Printed and Published at 165 Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor Sarah Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 229. CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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.

A SPARROW SHOOTING will take place at No. 1, Berryedge, on MONDAY, March 6th. Two Shillings Entrance. First Bird in the Trap at One o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting for the Erection of a Parsonage House at Castleside, in the County of Durham, are requested to apply before March 1st, giving references, to Mr. CHRISTIAN, 8, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Castleside is near the Cold Rowley Station, on the Stockton, Darlington, and South Durham Railway, and one mile distant from Consett Station. Mr. Christian does not bind himself to reply to any such application.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TWO SERMONS will be Preached (D.V.) in the above Place of Worship, on Sunday, March 19, 1865, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Half-past Six, by the
REV. S. WILKINSON,
Of Newcastle. On the Thursday following, March 23rd, the
REV. J. RATTENBURY,
Of London, will Preach in the Chapel at Half-past Two, and in the Evening, in the TOWN HALL at Half-past Six. A Collection will be made at the close of each Service towards the liquidation of the debt upon the trust property.

A PUBLIC TEA
Will be provided in the Town Hall on the same day.
Tea on the Tables at half-past Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling Each.

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.

LECTURE AND MUSICAL SOIREE AT THE BROOMS,
ON SHROVE TUESDAY EVENING, THE 28TH INST.

A LECTURE will be given by the Rev. F. KEARNEY, on "THE BURIED WONDERS OF THE EARTH."

SUBJECTS:—
Peat Bogs—Their Origin—Interesting Objects Found in them—The Grea Irish Deer, or Elk—A Knight in full Armour.
Coal—Its Origin—Interesting Objects Found in it—Fossil Trees, &c.—Why the Air in the Coal Mines is Warmer than Above Ground—Imprisoned Fires, &c.

The Lecturer will also *set Water on Fire* without the application of Heat, and exhibit the brilliant Magnesian Light.

The Lecture will be followed by a MUSICAL SOIREE, under the management of Mr. LEGGATT, Organist of St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Newcastle, assisted by Miss ROBSON, Miss MOORE, and Mr. HEDLEY, all of Newcastle.

Doors open at Seven. Lecture Commence at Half-past. Admission:—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.

The proceeds will be for the Benefit of the Schools.

Business Addresses.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
SLATER,
And Agent for BUILDING MATERIALS generally,
252, PLEASANT ROW, HIGH STREET,
GATESHEAD.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
CARRHOUSE DEPOT.
HENRY RITSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that on and after MONDAY, the 27th February, the prices for Coals supplied at these Depots will be as follow:—

	Per Waggon.	Per Cart.
Best House Coal	15s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Second do.	14s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Splints	10s. 6d.	3s. 0d.

Terms—Cash.

SEEDS, MANURES, &c.

JOHN HOPE, JUNR.,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Farmers to his large and carefully-selected Stock of the very best Red, White, Alsike and Hop Clovers, Perennial and Annual Rye Grasses, Pacey's Perennial and Italian Rye Grass, Fancy Grasses and Mixed Grasses for Permanent Pasture, Spring and Winter Tares.

All the best kinds of Swedes, Yellows and Globe Turnip Seeds, Peruvian Government Guano, Bone Manure, Half-Inch Bones, &c.

Agent for the celebrated Blaydon Chemical Company's Manures.

First-class quality of Goods only Sold, and on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PIANO-FORTES ON SALE AND TO ORDER.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.
PARAFFIN OF THE BEST QUALITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Finest English Oil Cake, Linseed, and Feeding Meals of every description, on the most favourable Terms.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway station.

WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

AGENTS.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 83, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, near Hexham.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

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

Business Addresses.

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.

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.

To Let.

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

TO BE LET, with immediate Possession, a DWELLING HOUSE, and GROCER and DRAPER'S SHOP, with STABLE, at Annfield Plain, near Leadgate. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL GIBSON, No. 3, Cromwell Street, Mount Pleasant, Gateshead.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A COMMON BRICK and DRAINING TILE MANUFACTORY, where a Good and Profitable Business is being done.

For Particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, by Tender, the Building of Forty Stone Cottages, at Annfield Plain.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Colliery Office on and after Monday, the 27th inst.

South Derwent Colliery, Annfield Plain.

Sales by Auction.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS SHEFFIELD CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED SERVICES, &c.

J. JENKINS

Begs most respectfully to announce that he is instructed by one of the most eminent Manufacturers in Sheffield (who is declining part of his trade), to submit to
PUBLIC COMPETITION
In his Sale Room, TRAFALGAR-STREET, Consett, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 27 and 28, 1865, and following Evenings,

A Choice Selection of Sheffield Electro-Silver PLATE and CUTLERY, consisting of handsome Side Dishes, Entree Dishes, Cover Dishes, Soup Tureens, Venison Dishes, Cake and Card Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Toast Racks, Goblets, Ale, Porter, and Wine Cups, (pints and half-pints), Kettles, with or without stands, Dessert Cases, in Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, Fish Eaters do., Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Fish Carvers, in Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, Tea and Coffee Services (Registered Designs), Three, Four, Five, and Six-Glass Cruet Frames, with richly-cut Bottles, Claret Jugs, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Forks and Spoons of the very best quality, in Electro-Plate; also, Ivory-balanced Handles in Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers and Steels to match, together with every variety of goods requisite for the tables.

Large quantities of Hot Water Jugs of beautiful designs.

Sale to commence on Tuesday at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Six each Evening.

Goods on View each Day, and Private Sale from Ten o'Clock.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

AN Excellent DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, Yard, and Other Conveniences, situate at Blackhill, and now in the occupation of Mr. Chambers as tenant thereof.—For further Particulars apply to Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, Consett.

New Market Sale-room, Feb. 15, 1865.

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 Bail 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.

MASCULINE VIGOUR GUARANTEED in FOURTEEN DAYS, without the possibility of failure by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to insure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of Generative and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s., free by post, 12s., for stamps or post-office order, or on application.

Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

VITA VITALIS.

A "New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s., by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,

SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF PERSONS have lately been cured of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Disease of the Lungs, Jaundice, Nervousness, and other diseases hitherto regarded as incurable, by a remedy at once so simple, safe, and pleasant, that the most delicate can avail themselves of the boon. All particulars sent free by post on receipt of 14 stamps by Johnson & Co., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risk of laceration, cutting or other irrational measures. Price 1s., or post free for 14 stamps, by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, London, E.C.

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 years to 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 imitations 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.
B. 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

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

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. Imrie, 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, 36, 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 16th, 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.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cured in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.

Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

ELLIOTT'S PULMONIC COUGH LOZENGES.

ELLIOTT'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Coughs, Colds, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion and every disease to which the Human Frame is subject, are effectually cured by these never-failing remedies.

THEY have effected Thousands of Wonderful Cures, by removing all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Purifying the Blood, and Healing all Wounds and Skin diseases. Give them a trial. They never fail.

Read the following extraordinary Cure.—Sir,—My daughter has for four years been troubled with a severe cough, and violent pain in the side, the result of an inflammation. Having seen one of your bills respecting your Pulmonic Cough Lozenges, I was induced to try them. I obtained a small box, which gave her great relief, and after taking four small boxes she was perfectly cured, and has not experienced any of the symptoms since.

Yours respectfully, E. Chicken, Gateshead.

To Mr. Elliott,

Prepared only by Robert Elliott, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 269, High-street, Gateshead, and may be had of all respectable Chemists, and Patent Medicine Vendors.—Sold in boxes 7½d.; 1s 1½; 2s 9d; and 4s 6d each, or free by post from the Proprietor on receipt of 8, 14, 36, or 54, postage stamps.

Agents in this district—Mr. W. Smith, Chemist, Leadgate, Mr. P. Brown, Chemist, Shotley Bridge, and at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.

To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name "WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

Business Addresses.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

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

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throat, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT: D. Imrie, Consett.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

MESSRS. PARKER may be consulted DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All Consultations free.

Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1864-5.

One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.

STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Feb. 15, and March 1st and 15th.

WEST HARTLEPOOL—The First and Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Church-street, Feb. 21st, and March 7th.

HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, March 7th.

MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, March 8th.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne's, 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Red Lion Hotel, March 2nd.

BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Sandgate, Opposite the Corn Exchange.

KELSO—The Last Friday in every Month, at Mrs. Brown's, 9, Bowmont-street.

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

Inspection solicited.

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44A, Maddox Street Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten.

Admission 1s.

THE PLEASURE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, HOTEL DIRECTORY, and EXCURSIONIST'S HANDY-BOOK. This work, containing (in addition to much interesting information) a Tariff of Hotel Charges, will be found very serviceable to all who patronise Excursion Trains. Post free for seven stamps, by Johnson and Co., 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London. New Edition for 1865, just out.

Price 1s., or free by post for 14 stamps,

THE DIET OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.
A Book for Mothers and Nurses.

CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—value during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet-nurse—diet after eight months of age—dry nursing, or bringing up children by hand—the different kinds of milk—beverages—various kinds of food—rules for the nursing mother, &c.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, W., and by order of all Booksellers.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope.

THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the undeniable treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the most common diseases and suppose incurable maladies of the sexual system. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos.

From long practical observation in the most famous institutions of this country and the continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, with remittance, when advice and medicines will be sent by return. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, near the British Museum.

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

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent, sanctioned by the Faculté de France, &c., have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised Remedy for timidity, langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, excitement, distaste and incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, &c., those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy can only be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar absurdities, professing to act sable medicines, by American and other impostors, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, conducted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle, through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford-place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen. Agent—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* Office, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.

NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, is remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Free of all unpleasant taste and smell, in packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and four at 33s four of the 11s.

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS cured ability of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which one important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints too numerous to be mentioned often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several naughty eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and they can be readily removed by these pills, which in 19 cases out of 20 cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. In 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s, per box through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey-street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Grey and Son, Morpeth; Cook, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to no. 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C., when they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—There being injurious imitations of the above, which are sold by many chemists, &c., who forget to return testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendations of the spurious or other articles, by dishonest vendors, and thereby obtain the genuine Therapion only the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? Of the numerous preparations introduced for the hair, none have maintained such a celebrity as Miss Coupelle's Crinutriar, which is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, and Eyebrows, in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off. It is the only thing to be relied on in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, and its trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; larger bottles containing nearly three times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, hair restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My hair was rapidly coming out, but in a week after using your Crinileme it ceased." J. Hickson, Eldon-street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one month I have got a beautiful moustache." J. Adams, Wisden. "I now boast of a head of hair, which my mamma cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it." W. B. "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinileme." F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5, Parade-street, Liverpool. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

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

KNOW THYSELF! The ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST, MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut penny stamps and addressed envelope, to MARIE COUPELLE, Bedford House, Russell-square, London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the every day affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the truth and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches, establish their great value and utility. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Athorry, Co. Galway. "You have described my character at the clever way in which you have described him." Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne-place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary." Gaskin Hamilton. "You described my character so truly that I could not have done it better." Louis Riviere.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—A Physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental, nervous, and muscular affections resulting therefrom—as loss of memory, dimness of sight, thickness of hearing, giddiness, pains in the head, langour and lassitude, indigestion, palpitation, back, &c.—will send the Free Edition of his new work (120 pages) on receipt for two penny stamps. The book contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions, by which the sufferers may be obtain a cure of their ailments at the smallest possible expense. Address, Mr Lawes, Publisher, 14, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London.

MEDICAL REVIEW.—"The shoals of quacks and charlatans which this little work is directed is a real boon to both the reader, and render its careful perusal especially worthy of the attention of the afflicted."

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of Nervousness, Langour, Lassitude, Low spirits, almost constant Head-Ache, Dimness of Sight, Incapacity for Business, Loss of Memory and Strength, in short, all the marvellously restored by very simple means, feels it his duty to make known the means of his cure, and will send a copy of the prescription used, free, on receipt of a directed envelope. Address, H. B. Laurie, Esq., Bentinck Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

HOW TO RENDER THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND CLEAR AS A CHILD'S; removes all kinds of Skin Diseases, and impurities of blood, by a physiological process so unerring that failure is impossible. Sent post free for 14 penny stamps by Johnson & Co., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY MEETING.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the North Eastern Railway was held Friday last at noon, in the De Grey Rooms, York—H. S. Thompson, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Directors, presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, and the seal of the company affixed to the register of shareholders,

The CHAIRMAN, taking the report as read, moved its adoption. He alluded first to the large increase of receipts amounting to £172,671 during the last six months. There had also been an increase in the expenditure, first an increase in locomotive power of £31,792, of which £18,316 was an increase for coke and coals. There was also an increase in the maintenance of ways and works of £29,998, a result which was a consequence of the different system of bookkeeping they had adopted. This was to equalise the dividends of the two half-years, and notwithstanding this there was an increase of ¼ per cent., and York of 1 per cent., on the dividend of last half-year. The chairman alluded to other matters in the accounts; the items for compensation, one which they regretted to see, was £6,737, an increase of £4,555 on the amount paid in the corresponding half-year, but they should remember that the amount paid before had always been very small. On the question of the passenger traffic the chairman alluded to the increased receipts which had accrued from this branch of the system. From first-class they had an increase of £3,664; from second class, £9,446; from third class, £2,738; and from the fourth class £16,718. There was an increase in the numbers of first-class passengers there was an increase of 9,566; of second class 25,437; of third class 156,467; and of fourth class 234,627. In alluding to the question of the reduction of the fares, the chairman said not long ago they had reduced the first class fares from 2d. to 1½d. per mile. There might be two ways of looking at the question of reduction of fares, for whereas the number of first class passengers had increased, it had increased in a lesser proportion than in the other classes. The reduction was an experiment, and the directors had therefore decided to extend the reduction over the term of three years. But though it was an experiment it was also a necessity, for they were the only company in England which might be said to have the monopoly in a district. The chairman also alluded to the mineral department, and then proceeded to refer to the proposed amalgamation with the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company. The share capital of that company was £2,780,000, and the loan capital might be put down at £1,200,000, or roughly £4,000,000 in all. On this they proposed to guarantee a dividend of 3¼ per cent. the first year, 3½ the second year, 3¾ the third, and 4 per cent. the fourth year, and it will then remain stationary at that. He had no hesitation in telling them that the interest at those rates required a larger sum of money than the receipts of the Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company realise now or for some time to come. There was no doubt the Hartlepool Harbour and Railway was a tempting to many, and more than one rival company desired to reach Hartlepool. According to the present time of purchase there would be a loss of several thousands every year, but if the trade of the district increased as on the North-Eastern line, the receipts would soon go a long way, through he did not think it would be fully made up, and in course of time it might be made a good purchase. Another important feature in the report was the new branches, which would give 42 additional miles, the estimate for which, swelled by the cost of the Leeds station, was £829,000. The directors had intended to have recommended in the report a subscription of £50,000 to the Hull Dock Company, and if the shareholders approved of doing so, the directors would forward the bill in Parliament for that purpose. There was only one more point, and that was the Preference Stock lately issued; they intended to make a larger issue of that stock, and for that purpose extended the period for the taking up the stock to the 14th March.

Mr. LEEMAN, vice-chairman, seconded the adoption of the report, which, after the chairman had answered several questions, was adopted.

Resolutions were passed declaring the dividends at the rates already announced; approving of the amalgamation of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and authorising the directors to proceed with the bill introduced into Parliament under that arrangement.

