had the company made anything like the reduction in the south which had been made in the fares to Tynemouth and other places in the district. Personally, however, it was not for him to enter into the question, but rather to leave the members of the Chamber to decide for themselves.

Mr HILLS said it was quite true that the public were not shareholders, and that they had only the newspaper reports to go by.

The CHAIRMAN said the newspapers reported, and no doubt correctly reported, what was said and done at the meeting at which the reduction was spoken of ; but what the chairman said was said not to the public but to the shareholders.

Mr HILLS said the proposed reduction was also mentioned in the half-yearly report.

The CHAIRMAN said that might be quite true, but the report was not issued to the public but to the shareholders, and without the sanction of the shareholders no reduction could be made.

Mr CLAPHAM fancied that no breach of faith could be brought forward against the company ; but at the same time Mr Hills had pointed out facts worthy of the consideration of the Chamber, although he could quite understand Mr Hunter, from his position, not wishing to take any part in the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN merely wished to keep himself right. Since the time the reduction was spoken of, there had been a rise of £30,000 in the price of coke consumed by the company ; while as a result of the arrangements made the other day with the engine drivers and others, he estimated that £20,000 a year additional money would be required to meet increased expenditure.

Mr ALLHUSEN noticed in the *Times* of Saturday that it was the intention of the Great Western Company to increase their rates, and the step being one which in all likelihood would be adopted by other companies, he did not know but the prudent course for them to take would be to let matters alone at present.

Mr CLAPHAM asked if Mr Hills was prepared with any scheme the adoption of which would tend to benefit the shareholders of the company as well as the public. Railway matters were in such a position at present that it seemed to him, in considering such a question, that it would be necessary for them to aim at both these considerations.

Mr HILLS had thought it better to confine himself strictly to the facts of the case as they had come before him. He had compared the rates on the northern part of the line with the southern part, and he must say he was convinced that low rates, so far as passenger traffic was concerned, were likely to be much more remunerative to the company than rates kept at a high figure. He said this with the more confidence because of a statement of the chairman of the North Eastern Company, in a recent report, that in return for every reduction made, the company had been more than recouped. Notwithstanding the great depression of trade throughout the northern district, the railway fares had been increasing at the rate of about £1,000 a-week, and he was glad to find, depressed as was trade at present, that the North Eastern Company was in a prosperous condition, the increase last week being £807.

The CHAIRMAN said it might be, but he was quite prepared to prove that the increase in expenditure was £1,600 or nearly double. (Laughter.)

Mr ALLHUSEN said that with regard to the remuneration of low rates, it appeared to him the directors would do what was most calculated to increase the dividend. They would be quite prepared, he had no doubt, to reduce the rates if the step would lead to so desirable an end. At present he thought it would be injudicious in the Chamber to force more difficulties upon the company than they could contend with. The company were receiving notice for the payment of debentures every now and then, and they must have some difficulty in renewing these loans. The confidence in railway undertakings at present was none of the strongest.

Mr HILLS thought the money market was in a satisfactory state.

The CHAIRMAN said that, with regard to railway matters, he must again contradict Mr Hills. Great difficulty was being experienced in getting debentures renewed. Every company was made alike. If the Chatham and Dover were in a bad state, other companies were sure to be classed as being in the same condition.

Mr ALLHUSEN could confirm the statement. The receipts of the Great Western line were in excess of the debenture interest. There was also something for the shareholders, and yet the railway company could not get their loans renewed.

Mr CLAPHAM believed the result would be that the railway companies would have to prepare themselves, under Act of Parliament, to set aside a sinking fund ; and that it was his opinion that companies ought to be able to pay 5 per cent., as well as to provide such a fund to meet difficulties on debentures.

The CHAIRMAN said that nearly £300,000,000 had been spent by capitalists on railways since 1849, and he thought 3½ per cent. interest at the outside was what had been paid on the average, taking the whole country. He quite believed that what was going on would lead to some alteration in the railway system.

Mr HILLS, in answer to Mr Black, said that the passenger rates on the North-Eastern Railway system were higher than on most other railways in the kingdom. There were only one or two companies where the same maximum was charged.

The CHAIRMAN said, if not in passenger traffic, there was a reduction in the rates for merchandise, so that, while a sum of from £1,800 to £2,400 per mile per annum was obtained for traffic in the manufacturing districts, on the North Eastern it did not amount to £800.

Mr HILLS said it arose from the fact that lower charges were made on the other lines.

The CHAIRMAN thought that it showed that the other companies must have more passengers to make up the sum. There was not the population here.

Mr J. JOBLING agreed with the chairman that the lines with heavy traffic could afford to carry at lower rates than could be done on the lines where there were few passengers.

Mr HILLS said his own opinion was that the extent of the rates limited or increased the amount of the traffic. He was glad the chairman had mentioned the question of goods, because it gave him an opportunity of mentioning the comparative rates charged for the conveyance of sugar From Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock the rate was 12s 6d per ton ; from Liverpool via railway, 20s, and via steamer to Silloth and railway, 17s 6d ; from Sankey, 25s ; Manchester, 22s 6d ; Bristol, 32s 11d ; and from London, 30s—being 10s per ton in favour of the Clyde against the Mersey, and 20s per ton in favour of Greenock against Bristol. The distances from Liverpool and Greenock were just equal, and before the amalgamation with the Carlisle section, the rate was from Liverpool via North Yorkshire branches, 15s per ton, and via Carlisle, 12s 6d.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the fact that goods taken at a certain rate from Manchester and Liverpool to Hull were taken at the same rate to Newcastle and Sunderland, so that the shippers in this district might be put upon the same footing as others. This was a great boon to Newcastle and Sunderland, and had always been a serious cause of enmity to the company at Hull.

Mr HILLS believed the public were indebted to the Sunderland Corporation for obtaining that boon.

Mr ALLHUSEN thought the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce had a good deal to do with obtaining it.

The CHAIRMAN said he would not go in detail into the figures quoted by Mr Hills, not having been aware that he was going to bring the subject forward.

Mr HILLS believed the subject was likely to be considered by the Board, and surely it was desirable that the Chamber should give expression to their opinion. There was one point which he would like explained by Mr Hunter. The length of the Carlisle line in December, 1862, was stated in Reid's Time Tables to be 59½ miles, while on the 1st of January, 1863, the distance had gone up to 66½ miles, the only extension being the extra distance to the Citadel Station. The fares to Carlisle on June 1, 1864, were 12s 9d first class ; 9s 2d second class ; and 6s 4d third class ; and they were now 12s 9d, 10s 3d, and 6s 4d.

The CHAIRMAN presumed the increase was for the extra distance, which saved passengers paying from 1s to 1s 6d for a cab, as they had formerly to do. At the same time, it seemed to him that the additional mileage between the two stations could hardly make up the differences spoken of.

Mr HILLS said that, as showing the increase which had been made on the fares on the Carlisle section, he had prepared a statement, which showed that whilst before June 1, 1864, the rates to Blaydon were 10d first class, 7d second, and 5d third, they were now 10d, 8d, and 5d ; to Hexham, formerly 4s 4d, 3s 2d, and 2s 2d, they were now 4s 4d, 3s 6d, and 2s 2d ; to Corby, formerly 11s 8d, 8s 5d and 5s 10d, they were now 11s 8d, 9s 4d, and 5s 10d ; to Carlisle, formerly 12s 9d, 9s 2d, and 6s 4d, they were now 12s 9d, 10s 3d, and 6s 4d—showing a systematic advance of one farthing per mile on the second class rate, being from 1¾d to 2d per mile.

Mr JOBLING, in the hope that such a motion would meet the views of Mr Hills, moved—"That the information given by Mr Hills to the Chamber on the subject, and claiming a reduction of the rates on the northern part of the line, be transmitted to the directors of the North Eastern Company, with a recommendation to give the question their most favourable consideration."

Mr HILLS agreed to the motion, which, on being seconded by Mr POTTS, was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subject of the existing sailing instructions to steamers was, in consequence of some letters received by the chairman, referred to Mr James Hall. A letter from Liverpool on the decimal system was laid on the table for further consideration. Letters from the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., together with copies of the Tyne Improvement Bill, Bankruptcy Bill, and other bills were read ; a good deal of conversation took place on some of the clauses and schedules of the Tyne Improvement Bill, which it was feared by some might possibly entail on the trade frequenting the wharves and piers proposed by the bill, double dues, which it was stated, on the other hand, was not the intention. This bill, as also the Bankruptcy Bill, were referred to Messrs Black, Craig, and Hall ; and also as regards the Tyne Improvement Bill, the secretary was desired to see Mr Clayton on the clauses and schedules relating to dues, and inquire of him respecting the ambiguities therein. The communication from the Liverpool Financial Association to lie on the table. The application from Edinburgh on the subject of the bill now before Parliament relative to the fees charged in some of the Scotch courts to be acknowledged, and the same to be referred to Messrs Craig, Black, and Hall. A letter of thanks to the Government of New South Wales to be written, acknowledging the useful present of the admirable gazetteers published by them of that country.

Various minor matters were disposed of before the committee meeting separated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir George T. Smart, knight, the celebrated composer, and organist of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was proved in the London Court, on the 21st ult. by his relict, Dame Frances Margaret Smart, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will is dated May 7, 1862 ; and Sir George died at his residence, Bedford Square, Bloomsbury, on February 23 last, at the age of 90. He has left to his niece, Ann Caroline Smart, an annuity of £50 ; and to John Gillam Booty, of Gray's Inn, solicitor, a legacy of £100, "wherewith to purchase some token of my regard for him." The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his wife.—The will of Mr Jacob Russell, of Cumberland Lodge, Streatham Hill, Surrey, was proved in the London Court, on the 11th ult., by his relict and his sons, John Addison Russell and Jacob Russell, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated August 11, 1865, with two codicils, 1865-6, and the testator died February 6, at the age of 81. He bequeaths to his wife his leasehold residence, Cumberland Lodge, together with the furniture, except his Indian cabinet, which he leaves to his daughter Hannah. To his wife he also leaves a life interest in £20,000, which after her decease is to be held in trust for all his grandchildren equally. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be equally divided amongst his children on their respectively attaining the age of 21 years.—The will of Mr William North, of Heathfield, Upper Streatham, and Palace Road, Lambeth, was proved in the London Court, on February 14, by Mr W. H. Withall, solicitor, Parliament-street, to whom a legacy of £100 is left for his trouble in fulfilling the duties of trustee and executor. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The will is dated December 28, 1866, and the testator died on the 2nd ult., unmarried, aged 76. He has divided his property among fourteen of his nephews and nieces, his sister, and three strangers in blood, in certain specified portions.—The will of Mr Alexis James Doxat, of Putney, Surrey, was proved in London on the 11th inst., and the personalty sworn under £80,000 ; the executors and trustees appointed being his wife, Louisa Doxat ; his brother-in-law, Mr Lewis Doxat ; and Lewis John Doxat, the son of the last named. These two gentlemen are the acting executors, and to each of them a legacy of £500 is bequeathed. There are several legacies to relatives and friends. The real estate and the residue of the personal he leaves to his widow absolutely. The following are the charitable bequests :—To the Swiss Protestant Church, £3,000 ; the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, £1,000 ; the Swiss Society (Catholics and Protestants to share alike), £500 ; a caisse in Switzerland, £500 ; the Brompton Consumption Hospital, £1,000 ; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, £300 ; Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, £500 ; Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, £500 ; Bishopsgate Ward School, £500 ; Marine Society, £500 ; Truss Society, £500 ; London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £500 ; Female Orphan Asylum, Westminster, £500 ; Clergymen's Widows' Society, £300 ; Brighton Hospital, £500 ; Westminster Hospital, £500 ; London Hospital, £500 ; Infirmary, St. Leonard's, Hastings, £500 ; Royal Maternity Society, Chatham Place, £200 ; Lying-in-Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, £200 ; London Dispensary, Spitalfields, £500—all which legacies are to be paid free of duty. The wills of the undermentioned persons were recently proved:—Mr James Sparks, £90,000 personalty ; Mr Thomas Pickard Warren, £70,000 ; Mr Henry F. Walker, £50,000 ; Mr Joseph Dart, £45,000 ; Mr Robert C. Taylor, £30,000 ; Mr Joseph Peake, £30,000 ; and Mr Charles F. Younge, £36,000.—*Illustrated London News.*

BURGLARY AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

£250 TAKEN FROM THE MAGISTRATES' CLERK'S OFFICE.

A most daring robbery was perpetrated on Saturday night, or between then and Monday morning, at the office of Captain W. D. Trotter, Bishop Auckland. The premises are situated in North Bondgate, adjoining the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and the residence of Mr Trotter, and comprise offices for transacting the usual business of a lawyer, as well as the county court office, register office for marriages, Auckland Union Permanent Building Society office, &c. ; and are, consequently, very public, Mr Trotter holding, besides other responsible offices, that of clerk to the Auckland Bench of magistrates. After the offices are closed at night, the back door is fastened inside, and the front door locked by a good strong lock ; and as no one lives on the premises during night, the key is deposited with a woman that she may have the fires lighted and the place cleaned out before business hours in the morning. All the other keys are left in the various office doors, and the keys of the drawers and cash boxes are of course kept by the clerks. On Saturday night, the doors were fastened as usual, and on Monday morning when the women went to clean the offices, she found the back door unbarred, but shut, while the front door was locked, and as soon as the clerks arrived it was found that the place had been broken into, the drawers and cash boxes in every office about the place, with one exception, had been opened and ransacked, and not a farthing of money left. The clerks' office was quite in a state of disorder. The sum of £111 had been taken from the desk, the whole of the money being in sovereigns. The amount taken from the county court office was upwards of £90, but a number of post office orders and some cheques were left untouched. The whole of the rooms had been thoroughly ransacked, and the total amount already discovered to have been stolen was over £250. The office which appears not to have been entered is that in which the business of the building society is transacted, and where upwards of £300 was deposited in a safe. The cause of such a large sum of money being left in the offices was that it had been received on Saturday too late for putting into the bank. A singular circumstance occurred in connection with the robbery in Mr Trotter's private office, where the desk and cash box had been emptied. A sum of £46 had been in a glass case, which, singularly, escaped the hands of the burglars. Information was at once given to the police, and Lieutenant-Colonel White went to Auckland from Durham, and with Supt. Henderson, inspected the premises. The police are diligently using their endeavours to discover the perpetrators of the burglary, but up to the present no clue has been obtained. There are no signs of the premises having been forcibly entered. The most probable surmise is that the burglar had secreted himself in the place on Saturday, and waited until the offices were deserted, and afterwards made his exit by the back door.

