Saturday last, a foot race
, between John Willis, of
, of Waskerley Bank Foot,
of persons were present,
on Willis. The race was
ive yards start, and main-
by one yard.
y, hearing that Richard
ast defeat, will take four
-side. A match can be
at Thomas Willis's, Cold

—The mortal remains of
ved at an early hour on
ville's residence in Bruton
ment in the vault where
at Hatchford, near Cob-
Bradamante and Anfield
disqualified for the City
aps.

elligence.

KETS.
aturday.—The trade during
by much inactivity, with
assing, buyers holding off
so that the sales made are
r under those of last week.
ery of wheat from the
ality at last week's extreme
s rules dull for English
at the prices of this day
ns and peas, little change.
le. Flour, steady sale.—
barley, 28s to 30s; beans,
rye, 27s to 28s; malt,
26s to 27s; whites, 29s

s SHOWN :—
1865.
..............109
.... 49
.... 18
.... 16
.... 18
Tuesday.—The wheat trade

2 0 to 0 2 3 "
2 10 to 0 3 6 "
3 carts; straw, 74.

ges, and Deaths.

THS.
st., Mrs. E. Kinleyside, grocer,
ia-street, Ryehill, on the 23rd
Watson, of a son.
he 19th inst., the wife of Mr.
son.
18th inst., the wife of Mr. J.
22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Jos.
a daughter.
Washington, on the 22nd inst.,
att, of a son.

IAGES.
Wesleyan Chapel, on the 20th
ell, of Alston, assisted by the
obson, of Manchester, youngest
Esq., of Hexham, to Miss H.
ge. This being the first mar-
pel, the newly married couple
by the trustees, and a Hymn
of Derwent House.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th
Crookhall, to Miss Jane Snaith,
n's Church, on the 19th inst.,
Miss Mary Hindmarsh, both of
John's Church, on the 19th inst.,
of Boldon House, West Boldon,
ht Infantry, eldest son of John
nty of Durham, J.P., to Minnie,
Cail, Esq., of the Fell, near
y's Church, on the 21st inst.,
only daughter of Mr. T. Urwin,
l.
Bow, London, on the 2nd inst.,
Esq., only son of Vice-Admiral
umberland, to Britannia Maria,
., of Old Ford, Bow.

THS.
inst., aged 92, Mr. Robert
d inst., aged 26, Mr. William
Easington, on the 2nd inst.,
moreland-terrace, on the 19th
Robson.
16th inst., Richard Harper,
20th inst., aged 57, Mr. Geo.
the 22nd inst., aged 52, Mr.
the 21st inst., aged 46, Mr.
rtlepool.
1st inst., aged 57, Harriet, wife
r.
18th inst., Isabel, daughter of
he 16th inst., aged 4, Henry
engineer.
20th inst., Alfred, infant son
.
22nd inst., suddenly, Bridget,
20th inst., aged 48, Elizabeth
3rd inst., Maria Louisa, second
Turner, R.N., near Alnwick,
Gateshead, on the 20th inst.,
Esq., J.P. for the county of

5, West Clayton-street, New
ARAH BRADLEY, of No 21
me town.
t and Neighbourhood.—Mr.
Front-street, opposite Middle-

NUARY 28, 1865.

Printed and Published at 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, by the Proprietor, Sarah Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 227 — CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865. — [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, as a regular workman, a JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER. A suitable person will receive constant employment.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE SNARR, Leadgate.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as GOVERNESS, where the children are young.—Address H. Z., *Guardian* Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WANTED, SEVERAL TRAVELLERS in the WHOLESALE SPIRIT TRADE, CLERKS, SECRETARIES, CANVASSERS, GROCERS, and DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS, MECHANICS, BUTLERS, COACHMEN, &c.
Partnerships and Business for Disposal; others wanted.
A List of Places of Business to Let, &c.
Apply to WOOD and Co., North of England Employment and Commission Offices, 4, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle.
Letters One Stamp for Reply.

To Let.

A HOUSE and SHOP TO LET, situated at Consett.—Apply to Mr. H. ARMSTRONG, Joiner, Consett.

Public Notices.

MR. ROBERT FRASER.

"THE HAPPIEST FELLOW OUT"

"WILL CAUSE A GREAT SENSATION."

IN THE

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,

March 6th and 7th.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Organist of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside, respectfully informs the Gentry of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood that he has RESUMED his Instructions on the Organ, Pianoforte, and in Singing.
Shotley Bridge, January 21, 1865.

NOTICE.
HENRY BROWN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public that he has commenced Business as CARRIER FROM LEADGATE TO NEWCASTLE.
He will leave the house of Mr. HARDY, QUEEN'S HEAD INN, LEADGATE, early in the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, returning from the WHEAT SHEAF INN, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, at Half-past Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same day.
Goods conveyed with great care.
All Orders and Goods left at the house of Mr. HARDY, Queen's Head Inn, Leadgate, will receive prompt attention.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

DANIEL M'CARTIN, of Berry Edge, in the County of Durham, Mason and Beerhouse Keeper, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 4th day of February, 1865, is hereby required to surrender himself to JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Esq., a Registrar of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, at the first meeting of Creditors, to be held on the 22nd day of February, 1865, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon precisely, at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge. WILLIAM BRIGNAL, Esq., of Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy. At the meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the said Bankrupt, must deliver them to the Registrar, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Durham.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, in the matter of RICHARD ALLANSON HARKER the younger, of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Joiner, adjudged bankrupt on the 8th day of August, 1864.
A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held before the Registrar at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, on the 22nd day of February, 1865, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of declaring a second dividend, and also whether any allowance shall be made to the bankrupt. Proofs of debts will be received, and creditors who have not yet proved, and do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.
GEO. TAYLOR, High Bailiff.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

WE DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a MEETING will be holden at the house of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, PUDDLERS' ARMS INN, BERRY EDGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1865, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of a Requisition duly Signed for the purpose of considering a Resolution for the ADOPTION of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858, for portions of Ebchester, Iveston, and Conside and Knitsley Townships.
JOHN DICKINSON, } Overseers.
JOHN SEYMOUR. }

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held at the House of Mrs. BROWN, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, January 2nd, 1865.
We, the undersigned, Members of the above Association, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours for detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigours of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, 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 utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall be found Breaking the Hedges or Fences, injuring Trees or Plantations, or making Footpaths over, or otherwise Trespassing upon any of our Farms, Lands, or Grounds, or Entering (unauthorized) any of our Gardens, Out-houses, or other Buildings, Robbing our Gardens or Orchards, or Pulling or restroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other Produce growing Don our said Farms, or who shall wilfully Injure, Furiously upive, or oterwise Ill-use any of our Horses, Cattle, or Dher 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—House and Medomsley Lands
*Mr. George Watson, Shotley Bridge
*Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange
Mr. John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhill Candie House
Mr. Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, Blackhill Saw Mills and Forge, and Pasture Drift Lands
*Mr. Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill Farm, and Carr House Farm
Mr. Robert Armstrong, Shotley Field Farm and Blackstone Burn Cottages
*Mr. Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr. Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr. John Roxby, Pear Tree
Consett Iron Company, Houses and Land at Medomsley
*Mr. Martin Bell, Cutler's Hall
*Mr. Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr. Charles Whitfield, Shotley Bridge
Mr. William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
* Mr. Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr. John Robson, Healey Field
Mr. John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley Brick Works
Mr. John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
Mr. Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, and Ebchester and Jefferson Main Collieries
Mr. John Calvert, House and Shop, Consett
Mrs. Bradley, Printing Office, Consett
*Mr. John Barron, Inn and Land, Berryedge
Mr. William Thomas Bolton, Ebchester Hill
Mr. William Turner, Blackhill
Mr. Matthew Spencer, Carribees
*Mr. G. Randall, Shotley Bridge
Mr. George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farm
Mr. John Moody, Ebchester Dye Mills
Mr. Robert Jackson, Consett—Printing Office and Dwelling House
Mr. George Thompson, Berryedge—House
Mr. Jonathan Backhouse Richardson, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr. Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr. George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr. Joseph Huntley, Ebchester—House, Shop, and Land
Mr. Pattison Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House, Shop, and Lands
Mr. John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr. William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr. William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr. Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop
The Names marked thus (*) are the Committee for this year.
R. J. SHAFTO, Solicitor, Durham.
JOHN RITSON, Clerk and Treasurer.
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs. BROWN'S, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1866.—Dinner at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Public Notices.

TANFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS, &c.

WE, whose Names are hereunder written, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we will use every exertion to Detect and Prosecute to Conviction all Persons who shall be found Guilty of any Theft, Robbery, or Injury, done to the Persons or Property of any of us. And
ONE GUINEA REWARD
Is herewith offered to any Person or Persons who shall detect and give such information to the Committee as may be the means of Convicting the Offender or Offenders, such reward to be paid on Conviction; and all
PERSONS GUILTY OF STEALING TURNIPS, PEAS, POTATOES, ROBBING GARDENS,
Injuring Trees or Plantations, Trespassing in Fields, Breaking down Fences, &c., &c., will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The Association are also determined to apprehend and bring to Justice all Disorderly and Suspected Persons strolling as Vagrants, and Punish all Lodgers of People of that description.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

The Owners of Tanfield Lea Colliery	J. Eden, Esq., Beamish Park
M. Lynn, Clough Dean	N. Clark, Esq., Beamish
W. Coupland, Ebchester	Thomas Smith, Burnopfield
George Dodds, Tantobie	R. Smith, Crook Bank
Robert Drummond, Fellside	A. Winship, Shield Row
R. Humble, Bushblades	J. A. Smith, Burnopfield
Exrs. of the Marquis of Bute, Woodlands, Bryan's Leap	John Forster, Townhead
Matthew Irwin, Tanfield	John Armstrong, Tanfield Grange
c J. Watson, Tanfield	Thomas Hewitt, Fellside
Joseph Irwin, Causey [?]	J. Robinson, Tanfield
William Handcock, Townhead and Baron's Close	R. Swinburn, Low Ewehurst
Elizabeth Handcock, Tanfield	Robert Laws, Westerlea
James Gray, Burnhope	Robt. Bowman, Riding Barns
E. Reavely, Harperly	Lord Ravensworth, Woodlands, Tanfield Lea
c George Hobson, Harperly	Rev. B. Hurst, Collierley
Mrs. Parmella, Lofthouse	E. Wanless, Burnopfield
M. Adamson, Burnopfield	Nicholson Welsh, Catch Gate
The Owners of Beamish Colliery	L. Handy, Fines House
The Owners of East Tanfield Lea Colliery	S. Thompson, Esq., Burnopfield
R. L. Moffett, Tanfield Lea	J. Forster, Stanley
Rev. J. Mathwin, Tanfield	W. Watson, Tanfield
H. W. Watson, Esq., Burnopfield	Charles Smith, Kyo
Lintz Colliery Company	Thomas Turnbull, Stanley
	J. Thompson, Burnopfield
	George Ridley, Shield Row
	c William Scott, Burnopfield

Those marked (c) form the Committee.

Business Addresses.

OPENING OF A GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,
AT HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

T. RICHLEY

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and surrounding districts, that he has entered upon the above Premises, formerly occupied by Mrs. HEWITT, where he intends conducting the GROCERY and PROVISION Trade in all its Branches.
T. R. would call the special attention of Purchasers to his well-selected Stock of GOODS, having obtained a choice supply from the best markets, at Terms which will enable him to compete with Town prices; and he trusts, by a careful and personal attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
A TRIAL MOST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders Carefully and Promptly Executed.
THOMAS RICHLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Highgate, Shotley Bridge.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET,
CONSETT.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.
Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.
BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

CARRHOUSE COAL DEPOT.

H. RITSON respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has for Sale, at the Carrhouse Coal Depot, a supply of GOOD HOUSEHOLD COAL. Prices can be had on application at the Depot.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

Sales by Auction.

FARM SALE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW has been honoured with Instructions from Mr. George Scott, Farmer, Hedley, near Stocksfield, (who is declining Farming) to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 3RD MAY, 1865.
Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Jan. 25th, 1865.

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

ON the BUNKER'S HILL ESTATE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.
September 13th, 1864.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

A BUILDING SITE for a COTTAGE, with good Streets, in a good situation, for £9. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Grocer, Consett.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, on Barr House Estate. Apply to JOHN CALVERT.

BUILDING SITES for Sale at Leadgate. Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley, or to Mr. C. H. HINES, Solicitor, Sunderland.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY,
BLACKHILL.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A PLOT OF GROUND AT BLACKHILL, containing 640 Square Yards or thereabouts, and comprising Three Excellent Building Sites, together with a substantially-built DWELLING HOUSE thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. PLANT.
The Property is advantageously situated, facing the Consett and Blaydon Branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and within 300 Yards of the intended Station at Blackhill of that line.
Arrangements can be made for a large portion of the purchase money to remain on Mortgage.
For Particulars apply to Mr. RALPH HANDCOCK, Catchgate, Annfield Plain; or to Messrs. INGLEDEW and DAGGETT, Solicitors, Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FINE ARTS.

"I have invariably felt cold in a House without Pictures."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.
"Pictures are instructive as well as ornamental."—PRINCE ALBERT.

MOST IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE BY AUCTION.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING AND CONNOISSEURS IN BERRY EDGE, BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, LEADGATE, &c.

MR. J. JENKINS is favoured with instructions from Mr. W. J. KELLY, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is relinquishing the Picture Trade, and confining himself exclusively to the requirements of his extensive and largely increasing trade of Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,

TO SELL BY AUCTION,

In his Sale Room, at BERRY EDGE, on Next THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th of February, 1865, the Last Portion of the superb Consignment of High-class Modern Framed PROOF ENGRAVINGS, embracing Scriptural, Historical, Pastoral, Domestic, and Sporting Subjects, being examples of the best Pictures by the most distinguished British Artists.
This being positively the last time of procuring such WORKS OF ART, the Auctioneer most respectfully requests an early attendance at the Sale, which will commence each day at 2 p.m., and again at Seven o'Clock in the Evening.
In this Collection, which will be on View each day from 10 a.m. up to the hour of Sale, are to be found Splendid ARTIST PROOFS, PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS ON INDIA PAPER, and LETTERED PROOFS of the following grand and popular Subjects, viz.:—

"The Pursuit of Pleasure"—by NOEL PATON.
"The Day of Judgment," "Great Day of His Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven"—by that sublime painter, JOHN MARTIN, Esq.
"The Highland Drovers," "Bolton Abbey," "The Forester's Family," "The Highland Whiskey Still," "The Falconer's Son," "The Drive," &c., by SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.
"Crossing the Tay," "Weighing the Deer," and "The Highland Bride"—by FREDERICK TAYLER, R.A.
"The Highland Loch"—by JACOB THOMPSON, Esq.
"The Kentish Farm Yard," and "Winter," &c.—by J. F. HERRING, R.A.
"The Nearest Way in Summer Time"—by CRESWICK and ANSDELL.
"The Gardener's Daughter," "Feeding the Horse," "The Halt," "Dover," and "Hastings"—by TURNER, R.A.
"The Marriage" and "Coronation of Her Majesty"—by SIR GEORGE HAYTER.
"The Trials of Charles I." and "The Earl of Stafford"—by W. FISK, R.A.
"Saturday Night" and "Sunday Morning" &c.—by ABSOLOM.
"The Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charles after the Battle of Culloden," "The Covenanter's Grave," &c.—by A. JOHNSTONE, A.R.A.
"Deer Stalking" and "Game Shooting"—by R. ANSDELL, R.A.
"Queen Elizabeth Examined before the Bishops touching her Protestant Faith," "Cromwell and his Secretary, John Milton"—by NEWENHAM
"Cromwell Refusing the Crown of England"—MAGUIRE.
With numerous others by

SIR THOS. LAWRENCE,	SIR D. WILKIE,	SIR C. EASTLAKE,	CALCOTT,
HERBERT,	FRITH,	BARKER,	LUCAS,
WINTERHALTER,	HUNT,	BOUVIER,	CORBOULD,
WEST,	FRAZER,	STONE,	BROOKS,
JUTSMAN,	LESLIE,	POOLE,	BAXTER, &c.

Without exception the best assortment ever offered for public competition in the provinces.

Business Addresses.

SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND A YEAR.

68 209 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART, the TEA DEALER, during 1864, showing an Increase on last Year's Sales of 3,164 Pounds. It is a mystery to many that in the strife for business and whipping competition of the times, this amazing Tea Dealer should maintain such power, and gather within his spell-bound circle such crowds of customers. He says he glories in competition, it is the life of his business, and declares there is no mystery about his continued success. He wills it, works for it, and it is done. He assures us the charm is in the Tea, and the spell is in the price. He says he offers no inducement except quality and price. The experience of the past gives him the assurance that at the end of 1865 his GRAINGER STREET and SANDHILL TEA ESTABLISHMENTS will stand still higher in the estimation of the Tea consuming public.

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR.

THIS VINEGAR will be found by Connoisseurs a most excellent relish for Cold Meat, Crabs, Fish of all descriptions, Cheese, &c., and is the best medium for mixing Mustard, preserving it from Moulding much longer than when mixed with water.
In using it is unnecessary to boil it, but simply Salt all Vegetables in the usual way, and then cover them over with the Vinegar. It is perfectly wholesome, and contains no deleterious ingredients whatever.
NOTICE.—I have laboured a great number of yearso t bring to perfection the Preparing and Spicing of this Vinegar, and have successfully created and established a reputation amongst the Principal Families in the Northern Counties, and it is acknowledged by all that have used it to be the best and quickest way to Pickle all descriptions of Vegetables, &c.
The extraordinary success attending the sale of "Garbutt's Original Spiced Vinegar" has given rise to a series of bad mitations by unscrupulous persons, who unblushingly pirate Mr. C. D. G.'s Labels, &c.
Frequent and numerous complaints of late having been made, has necessitated Mr. C. D. G. to make the Public acquainted with these Frauds and Impositions.
To protect all Purchasers in future, Mr. C. D. G. requests that they will see to get a fresh Label on the Bottle every time it is re-filled. The RED Label represents MALT VINEGAR, the WHITE Label DISTILLED VINEGAR.
Price, 2s. per Gallon, in Bulk or in any Quantity. Prepared and Sold Wholesale and Retail by
C. D. GARBUTT,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD.

AGENTS.
COWEY, JOHN, Annfield Plain. ALMOND, ROBERT, Grocer, Berry Edge.
S. ROBINSON, Chemist, Chester-le-Street.
AGENTS WANTED.

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

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOP.	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.

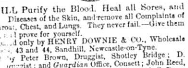
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

Business Addresses

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!



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.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imm, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of *many* years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.
Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.
Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only *one* small box of pills, and *one* small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.
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Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per the *China.*]

Mr. Secretary Stanton has published the following from General Grant :—

City Point, Virginia, January 23.

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with despatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following :—"On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeves Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed, 45 officers and 490 men wounded.

The greater portion of the larger vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet recently operating against Fort Fisher had returned to Hampton Roads. The Federal troops were actively engaged in reconnoitering along the banks of Cape Fear River, and sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to free navigation. The Federal fleet and army commenced moving towards Wilmington on the 18th. There was no confirmation of the report that General Terry had occupied the place. At the time the steamer left no opposition had been met with, and explosions in the direction of Wilmington indicated that the enemy were destroying their fortifications preparatory to evacuating the place. A number of gunboats had gone up Cape Fear river, and were engaged shelling the woods on both sides in order to dislodge the enemy.

A Cairo telegram says :—The present indications are that General Thomas's army will not soon move from its present position on the Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being constructed.

The *New York Herald* of the 24th ult says :—"Both the naval fleet and the army commenced moving towards Wilmington on the afternoon of last Wednesday. There is yet no confirmation of the report that General Terry had occupied the place, but on the day the movement commenced explosions in that direction were heard, and it was supposed that the rebels were blowing up their fortifications there, preparatory to evacuating the town. A large earthwork on the west side of Cape Fear river had been occupied by the Union troops, who met with little opposition. A chart of the river had been found, showing where the rebels had sunk the torpedoes, and many of these had been taken up. A number planted in the ground above Fort Fisher had also been removed. Two gentlemen who were lately doing business in Wilmington as merchants, arrived in this city yesterday. They got outside the rebel lines when Fort Fisher was taken. They say the town was not well provided with works or troops.

"A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance in front of the Union outpost pickets near Newbern, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th inst. During their stay some of them deserted to the Union lines, and on the discovery of this the remainder fell back, and were pursued to near Kingston by a detachment of the 12th New York cavalry. Rebel deserters are continually coming in at Newbern. The Union steamer *Mystic*, while recently attempting to land some passengers at Washington, which for some time had been considered neutral ground, was fired upon, and Colonel M'Chesney and another gentleman were slightly wounded.

"Two hundred of Forrest's cavalry were encountered and defeated on the 18th inst., ten miles from Columbus, Kentucky, by a company of Tennessee Union cavalry, under Lieutenant Nesby. It is said that from five to ten of Forrest's men come into Cairo daily and take the oath of allegiance."

Referring to the recent rumours regarding the movement of troops in the south-west, the St. Louis *Democrat* says :—"General Thomas will not join General Sherman. The corps under General Schofield and the force mentioned as belonging to General Meagher, are all the troops that are detached from General Thomas. His business is to remain in the west and take care of Hood's army. For this purpose his force is ample. The transportation of a full corps of troops to General Sherman, by rail and water, may occupy some weeks. The accession will make General Sherman strong enough to go anywhere, or do anything, along the eastern coast."