The meeting terminated by the passing of a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. H. Pease, M.P., to the chairman.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.
(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The continuance of sharp wintry weather, and a further considerable fall of snow, have kept field operations in suspense. Where they were forward, however, the frost will be a good finish for spring planting, if followed by March winds, while the snow is a shelter for the young wheat. The same return to winter has been experienced all over the continent, the Elbe, the Vistula, and the Danube being again covered by ice, so that foreign supplies will not only be lessened by the present range of prices here, but by the weather in the places of export. There is, though, no certainty as to how long this state of things may last, and we may yet suffer from incessant fluctuations in the temperature. The change has been beneficial to samples newly thrashed, and there has been much less difficulty in placing wheat, though no decided advance can yet be quoted. Had our last crop not been preceded by a really abundant one, we believe there would have been far more confidence in the trade. When, however, a steady improvement begins, the now comparatively easy state of the money market, and reduced rate of discount will very likely direct capitalists to the low rates and good quality of the present crop of wheat, circumstances which are seldom found in unison. In France there are great complaints on the part of farmers, as well as in Germany, and prices begin to mend in the former country. Holland and Belgium show no change; Hambro' prices have been supported by a home demand; in Switzerland some markets have risen, and those of Bavaria have rather improved. In Hungary prices have been tending upwards, and Odessa, for fine heavy qualities, has been firm in spite of the general discouragement. The peace negotiations in America having either failed or been doubtful of issue, the New York market has been very unsettled, and with the fall in the exchange and the value of gold, prices of breadstuffs have rather declined, but not sufficiently to make many export orders practicable; and the high rate of transit per rail from the west must keep back supplies till rates have improved enough to render the business a paying one. The general feature therefore of the corn trade throughout the world is dissatisfaction with present prices as unremunerative.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.
(From Tuesday's London Gazette.)

D. Considine, Newcastle, late publican.—T. Bowman, Percy Main, publican.—J. Leisk and E. Sutherland, Gracechurch-street, merchants.—C. Marks, Ironmonger-lane, merchant.—C. Bunyard, Bucklersbury, bill broker.—M. Morris, Love-lane, merchant.—W. Fish, Holbeck, innkeeper, W. Kershaw, Gomersal, manufacturer.—A. Archer, the younger, Ossett, cloth manufacturer.—J. and C. Barton, Bradford, stuff manufacturer.—S. Jennings, Bradford, worsted spinner.—J. P. Cockshott, Skipton, draper.—E. Rivenall, Liverpool, bookseller.—J. Eastwood, Bootle, wheelwright.—G. McCabe, Liverpool, cotton dealer.—T. McDonald, Kirkdale, brewer.—R. Knight, Birkenhead, provision dealer.—W. Morris, Manchester, estate agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Ewen Cameron, tacksman of the farms of Ness Park and Dalcrombie, Ness Park, near Inverness.—John M'Ewen and Son, fish-curers, coopers, and stave and hoop merchants, Glasgow.—William Thomas Templeton, merchant and commission agent, Greenock, residing in Glasgow.—James Robertson, cattle dealer, and dealer in agricultural produce, Bogside Farm, Balmore, Campsie.

PRESENTATION TO A MINISTER.—On Wednesday night, the members of Bethesda Chapel, Sunderland, met, and presented their pastor, the Rev. A. A. Rees, with a purse containing £150, on that gentleman attaining his 50th year.

THE LATE JAS. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.—A meeting of the committee of the fund in aid of the widow of this gentleman was held in the Reform Union Office last Friday night, when Mr. R. Eadie was appointed secretary, and Mr. James Watson treasurer, and the meeting adjourned for a week to receive the report of the collectors.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the steamer *Gateshead*, in leaving the Kirton Quay Landing (South Shields) of the Tyne General Ferry Company, ran into a ship's boat, which had two men in her, and upset her. One of the men, fortunately, succeeded in getting on board the steamer immediately after the accident. The other, after being in the water for four or five minutes, was picked up by a small boat.

Field-Marshal Lord Combermere expired on Tuesday last at Clifton. He was born in October, 1772, and received his first commission in 1790.

The half-yearly meeting of the Cleveland Railway Company was held at West Hartlepool on Wednesday. I. L. Bell, esq., in the chair. The directors report was highly encouraging. A dividend of five per cent. preferential, and four per cent. on ordinary shares was declared.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Acute Rheumatism.—In all severe pains in the joints and muscles, after due fomentation with hot water, the soothing action of the Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen the inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are an infallible specific. The Ointment should be rubbed as near the part in pain as the patient can bear; it is absorbed, and directly conveyed to the diseased textures, whose vessels, and nerves, and guiders, it will arrest disease and re-establish healthy action. The aperient and purifying powers of the Pills have the happiest effect in assisting the Ointment.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

GRANT MARCHING AGAINST RICHMOND.

SHERMAN MARCHING ON CHARLESTON.

[Per the *Cuba*.]

Advices from General Grant's head-quarters state that on the morning of the 5th instant the Fifth Corps, preceded by Bragg's cavalry, moved towards Reams Station, encountering cavalry on the road, who retreated before the Federal advances. At noon they reached Royalty Creek, over which they constructed a bridge. The Third Pennsylvanian Cavalry were then sent out to make a connection with the Second Corps, two divisions of which had gone out on the Vaughan Road as far as Hatcher's Run to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the run, the first brigade of the Second Corps charged, and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, with but slight loss. They advanced a mile across the run, driving the Confederate pickets before them. Here the Federals erected a strong line of breastworks, making their position perfectly secure, and the connection between both corps was afterwards formed. The Second Division of the Second Corps, before reaching Hatcher's Run, turned to the right, and, advancing in a north-westerly direction, found the enemy in a strong position in the vicinity. The Federals having thrown up a line of breastworks, the Confederates made several charges, and attempted to break through them, but were repulsed. The Federals captured a large commissariat train. Their loss was about 100 men. A general battle was expected next day.

The Senate has adopted a resolution to the effect that the action of the Secretary of the Senate in presenting the constitutional amendment for President Lincoln's approval shall not be taken as a precedent for the future.

Sherman is moving in two columns, demonstrating against Charleston and Branchville. His left wing, which he moved up the Savannah River for fifty miles, had struck off in a northerly direction. He crossed Whippley Swamp on Wednesday, and secured one of the bridges over the Salketchie River, thirty miles from Branchville, whither the left wing was moving. Another column is operating easterly towards Charleston. A portion of the troops appeared in transports in the vicinity of Young's Island, twenty miles south-east of Charleston, afterwards retiring. Three steamers were off White's Point threatening a landing. A body of Federal cavalry had appeared on the road leading to Augusta. The last advices report the left wing, under Slocum, to have arrived, and established its base of operations on the 30th at Sister's Ferry. The right wing, under Howard, is encamped at the junction of the Salketchie River and the old Union Road, Howard's advance extending to Combahee River, where Hardee opposes him in force. The Richmond papers report that Sherman is burning goods and houses along his line of march. Detachments of his forces have burnt Macphersonville, Gillensville, and the old estate of John C. Calhoun, at Braddock's Point.

Beauregard has assumed the command at Augusta.

A large force from Thomas has reinforced Grant. Terry's forces are reported to have left the Cape Fear River to reinforce Sherman. 15,000 troops are fitting out at Pascagoula, their ultimate destination being Mobile. The *New Orleans Times* asserts that refugees from Mobile report that the evacuation of the city commenced on the 15th. The guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. There was a general impression that the city would not be defended. The garrison was small, and composed of militia under Maury. The bulk of Thomas' infantry is reported to have been sent down to the Tennessee River to engage in active operations at another point.

A doubtful report is current that a cavalry expedition, 4,000 strong, will be sent to destroy the remnant of Hood's army, open the Alabama River, and seize Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile.

Sheridan's cavalry have defeated a detachment of Confederate cavalry at Moorfield, Virginia, capturing twenty prisoners, including Major Harry Gilmer.

The departments of Missouri, Kansas, and the Arkansas have been consolidated in one division, under General Pope, who has established his head-quarters at St. Louis.

The *World* asserts that the South is about to change its military policy, evacuate Richmond, and abandon Charleston. Lee will then withdraw the Confederate forces from the coast, and, discarding the defensive positions on the coast, will continue the contest in the open field, whether attacked or pursuing an aggressive campaign.

President Davis has appointed Lee Commander-in-Chief, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. Southern journals announce an improved and more cheerful feeling among the people and army. A resolution has been introduced in the Confederate House of Representatives to put in the field 100,000 slaves, the Government to purchase them and give one as property to each white soldier, in order to render the slaves effective, and interest the soldiers in the institution.

The *New York Times* declares that Mr. Sumner's resolutions regarding the ratification of the constitutional amendment will, if adopted, recognise the complete dissolution of the Union.

The *Times* reports that rumours are current that Jaurez had obtained a great victory in Southern Mexico, and had captured an important city.

The Confederate Senate has passed a vote of thanks to Mr. John Lancaster, the owner of the *Deerhound*, for rescuing Captain Semmes and his officers from the *Alabama*.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, a peace democrat, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives declaring that the President was entitled to the gratitude of the country for endeavouring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents with a view to negotiate for peace and the restoration of the Union. The President is requested to omit no honourable exertion hereafter which may lead to peace and union. A motion to table the resolution was defeated.

Mr. Fernando Wood's resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the President to maintain the Union, has passed the House of Representatives.

Gold 210⅞. Exchange on London, 232¼; ditto on Paris, 217¼ to 218⅞.

MR. SEWARD ON ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence for 1864 of the United States Government has been published. It refers for the most part to the relations with Great Britain. The following despatches relate to the case of the *Alexandra*:—

Mr. Adams writes to Mr. Seward, dated London, April 8, 1864:—"Sir,—As Mr. Evarts does not appear yet to have returned from his visit to Rome, I transmit a report, in the *Times* of yesterday, of the decision of the House of Lords on the appeal in the case of the *Alexandra*. It appears that here, as in the courts below, there was a difference of opinion. The case has thus, after passing through the ordeal of all the courts, been virtually decided by Chief Baron Pollock's summary instructions to the jury on the first hearing; understood by them in a different sense from that which he claims to be the true one. All the rest has been a mere contest about forms. The Government has been completely baffled in its honest endeavour to obtain a legal base of action against a flagrant violation of the neutrality of the kingdom, and thrown back upon the task of commencing the work all over again. There never was such a comedy performed on a grand subject in the whole history of law."

Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Adams, dated April 22, 1864, says:—"I have received your confidential despatch of the 8th of April, No. 651, together with a copy of the London *Times*, which contains the reason assigned by the law lords for their decision dismissing the appeal of the *Alexandra*. I have expressed, in a letter to Mr. Evarts, the view I have taken of the course to be pursued on that subject in London, and I have transmitted to you a copy of that communication. I have submitted to the President the reflections upon the temper and disposition of the British nation, as they are affected by our civil war, with which you have favoured me. The correctness of your views is established by the fact that the insurgents manifestly have a bold, vigorous, and effective party in both Houses of Parliament, and in the British press, which party is confessedly influential in the general administration of public affairs, while the United States seem to have in the British legislature and in the British press no advocates or defenders, except persons who, however great their ability and worth, are nevertheless practically excluded from the conduct of national affairs. There is, moreover, a marked habit prevailing in Great Britain, of comparing British resources and achievements with American resources and achievements, and this is done so unnecessarily and often in a spirit so illiberal as to indicate a sense of rivalry. Our civil war has endured for three years. It has necessarily brought up many irritating and perplexing questions between the two countries. I think it would be safe to say that no belligerent State ever bore itself more forbearingly toward a neutral Power, whose subjects committed so many injuries and provocations, than we have done toward Great Britain. I think it equally clear that no neutral Power was ever more unyielding and more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward the United States. Your inference from this condition of things is, that this Government must apply itself with the greatest possible energy to bring the civil war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion, or else we may have reason to expect conflict with Great Britain and with her allies. While, however, we accept this wise counsel, it would be unjust on my part toward the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, if I were to withhold the expression of a thorough and deliberate conviction that the war is conducted with all the energy and skill which any administration of the United States in their circumstances could command. The conflict, indeed, is a great one, and the ideas and interests which sustain the parties engaged in it render it fierce and obstinate. We must therefore accept the case as it is—a case of severe domestic trial, with continual danger of foreign intervention. We have before us but one line of duty; that is, the way of perseverance. It is the course we have pursued hitherto. It will save us now unless we are to be lost. That this nation can be lost is a conclusion that [illegible] our virtue, nor our patriotism, nor even our [illegible], can accept. I will not say how great our confidence in the opening campaign is. Events are so near that we can more wisely wait for them than anticipate them. Nor can we prudently forget that of all human transactions those of war are in their sequence the most uncertain and capricious, although the ultimate results are a subject of political calculation. We have the conviction that the national cause is in a far stronger condition now than it has been in any previous stage of the civil war, while the disunion forces seem weaker than at any time heretofore. The maritime powers, whose interference is to be apprehended if we should be unfortunate, seem to me to be somewhat less at liberty to engage against us than they have hitherto been. I think it certain that we have more friends and fewer enemies abroad now than we have had at former periods of the war. Thus time seems to be favouring us, and time is always the best friend of justice and truth. Nor is it necessary to suppress the conviction that, pacific as the tempee of the American people is, yet the efforts and sacrifices which they have hitherto made are inconsiderable, compared with what they would make if now assailed by a foreign enemy. Practically there is no longer a hearing in the countyy for a man who counsels fear of the enemy at home, much less would there be a hearing for one who should counsel submission to oggression from abroad. These are the grounds upon which the President builds his hope that we shall pass safely through the trials which are before us."

THE PEACE CONGRESS IN AMERICA.

Our readers already know the fruitless character of the meeting at Fortress Monroe, but as the subject is one of such vast importance it may be well to give the following additional and interesting details of the interview. The first is from the *New York Times*, which in a special despatch of the 4th, says:—

As you already know, President Lincoln and Secretary Seward returned from their interview with the rebel Commissioners at Fortress Monroe this morning, at a little after ten o'clock. A Cabinet meeting was at once summoned, at which the proceedings and results of that interview were fully stated. I can give you a reliable report of the leading points. Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President. Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The Commissioners pressed, with considerable earnestness, for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln. Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge should be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. As you know, Mr. Lincoln at once left Washington, and in due time reached Fortress Monroe, and in company with Mr. Seward gave the Commissioners the interview desired. The conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. Not a word was said on either side indicating any but amicable sentiments. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The Rebel Commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and at the outset and throughout the conference declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive, or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition. The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government, might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace. President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question, that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies only on the condition precedent, that the authority of the national Government should be recognised and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition the war must and would go on. All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure. Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude and action of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place. The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defence of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government. All hopes and all thoughts of a speedy peace in any other way than through vigorous and successful war must now be dismissed. They have been utterly dissipated by this most formal and imposing attempt at negotiation on the part of the two belligerents. As you know the source of this despatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable. It is to be hoped that the President will deem it proper to give to the country a statement, in some official or authoritative form, of the results of his efforts at pacification, for the public mind ought not to be misled and abused by the contradictory rumours on the subject that will be scattered broadcast throughout the land.