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

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

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

APRIL, 1867.

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

1st Life Guards, Regent's park Barracks
2d Hyde-park
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester
2nd do. Muttra Canterbury
3rd do. Ahmednuggar, Cant.
4th do. Newbridge
5th do. Newbridge
6th do. Cahir
7th do. Benares, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Manchester
2nd, Dublin
3rd Hussars, Aldershot
4th do. Edinburgh
5th Lancers, Lucknow Canterbury
6th Dragoons, on pas from Bombay, Canterbury
7th Hussars, Sealcote, Cant.
8th do. Birmingham.
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th do. Mhow, Cant.
12th Lancers, Cork
13th Hussars, Canada; Cant.
14th do. Hounslow
15th do. Aldershot
16th Lancers Bangalore, Cnt.
17th do. Aldershot
18th Hussars, Secunderabad, Cant.
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Kamilpore, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Canterbury
Royal Artillery—
Head-quarters, Woolwich.
1st Troop, Curragh.
2nd — Aldershott
3rd — Curragh
4th — Kensington
5th — Woolwich
6th — Dublin
7th — Woolwich
8th — Dublin
9th — Woolwich
10th — Aldershott
11th — Aldershott
12th — Aldershott
13th — New Zealand
14th — New Zealand
15th — New Zealand
16th — New Zealand
17th — Aldershott
18th — Woolwich
19th — Portsmouth
20th — Woolwich
21st — Woolwich
22nd — Aldershott
23rd — Chatham
24th — Aldershott
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Chelsea; 2nd Wellington Barracks; 3rd bat. Tower, London
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Dublin 2d bat. Wellington Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. St. George's Barracks; 2nd bat. Windsor
INFANTRY.—
1st, 1st bat. Kamptee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Nusseerabad, Chatham
2d, 1st bat. Aden, Chatham; 2d bat. Birr, Chatham
3d, 1st bat. Meerut, Shnclf.; 2d bat. Belfast
4th, 1st bat. Poona, Parkhurst; 2d bat. Halifax, Parkhurst
5th, 1st bat. Ferozepore, Shorncliffe; 2d. Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat. Bombay, Walmer; 2d bat. Cork
7th, [illegible]
8th, 1st bat. Saugor, Walmer; 2nd do. Canada, Walmer
9th, 1st bat. Malta, Chatham; [illegible]
10th, 1st bat. The Cape, Chatham; [illegible]
11th, 1st bat. Fyzabad Parkhurst; 2d bat. Cape Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd bat. [illegible], Gosport
13th, 1st bat. Mauritius, Shorncliffe; [illegible]
14th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Chatham; 2nd bat. Gibraltar, Chatham
15th, 1st bat. Canada, Colchester; [illegible]
16th, [illegible]
17th, [illegible]
18th, 1st bat. [illegible]; 2d bat. New Zealand, Colchester
19th, 1st bat. Nowshera, Sheffield; [illegible]
20th, 1st bat. Gibraltar, [illegible]; 2nd bat. Hong Kong, Shorncliffe
21st, 1st bat. Dublin; 2nd bat. Secunderabad, Walmer
22nd, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Jubbulpore, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Malta, Sheffield; [illegible]
25th, 1st bat. Montreal, Preston; 2nd bat. Ceylon, Preston
26th, Bombay, Preston
27th, Hazareebagh, Shorncliffe
28th, Mullingar
29th, Malta, Chatham
30th, Montreal, Chatham
31st, Kilkenny
32nd, [illegible]
33rd, [illegible]
34th, on passage home, Sheffield
35th, Mooltan, Colchester
36th, Shahjehanpore, Pembroke
37th, Bareilly, Preston
38th, Sealcote, Parkhurst
39th, Enniskillen
40th, Portsmouth
41st, Agra, Colchester
42nd, Peshawur, Aberdeen
43rd, Portsmouth
44th, Dover
45th, Bombay, Chatham
46th, Lucknow, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S. Pembroke
48th, Curragh
49th, Bombay, Colchester
50th, N. Zealand, Chatham
51st, on passage home, Sheffield
52nd, Dublin
53rd, Canada, Shorncliffe
54th, Manchester
55th, Lucknow, Sheffield
56th, Portland
57th, New Zealand, Colchstr.
58th, Benares, Pembroke
59th, Athlone
60th, 1st bat. Malta; 2nd bat. Cork; 3d bat. Madras, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63rd, Glasgow
64th, Malta Parkhurst
65th, Aldershot
66th, Aldershot
67th, Cork
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Jersey
70th, Dover
71st, Aldershot
72nd, Edinburgh
73rd, China
74th, Limerick
75th, Waterford
76th, Bellary, Shorncliffe
77th, Peshawur, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Roorkee, Aberdeen
80th, Devonport
81st, Aldershot
82nd, Meen Meer, Colchester
83rd, Dublin
84th, Malta, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Gibraltar, Gosport
87th, Gibraltar, Shorncliffe
88th Rawul Pindee, Pkhrst
89th, Aldershot
90th, Subathoo, Preston
91st, Dum Dum, Stirling
92nd, Dublin
93rd, Jhansi, Aberdeen
94th, Umballa, Colchester
95th, Kurrachee, Pembroke
96th, Bombay, Colchester
97th, on passage home, Gosport
98th, Do. Colchester
99th, Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Cawnpore, Walmer
102nd, Cannanpore, Shorncliffe
103rd, Morar, Shorncliffe
104th, Dugshai, Walmer
105th, Dinapore, Parkhurst
106th, [illegible]
107th, [illegible]
108th, [illegible]
109th, [illegible]
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Quebec, Winchester; 2nd bat. Calcutta, Winchester; 3d bat. [illegible], Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
2nd West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
3rd Jamaica
4th Jamaica
Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape
Royal Canadian Rifles, Kingston
Malta Fencibles, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham
Army Hospital Corps, Netley
A (Horse Bgd.) Meerut
B — Aldershot
C — Woolwich
D — Kirkee
E — Woolwich
Depot, R.H.A. Maidstone
1st Brigade, ordered to Halifax
[illegible]
Coast Brigade, R.A.—Woolwich
Depot Brigade, R.A.:—
1st Division, Sheerness,
2nd Division Woolwich
Warley
3 Troop, R.E. Train, Aldershot
B Troop Aldershot
1st Company Canada
2nd — Mauritius
3rd — Aldershot
4th — Halifax, N.S.
5th — Bermuda
6th — Chatham
7th — Isle of Grain
8th — Woolwich
9th — Bermuda
10th — Shorncliffe
11th — Dover
12th — C. of G. Hope
13th — Dublin (survey)
14th — Dublin
15th — Canada
16th — Southampton (survey)
17th — Gibraltar
18th — Halifax, N.S.
19th — Inverness (survey)
20th — Curragh
21st — Shorncliffe
22nd — Mauritius
23rd — Cape of G. H.
24th — Cape of G. H.
25th — Dover
26th — Weymouth
27th — Malta
28th — Chatham
29th — Portsmouth
30th — Gibraltar

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in the absence of Earl Derby, postponed his motion in relation to the Tornado, until Monday.

The Earl of HARDWICKE afterwards presented a petition from Colchester, praying that troops should be provided with employment for their leisure hours.

After some remarks from Lord Longford and the Duke of Cambridge, the petition was ordered to lie on the table, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After replies to questions with reference to the legality of certain marriages by banns, and to the case of Mr Thomer, the

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr Gladstone, said that, on going into Committee on the Reform Bill, he should move the omission of the clause relating to dual voting. With respect to the other matters referred to, it was the opinion of the Government that the House, in committee, would be able to find the best solution, and, he might be allowed to add, that the Government would go into committee with the most sincere and anxious desire to co-operate with the House in bringing the question of reform to a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

Lord CRANBORNE called Lord Stanley's attention to his remark that the Government would bring in a bill by which they would stand or fall, and asked where that bill was.

Lord STANLEY replied that the question was rather a matter of argument than for categorical answer, but when he came to speak on the bill he should be prepared to answer any question.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to another question, said a despatch had been received from the Hague officially contradicting the reported cession of Luxemburg. No doubt communications had passed between France and the Netherlands, but he could not state the nature of those communications.

It was afterwards stated that the House would adjourn for Easter from the 12th to the 29th inst., and that if possible, the Bankruptcy Bill would be read a second time before Easter.

The House then went into committee on the Mutiny Bill.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON moved a new clause, confining military flogging during peace to mutiny and insubordination with violence.

The clause was agreed to after some discussion, and the bill passed through committee.

The House afterwards went into committee on the Navy Estimates, when considerable discussion took place on the general policy of the Board of Admiralty, which was condemned by Mr Stansfeld, Colonel Sykes, and Mr Seeley, and defended by Mr Graves, and Mr Corry, after which the vote of men was agreed to, and progress was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, in reply to Earl Clarendon, said that information had been received from St. Petersburg, confirming the report that negociations were taking place between the Governments of Russia and the United States for the cession of American territory by the former, but it was not known how far those negociations had proceeded.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Colonel WILSON PATTEN called attention to the petition presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster, with reference to the proposed disfranchisement of that borough, and moved that the petitioners be heard by counsel at the bar, in support of their prayer. Whilst admitting that excessive bribery had prevailed at Lancaster, he said the tempter was more deserving of punishment than the parties tempted, and he condemned the course proposed to be taken.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON also complained of the way in which it was proposed to deal with these threatened boroughs by a general clause in the Reform Bill, instead of by separate bills.

Mr HENLEY supported the motion.

Sir R. Palmer, Mr Walpole, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr CRAWFORD afterwards obtained leave to bring in a bill to preserve the Bunhill Fields Burial ground as an open space.

Lord AMBERLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise the delivery on Sundays of such lectures as those recently given at St. Martin's Hall by Professor Huxley and others.

Mr DENT called attention to the sixth report of the Women and Children's Employment Commission, and moved that the employment of women and children should be regulated, as far as may be, by the principles of the Factory Acts. He pointed out the evils of the gang system, and urged the necessity of more stringent measures for the protection of women and children.

Mr FAWCETT seconded the motion.

Mr WALPOLE, who said he cordially approved of the motion, suggested the re-appointment of the commission with a view to legislation next year.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr CRAWFORD then moved a resolution declaring it to be expedient that the State, where adequate security could be given, should assume the responsibility of the debenture debt of embarrassed railway companies.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE recommended that the motion should not be pressed.

After some further discussion, it was ultimately withdrawn.

Lord ELCHO obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of master and servant.

Mr DENMAN moved the second reading of his bill to reduce the duty on attorneys' certificates.

On a motion for the adjournment of the debate, it was carried by a majority of 101 to 100.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. —WEDNESDAY.

The Joint Stock Companies (voting papers) Bill was lost in committee.

Mr AYRTON moved the second reading of the Spiritual Destitution Bill, the object of which was to ensure prior provision from the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for certain special cases. Considerable discussion followed with reference to the administration of this fund, and on a division the bill was thrown out. A long discussion also took place on the motion for the second reading of the Sea Coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, after which the second reading was agreed to. The Chairman of the Waterford Election Committee reported that Mr De la Poer had been duly elected. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

ST. PAUL'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BAZAAR.

On Monday, a bazaar, in connection with St. Paul's Congregational Church was opened in the Town Hall. The object was to provide funds towards paying for the erection of a large school house now being erected in Tindall-street, opposite the church, at a cost of about £1,000. At present the Sunday scholars connected with the Church, numbering about 500, are gathered together and educated in three different schoolrooms, and the want of better accommodation for the work carried on in them has long been felt. The building in Tindall-street, and which is now nearly completed, will afford accommodation for between 500 and 600 scholars; and commodious class rooms will also be provided in connection with the school-house, so that a day-school as well as a Sunday school may be carried on. The promoters of the bazaar were the ladies in connection with St. Paul's Church congregation. There were seven stalls in the Town Hall, as follows:—No. 1 attended by Mrs Reid, Mrs Gray, Mrs Hampson, Mrs Burnett, Miss Haggie, and Miss Arundale. No. 2—Mrs Burnup, Mrs Fairlamb, Mrs Haggie, and Miss Reed. No. 3—Mrs Rowell, Mrs Sizer, Miss Hunter, Miss Wood, and Miss Hutchinson. No. 4—Miss Ross, Miss McDougal, Miss Holmes, Miss Charlton, Miss Ridley, Mrs Robinson, and Mrs T. Foreman. No. 5—Mrs Winter, Mrs Elliot, and Miss Falconar. No. 6—Mrs Hainsworth, Mrs Heslop, Mrs Thomas, Miss Middlemas, and Mrs Pattison. No. 7, the refreshment stall—Mrs Hay and Mrs Graham. The collection of articles which were brought together was very extensive, and comprised a large number of very costly articles of work; and amongst them were, of course, the usual productions of feminine handicraft, always to be met with at such places, including cushions —some of extraordinary beauty in workmanship, and of very expensive materials—anti-macassars, banner-screens, mats of different descriptions, children's dresses, besides an infinite variety of smaller articles, all of which displayed both the industry and the ingenuity of the fair hands which had produced them. Amongst articles especially to be noticed was a collection of tartan goods, comprising vases, photographic albums, workboxes, purses, &c.; the collection—though such collections may often be seen in Edinburgh and Glasgow—was larger and more varied than any which has before been brought together in Newcastle. There were also some beautiful ferns, statuary, artificial flowers in wax and shell work, pictures, photographs, books, toys, &c. In connection with the bazaar there was a very interesting exhibition of curiosities, works of art, &c.; and amongst the articles exhibited were a large number of Indian weapons and articles of dress, several steam engines and models in motion, a collection of autographs of celebrated personages, a cabinet of coins, and many other interesting articles. There were, of course, also in connection with the bazaar, the indispensable adjuncts of an electric battery and a weighing machine. The refreshment stall was plentifully provided to supply the wants of the visitors. The bazaar was opened on Monday by devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. A. Reid, the minister of the church; and it was afterwards visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr W. Rea performed on the organ during the evening, and afforded much gratification. Several beautiful pictures, lent by Messrs Garland, Hay, and Thomas Gray, were exhibited in the hall.