"New Orleans advices of the 15th ult. state that Gen. Forrest was reported to be concentrating his forces at Houston, Mississipi, for a raid on Memphis.

Resolutions had been introduced into the Washington Senate to the effect that no negotiation, concession, or compromise can be entered into with rebels until they manifest unconditional submission to Federal authority. War must continue until their submission is secured, and the constitution established over the whole of the United States territory.

The Confederate House of Representatives had unanimously confirmed the resolution to an address to the Southern people announcing the determination of Congress to continue the War.

The Confederate Senate has passed resolutions creating the rank of commander in chief of the Confederate armies, and recommending that General Johnston be reinstated. The House of Representatives confirmed the resolutions in secret session, and General Johnston had since been re-appointed to the command of the army of the West. The *Richmond Examiner* states that these resolutions make General Lee Commander in Chief.

Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, had resigned. His successor had not been appointed.

The Confederate House of Representatives had instructed one of their committees to report a bill for the seizure of all cotton and tobacco on Government account. Mr. Foote had attended the House to give an explanation of his recent attempt to reach Washington. He explained that he was on an independent mission for the negotiation of peace, and after some very uncomplimentary remarks on President Davis and his Cabinet, he announced his resolution of never re-entering the House. A resolution was introduced for his expulsion, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Captain Semmes, of the late *Alabama*, being in Richmond, was unanimously invited by the House to a seat on the floor.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 21st January says :—"There was no official information from the South received at the War Department last evening. Below Richmond both armies are inactive. On Thursday morning the enemy's batteries opened upon our Chesterfield works, and were promptly replied to."

In the United States House of Representatives a resolution had been adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacturing of printing paper. The House also adopted a resolution reducing the duty on imported paper to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. A question of privilege, arising out of the examination of General Butler, occupied the attention of the House. General Butler having sent a member, Mr. Brooks, a letter asking him to explain certain disparaging remarks made in a recent speech, Mr. Brooks complained that it was a breach of privilege. After two days' discussion the appeal was withdrawn from the chair.

The question of an exchange of prisoners has been placed in General Grant's hands. It was believed that a general exchange would shortly be effected.

The steamship *Atlanta* had arrived at New York from Mobile, bringing 1,000 bales of cotton on account of the Confederate Government. The proceeds of the sale of the cotton are to be expended in purchasing blankets, clothing, &c., for the Confederate prisoners in the Northern States. The *Atlanta* brought no important news from Mobile. General Grainger's forces were still in the vicinity of East Pascagoula.

It was stated that four cargoes of the cotton seized at Savannah were expected to reach New York very shortly. As soon as 1,000 bales had been received the sales would commence.

[Per the *Moravian.*]

Affairs at Wilmington show little progress. It is stated that General Terry has demanded the surrender of the city, giving General Bragg until the 19th inst. to decide. The removal of public property was progressing, and much confusion prevailed. The impression was that Wilmington would surrender, the people remaining in it. President Davis is reported to have arrived. There are contradictory accounts of the state of affairs. On the one hand a message from Mr. Hall, a member of the Legislature, is reported to have been read in the North Carolina Senate, stating that Wilmington is not likely to fall, whilst on the other hand the *Raleigh* (North Carolina) *Progress* reviews the situation unfavourably, and says the Confederates have fallen back within eight miles of Wilmington.

Wilmington papers of the 18th state that the Federal gunboats are unable to advance, as the Monitors cannot carry water enough to come up the river. The Confederates hold Fort Andrews, and have field artillery adequate to destroy the lighter draft gunboats. Reinforcements are arriving at Wilmington.

Northern accounts from Fort Fisher, dated the 30th instant, state that a reconnaissance was made on the previous day. The Confederates were found in force two miles from the extreme line of the Federals. A skirmish ensued, and 50 Federals were captured. The Federals afterwards withdrew.

Admiral Porter reports that the navy occupies Fort Caswell, Baldhead, Fort Shaw, and the earthworks on Smithville. The Admiral says :—"In each fort an Armstrong gun was found, with the broad arrow upon it. The British Government claiming the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they came into rebel forts." The report further states that a telegram was found from General Lee, asserting that if Forts Caswell and Fisher were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond. Admiral Porter captured the blockade runners *Stag* and *Charlotte*. The total number of guns captured, including those in Fort Fisher, is 163.

A fleet of three iron-clads and five gunboats from Richmond, descended the James River during the night of the 23rd inst. with the intention, it is supposed, of surprising the Federal flotilla, and destroying Grant's stores at City Point. One only of the vessels succeeded in forcing a passage through the Federal obstruction. Three grounded, one of which, the gunboat *Drury*, was abandoned; the other was ultimately relieved, but daylight appearing the expedition was relinquished, and the fleet returned to Richmond. It is reported that on the first appearance of the Confederates the Federal gunboats retreated precipitately towards Fortress Monroe. Admiral Farragut has been ordered to assume the immediate command, in anticipation of a renewal of the raid. Simultaneously with the naval attack, the Confederates appeared on the Charles City Road, apparently to attack the Federals on the north bank of the James.

Mr. Blair's peace mission has come to a sorry conclusion. He has returned to Washington, and his mission was "understood to be an utter failure," as President Davis required that any negociations should be "conducted as between independent nationalities," and should be preceded by an armistice.

Apropos of the peace question the *Richmond Sentinel* says the Confederate Congress has not devoted thirty minutes during the session to peace discussions. Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, has introduced a resolution in the Confederate House of Representatives to offer an armistice to the Federal authority, preparatory to peace negotiations. The House refused to consider the resolutions in secret session, and referred them to their Committee upon Foreign Affairs.

A resolution of both Houses of the Confederate Congress had been passed requiring the President to nominate a commander of all the Confederate armies, the Senate to confirm the appointment. The president had signed the resolutions and it is rumoured that General Lee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and General Johnston to the command of the army in Virginia.

There are several changes amongst the armies of the opponents. General Slocum, with his corps from General Thomas's army, has joined General Grant. General Breckenridge has been appointed commander of the trans-Mississippi department. General Gordon has superseded General Early. Reinforcements have left Nashville for General Sherman.

Considerable dissatisfaction is existing in the South with reference to the conduct of the war by President Davis, and it is said that changes will shortly be made in the Confederate Cabinet, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Seddon having resigned.

The other war items are as follow :—Richmond papers of the 24th report no movement of the Federals on either side of the Savannah river. Press accounts of the 25th inst., report a large force of General Sherman's troops to be moving on Augusta. General D. H. Hill, the commander of the district of Georgia, has ordered all cotton and machinery to be burned at Augusta, if exigency required. A Federal force of cavalry and infantry are moving up the Chowan river, in the direction of Weldon. Large Federal reinforcements for Wilmington are reported to have arrived at Baltimore. It is rumoured that either the *Tallahassee* or the *Olustee* has been captured at Wilmington. It is reported that General Price has captured Fort Smith, Arkansas, with a garrison of 2,000 men. It is reported from Hilton Head that the Federals had captured 2,000 prisoners and three guns on the Upper Broad River. Charleston despatches state that General Foster's troops, 15,000 strong, advanced on Pocotaligo on the 14th, and that the Confederates, after an obstinate resistance, retreated.

New York city is required to furnish 20,000 men under President Lincoln's last call for troops. The supervisors sent a committee to Washington to inquire into the cause for so large a demand, and to declare that it exceeded the quota, but the Provost Martial informed the committee that the number demanded could not be reduced.

The Federal Senate has passed the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 200,000,000 dols. in 7·30 notes in lieu of bonds.

Gold on the 28th was quoted at 112½ per cent. prem. Exchange on London 233. 5'20 United States Bonds, 108¾. Illinois shares, 118.

CANADA.

A Toronto telegram of the 21st ult. says :—"The course taken in regard to Burleigh, the Lake Erie raider, is re-committal to prison. The Court informed the Governor-General of the decision, His Excellency alone being able to order extradition. Before this is done, the prisoner's counsel will probably get a writ of Habeas Corpus, and the case will be brought before the full Court of Common Pleas or Queen's Bench, or any single judge of those courts. If the judgment already given is wrong, Burleigh will be released; if right he will be re-committed to await the Governor's order of extradition. Should the Judge's order release the prisoner—which is considered most improbable—Burleigh would probably be immediately re-arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. If the judgment is confirmed, the prisoner's extradition will be ordered by the Governor, though the friends of the prisoner talk of appealing to the Privy Council of England; but it is said the decision of the Court here will be final."

The decision in the Habeas Corpus case would be given on the 27th ult.

In the opening debate in the Canadian Parliament, on the 23rd ult., the Government was sustained by a large majority, and the conduct of the Southern refugees in Canada strongly denounced. A determination was expressed to stop the abuse of asylum, and a commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of the failure of justice in reference to the release of the St. Albans raiders, and the misappropriation of the money restored them; also, to inquire into the conduct of Justice Coursol and the chief of police. Meantime the Government has suspended the judge. On the 24th, Mr. Galt, the finance minister, brought down a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting the estimates for the current year, in which are included some 50,000 dols. in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and claimed by the Government of the United States under the extradition treaty.

The *Toronto Globe* says the statement of the *Toronto Leader* that the British Government designs placing thirty gunboats on the lakes in the spring is a hoax.

The Attorney General has introduced a civil bill into the Canadian Parliament to prevent frontier outrages, and the unlawful manufacture and shipment of arms, providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels, and giving notice to persons proving unworthy of Canadian hospitality to quit the country.

The Governor General has sent a message to Parliament recommending an appropriation to replace the money returned to the St. Alban's raiders. The message was received with cheers.

The Chief Justice of the Toronto Court and his associate judges have decided that Burleigh must be delivered up to the United States.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Florence on Friday at ten o'clock in the evening. The city was illuminated and decorated with flags. A very large number of persons thronged the King's line of route to the Palace, and enthusiastically cheered his Majesty. The National Guard were also under arms. Shouts were raised of "Viva il Re Galantuomo." On reaching the Palace the King came out on the balcony in response to the acclamation of the people.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the legislative unification of Italy propose the abolition of capital punishment.

It is asserted that the King will visit Milan during the last few days of the Carnival, and that the Foreign Minister will accompany his Majesty.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues regularly, but causes no damage to the adjacent villages.

The Municipal Council of Turin have agreed unanimously to present an address to the King, and a deputation for that purpose have already left for Florence.

The *Gazetta di Torino* of Tuesday denies the rumour that the Ministers of Foreign Powers had addressed complaints to the Government in reference to the conduct of the mob towards the Ambassadors on the 30th of January last.

MEXICO.

A telegram from San Francisco, received in New York, brings a rumour that the Mexican Emperor had ceded Sonoro, Cinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, and Lower California, to France; and that Mr. Gwin, formerly United States senator for California, had been created a Duke, and appointed Viceroy of those provinces. The story was not believed in San Francisco, and does not seem to deserve the slightest credence anywhere.

The *Moniteur* declares that all these reports that have been circulated respecting the cession of Mexican territory to France are "absolute fabrications."

PRUSSIA.

The Military Bill which Count Bismarck has presented to the Prussian House of Deputies proposes that there should be an annual levy of 11 in every 1,000 of the male population, or about 100,000 recruits every year. It is not, however at all likely that the House will assent to the change which the Government demands, though it may possibly grant the sum of about £1,350,000 which is asked for the establishment of a Prussian navy.

Count Karoly arrived at Berlin, on Monday, with the reply of Austria to the last note of Prussia on the question of the Duchies. It is asserted that, at a conference with the Minister of War on the question of the reorganisation of the army, some influential member of the Fortschritt Party declared themselves willing to accept, as a definitive solution of the dispute, that the number of troops composing the Prussian army should be fixed at 200,000 men.

SPAIN AND PERU.

A letter from Lima, published in the *Debats* of Tuesday, announces that the Spanish Admiral has sent an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government. Spain offers to recognise the complete independence of Peru, and to give up the Chincha Islands, on condition that Peru shall undertake to send a special mission to Spain, and to sign a treaty binding himself to pay the expenses of the expedition. The presentation of the ultimatum had caused great excitement at Lima, and the Government had thought it necessary to suppress several newspapers and to take other measures to stifle public opinion. Eight days were allowed for consideration. It is announced that a pacific solution of the affair is expected, but at the same time a frigate has been sent to reinforce Admiral Pareja's squadron.

FRANCE.

La France states that the Legislative section of the Council of State has had under consideration at one of its recent sittings the report of M. Langlais relative to the Encyclical Letter. The report charges the Archbishop of Besancon and the Bishop of Moulins with an abuse of power. "Our opinion about this change," says *La France*, "is already known; it is what is called 'making a hole in the water.'" The report, though a condemnation, is couched in terms of great mildness, and is about to be published *in extenso* by the Government. The *Monde* still produces a daily crop of protests—amongst others those of the Bishops of Chambéry and St. Clude.

ROME.

The Encyclical has, according to the correspondent of the *Times* in Rome, "created an undeniable schism in the Roman Catholic Church. Within sight of the Vatican men, calling themselves the true sons of the Church, are ranged in two hostile parties under the banners of Ultramontanism and Liberalism. The former would exclude from their pale all who do not accept the Encyclical and acknowledge the authority which promulgated it, the latter still clung to the spiritual father, while they are the friends of modern progress." Among the latter is Cardinal Antonelli, among the former is Mgr. de Merode.

INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 6th January, received in advance of the Overland Mail, state :—

"The expedition against the Bhooteas has performed its task, and the Dooars are now in our possession. It will be necessary, however, for a strong force to remain there for some time, as aggressions on the part of the Bhooteas are expected in the rainy season. It is said that another Wahabee conspiracy has been discovered in the district of the Bhooteas, where some ill-disposed persons have been imagining that the Bhootea war is an opportunity to be taken advantage of. The Mohammedan zemindars of Purnea, who have become very rich under British protection, are refusing supplies for the force proceeding into Bhootan, and throwing every obstacle they can in the way of its advance.

WRECK OF THE SHIP LEILA.
LOSS OF A SHIELDS CREW.

The *John o'Groats Journal*, a newspaper published in Wick, contains particulars of a quantity of wreckage being cast ashore near Wick. From the description given there is little or no doubt that the vessel is the *Leila*, which sailed from the Tyne on the 2nd of January, and has not since been heard of. The extract alluded to says :—

"A quantity of wrecked materials, portions of the hull, upperworks, and rigging, of a very large vessel have been cast ashore in the vicinity of Wick, and along the Caithness coast, during the fearful storm of Thursday and Friday last. On Thursday the nameboard of a large ship, having *Leila* in gilt letters, came ashore at Keiss, and a cabin door, with brass lock, at Ackergill. A seat or form of teak, painted white below, as if from the quarter deck of a vessel, or the bridge of a steamer, and having a vase-shaped compass box attached to it, with ornamental brass knobs and screws, was picked up in Wick Bay. The vase is bronze coloured, and ornamented on each side with lions' heads, bearing rings, but has no name, the compass being gone. A ship's boat is said to have come ashore in pieces at Scarlet, and as far south as Clyth portions of wreck were observed. On Friday part of the topgallant bulwarks of a large vessel, also of teak, painted white inside and blue outside, a barrel of flour, some spars, part of a mast about 17 inches square, and a bundle of life-buoys addressed to some one at Shields, with the figure of a woman, part of the stern moulding of a vessel, were picked up near Wick. Large quantities of Norwegian staves have also been washed ashore at Boathaven, and from all the circumstances there is reason to fear that a very large vessel (if not more than one) has either foundered not very far off, or been dashed to pieces on this exposed coast."

A private letter from Wick says that in addition to the wreckage described above two life buoys had gone ashore, wrapped up in paper, and with an address attached by a label. This address was supposed to be—

Per Brig Loke Gall,
Captain Panton (or Patton),
Messrs. James Bruce (or Purvice),
North Shields.

The writing was very illegible, but (as will be seen below) the name of the addess, it is supposed, should be "Per brig Dr. Gall, Captain Martin, Messrs. James Baines and Co's., North Shields." The supposition is that the ill-fated vessel during the snow squalls of the 2nd instant, had mistook Noss Head light for the Skerries, in the mouth of the Firth and ran right against the rocks, about 150 feet high, about the place where her wreck is coming ashore. It is but too certain that a large vessel perished with all hands within three miles south of Wick Bay.

The *Leila* was a magnificent full-rigged ship of 1,381 register tonnage. She was launched on the 19th of June last, from the yard of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., at Stockton, and was sold to Messrs. Stewart and Douglas, Liverpool. At first she was called the *City of London*, and under that name she was brought round to the Tyne, where, waiting for her turn to go into Smith's dock, she lay for a month or two on the south side of the harbour, almost opposite the New Quay, North Shields, and was considered one of the finest-built vessels that had been seen in the Tyne. Having gone through the dry dock she went to the Northumberland Dock to load coal for Calcutta. Meanwhile her name had been altered to the *Dr. Gall*, and most of the ship's stores were sent from Liverpool for her, under that name, to Captain Martin, of North Shields, who had the charge of fitting her out. But ere she left the port her name was again altered, and she sailed from the Tyne on the 2nd of January this year under the name of *Leila*. She was laden with coals, and was bound for Calcutta. She had strong southerly winds to contend with; and she was seen driven before them towards the north. No word has since been heard of her, and a North Sea pilot—Joshua Stevens, belonging to South Shields—who went out with her, has never returned, and there is too much reason to fear never will. The ship had about thirty souls on board of her when she sailed, having shipped a crew of that number at Shields. She was commanded by Captain Fairbairn, and had a crew of 29 men.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Melancholy Death of a Mendicant.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. John Robson, Innkeeper, Clayport Street, Anlwick, before Mr. J. J. Hardy, coroner, on the body of a man, apparently about 45 years of age, but whose name and antecedents were altogether unknown, and which had been found that morning by the workmen in one of the drying sheds of Messrs. Hill and Creighton's Tile Works, on Alnwick Moor. James Ferguson, foreman of the works, stated that he had known the deceased for the last six months by his coming about the flues to sleep, but knew nothing of who he was nor where he came from. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 45 years of age, and always dirty. He wore a Scotch cap with dark jacket and trousers, and rarely spoke. He lived by begging, although he never asked for anything, but on going into a house stood in an imploring attitude, and if not likely to be served walked away without speaking. He was quite harmless and knew what was said to him. On Sunday he was about the works during the whole day. In the evening he was lying in front of the flue fires and witness advised him to go into the flue shed. Deceased was alone all day, and witness did not see him have anything to eat, nor did he know whether he had anything. Deceased had come about the place for the last six months, but would sometimes be away for weeks together, and came on Friday night week and left on the following morning. John Wilson, the workman who found the body, stated that he had known the deceased for some time, but never heard him speak. Witness found him lying on the floor of the drying shed. He was lying on his left side, with his left arm under his head, his legs drawn up, and had all the appearance of being in a comfortable sleep, and on closer examination and attempting to wake him he found he was dead. The part of the body next the flue was in a burning state of heat, and blood was lying on the floor as if it had run from the nose of deceased. Dr. George F. Easton made an examination of the body, and was of opinion that death had been caused from inhaling carbonic acid gas generated by the flues. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with his opinion.

An Apology for being Blue.—(From the *Richmond Whig* of January 5.)—Let us be blue. Why not? Blue is a beautiful colour. It is the colour of the sky and of the sea; it is the colour of the loveliest eyes; also, it is the colour of indigo and of a species of fly. Moreover, it is the colour of the ventral superficies of the unadulterated Yankees, and occasionally of the breeches of the Confederate soldier. Let us therefore be blue. Better be blue than white, or green, or yellow, or ring-streaked, spotted, and speckled. Moreover, man is the only aninal which can be blue at pleasure. Ancient dogs and venerable beasts generally are inclined to be blue; their latter days are tempered to the hue of melancholy and toned down to the tints of grief. But it is reserved to the lords of creation to become cerulean with or without cause. We will, then, be very blue. The beauty of being blue is that everything in nature appears to be black. Not only is every object black, but its proportions are enormously magnified. Thus, at this time the cause seems to be black, intensely black, and chances against us are big beyond expression. Nor is this all. Our rulers, our officers, our soldiers, our people, and even our negroes look black. Some are black and some are blacker, some are the colour of a chew of tobacco, funked and heavily-liquoriced tobacco; and even the fairest are foul-featured. Regan is black as ink. Benjamin is like soot. Seddon is a lump of charcoal. Davis is as dark as the de'il. Northorp is as the night in Egypt. Hood is of a horrible hue, and even General Lee is ebon, in spite of his silver locks and snowy beard. The Confederacy is like unto a box of challenge blacking; the world is wrong-side out, and worse for wear. Creation is cut out of black bombazine, and the universe is as black as the back of a kitchen in Erebus. It is pleasant to view things in this light, for the light is a mellow light, and does not pain the eye. Robed in profound gloom, all things conspire to quiet the retina, slacken the pulse, compose the nerves, subdue agitation, suspend excitement, arrest energy, destroy hope, eradicate cheerfulness, and encourage the tranquillity of torpor, and the permanent repose of paralysis. Let us, therefore, be excessively blue.

Miscellaneous News.

Captain Semmes, of the *Alabama*, has arrived safely at Richmond.

Mr. Massey, the new Finance Minister of India, was on Saturday, sworn in a member of the Privy Council at Osborne.

The *Observer* states that the directors of the great railway in Bombay have selected Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., as the superintendent and manager in chief of their line.

New Port for Blockade Runners.—The American Consul at Savannah states that the Confederates are aiming to make Saint Marks, Florida, a new port for blockade running.