Writing on the 5th the same correspondent says:—

I am enabled to affirm, on the highest authority, that the conference was wholly and utterly fruitless so far as eliciting either proposition from the rebels to lay down their arms, or a disposition to submit to the authority of the Union. The envoys exacted demands which could not be considered. They did not show the slightest waver in their high pretensions. They demanded recognition of the Confederacy as an independent power as the condition precedent to all formal negotiation. That conceded, they were willing to form a close alliance between the two Powers, and, it is understood, even hinted at the possibility of reconstruction in certain remote contingencies, but first of all they exacted recognition. Nor did they fail to reinforce their demands by considerations drawn from the fact that they have still formidable armies in the field able to give us a spring campaign. They would therefore have us stop the effusion of blood by closing with their terms. In a word, the rebel leaders still appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, and for the present the word which indicates both the status of the hour and the highest duty of the hour is war. The inference drawn from Mr Blair's experience with the Richmond officials had given reason to anticipate better things, and it is understood that Mr Blair is himself considerably disappointed at the tone held by Messrs Stephens and Co. What object Davis may have had in sending these men to make proffer of propositions which he must have known it was impossible for us to accept is hard to say. That he will endeavour in some way to make capital out of it there is little reason to doubt, but it will be the height of folly if this peace episode should lead our people to intermit for a moment their zeal in pushing on the war to its consummation. Peace is assuredly coming; it certainly never will come until the army with which Lee has for half a year held our forces in check is thoroughly beaten, and there is nothing so sure to postpone peace as to relax our military efforts. Jefferson Davis knows the terms on which this Government will make peace. His envoys take back to him magnanimous offers. The door, as Mr Lincoln has repeatedly said, is still open, but so long as they mouth in high-blown phrase of recognition and independence it shows too clearly that they are far from being in the frame of mind to pass through that door into the enjoyment of the bounty and benison of the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says:—The President has prepared a statement in regard to what occurred at the late peace conference, and as soon as he is officially called upon he will send it to the Senate. Its publication will show that most of the statements which have been made as to what took place are false in almost every particular. The rebels never mentioned recognition. The only thing they asked for from first to last was an armistice while negotiations were being carried on. This the President emphatically refused. It is said that yesterday's Richmond papers report the failure of the peace commission to call upon the people and authorities to prosecute the war with renewed vigour. The editorials of all the papers are reported as being very determined in their war spirit.

The following are a few of the opinions of the press as to the result of the negotiations:—

The *New York Herald* does not consider the conference as an entire failure. It will open the door to further negotiation after the commissioners have communicated the result of the interview at Richmond, and the conference will probably be held again.

The *Daily News* says a way has been opened for future conferences that may prove more fruitful in happy consequences. It still asserts that the commissioners came armed with the certainty of French recognition. The question now is whether the South will achieve independence by their armies forcing intervention or by voluntary recognition.

The *Times* thinks that it is the inability of the North to acknowledge independence, and the inability of the South to abandon independence, that renders negotiation so difficult, and is likely to render it so fruitless.

The *New York Tribune* says the result of the conference is a frightful disappointment. A vigorous prosecution of the war, with full ranks and a full treasury, and sixty days will suffice to kill the rebellion.

The *Washington Intelligencer* states that the commissioners declared that civil war would result in the South if a reconstruction proposition was submitted to the people.

[Per the *Peruvian*.]

The advance movements on Grant's left, reported by the telegrams published on Monday, has been continued. On Monday, the 6th inst., the Federals left their entrenched position at Hatcher Run, and advanced. The Confederates almost immediately attacked them and drove them back with heavy loss to their entrenchments. On the following day, however, the Federals advanced a picket line about a mile beyond the entrenched line and met with no opposition from the Confederates. The result of the movement is that Grant's left is now extended four miles beyond its former position. This manœuvre is believed to have been taken with the view of covering the advance of General Terry, with 30,000 men, against Wilmington. Thomas is said to be marching at the head of a large cavalry force from Tennessee upon Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. It was rumoured in Richmond on the 7th inst. that Charleston had been evacuated.

President Davis has sent a message to Congress, submitting the report of the peace conference. The President states that he sent commissioners to confer with Mr. Lincoln, in consequence of the receipt of a written notification that the President was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that Mr Davis might send with a view to the restoration of peace. The Commissioners' report submitted shows that the Federals refused to negotiate on any other terms than those of conquerors, or to permit the South to have peace otherwise than through unconditional submission, with acceptance of the recent Federal legislation, including the constitutional amendment, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each state. Such President Davis understands to be the effect of the constitutional amendment. The Commissioners report that their interview with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward continued several hours, and was full and explicit. They learned from them that Mr. Lincoln's Message to Congress, in December last, explains clearly and frankly his sentiments upon the terms and conditions and method of proceeding, by which the Southern people can secure peace. The Commissioners were not informed that they would be altered to obtain that end. No terms or proposals with the authorities of the Confederate States, or with separate states would be entertained, because that would recognise their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done. No extended truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority and constitutional laws of the United States over all places within the Confederacy. Whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted. Individuals subject to pains and penalties under the United States laws might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to the President to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored. During the conference the proposed consitutional amendment was brought to the Commissioners' notice.

President Lincoln has also published his account of the conference at Fortress Monroe. The two accounts agree perfectly in all essential points. Mr. Lincoln says that the Southern Commissioners insisted upon recognition as the basis of negociation, and that he insisted upon the submission of the Confederate States to Federal authority, and concurrence in the constitutional abolition of slavery. General Breckenridge has been appointed Confederate War Minister. General Grant and the Confederate authorities have agreed upon a general and immediate exchange of prisoners, including negroes. The Confederates have hitherto refused to recognise the right of negroes to exchange, and that refusal has for many months suspended the cartel, and caused immense suffering to thousands of prisoners on both sides needlessly detained. President Lincoln has signed the joint resolution for giving notice of the termination of the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force on the lakes. The resolution is preceded by a declaration setting forth that peace on the frontier is menaced by hostile expeditions which the naval forces of the two countries may be insufficient to prevent. Gold 204¼.

The *Richmond Examiner* asserts that President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, in the conversation during the conference, were understood to admit that they looked forward to some future complication in their foreign relations, and more so with England than with France; but that they were satisfied they could dispose of the rebellion in time to take care of their European interests. An immense mass meeting has been held at Richmond, at the call of the Governor of Virginia, for the people to testify their sense of the result of the peace conference. Resolutions were passed "spurning with the indignation due to so gross an insult the terms on which Mr. Lincoln proffered peace to the people of the Confederate States; that the circumstances under which that proffer was made add to the courage, and stamp it as a designed and premeditated indignity to the Southern people; that the profoundest gratitude is due to the soldiers who for four years have maintained our liberties, and we will sustain them by every means and resources at our command in the face of the world; that, invoking God's aid, we renew our resolution to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour to maintain our liberties and independence." President Davis made a speech, declaring that if all heartily and unanimously answered the demands of the present exigency, then he could say that the South stood upon the verge of success, which would teach the insolent enemy who had treated the Southern propositions with contumely.

CANADA.

A mass meeting was held at Toronto on the 7th inst., called by the mayor, condemning the Government for passing the Alien Bill, and for returning the money taken by the St. Albans raiders. An amendment, sustaining the Government, was adopted by a large majority.

FRANCE.

The Archbishop of Paris, who is a strong Gallican, has delivered a charge which indirectly makes light of the Encyclical. Mgr. Darboy, while of course not questioning the Pope's authority, "supplicates" him to listen to the voice of one who is "not the least devoted of his children," and after having censured the errors of the age, to deign to look upon what "there is honourable and good in it," and to remember that he is Pope in the middle of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of "absolving one-half of the century and inaugurating the other"; that it is his task to "reconcile reason with faith, liberty with authority, and politics with the Church." This is pretty nearly the contrary of what the Encyclical says.

The French Government issued decrees on Tuesday appointing the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition of 1867 and for the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts to take place in Paris at the same time. Among those appointed members of the commission are Earl Granville, Earl Cowley, and Mr. Cobden.

It is announced by the Paris papers that the French Government has intimated to the Italian Cabinet that the integral of two years to precede the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be calculated from the 6th of February, that being the day on which the King of Italy left Turin for Florence.

AUSTRIA.

The budget for 1866 was submitted on Saturday to the Lower House of the Reichsrath. It shows an important deficit. The Minister of Finance states in his financial report that in 1867 every deficit will disappear from the Austrian budget. The military estimates for 1866 show a reduction of 5,600,000 florins. Count Mensdorff replied on Saturday to the question put to him some time ago by seven members of the House relative to the policy of the Austrian Government intended to pursue in the Duchies. He stated that the Government could not afford the House any decisive answer for this point, as the negotiations were still pending. Count Mensdorff further said that the treaty of peace with Denmark had not been communicated to the House, as it did not involve any fresh financial charge upon the country, nor any change in the territorial limits of Austria. The Government, in maintaining their present policy, hoped that a settlement in conformity with its principles would take place.

SPAIN.

In the Madrid Congress on Monday, Marshal Narvaez read a bill, drawn up at the instance of the Queen, whereby the immense property forming the royal patrimony, with the exception of the royal residences and the estates entailed on the Crown of Spain, are offered for sale, for the benefit of the nation. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds will go to the public treasury, and twenty-five per cent. to the royal treasury. The purchase money of these estates will be payable in four instalments. The bill was received with indescribable enthusiasm, and the Chamber unanimously agreed to a proposal for an address expressive of gratitude to the Queen. A committee was at once formed to draw up the address, and in the evening the whole chamber accompanied the committee to the palace to make the presentation of the address, which expressed the gratitude of the country for the proposed sale of the royal property. They were received by the Queen at six p.m. Her Majesty said that as she considered herself the mother of the Spanish people, she wished to be the first to sacrifice herself for their interests. The sale of the Crown lands is estimated to produce 600,000,000 reals. It is said that Senor Alejandro Castro has been appointed Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has received the deputation from the municipality of Turin at St. Rossore, Florence. "Notwithstanding the coldness which accompanied the reception of the deputation," says the correspondent of the *Avenir National*, "the King thanked the population of Turin, and promised to return to that city ere long."

In Saturday's sitting of the Senate, a petition was presented, signed by 11,000 inhabitants of Turin, relative to the events of September last. The consideration of this petition was declared urgent by the Senate.

THE CROWN OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

It is reported that the Duke of Augustenburg is about to accept the conditions proposed by the Prussian Cabinet preparatory to his recognition as Sovereign of the Duchies. Also that a declaration in favour of independence under the Duke, drawn up during the late annual fair at Kiel, has already received more than 50,000 signatures.

ROME.

It is announced that the Pope has written to the Bishop of Orleans, expressing "the joy the bishop has given him by the manner in which he had refuted the errors and calumniating interpretations which altered and disfigured the sense of the Encyclical." The Holy Father also laments "that the journals should have made themselves the interpreters of his doctrine, while the power of interpreting it was taken away from the bishops, to whom alone the apostolic letter had been addressed." He moreover congratulates the bishop on the manner in which he has disclosed to all "the manœuvres and frauds of Piedmont."

The *Gazette de France* mentions that one of the French Cardinals having considered it his duty to consult Cardinal Antonelli as to the interpretation to be given to the Encyclical, received this answer:—"I had intended giving these interpretations, but it is now useless. The pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans may be consulted; every thing is in it, and I have no other answer to give."

Miscellaneous News.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon.

The cabs of Paris are about to be fitted with machines for marking the distance travelled over.

During the past week 69 wrecks have been reported; making a total for the present year of 444.

A secretary of a Druids Society at Manchester has been committed for trial for embezzling some of the property of the society.

The Brussels journals announce that King Leopold, who had been confined to his apartments by a severe cold, is now nearly recovered.

Sir John Hay has put the following motion on the notice paper of the House of Commons:—"That the state of the navy in ships and guns is not satisfactory."

Mr. Schneider, a Liberal, was on Monday elected without opposition, member of Parliament for Lancaster, in the room of the late Mr. Gregson.

The renowned Blondin has again taken to rope-walking, and performs all his difficult and dangerous feats every night at the Agricultural Hall, London.

The men charged with setting fire to a house in Frith-street, Soho, have been sent for trial, the magistrate expressing his doubts, however, as to the story of the prosecution being the correct one.

A man named Thomas Pearson, residing at Belgrave, near Leicester, attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic, to evade apprehension by the police. He was taken to the Infirmary of the town, and is recovering.

A fire occurred on Thursday at the printing works of Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co., at Newton-le-Willows, destroying property estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Two boatmen, father and son, have been drowned off Scarborough by the capsizing of a coble, which they had incautiously loaded too heavily with ironstone gathered on the shore a few miles down the coast.

Cost of a Ball.—"The Prince Napoleon's recent ball," says the writer of a Paris letter in the *Nord*, "cost 30,000f., thus distributed:—Supper, 14,000f.; flowers, 6,000f.; lighting and decorations, 10,000f."

The Lancaster Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition has been a great success both financially and commercially. Special trains from the neighbouring large towns were contributing towards the number of visitors.

The towns in Lancashire are reviving but slowly from their depressed condition. Macclesfield is still in a very distressed state, several large silk mills having recently stopped.

The Confederate turret ship *Stonewall* has re-appeared at Ferrol. She had been damaged in a gale in the Bay of Biscay. She has 3 guns and 74 men, and the U.S. ships of war *Niagara* and *Sacramento* are on the look out for her.

The Hon. Slingsby Bethell, the second son of the Lord Chancellor, who has just been appointed Reading Clerk and Clerk of Committees in the House of Lords, was lately a Registrar of Bankruptcy, and discharged his duties in a most exemplary manner.

On Friday a prisoner whilst being conveyed from Sheffield to Wakefield prison jumped from the railway train, and notwithstanding the considerable depth of snow was so stunned by his fall that the officer on proceeding back soon re-captured him.

The crew of H.M.'s late ship *Bombay* were paid offat Portsmouth on Saturday. Previous to the pay a letter was read from the Admiralty, expressing their high "admiration of the noble conduct of both officers and men under the trying circumstances in which they were placed."

A letter from India gives details of the performance of the famous rope trick in that country by one of the many jugglers there. He was tightly bound by 19 yards of rope, the tying occupying 20 minutes, and when all was completed the knots were sealed, yet in four and a half minutes he was entirely free.

The Syndicate appointed at Cambridge to consider the proposal to extend the local examinations to girls, have reported in favour of giving the scheme a three years' trial. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that they recommend that "no attempt be made to examine in such subjects as are peculiar to female education."

A woman at Manchester, named Eliza Lancashire, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. Her husband and a friend had been drinking and quarrelled, when the prisoner threw a basin at her husband which struck the deceased, inflicting a wound from which he afterwards died.

Her Majesty returned to Windsor on Friday last, and in crossing from Osborne the vessels of the Turkish fleet fired a salute, the first, it is said, Her Majesty has received since the death of the Prince Consort. Her Majesty journeyed by the South Western and Great Western Railways. The Queen is in excellent health, and will remain at Windsor Castle for some time.

Matthews and his Reward.—The bankruptcy of Matthews, the cabman, who figured so conspicuously in the conviction of Muller, was brought before the Court on Friday. It seems that Government has awarded to him the whole £300 offered in reward for the apprehension of the murderer, and Matthews now claims the money for himself, contending that his creditors have no part in it. The case was adjourned on these and other grounds.

In a communication made to the British Meteorological Society, on Wednesday, Mr. Glaisher stated, as a result of an elaborate inquiry, that our climate during the last hundred years has altered—that in fact the temperature of the year is two degrees warmer now than it was then; the temperature of the month of January has increased still more, and the winter months are all much warmer.