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

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A deputation of about 200 members of the Reform League had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Stanley on Tuesday afternoon, at the official residence of Lord Derby in Downing-street. He stated that a temporary but severe indisposition of Lord Derby prevented him from receiving the deputation. Mr Beales first stated the objects of the deputation. He said that the Reform League were strongly opposed to the rating and residential clauses in the bill, and could not accept the fancy franchises. They must have a lodger franchise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed to be the parent of the lodger franchise, and they hoped he would not be so unnatural as to reject his own offspring. Mr Mantle asserted that if the present bill passed into law, they (the Reform League) would agitate more than ever. Mr Howell, the secretary of the Reform League, spoke in favour of a six months' residence.

Mr Cremer, Mr Odgers, Mr Ald. Baldwin, of Birmingham, and Mr Ald. Carter, of Leeds, also expressed the views of the deputation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said:—Gentlemen, we have had the pleasure of listening to the speakers that Mr Beales mentioned, and your views have been put before myself and my noble friend with an ability which no one can question, and I hope they have been listened to with the patience they deserve. Now, gentlemen, you will allow me to say without any offence, that I collect from the observations that you have made, that you are the professors of what are called extreme opinions. Permit me to observe there are also professors of extreme opinions in this country which are of a very different character from yours. They are very powerful, and, perhaps, they are very numerous. They are very influential, and they are of opinion that there is no necessity to improve the representation of the people in Parliament—and they take, upon all the questions you have advocated with so much fervour, conclusions exactly different from those which you adopt. The moral I draw from that is that if anything is to be done there is a great necessity for mutual forbearance, mutual concession, mutual consideration, and mutual compromise. Now, Lord Derby has introduced a bill into Parliament for the improvement of the representation of the people, and which, although some very hard words have been used in this room respecting it, I believe impartial persons after consideration, even if they may not approve of it altogether, must admit that is is based upon very popular principles ("Oh, oh," "No, no.") Those who say "No" are gentlemen of extreme opinions, but of a particular school—(laughter)—but I dare say if I was receiving a deputation of gentlemen of extreme opinions of the other school they would say "Yes, yes"—(laughter)—and you may depend upon it if you wish to arrive at any solution of political difficulties, you will not settle them by calling on one side "No, no," and on the other side "Yes, yes." It is only by mutual concession and by mutual conversation and understanding, and conference between the different parties, that that adjustment can be arrived at which, upon the whole, though I may not confirm or entirely approve of it, may be advantageous to the country, and assist the progressive development of its resources. I therefore recur to the observation I made. I think on the whole it will be admitted by impartial persons that the bill which has been introduced is one based upon popular principles. (No, no.) No one who undertakes to introduce any great measure into Parliament supposes that he introduces a perfect measure or supposes that it will pass through the ordeal of Parliamentary criticism without alteration and improvement, and I may be allowed to say before you, because I know there are some of you who have indulged in different observations, that I have been a member of the House of Commons for thirty years, and now have the honour to be its leader. The House of Commons has not, upon the whole, supported me; therefore I may be considered, perhaps, an impartial witness. I believe there is no assembly in the world which upon the whole is animated by purer or more animated sentiments. (Cries of "Bosh.") I dare say you will be very much annoyed if in the House of Commons this League was spoken of, and there was a murmur of disapprobation; and when I go back to the House of Commons they will not be satisfied to hear that when I mentioned the House here, there was a murmur of disapprobation. Depend upon it, when there is a better understanding between the House of Commons and assemblies like the present, these murmurs of disapprobation will cease. [A Voice: "Give us justice."] I have said no bill can be supposed to pass through the House of Commons without much alteration, much criticism, and, as I believe, much improvement. The suggestions made today will be remembered and will be well considered. I have only to thank you for the honour done us, and to assure you I trust that this conversation has not proved unsatisfactory. (Applause.)

Lord Stanley, who was loudly called for, said all he could have expressed had been stated by Mr Disraeli. He expressed Lord Derby's regret at his absence.

Mr Beales thanked them, intimating that if Government took their course the League would take theirs.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From Le Follet.)

It is just now rather amusing to inspect the novelties of the season; for whilst, on one side, we find all the pretty, light, and fresh-looking materials ready for the first spring sunshine, on the other we have still the more luxurious and rich textures, which we can by no means relinquish at present. For those economically-inclined, it is that intermediate season when last summer or evening dresses may be modelled, and worn for a shorter time as forreaux.

There are dresses of a new style which at first sight appear rather luxurious, but in reality may be made at comparatively small cost. They are of broche material, over skirts of satin or taffetas. It is true the embroidery is often in gold, and is expensive, but it can be used as basquines, or tunics, or quilles. For instance, on a black satin dress, a little out of the present fashion, having procured a few yards of this beautiful silk, embroidered either in gold or coloured flowers, the seams of the skirt—which we will presume has been cut entirely on the bias, and without a plait at the front, should be covered with this material, and bands of the same placed on the body and sleeves. Should the dress be of coloured satin or gros-grain, the brocade should be a black satin ground, with coloured, gold, or silver flowers. We must mention that the bands should be cut quite wide at the bottom, gradually decreasing towards the waist. Instead of broche silk or satin, some ladies might prefer the bands made of black velvet, scalloped on each side, and edged round with gold cord or lace. There is some idea that open sleeves will be worn, but of this, perhaps, it is too early to speak definitely. Of the fact that dresses are no longer made quite without plait we may speak positively; they have either one very large plait at the back, or are frequently gathered, or else a plait in the middle of the back, and one smaller at each side, the front being almost plain. Gold and silver tulle, gauze, or tarlatane, are generally preferred for ball-dresses, especially by young ladies, but they even have not unfrequently adopted the poult-de-soie antique as a tunic, or the whole dress made simply with a long train—we presume, chiefly on account of its great durability, but there can be no doubt thinner material is more elegant and suitable.

Lyons broches silks or satins will be fashionable this spring, we believe. Plain silks are trimmed in a simple fashion. One very pretty style is that of very narrow biaises of satin, matching the colour of the dress, placed up the front breadths. It is better always to have some trimming on the front of the skirt, even if it be only pockets.

Now the dimensions of the crinoline are so very much diminished, great attention and skill are needed to line the hem of the skirt so that it sets well.

Flowers are still worn as ornaments—ear-rings, brooches, &c.—and some wedding-dresses have had the buttons on the body formed of orange flowers. Necklaces are made of flowers put on velvet, or of small pieces of coral, or small beads worked in a pattern, or large beads in a single row. Jet necklaces are now worn with high bodies; they are made of a row of beads fastened on to a velvet of a light shade—blue, red, &c.—along the edge of which is sown a row of jet pendants. This style of necklace, called 'collier de chien'—dog-collar—is made just to fit close round the throat, and with long ends behind. Similar colliers, with amber or steel, are also worn with high dresses, or with white anezous.

Lingerie is more and more tasteful and charming; white vestes or bodies with or without the coloured veste over, or made in fine organdi with insertions of Cluny or Valenciennes lace, or of quite plain muslin; either a low body matching the dress is worn with these, or one of trimmed mainzook. With white bodies a ceinture basque of taffetas is frequently worn; it is made only the height of an ordinary low body, with epaulettes and basques. Very pretty Turkish vestes, embroidered with gold, are suitable to wear over a white canezou, being of red cachmire embroidered with gold and silk, or of silver cloth lined with rose-coloured silk.

The cloth of brocart of gold or silver will be used for evening or at home vestes; any dress, even satin or velvet, may be worn with these.

The spring bonnets seem to require very little material, as they are smaller than those of last year. They are, however, much trimmed with flowers, ribands, bead fringes, &c. The jardiniere riband is very much used, and forms a very elegant trimming; it is of white maize straw or black taffetas, the edges broches, with wreaths of small flowers, such as poppies, corn-flowers, daisies, and bachelor's buttons, and small green leaves. This is made either in wide or narrow riband—the narrow is much the most used—indeed, many of our principal modistes are using narrow ribands even for strings.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the flowers used for trimmings should invariably correspond with those of the riband employed. The chapeau diademe is much in favour; it is composed of a front which is made extremely narrow at the cheeks, the front resembling a bandeau bouffant.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

On Monday evening a long discussion took place in the Working Men's Club, Newcastle, on "The State of Affairs in the East," Mr A. Carse in the chair. The attendance was numerous.—Mr Stobart opened the discussion by drawing numerous comparisons and otherwise discussing the treaties of 1798 and 1861, between this country and Turkey. In the course of a long address, he eulogised the conduct of Mr David Urquhart, who, in a speech given in Newcastle prior to the 1861 treaty, with reference to the necessity for a more satisfactory tariff of transit rates between the two countries, pointed out the great amount of commerce which must necessarily spring up between Turkey and Western Europe by the adoption of more liberal negociations. The speaker argued that the nation was becoming year by year more dependent upon foreign countries for supplies of food, and that it necessarily followed that it was to their interest to get their articles of consumption as cheap as possible. For this purpose, in 1838, a treaty was negotiated with the consent of the Ministers of the Porte, but by a clause which was fraudulently altered by the late Lord Palmerston, instead of lowering the duty on goods exported from Turkey, it raised it to 8 per cent., and this rate continued until 1861. The result of the last free-trade treaty, which became law on the 29th April, 1861, was that instead of only 15 millions of goods being exported to Turkey every year, the amount was now double, and it also had a most beneficial effect on the industry of Great Britain, having given work to thousands of British workmen. The transit duties were at that time reduced from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent., to be still further lowered in 1869 to 1 per cent., and the export duty was reduced from 12 to 10 per cent. They purchased from Turkey to the extent of about 20 millions, principally cotton, maize, oil, &c. Mr Stobart advocated strict neutrality in the affairs of other countries, contending that disastrous results followed an eruption of internationality. During the brief war of eight or nine days in Germany the exports to that country fell off two millions. Turkey took more of their manufactures than any other country in the world, being fifteen millions, whilst France took only eleven millions, and Holland eight millions. They would therefore see the advisability of keeping their commercial relations with Turkey on a peaceful footing, because if a war broke out the Turks would have no money to buy their goods, and the effect would be most disastrous. He felt certain that events were going on in the East that would lead them to believe that unless the Government of England were firm, and unless they ceased to meddle in the affairs of the East, very serious results would follow. He concluded by moving a resolution condemning the interference of Lord Stanley with respect to the Servian question, as being lawless and mischievous.—The motion was seconded by Mr David Rule, and carried.

THE REVENUE.

I.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned periods, ending March 31, 1867, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,527,000	5,139,000	388,000	...
Excise	5,535,000	5,481,000	54,000	...
Stamps	2,554,000	2,425,000	129,000	...
Taxes	389,000	384,000	5,000	...
Property Tax	2,156,000	1,914,000	242,000	...
Post Office	1,100,000	1,005,000	95,000	...
Crown Lands	93,000	90,000	3,000	...
Miscellaneous	1,087,871	1,354,965	...	267,094
Totals	18,441,871	17,792,965	916,000	267,094

Net increase ....£648,906.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,303,000	21,276,000	1027,000	...
Excise	20,670,000	19,788,000	882,000	...
Stamps	9,420,000	9,560,000	...	140,000
Taxes	3,468,000	3,350,000	118,000	...
Property Tax	5,700,000	6,390,000	...	690,000
Post Office	4,470,000	4,250,000	220,000	...
Crown Lands	330,000	320,000	10,000	...
Miscellaneous	*3,073,568	2,878,292	*195,276	...
Totals	69,434,568	67,812,292	2452,276	830,000

Net increase £1,622,276

*Including New Zealand Bonds, £500,000.

II.

An Account showing the revenue and other receipts of the quarter ending March 31, 1867, the application of the same, and the charge of the consolidated fund for the said quarter together with the surplus or deficiency upon such charge:—

Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, viz:—		
Great Britain	—	
Ireland	£951,740	
		£951,740
Income received as shown in Account I.		18,441,871
Amount received in repayment or advances for Public Works, &c.		272,828
Ditto for New Courts of Justice		103,000
		£19,769,439
Balance, being the deficiency on March 31, 1867, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the dividends and other charges payable in the quarter to June 30, 1867		676,863
		£20,446,302
Amount applied out of the income in Redemption of Deficiency Bills issued in the quarter to June 30, 1867, for the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1866, viz:—		
Total Deficiency	£1,853,765	
Deduct—Amount Redeemed with Sinking Fund	96,900	
		1,756,865
Amount applied out of the income to Supply Services		9,933,176
Amount advanced for New Courts of Justice		140,000
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, viz:—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£5,545,736	
Terminable Debt	1,013,366	
Principal of Exchequer Bills	43,500	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	45,064	
Interest of Deficiency Bills	—	
The Civil List	101,385	
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	350,056	
Advance for Public Works, &c.	354,725	
Sinking Fund	337,723	
		7,791,655
Surplus balance in Ireland beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the quarter ended March 31, 1867		824,606
		£20,446,302

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, and JOHN JOICEY, Esqrs.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Christopher Pringle, of White-lea-Head, was charged by John Storey, of the same place, with non-payment of £1 16s 9d, being the amount due to him for wages for ten and a-half days, at the rate of 3s 6d per day. Prosecutor said that when he first went he stated his wages to be 3s 6d per day. Mr Crofton Maynard, of Durham, appeared for defendant, and elicited from prosecutor that on a former occasion he had been paid at the rate of 17s per week. Prosecutor refused to empty a wagon of lime when requested by the foreman, about five o'clock in the evening, and said he would not do so for any man. Defendant had offered to pay him £1 11s 6d, which prosecutor refused to take. He submitted that this was a proper case for the County Court, although they had offered to pay him 31s 6d rather than have any more trouble about the matter; but now, as the case had come so far, he denied the debt altogether; and as it appeared that prosecutor intended to go to the County Court whichever way the case was settled, the Bench decided to let the whole case go to the County Court.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Trotter was brought before the Bench by P.C. Raine charged with being drunk and riotous at Tantobie, on the 9th inst. The police officer stated that he found the prisoner on the 9th inst. at Dodds' public-house, striking and kicking his wife most unmercifully.—Fined 5s. and costs.——Samuel Wheatley and William Armstrong were brought before the Bench charged by P.C. Alderson with being drunk and riotous on the 10th inst.—Fined 5s. each and costs.