It is affirmed from Washington that, after the 4th of March next, Mr. Seward will replace Mr. Adams in London, and that ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, will succeed Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury.

Eruption of Mount Etna.—A despatch from Messina announces that an eruption of Mount Etna took place during the night of the 31st January, after several shocks of earthquake. The lava was flowing rapidly, and several villages were in danger.

It is denied, on the authority of Mr. Charles E. Ryder, representative of the firm of Messrs Elkington and Co., of Birmingham, by whom the figure was cast, that the Crompton statue at Bolton is showing signs of decay.

On Saturday a serious accident took place at the Chartered Gas Company's Works, Horseferry Road, Westminster, the arched ceiling of one of the rooms set apart as a place of refreshment for the men falling in, and burying four men in the ruins. They were speedily extricated, but the injuries they have sustained are very serious.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Larding, of Woodland farm, Shooter's Hill, was proceeding across his lands, when he discovered the dead body of a little boy in the middle of a ploughed field. It has since been identified as the body of a child four years of age, named George Dedman, of Cage Lane, Plumstead, whose parents state that he has been missed since the 23rd of January. It is conjectured that the poor little fellow wandered from home, got lost and perished from cold and want of food. The child's cap and one boot were missing; but the body bore no marks of violence.

The *Diritto* announces that a shop for the sale of horse flesh at half the price of beef has recently been opened in Turin. The *Diritto* does not pronounce for or against this dainty; but draws attention to an observation it has heard many people make :—A young and healthy horse in good condition if sold dead at the price of beef would not realise as much as if sold living. The suspicion arises, therefore, that it is only the flesh of old and lean horses which is offered to the public at such a cheap rate. Some information on this point would, the *Diritto* thinks, be desirable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided on Friday evening at a meeting on behalf of the Newport-market Refuge, London. The Right Hon. Gentleman delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he pointed out that institutions like the refuge were not intended to meddle with the work of the Poor-laws. They come rather as an addition to the parish relief of the poor. Without charging the workhouse authorities with negligence or want of feeling, he believed the poor were more tenderly dealt with in the refuges than they were in the unions.

Mr. Maclure reports that in the past month, as compared with December, there was a further considerable increase in the number of cotton operatives working full time; but it is added that "the present depressed state of the market renders it extremely doubtful" whether the improvement will be maintained throughout February. At the close of the month the Guardians had 86,301 persons on their books, and the relief committees 33,243: making a total of 119,544. This represents a great mass of indigence, but the number is 19,853 below that reported in the last week of December. Of the 119,544 persons supported by the rates, or the funds raised by public subscription, 9,335 are described as able-bodied men. In seven of the 28 unions comprising the cotton district there are now no local committes distributing relief, but in the remaining 21 there are 53 committees still in active operation.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in the port of Havre a few evenings ago, on board the Glasgow steamer *Athanasian*. The vessel was being unloaded in the afternoon, when a cask of benzine fell from the crane back into the hold and burst, the contents running out into the bottom of the steamer. The labourers shortly after left, but returned in the evening to work by candle light, and four men had gone into the hold with lanterns, when a loud explosion took place, and the spirit becoming ignited, the flames rushed up the hatchway as from a volcano. One man only, named Elie, could be rescued, and he was shockingly burnt. The other three must have perished immediately. The flames were shortly after got under, and two firemen, attached to ropes, were let down into the hold to see that the fire was quite extinguished, and at the same time endeavour to recover the bodies, but at that moment a spark from a torch fell down the hatchway, and a second explosion occurred. The two firemen were quickly drawn up, but, being severely burnt, were removed to the hospital with Elie. The last named is in a critical state, but the other two are believed to be out of danger. The flames were got under a second time, and the vessel being of iron is not greatly damaged. A subscription has been opened in the town for the sufferers and for the families of the victims.—*Galignani*.

Amusing Breach of Promise Case.—At the Sheriff Small Debt Court, Glasgow, on Thursday week, an action for breach of promise of marriage, which created considerable merriment, was brought by a young man named John Kerr, a labourer, against Ann Moore, a domestic servant, concluding for £6 9s. 3d., as explained in the following account submitted by the pursuer:—Ann Moor, domestic servant, Paisley, to John Kerr, labourer, Paisley—1865, January 27. To damages and solatium due by you to me in consequence of you having agreed to become my wife, whereby I was induced to get the banns proclaimed in the parish church of Paisley, and also caused me to take a house for you, and pay rent in advance, and was also put to considerable trouble and expenses, you have refused to implement your agreement, whereby my feelings have been very much injured, £5. January 6. Paid session clerk's fees for proclamation, 5s; paid for house rent in advance, 6s. 9d.; paid for refreshments, &c., for company assembled on bottling night, 7s. 6d. January 7. To one gold half-sovereign, taken from me by you, which you pretended to keep for me, but which you now refuse to deliver up, 10s; total, £6 9s. 3d. Pursuer's agent briefly stated the grounds on which the claim was made.—The Sheriff said such actions were certainly very unusual. He had no doubt that the girl did give the lad to understand that she would marry him. Her conduct seemed very extraordinary in attending the "bottling" while protesting she would not have the man. He took the house and paid the fees for the "cries," and a considerable portion of the expense of the "bottling," and it was not to be thought he would have done so, but on the distinct understanding that the girl would marry him. Decerned for the pursuer, 5s. as fees to the session clerk, 6s. 9d. for house rent, and 7s. 6d. for refreshments on "bottling" night, and court expenses.

Extensive Frauds.—Charles Windsor was brought up at Bow-street, on Friday, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to answer a charge of forgery under a warrant of extradition. The prisoner was the paying teller of the Mercantile Bank in New York. In the early part of October a draft was presented from St. Louis for 10,000 dollars, when the prisoner stated to Mr. Blake, the cashier, that the drawers had only 5,000 dollars in the bank for safe keeping. On being recommended by Mr. Blake to examine the moneys, in order to ascertain if the customers' money had got mixed with that of the bank, he did so, or professed to do so, and said he could not find the money. Afterwards he produced a package of mutilated currency, which, he said, accounted for the deficiency. On Mr. Blake proposing to examine his balances he objected, saying that such a proceeding was unusual; he had no objection to an examination by the president of the bank, but he objected to an examination by the cashier alone. On the 28th of October he told the receiving teller, Mr. Hyde, that he felt unwell and should probably be absent for a day or two, and handed over to Mr. Hyde his keys and memorandum book, directing him to make up his balances in accordance with the latter. In a few days it was discovered that he had absconded, leaving a deficiency of 30,000 dollars. The deficiency was covered by false entries, which prevented a more prompt discovery of the fraud. He was followed by a detective officer, who traced him to Hamburg, and thence to London. Sir Thomas Henry said he was bound to authorise the prisoner's extradition to take his trial in New York. He should therefore issue his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to the House of Dention, to await the order of the Secretary of State for his surrender to the American authorities.

Garibaldi to the People of Palermo.—The following letter to the people of Palermo has been written by Garibaldi in answer to a request that he would preside at a meeting for the suppression of religious houses and the abolition of punishment by death, has just been published:—Caprera, Jan. 20, 1865.—Dear Friends,—I accept the presidency of the meeting, and my friend the Duca della Verdura will represent me. I highly approve of the idea of upholding the right of assembly and discussion—liberty of thought as of action. Maintain other liberties which are our rights, then we shall advance in that free path, and our condition will be improved. Peoples must gain their liberty as the workman gains his bread—by his will, his intelligence, and his labour. Learn how to live, and the right of crying "Death to death" cannot be denied you. Where the tree of liberty grows the gallows should fall. Justice requires most pure and wise magistrates. She does not ask for an executioner—she requires justice, not the cord or the axe. Citizens of a great nation, lovers of civilization and progress (and therefore advocates of continued improvements), promoters of science, friends to the development of the laws of love and nature, you have a right to demand that an end be put, at once and for ever, to these gloomy retreats of a false religion, in which nature—which is life—is paralysed; where love is profaned; where paradise is bartered for earthly possessions; where ignorance, the mother of misery, and the scourge of the world—is openly preached. And the priests? Remember this: of all the united conspirators they are the most dangerous. Tell the good people of Sicily that they must give no heed to false, so called friends; they must be on their guard against pretended committees. Unity and liberty are their final goal, and the way was traced out in 1860. Sicily knows her real friends. As to committees, Sicily should look to one only—that created by myself, and presided over by Cairoli, my representative. At your meetings and consultations I shall be with you in spirit. Remember always, by day as by night, that the unity of Italy is not completed. Remember Rome! remember Venice! Remember that the supreme battles are still to be fought, and that then I shall be with the people! Bad government, evil administration, must not discourage us. The general elections are at hand. Return to Parliament sincere and tried patriots, and you will have repaired many evils. Watch over your liberty as a good soldier watches at his post. Watch, and have faith. Let the people give an example of dignity, virtue, and intelligence when imbecile ministers are grovelling in servility and ignorance. As to statesmen and ministers, good, bad, and indifferent, we shall all find a plentiful crop. What is really important, is that the people be sound, and then the country will be great and happy.—Garibaldi."

On Monday Blondin reappeared in public. He performed on the rope at the Agricultural Hall before an audience of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool on Friday last was 500,040 bales, against 262,490 bales at the corresponding period last year.

The *Morning Herald* says it is accurately reported that Mr. Gilpin has resigned his office as parliamentary secretary to the Poor-law Board.

The local Reform Registration Society decided, on Tuesday, to invite Lord Amberley to stand for Leeds at the next election.

It is stated that there will be a severe contest for the office lately held by Mr. Massey—the Chairmanship of Committees in the House of Commons. Mr. Dobson, who will be nominated by the Government, will, it is reported, be opposed by the Conservatives, who intend to bring forward Mr. Ward Hunt, one of the members for Northamptonshire.

The Saffron Hill Murder.—The Sheriffs of London have appointed Wednesday week, the 22nd inst., for carrying into execution the sentence of death passed on the Italian, Polioni, at the Central Criminal Court on Friday week. For many years, as is generally known, executions in the Old Bailey have invariably taken place on a Monday morning, and with the demoralising scenes which precede them on Sunday evenings most people have long been familiar. The present Sheriffs, desirous of putting an end to such a state of things in the public interest have resolved upon changing the day, and hence they have fixed Wednesday for the execution of the condemned convict now in Newgate.

A Yankee "Closed."—I am reminded of the only spiteful repartee I was ever goaded into making to an American critic on British peculiarities. A person I met once, and only once, remarked that he never conversed with an Englishman without looking afterwards on the floor for the H's his interlocutor had dropped. I took the liberty of retorting that the task must be a very disagreeable one, seeing how his countrymen were given to spitting over every floor they stood upon. I think I had been there; and I afterwards discovered that the remark of the ill-natured Yankee was not original.—*Mr. Sala.*

An Archdeacon in a Fix.—A suggestive *contretemps* occurred in Exeter Cathedral last Sunday. Archdeacon Bartholomew was to preach, but had lost his sermon. "In blank dismay," says the local reporter, "he turned up the Bible covers and cushion, the stool and the desk, searched his pockets, descended to the pew in which he had been sitting, and enlisted in his service the keen eyes of the vergers—all in vain, the sermon was not in his pocket, nor was it in his head." In this difficulty, the Venerable Archdeacon applied himself to the Rev. Prebendary Bereton, "who practically illustrated the advantage of extempore preaching by a capital discourse. It would be interesting to inquire which of the two ecclesiastics enjoyed his dinner most that day."

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Loss of Six Men.—A sad account is sent from Ardmore of a shipwreck off that place a few days ago. A vessel was seen approaching the shore while the storm was raging, the evident intention of the crew being to run aground. From obvious ignorance of the locality, and in consequence of the thick weather they turned the vessel's head to the rocky side of the bay, instead of taking the sandy beach. In a few minutes the vessel was shattered to pieces, and six of those on board of her swallowed up in the angry waves. By the aid of Manby's rocket apparatus the captain, mate, and seven of the crew were brought on shore, and another sailor reached the land on a spar, having escaped with a few bruises. It was then ascertained that the vessel was the *Sextusa*, a Maltese barque of nearly 400 tons burden, with Indian corn, and bound to Queenstown for orders. Three of the bodies of the drowned men and the arm of a fourth, were washed ashore on Monday morning. The rescued sailors were supplied with clothing by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Association.

The Rappahannock Case.—This case, "The Queen v. Rumble," was concluded on Saturday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, after having occupied four days. After the Solicitor-General had at some length replied on behalf of the Crown to some points of the evidence which related to the enlistment of the men, a juryman remarked that they might perhaps save some trouble by stating now that they had made up their minds that Mr. Rumble was not himself aware at the time he hired the men of the character of the vessel. (Loud laughter.) The Lord Chief Justice said that he should wish to draw their attention to certain parts of the evidence before they decided that point, as it had a strong tendency to show that he was aware of its character at the time. The learned Solicitor-General then went through the evidence at length, pointing out how it bore upon the various points of the case, and concluded by begging the jury to support, at all costs, those beneficial laws which enabled her Majesty the better to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the country. The Lord Chief Justice then summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict of "Not guilty" upon all the counts of the indictment. The verdict was received with loud applause. The jury applied for an additional remuneration, as they had been engaged four days in the case. The Solicitor-General agreed to allow them four guineas each.

The Career of a Swindler.—Some time ago, a man calling himself Dr. Smethwick was brought up at the Lambeth Police Court, London, charged with having obtained goods by fraud from Mr. Harvey, draper, of the Westminster Road. He had induced a young girl to leave her mother's home at Red-hill on the promise to marry her, and the goods he got from Mr. Harvey were wedding garments for her. The couple were living at the time as man and wife at a coffee-house in the Westminster Road. The supposed Smethwick was committed for trial, and his case will came on at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday. It is stated, however, that he is an old offender—no other than that so-called Count Borromeo, who several years ago imposed on the London daily papers by sending fictitious reports of the proceedings at a conference of Italians, which he alleged was being held in London. Through the exertions of the conductors of the *Morning Star* he was taken into custody, and then a series of charges were preferred against him—one being bigamy. Of this he was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. He has not been long out of prison; but apparently he has lost no time in assuming his old career of fraud.—On Tuesday, he made no defence, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Intelligible at Last.—At a trial last month before the City Court of Brooklyn, New York, in which the plaintiff claimed a verdict and damages against her brother and nephew for taking her to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, though she was (she alleged) really of sound mind. Dr. Brown, the principal physician of the asylum, was asked whether it was not possible that a person of insane mind could write such poems as this lady had written, one of which had become very popular. The doctor's answer was—"Certainly. I suppose the best reply I can give to that question is to state that 'Adler's German and English Dictionary,' which is used as a standard text-book in the principal colleges in the country, was written in the Bloomingdale Asylum by a person of insane mind. I might also mention a number of standard text books, which were written in that institution; and I will state as a conclusive fact that one of the leading newspapers in New York is principally edited in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and the leading editorial is written three or four times a week by a person of unsound mind confined in that institution."

Horrible Imprisonment of a Woman for Twenty-four Years.—The Marseilles journals mention a mysterious case of seclusion just brought to light in that city, and which has excited a general feeling of horror. For many years past a married couple, apparently in easy circumstances, had occupied a small house in the Rue Tilsit, into which no strangers were ever admitted. The wife died about a year ago, and was followed a few days back by the man also. Some neighbours having penetrated into the residence were surprised to hear groans proceeding from a sort of dark store-room, the door of which was locked. An entrance was forced, and the receptacle was found to contain a female apparently about 35 years of age. She was in a most filthy state, and had become reduced almost to a state of idiotism. All that could be learned from her was that she was the daughter of the deceased couple, and had been confined there, for what motive she did not know, since the age of eleven years. She added that she had been frequently beaten, and that her linen was scarcely ever changed. The unfortunate woman was at once removed to an hospital, where she will be properly cared for.

Disgraceful Scene.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, William Williams, aged 33, described on the charge-sheet as a gentleman, residing at 39, Queen's Square; and Julia Bishop, aged 25, of 77, Harrison Street, King's Cross, both of whom were stated by the police to be—the former a colonel in the army, and the latter the wife of a clergyman, were charged with being drunk and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.—Police-constable Cherry, 405 S, said: About one o'clock that morning he was called to the Duke of Clarence public-house to assist the landlord in ejecting the two defendants, both of whom were drunk and making a disturbance. He assisted in doing so, and both of them were very violent. In getting them out the female struck him on the face two or three times, and hurt him very much. The male defendant tripped him (the constable) up, and hit him on the back of the neck with his fist. He felt the blows very much at the time. The female was so drunk that it was found necessary to remove her to the police-station on the stretcher. They both made use of bad language. The male defendant said he was not aware that he had kicked or struck the constable. The female said that she was ill-used by the police. In the house from which they had been ejected they had drank ten bottles of champagne, for which her friend Williams had paid 10s. per bottle. Mr. Barker fined the male defendant 20s., and the female 10s. The fines were at once paid.

Dreadful Murder by Monks.—Accounts have reached us from Catania of an atrocious deed committed by two monks in the province of Messina. It appears that two abandoned friars had succeeded in decoying into their monastry a young girl, who in due time became *enciente*. Fearing exposure, they at once thought upon measures for ridding themselves of such dangerous evidence, compromising their reputation. Having again induced the poor girl to enter the precints of the convent they secretly slew her, and seeking to destroy every trace of their murderous deed they carried the body of their victim to the crypt. There they placed the corps in an old coffin, having previously removed the former tenant, and interred it in an old grave. The coffin containing the new body was then replaced, hastily, and the monks withdrew to their cells, rich in the belief that no eye had watched their proceedings. Fate had otherwise decreed. It so happened that another monk, who had been aiding his nephew in seeking to avoid the conscription, had secreted his kinsman in the said crypt, and was there keeping him unknown to the rest of the brotherhood. The youth, however, having been startled during the night by unusual noises, had so ensconced himself as to become an observer of all that was occurring. The following day, the young man, regardless of the penalty awaiting him as a runaway from the conscription, left his hiding place, and presenting himself to the authorities, related, full of horror, the events of which he had been a terrified and silent spectator. The culprits have been tried before the Court of Assizes, when a verdict of guilty was recorded against them, and they were sentenced to death; but, the Court of Cassation having annulled the sentence, the case will be brought to trial before this court.—*Morning Herald.*

The Prince De Condé (son of the Duc d'Aumale) obtained a commission as sub-lieutenant in the army.

It seems, from statistics published by the French papers, that Paris dines at the rate of 2,000,000 francs per day (£80,000), including 80,000 francs (£3,200) for brandy and liquors taken at dessert and 8,000 francs (£320) for toothpicks. This would bring the dinner of each inhabitant of Paris to 1 franc 25 cents (1s.) per day.

The Malt Tax.—A large meeting of farmers and others favourable to the repeal of the malt tax was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London. Sir Fitzroy Kelley presided, and there were about forty other members of Parliament present. As a means of organising a general movement for malt-tax repeal, a resolution was passed in favour of the establishment of a Central Association.

Sir De Lacy Evans has announced his intention of terminating his long political connection with Westminster. On the dissolution of the present Parliament he will retire from public life, the gallant veteran feeling, we regret to say, "that whatever degree of energy he may have possessed is now exhausted," and that he is no longer capable of fulfilling the duties which would devolve upon him as member for Westminster.

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* from Fort Fisher, on the 16th ult., says :—"The dead of yesterday's battle are strewn over the fort in every conceivable attitude of agony and horror. Some have been paralysed by death in the act of holding and sighting their rifles, their pieces having afterwards fallen from their relaxed hands. Others lie with their skulls shattered and the brain exposed to view. Some wear a calm and pleasant expression on their faces, while other countenances are stamped in most excruciating agony. At the foot of the interior slope of the sea wall there are many large guns which have been dismounted and tumbled down. Among these are entangled rebel dead in almost every shape and position, some standing on their feet and others on their heads, all glaring and grinning ghastly alike upon the passer by."

A Murderous Offer.—The following appears in the advertising columns of the *Salem* (Alabama) *Dispatch* :—"One Million Dollars Wanted, to have Peace by the 1st of March :—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of 1,000,000 dols., I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a 'land of liberty.' If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of 50,000 dols., in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains. I will give 1,000 towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address, 'X,' box X, Cahaba, Alabama. Dec., 1864."

The Queen's Message.—The first paragraph of the Queen's Message (says the *Daily News* of Wednesday) is verbally and literally identical with that delivered at the opening of last session. The second is devoted to a history of the peace between Germany and Denmark; as the third in that of last year was to the quarrel between the same parties. Japan and New Zealand are also mentioned in the order of last session. But they are preceded by a reference to the American war, which was wholly absent from the last message. Last year the country was congratulated on the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales; this year on the prospect of a closer union of the North American provinces is the most prominent event noticed. There is a mysterious paragraph in Tuesday's message, to the obscurity of which Lord Derby called attention in the Peers, and which Lord Granville stated referred to Bhootan, but the form of which would suggest internal disorders in India, rather than foreign war.

The Crown and Patent Rights.—The Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, gave judgment in the patent case of "Feather v. the Queen," on which there has recently been such an elaborate argument. It was a claim by the suppliant for compensation for the infringement of his patent by the Lords of the Admiralty in the construction of the *Enterprise*. The Crown demurred to the petition of right on two grounds—first, admitting the infringement—that the Crown had a perfect right to use the patent, which was one of a process manufacture, without payment to the inventor, and also in the manufacture of any article required by the Crown, but that if they called in the services of the patentee, that then he was entitled to such remuneration as was agreed on between him and the officers of the public department. The second objection was that a petition of right was not the proper remedy for a claim in tort. The court, in an elaborate decision, gave judgment for the Crown.