On Saturday an interesting ceremony was performed at the girls' school of the Clergy Orphan Corporation. An old benefactor had left a legacy on condition that £500 was presented on each twenty-first anniversary of his death to the most deserving orphan, and on Saturday the daughter of the late Rev. R. Fayrer, of Camberwell, are the fortunate recipient.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has, in a case, concluded on Saturday, brought by the Rev. Mr. Moore against the directors of a mine in Servia, which had failed, laid down the principle that it is not necessary for the directors of a company to know of their own personal knowledge every statement that may be put forth in their prospectus; it is enough that they honestly believe, and have fair grounds for their belief, that the statements are true. The jury in the above case found a verdict for the defendants.

A young gentleman, Mr. Lennox Butler, the son of the Hon. Mr. Butler, of Rugby, has been lost on the Cumberland mountains. He had been staying for some time in the neighbourhood, and on the 7th went out for the purpose of ascending the Great Gable, a very steep mountain, 2,925 feet high, near Ennerdale Lake. After some days had passed, his absence caused anxiety, and a search being made, it was found that the hapless traveller had lost his footing on the slippery platform of the mountain, and rolled down. His body was found 200 yards down, with his skull fractured, and a part of his upper lip gone. His hat and stick were discovered some distance off.

A meeting was held on Monday at Manchester with reference to the deficiency in the number of officers in the Lancashire Rifle brigades. This falling off was attributed to various causes, and notably to the expenses to which officers are now subjected. In order, to some extent, to remove this source of complaint the meeting decided to recommend "the formation of a council of honorary members in connection with each corps to undertake the enrolment of new honorary members, and the collection of subscriptions." A committee was also appointed to bring the question of the military and legal rank and status o volunteer officers under the attention of the Government.

Mr. Wray, one of the Town Councillors of Leeds, having been found guilty of bribery at the municipal election, the burgesses of the ward requested the Mayor to declare his seat vacant. Mr. Mellish, Q.C., was appealed to, and his opinion is that the office of Mr. Wray had not become vacant by his conviction in the County Court; that the said William Wray was still entitled to exercise the office of town councillor; and that the disqualification of a person for bribery appeared to him (Mr. Mellish) only to be contemplated, or acted upon, if the said person was guilty of bribery at any Parliamentary election.

The Canadian Defences.—The *Owl* says:—"It is probable that her Majesty' Government will not take any measures to place a naval force on the Canadian lakes, as, if we are not misinformed, the American Government, in giving notice of the termination of the treaty which forbade the establishment of any armed force on the Canadian lakes, defined its action in the matter as being entirely of a temporary character."

The controversy respecting the endowment of the Greek chair at Oxford has been happily settled by a resolution of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, to raise the stipend from £40 to £500.

L'Italie, of Turin, brings us news from Naples (16th February) about an English tourist (name not given) killed on the cone of Vesuvius, in his effort to avoid an enormous rock shot up from the crater. He rolled down the steep declivity, and was picked up at the spot called Pellegrim, ribs fractured, and backbone broken.

It is stated that Mr. Morien and Mr. Bonar are to be associated with Mr. Hutt as commissioners in negociating the Anglo-Austrian Treaty of Commerce, and that they will be assisted by Mr. Ward as soon as the Anglo-Prussian Treaty is settled.

A large town's meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at Leicester, in favour of Parliamentary Reform. The Mayor presided, and the speakers were Mr. William Briggs, late M.P. for Newport, Mr. Taylor, M.P., Ald. R. Harris, Ald. Whitestone, Ald. George Toller, the Rev. J. A. Picton, Mr. T. T. Paget, and other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed in favour of an extended county and borough suffrage, and several of the speakers expressed their approval of Mr. Baines's Bill.

H.M.S. *Grasshopper*, whilst cruising in the Chinese Sea, a short time ago, captured about seventy of the noted pirates of these seas. They were handed over to the mandarins, who, to make an example of them, crucified 20, drowned other 20, and hanged or tortured to death the rest.

The Biter Bit.—A magistrate lately fined a cabman for fast driving, to the great injury of his horse. Soon after this the same magistrate had occasion to take a journey by train, and, not having a minute to spare, he hailed a cab, and, having taken his seat, desired the man to go on as fast as possible. "Indeed, I won't, sir," said the cabmen; "t'other day I was fined by you for driving too fast, and, 'once bitten,' you know, 'twice shy.'"

The son of the late Mr. John Leech has been nominated by Earl Russell to the foundation of the Charter-house; and the "Flaneur" in the *Morning Star* tells us that the Queen has expressed herself very much pleased at this result, and at the tribute it implied to the "extraordinary artist" (Her Majesty's own words) in question.

Murder of a Russian Sailor.—A Russian sailor was murdered at Swansea on Thursday night by some foreign sailors. It appears that several foreigners had been drinking together in a public-house, and on coming out into the streets a quarrel took place, provoked in a great measure, it must be said, by the deceased himself, when he was stabbed with a stiletto, and died shortly afterwards. Two Italians are in custody on the charge of having committed the crime and the case is under investigation.

Fatal Explosion on Board a Steamer.—An explosion, attended with fatal results, appears to have taken place on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, the *Rangoon*, while on her voyage from Bombay to Suez. A quantity of gunpowder, amounting to about 7lb., exploded in the after saloon, and did much damage to the fittings of the cabin, besides setting fire to a portion of the cargo, which was, however, soon extinguished. But the most lamentable result was the death of a lady passenger and her child, who were near the spot when the explosion took place.

Considerate Piety.—A curious reason for an elopement was given in the Bristol Police Court on Wednesday. A young man being charged with stealing certain articles belonging to a mariner, whose wife had accompanied the articles, the lady became her paramour's apologist. Her young friend, she said, was formerly her lodger, had been "seeking piety, and was on the road to amendment, although he had not quite given up his evil ways." She took him to chapel, and to class and prayer meetings, and urged him to repent, and, as a closing effort, her husband being a very bad and cruel man, she took the young innocent away in order to convert him more thoroughly. They had lived together for six weeks, she added, during which time she had taught him how to seek for the truth.—The case was dismissed.

Dr. Livingstone's New Expedition.—Dr. Levingstone's proposed expedition to the district between the north of Lake Nyassa and the south of Lake Tanganyka, assumes a substantial form. The Royal Geographical Society have held out the prospect of £500, the Foreign Office are understood to promise a similar sum, and a private friend and admirer of Dr. Livingstone's has given anonymously £1,000. In addition to all this, it appears that Dr. Livingstone's position as consul to the native races of Eastern Africa, with a salary of £500 a-year, remains unmodified, though his duties as consul at Quillimane have ceased. Adequate funds are therefore in existence for the maintenance of the expedition, conducted, as it is proposed to be, in a simple and economical manner.—*The Reader*.

Clergymen and Barristers.—In the Upper House of Convocation, on Friday, the Bishop of Oxford stated his views on the subject of admitting clergymen to the bar. He said he considered the decision arrived at by the Inns of Court "rather a good thing;" but, to meet any possible evils that might arise from it, he suggested that when a clergyman was admitted to practise at the bar, it should be in the power of the Bishop to enter in his register an affidavit to that effect, and that it should amount to a perpetual suspension from all spiritual offices until that suspension was removed. He moved that the subject should be referred to the joint Committee of the two provinces—a proposition which was unanimously adopted.

The French "Yellow Book."—It is notable that in the "Yellow Book" just published by the French Government not a single despatch appears connected with American affairs, although, of course, many must have been interchanged during the past year. The documents of most importance given in this official publication are those referring to the Roman question in its various phases. The communications respecting the Pope's encyclical letter are of interest at the present moment, especially the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. Sartiges on the 7th ult. There is also a despatch of a very firm and somewhat peremptory tone on the affairs of Tunis, addressed by the French Foreign Minister to our Government, the reply to which will be looked for with some interest.

An American paper contains the details of a most atrocious murder, committed at Michigan. A young man, named David L. Bivins, had arrived at Grafton, Sorain county, and established himself as a recruiting agent. He passed as a single man, and made a proposal of marriage to the daughter of a well-to-do grocery dealer. In order to marry this girl, he deliberately formed the plan of murdering his wife, who was living with his father and mother, near Coldwater, Michigan. He proceeded to her home, murdered her in cold blood, and his parents becoming unconsciously witnesses of his crime, he killed them too, and fired the house. He was afterwards arrested, and coolly confessed his crime, distributing among the enraged crowd his autograph, written as follows:—"David L. Bivins, murderer of his wife, father, and mother."

Lord Russell on Capital Punishment.—Lord Russell has published a new edition of his work on "The English Constitution." In a lengthened introduction, which his lordship has specially written for the edition, he expresses himself favourable to the abolition of capital punishment:—"For my own part I do not doubt for a moment either the right of a community to inflict the punishment of death or the expediency of exercising that right in certain states of society. But when I turn from that abstract right and that abstract expediency to our own state of society—when I consider how difficult it is for any judge to separate the case which requires inflexible justice from that which admits the force of mitigating circumstances—how invidious the task of the Secretary of State in dispensing the mercy of the Crown—how critical the comments made by the public—how soon the object of general horror becomes the theme of sympathy and pity—how narrow and how limited the examples given by this condign and awful punishment—how brutal the scene of the execution—I come to the conclusion that nothing would be lost to justice, nothing lost in the preservation of innocent life, if the punishment of death were altogether abolished. In that case a sentence of a long term of separate confinement, followed by another long term of hard labour and hard fare, would cease to be considered as an extension of mercy. If the sentence of the judge were to that effect there would scarcely ever be a petition for remission of punishment, in cases of murder, sent to the Home Office. The guilty, unpitied, would have time and opportunity to turn repentant to the Throne of Mercy."

Daring Robbery of Jewellery at Sheffield.—A very singular story was told on the trial of two men at the Sheffield Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, for a robbery of jewellery. The prisoners were two well-known thieves, named Sylvester and Jones (*alias* Williams), and they were charged with a burglary and robbery on the premises of Mrs. Cohen, a jeweller, in High-street, the most important and closely guarded street in Sheffield. About seven o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 8th January, a crash of glass was heard by Mrs. Cohen, and on running down stairs she found that a hole had been made in the shutter with a centre bit, the thick plate glass broken with a large stone, and eleven watches and four guard-chains abstracted from the window. The robbery had been effected in a very short time, and the thieves made off, but very fortunately for the ends of justice, the two postmen, who were just beginning their rounds, saw the prisoners in the street, running from the direction of Cohen's shop, and their evidence was most important. About an hour after the robbery, Sylvester went to the house of a working jeweller named Martin Cooper, and told him that he had "done the last place that could be done in Sheffield," and described the scene of his exploit. The prisoner told Cooper that he had some property to sell, and they were soon joined by Jones and a third man named Brown, and they went into a wood outside of the town, and there Jones and Brown produced the whole of the stolen property, and Cooper bought it. On the same night he communicated with Mr. Jackson, the chief constable of Sheffield, and received instructions from him, which afterwards led to the apprehension of the prisoners. The prisoners had been lodging with a Mrs. Vernon in Sheffield, and they represented themselves as pearl cutters from Birmingham, and wore white aprons and came home at meal times as though they were honest men in regular employment. On the Friday before the robbery Brown said to Sylvester, "If that tool that William (Jones) has got will to do the job to-morrow we can have £100 a piece and a suit of new clothes, and go to America." The two men went out at five on the morning of the robbery, and Brown returned alone at nine o'clock with a number of gold guards and watches in his pockets. He left immediately, and was only just in time to escape capture, for the detectives visited the house in a few minutes afterwards. Whilst the officers were in the house, Sylvester came up to the door, but he ran away again upon seeing who were in the house. Mrs. Vernon went in search of her lodgers, and boldly charged them with the robbery, and they did not deny it. The officers, with the aid of Cooper, laid an ingenious plan for the capture of the prisoners with the instrument in their possession with which the robbery had been committed. Cooper induced Jones and Sylvester (Brown had fled) to accompany him to the house of a gentleman in the outskirts of the town, Jones taking the centre-bit with him, with the view of using it if an "opening" presented itself. The detectives had been warned of the visit, and they apprehended the men, but Jones had "planted" the centre-bit, and it was not found for some days afterwards, when a policeman turned it up amongst some dead leaves. There was a crowbar with it. These were the main facts on which the prosecution relied, and the prisoners were convicted. Sylvester, who had been imprisoned for housebreaking, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and Jones to ten years.

On Saturday night a great fire occurred at Hull. The damage done is estimated at between £2,000 to £3,000.

On last Monday night week, the eve of St. Valentine, 530,000 letters were dispatched from the General Post-office, being an excess of 230,000 over the ordinary number.

It is stated that the brothers Davenport, notwithstanding their recent *escapade* in that town, intend to pay another visit to Liverpool in a month or two.

Mr. Vincent Wallace, the celebrated composer, whose illness some time ago caused much anxiety to his friends, is again very seriously ill, and the last acounts represent him as sinking fast.

A letter from Venice says that Sivori, the violinist, has had a narrow escape. His carriage was upset, but he got off with only a few bruises. Unluckily, however, he had with him two valuable violins, both of which are utterly ruined.

The newest system of robbery announced in London consists in watching the butcher's man to your house, and then going immediately after with a tray containing meat, and telling the servant that "master has sent the wrong joint," and begging that it may be instantly returned to be exchanged for the right one. The right one never comes.

Experiments are being made in Aldershot camp with the South American "jerked beef," with a view to its introduction in the army if found desirable. The beef at present does not find favour with the men, who consider it deficient in nutritive properties, and find fault with its flavour.—*Times*.

The Davenport Brothers presented themselves before a Huddersfield audience on Tuesday night, but it so happened that the two gentlemen appointed to act as a "committee" had been initiated into the mysteries of the "tom-fool" knot which stopped the performances at Liverpool; and the brothers objecting to be tied up in such a manner, the *seance* was abruptly closed.

At Edinburgh, on Monday, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in presence of a large assemblage, formally presented to the Rev. Dr. Guthrie the testimonial which had been subscribed for on the occasion of his retirement from public duties. The testimonial consisted of a sum of £5,000; and several pieces of silver plate were at the same time presented to Mrs. Guthrie. Besides the Lord Provost, Lords Jerviswoode and Ardmillan and Dean Ramsay took part in the proceedings.

From a parliamentary return, it appears that in 1862 9,110 men and 4,770 women were convicted before the magistrates of the metropolis for drunkenness, and 6,864 men and 6,922 women were discharged, making the total number of persons apprehended in the year for drunkenness, accompanied in some instances by disorderly conduct, and in others by assault, 27,666. In 1863 the numbers apprehended were 25,333. Of these, 8,988 men and 4,551 women were convicted. The return for the two years from the city of London is a blank. It seems that in the city a drunkard is detained at the station till sober, but not taken before a magistrate unless guilty of an act of indecency or of an assault, or of violent or disorderly conduct, when the charge would be entered under one of those heads and dealt with accordingly.