BREACH OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.

Joseph Irwin, of Catchgate, innkeeper, was charged by P.C. Newbolt with having his house open at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday the 10th inst. When he went in he found three persons quite drunk in the house. His evidence was corroborated by Sergeant Brown. Fined 20s. and costs, and if brought before the Bench again the punishment would be more severe.

NON-PAYMENT OF DISTRICT RATES.

Thomas Walton, of Consett, was charged by John Elliott, clerk to the Consett Local Board, with non-payment of District Rates levied by the Consett Local Board, amounting to £6 19s 1d. The magistrates granted an order for amount and costs, and defendant promised to pay the amount at the rate of £1 per month.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Elizabeth Tanner was charged by Sergeant Woodward with hawking at Lanchester without a license on the 21st inst. Defendant said she had three licenses in the family, one of which was in the name of the father, who had been ill for some time.—Dismissed.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF GAME.

Francis Tinion was charged by Cuthbert Hill with trespassing in search of game on the 5th January, 1867. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined 30s and costs.

LEAVING EMPLOYMENT.

William March and Henry Fitzpatrick, miners, of South Moor, were charged by Messrs Hedley, of South Moor, with leaving their employment on the 15th inst. They commenced to work on the 8th inst., and the agreement was to terminate the engagement of a month's notice. Mr Crofton Maynard objected to Mr Bell, agent for Messrs Hedley, obtaining a warrant against the prisoners, when a summons would have answered the purpose. No written or printed agreement was produced by Mr Bell, and he objected to the warrant. This objection was overruled by the Bench. Mr Maynard examined the agents for the colliery, and endeavoured to prove that there were not tools sufficient for the workmen, in consequence of which they had not been able to do their work according to contract. They could not get either crackets or shovels, and they had to get the loan of them as they could. To be committed to prison for seven days. Mr Maynard gave notice of appeal against the decision of the Bench.——Thomas Smith, John Nicholson, and W. Constantine, were also charged with the same offence on the 15th inst. To be imprisoned for seven days. ——William McIver, of Annfield Plain, was charged by the owners of South Derwent Colliery with leaving his employment. The prosecutors were willing to take him back if he paid the expenses, but as he refused he was committed to prison for one month.

TOWNSHIP ANNUAL MEETINGS.

HUNSTANWORTH.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., the annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Hunstanworth was held in the schoolroom, Hunstanworth—Mr T. Pears in the chair. Messrs William Waggott and John Eddy were nominated overseers for the ensuing year, and Mr Jasper Stephenson was re-elected waywarden.

HOLMSIDE.

The annual meeting of the township was held on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., under the presidency of Mr Thomas Bell. After some preliminary business had been transacted, Mr Joseph Lumley was appointed constable, and Mr John Wilkinson was re-elected waywarden.

HEDLEYHOPE.

The annual township meeting in connection with Hedleyhope township was held on Tuesday, the 26th ult.—Mr John Sanderson in the chair. The meeting nominated Messrs Thomas Elliott and George Sanderson as overseers, and Mr George Sanderson as constable. Mr Thomas Elliott was also re-elected to act as Guardian and waywarden for the ensuing year.

MUGGLESWICK.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of Muggleswick township was held in the schoolroom, Muggleswick, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult.—the Rev. J. J. Cundill in the chair. Messrs George Errington and John Chatt were nominated overseers, and Mr George Stephenson constable. Mr George Davison was re-elected waywarden, and Mr John Bowey was re-elected Guardian for the ensuing year.

ROWLEY.

At the Muggleswick township annual meeting, Mr George Errington was re-elected waywarden for Rowley.

EDMONDBYERS.

The ratepayers in the township of Edmondbyers held their annual meeting on Saturday evening, the 23rd ult., in the schoolroom, Edmondbyers—the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh presiding. Messrs George Raine and James Anderson were nominated for overseers, and Mr Thomas Robson for constable. Mr Raine was also re-elected member of the Highway Board.

TANFIELD.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Tanfield was held on Monday, in the Vestry, Tanfield—the Rev. J. Mathwin in the chair. Messrs Thomas Robinson and Robert Fewster were nominated as overseers. There was a fair attendance of ratepayers present. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

KYO.

The annual meeting of ratepayers in the township of Kyo took place on Monday evening, at the house of Mr Smith, East Kyo,—Mr T. T. Smith in the chair.

The accounts for the past year were read over, and a balance remains to the credit of the township of £68 15s 4½d. It was decided that as they had so large a balance that a poors'-rate of 4d, and a highway rate of 1d in the £ would be sufficient for the present precepts for poor and highway rates.

The meeting nominated Messrs R. T. Swallow and W. Welsh as overseers; W. Moore, assistant overseer; George Hobson, waywarden; and Ralph Hodgson, constable.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and the past officers for their services, closed the meeting.

IVESTON.

On Monday afternoon the annual meeting of the ratepayers of Iveston township was held in the School-room, Iveston, Mr John Parker presiding.

Messrs John Bland, George Rippon, and John Parker were again nominated as overseers, and Mr Coupland as assistant overseer, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

The general annual meeting of this association, adjourned from the 13th ult., was held at the Town Hall, on Monday last.

On the motion of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr Jas. Annandale, jun., presided.

The minutes of last meeting, at which it was resolved that the annual subscription to constitute membership should be reduced from 10s to 5s, were confirmed.

The treasurer's account, showing a balance of £24 5s 3d was read and passed.

The following report from the honorary secretaries was read by Mr Booth.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

Gentlemen,—Although this association had its origin in a public meeting held at Shotley Bridge on the 9th of May, 1865, the past year is really the first year of the society's operations, and it may not therefore be out of place at the commencement of another season to give a brief *resumé* of last year's proceedings.

In the first place, we are glad to be able to report that the landed proprietors along the banks of the river have very generally expressed their concurrence in the objects of the association, and supported it by granting deputations, under which members are allowed to fish in their water, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the committee impose. At the present time the association holds deputations from the following landowners and proprietors of rights of fishing:—The Duke of Northumberland, Sir Charles Monck, William Wilson, Shotley Hall, Mr Silvertop, Minsteracres, Miss Hall, Roughside House, Mr Holland, Miss Burn, Messrs Annandale, Mr Richardson, Mr Hunter, Mrs Eddowes, Mr Hodgson Hinde, the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, Mr Clavering, Mr Rowe, and Mr John Greenwell. Other deputations are expected to follow, so that your committee hope during the course of the present season to have the control over nearly the whole of the river.

Some difference of opinion existed among the members of your committee as to the expediency of throwing the water so deputed to the association open to members during the past year. The majority of your committee, however, were strongly of opinion that the sooner members had an actual interest in preserving the river the more advantages it would be to the association, for every angler on the river would naturally be desirous to prevent poaching and the taking of fish by illegal practices; at the same time your committee considered by fixing the subscription at 10s for the first year, there would be no reason to apprehend that the river would be overfished by the angling members.

On the 18th May last your committee had under consideration the most effective mode of preserving the river, when it was decided that arrangements should be made if practicable in the same way as is adopted on the Wear and Coquet. Mr Wilson, the president of the association, entered into communication with Major Brown and Colonel White on this subject, and both of these gentlemen readily granted us their assistance, the result of which was that during the latter half of the season the deputed waters were under the charge of police paid by the association. Circumstances prevented the earlier adoption of these measures, but your committee are not unmindful of the importance of having the river carefully watched during the spring months, when there is more fishing, and, it is feared, more poaching.

One of the most formidable obstacles in the way of this association, converting the Derwent into a fishing stream, or rather restoring it to its former excellence, is the headwashing which is carried on on its tributaries. Your committee lost no time in applying themselves to this question, and accordingly a deputation from your committee, consisting of Mr Wilson, Mr J. Annandale, and your hon. secretaries visited the mines at Blanchland and Hellifeld, with a view to consider with the managers what steps could be taken towards forming settling ponds and heaping the "cuttings" instead of allowing them to be carried down the river. At both places the deputation was received very courteously, and promises have been given that so far as practicable everything shall be done to purify the water flowing into the river. On Bolts Burn, the Derwent Mining Company have, no doubt owing to the narrowness of the valley, difficulties to contend with in remedying the evil there by means of filtration, but these, it is hoped, are not insurmountable, and if the proprietors of the mines meet us in the same spirit as has been evinced by the proprietors of lead mines on other rivers we will not despair of effecting some improvement.

The treasurer's statement, we are glad to find, shows a balance in hand, but the watching of the river and its tributaries will be a serious item in the current year's expenses.

Although the Derwent Valley Angling Association was instituted to encourage honest angling and increase the supply of fish in the river and its tributaries, these objects can only be effected by having a river comparatively free from impurities, and as this a result in which all members of the community are interested, we trust that the association rests on a foundation broad enough to give us the hope of support beyond the community of anglers.

We are, &c.,
JOHN BOOTH, jun.
F. B. THOMPSON.

Mr Tait, of Lintz, said he was very glad to find that the committee had recommended the annual subscription to be fixed at 5s, for that was a sum which any working man who was fond of fair angling would be glad to pay, whilst 10s, the amount at which it was fixed last year, was out of the reach of a good many. He was very glad to find that the preservation of the river had been taken taken up by the gentlemen at Shotley Bridge, and he hoped the preservation of the tributaries would not be neglected as there was a greater destruction there by liming and other illegal practices than in the river. He was an old angler, and had known the Derwent for some time, he was quite sure the number of fish had very much increased during the past year in the lower part of the river, and he attributed this to the effect of the society in watching the river, which had prevented the destruction of the fish.

Several other anglers bore similar testimony to the increase of fish in that part of the river.

On the motion of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, an alteration was made in the 14th Rule, which it was resolved should now stand as follows:—

"Each member shall bind himself to give information to the committee, or the secretaries, or to any county police officer against any person or persons he may see fishing in contravention of the rules and bye-laws of this association."

On the motion of Mr Booth, the following addition was made to Rule 7:—

"Every person wishing to become an ordinary member of this association shall be proposed by two member, or one member of the committee."

The following are the officers chosen for the present year:—

President—Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall.
Committee—Annandale Town, John Dickinson, James Annandale, F. W. Hall, George Peele, Thomas Ramsay, Esqrs.; Mr Thirlwell, Mr Charlton, Mr Tait, and Mr Weedy.
Treasurer—Mr Annandale.
Hon. Secretaries—John Booth, Esq., and Rev. F. B. Thompson.

Upwards of fifteen new members were then enrolled, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Miscellaneous News.

The Paris tailors are on strike for higher wages.

A Liverpool policeman, named Owen, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for burglary.

Arrangements have been made for a Reform demonstration at Leeds on Easter Tuesday.

Mr Morris was on Tuesday elected for Galway without any opposition.

The use of iron masts in ships is spreading in France.

A fishery exhibition is in course of preparation at the Hague.

The tailors' strike at Carlisle has been brought to a close.

During the past week 74 wrecks have been reported, making for the present year a total of 881.

Mr Alfred Mellon's funeral took place on Tuesday morning in Brompton Cemetery.

Nottingham is a candidate for the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in that town in 1868.

A panic was created in Elland Church, on Sunday, by the falling of one of the clock weights of 26 cwt. Nobody was hurt.

In the number of emigrants from Liverpool during the past quarter there has been a considerable decrease as compared with the previous three months.

Three ladies have applied for leave to attend lectures at the London Hospital Medical School, and been refused.

One person was killed and two others seriously injured, near Leicester, on Sunday, by the explosion of a tightly-corked bottle of hot water which had been deposited in an oven.

A sad affair has happened at the well-known gunpowder works of Messrs Hall, Faversham. An explosion took place while five men were in the mixing-house; four of them were instantaneously killed, and the fifth was very shockingly burnt. The building was burnt down to the ground.

A Border paper, in a paragraph from its Hawick correspondent, says:—"A worthy minister said lately in one of our pulpits—'If Sodom was more wicked than Hawick, I do not wonder that the conduct of its inhabitants vexed the righteous soul of Lot.'"

In an ordinary boarding-house in Baltimore lives the once famous Madame Paterson Bonaparte. She is now 78 years old, but retains some traces of her youthful beauty. She is fond of whist and her grandson, and is excessively avaricious.

ANOTHER CONTEMPLATED STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—It is expected that a general strike of the Dorsetshire agricultural labourers will be organised during the summer. Their wages do not exceed in many cases 9s. a-week.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Dundee, the chairman (Mr Walker) mentioned that no yarns or textile fabrics were to be sent from Dundee to the Paris exhibition, the manufacturers there declining to exhibit their goods solely to gratify curiosity or to aid imitation when the high import duties charged in France prevented any prospect of actual business done. Machinery and ale would be the only manufactures sent from Dundee.

Mr Fitzjames Stephen writes to the "Times" with reference to the proceedings against Mr Eyre, defending the tone which he adopted during the case for the prosecution. Mr Stephen contends that it was perfectly competent for him to admit that Mr Eyre was a brave man, and yet to argue that he had committed an unlawful act. Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Robert Emmett were brave enough, yet they were undoubted criminals.