Curious Boyish Freak.—About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, a boy about eleven years of age made his appearance at the police station, South Stockton, and complained to Sergeant Smith that he had been robbed of his clothes by a tramp, whom he described. He said he was walking along the Thornaby-road, between Stainton and South Stockton, when a red haired man, who wore a fustian coat and waistcoat, corduroy trousers, and Wellington boots, stripped him of his coat, shirt, and boots; and when he had done this he threw the coat and boots into a pond and stuffed the shirt into a drain. As Sergeant Smith could not give complete credence to this improbable story, he despatched P.C. Oxford to the place described by the lad to make a search. The coat and boots were taken from the pond, but the shirt could not be found. Subsequently the boy was put through another examination, and at last when he saw a prospect of being locked up, he confessed that he had "done it all himself!" He said that he was the son of Martin Gallagher, brush hawker, Stockton, and that he himself hawked newspapers on the Thornaby Road—and because he wanted to be done with the occupation, and at work, he had thrown his clothes into the pond! A considerable amount of excitement was caused in South Stockton by this extraordinary boy, as he had been seen half naked in a butcher's cart, and in the beginning no small indignation was expressed against the "cowardly thief."

Romance of the Divorce Court.—The London correspondent of the *Belfast Newsletter* says :—The particulars of an extraordinary case in connection with the Divorce Court have reached me, which, although reading like a romance, are, nevertheless, strictly true. For obvious reasons, I shall not mention names. The facts are, however, as follow :—Not long after the late Sir Creswell Cresswell was installed as Judge Ordinary, an officer in her Majesty's service, whom I shall describe as Mr. A. presented a petition for a divorce from his wife, on the usual grounds. The *faux pas* of the lady (an Irishwoman, I should mention) occasioned much pain and surprise to her friends, as her conduct previous to the unfortunate *denouement* had been unexceptionable as a wife and a mother. The co-respondent in the case, also an officer in the army, whom I shall call Mr. B., made the lady all the reparation in his power and married her. She was subsequently received in society in India, where her antecedents were not too critically examined, but in three years afterwards Mr. B. died, and she was left a widow. Having no longer any tie in India, she returned to England, whither she had been preceded by Mr. A. and his three little children. Having taken up her residence in a fashionable town in a midland county celebrated for the curative property of its waters, Mrs. B. soon obtained admission to good society as the widow of a British officer, and a very beautiful and attractive woman to boot. Here, after an interval of nearly two years, she again encountered Mr. A., and the result is that they have again married. The children of Mr. A. have not recognised their mother, and all they know is that "Papa married a widow." Beat this in a sensation novel if you can.

An Extract from the "Life of Julius Cæsar."—The *Presse* of Vienna gives the following as an extract from the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming history of Julius Cæsar :—"The state of Rome at this time greatly resembled that of England before the Reform Bill. For many centuries the English constitution had been vaunted as the palladium of liberty, although in England, as in Rome, birth and fortune were the only sources of honours and power. In both countries an aristocracy was mistress of the elections, whether by means of bribery or intrigue, or by rotten boroughs; and the aristocracy named the patricians in Rome, and in England filled the Parliament with members of the nobility, and no man was a citizen unless with a high property qualification. Nevertheless, although the people had no part in the direction of public affairs, it was not without reason that in 1789 the liberty of England, which stood out in such bold relief from among the silent continental states, was greatly admired. The disinterested observer will not enquire whether the arena in which great political questions are discussed be more or less vast, nor whether the actors are more or less numerous, he is only struck with the grandeur of the spectacle. We are therefore far from blaming the nobility either of Rome or England for having maintained their preponderance as long as they could by all the means which law or custom enabled them to use. Power rightly remained in the hands of the patricians as long as they were worthy of it, and it must be admitted that but for their perseverance in one line of policy, but for their large views, and that severe and inflexible virtue which is the distinguishing characteristic of an aristocracy, the work of Roman civilisation would not have been accomplished." The Imperial author explains the rapidity with which the Romans conquered Italy by showing how they established a state of things preferable to the pre-existing one, and concludes his observations on the subject with this maxim, "Nothing is ever finally destroyed unless something better is put in its place."

ALLIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S RATES OF INSURANCE.

NORTH.	s.	d.	SOUTH.	s.	d.
Seaton Sluice, Blyth, Alnmouth, & Warkworth ..	12	6	Portsmouth	—	
			Falmouth	35	0
			Guernsey and Jerse	45	0
Berwick & Eyemouth	15	0	FOREIGN. (Other than A1 or good Æ1 British-built vessels, 5s. to 10s. per cent. extra).		
Grain	10	0			
Kirkaldy, Leith, Perth, and Dundee	17	6	Dunkirk	30	0
Grain	12	6	Boulogne	30	0
Glasgow, via Forth and Clyde Canal	20	0	Fecamp	35	0
			Honfleur	35	0
Aberdeen	20	0	Rouen 40s; Brest	50	0
Banff, Inverness..	30	0	Nantes	50	0
			Bordeaux	50	0
Grain	15	0	Wine and Brandy..	30	6
Thurso and Shetland ..	35	0	Gibraltar	50	0
Liverpool and Dublin ..	50	0	Carthagena and Naples..	65	0
Limerick	60	0	Coke	55	0
SOUTH.			Athens and Alexandria, Constantinople	75 to	—
Sunderland, Stockton ..	12	6			
Bridlington	15	0	Hambro' & Rotterdam..	35	0
Gainsbro'	17	6	Home	25	0
Southwold	20	0	Steamers	15	0
Grain	12	6	Copenhagen	60	0
London—Coal	25	0	Bergen	50	0
Goods	20	0	Drontheim	65	0
Grain	12	6	Rio Janeiro (Coals)	70	0
Ships loaded	30	0	Buenos Ayres.. (Coals)	80	0
Light	25	0	Ceylon (Goods)	60	0
Goods & steamers ...	7	6	Bombay (Goods)	60	0
Voyage	50	0	Calcutta (Goods)	70	0
Hastings	30	0	Mauritius	60	0
Lubeck				85	0
Baltic Low Ports—Rostock, Memel, Dantzic, &c. ...				100	0
Stockholm and Cronstadt				120	0

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The seventh session of the present Parliament was opened at two o'clock on Tuesday, by Royal Commission. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Sydney. The proceedings excited very little interest. About a dozen peers were in attendance, and there were very few strangers, chiefly ladies, present.

The House of Commons having been summoned,

The Lord Chancellor read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace, and the communications which Her Majesty receives from foreign powers lead her to entertain a well-founded hope that no renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended.

The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties, and should rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

A Japanese Daimio, in rebellion against his Sovereign, infringed the rights afforded by treaty to Great Britain, and to certain other Powers; and the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the diplomatic agents and the naval commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America, undertook combined operations, for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success, and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of Her Majesty are friendly. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New Zealand has not yet been brought to a close, but the successful efforts of Her Majesty's regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of some of the insurgents, and those who are still in arms have been informed of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a conference of deputies from her several North American Provinces, who, on invitation from Her Majesty's Governor-General, assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those Provinces under a Central Government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the Provincial Legislatures, a bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect.

Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquillity of her Indian dominions; but Her Majesty regrets that long continued outrages on the person and property of the subjects of Her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ a force to obtain satisfaction for the past, and security for the future.

Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and at other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the general condition of the country is satisfactory, and that the revenue realises its estimated amount.

The distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts has greatly abated, and the act passed for the encouragement of public works in those districts has been attended with useful results.

Ireland, during the past year, has had its share in the advantage of a good harvest, and trade and manufactures are gradually extending in that part of the kingdom.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Bills will be laid before you for the concentration of all the courts of law and equity, with their attendant offices in a convenient site, a measure which Her Majesty trusts will promote economy and despatch in the administration of justice.

The important work of the revision of the statute law, already carried to a considerable extent by recent Acts of Parliament, will be completed by a bill that will be laid before you. Her Majesty hopes that this work may be a step towards the formation of a digest of the law.

Bills will also be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the laws relating to patents for inventions, and for conferring on the County Courts an equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amounts.

Your assistance will also be invited to give effect to certain recommendations made to the House of Commons, after inquiry directed by that House, into the operation of the laws regulating the relief of the poor.

A bill will be laid before you, founded on the report of the Commission for Inquiring into Public Schools, and Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in England which have not been included in the recent inquiries relating to popular education.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

THE ADDRESS.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor having read the Queen's Speech,

The Earl of Charlemont, in the absence of the Duke of Cleveland, owing to a domestic bereavement, moved the address in reply. He briefly reviewed the policy of the Government, of which he cordially approved, and expressed his gratification at the favourable character of our foreign relations, and the unprecedented prosperity of the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom, especially of Ireland, in spite of the influence of the war in American.

Lord Houghton seconded the motion. Notwithstanding the guarded language of Her Majesty's speech, he must point out that the demands and the professions with which the war upon Denmark had been commenced by the German Powers, had remained to this day unfulfilled. He regretted that Her Majesty could not describe the state of affairs in America in more favourable terms, but he rejoiced that the Government had observed neutrality so rigidly that no one could allege that this country had in any way encouraged or promoted that deplorable contest. He also referred favourably to the progress of Italy, and the proposed confederation of the British provinces in North America, which he trusted would become a mighty empire. With respect to home affairs, the legislation proposed was generally practical, but he hoped this session, unlike its predecessors, would show some practical results, especially with respect to the laws for the relief of the poor.

The Earl of Derby said he had hardly thought it necessary to have said anything about a speech so entirely innocuous. It was just the speech likely to be addressed by an aged Minister to a moribund Parliament, the dissolution of which no event could delay, so that all its experienced advisers could do was to find some gentle occupation, and take care that its dying moments were not disturbed by unnecessary excitement, whilst its physicians held the usual consultations and pocketed their accustomed fees. He believed that some ardent spirits wished to try the effect of a kind of galvanic action, but he hoped that its most experienced advisers, looking at the feeble character of the patient, would be of opinion that such a treatment would be fatal, and that the attempt to infuse fresh vigour would only precipitate a crisis which the physicians themselves were by no means desirous to bring on, for they justly felt that the sudden demise of the patient might lead to a disputed succession, which would find ample employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, but prove the reverse of advantageous to his immediate connections. Having asked for some explanation with respect to the state of our relation with Brazil, for which he felt the Foreign-office was chiefly to blame, the noble Earl alluded to our relations with America. The war raging there could only result in one of two alternatives, either a peaceable separation or the absolute subjugation of the South. The latter termination was so repugnant to every humane and generous feeling that every one would rejoice if steps could be taken to avert it, but at the same time he was not disposed to blame the policy of the Government, although he regretted that their neutrality had not been received by the party to whom it had unquestionably been the most advantageous, with the good will and gratitude that might have been expected. He would not refer now to official despatches, or to speeches made for the purpose of gaining a temporary popularity, but to two measures, one the notice to terminate the reciprocity treaty, and the other to put an end to the more important agreement for securing the neutrality of the American lakes. It was impossible not to see that these measures were dictated by a spirit of hostility to this country. They would not only entail considerable commercial loss on the Americans themselves in the hope of entailing a greater loss on the Canadians, but they would open up questions of the most delicate character, which he was old enough to remember, but which had been most happily settled by the arrangements which the American Government wantonly and without provocation now proposed to abrogate. It was absurd to suppose that the Canadians would ever meditate an attack upon America. The object of the latter was undoubtedly hostile and aggressive. Her Majesty's Government would therefore incur a deep responsibility if they did not take immediate measures to secure a preponderance of force on the American lakes. Under these circumstances he viewed with great satisfaction the proposed confederation of the British provinces, which he was sure would always meet with the hearty support of this country against a hostile or unprovoked aggression. With respect to the state of the cotton manufacturing districts, he believed that the worst of the crisis was passed, and that for the future there would with some fluctuations be a steady advance to prosperity, and although the Public Works Act had produced in general great good, he was afraid that in some instances the Poor Law Board had sanctioned works more calculated to employ skilled labourers than the class for which the relief was intended. In conclusion, he regretted that the report of the Public School Commissioners was to be followed by legislation, for in his opinion improvements made voluntarily would be more efficient than those enforced by Parliament.

Earl Granville congratulated the House on the good humour evinced by the noble earl opposite, and he begged also to congratulate the noble earl himself on the lustre which he had added to his already brilliant reputation during the recess. He desired only to say a few words, and first with respect to New Zealand. The Government believed the war was nearly over, but the object of the Government was to show the natives the superior power of this country, to secure the safety of the colony, and leave the natives in the possession of those rights which were founded on justice and humanity. The war in Bhootan had been caused by the unprovoked aggression of the Bhootanese on British subjects, and it was intended to hold the forts already taken as a defence against future aggressions. With respect to the notice given by the American Government for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty and the neutrality of the lakes, he believed that they arose from the irritation caused by the raids of the Confederates from Canada, but there was still time for negotiations with respect to those matters. In conclusion, he congratulated their lordships on the harmony which prevailed on both sides of the House, and the unanimous approval accorded to the policy of the Government.

After some remarks from the Earl of Leitrim,

Earl Russell said that he was very glad at the unanimous approval of the policy of the Government, especially with respect to foreign affairs, but he wished to reply to two remarks of the noble earl opposite. He denied that the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Brazils was chiefly owing to the Foreign-office, and contended it arose from the refusal of the Brazilian Government to institute an inquiry into the plunder of a British vessel, and the murder of the British subjects, which it was his duty to take up. Her Majesty's Government were willing to accept the good offices of the King of Portugal, and hoped that amicable relations would be shortly restored. With respect to the other question, which was of a more difficult character, the noble earl opposite had not done justice to the irritation which prevailed in America. The United States expected not only that Her Majesty's Government should do all that the law of nations and the municipal law of the country required it to do, but that it should also be able to prevent any aid being given to the Confederates. Her Majesty's Government had from time to time prevented war being carried on from this country against a power at peace with us, but it had been impossible to prevent acts which had naturally caused great irritation in America. There had been ships fitted out in our ports, sent to a distance, and then armed to prey on the commerce of the United states. Now, he said, that when the United States saw these things take place, and their commerce grievously suffering, it was not unnatural that great irritation should prevail, but they ought to ask themselves if Her Majesty's Government had done all in its power, according to the law of nations and the municipal law of the country, to prevent this country being made a basis for warlike operations against them. In Canada also the Confederate Government had sent agents to embroil this country with the United States, to seize their shipping on the lakes, and to liberate their prisoners of war, and it was not wonderful that the United States, regarding the lakes as in the possession of the sovereign power, should object to see them made use of for hostile operations. It would be greatly to be regretted if the existing arrangements were terminated, but the United States could not be expected to allow war to be carried on against them on the lakes. The Government would do all in its power to prevent such infractions of its neutrality;—on the other hand, the United States urged most unjust complaints against this country, especially for according the character of belligerents to the Confederates. No other course was open to this country, and it had been followed by all others. Whilst making every allowance for the irritation which prevailed in the United States, Her Majesty's Government would most scrupulously adhere to their neutrality, but would not allow claims to be pressed which were not founded on law and justice.

The address was then agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House met at two o'clock, when there was an unusually large attendance of members. At that hour the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Speech read, and on their return the sitting was suspended.

At four the House resumed. Several new members having taken their seats, and three or four new writs having been moved, a great number of notices of motions were given.

THE ADDRESS.

The Royal Speech was then read by the Speaker, and Sir H. Williamson, who wore the uniform of a volunteer officer, moved an Address in reply. The hon. member referred to the various topics in the Speech from the Throne, and congratulated the House on the prosperous condition of the country, and the satisfactory state of our foreign relations. He expressed his approval of the neutrality we had observed in reference to the American war, and his belief that the American Government were desirous of maintaining friendly relations with us.

Mr. Hanbury Tracy seconded the address.

The Speaker at once put the question, but no one on the opposition benches appearing anxious to address the House,

Mr. Vincent Scully rose amid much laughter and cheering. He attributed the silence of the Hon. Members to the fact that they had exhausted themselves upon public questions during the recess. Not being in that position himself he wished to call the attention of the House to the condition of Ireland. He complained that trade and manufactures in that country were much depressed, and were not extending as the speech represented. He also denied that there had been a good harvest in Ireland, and urged that, on the whole, the condition of the country, instead of being prosperous was unsatisfactory, and the people were in the highest degree discontented and disaffected.

Dr. Brady thought the paragraph in the Address relating to Ireland would have looked much better in *Punch* than in the Royal Speech. The people were flying from the country because they found it impossible to obtain employment there.

Mr. H. D. Seymour complained of the omission from the Speech of any allusion to the question of Parliamentary reform. He was the more astonished at the omission when he remembered the remarkable speech upon that subject delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the close of last session. If we were to have no reform bill the attention of Government ought to be directed to domestic reforms, but he found no reference in the Speech either to the question of education or the condition of Ireland. Alluding to India, he complained of the appointment of Mr. Massey as Finance Minister, on the ground that he was altogether unacquainted with questions of finance, and would require two or three years to become acquainted with the duties of his office. He (Mr. Seymour) asked if it was true that there would be a large deficit in the Indian revenue this year. He censured the Government for not having taken full advantage of the American war to promote the cultivation of cotton in India by the application of capital to the improvement of the soil.

Mr. R. Long was not surprised the hon. member for Poole should take exception at the absence of any promise of Parliamentary Reform, but at the same time the hon. member ought to have remembered that the history of the Whig party for the last thirty years had been that of pledges loosely given and instantaneously broken. In point of fact, a Whig in office was an ugly dog well muzzled. He complained that there was to be no removal of the grievances against which the agriculturalists were struggling, and that no promise was made of the early reduction or repeal of the malt tax. As to Ireland, her state was a disgrace to this country, and was solely attributable to Whig legislation during the last thirty years.

After some remarks from Mr. Schofield,

Mr. Maguire said the Government were too much inclined to go in partnership with Providence, and to claim credit for a good harvest or the slightest gleam of sunshine. It was impossible to exaggerate the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, and he agreed with other hon. gentlemen who had addressed the House that that condition was mainly attributable to misgovernment. What were wanted were large, generous, and liberal laws, that would stimulate the energy of the people.

Sir R. Peel said it was extremely difficult to satisfy the Irish Members. Last year they complained of the absence of any reference to Ireland in the Royal Speech, and now they were indignant because it was alluded to. He maintained that the paragraph in the Speech was substantially correct, and that there had been a great improvement in the condition and enterprise of the people. He admitted that since the census of 1861, 350,000 persons had left the country, but, nevertheless, the actual diminution of population as shown by statistical papers was only 128,000. The only part of Ireland in which distress had extensively prevailed was the county of Galway, but great efforts had been made to alleviate it. With the exception of Galway the condition of the country was certainly one of hope and promise.

Lord Fermoy expressed a hope that a Reform Bill would be one of the first measures introduced into the new Parliament.

After a few words from Sir F. Crossley,

Mr. Kinglake called attention to the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the Mexican empire, and asked what circumstances had induced the Government to take that step, considering the reverses which the French had sustained there, and the fact that nearly the whole of southern Mexico was now in the hands of the Mexicans.

In reply to a question from Col. Sykes,

Sir C. Wood stated that the expedition to Bhootan had been undertaken because it was indispensably necessary, for the protection of British property, to put a stop to the border raids which were being constantly organised in that part of India. He believed that the number of lives lost in Calcutta and district in consequence of the late hurricane amounted to 60,000.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 8·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter after twelve o'clock.

Mr. O'Reilly gave notice that, on the 21st, he should call attention to the question of recruiting in the army, and move for a Select Committee on the subject.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, IRELAND.

Mr. Maguire asked when the Government would introduce the promised measure for reforming the Court of Admiralty in Ireland?

Sir R. Peel said a bill had been prepared, but he could not say when it could be introduced.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Walter gave notice that when Sir John Parkington brought forward his motion for inquiry into the constitution and procedure of the Committee of Council on Education, "And to inquire into the best mode of extending the benefits of Government inspection and Parliamentary grants to schools supported by the State."

STATE OF IRELAND.

On bringing up the report on the Address,

Mr. V. Scully moved the omission of the paragraph relating to Ireland, and the insertion of the following paragraph:—"We regret the general condition of Ireland cannot be regarded as prosperous or satisfactory, and that multitudes of the inhabitants continue to emigrate to foreign countries through the want of remunerative employment at home," instead thereof. The hon. member intimated that it would depend upon the amount of support he received whether he pressed the motion to a division.

Mr. O'Reilly seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel contended that Ireland in general was increasing in prosperity, and that the paragraph in the Address which was objected to was substantially correct.

Major Gavin stated that extreme distress prevailed amongst the constituency he represented, but he thought there was a gleam of hope for Ireland for the future.

After some observations from Dr. Brady, the House divided, when the numbers were—For Mr. Scully's amendment, 12; against it, 67; majority against, 55.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

Sir J. Elphinstone expressed regret at the absence, in the Royal Speech of any allusion to the state of the public services. Our relations with America were not in a satisfactory state, and, in the event of a war, we were not in a position to afford adequate protection to commerce. He should, upon an early day, call the attention of the House to the state of the navy.

The report on the Address was then agreed to.

THE LOSS OF THE STANLEY.