The Navy Estimates.—On Tuesday morning were issued the Navy Estimates for the year 1865-66. The net decrease, as compared with last year, is £316,427, the total amount required being £10,392,224, against £10,708,651. It should be stated, however, that the sum thus voted last year includes the votes in the supplementary estimate for increasing the full pay, and for the extension of naval retirement of officers of the navy, amounting to £61,041, and the supplementary estimate for the purchase and completion by contract of the *El Toussen* and *El Monassir*, iron-clad ships, amounting to £220,000. The estimated amount for the coming year of extra receipts and repayments to be paid to the Exchequer is £239,319, which reduces the net amount of the Navy Estimates to £10,152,906, against the net amount last year of £10,507,792. With regard to numbers, the number of officers, petty officers, and seamen to be voted for the coming year is 38,000, against 38,590 last year. There are also 7,000 boys; and 7,000 men in the Coastguard service, against 7,500 last year, making the total 52,000, against 53,009. The Marines are in all 17,000—namely 8,000 for service afloat, and 9,000 for service on shore, being 1,000 less than in 1864-5. The civilians for the Coastguard service are 750, against 950, leaving the otal force in the fleet and Coastguard service 69,750, against 1,950 last year.

Lord Stanley on the Permissive Bill.—Lord Stanley, in reply to a long letter from the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, writes as follows:—"Sir,—I thank you for your letter of the 27th. You are right in thinking that my opinion of the working of the present licensing law is unfavourable, and that the alteration in them, to which I look forward as both probable and expedient, is in substance that recommended by the committee of 1854. I am quite aware that the opinions of the United Kingdom Alliance are held by a considerable number of persons in the working classes, and by a majority of those who regard temperance as synonymous with total abstinence from strong drinks. But nothing either in your letter or in the publications of the Alliance, most of which I have seen, removes the objections which I entertain to what is called the Permissive Bill, which, in common with the great bulk of the public, I hold to be an unjustifiable encroachment on the rights of individuals. I do not propose to argue the question with you, but simply to state that my ideas in regard to it remain unchanged. As to the local measure proposed for Liverpool, I have given no opinion upon it, and prefer to wait until it shall be introduced into the House of Commons. That there are objections to it is certain; but I do not believe it is in any sense a measure promoted by the licensed victuallers. At least, I have received a memorial against it from a large number of that body.—I remain, your obedient servant, Stanley. Hon. Secretary to the United Kingdom Alliance."

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The coroner, J. T. Hoyle, Esq., held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at the Grey Bull Inn, Westmorland-street, on the body of an infant, the illegitimate daughter of a young woman named Pearson, residing in Duke-street. The child was born on Wednesday last, and on Saturday morning the mother found the child lying in bed dead. Dr. Daglish, who attended Pearson, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found a quantity of congealed blood about the brain and membrane, and considered that death had resulted from paralysis. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this statement.

Suicide near Haydon Bridge.—An inquest was held at Haydon Bridge, on Monday, before L. M. Cockcroft, Esq., deputy coroner, on the body of a young man named Roger Mason, who had hanged himself on Saturday evening. The deceased was a farm labourer with Mr. White, Harsondale, near Haydon Bridge, and had always conducted himself with propriety. He left that place on the evening in question, with the intention of visiting some relatives, but on the following morning his body was found suspended in an out-house belonging the farm. The jury returned a verdict that he had committed suicide by hanging himself, but there was no evidence to show in what state of mind he was when he committed the act.

Fatal Accident on a Railway Incline.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before the coroner, Mr. Favell, at the house of Mr. Coxon, Edmondsley, on the body of Thomas Punshon, aged eleven years. From the evidence it appeared deceased was engaged as messenger between Stella Gill and Waldridge, and as he was returning from the former place to his home at Edmonsley, on Monday evening, he was overtaken by a set of waggons on the Waldridge incline. He attempted to jump on one of the foremost of them, but in doing so he missed his hold, fell across the line, and about twelve waggons passed over his body. Death was instantaneous. The deceased had been repeatedly cautioned against getting on the waggons. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Melancholy Case of Drowning in the Tyne.—An inquest was held in the Dead House, on Wednesday night, before the Coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) and a jury, on the body of John Gilpatrick, a waterman in the employment of Messrs. Johnson and Co., Cement Works, Gateshead, who was drowned in the Tyne on the 11th of January. It appeared that deceased was employed on a wherry laden with chalk, on the river, between Palmer's shipyard and the blast furnaces at Jarrow, on the south side of the river. The wind at the time was north-west, bitterly strong. The wherry left the south side of the river to go across to the north, when, having got a good way across, they observed the steamboat *Champion* towing the brig *Falcon* down the river. The skipper of the wherry, Richard Clasper, at once called out to the steamboat to alter her course to the south, but those on board took no notice, but appeared rather to alter her course to the north. The wherry, however, passed the steamboat, but was struck by the anchor of the ship, which was hanging from the cathead of the vessel. The consequence was that the wherry was capsized, and the deceased and Clasper's son, a youth 14 years of age, were precipitated into the water and never more seen. His body, however, was recovered on Monday last. The evidence given was to the same effect, and Clasper stated that if those on board the ship had listened to him when he shouted, the accident, to the best of his belief, would not have occurred. Little boats put out from both the steamer and brig, but they were of no avail, as the bodies were never seen again. Shadrach Auston confirmed the evidence of the previous witness.—Henry Strachan, the pilot in charge of the ship, differed from the evidence of the previous witnesses. He saw the wherry coming, and knew there would be a collision, but he could not avoid it. He ordered the seamen to keep the helm starboard, which was done. He did so at some risk of running the ship on shore.—The Coroner adjourned the inquest till Friday, for the production of further evidence.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Debit.	£	Credit.	£
Notes issued	28,432,415	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin & bullion	13,782,415
		Silver bullion	—
	£28,432,415		£28,432,415

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Debit.	£	Credit	£
Proprtors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities	£11,023,211
Rest	3,619,136	Other securities ...	18,886 088
Public deposits	6,572,512	Notes	8,497,310
Other deposits ...	13,969,659	Gold & silver coin ...	771,456
Seven day &c. bills	464,658		
	£39,178,965		£39,173,965

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending February 18th, 1865;—

	1865. Miles open 1099. £	s.	d.	1864. Miles open 1095 £	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	12,649	0	0	12,389	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals..	39,561	0	0	38,525	0	0
Total	52,210	0	0	50,914	0	0
Aggregate	369,085	0	0	353,605	0	0

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl GRANVILLE laid upon the table two minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, the first of which provides that, with respect to small schools, not less than two and more than six, may unite, and by that means obitan the advantage of inspection and certificated masters; the object of the second was to render the examinations in the evening schools more efficient and satisfactory. The minutes were ordered to lie on the table.

Thtir lordships adjourned at 5·15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. HUTT, in reply to Mr. H. Fenwick, said the report on the experiments of the feeding qualities of malt and barley respectively would be in the hands of members before the day on which the discussion on the malt duty would come on.

Mr. BRUCE laid on the table the minute of the Council on Education, and entered into explanations in respect to the several points in which alterations had been made.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS called attention to the party processions in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL maintained that the course pursued by the Government in reference to the late unhappy disturbances which broke out in Belfast last year, was strictly in conformity with the law, it was not the Government, nor the troops, nor the police, nor the stipendiary magistrates who were to blame, but to local magistrates. If they had done their duty, the riots would have been suppressed in a few hours; and as the hon. and learned gentleman well knew this was the opinion of the highest local authority—the Lord Lieutenant of the country.

Lord C. HAMILTON charged the Government with gross impartiality. A hundred thousand men might carry banners with impunity in Dublin, but if a dozen did so in Ulster they were at once prosecuted.

Mr. M'MAHON said the procession in Dublin was no excuse for the riots in Belfast.

Mr. WHITESIDE argued that the issue of the Belfast Commission of Inquiry was unconstitutional and likely to prejudice the administration of justice.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. D. GRIFFITHS asked if there was any objection to allow a threepenny postage stamp and rate applicable to the internal postage of the country?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that negotiations were going on between the Treasury and the Post Office with respect to a modification of the postage rates, and it would include this point.

The House adjourned at 12·10 A.M.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to the Earl of Longford, offered to present an amended report with reference to the plot of ground required for the site of the proposed Courts of Justice.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Lord LYVEDEN called attention to the report of Colonel Jervoise on the defences of Canada, which he said showed in unmistakeable language the utterly defenceless condition of the Canadian territory. He thought we ought not to rely upon the conciliatory intentions of the American people, as it was well understood when there was a prospect of peace being concluded between the Northern and Southern States the other day, that peace and union meant war with England. He could not account for the intense hatred and hostility which the Americans appeared to entertain towards this country, unless they were offended at the neutrality which we had observed. At present there were 21,700 regular troops in Canada, and it was estimated that the militia force, as soon as the Government were in a position to take the ballot, would amount to 88,200. He wished to know how soon the Government would be in a position to take the ballot, and if anything had been agreed upon between Canada and this country as to the portion of the defences to be undertaken by each? He also wished to know what provision had been made for placing gunboats on the lakes, and especially on Lake Ontario? He did not complain of the apathy which had hitherto been displayed both by the Imperial and the Colonial Government, for he thought the time had now arrived for the inauguration of a more vigorous policy. We ought to be prepared either to withdraw our troops and leave the defences of the colony to Canada itself, or take immediate measures for placing the territory in an adequate state of defence.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON fully admitted the great importance of the question, but regretted that any doubt should have been expressed of the conciliatory intentions of the American Government. The papers which had been laid upon the table contained no information that was new to their lordships, but as the Government proposed to ask Parliament and Canada to take their share in providing a sufficient defence of the colony, it was necessary, in the first instance, to show to Parliament the ground upon which its assistance was asked. In the estimates for the present year there would be included a sum of £50,000 for the improvement of the fortifications of Quebec, and it was proposed that the Canadian Government should undertake the fortification of Montreal and the important territory to the westward. In addition, the colony had taken steps for balloting 88,000 men into the militia, and her Majesty's Government would afford every encouragement for the establishment of schools for the training of officers.

The Earl of DERBY would have refrained from taking part in the discussion if the Government, by laying upon the table a report showing the defenceless state of one of our most important colonies, had not invited the opinion of Parliament upon the subject. He thought the avowal made by the Government was a most humiliating one to the country at a moment when the question of peace and war depended, not on the calm consideration of a friendly Government, but on the excited passions of popular assemblies, and a nation which indubitably, either rightly or wrongly, did entertain extremely hostile feelings against this country. He strongly censured the Government for having so long refrained from providing for the defence of Canada, and expressed a hope that a more definite statement would be made as to what was intended to be done in the way of naval preparation on the lakes. He ridiculed the notion of asking Parliament for a vote of £50,000 for the fortifications at Quebec, when at least £200,000 was required for placing them in an efficient condition.

Earl GRANVILLE thought Lord Derby took an exaggerated view of the question, and reminded the House that it was only in November that any question arose with regard to the lakes. He believed that a strong feeling of attachment did exist between the colony and the mother country, and so long as the colony was prepared to take its fair share, both in money and men, in its own defence, the mother country was bound to come forward in the way in which a great country like this should come forward to assist the efforts of such a colony.

After a few words from Lord Lyttelton,

The Earl of MALMESBURY complained of the smallness of the sum which the Government were about to ask from Parliament for the fortifications of Quebec.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed similar views, urging that we were bound in honour to do all in our power to defend Canada; but at the same time the people of Canada should clearly understand that our assistance would be inefficient and comparatively useless unless they were prepared to defend themselves with the same vigour and energy with which the Confederate States had maintained the struggle in which they had engaged.

Earl RUSSELL regretted that the question had been introduced, and said that it was impossible to have come forward earlier, as the Canadians had hitherto persistently declined to take any steps for their own defence, and under such circumstances no Government would have been bold enough to ask Parliament for a large grant of money. During the past year a different disposition has been displayed by Canada, and Her Majesty's Government at once came forward to assist them.

The Earl of DERBY asked what steps had been taken to avert the danger of an absolute naval superiority on the lakes on the part of the United States.

The Duke of SOMERSET said the notice of the intention to terminate the convention was only given in November, and the subject was now under consideration.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON said it would be impossible to spend £200,000 in the working season at Quebec if it was voted. It was upon that ground that only £50,000 would be asked for.

After a few words from the Earl of LONGFORD the subject dropped, and the House adjourned at ten minutes before seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Several questions were asked, and bills advanced a stage. The Tyne Pilotage Bill was read a second time.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated that a commission would be issued to inquire into the state of the marriage law in the United Kingdom. Mr HIBBERD afterwards brought in a bill authorising private executions, which was read a first time; and subsequently Mr. A. SMITH moved a resolution to abolish the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, which, however, was negatived by a majority of 193 to 107.

POOR RELIEF.

Mr. VILLIERS moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in unions. He said that it had been assumed without authority that the Government intended to abolish the law of settlement. The bill had not that object, although he was not insensible to the evils of that law. The result of the arbitrary division of the country originally adopted had been that each parish for 200 years had been trying to throw its burdens on its neighbours. This had led to expensive litigation, and mal-administration, without any benefit to the poor. The evils which had accumulated for two centuries led to the celebrated Commission of 1832, which reported that the capricious divisions of the parochial system had utterly broken down. They therefore recommended the extension of the area, and great advantages had resulted from this, for order, economy, and regularity took the place of the riot, confusion, and dissatisfaction which had previously prevailed. The Commission of 1832, however, could not agree to recommend or rather to carry out what most of them felt to be necessary to make the system work satisfactorily. There was no doubt that the failure of the present system, and all the complaints made against it, arose from the fact that parochial chargeability was not also altered in 1832, for it left in a modified form all the evils which existed previous to that time. In 1846, Sir R. Peel urged the adoption of this remedy, but it was only partially adopted, and rather aggravated than relieved the difficulty, until, on the recommendation of a Select Committee, the persons who had become irremovable by three years' residence were, in 1862, made chargeable to the Union fund. The advantages of this provision, which was a very great alteration in the spirit of the law, were at once sensibly felt, for the cost of the removals in the first year fell from £20,000 to £13,000. There had always been great stress laid upon the necessity of keeping the Irish removable, but since the alteration in the law above alluded to, the number of Irish removed annually had fallen from upwards of 10,000 to 1,212. At Liverpool, which was the place to which most of the Irish came, the removals in the year, after the alteration were 5,643, but last year there were no removals, and the year before there were only about 18. If this was the effect of the law already in force the reasons for fearing the change of irremovable Irish had been almost altogether removed. The next objection was that if the area was enlarged the value of local management and economy would be lost. The opinion of all the authorities, however, was that the extension of the area of chargeability would not lead to extravagance or mismanagement, for the boards of guardians would still be the same, and he trusted that the House, looking at all the great evils, social, moral, and sanitary, which arose from the present system, would not be of opinion that this economical ground was a reason for not attempting the removal of all the abuses which now prevailed throughout the country districts. He trusted that the House would allow him to extend the system, which had already been attended with so many advantages without the slightest danger or mischief to property. The bill would be very simple, and proposed that in future the union fund should be charged with the maintenance of all the poor within the union, or, in other words, it proposed to extend the area of chargeability from the parish to the union. He believed the result of the bill would be greatly in favour of economy, and that any expense entailed by it would be more than counterbalanced by the relief from the costs of litigation and removals, to say nothing of the social and moral advantages which would result from the change. In conclusion, he formally moved for leave to bring in the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Henley and Mr. Locke, leave was given, and the bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past eight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock.

COUNTY COURTS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a bill to confer on the County Courts a limited jurisdiction in equity. He explained that, in cases of intestacy, where the property might be only £100 or £150 value, and disputes arose, they could only be settled by resorting to the Court of Chancery, which generally amounted to a denial of justice altogether. Similar difficulties also prevailed in the case of small partnership and contract debts. He expressed his regret that their Lordships had not agreed to his proposal last year to abolish the power of the County Court to imprison, but owing to the alteration in the rules which came into force last year the number of persons imprisoned had fallen from 9,373 in 1862 and 8,583 in 1863, to 6,428 in 1864. He proposed to recommend the County Court Judges to make their orders for instalments to be payable weekly instead of monthly. He also stated that he should bring in a general measure, which, amongst other provisions, would shorten the period during which debts could be recovered, and prohibit the recovery of any debt on account of a score for intoxicating liquors supplied for consumption on the premises.