DEATH THROUGH A CHIGNON.—A sensation newspaper heads a paragraph "Death through a Chignon." On reading it we discovered that somewhere in England a girl set her dress on fire while twisting up her back hair. We suggest that it should have been "Death through being a girl;" for had the victim been a boy there would have been no back hair to roll up, and no flaring dress to swing over the grate. Let us have chignons and girls abolished forthwith; the one is as guilty of homicide as the other.—*New York Times.*

THE REFORM LEAGUE.—The third weekly torchlight meeting in Trafalgar-square, convened by the Reform League, was held on Monday night, when upwards of three thousand persons were present. Mr Beales, president of the council, took the chair, and spoke upon the position in which the Reform question now stands. He warned the Government and Parliament that, unless the bill was made reasonably satisfactory to the great body of the people, the agitation of the past would be as nothing compared to that of the future. A resolution to this affect was adopted. Several members of the League advocated its principles, residential and registered manhood suffrage and the ballot.

THE COMING EXHIBITION AT LEEDS.—The Leeds people are getting up a Fine Arts Exhibition like that which was held in Manchester in 1857. It is intended to hold it in the New Infirmary, a very fine building lately erected from the designs of Mr Gilbert Scott. The amount of the guarantee fund is £110,000. The president is Earl Fitzwilliam, lord-lieutenant of the West Riding; and the names of the vice-presidents include almost all the local nobility and a large number of the leading gentry. The London committee of advice has Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., for its chairman; and includes Earl Stanhope, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr Owen Jones, Mr Ruskin, Mr Scott, Mr Digby Wyatt, &c. Mr J. B. Waring is the general manager.

JUNIUS'S SECRET.—Four or five years ago Mr Thurlow Weed, writing from London, said with great confidence: "Before this year expires all doubt or question as to the authorship of the Junius letters will be removed." The controversy had become somewhat antiquated, it is true, but so confident an assurance of new light attracted not a little attention. In a letter recently published Mr Weed explains why the prediction was not verified. Mr Joseph Parkes, of London, had prepared, and was about to publish, a life of Sir Philip Francis, in which "it was established beyond a doubt, or a cavil, or a peradventure, that he was the author of the Letters of Junius." Mr Parkes died suddenly soon after, leaving his book incomplete; and the work to which he devoted years of various research has as yet found no hand fit to take it up where he left it.

THE CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The *Mark Lane Express*, the recognised organ of the agricultural interest, tells the farmers that the condition of the labouring classes is undergoing a gradual change, and it is as well that the employer should keep his eyes open to the fact. His point should be to retain good men about him, and in doing so, though the rate of wages may be a great deal, it is not everything. More attention must be paid to the workman's comforts, and in this respect the landlord must give a helping hand. Instead of making it his business solely to pull down cottages, he must build them up again. Only let the man have a chance of becoming attached to his home, and he will be as reluctant to leave it as an Englishman proverbially has been.

THE ENGINEMEN'S STRIKE.—It is to be hoped that the present week will end the agitation of the engine-drivers. The directors of all the railway companies appear disposed to grant the requirements of the men so far as their demands are reasonable. Although the subject has been before the public for less than two months, the drivers have been for several years petitioning the different companies. A conference was held last November, which extended over many days, and several resolutions were passed. The directors of the railways, however, with one or two exceptions, thought fit to take no notice of the petitions; hence the recent agitation. On the North British Railway the disputes are not yet settled, but there is said to be every prospect that an arrangement will soon be arrived at. On the Lancashire and Yorkshire line the ten hours a day, together with the other leading requests of the men, have been conceded. The ten hours' limit has been granted on the North London, and many grievances of which the men complained have been redressed. The same may be said of the situation on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. It is expected that the South-Eastern directors will follow the example of other companies in agreeing to the hours of labour being restricted to ten every day.

A stone jar containing 93 pieces of Roman copper money has just been found in digging a field at Sinceny (Aisne).

The journals of Montpellier announce the death in that town of two centenarians, both widows—Mdme, Martel, 101 years, and Mdme, Bouquet, 103.

The death of John Gott, Esq., the head of the firm of Benjamin Gott and Sons, woollen cloth manufacturers and merchants, Leeds, is announced.

The Welsh iron trade continues to be characterised by quietness, and there is no substantial improvement to record in any branch of the trade.

Strikes are announced in connection with the tailors of Huddersfield, the Hull joiners and carpenters, and with the building trade at Barnsley.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets to hear that Mr Duncan Gordon Boyes, the only midshipman who had gained the Victoria Cross, has been sentenced by a courtmartial at Bermuda to be dismissed from the service.

Lord Elcho has resigned the chairmanship of the National Rifle Association's executive committee, which he has held for seven years, and has been succeeded by Earl Spencer.

The Plantagenet effigies at Angers are to be deposited in honour where the tombs originally were erected and the venerable Abbey Chapel is to be restored in all its primitive beauty.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.—Mr Newell, known in New York under the *nome de plume* of "Orpheus C. Kerr" (pun on "office-seeker"), has just secured a divorce in the courts from Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan, who is performing Mazeppa in Paris.

In the principal hotels of New York is exposed the announcement—"Guests wishing wine, or malt, or spirituous liquor on Sunday, are requested to order the same on Saturday." Under an excise law, hotel proprietors are forbidden to sell or give away liquors on Sunday, or even to permit their bars to be exposed to public view.

A FOX HUNT IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.—On Monday morning, whilst two workmen were going into Whitehall Place they were startled by a fine young fox dashing past them at full speed. They immediately gave chase, and the animal darted from one area to another, until, after a most exciting run, he was captured.

THE TORNADO CASE.—Madrid letters state that the Superior Spanish Court has confirmed the sentence of condemnation of the British steamer Tornado, pronounced by the Cadiz prize Tribunal in December last, and against which the British Government has protested, regarding it as absolutely null and void.

A MASONIC COINCIDENCE.—It is mentioned at Falmouth as a singular coincidence in the loss of the Marmion, on the 17th of March, at Gyllyngvase beach, that the last man saved from the ship was the only Mason belonging to the vessel, and he was rescued by a brother Mason, Mr Theophilus Jones, of Falmouth.—*The Day.*

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE REFORM BILL.—The *Scotsman*, in reference to the Reform Bill, says it is likely, but not certain, that a meeting of the Liberal party will be called before the end of the week, to consider whether resolutions should be moved previous to going into committee.

HINDS' HIRING.—The usual spring hiring for hinds was held in Hexham on Tuesday. There was a good attendance of both masters and men, but hiring was not very brisk, the hinds being very much opposed to the bondager system, especially in the winter months. Wages averaged from 15s to 18s for good men, with extras.

DR. MARY WALKER.—The following letter has been published:—"Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, January 2, 1867.—In the winter of 1863 Mary E. Walker was furnished with transportation to Louisville, Kentucky, to report to Assistant-Surgeon General Wood, who stated he could give her employment as a nurse. She was sent by him to Medical Director Perin, who ordered an examination as to her professional qualifications, and reported her incompetent for any higher position than female nurse. She was subsequently put on duty with the wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond, and released, receiving the pay of a contract physician from the time of her capture until her release. By order of the Surgeon-General, C. H. CRANE, Assistant-Surgeon-General, United States Army."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—We have authority to contradict the rumours current here concerning the serious constitutional character of the illness of the Prince Imperial of France. The little Prince has been suffering for some time from an abscess, resulting from a bruise, which had been forming since the opening of the legislative session, when its effect upon his gait was first observed. M. Nelaton opened the abscess—the first time under chloroform—but it was allowed to close prematurely, and the young Prince had to undergo a second operation, this time without the use of chloroform. M. Nelaton is criticised a little severely in the correspondence which has reached us—first, for not causing the abscess to heal from the bottom; and, secondly, for using chloroform in this case, when anæsthesia by Richardson's process would have answered the purpose quite effectually.—*British Medical Journal.*

MR GLADSTONE AND THE REFORM LEAGUE.—At an interview between Mr Gladstone and a deputation of the Reform League on Saturday, the Reform Bill was discussed at great length. Mr Gladstone, referring to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, stated that no pledge or promise had been given for the alteration of any clause excepting that of the dual vote, and he intended to ask the right hon. gentleman if any alterations were intended to be made by the Government before inviting the House to discuss the clauses in committee. Speaking for himself, he (Mr Gladstone) said he would be no party to an inefficient measure. Mr Gladstone took the opportunity of inviting the Reform League to abandon the proposed demonstration in Hyde Park on Good Friday. Lord Shaftesbury was then introduced to the deputation, and finally Mr Beales, on the part of the League, undertook that the demonstration should not take place on that day.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting was held at Edinburgh on Friday—Mr Sterling presiding. There was a crowded attendance of proprietors. The chairman stated that the accounts had been made up on the principle of charging to revenue every shilling legitimately belonging to it, including interest an unproductive capital. The directors had not had time to deal effectually with working expenses, but hoped before long to make considerable reductions in the expenses, and also greatly to improve the traffic receipts. Their debentures had all been renewed, and they hoped for the shareholders' support in carrying the necessary arrangements. A pacific policy would be adopted towards other companies. Considerable discussion ensued, in which several shareholders complained of too strict charges against revenue, and others objected to the principle of the Arrangement Bill, but no amendment on the report was offered. The chairman and retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr Stitt, of Liverpool, was elected by the directors to the vacancy at the Board.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—An action was tried at the Leeds Assizes on Saturday, before Mr Justice Montague Smith, in which Mr John Hopps, of Leeds, commercial traveller, claimed damage for an assault, from Mr R. S. Knight, traveller from Messrs Crozier and Pettigrew, of London. On the 16th Oct. the parties were staying at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. About midnight, the defendant and others were in the commercial room amusing themselves at a game of whist. In the game the defendant and Mr Edward Calvert offered to lay 6 to 4 that the game resulted in favour of his side. Mr Hopps said, "What will you lay it in?" Mr Calvert replied, "Anything you like." The plaintiff then took the bet in shillings, The plaintiff lost the bet, and then it was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant put his hand towards plaintiff's face, whereupon the defendant flung a tumbler at his head and split his ear. The jury awarded the plaintiff £25 damages.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EXHIBITION.—Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clothilde, their children, and their entire suite, have left Paris for Havre. Public opinion generally assigns as the motive for this movement the Prince's desire to be out of the way at the time of the opening of the Exhibition. It will be remembered that at one time the Prince was at the head of the Imperial Commission, and that he resigned that office after his famous speech at Ajaccio. Had he remained at the head of the affairs it is probable that things would have been somewhat better arranged. As it is, they do not appear to have given universal satisfaction. As a sign of the feeling with which the opening was regarded, it may be mentioned that M. Emile de Girardin devotes his leader to a comment on the performance, and is as bitter as usual. He tells his readers how the doors were opened, and "how one entered, but one did not circulate. Guests, paying visitors, subscribers, and exhibitors, each according to the nature of his ticket was shut up in a hall where he could see nothing, and from which he could not get out. This," adds M. de Girardin, "is the perfection of order such as they dream of in France and practice in China; order elevated to the rank of immobility."

SHOCKING CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Leeds Assizes Mr Justice Lush sentenced a nut hawker, named Joseph Jubb, to twenty years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of his wife, Elizabeth Jubb, at Thurlston, on the 7th February. The evidence adduced in support of the charge disclosed circumstances of great ferocity. The prisoner, who was so abusive in the dock that he had to be repeatedly admonished by the learned judge, returned to his home at Thurlston on the night of the 31st January last, in a state of partial intoxication, and fiercely demanded from his wife, who was *enceinte*, a substantial supper. The poor woman, who had to leave her bed to admit into the house her dissipated husband, was unable to provide a supper which would satisfy him, and thereupon he commenced beating her in a most violent manner, and kicked her in various parts of her body so savagely that one of the blows left such deep indentations of the nails of his boots that they were observable a week afterwards, when the *post-mortem* examination was made after her death on the 7th of February. One kick he dealt on the lower portion of her body, and to this blow, the concussion of which caused the lining membrane of the womb to become detached and cause inflammation, the medical gentleman who was examined attributed death. The morning after the attack the deceased drew the attention of the prisoner to the marks on her body, upon which the prisoner remarked, "I have been lame long enough, and I thought it was thy turn now." The prisoner alleged that deceased hurt herself by falling over a log of wood when she got up to admit him on the night of the 31st of January, and that owing to the suffering she endured she inflicted such wounds upon herself that she bled to death; but his lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said he entirely disbelieved his statement, and remarked that the crime of which the jury had found him guilty was one on the very verge of murder.

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Consett Local Board next week.
H. J. MARSHALL.—Your letter shall appear in our next.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE revival of the Eastern question and the reported cession of Russian America to the Government of the United States—coincident and contemporaneous as they are—have aroused new attention to the aggressive policy of Russia, and awakened renewed interest in her policy and future action. In the days of DEMOSTHENES we read there was a party then who would never believe in the ambitious designs of PHILIP. "When will you consider that PHILIP is at war with you? At how many miles off will you regard his movements as hostile to yourselves? Will it do if you see him in Bœotia, or must he be attacking the Piræus, or must he be actually battering at your gates?" So asked DEMOSTHENES of the doubters in his day, and he answered his own queries in this way:—"That man, O Athenians, I consider my enemy whose whole course of activity is directed against me, who manifestly meditates and schemes my ruin, even though he has never once been in my presence or struck me a single blow." Judged by this rule we cannot consider the action of Russia in these two questions as anything but hostile to ourselves—to our policy in America, and to our bests interests at home. We have no wish to play the part of alarmists; no desire to join the cry of the "Foreign Affairs Committee," who hover like shadows about the name of Turkey. But when we find a great power, so aggressive and encroaching as Russia, persistently re-opening the Eastern question, and by her own multifarious and secret agencies agitating internally in the affairs of Turkey; when we find this power, who has an ambition of her own, and "an itching palm" for territorial aggrandisement deliberately disposing of a large share of her territory to another not too friendly with England, we must consider such acts as of questionable friendship, if not of a positively hostile character.