On the motion of Mr. R. Hodgson, a copy was ordered of the evidence and report relative to the loss of the *Stanley*, steam vessel, at the mouth of the Tyne, in pursuance of an inquiry directed by the Board of Trade.

Lord Naas obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable certain companies to issue mortgage debentures, founded on securities upon or affecting land, and to make provision for the registration of such mortgage debentures and securities.

The House then adjourned, shortly before two o'clock.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, an amusing case of breach of promise of marriage was heard.

Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., who, with Mr. Giffard, was counsel for the plaintiff, in stating the case to the jury, said the plaintiff, Miss Emily Woodward, was one of the daughters of the late Mr. John Robert Woodward, a surgeon, formerly in good practice at Worcester. The young lady was about 28 years of age, residing with her mother and the other members of the family at Malvern, where her brother is a curate at one of the churches in that place. The defendant was for some time, but had sold out, a captain in the army, and about two or three years the plaintiff's elder. He went to India, and returned in 1863, and in that year, or in the early part of 1864, he sold his commission. A connection by marriage existed between the families, the plaintiff's uncle, Col. Woodward, having married the defendant's sister. Before going to India, plaintiff and defendant were intimate, and on his return he renewed the intimacy, and they became engaged. He was a man of good fortune, position, and character, and everything seemed to promise happiness from their union. The plaintiff's father, who had since died, gave his consent to the marriage, which it was arranged should take place in the autumn of 1863. During the summer of 1863 the plaintiff's father became dangerously ill from an affection of the throat. He was ill for a considerable time, getting worse every day, and it was during the time that the plaintiff was devoting herself as an affectionate daughter should to a sick father that the defendant broke off the marriage upon the ground that he had misunderstood his feelings towards her, that he never loved her, and that, in short, the engagement must come to an end; but he was afraid there was some other and not so creditable a reason for the defendant's conduct. He thought however, that he should be able to show them that was not the defendant's reason for breaking off the match. Up to the time of the defendant's breaking his promise and throwing the plaintiff aside his letters were all she could desire. The correspondence was not long between them, but his letters were very ardent and couched in language which was very creditable to the person who wrote them and to the lady who received them. The letters showed great respect for the woman he had loved, although there were expressions in them that might raise a laugh; but whether we shall be disposed to give up all the wisdom and happiness we now enjoy, for "that sweet, wise madness we once enjoyed," was another matter. He was not, however, going to read those parts of them, but they were such as he thought they would say, if they heard them, were well written, and creditable to both parties. The first letter read by the learned counsel commenced, "My dear Emily,—What pleasure it gives me to be able to address you thus, and how happy I feel since our mutual declaration yesterday. I have not asked your father's leave to correspond with me, but I have no doubt he will have no objection to it, as I shall be absent some time, and how delighted I shall be to receive a letter from you. I need not tell you I shall never forget yesterday, and what made it doubly pleasant was that every one seemed so happy." The next letter commenced, "My dearest Emily." They would see by that that, as was natural, he got warmer in his attachment to her, and it went on to say, "I arrived here last evening. I was delighted to find a letter from you, and you may be sure I lost no time in reading it." And after some further observations he went on to say, "Don't believe you are out of mind as well as out of sight, for your image is before me daily," and he concluded with "Your fond and loving William." There were several letters to the same effect during the month of May, and when he was in Ireland, during the month of June, he wrote to her almost every two or three days, and in one of them he said, "I dreamed about you a few nights ago. I thought we were travelling together, but I have not a clear idea were. Oh, Emily, I am always thinking of you, and soon, dear Emily, I hope the reality will come." On the 4th June he wrote, "It is only a short time longer, Emily, before I shall see you again. How happy I shall be." In a subsequent letter he wrote, "I see my sister-in-law in the boat with me, and then I cannot help thinking that a dearer one than a sister-in-law will shortly be my companion." He was then at the Lakes of Killarney, and it was not to be expected that the beautiful scenery of that district would at all damp the youthful ardour with which he was addressing his lady love. And here is a thing which is not bad in its way. It was not written to be seen by anyone but the plaintiff, and of course I read it under protest. (Laughter.) Speaking of her photograph he says, "My only hope is that he (the photographer) may succeed in doing you as much justice as he did me. I assure you I have not seen you at the bottom of the lake—(laughter)—and what is more I have no intention of doing so. (Renewed laughter.) I wish your real dear face had been here. If it had been, I have no doubt we should have caught some salmon last week—(laughter)—for far from frightening them it would have been more likely they would have come up from their beds to see your fair countenance. (Laughter.) Shall I put your carte on the hook and see if they will come up and make your acquaintance?" (Loud laughter.) This letter continued in that strain, and on the 9th of August he wrote to her saying, "Don't think, Emily, dear, you have been out of my mind as well as sight; your image is ever before me, and I feel so happy after my return, and I look forward to uninterrupted happiness with you." He also says, "I am anxious for your next letter. What a lot we have to talk about, dearest, and what a pleasant time I have to look forward to;" and it is concluded, "Believe me, your ever affectionate William." He wrote to her again on August 19, 23, and 21, the latter being the last one he wrote before the one of the 9th September breaking off the engagement he had made. On the 28th August, he wrote, this time addressing the plaintiff as his "Dearest Emily," and expressing his sympathy for her in her father's illness, and the trial it would cost her. This letter was signed "your ever affectionate Willie," but on the 9th September, 15 days after the former letter, the defendant wrote saying that he had consulted his mother, and was obliged to break off the connection. Enclosed in that letter was a quantity of religious poetry (laughter), which he supposed was sent to soften the pain that the letter would cause Miss Woodward, and there was also a text of Scripture from St. John. The following are the verses:

"A mind at perfect peace with God,
Oh, what a word is this!
A sinner reconciled through blood,
This is indeed his peace.

"By nature and by practice far,
How very far from God,
Yet now by grace brought nigh to Him,
Through faith and Jesus' blood.

"So nigh, so very nigh, to God,
I cannot nearer be,
For in the person of His Son,
I am as near as He.

"So dear, so very dear, to God,
More dear I cannot be,
Love for which He loves the Son,
Such is His love to me!

"Why should I ever careful be,
Since such a God is mine,
He watches o'er me night and day,
And tells me 'mine is thine.'"

The other verses were:—

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto me and rest,
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
Thy head upon my breast.
I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary, and worn, and sad,
I find in Him a resting place,
And He has made me glad.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
My blood I freely give;
The living water. Thirsty one,
Stoop down and drink, and live.
I came to Jesus, and I drunk
Of that life-giving stream,
My thirst was quenched, my soul revived;
And now I live in Him.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
I am the dark world's light;
Look unto me, thy morn shall rise,
And all the day be bright.
I've looked to Jesus, and I've found
In Him my star and sun;
And in that light of life I'll walk
Till trav'lling days are done."

That was but a poor consolation to this young lady when he had broken off the match. Now, they would not hear from him, either in that court or anywhere else, any sneer at anything like true religious feeling; but a man who could hold a woman in hand four months, and write such letters as he had quoted and read, to enclose such lines to console her, and who could think he could thereby palliate his heartless cruelty towards her, could not—and he was sure would not—commend him to them as a man of religious character and uprightness of conduct. He wanted to know what defence the defendant had to put before them in explanation of his conduct. The defendant, so far as he could ascertain, was a man of considerable property, and he had in addition certain expectancies on the death of his mother, who was living in comfortable circumstances in the county of Somerset. But what compensation was he to make to the plaintiff, who he had compelled to come forward in a court of justice and have all these things ripped up before a jury. He had declined to make that compensation which a man could only make who had acted in the abominable manner he had done towards the plaintiff; and beyond what had passed between himself (the learned counsel) and the learned counsel who represented the defendant, which was an offer which could not be accepted, nothing had been done by the defendant to prevent the trial of the case. He, therefore, called upon the jury now to give the plaintiff exemplary damages, which was the only compensation she could obtain for the unprovoked breach of the most solemn engagement which a man could make with a woman.

Evidence was then adduced in support of the plaintiff's case. The promise of marriage was not denied, and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine simply addressed the jury in mitigation of the damages. The jury, however, returned a verdict for plaintiff, with £2,000, thinking no doubt that the religious poetry was but a sorry *solatium* for a lost husband.

SALE OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.

A few weeks ago a paragraph—says a Birmingham paper—went the round of the papers, to the effect that a man named Samuel Jones, residing at Wolverhampton, had sold his wife and three blooming children to an American adventurer, for the moderate sum of £150. As was then mentioned, the wife left her lawful husband, and, with the three children, went to live with her American admirer. It would appear, however, that a few days ago she repented of her bargain, and returned to the protection of Mr. Samuel Jones. Upon finding himself deserted, the American communicated with the husband, and informed him that if he could persuade his wife to return to him he would give the husband an additional fifty pounds. The husband accordingly tried all his powers of persuasion to get the wife to leave him, and finding her quite willing, communicated with our American Cousin, who was in London. He went down to Wolverhampton on Saturday. He there saw the husband and wife, and it was arranged that the American, with the wife and three children, should leave Wolverhampton on Saturday for London, by the 7·15 p.m. train. The Yankee, to make sure of his prize, arranged with Mr. Jones that he should see them to the station, and upon the signal being given for the train to start, he would hand him a £50 Bank of England note. The husband, accordingly, saw the American, his wife, and three children safe in the train, and upon it leaving the platform received a Bank of England note from his Yankee friend. The train had hardly left the station, when, upon looking at the note, he found that it was a simple £5 note. Finding he was duped out of £45, his wife, and three children, he at once sent the following graphic telegraphic message to the police in Birmingham: "Tall thin man ran away with my wife and three children, two boxes, two band-boxes, and a carpet-bag. He is an American, with a belt round him, with a bowie-knife in the belt, and a revolver. They are going to London, but husband will be at Birmingham by the next train. Booked from Wolverhampton to New-street station. To be detained." Upon Detective Inspector Tandy receiving the telegram, he directed Detective Sergeants Spokes and Jenns to meet the train from Wolverhampton, and look out for the American, the wife, and three children. These two active officers accordingly went to the station, and upon making inquiries of the railway officials, found the husband in the cloak-room, he having arrived from Wolverhampton by the express which reaches Birmingham about ten minutes after the ordinary train. The officers made further inquiries, and found that the American had arrived. They then went to the Dudley-street side of the station, where the husband saw the American, with his wife and children and the luggage, he being in the act of putting the latter into a cab. The husband, going up to the Yankee, said, "Well, John, how are you getting on?" to which he replied, "All right, I guess." Upon this the husband informed him that he had given him at Wolverhampton station a £5 note instead of a £50 note, and he wanted the latter sum. Said the American, "Well, I guess it was a mistake," and, taking a bundle of notes from his pocket, handed Mr. Jones a £50 Bank of England note, which was passed to the detectives, who found it to be quite genuine. The husband then shook hands with his wife, and kissing his children wished them "good-bye" and—with a friend who was with him—went to the nearest liquor vaults, where he "liquored" with his friend. The last that was seen of the American was that he—with the purchased wife and three children—were "making tracks" for the London train, where they safely arrived.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION TO RECOVER WEDDING PRESENTS.

In the Manchester City Court of Record, on Friday, one Thomas Marshall, a bachelor, brought an action against a widow named Sarah Radcliffe, to recover money and other property under somewhat singular circumstances of courtship. Mr. Marshall, it appeared, was an engineer by profession, but he fell into ill health, and in the course of last summer was unable to follow his business. He was a young man not more than thirty years of age, and went to lodge with the defendant. After he had been there some time, he neglecting Mr. Weller's advice to his son "to beware of widders," became very intimate with Mrs. Radcliffe, she was very kind to him, and was good enough to sit with him, and help to pass away his hours of sickness. Subsequently, the intimacy ripened to such a degree that an engagement took place between them. Naturally enough, Mrs. Radcliffe, being a widow, and a person of mature years, having daughters of her own, looked about to see what he was possessed of, and in that spirit she put questions to him that induced him to "make a clean breast of it." He was possessed of house property, he was anxious to sell that property, and was proceeding with negotiations for that purpose. He confided all these matters in great innocence and simplicity to Mrs. Radcliffe, who took great interest in the matter and counselled him upon it. The young man began to make the lady presents, and the whole family understood that they would shortly be married. Mrs. Radcliffe, in perfect honour, used to go into the plaintiff's rooms and dine with him, and on Sundays he was liberal enough to invite the whole family to sit down at his hospitable board. He had often the exaggerated pleasure of entertaining them. He ordered wine and bottled beer, which he kept in a closet and in the cellar; and when visitors came, he with a young man's pride would exhibit his stores to them, and say that that was nothing to what he had in the cellar. He bought for her certain articles of jewellery, a gold guard chain, gold earrings, and other articles for her adornment, and his own personal gratification. Having done this, he proceeded another step; the wedding garment was chosen, and it was said it was a very beautiful one. The plaintiff at her request, paid the sum of ten pounds for her on account of a debt, an arrangement being made for the balance due from her. About this time some little difficulty began to arise between them. Mrs. Radcliffe had been in the habit of going into plaintiff's room, and very kindly helping him to tie his cravat, or otherwise to smarten him up before he went out. One morning while thus engaged she saw his diamond ring lying on a table, and taking it up said, "Just lend me this for a bit." He of course consented, and she wore it for some time, and he at last went away forgetting that she had possession of it. Matters speedily grew worse between the parties, some letters of an acrimonious character were written, and the result was that the engagement was broken off. After that the plaintiff applied for the ring, some cloth, and other property which he had left in her possession. Mr. Pope who appeared for the defendant, read the following letter:—

"Eccles, September 12, 1864.

"To my once Beloved,—I am extremely obliged to you for the notes I got this morning without a stamp. You may consider our engagement at an end, for I did expect better treatment from you than I have got, after being such a friend to you as I have been. But there may come a time when you will exclaim, when I lay in my silent grave, that 'He was indeed my friend.' Had I not been in a weak state of health, I could have borne it better. In the first place, you turned me out of doors just to please a wretch that does not care for you. From all of them I expected nothing but abuse, for they know nothing but ignorance and brutality; but from you I expected better things and may the next faithful friend you get prove worthy of it. I now bid you farewell, though with tears in my eyes and a broken heart—(laughter)—and all that I can say I wish you health, wealth, and happiness, and I hope you will get a better partner than Thomas Marshall would have made,

"'Tis time this heart should be removed,
Since you it has ceased to move;
And as I cannot be beloved,
You let me love. (Roars of Laughter.)

"So good bye.—Yours once truly, and still faithful,
"Thomas Marshall.

"All letters that comes for me send them back. I want that clothing sending, wines &c., I will send for them on Wednesday. T.M.

"I promised you my writing and dressing case, and will send it you in a few days. T.N.

"I shall leave £1 for you at your father's office to-morrow, the Bible, and the cards. T.M.

After lengthened and rather amusing evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF GAROTTERS.

The Sheffield detectives have succeeded during the past few days in breaking up a gang of garotters and burglars, who have committed several daring outrages in that town. On Saturday, two men were brought before the Bench on the charge of committing a daring outrage on Mr. Burnby, coal agent to Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Burnby lives in Broomhall Park, outside the town, and whilst he was within a few yards of his own door, two men from behind and garotted in the usual manner, whilst two other men came in front of him and savagely assaulted him with a heavy bludgeon. The ruffians directed their blows so as to disable Mr. Burnby, utterly regardless of the consequences. He was left insensible from dreadful wounds, and for several days his life was despaired of. He yet suffers seriously from the blows over his heart, and his articulation is imperfect. The outrage excited a great sensation, but the police were unable to trace the perpetrators. A silver lever watch and a gold and amethyst pin were stolen from Mr Burnby, and it now seems that a short time after the outrage, two men named Edward Hall and Dennis Carr, went to the house of a working watch-maker, named Martin Cooper, and offered him a watch and pin, which turned out to be those that had been taken from Mr. Burnby. Cooper erased the name and the number on the watch, and broke it up. The watch was sold to him for 30s.; but the men seemed to be afraid of a disclosure, and the watch was got from Cooper, and buried in a garden in Abbeydale Road. Hall absconded, and the police are now in search of him. Carr had gone with him to Birmingham, where he was taken, and he was one of the men brought up on Saturday. The other was Henry Smith, a Sheffield man, who went to Cooper's house on several occasions with Hall and Carr. The prisoners were remanded, after Cooper had given evidence and produced the broken cases of the stolen watch, which he had obtained after great difficulty. When he was in Cooper's shop, Hall said, "Be careful, for this is twenty years and a good flogging, if we are found out." This man escaped from the Birmingham police in a very daring manner, a few days ago, after Carr was taken.

SKILFUL ROBBERIES IN MANCHESTER. £3,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Another ingenious robbery of uninhabited premises stocked with valuables has occurred at Manchester, in the interval between closing on Saturday night and commencing business on Monday morning. In this case Mr. Howard's jewellery shop, at the west corner of Corporation and Market-streets, has been literally stripped of all its contents, save one or two small articles dropped by the thieves, and what was contained in one drawer. The first door in Corporation-street is a new one, recently put up by Mr. Monie, hairdresser, at the bottom of the flight of steps leading to his rooms. His principal room is immediately over Mr. Howard's and the adjoining shop. On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, Mr. Monie and his principal assistant closed the premises, after having looked through the building, and ascertained that all was right. Three shutters were put up outside the door, and a crossbar of iron was padlocked. It was probably during Saturday night that this padlock was opened by a skeleton key, and the burglars having entered, a confederate outside replaced the padlock and locked them in. Proceeding up the stairs the first obstacle was the door to Mr. Monie's principal room. To open it they tore away the woodwork about the lock, and broke the glass panel. They then commenced operations upon the floor over Mr. Howard's shop. The oil-cloth and drugget were torn up, and two or three attempts were made to remove the floor in places which would not answer the burglars' purposes. Ultimately they made a hole about two feet wide and some five feet long. In the space between the floor and the ceiling below they came upon some iron sheeting, with which Mr. Howard's shop is entirely lined as a protection against fire and thieves. This was no obstacle, as it was only rivetted in a few places, and one plate, that over the sun-light, was taken away. The sun-light was next displaced, and then the way was comparatively easy. One of the strong India-rubber cords used by Mr. Monie in his hair brushing machinery was taken to enable one of the thieves to lower himself to the shop floor below, a depth of about 12 feet. But the india-rubber would not bear the weight, and was broken into several pieces. The clean cotton dressing gowns which lay in the drawers ready for the morning's work, were then taken, and of them a strong rope was made. This rope was hanging through the hole when the robbery was discovered on Monday, and by it the thieves got into and out of the shop. When in the shop they emptied the glass cases and drawers (except one), being careful not to encumber themselves with anything but the jewellery, and leaving the velvet-lined cases in which brooches, bracelets, and the like are usually displayed. Most of the stock was in an iron safe, which was opened by drilling, and all its contents taken. The safe was an old one, and we believe it bears no maker's name. This robbery confirms the statement of the detective police, that no ordinary safe will withstand the operations of burglars, if the latter have time given them. The exit of the thieves was made in the same way as their entrance. Nothing, so far as is known at present, was taken from Mr. Monie's stock as they went out. The confederate outside opened the street door; and when Mr. Monie's *employe* arrived at the premises on Monday morning, he found the shutters resting against the door, and the bar lying on the ground, as though some one had commenced to open the door in the ordinary way. The padlock had been carried off. Mr. Howard's loss exceeds £3,000. It is singular that it has been Mr. Howard's invariable custom to come to the shop on Sundays, to see that all was right, but that for the last few weeks he has been unable to do so from ill-health. Mr. Howard offers a reward of £200 for the discovery of the thieves.

About the same time these thieves or another party attempted to find a similarly indirect way to the shops of two other jewellers—Mr. M'Ferran's, in Victoria-street, and Mr. Dodge's, in the Market-place. They cut through floors and traversed adjoining shops from floor to roof in search of suitable means of ingress to the shops designed to be robbed, and, after great labour, were obliged to decamp in disappointment. They left behind them a new rope ladder, and a black leather bag, which contained a number of housebreaking implements—two large bunches of skeleton keys, jemmies, two candles, a dark lantern, some wire, a ball of twine, a quantity of loose twine, a bundle of rope, some bracebits, and four calico bags, two large ones and two smaller. All these articles were handed to the police.

ANOTHER GREAT ROBBERY.

A robbery somewhat similar to the above has been committed on the premises of Mr. Walker, watchmaker, 68, Cornhill, London. The burglars effected an entrance to the house through the roof, and then cut holes through the garret floor, the third floor, and the second floor, descending into Mr. Harris's premises, communicating with Mr. Walker's shop door. Here they commenced boring, but being frustrated by an iron plate, they broke through the flooring of Mr. Walker's shop, and forcing open the iron safe, carried off the contents, valued at some thousands of pounds. They then ascended by a rope ladder back through the holes they had made through the floors.

The Saffron Hill Murder.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Serafina Polloni, the Italian, was found guilty of the murder of Michael Harrington, who was fatally stabbed last Boxing-day at a public-house on Saffron Hill. Polloni appears to have acted solely upon an impulse of passion. A number of his countrymen fancied that they had been insulted at the Golden Anchor public-house, Saffron Hill, on the Saturday before Christmas day, and appear to have harboured their ill-will, which grew into a determination to be revenged. Two days afterwards, on the 26th of December, in the evening, a number of Italians went to the Golden Anchor, and the prisoner told the landlord that "he could kill six such as he." Polloni then left, and in his absence a row ensued and the landlord was struck. In the midst of the disturbance the prisoner returned, and, at the head of several of the foreigners, rushed into the bagatelle-room, where the deceased man was sitting with others, and made a general attack upon them, in the course of which the prisoner stabbed the deceased with a knife. The prisoner was almost immediately seized, and was recognised by the dying man as the person who had stabbed him; the fact was sworn to by as many as six witnesses.—Polloni was sentenced to death.