The bill was then read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5·25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. Williams took the oaths and his seat for Truro, in the room of Mr. Montagu Smith, appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

WATER SUPPLY—CHELTENHAM.

On the order for the second reading of the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Water Bill,

Lord R. MONTAGU moved as an amendment the rejection of the bill on the ground that it proposed to abstract one million gallons of water daily from the sources of the Thames, in order to supply the town of Cheltenham with water, and also that it would increase the pollution of the Thames.

Mr. NEATE seconded the amendment.

Mr. DODSON said the promoters denied that the Thames would be injuriously affected, and asserted that the quantity of water abstracted would be infinitesimal.

Mr. POWELL and Colonel KINGSCOTE supported the bill on the ground that Cheltenham was suffering from the want of water, and that the queen of watering places, as it was called in that neighbourhood was sitting on an empty reservoir.

Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill on the ground that it would deprive the people along the whole of the line of the Thames of their rights.

Mr. HUTT said the bill affirmed a dangerous principle, namely, that commercial men should abstract water from rivers and streams to suit their own purposes without making any kind of compensation.

Upon a division the numbers were—For the second reading, 88; against it, 118; majority against, 30. The bill was accordingly rejected.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, he should call attention to the report of Colonel Jervois, in reference to the defence of Canada, and should ask certain questions of the Government upon the subject.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH gave notice that, on the 25th of March, he should call attention to the practice of confining the office of Postmaster-General to a peer of the realm. It was one not prescribed by legal enactment or constitutional principle, or one calculated to confer any advantage upon the public service.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

In reply to Sir J. Shelley, Mr COWPER said it was not intended to build upon the vacant ground between Bridge-street and New Palace-yard, and he intended to lay on the table an estimate for encasing the unfinished portion of the clock tower with stone.

WRECKS.

In reply to Mr. Kekewich, Mr. MILNER GIBSON said he believed that many wrecks had lately occurred on the north-west coast of Devon and Cornwall, but he did not intend to propose a vote of money for the erection of a harbour of refuge on that coast.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BILL.

In reply to Mr Hodgkinson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the tables with reference to the Government Life Annuities and Life Assurance Bill of last session would be laid upon the table as speedily as possible.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN AND PRINCE CONSORT.

In reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord C. PAGET said he had no objection to give a general statement of the cost of the alterations and the repairs executed on the Royal Sovereign and Prince Consort, but he could not specify the items.

FEES OF PARLIAMENTARY BARRISTERS.

In reply to Mr D. Griffith, Mr M. GIBSON stated that a barrister practising before Parliamentary committees might accept any fee he might consider an adequate remuneration for the duties he would have to discharge.

OPEN SPACES IN LONDON.

Mr DOULTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the best means of preserving for the public the use of the forests, commons, and open spaces in and around the metropolis.

Mr Alderman ROSE, in seconding the motion, strongly attacked Lord Spencer and the bill now before Parliament for the enclosure of Wimbledon Common.

Lord BURY defended Lord Spencer and the motives which influenced him to dedicate extensive private rights to the service of the public.

Mr COWPER expressed his approval of the appointment of the committee, but hinted that they would waste their time if they dealt with the question in the expectation that the national funds would be available.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

RECRUITING.

Mr O'REILLY called attention to the present mode of recruiting for the army, and moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. The hon. member observed that our system of enlistment was different from that adopted in most continental nations. Instead of resorting to conscription we relied entirely upon voluntary enlistment, and in a time of war we experienced extreme difficulty in keeping up the strength of the army, as was the case in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. The recruiting for the militia was much more efficient and satisfactory, because it was conducted on a different principle, being locally connected with the country. He recommended that in future all enlistments should be for twelve years instead of ten years, that local enlistments arising from local associations should be encouraged as much as possible, and that old soldiers of good character should receive an increase of pay.

Mr CARNEGIE, in seconding the motion, suggested that the pay of lance-corporals should be increased.

Colonel NORTH said that the ten years system was a complete failure, and at the present moment recruiting for the army was almost at a dead lock. He thought that permission to a soldier to marry should not be refused during the first ten years of his service, and that a full inquiry should be instituted into the working of the present system of enlistment.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON denied that recruiting was at a standstill, and said that it had been going on with the most remarkable regularity during the last twelve months. It would not be his duty to propose this year any alteration in the mode of recruiting for the army or any increase of pay, but both subjects were at the present moment undergoing careful consideration. Hitherto the system of increased bounties in time of war had worked satisfactorily, and the same system had been adopted with success by the Federal Government in the American war.

Sir J. FERGUSON said the system of high bounties in America had inflicted upon the country an enormous amount of debt and privation, and he hoped her Majesty's Government would take warning by the example thus set them, and resort to some more satisfactory mode of recruiting.

Mr. SCULLY advised all Irishmen to refrain from entering the British army, as it was impossible for them to obtain fair play.

Mr. WHALLEY expressed a fear that in case of emergency the Roman Catholic portion of the army could not be relied upon, as they gave their allegiance to the Pope instead of the Queen.

After a few words from Mr. O'Reilly in reply, the motion was withdrawn.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the British establishment on the Western Coast of Africa. The right hon. gentleman gave a history of the various settlements, and urged that neither for the suppression of the slave trade, the civilisation of the country, nor the promotion of legitimate commerce, was their possession by this country necessary.

Mr. CAVE seconded the motion.

Lord A. CHURCHILL supported the motion.

Lord STANLEY observed that if the people of this country really knew the waste of life and money occasioned in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the African squadron would be very shortly numbered with the things of the past. If a committee were granted, he hoped the order of reference would be wide enough to include both questions, namely, whether any useful purpose was answered by maintaining these settlements, and whether it was necessary to continue the African squadron. Whatever debt we owed to the Africans had long been paid off, and if the question was one of civilisation we might confine our efforts to our own country, as there were districts within five miles of the Houses of Parliament quite as much in need of civilisation as Africa.

Mr. CARDWELL, in acceding to the motion, said he considered it quite right that an enquiry should take place. He had, however, heard with great regret the tone in which Lord Stanley had spoken of the sacrifices which this country and the missionaries had made for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilisation of Africa.

Lord STANLEY said he had said nothing against them. He had expressed no opinion either one way or other.

Mr. CARDWELL added that he fully agreed in the propriety of the inquiry, and having no desire to limit its scope he should have no objection to extend the order of reference. With regard to the African squadron, he believed it had rendered efficient services in suppressing the slave trade.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. BAINES, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise in boroughs in England and Wales, said his object was to make a moderate, but yet valuable and substantial extension of the franchise to the class which constituted the great bulk of the people, by lowering the borough franchise from an occupation of £10 to an occupation of £6. He thought the eve of a general election an admirable time for introducing a change into the representative system.

Mr. BAZLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. AYRTON called the attention of the House to the empty condition of the Treasury benches, Mr. Brand being the only member of the Government present.

Mr. J. POWELL said the Government were unfairly attacked, as there was an understanding that the bill would be discussed on the second reading.

Mr. BAINES also stated that there was an understanding, both with the Government and the leading members of the Opposition, that the discussion of the bill would be reserved for the second reading.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press.

BILLS.

Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.

Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Protection of Inventions and Designs Exhibited at certain Industrial Exhibitions in the United Kingdom.

Mr. NEWDEGATE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Commutation of Church-rates.

The Game Licenses (Ireland) Bill, and the Dublin International Exhibition (1865) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned, at 10·55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but half an hour elapsed before forty members were present.

PRIVATE BILL COSTS BILL.

Mr. SCOURFIELD, in moving the second reading of the Private Bill Costs Bill, explained that the measure was similar to one introduced last session by Mr. Massey, and that its object was to give costs in certain cases in connection with the promotion of private bills, when it was clearly shown that an opposition was vexatious and unwarranted. The bill was aimed at a class of persons who were in the habit of getting into other people's way in order to be paid for getting out of it.

Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.

Mr. DENMAN assented to the principle of the bill, but was of opinion that some of the clauses were too wide, and would require alteration in committee.

Mr. Pugh and Mr. Torrens spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the principle of the bill was proposed to be applied only to railway bills. He thought it was equally applicable to all private bills, and he should move an amendment to that effect in committee.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON said the question of costs had never been carefully inquired into by any committee of the House. Some years ago a partial investigation was made, but on the whole the conclusion arrived at was adverse to granting to committees the power of awarding costs. Unless the promoters or opponents of a private bill wrongfully vexed other parties, they ought not to be called upon to pay their costs. A scheme on its first introduction might be considered illusory, but in the course of time public opinion and the requirements of trade might change, and on a third or fourth application the promoters might be successful. In such a case could it be said that the promotion of the bill year after year had been vexatious and unwarranted, and that the promoters should be saddled with the whole of the costs of the opponents? He did not intend to oppose the second reading of the bill, but he should propose to refer it to a select committee, in order that its clauses might be carefully considered, and no obstacles be interposed in the way of valuable improvements which the necessities of trade might call upon Parliament to give from time to time.

Mr. LOWE supported the bill, and expressed a hope that Government would do nothing to obstruct its progress.

After a short discussion, in which Lord Hotham, Mr. A. Mills, Sir G. Grey, and other hon. members took part, the bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

MISDEMEANOUR EVIDENCE BILL.

Mr. DENMAN, in moving the second reading of the Felony and Misdemeanour Evidence and Practice Bill, stated that the objects of the bill were to assimilate the practice in cases of felony and misdemeanour to that which prevails in civil causes, by allowing counsel for the prosecution to sum up his case where no witnesses are called for the prisoner, and enabling counsel for the defence where witnesses have been called for the prisoner to sum up the evidence at the end of the case. The bill further provides that, when a witness on either side gave false testimony or evidence, contrary to that which he had given to persons who had examined him previously, it should be competent for such parties to show that he had contradicted himself.

Sir G. GREY, in the absence of the Attorney-General, said the Government had no objection to the second reading of the bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

The Civil Bill Courts Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1864, Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered for a third reading.

Reports upon the Courts of Justice Buildings Deficiencies, &c., and the Common Law Courts Fees were brought up and agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow affirmations or declarations to be made instead of oaths in all civil and criminal proceedings in Scotland.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes after two.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The remains of this distinguished ecclesiastic lay in state during Friday and Saturday at the late residence of his Eminence, York-place, Baker-street. Admission to the ceremonial was only to be obtained by tickets, which it would seem, however, had been given away with an almost indiscreet liberality, as the pressure of the crowd to obtain admission to the mansion was on Saturday so dense as to necessitate the services of several of the D division of police to ensure regularity and to prevent undue confusion. On entering the hall the public were directed to the grand staircase leading to the drawing room, which had been darkened and hung with black, and was lighted by a considerable number of candles. At the vestibule was a large carved representation of the Saviour on the cross, and in the centre of the apartment, resting on a bier, was a coffin containing the remains of the deceased prelate, attired in the full dress of his order as an Archbishop of the Romish Church, even to the gold-embroidered shoes, chain, and the insignia of his ecclesiastical office, with the hands crossed on the breast, holding a crucifix; while on his fingers, outside his gloves, the backs of which were embroidered in gold, with the glory and "I. H. S.," were the archiepiscopal jewelled rings, symbolical of his being wedded to the Church. The deceased Cardinal had on his head the small scarlet cap which both the Pope and Cardinals usually wear, except on State occasions. At the head of the coffin, which was lined with white and yellow satin, was an exceedingly large and richly embossed mitre in figured white satin, while at the foot were an elaborately ornamented cross and crosier.

NEWCASTLE WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Newcastle Working Men's Club was held on Tuesday evening in the Temperance Hall, Nelson Street. Mr. George Dodds presided, and there was a numerous attendance. The Chairman first stated that he was glad to find that the club stood in such an excellent position, for it was a capital thing to be out of debt in the first year of existence. He explained that the committee had done the best according to their judgment for the success of the club. He then called on the secretary to ready the report.—Mr. BARROW, the secretary, accordingly read a report which had been prepared by the committee, which stated that the club is provided with 19 daily, 32 weekly, and 17 monthly newspapers and periodicals. Efforts were being made to introduce books to establish a library. The finances were in a healthy condition, the members' subscription and incidentals showing a balance of £12 9s. 1d. over the expenditure, whilst the balance from donations amounted to £15 10s. 10½d. The receipts had been £385 9s. 10½d., and the expenditure £357 10s., the balance left in hand being £27 19s. 11½d. Before the adoption of this report was made, a question was asked by Mr. GIBBS how it was that last November the club was said by the Chairman to be out of debt when a short time afterwards the Secretary said that it had required a gift of £30 from G. R. Stephenson, Esq., to pay off liabilities.—The CHAIRMAN replied that he at that time stated what he supposed to be the truth, but he had since learned that he had been misinformed. Several members then said the report was unsatisfactory and needed amendment before it could be passed: some explanation was required about the soiree and ball held recently. It was shown, in reply, that the club had lost a sum of money by the ball, solely through somebody's neglect, and the secretary refused to give any explanation on the matter, which called forth some rather strong personal remarks from Mr. Gibbs and other members. The report of the ball committee was called for, and was read by Mr. Archbold, one of the auditors. Some of the speakers thought the ball ought never to have been held, while others contended that it was right to hold it. Again objection was taken to the auditors, because they were members of the committee; and it was shown that there was a deficiency of £5 entailed in the refreshment department at the ball. It was also contended that two gentlemen should be appointed who were independent of the committee to go again over the balance sheet, so as to let the members see how their finances stood. It was clear there was a spirit of great dissatisfaction with the secretary, and it was shown that although all the refreshments at the ball were disposed of a loss had resulted. In reply to this the chairman stated that 30 persons were provided with refreshments at the ball free of expense, hence the loss. Ultimately the adoption of the report was moved and seconded; when an amendmenment was moved that a committee of six persons and two auditors be appointed to look over the report and the balance sheet again and present the result of their labours to the members. This was carried by a large majority. The chairman told the meeting this was a reflection on the committee, but several members dissented from this, saying they only wished to know really who was to blame for the loss at the ball, and its bad management. A long time was consumed in naming six persons who were independent of the committee to go over the report, and eventually only three could be found who were willing to act. Then Mr. Brignall suggested that Mr. T. P. Barkas and Mr. Carse should be requested to go over the accounts and report to a future meeting, and this seemed to meet the views of the meeting. But the chairman said that before they could follow that course they must rescind the resolution appointing the new committee. The meeting accordingly at once rescinded the resolution passed a short while before, and adopted Mr. Brignall's suggestion as a motion, with the addition that Messrs. Gibbs, Morton, and Flynn should assist Mr. Barkas and Mr. Carse in their labours. A question arose as to the adjournment of the meeting and the continuation of the committee and secretary in office over the year; and the chairman intimated that those gentlemen could be retained till their successors were appointed at the adjourned meeting. The meeting was then adjourned until six days after the gentlemen above-named as the examining committee had completed their labours.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AT CONSETT.

MEETING FOR ITS ADOPTION.