Consider for a moment what has been the drift of Russian policy in Europe and Asia since the present dynasty ascended the throne. Since that time the history of Russia has been one unceasing progress east, west, and south—towards every part, except due north, there her back was already against a wall of ice. Her dominion has spread over Asia till her possessions in that continent appear as the comet-like tail of which the European territory is the nucleus. Take the following summary of the results of her ambitious policy, and that it will be seen how successfully and how zealously she has carried out her policy:—

'The population of Russia at the accession of PETER I. in 1689, was 15,000,000; at the accession of CATHERINE II. in 1762, it was 25,000,000; at her death in 1796, it was 36,000,000; at the accession of NICHOLAS in 1825, it was 58,000,000. The acquisitions of Russia from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; her acquisitions from Poland are equal to the Austrian empire; her acquisitions from Turkey in Europe are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces; her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are nearly equal in extent to the whole of the smaller States of Germany; her acquisitions in Persia are equal in extent to England; her acquisitions in Tartary have an area not inferior to that of Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain. The acquisitions she has made within the last sixty-four years (prior to 1836) are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had in Europe before that time. . . . In these sixty-four years she has advanced her frontier 850 miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Paris; she has approached 450 miles nearer to Constantinople; she has possessed herself of the capital of Poland; and has advanced to within a few miles of the capital of Sweden. Since that time she has stretched herself forward about 1,000 miles towards India, and the same distance towards the capital of Persia (Teheran). The regiment that is now stationed at her farthest frontier post on the western shore of the Caspian has as great a distance to march back to Moscow as onward to Attock on the Indus, and is actually farther from St. Petersburg than from Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub.'

It would be easy to show how the whole drift of Russian policy has been to get possession of Constantinople. To the south her longing eyes has often been cast, and like the wolf in the fable she has never been at a loss for a cause of quarrel. At the end of every war there was a patched-up peace, a treaty, and a cession of Turkish territory to the rapacious victor. Still she is not satisfied. Where a century ago Russia had no ports, and no maritime enterprise, now she has command of the Baltic and the Black Seas, and is still not satisfied. She has enlarged her desires as hell, and her end must be woe. She has been even pursuing her policy against Turkey with a boldness and pertinacity which know no equal. She has intrigued amongst the disorganised populations of Turkey. She has zealously propagated amongst them Panslavic theories, and by these has been able to agitate the whole peoples of European Turkey, and to carry her influence almost to the gates of Constantinople. Even now, after the lesson of the Crimean war, she appears to have relaxed little of her endeavours and to have relinquished none of her policy. She agitates the Eastern question perpetually; she accepts the insurrection in Crete as a cause for interfering in the affairs of Turkey; and to precipitate events presses the question on the unwilling attention of the Western Powers, and at the same time hurries armies to the frontier. In the face of all this we cannot deny that the outlook is dangerous, and that every care and precaution must be exercised to prevent our drifting into a war with Russia, or doing irreparable dishonour to our policy and serious injury to our influence in the East.

And in this very delicate and strained condition of affairs the cession of Russian America seems a direct provocation—a proceeding which can have been only done either to wound English pride and to damage our honest and just influence in America, or to provoke us either to acquiesce in Russia's designs or take up a position directly hostile to her. It is a challenge to us to declare ourselves. To the United States the territory can be of no use or value, save to repress the development of the Confederation of the Canadian provinces, and to be a standing menace to us; to Russia, the bargain must be a bad one, for one million cannot be supposed to represent the value of a territory important to her as being her only hold in America. It must have a political meaning. America is the only state Russia has ever really regarded, and in this last act we see the culmination of those studied and laboured courtesies that have been going forward between the two nations for some time. The good understanding between them celebrates a compact between two great powers to pursue a course fraught with no advantages to themselves beyond that they can foresee in administering a check to the legitimate aims of English policy. If, then, we allow ourselves to be outwitted, it will not be from ignorance of the enemies by whom we are surrounded. Their very eagerness has unmasked their designs, and exposed the secrets of their policy.

A contemporary, speaking of the development of Russian aggression long ago, said there were only three suppositions which would justify Great Britain in not adopting measures to check or cripple this ambitious and high-handed policy. These were—the supposition that the aggressive impulse of Russia is exhausted, so that the world has nothing farther to fear from her on that score; or the supposition that what is called Russian aggression, so far from being analogous to robbery, is in reality an agency of a beneficent kind, promoting the interests of humanity at large, and therefore to be wished well to rather than checked; or the supposition that, even if Russia is still aggressive, and her aggressions are injurious to humanity, yet there is not sufficient reason of expediency why Britain should burden herself with the toil of interference. It would be easy to deny the correctness of the first two of these propositions; and it is only on the last that any direct difference of opinion can ensue. As to the extent to which the English Government can interfere successfully and with safety opinion will vary much. However much many might desire us to directly challenge the whole action of Russia, we cannot believe that this would be received with favour. The Russian Ministers are not accustomed to halt in their designs, and though often foiled, persevere till they accomplish their wishes. Then, again, it seems as useless to attempt to bolster up the Turkish empire; and in this position of affairs we are bound to consider the policy of Lord STANLEY as the most safe, dignified, and promising. This policy is to favour the development of small States, so that when the Turkish empire shall fall there may be several flourishing States arise from its ashes. The plan has so far succeeded well, and if it be earnestly pursued will afford the best bar to Russian aggression, and the surest settlement of the difficult Eastern question. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the danger and delicacy of the present European situation. At any moment, and by a single act, our policy may be rendered null and void, and another course will have to be adopted. In any case there is need of the greatest circumspection and care; and it is almost too much to hope that we may see the end of the present crisis without an appeal to the stern but rude arbitrament of the sword, and without prejudice to our honour and our interests in the East.

Local and District News.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.—The election of four new members of the Leadgate Local Board, in place of Messrs E. Charlton, John Parker, William Cheesman, and William Todd, the retiring members, terminated on Friday last, when the three first-named gentleman and Mr John Calvert were elected members.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Mr S. Capper, an agent of the North of England Temperance League, held temperance meetings at Leadgate on Tuesday evening, and Shotley Bridge on Wednesday, at which respectable audiences were present.

CONCERT AT HARE LAW.—On Monday evening a miscellaneous concert was given by the Consett Church Choir, in the National School-room, Hare Law. The pieces were all well rendered and gave satisfaction to a large and respectable audience, who signified their approval by loud and repeated applause.

VAGRANCY.—At the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, before A. Town and R. Wallis, Esqrs., Thomas Smith, late of Consett, labourer, was charged by Sergeant Wood with sleeping, on the 31st ult., in a brick-kiln at Consett, the property of Messrs Dickinson and Co. Committed to prison for 14 days.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF ANNFIELD PLAIN.—There appears to be very little improvement at Annfield Plain in sanitary matters; the large and disagreeable-looking pool of filthy water still lies at the entrance to the village, and unless prompt and peremptory measures are taken for the removal of nuisances, Annfield Plain bids fair to obtain an unenviable notoriety for filth and disease.

THE CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—The Choir in connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, with the assistance of other friends, gave a concert in the Wesleyan Chapel, Annfield Plain, on Monday evening. The Oratorio of Paradise was performed, under the superintendence of Mr James Palliser; Mr R. J. Porteus presiding at the harmonium. The whole of the performers executed the parts assigned them in a creditable manner, and the proceeds which were large go towards the debt incurred by the purchase of the new harmonium for Consett Chapel.

SOUTH TANFIELD COLLIERY READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—On Saturday evening last, a large company assembled in the school-room, Oxhill, to celebrate the opening of the South Tanfield Colliery Reading Room and Library. The chair was occupied by Major Joicey, who had been at the whole expense of the new library, and who in his opening address stated that he would feel himself amply repaid if those for whose benefit it was erected would make good use of it. Suitable addresses were afterwards delivered by Dr. Blythe Hurst, the Rev. J. Hughes, and Mr H. Carss; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers, the meeting separated.

HINDS' HIRING.—The annual hiring for hinds was held in the Corn Market, Newcastle, on Wednesday. There was a fair attendance of farmers and hinds, but altogether the hiring was very dull, owing to so many engagements having been made at home, and also because higher wages were desired by the servants. The wages given averaged from 15s to 17s per week, with the usual allowances—two or three bolls of wheat, three loads of potatoes, about £1 5s for coals in the year, house free, &c. The hinds stood out for higher wages, but the masters would not submit, and the result was that but few engagements were made.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.—A meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the fund being raised for the augmentation of curates' incomes. The Mayor presided, and there was a good attendance of the clergy and laity. Archdeacon Bland and the Rev. J. J. Halcombe (of London) advocated the claims of the society which has for its object the raising of £40,000 per year to grant £100 beyond his salary to every curate of fifteen years' standing and upwards. The Revs. Canon Whitley, Rowland East, and Archdeacon Prest also took part in the proceedings, and resolutions approving of the object of the Curates' Augmentation Fund and forming a committee for the district were unanimously passed.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, April 2, Mr T. H. Davies, a student from Rawdon College, delivered a very lucid and eloquent lecture in the above Chapel on "The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith." The lecture was full of racy anecdote and amusing incident relative to the adventurous course of one of England's most charming writers. As an essayist, poet, dramatist, historian, and writer of fiction, Oliver Goldsmith holds a deservedly high reputation among all admirers of a natural and graceful style. Rev. J. Brooks occupied the chair, and the lecturer was greeted at the close of his admirable lecture by a burst of applause from a very respectable and attentive audience. On Sunday the rev. gentleman preached an impressive sermon at Rowley in the morning, and at Highgate in the evening, to crowded congregations.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The first meeting of the newly-elected members of this committee was held on Monday evening, in the ante room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Present—Messrs W. Barkas, Joseph Dickinson, R. Marshall, R. Hall, W. Lovatt, and F. Snaith. On the motion of Mr R. Marshall, seconded by Mr J. Dickinson, Mr W. Barkas was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year; Mr H. Carss was also re-elected inspector of nuisances and clerk at the usual salary. The minutes referring to new drains were ordered to be continued. A person was ordered to be summoned before the committee at their meeting for breaking into a sewerage pipe without leave from the committee. The other business was of a routine character.

ASSISTANT OVERSEERS.—We notice that in some of the townships in the Lanchester Union the assistant overseers have been re-appointed by the annual meeting. We consider it our duty to remind the ratepayers that in every case where such has been done it is necessary to renew the bond, as the sureties for last year are not responsible for a new appointment.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Friday, about three o'clock p.m., one of the deputies at Sleekburn New Winning received such injuries that he died about one o'clock the following morning. His name was Peter Graham. He was 28 years of age, and much respected by his fellow-workmen, and has left a widow and three children to lament his untimely end.

THE ENSUING ELECTIONS OF GUARDIANS.—In Lanchester Messrs Cumming and Holmes have retired from the contest, leaving Messrs Gee and Wilkinson in possession of the field. In Conside and Knitsley township matters are unchanged. In Collierley Pontop township a little more excitement prevails, which was not lessened by the election of an assistant overseer on Thursday evening.

FOOT RACE FOR £10 ASIDE.—On Monday, a foot race came off at No. 1, near Consett, between Robert Jackson, of Blackfine, and John Laidler, of Consett, the distance being 200 yards. Long before the time appointed a number of pedestrians might be seen wending their way to the place appointed for the spin, and great anxiety appeared to be manifested in the issue of the race. On the word being given a good start was effected, but Laidler had it all his own way from the first, and came in an easy winner by eight yards.

EXTRAORDINARY ADDER KILLING.—In the Marquis of Bute's plantation at Stuart Field Lodge, a little below where the water Brownie commences, on the sunny side of the hill, John Galley, woodman on the above estate, in the first week of February, 1867, killed three large adders. On the 28th and 29th of March he also destroyed 11 each day; and on the 29th ult., and near the same place, Stephen Holt killed five—making a total of 30—on a short range of the hill-side, not above a quarter of a mile long. Had these venomous reptiles been undiscovered for a few years, they would have infested the place, but happily they have been destroyed.

CHARGE OF HORSE STEALING AT DARLINGTON.—On Monday, a man named John Waites was brought before the Darlington magistrates, on a charge of stealing a horse, the property of Mr Joseph Smith, mason, of Richmond, on the 27th August last. Since that time prisoner has not been heard of till last week, when he was taken in Durham. On the day mentioned the prisoner was sent from Richmond to Summerhouse with prosecutor's horse and cart to fetch lime. On arriving at Piercebridge he left the cart, taking the horse on to Darlington, where he fell in with the gypsies, who were at that time camping about in the North of England. To one of these—Thomas Reynolds—he appears to have sold the horse for something like £3. Both cart and horse were afterwards got back by prosecutor. Reynolds, who was now stated to be residing at Framwellgate, Durham, did not attend, and the case was adjourned for his appearance.

ACCIDENT AT LOUD, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Tuesday evening, an accident occurred near Annfield Plain, by which Mr Hindhaugh, draper, of Newcastle, had a very escape. It appears that this gentleman was driving from Leadgate to Annfield Plain, and when he had reached the Loud, one of the springs of his conveyance snapped. On getting out to make an inspection of the injuries sustained, and while holding the head of his horse, a reflection from the lights of one of the adjacent collieries, frightened the animal, which knocked over Mr Hindhaugh, and ran off with the conveyance towards the foot of the bank near Annfield Plain; here the horse and conveyance rolled over, and before the animal recovered his feet, the phaeton was completely smashed, the wheels running in different directions, and the horse freeing itself. The animal then quietly allowed itself to be caught, and was apparently uninjured.