Extraordinary Robbery in Paris.—An extraordinary robbery was committed at one of the last performances of "Linda di Chamouni" at the Italian Opera, Paris. The Empress was present on the night in question. A box within three or four of the one occupied by the Empress attracted the attention of the house from the peculiar magnificence of the costume worn by a foreign lady, who, accompanied by her husband, had entered it at the commencement of the first act. The lady's dress bespoke an Eastern origin, but the peculiar form and exquisite workmanship of her diamond ear-rings excited great admiration. Her husband quitted her for a few moments between one of the acts. A low knock at the door of the box attracted the lady's notice; a most gentlemanlike person presented himself, bearing a message from Her Majesty, expressive of her great admiration of the ear-rings worn by the lady, and her extreme curiosity to be allowed to look at one for a few seconds. The lady, somewhat astonished, complied instantly with the *soi-disant* equerry's request, and a few seconds afterwards on her husband's return, related the circumstances. To him the story seemed improbable, and on inquiry from one of Her Majesty's suite he ascertained it to be the device of a robber; but too late. The next morning the husband started early to give all the details to the Prefect of Police, when, about half an hour after he had left his hotel, a person from the Prefecture asked to see the lady, and producing a letter from M. le Prefet, explaining the necessity of at once depositing the remaining ear-ring in the hands of the police, in order to facilitate the search for the one abstracted on the previous night. The lady acceded to the demand of the detective with less hesitation than to the polite equerry, and Cartouche's rival possessed a pair of rare diamond *pendeloques* instead of one. A closely fitting dark dress, tightly buttoned to the throat, and a huge beard, had transformed the quondam equerry, got up in an evening dress of faultless perfection, into an active police agent.

Local and District News.

Mr. Alderman Clark, who was Lord Mayor of York in 1861-62, and again in 1862-63, died on Monday. He was only forty-nine years of age. The cause of his death was pneumonia.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Samuel Gregson, one of the members of Parliament for Lancaster. The honourable gentleman was in his seat in the House of Commons on the previous night. Mr. Gregson was in the seventieth year of his age. In politics he was a progressive Reformer.

Literary and Philosophical Society.—On Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. George Gilfillan, in the lecture room of the Society on "Thomas Arnold and T. Chalmers." The room was densely crowded, and the lecture was listened to with much attention by an appreciative audience.

Sudden Death at Hartlepool.—About five o'clock on Wednesday night, a married woman, about 30 years of age, named Parnaby, wife of a platelayer in the employ of the North Eastern Railway Company, living in Beacon-place, Hartlepool, died suddenly, from, it is supposed, disease of the heart. Dr. Nichol was called, but medical aid was of no avail, as the poor woman was dead before he arrived.

Newcastle Working Men's Club.—On Monday evening the usual weekly musical entertainment was given at the Working Men's Club, Nelson-street, Newcastle, by Messrs. Dobson, Maule, Hodge, Bell, Gilley, Donaldson, Watson, and D. J. Halliday. A letter from George R. Stephenson, Esq., was read by the secretary, expressing his intention to present the club with £30, and the announcement was received with rapturous applause. Mr. J. Wilson occupied the chair, and Mr. D. J. Halliday ably presided at the piano.

Funeral of the Late Mr. G. Richardson.—On Wednesday, the remains of the late Mr. George Richardson were interred at Jesmond Cemetery. The coffin containing the body was conveyed in a hearse from the residence of the deceased in Albion Street, followed by three mourning coaches and eight other carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman. At the place of interment addresses suited to the occasion were delivered by Mr. Binns, of Sunderland, Mr. John Pease, of Darlington, and Mr. Thomas Potts, of Newcastle. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the Meeting House, in Pilgrim Street, where a pretty numerous congregation assembled, and impressive addresses were delivered by Mr. Pease, and Mr. Tregelles, of Shotley Bridge.

Fire in Newcastle.—About a quarter to one o'clock on Sunday morning, an alarm of fire was raised in St. John's Place, St. John's Lane, Newcastle. Inspector W. Scott, of the B division of Police, who was in the vicinity at the time, immediately proceeded to the spot, and found a fire raging in the back shop of Mr. Robert Henderson, cabinet maker. The reels from the various police divisions, under the command of Inspector Greaves and Sub-Inspector Wallace, were soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water having been obtained the fire was soon subdued. The fire appeared to have commenced in a back room, which looks into St. John's Place, and then spread into the front shop, which looks into St. John's Lane. The contents of the place were entirely destroyed, but happily the fire was prevented from extending itself to the adjacent dwelling houses. Neither the contents of the shop, which we believe were not very valuable, nor the property, we understand, are insured. The building belongs to the Corporation.

Sudden Death at Longhoughton.—A very sudden death occurred at Loughoughton, near Alnwick, on Monday evening. Mr. William Robinson, blacksmith of the village, had been at Alnwick on that day attending the cattle market. He was driving a pony cart, and returned home about eight o'clock in the evening. He put the pony into the stable, saw it properly attended to, and then went into the house and partook of supper as usual. He shortly afterwards retired to bed without complaining, and apparently fell asleep. About one o'clock next morning Mrs. Robinson awoke, and discovered his limbs to be contracted, his knees drawn up, and his extremities cold. She immediately rose and applied wet cloths to his forehead, and went to procure the assistance of her son, who lived close by, but on her return she found him quite dead. Deceased was seventy years of age, had for a long time suffered from asthma and heart disease, the latter being probably the cause of his death.

Sudden Death in the Manors Police Station.—On Wednesday afternoon, a woman named Ann Buchanan, 48 years of age, and residing in Pandon, expired very suddenly in the Manors Police Station, in this town. Deceased who was a woman of very intemperate habits, had been at the Soup Kitchen, which adjoins the station, procuring a pint of soup, and was returning on her way home past the Police Station, when she was observed to fall down. The person who saw her, a woman named Galway, went immediately into the station, and P.C. Moffatt went out and took the poor woman inside, where she complained of being very unwell. After sitting near the fire on a chair for a short while, and still appearing to be very ill, some tea was obtained and given to her; but, exhibiting alarming symptoms of illness, the officer despatched a messenger for medical assistance. On Mr. Spencer, Dr. Rayne's assistant, going to the station, he endeavoured to administer stimulants without avail, as she expired a short while after his arrival.

Ordination Service.—In the Church of the Divine Unity, New Bridge-street, Newcastle, on Wednesday night, the Revs. D. Berry and J. Smith were ordained for missionary service in connection with the church, and for the counties of Northumberland and Durham. There was a numerous congregation present to witness the interesting ceremony, and several rev. gentlemen from a distance attended to take part in it. After a hymn had been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. W. W. Robinson, of Stockton; and then followed the ordination prayer, which was offered by the Rev. W. Sharman, of Aberdeen. In extending the right hand of fellowship to the Revs. D. Berry and J. Smith, the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, of Glasgow, cordially welcomed both gentlemen to the church; and then the charge to the same rev. gentlemen was delivered by the Rev. W. Gaskell, of Manchester, at some length, wherein the nature of their duties in the missionary work was set forth, and some sound and friendly advice given. An address from the pulpit was made by the Rev. Brooke Herford, of Manchester; and the ordinatory service was concluded by the Rev. J. C. Street, pastor of the church, delivering a prayer.

A Coxhoe Valentine.—At the West Hartlepool police-court, on Saturday, Clara Ann Burnett, a girl about 18 years of age, was charged with neglecting her illegitimate child, and allowing it to become chargeable to the Hartlepool Union; Ann Robinson and Jessie Leighton being at the same time accused of aiding in the same offence. It transpired that Robinson is in business as a dressmaker at Coxhoe, and Jessie Leighton and Clara Ann Burnett assistants in the business, all of them having previously lived at Hartlepool. A short time ago Burnett was delivered of an illegitimate child, and on the day after the birth the other defendants brought it to West Hartlepool, and left it on a table in the house of a widow named Mrs. Jewsen, at Stranton, at the request of the mother of the infant, who alleged that Mrs. Jewson's son was the father of the offspring. The child was sent to the workhouse, and the police traced out the defendants as being the parties to the offence. Mr. W. Todd prosecuted; and Mr. W. Marshall, who defended, alleged that Burnett acted at the request of the putative father of the child by sending it to his mother's; and urged, on behalf of the other defendants, ignorance of the law. The Bench dismissed Robinson and Leighton, but committed Clara Ann Burnett, the young mother, to Durham gaol for seven days, with hard labour.

A Would-be Crusoe.—A youth of seventeen—well educated and intelligent, and the only son of a local preacher—disappeared from his father's home, in South Shields, on Friday week; and, as he was well known to have been ambitious of leading a sailor's life, it was immediately surmised that he had gone to sea. His father, full of grief, made all the inquiries he could think of after the runaway, but without finding the slightest clue to lead him to his whereabouts. He informed Mr. Stephens, superintendent of the river police, of the circumstances, and Joseph Hubbard, one of the officers, was set to work with the view of bringing father and son together again. Hubbard made many inquiries in the harbour, and visited the ship *Rock-light*, of Liverpool—which the lad was known to have a wish to join—but without meeting with any success. At last it struck him that, as the boy left on the Friday night, he might have gone off to London in the steamer which left on the following morning. When the steamer returned, the father, taking Hubbard's hint, went to see the captain, and was satisfied from the information he obtained that his son had left in her. He thereupon immediately took the train to London, and, having arrived, visited the different shipping offices, at one of which, on Saturday last, he had the good fortune to find his darling boy loitering about, waiting to join some ship. Whatever the feelings of the lad might be, the father was certainly overjoyed; and perhaps the other was cured of his roving disposition by a week's absence from home.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown in Newcastle.—On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered in the Lecture Room, Nelson Street, Newcastle, under the auspices of the Newcastle and Gateshead Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, the title of the lecture being "Extremes Meet." The well-known ability and popularity of the rev. lecturer attracted a numerous audience on the occasion. The Mayor of Gateshead (I. C. Johnson, Esq.), presided, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer to the audience. The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown (who was received with loud applause) commenced by observing that there was a class of sayings, rather extensive, which appeared to be contradictory, false, in fact, utterly absurd, but which, when they came to investigate them rather closely proved to be perfectly in harmony with truth and wisdom. To those sayings we generally applied the name of paradox. There were paradoxes of various sorts; but the paradoxes which of all others seemed to be capable of the greatest amount of illustration, and likewise capable of affording the greatest variety of instruction, was that presented to them in the motto which formed the topic of the present lecture—the old saying, "Extremes meet." Now they found the meeting of extremes in almost every department of life and action with which they had to do. In things physical, in things intellectual, in things moral, in things social, in things political, in things religious,—in all these departments of life and action they would find curious illustrations of the truth of this old saying that "Extremes meet." On the various points thus enumerated, the rev. lecturer expatiated at considerable length, furnishing interesting illustrations of each. He would say in conclusion, that there were many things to which they could go to extremes without the slightest fear. They could not be too truthful, they could not be too pure, they could not be too kind, and they should not be too prudent; but with regard to some of the matters to which he had referred, it was evidently a very important consideration to study and to follow faithfully that golden mean which would keep them from absurdities and extravagancies which generally characterised most extreme positions, and most extreme causes. It was in this medium path that they would find their wisdom, safety, and happiness. (Loud applause.) On the motion of the Rev. H. Pattinson, votes of thanks were accorded by acclamation to the lecturer, the chairman, and the Young Men's Christian Association for bringing Mr. Brown there.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent....Mr R. JACKSON.
Office...... .FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ROBERT JACKSON'S APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian* :—

1865.		
Monday, February	13	Mountsett.
"	"	Catchgate.
"	"	Annfield Plain.
"	"	Lanchester.
Tuesday,	" 14	Consett.
Wednesday,	" 15	Leadgate.
"	"	Blackhill.
"	"	Shotley Bridge.
"	"	Consett.
Thursday,	" 16	Lanchester.
"	"	Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

MR. J. HOWARD'S letter is again unavoidably postponed.

"NO BIGOT."—The publication of the letter you have sent us could do no good, and would only draw attention to an action which deserves nothing but contempt.

"A FRIEND TO THE CONSETT READINGS" sends us a "few words" on the subject of these entertainments, for which we regret we cannot find room. He strongly advocates clergymen giving their countenance to Readings, and with reference to the selection of pieces suggests that "they should be chosen as far as possible with the view of gratifying the greatest possible number of hearers," and each piece should never exceed a quarter of an hour in delivery. Our correspondent further advises that these pieces should be studied, and that those who speak should speak loudly, so that every whisper may be heard distinctly.

We have been compelled to curtail some of the favours of our correspondents this week. The crowded state of our columns and the late hour at which most of the communications arrived, must be our apology for their abridgment.

Local and District News.

SUICIDE IN WEARDALE.—On Monday last, a young woman named Elizabeth Donaldson, residing at Treshope Burn, Weardale, put an end to her life by hanging herself. It appears that her mind has been much depressed for some time.

BALL AT LEADGATE.—A ball was held at the house of Mr. Thomas Longstaff, Bradley Arms, Leadgate, on Monday night, when upwards of twenty couple were in attendance. Dancing was kept up to early morn, when every one departed home highly gratified with the night's pleasure. The ball was led off by Mr. Robert Heslop and Mrs. Longstaff with the old favourite dance, the "Keel Row."

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—A man employed at the Lintz Colliery, on Wednesday, bet a fellow-workman a sum of money that he would fill a two-chaldron waggon in twenty minutes. He accomplished the feat in eighteen and a half minutes.

ACCIDENT AT HOBSON.—On Saturday last, as John Mains, a lad engaged as a driver at this colliery, was cleaning his horse, he received a severe kick on the face from the animal, from which it is feared he will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

LECTURE ON "SAMMY HICK."—On Wednesday evening Mr. John Kay, of Thirsk, delivered a lecture in the old Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett. The subject was "Sammy Hick, the Village Blacksmith," and the lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive. We shall, if space permit, give a brief *resumé* of it in our next impression. The Rev. W. Saul presided, and the proceeds were devoted to the new Primitive Methodist chapel at Consett.

FINE ARTS.—Connoisseurs and admirers of fine arts generally will have a favourable opportunity of gratifying their taste on Thursday and Friday, in the sale-room of Mr. Jenkins, at Berryedge, where is to be brought to the hammer a rich and extensive collection of High-Class Proof Engravings, all of which are superbly mounted in ornamental gilt frames. It only requires to be stated that they formed a portion of the stock of Mr. Kelly, the eminent picture dealer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and embrace many scarce and brilliant proof impressions, examples of the renowned British artists, such as Sir David Wilkie, Sir Edwin Landseer, J. F. Herring, sen., Richard Ansdell, Frederick Tayler, W. P. Frith, J. M. W. Turner, John Martin, Winterhalter, Sir George Hayter, &c. The subjects are scriptural, historical, sporting and domestic. The competition will no doubt be close and exciting to possess such gems of art.

COLLIERLEY PENNY READINGS.—On Saturday evening last the second of these entertainments was given at the National School Room of this parish, when a numerous and respectable audience was present. The Rev. B. Hurst was elected to the chair, and after he had made a few remarks, very good, and much to the point, on the objects and tendencies of these readings, and after the Rev. J. Hughes had also made a few remarks, the work of the evening was proceeded with, as follows:—"The Afride and the Mulla," a reading by the Rev. J. Hughes; "The Henpecked Man," a reading from Tales of the Borders, by Mr. Jefferson; "Kitty Tyrrel," a song, by Mr. Armour; "The Famine," a reading from Longfellow, by Mr. Cross; "Ring the Banjo," a song, by Mr. Jefferson; "Trick," a reading from the *Quiver*, by Mr. Urwin; "Juanita," a song, by Mr. Cross; "Eugene Aram's Dream," reading, by Mr. Armour; "Imph 'ne," a recitation, by Mr. Cross; "Let me kiss him for his mother," a song, by Mr. Jefferson; "Dear Child," a reading from *The Churchman's Magazine*, by Mr. Armour. The evening's entertainment was terminated by singing "God Save the Queen." Much good taste was shown by the above selections, and the admirable talents displayed throughout, whether in reading, reciting, or singing, reflect much credit on each of the gentlemen who took an active part in the work of the evening. The friends of this movement are greatly indebted to Mr. Cross and to Mr. Armour for their kind and much-valued assistance on each of the occasions that these readings have hitherto been given; and it is much to be hoped that they will be enabled to continue this assistance uninterruptedly. The very amusing recitation of "Imph 'ne," by Mr. Cross, and the reading "Dear Child," by Mr. Armour, were especially entertaining to the audience, and all the evening's entertainment was a decided success.

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND READING ROOM.—On Wednesday evening last the Mutual Improvement Society connected with the above place held its second weekly meeting. The Rev. J. Brooks on being voted to the chair, opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. William Raw to deliver the address he had volunteered on "Emigration." Mr. Raw then rose, and began his address by giving a brief, but accurate and learned description of the geographical position of the different continents of the globe, the countries into which they are divided; and the population of each as compared with its superficial area. He showed from this that emigration is absolutely necessary, and that over-crowding in one country can only be remedied by the removal of the surplus inhabitants to more thinly peopled districts. He then dwelt on the history of Australian emigration; the present condition of its colonies, and its future prospects; giving at the same time a humorous description of his own journey to and from it; and of his experience whilst in it. He also spoke at some length on the undoubted advantages of emigration to the emigrant, and his almost certain success. He said that since the Australian gold-fields first opened, a vast quantity of gold had been obtained, showing plainly that some must have been fortunate. His address, which occupied upwards of half-an-hour in delivery, was concluded amidst great and deserved applause. After a short speech from the chairman, Mr. J. C. Wylie rose to address the meeting. He complimented his friend Mr. Raw on his admirable address, but thought he had given a one-sided view of the emigration question. In the first place there was much to prove that emigration was unnecessary, and he quoted Sir Archibald Alison and Robert Owen to show that, if properly managed, the soil of Great Britain was sufficient to supply food for six times its present population; and, in the next place, the emigrant was not the only person whose case was to be considered; the aborigines must also be thought of, and the emigration of Europeans into their midst meant dispossession, extermination, and death to them. He asked his friend Mr. Raw to follow him to North America and see what effect our system of emigration had had upon the Red Indians. He would see that it had murdered them in thousands, driven them from the sunny hunting-grounds of their fathers, from the pleasant valley of the Ohio, and the green slopes of the Alleghanies, to drag out a miserable existence in the mountains of the West. He asked him again to follow him to Mexico, to the land of Montezuma and Cortez where the Spanish rule had been ushered in with murder and violence more than three centuries ago, and to the lovely Van Dieman's Land, the remant of whose original possessors consisted now of but four persons. At the close of his address Mr. Wylie was also loudly applauded. After a few general remarks from the chairman, Mr. Raw again rose, and, in reply to Mr. Wylie said, that he did not doubt for a moment that Great Britain could be brought to produce what had been stated, but at the same time he was quite sure that it did not. It might *ultimately*, but whilst the grass was growing the horse was starving, and there was nothing for it but to seek fresh pasture. In reply to Mr. Wylie's second objection, he said that aborigines were perishing, not by the hands of emigrants but by the strong drink which they had learnt to love, and also that this love for strong drink had been taught them not by honest emigrants but by dissolute men who followed in their wake, and for whose actions they were not responsible. He also said that in Australia selling drink to the natives was punished by Government with a heavy fine. A vote of thanks to Mr. Raw was carried by acclamation, and a similar vote to the chairman terminated the proceedings. On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., the next meeting of this society will be held, when readings, recitations, and songs will be given by several of the members.

SUPPER AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On the evening of Saturday last a supper was given to the officials of South Pontop Colliery, accompanied by a few friends, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Annfield Plain. Great credit is due to the very worthy hostess, Mrs. Turnbull, who with her usual ability supplied a most substantial and excellent repast. About seven o'clock twenty-four gentlemen sat down—Mr. Thomas Simpson, the resident viewer, was unanimously called upon to preside; and Mr. Stephen Handcock occupied the vice-chair. Both these gentlemen very ably discharged the duties which devolved upon them, and all enjoyed the good things of which the tables were spread. The evening was spent in the greatest conviviality, and every one was highly gratified and greatly surprised with the numerous new songs which were sung by one of the company.

CONSETT PENNY READINGS.—The usual weekly readings were given on Monday evening last, in the Temporary Church, Consett. The programme was varied and popular. Of recitations there were "The Christmas Carol," one of Dickens' Christmas stories, by David Dale, Esq.; "Oak of the Forest," by Mr. T. Garthwaite; Mrs. Heman's dramatic poem "Ivan the Czar," by Mr. Armour, of Leadgate; "The Death of Stephen," by a lady, Miss Proudlock, an unusual and pleasant novelty in these entertainments; and an abridgement of Lord Byron's speech on the "Nottingham Frame-breaking Bill," by Mr. R. Todd. The musical part of the evening's entertainment consisted of Kuhe's fantasia on that ever-charming Irish air, "Kathleen Mavourneen," performed on the piano by Mr. Pothecary, to whose excellent and artistic conduction the success of this department is especially due; Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," and Ganz's brilliant "Qui Vive" galop were also given by Mr. Pothecary. The songs were Lady Dufferin's "Katey's Letter," by Miss E. Medici; the popular "Let me kiss him for his mother," by Miss P. Medici; and two or three glees by the choir. The audience was numerous and the entertainment successful.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW IN LAMBTON PARK.—The sanction of the Lord Lieutenant having been obtained, it is now definitely settled that the annual review of the volunteers in the county of Durham will take place on Whit-Monday, in Lambton Park.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1865.—The following gentlemen have been appointed sheriffs for the northern counties for 1865:—Durham — William Peareth, Esq., of Usworth House; Northumberland—John Errington, Esq., of High Warden; Westmorland—Arthur Shepherd, Esq., of Shaw End, near Kendal; and Yorkshire—Francis Watt, Esq., of Bishop Burton Hall, near Beverley. We also observe that Nathaniel Grace Lambert, Esq., of Denham Court, and who in 1852 filled the office of chief magistrate in Newcastle, has been appointed High Sheriff of Bucks. Mr. Lambert is, we understand, still connected with the north in commercial pursuits.