A meeting to consider the expediency of adopting the Local Government Act, was held in the Puddlers' Arms Inn, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance of ratepayers, amongst whom we observed Joseph Marriage, Esq., John P. Dolphin, Esq., John Dickinson, Esq., and Messrs. John Murray, George Taylor, Joseph Brodie, John Gledstone, John Calvert, John Seymour, W. J. Scott, W. Watson, Thompson, Reeves, Wrightson, Collinson, and a deputation from Iveston, consisting of Messrs. Parker, Bland, and Hetherington.

Mr. CALVERT begged to propose that Joseph Marriage, Esq., take the chair.

Mr. J. BRODIE seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN said he had hoped that Mr. Dolphin (who had not then arrived), would take the chair. However, as he was not present, he would have no objection. They would be aware of the very sad accident at the works, which had prevented Mr. Priestman and other large ratepayers attending that meeting. The question was whether they should adjourn the meeting or not. If they thought there was nothing which required any particular discussion, they could go through with the business of the meeting, and hold a friendly consultation upon the question, as it would take some time to carry it out. He saw no objection to their going on that day with a friendly discussion. He could tell that meeting that the condition of the streets was a stain upon the character of the town. Their meeting was perfectly legally held that day, and they were qualified to go into the general proposition. He would call upon Mr. J. Gledstone to state what he considered to be the best boundary. He himself was going there about eleven o'clock in the morning to inquire into the matter, but the accident at the works had prevented him doing anything until that time. They had got a plan there to show what the proposed boundary had to be. In reply to a question, the Chairman said they did take in a part of Iveston. Mr. Dale wished it to be a much larger district. They would, he thought, go as far as Blackhill, which would give them a large boundary.

Mr. J. CALVERT said it was intended to apply for an act at Blackhill, so that it would not be fair to them to take a large portion of the rateable value of that district into theirs.

Mr. MURRAY thought they had got enough.

Mr. GLEDSTONE then proceeded to state what the proposed boundary should be. It commenced at the new station, leading on the inside of the railway until they came to the Stockton and Darlington line. They followed that until they got to the railway leading from the Consett Iron Works. They went down until they came to Carr House, passed that at the east side of the road, until they came to the turnpike road, then straight down until they came to the Blue Hills, leaving out Blackfine, then across, taking the township boundaries all the way until they came to the border of the township of Benfieldside, where their own township ended, and then they went down the north side of the road leading to Blackhill, and so on until they came to Howdon, until they came to a small "gill," or plantation, and so on to Consett Works, down and round by the station, where they commenced. He suggested that the boundary should be extended to take in Charlton's.

Mr. W. J. SCOTT moved that the plan should remain as it was.

Mr. GLEDSTONE explained that his motive for altering it was simply that in the case of that portion of the Ebchester Township being taken it would prevent a great number of buildings on Carr House, which would be built, being included in the boundary, and they would need some outlet for their excrement, and that was the most convenient.

Mr. W. J. SCOTT withdrew his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that they would perfectly understand that the roads that were taken in that boundary the district kept in order. The great objection that was generally made was, that there might be a little more expense connected with it. But if they made an objection at that it would be impossible for them to improve, therefore he hoped there would be as little objection as possible, and he did not apprehend that any would be made. However, those who did object would have every opportunity of objecting, both then and when the Government Commissioner came down, and would open an inquiry and hear all and every objection. He himself had very great interest in the matter, and the local board had had very great difficulty in keeping the place clean and respectable, so much so that he had determined, if they did not adopt the act, to decline to serve on the Board any more. There would be greater powers given to the new Board, and they would be able to keep the town respectable, and to do so at less expense, for they would have proper persons provided. It was absolutely necessary to be done; the health and drainage of the place was so bad as they could get no outlet.

Mr. WRIGHTSON asked if the chairman could define what the probable burden would be on the ratepayers.

The CHAIRMAN did not think they could tell that precisely, but he did not think that it would be any greater than it was at that time. The chief difference was that it brought the town into a position more like that of a corporate borough where the councillors and aldermen managed the sewerage, &c.

Mr. WRIGHTSON said he was told just before he came to that meeting that it would be 2s. in the pound. He wished to know what the probable ordinary working cost would be.

The CHAIRMAN said at Towlaw, a place more like this than any other that he knew, that act was working very satisfactorily, at an expense of about 1s. in the pound. They had had a great deal to do in proportion, because they had new drains to make.

Mr. WRIGHTSON asked if the whole of that fell on the ratepayers.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, partly.

Mr. GLEDSTONE said he thought the proprietor would drain part of it at his own expense.

Mr. SCOTT thought the proprietor would put in the drains, and then the township should keep them in repair.

Mr. CALVERT said he thought the entire cost of the drainage would be paid off in about twenty years by degrees, as they could borrow a sum and pay it in yearly instalments, with interest. Thus they would get a good and pure drainage for the place.

Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE proposed "That this meeting agree upon adopting the boundary named, with the additions suggested, in order to adopt the Local Government Act."

Mr. JOSEPH BRODIE seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said before putting the motion, as he saw some landowners in the room, he would like to ask them whether they saw anything that seemed to press unfairly upon them. He would like to give everyone an opportunity of speaking.

Mr. DOLPHIN advised them to get the plans lithographed before the Commissioner came.

The CHAIRMAN said that was just what he intended. Before the Commissioner came he would have some plans lithographed, so that everybody might have an opportunity of seeing the boundary they took, so that there would be no difficulty in making objections when the matter came before the Commissioner.

Mr. DOLPHIN asked how in tracing out those plans they had avoided the fences, if they went through fields.

Superintendent THOMPSON said they were not going through any person's field; they took the township fences and went round them.

The CHAIRMAN said as he had some discussion upon that matter, perhaps it would be better for him to explain it. He had already stated the very great difficulty they had had in keeping the town in decent order; but it seemed almost impossible. They could not get the work done; they could not get the necessary sanitary arrangements carried out, therefore they determined to adopt the act. That it worked well, was shown by the fact that places with only twenty or thirty inhabitants had adopted it, and it had a universally beneficial effect. Mr Priestman and Mr Dale were quite willing to adopt it, and it was only the other day that Mr Fenwick, M.P., and Mr Henderson, M.P. for Durham, when passing through the town, said they had never seen such a wretched place. That was before they knew they intended to adopt the act. He thought Mr Dale would like to see its boundaries extended; but he told him he believed it could not be so well kept decent. Mr Priestman himself would have been at that meeting but for the accident. Under the new act they would have powers to benefit the inhabitants, but no powers to spend any money unnecessarily. He then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that resolution did not go a very long way, because before anything could be done to get the Local Government Act adopted, a proper plan must be designed with the boundaries on it, and a petition signed to one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, by one-tenth of the ratepayers.

Mr. GLEDSTONE said that the next step was to appoint a summoning officer to receive the petition. He begged to move "that Mr. George Thompson be the summoning officer to carry out the propositions."

Mr. SCOTT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WRIGHTSON moved "That this meeting agree to facilitate the adoption of the Local Government Act as far as it lies in their power at the present time."

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was carried, only four hands being held up against it.

Mr. GLEDSTONE begged to propose "That this meeting adjourn for a month to allow the inspector time to send their arrangement to adopt the Local Government Act to the proper channel."

Mr. WRIGHTSON seconded the motion, which was also carried.

Mr. JOSEPH BRODIE begged to propose "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his services."

Mr. DICKINSON begged to second that.

The motion being put was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LONDON BURGLARIES.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

An extraordinary statement was made on Monday to a medical gentleman who was in waiting at the Ship public-house, Shadwell, to give evidence at an inquest. An individual, who had the appearance of a dissipated sailor, and who stated that he was in the "general line," but was originally a fish dealer, came into the room and asked for the doctor. He then addressed that gentleman, and said that his child had been "killed by a tradesman," whose name he mentioned. Upon being asked for particulars he gave the following narrative:—Last Friday night he was asked by an undertaker, of great apparent respectability, to join in two burglaries by which they would clear £1,000 each without fail the same night. He (the undertaker) said he had fixed upon two houses in the city. They belonged to "Brummagem men." He had already got the tools, for which he had paid £75. He further said he knew how to do it, for he had friends who were in the other great affairs. The proposal, however, was declined, upon which the undertaker said, "You are a thief—a returned convict—and I will have you transported again, if you don't come." The man so addressed was not, he declared, a returned convict, but he had been in trouble once. A man had come up to him in Thames-street, and asked him to carry a chest of tea for a shilling. He did so, and had not got ten yards when the police arrested him for stealing the tea. He was, in spite of his protests, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. When he got out he wrote to some of the newspapers about the matter, but his letters were refused insertion. After that he became acquainted with the undertaker, whom he was induced to accompany with some "friends" out at night, but without actually taking part in anything wrong. One night the undertaker had to fly over the back walls of houses when disturbed by the police while reconnoitering. One public-house the undertaker however, managed to clear out twice. The undertaker, therefore, imagined that he could make his new friend "do anything," and, therefore, he proposed to him, on Friday last, the continuance of the city robberies. He said that his friends never saved money on tools. They always had the best, and they took great care. In the proposed two robberies they knew the places well, and they were certain to be "two £1,000 jobs." Upon the narrator's refusing to have anything to do with the matter, the undertaker became so furious, and threatened so violently, that the wife, who was present and was suckling, got quite ill. The child, which was only six weeks old, got killed by being poisoned by the milk. It died in twenty minutes. The father, in fear, had consented to go with the undertaker in order to be able to talk it out without the wife being present. In the street he refused to go on with the matter; he returned to his wife and found the child dead. The man who made the statement further declared that the undertaker had opened a shop and carried on the business as a mere blind; that he lived in great style, and that one of his burglars slept in his house; but his staff was extensive and lived elsewhere. The name and address of the undertaker were stated.

MURDER BY A WOMAN FROM DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

The New York correspondent of a contemporary gives the following account of a murder which occurred in the Treasury Building, Washington, the exciting cause being disappointed love:—Andrew J. Burroughs, formerly residing in Chicago, Illinois, was the son of wealthy parents, and moved in the best society of that "fast" American town. His brother, Dr Burroughs, is the President of a Baptist seminary at Chicago, and the murdered man was a Church member in good standing. Circumstances led him to visit the town of Burlington, in Iowa, where, after the residence of a few months, he formed the acquaintance of one Louisa E. Harris. This person is the daughter of an Irish labourer, and possessing an active mind and some graces of person, and being an attendant at the same church with Burroughs, attracted his attention. He was, it seems, frequently of service to her in shielding her from the persecution of her parents and relatives, who are strict Catholics, and he also assisted her in her efforts to obtain an education. For Burroughs this young woman conceived a most violent and passionate attachment, which she did not scruple to express. If the story of his friends is to be believed, he invariably assured her that marriage with her was out of the question. She seemed to be convinced by his assurances of the folly of her course, and some time afterwards informed him that she was about to be married to a person named Devlin. Burroughs came to Washington and obtained a clerical position in the Treasury Department. This was about two years ago. After a little time he re-visited Chicago, was married, and with his bride passed a few days at Burlington, calling upon Miss Harris, in company with his wife, during his stay. Himself and wife were greeted with great apparent kindness; and a short time after he returned to Washington he received a copy of a newspaper containing a notice of the marriage of the woman Harris with the Devlin above mentioned. He had, therefore, every reason to believe that the unfortunate and misplaced affection of the female in question had passed away. A few days ago, however, as he was in the act of passing from his room in the Treasury building to the street, he was confronted by the woman Harris, who, without saying a word, twice discharged a revolver at him. Both shots took effect, and the unfortunate man died in a few moments. His assassin was immediately arrested, and is now in prison. In explanation of the deed, she says that Burroughs had promised to marry her, and had continued to correspond with her until within a few weeks of his death, and some months after his marriage with another person. She says that she came to Washington without any definite plan of action, save to see the man she loved; that in passing through the street she saw some pistols exposed for sale in a certain shop; that she bought one. She strenuously denies that any improper intercourse ever took place between herself and Burroughs, so that there is no claim that this is one of the every-day cases of seduction and desertion.

SEVERE STORM ON THE COAST.

SHIPWRECK AT HARTLEPOOL, AND DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE WRECKERS.

On Monday the North-East Coast was visited by a very severe gale from the north-east. The wind blew with great force, and the cold was intense. Snow fell also during the day, and the sea was unusually high and stormy. The bar of the Tyne presented a very wild appearance, the long lines of breakers rolling in towards the shore unceasingly, and the waves breaking in glittering cascades over the pier. There was seven or eight feet sea on the bar, but no vessels took the harbour, and no casualty occurred.

Hartlepool was, however, not so fortunate. The fishing lugger, *Thomas* and *Margaret*, of Whitby, whilst entering the West Harbour, on Monday, was caught by a heavy sea, which took away the mainsail. The craft then lost its steerage way, and drifted towards Seaton Carew, where it went ashore. Several persons were on the sands within a hundred yards of the stranded vessel, and saw the poor fellows who were on board, and shouted to them to remain with the vessel. A heavy sea was running, and the vessel was at times completely covered by the waves. The crew were observed, when the seas were coming, to join together in a group around the windlass until it passed over them, and sometimes they were afterwards seen separated by the force of the waves. After a time, and during a momentary calm, they launched a small boat, and the whole crew, eight in number, got into it. They had scarcely, however, got seated before an immense wave burst over them and swamped the boat. They all perished. Their names are—William Cole, captain; Harbrou Cote, Edward Unthank, Stephen Canny, James Theaker, William Crookes, Thomas Cole, son of the captain; and Thomas Cole, son of Harbrou Cole. The small boat has washed ashore, and a quantity of the vessel's fish, which the "wreckers" are picking up all along the sands. On the compass-box coming ashore three fellows rushed into the water to obtain possession of it, but it was taken from the person who picked it up by some of the mob that was congregated on the beach. The captain's brother was present and demanded it, but he was roughly handled by the crowd, and but for the timely arrival of one of the coastguard, with pistol in hand, he would have been severely maltreated. On the coastguard taking possession of it the crowd hooted him, and a cry was raised to stone him. The conduct of the "wreckers" was throughout most disgraceful.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday, an adjourned inquest was held at Birmingham, on the body of a young woman, resulting in the expression of opinion on the part of the Coroner (Dr. Birt Davies) that the deceased had been the subject of foul play, and in an open verdict on the part of the jury. The deceased was named Eliza Louisa Conley. She was 19 years of age, was by trade a penmaker, and resided with her parents. She was a good-looking young woman, and bore a fair character. She left home in the usual way on the 15th December last, and never returned. Her absence was involved in mystery, and caused her family great anxiety. Weeks went on and no intelligence could be learned of her until the middle of last month, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers stating that the unidentified body of a young woman had been found in the Warwick and Birmingham canal, nearly Saltley, once the suburbs of Birmingham. Her relatives hastened to view the body, and discovered it was the missing girl. An inquest was held on the body, but the evidence was deemed so unsatisfactory that an adjournment was made for further investigation. It appears that the deceased was on the point of being married to a young man of the name of Nelson, a brassfounder, residing in Lawley-street, Birmingham. Shortly before her disappearance she quarrelled with her lover about some money he had given her to commence furnishing a house with, and of which the young man says she was unable to give a satisfactory account. They parted in anger, and the girl began to keep company with another young man of the name of Lardlow, in reference to which Nelson had been heard to threaten to cut her throat or do for her in some way. Shortly after she was missed a witness saw her near the canal with a young man whose description answers to Lardlow. That night Nelson was out a considerable time, and left word at home that, if called for, they were to say he was laid up ill of toothache. Here the evidence stops short, leaving the case in obscurity; but all the circumstances tend to the impression that the deceased has been the victim of foul play.