FORESTRY.—COURT EARL PERCY.—On Tuesday evening this Court held its usual meeting at the house of Bro. John Watson, Three Bulls' Heads, Percy-street. In the course of the evening, two new members were initiated and propositions for the admission of two. Afterwards they were visited by Bro. Sutherland, P.S.C.R., engineer, who had returned from abroad. After receiving him in the usual forestry manner, he rose and said, "Brethren, I feel honoured this evening, by the kind and feeling manner in which you have welcomed me, and I can assure you it gave me great pleasure on landing in 'canny' Newcastle, to hear of our court flourishing so well. He felt proud of their increasing number of members, which had been greatly augmented by the energetic exertions of their Assistant-secretary, to whom he would present a gold scarf pin at their next meeting." Songs and recitations followed, and the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF PERCIVAL FOSTER, ESQ., OF SHOTTON HALL.—We have to record the death of Percival Foster, Esq., of Shotton Hall, in the county of Durham, which took place on Friday morning, at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr Foster was well known throughout the North of England as an able and energetic man of business, having occupied a high position as a land agent, and in connection with mining pursuits for upwards of half a century. He filled many public offices, the duties of which he performed with singular fidelity and ability. Amongst others, for many years he held the situation of Deputy Receiver to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, was local manager in Durham for a considerable period of the Durham District Bank, and was secretary to the Savings Bank, &c. His business as a land agent was of a very extensive nature. He was one of the owners of Shotton Colliery, of which his son-in-law, Mr Matthews, is chief viewer, and was otherwise connected with mining pursuits. He resided in New Elvet, Durham, until four or five years ago, when increasing age and infirmity rendered it advisable that he should retire from his more active duties, and he has since lived in retirement at Shotton Hall, where, as we have stated, he died on Friday morning, after a long illness. He was father of Ald. J. H. Foster, of Durham, whose death we recorded a few weeks ago, and leaves a family of one son (Mr Percival Foster) and three daughters.

SUICIDE OF A HIND NEAR NORHAM.—Mr Hardy, coroner for North Northumberland, held an inquest on Saturday last, at Grieve Stead, in the parish of Norham, on the body of James Whitehead, a hind, aged seventy, who had been employed as byreman to Mr Elliot, of Grieve Stead Farm, since May last. He was described as being a very close-minded man, and as having a very proud spirit, and always complaining that his work was too heavy for him. He had been much affected in his mind by a long series of domestic calamities. Seven years ago his eldest son drowned himself in Sussex; three years ago his wife died; two years ago one of his daughters was killed at Newcastle; and a year ago another daughter, a little girl, was killed at Sunnyside. His daughter Elizabeth, who kept his house, stated that her father took these misfortunes much to heart, and for some years past had been often unwell and much off work, complaining of being dizzy in the head and very stupid. A fortnight ago he was ill for five days. He complained to his daughter of being overworked, and was afraid of becoming a burden to any one. Last Thursday night he was in his usual state of health, arose at half-past four on the following morning, and went as usual to his work about twenty minutes to six. Before going out he said to his daughter "Good morning," which he was not in the habit of doing. About half-past six Miss Elliot, the farmer's sister, found him in the "hemel," hanging by the neck by a rope suspended to a beam. The rope was recognised as deceased's burden-rope, which he used for carrying straw, &c. He was immediately cut down, but life was extinct. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Notices were given on questions relating to voting papers, and the rumoured cession of Luxemburg. In reply to Mr Russell Gurney and others, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that if the boroughs of Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate, were disfranchised, he did not think it would be expedient to give county votes to those voters who had taken bribes. He also stated that it would depend on private members whether the Government could proceed day by day with the Reform Bill. COL. FRENCH said he for one, would not give way. In reply to another question, MR DISRAELI said he would lay on the table on Friday the additions and alterations he proposed to introduce into the Reform Bill.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded to make his annual financial statement in committee of ways and means. It was satisfactory that notwithstanding the extreme peril of the financial condition of the country, the resources of the country had never relaxed, and the results had been satisfactory. Last year the income of the year was estimated at £67,013,000. The actual income was £69,434,000, showing a surplus of £2,421,000. The increase was almost entirely under the head of customs and excise, and arose from the increased consumption of sugar, tobacco, malt liquors, and spirits. The expenditure of last year was estimated at £67,031,000. The issues from the expenditure had been £66,780,000. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for 1867-8 was £1,206,000, and the question for consideration now was, what ought to be done with that. During the last ten years, since the termination of the Russian war, there had been remissions of taxation which amounted now to £11,000 per annum. In appropriating the surplus the Government felt that they could not deal with the duty on barley, and had decided to adopt the scheme proposed by Mr Gladstone last year, of reducing the national debt by the creation of terminable annuities. It was proposed to make provision for the reduction of £24,000,000 of the debt in April, 1885, and this would cause a charge on the year of £750,000, leaving a surplus of £456,000. After a careful consideration of the various claims for relief, the Government had decided to reduce the Marine Assurance duty to 3 per cent., excepting on time policies for six months, which would be 6 per cent. This would take £210,000, and the balance they did not propose to deal with. He concluded by moving a resolution to renew the income tax and the tea duties.

MR GLADSTONE said it would have been a dereliction of duty if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not proposed to deal with the debt at a time when a sum of £500,000 which had been applied to that purpose had fallen in. He deserved great credit for having resisted the temptation of earning a temporary popularity by proposing to reduce taxation instead.

Col. Batelott, Mr Reed, and Mr R. J. Moore complained of the disregard shown to agricultural interests in not dealing with malt tax.

After some further discussion the resolution was agreed to.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time, the discussion being reserved for the motion to go into committee.

The house then went into committee on the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, which occupied the greater part of the remainder of the evening.

CORNSAY.

The annual meeting of ratepayers in the township of Cornsay was held on Wednesday evening, 27th ult., at the house of Mr John Liddell, Cornsay—Mr William Suddes in the chair. Messrs W. Cumming and George Alder were nominated overseers; Mr George Ridley, constable. Mr Geo. Alder was also appointed waywarden and guardian.

ASH.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Esh was held on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., when Mr H. Smith was re-elected waywarden.

BURNHOPE AND HAMSTEELS.

The annual meeting of the rated inhabitants in the township of Burnhope and Hamsteels, was held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., when Mr W. Cumming was re-elected to the offices of waywarden and guardian.

HEALEYFIELD.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Healeyfield was held on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., at the house of Mr John Milner, Castleside—Mr W. Watson in the chair. Messrs E. Leybourne and Robson were nominated overseers; and Mr Thomas Hall, constable.

MEDOMSLEY.

The annual township meeting for Medomsley was held in the Vestry, Medomsley, on Wednesday, the 27th ult.—the Rev. E. J. Midgley in the chair. Messrs Thomas Cuthbertson, James Hunter, and John Elliott Simpson were nominated as overseers; Edward Shotton, churchwarden; and George Ward, constable.

BILLINGSIDE.

Immediately after the completion of the business at the Medomsley meeting, the meeting for the township of Billingside was held in the same place, when Messrs George Ward and Edward Shotton were nominated overseers, and the Rev. E. J. Midgley appointed waywarden.

COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Collierley and Pontop was held on Monday evening, the 25th ult., at the house of Mr B. Dixon, Dipton—Mr John Maddison in the chair. Messrs Christopher Calvert and Joseph Robinson were nominated as overseers; and Mr Francis Watson, constable. Messrs George Walles and Thomas Humphrey were then proposed as waywarden, and by the casting vote of the chairman the latter gentleman was elected. Mr George Walles tendered his resignation as assistant-overseer, and Messrs John Maddison, Joseph Urwin, Joseph Watson, and Thomas Humphrey were each proposed for that highly responsible and very lucrative office; but as the notice convening the meeting did not specify the election for assistant-overseer, it was decided to call a special meeting for that purpose on the evening of Thursday, the 4th inst.

Correspondence.

THE REV. FREDERICK STEGGALL AND THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I regret that I have to defend myself against certain charges made by the Rev. F. Steggall, incumbent of Consett, at a meeting of ratepayers held in the Town Hall, Consett, on Friday evening last, professedly for the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to act as guardions for the townships of Conside and Knitsley. How far the proceedings of the evening were in consonance with the avowed object of the meeting, the report in last week's *Guardian* will show.

At this meeting the Rev. F. Steggall made certain allusions to a paragraph and an editorial notice which appeared in the *Guardian*, upon which, in justice to my character I feel bound to make a few remarks.

The editorial notice was in reference to a letter from a retepayer requesting that there be no contest in the township of Conside and Knitsley, but that, to save expense, Messrs Gledstone and Scott, who, it stated, had secured almost unanimous support, should be elected. With this editorial notice I had nothing whatever to do, as it was sent direct to the Newcastle office by post, and it was only condensed there in consequence of the unusual pressure of matter. No doubt it would have proved more satisfactory to the writer as well as to me, had it been possible to have given it *in extenso*.

The paragraph referred to was headed 'Who is to be our second guardian?' and the portion objected to by my rev. friend was the latter part in which it was stated that 'if reports were correct Mr Scott would be elected, and that it was rumoured that Mr Collinson had also been nominated.' Now so far as regards this paragraph, I beg to say that it is in every particular correct, that our representative first heard of it at Lanchester, on Thursday morning, from a gentleman belonging to Consett, who had been canvassing for Mr Scott as to the probability of that gentleman's election, and he also stated at the same time that he had heard of the nomination of Mr Collinson. 'But,' says the Rev. Mr Steggall, 'I was present in your office when a gentleman applied for a nomination paper for the purpose of nominating Mr Collinson.' Very true, but I was not present, and my manager never mentioned the matter to me until after the meeting on Friday evening. So far then for the accuracy of the paragraph, about which the rev. gentleman had so much to say, and in reference to which my character for veracity was somewhat impugned. I can confidently leave my character for truthfulness in the hands of the public, who, I have no doubt, will give me credit for possessing that inestimable virtue in as large a degree as the rev. gentleman himself.

But not only was my veracity questioned by the incumbent, but my motives also underwent criticism at his hands. The meeting was given to understand that I had given a one-sided paragraph for the purpose of securing the election of Messrs Gledstone and Scott, and, as if he had not been sufficiently personal, he further stigmatised the *Consett Guardian* as the creature of these gentlemen. I can very well afford to smile at such silly charges made against me by the worthy chairman, as I feel convinced that no ratepayer in the meeting would give credence to such statements. I have never had any purpose to serve save that of giving the facts of any business of importance in the district, and as very friendly feeling has always existed between myself and Mr Collinson, no other conclusion can be come to, than that such a statement is altogether incorrect. It would be well if other ratepayers, while reviewing their past actions in parochial matters, could look back without regret, and feel no qualms of conscience while pondering over them.

It was somewhat amusing on the part of the chairman to endeavour to make my manager, Mr Patterson, responsible for the statements contained in the *Guardian* on the ground that he sometimes attended meetings for me, when I was unable to be present. I am alone responsible for all the Consett reports, and my duty is to overlook every report sent from that district, and when errors occur, to correct the same. Would it not have been better for the chairman to have seen me between the time he first saw the *unfortunate* paragraph in the *Guardian*, and his entrance into the meeting, and every statement could have been most satisfactorily explained. There was probably time sufficient to have done so, and such a mode of settling a disputed point would have been more in keeping with the commands of the Master, whose teachings it is his duty to illustrate by example as well as precept. I fear we have but small prospect of peace in our township if, instead of the spirit of charity (so highly commended by St. Paul) towards each other, we are to look forward to the threat of the reverend gentleman to involve the township in a contested election every year so long as the Guardians in office are not men after his own choice! I fancy that in this matter our minister's influence is very short of his expectations, and I venture to predict that unless he changes his tactics his present influence is in a fair way of being altogether lost.

I can, sir, in conclusion, only regret that a gentleman occupying so responsible a position as incumbent of an important parish like Consett should so far forget the dignity due to his sacred office as to descend to use language so ungentlemanly and unchristianlike as fell from his lips on Friday evening last. I am forced to the conclusion that the spiritual oversight of this large parish should be considered by him of vast higher importance than meddling with parochial matters, by which he makes himself obnoxious to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the district, and effectually destroys his power of doing good amongst those who differ from him.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
ROBERT JACKSON,
Resident Agent and Reporter of the *Consett Guardian*.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR GEORGE HALL.—We are glad to be able to state that steps have been taken by the waywardens to present Mr George Hall, the surveyor to the Lanchester Highway Board, with a testimonial as a mark of respect and esteem; and any of our readers who are inclined to help forward such testimonial are informed that subscriptions will very gladly be received by the several waywardens. We also understand that the various contractors and their workmen are also desirous to mark their esteem for the character of Mr Hall by a testimonial from themselves, and that already a good sum has been subscribed towards such an object. It speaks well for Mr Hall that he is so highly respected by those to whom he is known, and all hope that the testimonial will prove alike creditable to the subscribers and the gentleman for whom the subscriptions are made.

PRESENTATION AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Several of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society at Annfield Plain have formed together and purchased a splendidly bound large Wesleyan Hymn-book, which they have recently presented to Mr Francis Bluett, one of the oldest and most active members of the society at that place. The recipient of this elegant gift has been 28 years a resident in Annfield Plain, and 25 years a member amongst the Wesleyan Methodists. The book bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Francis Bluett, of Annfield Plain, as a mark of their appreciation for his past services, by a few friends, March 22, 1867."

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

LARCENY.

John Plant, late of Waterhouses, engineman, was charged by J. Pease and Co. with stealing a hand-saw from Esh New Colliery; also with stealing a 2-foot rule from Peter Gardiner on the same occasion. Inquiries were made by P.C. Stamper, of Waterhouses, who recovered the property at Crook, and the prisoner was apprehended at Cassop and brought before the Bench.—Committed for 14 days for each offence.

William Donlay, a tramp, was charged by Owen Moan, of Blackhill, beerhouse-keeper, with stealing a quantity of bed clothing out of a bedroom in his house. It would appear that on Saturday evening, the 30th ult., the prisoner went to prosecutor's house begging; he was served with a halfpenny, and went and sat by the taproom fire for the purpose of warming himself. Nothing was seen of him for some time until he was observed by a person to come down stairs with a large bundle, who gave an alarm, and P.C. Firn, police-officer, was sent for, who found him sitting in a public-house at Blackhill. When charged by the officer he said the bundle was his property, and he had brought it out of Ireland with him.—Committed to prison for two months.