TURN-OUT OF THE FURNACE-MEN AT SOUTH STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—On Saturday evening, a strike took place amongst the coke men, metal-carriers, and mine fillers employed by Messrs. Whitwell, at their blast furnaces, South Stockton, on account of it being stated to them that a reduction would be made in the rate of their wages, but of which a notice had been posted up for upwards of a week. The reduction was to range from five to ten per cent., and was to be made as follows:—Chargers 3d. per day, coke men 2d., mine men 3d., keepers from 4d. to 5d. per day. Nearly 150 men are employed at those furnaces, and are principally Irishmen. On Sunday they remained out, and on Monday last many were drinking in the publichouse, but no disturbance worthy of note took place. On Tuesday morning two furnaces were blown in, this being managed by the men going in, excepting the metal carriers, mine fillers, and coke men, whose places were supplied by labourers. The third furnace is at present undergoing repair. The men were quiet up to noon, and appeared to have means in their power to obtain drink.

BURGLARY AT HARTLEPOOL.—Information was given to the police, on Tuesday, of a burglary having been committed at Middleton, on the premises of Messrs. T. H. Pile, and Co., iron shipbuilders. It appears that this firm have a small wooden erection which they use as an office, and at which place the workmen are paid their wages. In this office are numerous drawers, and one of them is kept for the money alone. The burglars had gained an entrance to the premises by slipping the latch of the window, and after they were inside they had gone to the very drawer in which the money was kept, and extracted the whole amount—£15. Suspicion is directed against a workman lately in the employment of the firm, and who left a few days before the robbery, but up to the present time they have been unable to trace his whereabouts.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WINSHIP.—On Monday afternoon the remains of Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Winship, one of the celebrated champion four-oared crew of the Tyne, were interred in Wallsend Church Yard. Her sudden demise had cast a gloom over the neighbourhood where she resided, as well as a deep sympathy for her husband and family. The deceased was remarkable for her kindness and genial disposition, and exhibited an example worthy to be followed by all in the same sphere of life. The funeral cortege was large and respectable, consisting of the relatives and friends of the family, as well as by several gentlemen from Newcastle, amongst the number we observed Messrs. William Blakey, T. J. Picket, J. H. Baird, J. Brown, Ralph Grey, — Cochrane, R. Chambers, Jas. Anderson, H. Clasper, W. Wheatley, and G. West, with about fifty other gentlemen. The mournful procession moved from the residence of the deceased a little after three o'clock, and arrived at the church about four, when the solemn ceremony of interment took place amid the tears and regret of all present.

Law Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—(Before A. TOWN and R. WALLIS, Esqs.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Michael M'Dermot* was charged by Superintendent Thompson with drunkenness, at Berry Edge, on the 8th ult., and fined 2s. 6d. and costs.—*John Hagan*, charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk, at Berry Edge, on the 21st ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.—*James Stoker* was charged by P. C. Chapman with being drunk and riotous, at Edmondbyers, on the 28th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.—*Patrick Cunningham* was charged by Superintendent Thompson with being drunk, at Berry Edge, on the 4th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.—*Owen Cunningham* was charged by P.C. Baines with being drunk and riotous, at Berry Edge, on the 4th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.—*Andrew Matthews* was charged by P.C. Smith with being drunk and riotous, at Berry Edge, on the 5th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*John Smith* was brought up, charged by Sergeant Simpson with committing a breach of the peace, at Berry Edge, on the 4th inst. He was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

ASSAULTS.—*John Duffy* was charged by Catherine Gillind with assaulting her, at Leadgate, on the 27th ult. Fined 10s. and costs. Duffy was also charged with assaulting Susan Park, on the same date and place, and was mulcted in a further fine of 10s. and costs.—*Adelaide Jones* was brought up, charged with committing an assault on Margaret Lofthouse, on the 3rd inst., at Berry Edge. Fined 1s. and costs.—*Thos. Muggan* was charged by John Grant with assaulting him, at Berry Edge, on the 4th inst. The case was remanded to Lanchester.

STEALING COALS.—*Bryan Rogers* and *Francis Rogers* was charged by P.C Smith on the charge of stealing coals, the property of the Consett Iron Company.—Remanded to Lanchester.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—*John Duffy* and *Sarah Conway* were brought up, charged with violently assaulting William Parks, at Leadgate, on the 23rd ult. Duffy was fined 10s. and costs, and Conway 1s. and costs.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Simon Flynn*, who has been several times before the magistrates, and *John Brown*, were charged by John Grant and Charles Grant with cutting and wounding them, at Berry Edge, on the 5th inst. This case was also remanded to Lanchester.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—*Robert Snowdon* was charged with trespassing on lands belonging to Harris Holland, Esq., in the parish of Edmondbyers, on the 21st ult. The defendant was seen pursuing a hare with his dog, by Mr. Hollands' gamekeeper. Fined 40s. and costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

DISSATISFIED PITMAN.—*James Young*, of Burnhope Colliery, pitman, was charged by Christopher Fairs, overman at the same colliery, with absenting himself from the service of the owners of Burnhope Colliery, on the 20th ult. From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner was bound from April, 1864, to April, 1865. The pay-sheet was produced, showing his earnings (above £53) from April, 1864, to Jan., 1865, being an average of 58s. a fortnight. Committed for two months.

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

ANOTHER ABSENTING PITMAN.—*William Taggatt*, of Byers Green, pitman, was charged by Joseph Atkinson, of Stanley Colliery, overman, with absenting himself from the employment of David Burn, Esq., owner of West Stanley Colliery, on the 11th of January last. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendant had averaged £2 15s 10d a-fortnight, during the last three months. Committed for two months.

PETTY THEFT.—*Bryan Rodgers* and *Francis Rodgers*, father and son, of Berry Edge, were charged with stealing coals, the property of the Consett Iron Company, at Consett, on the 4th of Feb. The case had been adjourned from Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions. The prisoners were discharged.

LEAVING SERVICE.—*Thomas Trewick*, of East Tanfield, pitman, was charged by Thomas Pringle, of Tanfield, over man, with absenting himself from the service of J. Joicey Esq., on the 21st of January last. To forfeit all wages due, and pay costs.

A COMPROMISED ASSAULT.—*Simon Flynn*, *John Brown*, and *Thomas Nugan*, of Berryedge, were charged by Charles Grant with cutting and wounding him, at Berryedge, on the 4th February. This case had also been adjourned from Shotley Bridge, but in consequence of the complainant not appearing, the defendants were discharged.

Bridget Hatsir, of Berryedge, was charged by John Lowes, of Berryedge, builder, with stealing sand on the 7th February. The prosecutor has the contract for the erection of the new church at Consett, and the defendant had stolen the sandstone from the materials deposited on the site of the proposed church. In consequence of the defendant being in very poor circumstances she was dismissed with a caution.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before CHARLES LAMB, and CHARLES BULMER, Esqs.

RIVAL "COMMERCIALS."—*Thomas Hart*, commercial traveller with Mr. William Stewart, grocer, Newcastle, was charged with having assaulted on the 20th ult., in the parish of Whickham, Joseph Robinson, commercial traveller with Mr. Greaves, grocer, Nun Street, Newcastle, Mr. Joel appeared for the defendant, and pleaded "Not Guilty."

The complainant stated that he was going from Newcastle by the coach, and had got out to walk up Whickham fell-side, when the defendant came to him and asked him what he had been saying about him (defendant). Complainant said he did not recollect that he had been saying anything about him. Defendant said that he (complainant) had been telling some one that he had seen the defendant carrying a game bag and gun. It then struck the complainant that, in a conversation with a friend, he had said he had seen the defendant with a game bag, but he did not mention any gun. He told him that he had only saw a game bag, but did not mention a gun. Defendant then struck him and knocked him down, and afterwards struck him a second time.

By Mr. Joel: The defendant is traveller for Mr. Stewart, the grocer. I know Mr. Pattison, a relative of Mr. Stewart's. I did not say to Mr. Pattison that the defendant went out shooting at Consett. I never said he went out shooting there instead of attending to his business. I never said he kept a gun at Consett. Mr. Pattison asked me one day how I was getting on, and I then made the remark that the defendant did not seem to have much to do, if he could go a-sporting at Consett, as I had seen him with a game bag.

Christopher Stonehouse, of 38, Westgate, who declined to be sworn, as he was one of the Plymouth Brethern, but made an affirmation, stated: I was travelling with these two gentlemen that morning by the mail. When the coach came to the hill we got out to walk up. While walking up the first thing that I noticed was these two gentlemen parleying. I said to myself "Why surely they are not going to fight." I observed that Mr. Hart struck Mr. Robinson several times. Then Mr. Hart tripped his heels up and raised his hand to strike him when down, but did not do so. At the top of the hill he commenced again and struck Mr. Robinson several times, and threw him down in the same way. His hat fell off, and Mr. Hart turned round and kicked the hat to pieces. I interfered at the foot of the hill and requested Mr. Hart to desist, telling him that if Mr. Robinson had done anything against him he could obtain redress in another way, and that in all probability he might be taken up for what he had done. He said he did not care, and he would do the same every time he was brought up.

Mr. Joel: He was very angry?—Yes, he was angry.

The Magistrates Clerk (Mr. W. Lockey Harle): Was Mr. Robinson angry too?—He was very much agitated. I did not hear what passed between them before the first blow was struck.

Mr. Joel then addressed the bench for the defence. He said there was no doubt that Mr. Hart was very angry, but it was quite evident from the last piece of evidence which Mr. Robinson volunteered that he had been making use of some insinuations affecting the character and conduct of Mr. Hart with his employer, having stated that Mr. Hart had a good deal of time to spare as he had time to sport a bit. This observation came to the ears of Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hart's employer, and that gentleman felt it his duty to ascertain the truth of that report which Mr. Robinson had set afloat, and the result was it was found to be a tissue of fabrication, having arisen out of the fact of Mr. Hart having on one occasion volunteered to carry a game bag for another person. There was no doubt that Mr. Hart had asked for an explanation as to this report from Mr. Robinson, and it appeared that the latter had refused to give him any, when Mr. Hart unfortunately lost his temper and committed the assault complained of, but which he (Mr. Joel) submitted was not of an aggravating character. He trusted that when the Bench took all the circumstances of the case into consideration they would deal leniently with his client.

The Bench thought the defendant had been guilty of a very gross assault upon Mr. Robinson. If he had anything to complain of he had his remedy without taking the law into his own hands. They should therefore inflict a fine upon him of £1 and costs—£1 8s. 6d. in all.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of this board was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the Rev. J. Thompson, chairman of the board, presiding. There were present Major Joicey, Messrs. J. Calvert, E. Charlton, T. Smith, M. Clark, J. Gledstone, Jos. Dickinson, J. Leybourne, Moor, W. Joicey, J. Parker, Bowey, Humphrey, Elliott, and Alder.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The relief of the poor was then proceeded with, and a letter which had been received from the Poor Law Board was read to the meeting, stating that certain particulars, which had formerly been omitted in the returns of the state of pauper lunatics with detailed information, would in future be supplied to the various Boards of Guardians.

ELECTION OF VALUER.

The election of a valuer for a portion of Hedleyhope, and also for a portion of Ebchester, was next proceeded with.

MAJOR JOICEY proposed that Mr. Roddam, of Stanhope, be appointed as valuer. Mr. Roddam was a highly respectable gentleman; he was agent for Mr. Wilson, of Harperley, and Mr. Hillyer, and also for Mr. Straker, of the firm of Strakers and Love. He had recently to value the whole of Alston, under the Assessment Act, and no complaints had been made against his valuation; the Commissioners had also had him engaged.

Mr. E. CHARLTON seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Cheques were then signed for the payment of various sums.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE.

The plans for the enlargement of the Workhouse were then submitted to Mr. Hurst. From the plans it appeared that two new wings would be added, making almost double the size of the present Workhouse. Mr. Hurst suggested a new site and house altogether, as the present was a very poor one. He proposed that they should sell it, if anything like the value could be obtained for it. The Guardians thought that it could not be easily disposed of. The plan was then examined by Mr. Hurst, who suggested various amendments, amongst which was the erection of a school for boys and another for girls. He also stated that the room for each minute should contain at least 300 cubic feet of air, and that sick people required a room which would contain 500 cubic feet. He recommended that the back part should be raised one storey more, and that another plan be prepared, showing both the old and new portions, in different colours, and then sent up to the Poor Law Board, with any explanation, together with the probable cost. Mr. Hurst afterwards visited the Workhouse. The amount spent in the out-door relief of the poor during the last fortnight was £118 14s., and the number of inmates fifty-seven.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of this Board was held on Thursday, in the Justices' Room, Lanchester—Major Joicey, chairman to the Board, presiding. There were also present—Messrs. Dolphin, Ritson, Balleny, Walker, Watson, Towns, Davison, W. J. Joicey, Clark, J. Dickinson, Calvert, Spencer, Alder, Charlton, Elliott, and the Rev. Mr. Willis.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read over, signed, and confirmed.

The Clerk, Mr. C. Maynard, stated that he had been served with a notice of action by Mr. Booth, on behalf of Mr. Watson, against the surveyor and the board.

Mr. CHARLTON reported that a meeting had been held of the ratepayers of Medomsley, at which it was resolved to support the township, protect the surveyor, and defend their rights.—Mr. CALVERT moved that this board sanction the proceedings of that meeting.—Mr. RITSON seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.—Mr. DOLPHIN, the chairman of the auditors, stated that they had examined all accounts against the board and found all correct. The Rev. Mr. Featherstonhaugh had objected to several items in the accounts, relating to Edmondbyers district. The total expenditure was £4,037 7s. 1d., being about £603 more than last year. There was a balance of £540 7s. 6d. due the treasurer.—Mr. RITSON moved and Mr. CLARK seconded that the auditors' accounts be passed and sanctioned by the board, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. DOLPHIN said that some months ago he requested the surveyor to make a footpath from the foot of Puddlers' row to the Consett Railway Station, and another footpath from the Commercial Inn, Consett, to Leadgate. He had just received a letter from the Chairman of the Consett Nuisance Removal Committee stating that great complaints were made against the present state of these roads, and requesting him to bring the matter before the Board—The SURVEYOR (Mr. G. Hall) replied that he had received no instructions to make the road.—Mr. DOLPHIN said he would bring the matter before the next meeting.—A letter from the inhabitants of Hill Top was read complaining of the state of the road leading from Collierley to Hill Top, which they requested the Board to put in a state of proper repair.—The meeting resolved that Messrs. Calvert and Ritson, and the surveyor, together with the waywardens of Collierley, should wait on some of the inhabitants and make inquiries.—The CLERK (C. Maynard, Esq.) reported that he had received a letter from the railway company, stating that they would attend to the various railway crossings on the highways.—It was proposed that the thanks of the Highway Board be given to the chairman and auditors for the past year. Carried unanimously.—Major JOICEY and Mr. DOLPHIN returned thanks.—It was also proposed and seconded that Major Joicey be chairman for the ensuing year. The motion was carried by acclamation, and the chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment.—The Board then adjourned.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

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

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in calling the attention of the House of Lords to the state of the Bankruptcy Law, said that last year the average cost of realising estates in the Court of Bankruptcy (including salaries) was more than 10s. in the pound, and observed that it was a question for the consideration of Parliament whether this monstrously overgrown and extravagant institution could be allowed to remain. LORD HOUGHTON afterwards moved for a return of the advances made under the provisions of the Relief-in-Aid Bill, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The speaker took his seat at 3·45 p.m.

Mr. C. FORSTER moved that the number of members to compose the Select Committee on private bills should be three and not four, as fixed by the standing order of last session.

After a very protracted discussion, the House divided, when the proposal was negatived by 154 to 72.

Numerous notices of motion were given; amongst them Mr. BAINES gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in boroughs.

Mr. MOFFATT called attention to the Bankruptcy Law, and moved the appointment of a Select Committee. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing qualifications for offices and employments, and Lord R. MONTAGUE a bill to amend the laws for the protection of rivers and streams in England, and a bill to facilitate the more useful application of town sewage in Great Britain and Ireland.

The House adjourned at 7·45 p.m.

A novel, from the pen of Madame Rattazzi (*nee* Solmes) and entitled "Les Mariages d'une Créole," has been pounced upon by the French authorities, and its issue stopped as immoral and attacking a living individual most shamelessly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Cardinal Wiseman continues to become weaker.

THE SAFFRON HILL MURDER.

An Italian named Gregorio has given himself up to the police, saying he was the man who killed Harrington on Saffron Hill. Gregorio declares he would save his cousin now under sentence of death, and he had used his knife in self defence. The prisoner was locked up on the charge of aiding and abetting the murder.

INUNDATION OF A RAILWAY.

On Wednesday afternoon a canal which runs over a tunnel of the Great Western Railway, between the Soho and Hockley stations, near Birmingham, burst through the roof, and the water escaping from the mouth of the tunnel nearest to Birmingham, flooded the railway station and the adjacent lower grounds. An immense amount of damage has been done, and railway communication along the line will be stopped some days. Fortunately no lives were lost.

INDIA.

The late news from India is very satisfactory. The war in Bhootan promises to be unique in the history of our wars. The Bhooteas prove to be as cowardly in the face of an armed force as they were cruel and arrogant when they had to deal with a defenceless diplomatist. So uniformly do they retreat on the approach of the British troops indeed that the expedition is talked of as being a "peaceful promenade through the enemy's country." There has been no real fighting except on one occasion, and it is expected that the annexation will be accomplished almost as easily as if the troops were taking possession of the territory under a treaty of cession. It is reported indeed that the barbarous rulers of Central Asia are combining to offer a more serious resistance, but it is very unlikely that they will try a game which has proved so disastrous to the neighbouring potentates. The Indian papers tell us that our chief danger arises from the advances of Russia towards our frontier.

A suttee was committed at Beygoon, in Rajpotana, in April last, under peculiar circumstances. The widow is said to have been determined on committing the act; and not only did her relations take no steps to prevent her, but rather appear to have encouraged her. One man, named Dwarkadoss, who was the uncle of her husband, rode to the place of cremation upon his horse, and, by his own confession, he stood passive by her whilst she was burnt alive at a distance of 30 yards. It is also said that 700 people were present at the suicide. The political agent of Meywar has sentenced the chief offender to five years' imprisonment for culpable homicide, and two or three other offenders to shorter terms of imprisonment.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 8.—The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, endeavours to prove that the Government of the Restoration, in the concordat as proposed in 1817, took the same precautions against the ecclesiastical power of Napoleon III. had done in the organic laws.

PARIS, February 9.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, under instructions from the Emperor, has requested M. de Sartiges to complain of two letters addressed by the Papal nuncio to the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Poictiers. These letters appeared in the newspapers, and constitute an infraction both of international law and of the public law of France.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 7.—Letters received here from Porto Rico state that a party hostile to Spain were agitating throughout the country. Some political agents from the United States had been arrested and expelled by the authorities.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, February 8.—The Chamber of Peers has approved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Much rain has fallen, and the Duoro flooded its banks.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 8.—At the sitting of the Finance Committee to-day, the Minister of Police declared that at the end of the month, all the Poles confined in Austrian Towns would be released. The prisoners are to receive twenty-five florins each for their expenses on the journey out of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, February 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister introduced a bill altering the law of obligation to military service in Prussia. Under the proposed new regulations, the term of service is reduced from nineteen to sixteen years. The Minister said, in conclusion, the Government have this object in view in introducing this bill, they are convinced of the necessity of all the army reform being effected on a parliamentary basis.