POACHING.

Henry Dowsey, of Craghead, blacksmith, was charged by John Cumming, of Broom House, with using dogs for the purpose of killing game on Sunday, the 17th ult. The case was proved by P.C. Porster, of Craghead. Fined 20s and costs.

DESERTING WIFE.

William Oliver, of Marley Hill, miner, was charged by W. W. Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Union, with allowing his wife to become chargeable to that Union on the 6th February.—Committed for one month.

ARREARS OF BASTARDY.

Joseph Stobart, late of Durham, was charged with non-payment of bastardy arrears.—Committed to prison for two months.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians in the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday. Present:—Rev. J. Thompson, presiding; Major Joicey, Messrs R. H. Gee, R. Dickinson, T. Humphrey, G. Hobson, F. Clark, J. Calvert, E. Charlton, W. Cumming, J. Parker, G. Alder, D. C. Balleny.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which on being confirmed, were signed by the chairman.

The balance in the hands of treasurer was £586 17s 10d.

The correspondence received since last meeting was then read over by the clerk, and included a petition to the House of Commons from the Settle Union, against the present law, whereby the cost of new workhouses, purchasing land for workhouse purposes, &c., was all to be defrayed by ratepayers. The petitioners complained that the present law was injurious and expensive, and prayed the House to cause such cost to be equally divided between landlords and tenants. On the motion of Major Joicey, seconded by Mr R. Dickinson, it was decided to forward a similar petition for presentation.

A petition against Mr Hunt's assessment bill at present before Parliament, from the Newark Union, was also read, the petition stated that Mr Hunt's bill was cumbrous, inadequate, and expensive. It was also decided by the Board to petition against the passing of the bill, as several of the clauses were very objectionable.

The correspondence from the Poor Law Board, in answer to a question put by the clerk, stated that it was quite legal for a gentleman to sit as guardian and act as overseer in the same township; and also a letter acknowledging receipt of apology from the clerk for omitting to read Mr Hunt's letter to the guardians—having misplaced the same.

Some conversation then ensued in reference to the large number of cases coming before the committee at Consett, and at the close the committee were requested to kindly continue their services.

The Finance Committee then met and examined accounts amounting to £340 18s, which were ordered to be paid.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE FORESTERS' BAND.

The Foresters' band, in connection with the ancient order of Foresters in Newcastle, and whose practices we have already alluded in our columns, met at the house of Bro. B. M'Anulty, court "Robin Hood," Portland Arms Inn, New Bridge-street, on Monday evening. They performed, including Victoria March, a selection from Norma, Royal Irlandais quadrilles, Star of England polka, Corn Flower Valses, &c., in their usual style, after which Bro. M'Anulty supplied them with refreshments in a most handsome manner.

In entering upon the business of the evening, (Bro. Wm. Cranston presiding) the Secretary said the committee had held a meeting on Saturday evening at the Elephant and Castle Inn, court "Addison Potter," Low Friar-street, when the suggestion of Bro. Potts at their last meeting—of procuring their own music—was entered into, and the conclusion come to was that if Mr Potts could continue for a short while, till the subscriptions were gathered in, they would then be able to make arrangements. Afterwards it was proposed by Bro. Thomas Robson, "that they meet on Saturday evening at that house and proceed to Courts 'Marlbro' and 'Royal Sovereign,'" which was unanimously decided upon.

Bro. M'Anulty was called upon, when the secretary, on behalf of the band, returned thanks for the kind manner in which he had received them that evening, stating that the further they had proceeded the more highly they had been entertained, and still more so on the present occasion. Mr M'Anulty in replying said he was very glad to hear such had been the case; and quite agreed with his worthy Bro. in the sentiments he had expressed. During the intervals Mr Potts related musical anecdotes, which were very interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESIDENT OF CARTHAGENA BREAKING OPEN A MAIL BAG. REPRISALS BY A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

Her Majesty's ship, Doris, has arrived at Carthagena. The captain presented a note to the President of the State, demanding satisfaction for his having broken the seal of a mail bag intended for the British Consul, brought by the steamer West Indian. The President refused to apologise, whereupon the captain of the Doris immediately seized the steamer Columbia, and notified to the foreign consuls to hoist their flags over their consulates by day-break next morning. This resulted in a meeting of the foreign consuls, and an apology on the part of the President, with a promise that in future the mail bags of the British Consul should be delivered to him.

IMPENDING RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley's despatch of March 30th, published on Thursday, demands the immediate restoration of the ship Queen Victoria and cargo, seized in January, 1866, indemnity to the captain and crew, and an apology for the outrage to the British flag.

Despatches about the Tornado are also published. Our Consul at Cadiz states that the Spaniards are determined to spite England, and gives no hope of redress.

THE HEALTH OF LORD DERBY.

The *Post* says the Earl of Derby, although better, is still compelled to keep his bed, and probably will not be able to resume his duties in the House of Lords till after the Easter holidays.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3rd.

Proposals have been set on foot to form a private society at St. Petersburg and Moscow, for the care of the wounded during time of war. The society is to extend its sphere of action over the whole of Russia.

MEXICO.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram:—

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

Official news has been received at Washington from Mexico, that the Emperor Maximilian was at Queretiro, cut off from all communication. The natives were desperate.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 3rd.

The *Moniteur du Soir* publishes the text of Count Bismarck's speech relative to the Luxemburg question, and states that the text clearly shows the elevated sentiments expressed by the Prussian Prime Minister.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 23rd (morning.)

The Senate has passed a bill suspending the payments to local owners for slaves enlisted during the war.

Mr Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution in the Senate, declaring that justice demands that Mr Davis be accorded an immediate trial, or released on bail on his own recognisance.

The President has transmitted to the House the report of Mr Seward announcing that the correspondence relating to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain is still in progress, and that the publication thereof is at present therefore incompatible with the public interest.

It is reported that Sir Frederick Bruce has received information that the British Government will remit the sentences of the Fenians in Canada.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram:—

NEW YORK, April 2nd.

The Democrats of Connecticut yesterday elected the governor and three members of Congress. The Republicans have obtained one member of Congress and a State legislator.

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, March 15th.

The last French troops embarked on March 12th. The Republicans were closely investing Vera Cruz, and the Imperialists still held Tampico. It was reported that Juarez was about to order all French residents to leave the country or be naturalised under the Republic.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 12, Ridley Villas, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Walter Graham, of a son.
At 24, Maple-street, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr Geo. T. Easten, timber merchant, of a son.
At 6, Kirton Terrace, Elswick, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr John F. Scott, bookseller, of a daughter.
At 63, Eldon-street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Colley, of a daughter.
At Sandyford Lane, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr William Spence, provision dealer, of a son.
NORTH SHIELDS.—At 7, Lovaine Terrace (the residence of her mother), on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr John F. F. Common, of Glasgow, of a daughter.
SUNDERLAND.—On the 29th ult., the wife of John Hartley, Esq., of a son.
SHEFFIELD.—On the 29th ult., the wife of the Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, of a daughter.
CRAMOND, near Edinburgh.—On the 28th ult., the wife of Frederick J. Leather, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TANFIELD.—On the 30th ult., Mr Joseph Dickenson, to Miss Isabella Hunter.
HARE LAW.—On the 1st inst., Mr Thomas Barley, to Miss H. Armstrong.
KELSO.—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Rev. James Smith, John Turnbull Tunna, of the firm of Messrs Henderson and Co., to Isabella Anderson, second daughter of Mr William Broomfield, merchant.
LANARKSHIRE.—At Warrenhill, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Bell, Peitinain, assisted by the Rev. John Vary, Carmichael, Mr David Douglas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Jeanie, fifth daughter of John Tweddle, Esq.
LONDON.—At the Chapel-end, Tottenham, on 30th ult., by the Rev. M. L. Jones, M.A., Mr Anthony Richardson, of Snow's Green, to Miss Susannah M. Smith, London.

DEATHS.

At 20, Lawson-street, Rye-Hill, on the 26th ult., aged 45, Jane, daughter of the late Mr Robert Urwin, formerly of Dipton.
ANNFIELD PLAIN.—At Pontop Row, on the 30th ult., aged 62, Mrs Martha Watson.
BLACKHILL.—At 26, Front Row, on the 31st ult., aged 24, Hugh Alexander, the beloved son of Mr Wm. Kidd.
LANCHESTER.—At the Workhouse, on the 3rd inst., aged 91, Mr Francis Brown, formerly of Leadgate.
NEWCASTLE.—At Richmond-street, on the 30th ult., aged 5, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr John Clark.
At the New Road, on the 27th ult., aged 24, Mrs Mary McGurk.
At the Dog Bank, on the 29th ult., aged 3, Anthony, son of Mr Robert Snowdon.
At 10, Spring Garden Terrace, on the 30th ult., aged 3 years and 11 months, Juliana Maria, daughter of Mr James Carpenter.
At 4, Lombard-street, aged 61, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr George Brown, grocer, late of Morpeth.
At 15, Mosley-street, on the 30th ult., aged 5 months, William Morton, youngest child of Mr Frederick Blenowe.
GATESHEAD.—At Mount Pleasant, on the 1st inst., aged 3½, Mr Philip Aydon, of Newcastle.
SHOTTON HALL, Castle Eden.—On the 29th ult., aged 83, Percival Forster, Esq.
WHITTINGHAM.—At Thrunton Low Field, on the 30th ult., aged 45, after a long and protracted illness, Helen, wife of Mr Ed. Waugh, and second daughter of the late Mr James Lamb, slater, Glanton.
SUNDERLAND.—At 50, Hedley-street, on the 30th ult., aged 51, Monsieur Louis Andre, while on a visit from France to his family.
SEDGEFIELD, County of Durham.—On the 28th ult., aged 83, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Middleton.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—On the 30th ult., aged 1, John Forster, son of Mr James H. M'Cann.
ALNWICK.—At the Infirmary, on the 31st ult., John Dewar, familiarly known throughout Northumberland as "Jack the Horse," whose iron constitution at last succumbed to the buffs of outrageous fortune.
HARBOTTLE.—At the Foresters' Arms Inn, on the 1st inst., aged 85, Mr Robert Blacklock, joiner and innkeeper, highly and deservedly respected.
CARLISLE.—On the 27th ult., aged 33, Mr Geo. Temperley, surgeon, son of Mr John Temperley, of this town.
On the 31st ult., aged 2 years and 9 months, Edith, the beloved child of Percy and Beatrice Westmacott.
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.—On the 30th ult., aged 32, Christopher Wawn, jun., solicitor, of South Shields.
DERBY.—At The Cottage, Osmaston Manor, on the 26th ult., aged 51, George, second son of the late Gilbert Carpey, of Lowick, Northumberland, deeply and sincerely regretted.
EPSOM.—On the 29th ult., Anne, widow of the Rev. George Trevelyan, of Malden, Surrey.
LONDON.—At 29, Abingdon-street, on the 28th ult., aged 44, William Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law.
At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, on the 29th ult., aged 44, Robert Culling Hanbury, Esq., M.P., of Bedwell Park, Herts, eldest son of Robert Hanbury, Esq., of Poles, Herts.
At Woodlands, St. John's Wood Road, on the 28th ult., Lady Gordon, widow of the late Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's Forces.
On the 30th ult., aged 76, Miss Ann Matthewson, late of the Black Bull Inn, Blyth.
At 4, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, on the 1st inst., Miss Susan Macdougall.
On the 31st ult., Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr Thomas Willis, and fourth daughter of the late Mr Edward Pattison, glass cutter, of this town.
On the 31st ult., aged 86, the Rev. John Page, D.D., vicar of Gillingham, Kent.
At 20, Upper Seymour-street, Portman Square, on the 1st inst., aged 74, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. T. Linwood Strong, late rector of Sedgefield, in the county of Durham.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKET.

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

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was little doing in wheat, of which there was a thin attendance, at 1s per qr. below the prices of last week, for both English and foreign samples. Barley unaltered. Oats, little business doing at late rates. Beans neglected. Peas in limited demand.

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

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 47 head of cattle and 105 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-east Coast of Scotland; 54 beasts and 491 sheep were from foreign, but owing to stress of weather there were no pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 122 beasts and 375 sheep, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably. There were some of the finest heifers from Aberdeen that have been shown here since Christmas; but generally speaking, it was only indifferent for the time of year, while sheep were only middling.

The supply of beef comprised 672 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers experienced a tolerably good demand, at a reduction of 3d per stone from the prices of last week. After these were disposed of sales became languid, prices were irregular, and the foreign cattle noticed above being detained at the quarantine sheds and having to be disposed of there, had a tendency to an increased heaviness; hence, a slow, dull finish, and part remained unsold.

The number of sheep was 4,050. The mutton trade ruled steady, and although the tendency was in favour of the buyer, yet prices did not recede to any extent, with a good clearance.

Pigs—577 were shown. The pork trade was somewhat active, at a rise of 6d per stone on the rates of Tuesday last, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 672; sheep, 4,050; pigs, 577.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; first-class oxen, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; middling, 7s. 6d. to 7s 9d.; cows, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. Sheep—good vendible wedders, 9½d. to 9¾d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7¼d to 8d.

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

	Beasts.	Price ⅌ st.	Sheep	Price ⅌ lb.
1864	1,234	5s 9d to 8s 0d	5,610	6½d to 9d
1865	1,193	5s 6d to 8s 6d	5,669	6½d ... 9½d
1866	994	5s 6d to 8s 0d	3,340	8½d ... 1s

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	4 18 0	to	7 10 0	⅌ ton.
Do. th's year's growth	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	
New land hay	6 0 0	to	7 0 0	
Do. this year's growth	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	
Wheat straw	3 0 0	to	3 8 0	⅌ thrave
Barley straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	
Oat straw	3 6 0	to	3 8 0	

Carts at market: hay, 85; straw, 29.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1867.