THE PAUPER WILL CASE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras assembled at Camden-town further to inquire about the preparation of a will for a pauper inmate of the workhouse named Joseph Smart, alleged to be heir to extensive properties in Leicestershire and Staffordshire. The house committee submitted a report of a further examination of Smart, the master and matron of the workhouse, and other witnesses. Smart said that when he entered the workhouse he stated before the discharge committee that he expected to succeed to the property in question. They refused to prosecute his claims, and he then made two other unsuccessful attempts to get others to assist him. He consulted the master, and the latter thought Mr. Bishop would take up his case. He saw Mr. Bishop, and he told him he would require a guarantee, in case of his death. He directed him to prepare a guarantee, and it was it that he signed. It was not a will, but he requested his trustees to see the lawyers, funeral expenses, and certain legacies paid. The residue of the estate was not mentioned. He reserved it, as he hoped to give it away himself. He produced the master's pass. It was as follows:—"Allow Joseph Smart to pass the gate on business whenever he may wish to do so until further orders.—A. C. MORRISON. June 3, 1863." Mr. Roberts, the workhouse surgeon, re examined, thought the matron the person principally interested in the property under the will. It was read in his presence. Mr. Morrison, the master, examined, said there was but one will. He was appointed residuary legatee, and his wife a legatee for £100. He heard of Smart having property about three years ago, but treated it as a vagary, and joked him about it. In September last Smart brought a large packet of papers to him, saying his lawyer had failed in business, and asked him to look through them and see if he could do anything to assist him. He promised to do so at his leisure, but the papers lay on his shelf a month or six weeks. In his conversation he never said a word about Smart's making his will in witness's favour. He did not think he alluded to the subject. Mr. Bishop called to see witness on a visit. He mentioned the case of Smart, and he took his papers away with him. On the 18th October he came and saw Smart, and told him he was willing to spend a few pounds and a little time as to his alleged property. He added 'How are you to pay me, or to secure repayment of my expenses?' to which Smart earnestly said, 'I will give any gentleman £1,000 to recover it for me.' He afterwards said, '£5,000,' '£10,000.' Mr. Bishop replied he wanted nothing of the kind, except his commission. 'I shall expect you to pay me handsomely if I get you the property.' Mr. Bishop suggested, as Smart had no means of giving him security for his outlay, he had better make a will, so that in case he had an heir he could recover it from such heir. Smart said, 'I am quite ready to make a will.' Mr. Bishop then asked for paper, and asked Smart who were to be the legatees. He named eight or ten persons, and Mr. Bishop said, 'Who next?' To which Smart replied 'I think the matron must have something.' The witness was reading at the time and did not hear what was said. He heard his name mentioned, and on inquiry Mr. Bishop said, 'You are to be one of the trustees and residuary legatee. He then said, "I am surprised. I thought, Smart, you would leave me something, but not make me so rich as that.' Smart made no reply; he had asked him the value of the property, and he said the Leicestershire property was about £35,000, and the Staffordshire £25,000, as part had been sold, and there were seventeen houses. Smart declared it to be his last will and testament. He then went over to his ward, and the matron gave him a glass of beer, and this was the first gift he had received. Smart never had any extras or indulgencies. The witness went to Leicester about the property with Mr. Bishop. He had leave, but he did not report the object of his visit. He did not think it his duty to do so. He had no objection to the will being produced, as he looked upon the property as all moon shine. The matron corroborated the statement of her husband. Mr. J. R. Collings moved that the whole of the evidence be printed and circulated, and taken into consideration at the next meeting. It was a most important matter, and clearly showed that influences had been used to induce this old man to will away property contrary to his own wishes. It could not be said that certain parties were guiltless, and therefore strict inquiry was necessary. Mr. Marley seconded the motion, which was carried by a large majority.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the Governors of the Gateshead Dispensary was held on Tuesday,—the Mayor (I. C. Johnson, Esq.) presiding. The annual report of the committee was read by Mr Longstaffe. It presented no features of special interest. The total number of patients relieved during the year amounted to 6,075. The financial statement showed that the funds of the institution were in a prosperous condition. The officers for the year having been elected, the meeting separated.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES, 1865.

FEBRUARY.

Lincoln Spring .... 21 | Nottingham Sp. 28

MARCH.

Derby Spring .. 2	Shrewsbury Sp.. 9	Chelmsford Sp..28
West Drayton .. 2	Doncaster Sp ..14	Lewes Spring ..30
Liverpool Spring 7	Warwick Spring 21	Barham 30

NORTH OF ENGLAND COURSING MEETING.

Stewards—Messrs. Aitkin, Bragg, J. Lister, and J. Young. Judge—Mr. B. Slater. Slipper—Mr. W. Ridley. Field Steward—Mr. Thomas Wigham. Flag Steward—Mr. Henry Wightman.

The third meeting of this club was held on Wednesday, on the estate of Sir C. M. L. Monk, Bart., when some excellent sport was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The Belsay Cup, by nineteen greyhounds, at five guineas each, was contested for in a manner which clearly suggests the great improvement which has taken place in the breeds of the greyhound within the last few years.

The following is the return of the ties:—

FIRST TIES.

Mr T. Holme's d Calomel beat Mr G. Coxon's d Tifter.
Mr W. Hall's b Meggy (late May Queen) beat Mr Cole's d Northern Light.
Mr Lister's d Tip and Go Lightly beat Mr Anderson's d Armstrong Gun.
Mr W. A. Dinning's d Gallant Graham beat Mr J. Dinning's b Queen of the Tyne.
Mr Freeman's d Wit's End beat Mr G. Waugh's b Lady Fern.
Mr Allan's Brownie beat Mr Surtees' d Laird of Heatherwick.
Mr Gillies' d Dan the Pedlar beat Mr W. Robson's d Rambler.
Mr J. Lister's d Blair Athol beat Mr H. Barlow's d Behoveful.

SECOND TIES.

Calomel	beat	Meggy
Trip and Go Lightly		Gallant Graham
Brownie		Wit's End
Dan the Pedlar		Blair Athol

THIRD TIES.

Calomel	beat	Trip and G Lightly
Dan the Pedlar		Brownie

FINAL TIES.

Dan the Pedlar beat Calomel, and won the stakes.

The proceedings were under the direction of Mr. James Jamieson, of the Phœnix Inn, Newgate-street, Newcastle, and the whole of the arrangements were admirably carried out with the nicest regularity. The ground was heavy in consequence of the late fall of snow, which caused some little unpleasantness to the spectators, as well as materially affecting the running of the dogs.

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

There was a thin attendance, and business was entirely confined to the Waterloo Cup. No transactions worth any special document.

WATERLOO (COURSING) CUP.

100 to 7 agst Lord Uffington's nomination—take 100 to 6
100 to 7 agst Mr H Haywood's nomination—offered
100 to 6 agst Mr J. Jardine's nomination—offered
20 to 1 agst Mr J. Bland's nomination—taken
25 to 1 agst Mr Johnston's nomination—offered
33 to 1 agst Mr Croft's nomination—taken
35 to 1 agst Mr Jones's nomination—taken
40 to 1 agst Mr Bateman's nomination—taken
40 to 1 agst Mr Stocker's nomination—offered
50 to 1 agst Mr T. S. Reed's nomination—taken
50 to 1 agst Mr Barrow's nomination—taken

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

20 to 1 on the field—offered.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Manrico............ 15 to 1 offered ......7 10......H. Goater

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 on the field.

Ackworth .... 500 to 15 taken ....7 13.........J. Day

2,000 GUINEAS.

8 to 1 on the field—offered.

Chattanooga ...... 8 to 1 ....Godding
Liddington......... 10 to 1 taken and wanted ......Dawson

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

CHESTER CUP.

The highest weight excepting being 8st 10lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and the others in proportion.

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Wingrave	6	8	12	Buckfoot	4	6	10
La Toucques	5	8	8	Nuneaton	4	6	10
Tartar	4	8	4	Wanderer	6	6	10
Oldminster	a	8	2	Harcourt	4	6	8
Gibraltar	a	8	2	Highflyer's dam colt	4	6	8
The Knave	6	8	2	Agatha	4	6	8
Exchequer	6	8	0	Chocolate	4	6	6
Ackworth	4	8	0	Handley Cross	4	6	6
King of Utopia	5	7	12	Spring Gun	3	6	6
Mail Train	4	7	12	Wild Boy	3	6	4
Soumise	4	7	10	Lion	3	6	4
Twilight	a	7	10	Farce	5	6	2
Bel Demonio	4	7	10	The Brewer	a	6	2
Dr. Syntax	5	7	10	Industry	3	6	2
Welcome	6	7	9	East Lynn	3	6	2
Queen of Spain	6	7	9	Vintage	3	6	2
Tippler	5	7	9	Benanoar	3	6	0
The Clown	5	7	8	Swordsman	3	6	0
Golden Pledge	5	7	8	Receiver	3	6	0
Change	5	7	7	Commodore	3	6	0
My Mary	6	7	7	Helen	3	6	0
Brindisi	4	7	6	Mœstissima filly	3	6	0
Thalestris	5	7	6	Indigestion	3	5	12
Merry Hart	5	7	5	Macbeth	4	5	12
Fantail	5	7	5	Barbadoes	6	5	12
Hollyfox	4	7	5	Terror	3	5	12
Beverley	6	7	5	Watchbox	3	5	12
Gratitude	5	7	4	Hanstead	3	5	12
Redcap	4	7	4	Sidewind	3	5	12
Persuasion	4	7	4	The Grinder	3	5	12
Black Deer	5	7	4	Black-eyed Susan f	3	5	12
Moss Rose	4	7	2	Lady Wildair colt	3	5	12
Greville	4	7	2	Miss Sellon colt	3	5	11
Leprochaun	4	7	0	Hecate	3	5	9
Bradamante	4	7	0	Treachery colt	3	5	9
Victorious	3	7	0	Ceres	3	5	9
Guardsman	4	7	0	Purity	3	5	9
Lord Zetland	4	6	12	Anonyma	3	5	9
John Davis	4	6	12	Lord Waldegrave	3	5	9
Waterloo	4	6	12	Cacula	3	5	9
Wandering Minstrel	4	6	10	Sympathy	3	5	9
Balham	a	6	10	Irritation	3	5	9
Ghillie Callum	4	6	10	Moor Game	3	5	9

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

The highest weight accepted being 8st 8lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and others in proportion.

	st	lb		st	lb
Master Richard	8	12	Verger	6	13
Argonaut	8	11	Madame Walton	6	11
Buckenham	8	11	Chocolate	6	11
King of Utopia	8	10	Madcap	6	11
Coup d'Etat	8	10	Friday	6	9
Birchbroom	8	10	Perfumer	6	8
Merry Hart	8	4	Quarantine	6	8
Blue Mantle	8	2	Agatha	6	7
The Principal	8	2	Black Draught	6	7
My Mary	8	1	Spring Gun	6	6
Soumise	8	0	Handley Cross	6	6
King George	8	0	Mœstissima f	6	6
Planet	7	13	Menace	6	6
Mail Train	7	13	Connection	6	5
Onesander	7	13	Ethelred	6	4
Skeffington	7	13	Scarborough	6	4
Brindisi	7	11	Heir-at-Law	6	4
Paris	7	11	Lavinia	6	3
Moulsey	7	11	Discretion f	6	3
The Giant	7	10	Lampoon	6	3
Idler	7	10	Lady of Coverdale	6	3
Donnybrook	7	10	Purity	6	2
Glendusk	7	10	Hanstead	6	2
Harcourt	7	9	Gipsy Boy	6	2
King of Clubs	7	9	Grinder	6	2
Summerside	7	8	Advance	6	2
Highflyer's dam colt	7	8	Indigestion	6	1
The Count	7	8	Simple Maid	6	1
Muezzin	7	7	Sympathy	6	1
Beatrix	7	6	Amata colt	6	1
Accident	7	6	Lady Wildair colt	6	0
Countersign	7	6	Foxholes	6	0
Jessie	7	6	Black-eyed Susan f	6	0
Peon	7	5	Swordsman	6	0
Tattoo	7	5	Lemonade	6	0
Suspicion	7	5	Victory	5	13
Columbia	7	4	Hecate	5	13
Harkforward	7	4	Approver	5	13
Sandal	7	4	Gomora	5	13
Olivia	7	3	Kathleen	5	13
Whitehall	7	3	Rustic Beauty	5	13
Nuneaton	7	3	Arkansas	5	13
Lucky Star	7	3	Tesane	5	13
Tademus	7	3	Moldavia	5	12
Sister to The Drake	7	2	The Pirate	5	11
Guardsman	7	2	Contraband	5	11
Lady William	7	2	Spain	5	11
Sheridan	7	2	William the Fourth	5	11
Fiancee	7	1	Joss-stick	5	11
Nebula	7	1	Camelin	5	11
Liston	7	0	Blakiston	5	11

METROPOLITAN STAKES.

	st	lb		st	lb
Dollar	9	7	Sister to Drake	7	2
East Lancashire	8	11	Verger	7	0
Y. Rapid	8	9	Wimbledon	6	13
Jack of Hearts	8	7	Chocolate	6	11
Blackdown	8	7	Auricula	6	11
Breeze	8	4	Oneida	6	10
Buckenham	8	3	Watchbox	6	0
Gibraltar	8	3	Pixie	6	8
Onesander	8	0	John Davis	6	7
Thalestris	7	11	Madame Walton	6	7
Skeffington	7	11	Friday	6	5
Planet	7	10	Spring Gun	6	4
Lady Hylda	7	10	Jeanette	6	3
Welcome	7	10	Scarborough	6	3
Beatrix	7	7	Swordsman	6	2
Sir Roger	7	7	The Grinder	6	0
Gaily	7	6	C by Tedmor—Miss Sellon	5	12
Columbia	7	5	Indigestion	5	12
Claxton	7	5	Lady Wildair c	5	11
Suspicion	7	5	Athelstane	5	11
Scandal	7	6	Renfrew	5	10
Alabama	7	4	Black-eyed Susan f	5	10
Lapidist	7	4	Hecate	5	9
Raglan	7	4	Puck	5	7
Barchettina	7	4	Ceres	5	7
Ghillie Callum	7	3			
Nuneaton f	7	3			

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

	st	lb		st	lb
Doller	9	7	Alabama	7	2
Tomato	8	1	Lapidist	7	2
Thalestris	7	11	Battaglia	7	1
Skeffington	7	11	Sprite	6	8
Fantail	7	11	John Davis	6	7
Appenine	7	10	Troubadour	6	6
Beatrix	7	7	Spring Gun	6	4
Suspicion	7	6	Swordsman	6	2
Giant	7	5	Black-eyed Susan f	5	12
Scandal by Stockwell	7	5	Sympathy	5	12
Accident	7	5	Kate Hampton	5	12
Wandering Minstrel	7	4	Elaine	5	9
Sheridan	7	4	Grace Darling	5	7
Oakapple	7	3	Puck	5	7
Raglan	7	3	Glen Isla	5	7

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Twilight	a	8	12	Benazet (l. Gentil-home)	5	6	12
Stockinger	6	8	10	Mrs Somerville	a	6	11
Deerfoot	5	8	2	Forester	4	6	11
The Monk	a	8	2	Tom Sayers	6	6	11
The Principal	6	8	2	Yamuna	4	6	10
Jarnicoton	5	8	2	Physician	a	6	10
Dr. Syntax	5	8	0	Balderdash	4	6	9
Reindeer	a	8	0	Idle Girl	4	6	9
Queen of Spain	6	7	13	Pretty Girl	4	6	8
Turcos	5	7	13	Alpheus	4	6	7
Dunkeld	5	7	13	Sancho	3	6	7
Historian	4	7	11	Charmian	4	6	7
King George	4	7	10	Wild Duck	6	6	5
Manrico	6	7	10	Edinburgh	3	6	5
Roman Bee	5	7	9	North-End	4	6	5
Voluptas	5	7	8	Double First	4	6	5
Donnybrook	5	7	7	Touriste	3	6	5
Le Marechal	5	7	7	Handley Cross	4	6	4
Troublesome	6	7	7	Lady Valentine	3	6	4
Comet	5	7	6	Troubadour	3	6	3
Heurlys	6	7	6	Tim Meagles	3	6	2
Gownsman	4	7	4	Benanoar	3	6	2
Trap	5	7	4	Auditor	3	6	2
Guardsman	4	7	4	Grappler	3	6	0
Gaily	5	7	4	Foxholes	3	6	0
Theobalda	4	7	3	Purity	3	6	0
Charming Woman	6	7	3	Terror	3	5	13
Nebula	5	7	3	Tesane	3	5	12
Juliet	a	7	3	Moldavia	3	5	12
Olivia	4	7	3	Sympathy	3	5	11
Earl of Surrey	6	7	2	Pink	3	5	11
Pigeon	6	7	2	Hecate	3	5	11
Brown Stout	a	7	2	The Turner	3	5	11
Lapidist	6	7	2	Nu	3	5	11
Countersign	4	7	2	Gloriette	3	5	10
Shakespeare	4	7	2	Nabob	3	5	10
Goldylocks	4	7	0	Silverlocks	3	5	10
Walpole	6	7	0	Trapeze	3	5	9
Confederate	4	7	0	Club Queen	3	5	9
Thordisa	4	7	0	Ollerton	3	5	8
Fisherman's Daughter	4	7	00	Gomera	3	5	8
Ellangowan	6	7	0	Roarer	3	5	8
Canzonette	5	7	0	Volatile	3	5	7
Regenerator	5	7		Protectionist	3	5	7
Rob Roy	4	7	0	Spain	3	5	7
Land of the West	4	7	0	Poodle	3	5	7
Oberon	4	6	13	Grace Darling	3	5	7
M. Philippe	a	6	13	Mrs. Lirriper	3	5	7

HORSES STRUCK OUT OF THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

Jan. 31, at 4.27 p.m., The Crow, out of Lincoln Handicap.
Feb, 2, at 9 a.m., Brick, out of Lincoln handicap.
" 6, at 9 a.m., Shropshire, out of Lincoln Hurdle race.
" 6, at 2 p.m., Pupil and Rose, out of all engagements at Lincoln.
" 6, at 1.15 p.m., Eltham, out of all handicaps to date.
" 6, at 5 p.m. Leoville, out of all handicaps in which she is entered.
" 6, at 5 p.m., c. by Yellow Jack, out of Mabel, out of all engagements.
" 6, at 4 p.m., Lightning, out of city handicap at Lincolu.
" 6, at 3.20 p.m., Harold, out of all handicaps to date.
" 7, to 9 a.m., Knave of Trumps, out of Lincoln Hurdle Race.
" 7, at 9 a.m., Chaff and Petit Oiseau, out of all handicaps to date.
" 7, at 9 a.m., Bellman, out of Lincoln Hurdle Race.
" 7, at 9 a.m., Persuasion, out of Lincoln handicap.
" 8, at 9 a.m., Privateer, out of Lincoln and Chelmer handicaps.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade again ruled dull, and prices of both English and foreign sorts rather lower than this day week, with little business doing. Barley heavy. Oats quiet. Other articles unaltered.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	39	0 to	41	0
—— Scotch red and white	35	0 —	40	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	41	0 —	47	0
—— Stettin, red	39	0 —	41	0
" Uckermarks, marks	40	0 —	41	0
" Polish, mixed and white	41	0 —	46	0
Silesian red 00 0...00 0 white	00	0 —	00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	41	0 —	42	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	37	0 —	40	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	38	0 —	40	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	38	0 —	40	0
—— Swedish	36	0 —	38	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	28	0 —	29	0
—— Scotch	00	0 —	00	0
—— Saal	00	0 —	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0 —	00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0 —	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	23	0 —	24	0
Ditto ditto thin	23	0 —	00	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	26	0 —	28	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	17	0 —	19	6
—— Scotch	19	0 —	19	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ℘ qr.	33	0 —	34	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	31	0 —	32	0
Beans, Hambg, Hanovr, Frieslnd, large ℘ qr	32	0 —	34	0
Ditto ditto small	35	0 —	36	0
Flour, English, per sack	27	0 —	29	0

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies and attendance large. Wheat 6d to 1s per qr lower. Barley very dull, and 6d lower. Oats: Fine qualities in request for seed, at full prices; ordinary descriptions unchanged. Beans 1s lower.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Arrivals moderate, and market thinly attended. Wheat trade slow, and prices nominally unchanged, but to effect sales less money must be taken. Barley dull, and 6d per qr lower. Oats sell at about late rates. Beans in slow sale, at about 1s per qr decline on the week. Flour unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 14 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 29 beasts and 391 pigs were from Ireland, and 50 beasts and 10 pigs were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 248 beasts, and 108 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both that of cattle and sheep were scarcely a seasonable average. The supply of beast comprised 1,034 head. The number being considerably less than last week, with a steady good demand, all breeds moved freely off at a rise of 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 4,570. The advance in the price of beef had a favourable influence on the mutton trade—in every instance full currencies were supported—however, at the close of business a total clearance was not effected. Pigs: 795 were shown. The pork trade was in an exceedingly active state, extreme rates were maintained, and all sold.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	0	0	to	7	5	0	℘ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	4	15	0	to	7	5	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	5	0	to	4	8	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	10	to	0	2	6	℘ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	3	to	0	2	5	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	3	6	"

Hay at market, 161 carts; straw, 70.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. John Pescod, of a daughter.

At Medomsley, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of a daughter.

At Shotley Bridge, in Wood-street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. John Fairlamb, of a daughter.

At Lizzie Pitt, Annfield Plain, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. George Stoker, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, in Church-street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Jackson, printer, and reporter for the *Consett Guardian*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Spennymoor, in St. Paul's Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Gaskill, Mr. Geo. Beckwith, to Jane Finley, youngest daughter of Mr. Cook, viewer.

DEATHS.

At Elmonbyers, on the 29th ult., aged 48, Mr. William Clark, much and deservedly respected.

At Lanchester Workhouse, on the 3rd inst., aged 51, Mr. W. Bell.

At Hobson Colliery, on the 7th inst., the infant daughter of Mrs. Duncan Dover.

At High-street, Gateshead, on the 9th inst., aged 74, Mr T. Sill, grocer. The deceased had been many years in business in that borough, and through a course of upright and honest dealings, had enlisted around him, a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. His death will leave another vacuum in the list of the old and respected tradesmen in Gateshead, and his loss will be deeply felt both by his family connections and the public.

At the Vicarage, Stockton-upon-Tees, on the 6th inst., in the 71st year of her age, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. Francis J. James, Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 21 Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.