MEETING OF THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE LOW LIGHTS DOCK.

On Monday afternoon, the general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company was held in the offices of the company, Neville Hall, Westgate-street, Newcastle. There was a numerous attendance of shareholders—Joseph Laycock, Esq., chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The report having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said he at their meetings had had very great pleasure in moving the adoption of their half-yearly reports, but he might say that on that occasion the duty gave him still further pleasure, inasmuch as the report embraced the half-yearly working of their new line into Newcastle. (Hear, hear.) The receipts for the past year were considerably in advance of those of the year previous. That was, of course, naturally to be expected, for they had opened out a greater extent of line. Their having issued £50,000 of the original shares, with a dividend of 9¼ per cent., was considerably more than they had calculated upon; but he had an impression that if the new line paid five per cent., allowing the original share to bear 9¼ per cent., it was as much as they could expect. It had also been proposed to divide the 9¼ per cent. on the additional capital, which required a considerable amount to meet the increase of the dividend. Over and above that there was of course a larger amount of money expended on the working of the new line. All these had been more than met by the increase in the revenue of the past half-year. (Hear, hear.) The last time he had met the shareholders he had alluded to the project of the Tyne Commissioners in the formation of a new dock at the Low Lights. There had been little done since that time, but the Commissioners had now a bill before Parliament for the construction of that dock, and in that bill there had been a clause calling on various parties to guarantee certain payments, and the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company were mentioned as guaranteeing the sum of £50,000. That amount the directors and the company were perfectly prepared to pay; but the stipulation in the bill stated that the payment of that sum was compulsory. Now circumstances had arisen with reference to that dock which made the payments compulsory rather an awkward circumstance; for instance, the commissioners prepared a plan for a dock of rather large extent, and scarcely in accordance with the views of the directors of the company, for they thought it was too extensive, and even more extensive than the means the commissioners had to carry it out with would sustain. The largest amount of money guaranteed to construct the dock was £275,000, a considerable sum. They supposed that a dock answering all the purposes of the Tyne, and the coal trade, could be constructed for that amount, the directors even being at the expense of providing plans accordingly. The River Tyne Commissioners were, however, of another opinion; a dock more worthy of the Tyne should be constructed, thus entailing considerable more expense, as their construction of a dock would be one of larger extent. The directors would have had no objection provided the commissioners made it. (Applause.) They declined to do that, as they said they had no authority to raise funds for such a purpose; and it naturally occurred to him, and any one else, that the parties finding funds for the dock should have a say in the construction of it. Instead of that, however, the Tyne Commissioners had said "all you have to do is to find the money." (Laughter.) In order to put the matter in a proper shape, he had addressed a letter to them, and as time was now pressing, and as the bill would shortly come before Parliament, it would be necessary that they should come to a proper understanding about it. He called upon

The SECRETARY (Mr. Armstrong) to read the communication, as follows:—

"Blyth & Tyne Railway Company's Office,
"Neville Hall, Newcastle, Jan. 24.

"Dear Sir,—Recent experience has shown that the Tynemouth Dock cannot at present at least be completed on the site on which the foundation stone was laid, and it will, therefore, be necessary to consider in what position the dock can be placed; inasmuch as, by the term of the bills, the contribution of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company and the guaranteeing coalowners is compulsory, it is obvious it will be necessary, before they consent to the bill in its present shape, that the site and form of the dock must be fixed, the cost carefully ascertained, and arrangements made for providing the means of constructing the works. I make this communication in a perfectly friendly spirit, as well on behalf of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company as of the guaranteeing coalowners. "Yours, &c.;
"JOS. LAYCOCK.

"Joseph Cowen, Esq."

The CHAIRMAN said that the following was the letter he received in answer to his communication, and which he believed they would consider not very satisfactory:—

"River Tyne Commissioners' Office, St. Nicholas'
"Buildings, Newcastle, Feb. 16, 1865.

"DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Tynemouth Dock Committee to send you the annexed copy of a minute agreed to by them at their meeting on Saturday last.—I am, Sir, &c., JAMES GUTHRIE. Jos. Laycock, Esq.—'Feb. 11, 1865. At a meeting of the Tynemouth Dock Committee, held in the Commissioners' Office, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Jos. Cowen, Esq., chairman—Mr. Laycock's letters of the 24th January and 9th instant having been read, the following resolution was agreed to:—It appearing from the letter of Mr. Laycock that the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, and some of the guaranteeing coalowners, are not willing to enter into the compulsory guarantee contained in the bill, on the ground of the unfitness of the site, and uncertainty of cost, this committee do not feel that the commissioners ought, under these circumstances, to proceed further in the matter, and resolve that this opinion be reported to the commissioners, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Laycock.'"

He expected that the report of this minute of the committee would be laid before the commissioners at their next meeting. In the resolution they appeared to imagine that the company were disposed to fall off from their guarantee towards the dock. They did not want to do any such thing. He believed, and he thought, they would all agree with him in saying that the dock should be constructed, but he thought they should be made aware of the fact of its whereabouts, and how it was to be made. They did not want to ignore the dock at all, but rather to support it. They had already been at considerable expense in the construction of a branch railway to the proposed site, and until the works were commenced it would remain inoperative. He trusted that some measure would be adopted by the commissioners, so that the works might be proceeded with.

Mr. TALMADGE seconded the adoption of the report, which was received and adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. JOHN GREY seconded, the declaration of the dividends for the year, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman (Joseph Laycock, Esq.), John Grey, Esq., directors, and Mr. D. D. Main, auditor, were unanimously re-elected.

The meeting then separated.

The Countess Danner, morganatic relict of the late King of Denmark, is at present in Paris.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The army estimates from April 1, 1865, to March 31, 1865, were issued on Monday. As regards the numbers, there is a decrease this year of 4,289 in the general staff and regimental and military education establishments, and a decrease of 1,354 in the native Indian troops employed on the British establishment, the numbers required by the former vote being this year 142,477, and by the latter 178. With regard to money, the total diminution of charge in these estimates, as compared with last year, amounts to £874,639. The total amount of estimate for the coming year is £14,348,447, which is £495,641 less than the amount last year; and there is to be added an estimated increase of extra receipts to be paid into the Exchequer during the year, amounting to £378,998; making the total diminution of charge, as stated, £874,639. The reductions are various, but the chief is in the New Zealand expenditure. The actual number of volunteers receiving the first capitation grant as effectives very slightly increased, the sum to be voted this year being £101,700, against £101,022 in 1864; but there is a marked increase in the number receiving the extra grants. The vote for the extra grant of ten shillings has risen from £25,457 to £31,100; and for the four shillings grant for Administrative Battalions from £7,557 to £10,500.

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.

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	27	Mountsett.
"	"	Dipton.
"	"	Colliery Dykes.
"	"	Consett.
Tuesday,	" 28	Catchgate.
"	"	Annfield Plain.
"	"	Shield Row.
"	"	Leadgate.
"	"	Consett.
Wednesday, March	1	Shotley Bridge.
"	"	Blackhill.
"	"	Consett.
Thursday,	" 2	Lanchester.
"	"	Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over till next week our reports of Shotley Bridge County Court, Lanchester Board of Guardians, and the meetings of ratepayers of Iveston.

Local and District News.

LECTURE AT LEADGATE.—On Saturday evening, the Rev. W. Saul, of Shotley Bridge, delivered a lecture to a respectable audience in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leadgate. The subject of his discourse was "Religious truth, and the different forms of teaching it."

THE PENNY READINGS.—The usual weekly meetings at Consett and Collierley were held on Monday and Saturday last, respectively. The programmes at both were choice and select, and the attendance good.

THE TOLLS ON DURHAM AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE ROAD.—We understand that, through the exertions of Mr. Calvert, of Consett, the tolls taken at the various gates on this road will cease on and after the 13th May.

INQUEST AT LEADGATE.—On Friday last an inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mr. Thomas Hetherington, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate, on the body of a lad named Thomas Surtees, whose death was caused by an accident as stated in our last week's issue. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT FELLSIDE.—On Thursday, a match for £25 a-side came off at the above place, between Mr. Burrell, Mr. R. Maughan, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Wilkinson. After a sharp contest by the parties, all of whom are excellent shots, the numbers stood :—

Mr. Burrell—110001010000001
Mr. Maughan—01001011100111
Won by a bird.
Dr. Taylor—101111000001001
Mr. Wilkinson—10100010101000

AMATEUR CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The Shotley Bridge Choral Society gave a grand concert, by invitation, at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening. The programme was excellent, and was executed by the choir in a manner deserving of the highest commendation. The audience was large, and included all the *elite* of Shotley Bridge and the neighbourhood. At the close, on the motion of A. Town, Esq., J.P., the audience gave a cordial vote of thanks to the Choral Society for their musical treat. The society afterwards took supper together, provided by Mr. C. G. Randall, of Shotley Bridge.

EXPECTED LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON TRADE.—There is, unfortunately, the prospect of a general lock-out in the iron trade. A meeting was held in Birmingham on Thursday afternoon, when the masters resolved to establish a National Association for the Iron Trade, to counteract the National Union of the men. The masters proposed in December last to reduce the wages to the extent of 1s. per ton for puddling, and ten per cent. on millmen's wages. The men requested the workmen of North Staffordshire to strike while they supported them, with the intention of repeating the same process in other districts when the masters in North Staffordshire had yielded. To prevent this policy the masters have combined, and intimated that unless the workmen in North Staffordshire shall previously return to their work they will close their works on the 4th of March. The document announcing this resolution is signed by seventy-six of the leading firms in the iron trade.—[It seems that a process has just been discovered for converting pig iron into finished iron altogether by machinery, which will dispense with the aid of the "puddlers."]

LOSS OF A SHIELDS SHIP IN FILEY BAY.—Captain Thorbeck, of the fishing yawl, No. 351, belonging to Staithes, who, after experiencing severe weather (himself and crew much exhausted), arrived safely at Bridlington, reports passing the unfortunate brig which foundered in Filey Bay, on Tuesday, that he heard their distressing cries for help (as they all appeared completely worn out with pumping), but he was perfectly unable to render any assistance. The vessel's name was the *Gleaner*, of North Shields. A small schooner or galliott, he cannot speak positively which, was within a short distance of him, but after the clearing away of a heavy shower of snow and sleet which came on, every vestige of the vessel had disappeared save some hatches and a boom, which were floating past him. Another vessel, supposed to be a schooner, had foundered upon the same rock as the late unfortunate screw steamer *Volunteer*, of Leith.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest, on the body of a female child, which had been found lying in a field, near Crown-street, Elswick-lane, on Wednesday last, was held last Friday night in the Dead House, before the coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) Dr. Rayne stated that the child was full grown and healthy. His opinion was that the child had died from neglect and exposure to the cold. The coroner said the only conclusion the jury could come to was to return a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, at the same time remarking that the crime of infanticide appeared to be more common in the south of England than in the north, which was attributable to the fact that they had no pit holes into which the children could be cast. Dr. Rayne confirmed the coroner's statement, and added that when there was a large pond of water near the Penitentiary it was found to be full of bodies, and he himself had witnessed pigs eating the bodies of children in the Ouseburn.

A TEETOTAL LECTURER HORSEWHIPPED.—Friday last witnessed a curious and not unedifying scene at Gateshead. At the police court of that borough, a Mr. Thomas John Heatherington, a nephew, we understand, of the late Mr. Cummins, J.P., applied to the Bench for a criminal information against Messrs. Howe Brothers, the printers of a bill as follows :—

The Last Days of a Gateshead Magistrate.
A Lesson of Instruction and Warning.
Go to the Temperance Hall, High Street, Gateshead,
On Sunday Morning, February 19.
At Half-past Six o'clock.
All Seats Free.
No collection.—Hymn Books provided.

The magistrates' clerk informed the complainant that the Attorney General was the only person empowered to proceed, and advised him to get as many copies of the bill as possible, and apply for the penalty of £5 on each. Mr. Heatherington then left the court, but he appears to have afterwards determined to take the law into his own hands, and administer justice according to his own ideas. About six o'clock last night he was seen waiting near the North-Eastern Railway shops, and on Mr. George Lucas, the famed temperance advocate, leaving the workshops Mr. Heatherington stepped up to him and asked him if he were the writer of the handbill. Mr. Lucas replied that he was, and then Mr. Heatherington proceeded to administer a most thorough and sound castigation to the object of his hatred. How long the whipping lasted we can hardly tell, but Mr. Lucas offered no resistance, and with the air of a martyr "took his punishment" (as the sporting papers say) till the whip broke, and with a hearty kick he was allowed to depart. There was a considerable crowd who appeared to entirely endorse Mr. Heatherington's proceedings.

JARROW LOCAL BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday in the Board Room, Jarrow,—Mr. John Stead in the chair. It was stated that the amount collected of the rates levied in August amounted to £502 7s. 3d., leaving the sum of £68 18s. 7½d. to be collected. The amount due to the Board for making new carriage roads, footpaths, &c., and passed by the Board as public streets, amounted to £400 11s. 2d.; and the cash paid by the collector to the credit of the Board for making new streets was £51 15s. 7d., making a total of £452 6s. 9d. The amount due to the Board and yet unpaid amounted to £25 14s. 11½d., which it was recommended should be collected immediately.—The Clerk stated that £17,129 10s. was the rateable value of the property within the jurisdiction of the Board.—The estimated rate of £1,043 10s. was agreed to, and it was further recommended that the rate be collected forthwith. The other business before the Board was of the usual routine character.

RIVER WEAR COMMISSION.—The River Wear Commissioners, following the example of those on the Tyne, seem at last to be fully alive to the importance of deepening and improving their river, in order to foster and maintain the trade of the port. At the meeting of the Commission, on Wednesday, Mr. Hudson, in an able and elaborate speech, pointed out how the trade of the Wear was decreasing through the superior facilities afforded on the Tyne for the export of coal. He also noticed the large import of Spanish ores into the Tyne, and contended that the improvement of the river would materially tend to the development of the industrial resources of the banks of the Wear. He submitted a motion, which was adopted unanimously, to the effect that the river should be deepened as far westward as Hylton. In furtherance of this object, the Commission also agreed that the sum of £10,000 should be expended on the improvement of the river.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Friday.—Sugar: previous improved value for raw, and refined fully sustained; several parcels selling. Coffee: plantation Ceylon wanted, and prices stiff; native quiet. Tea quiet for China; large sales on Tuesday. Rice dull and easier. Tallow dull: new P.Y.C. 41s to 41s 3d on the spot and early delivery.

DEATH OF LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Lord Great Chamberlain, expired at his residence in Piccadilly. His lordship had been in a precarious state of health for some weeks past. He is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Albric Willoughby.

THE NEWCASTLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that Colonel Sir John Fife has received permission from the War Office to use the magazine at the barracks for the storage of ammunition. Hitherto much inconvenience has been caused to the corps on account of it having to be kept at Dunston. An orderly room will also be placed at his service; and should the authorities grant that the arms be lodged there, they would be much safer from the attacks of a mob than where they are now in the Bigg Market. It would also be a greater saving to the funds of the corps, which is not one of the least points to be considered. As the barracks have been unoccupied by regular troops for some time, and are likely to continue so, we hope it may be granted, and every facility afforded to the movement. Without the volunteer army, England would sink into insignificance in the eyes of Europe as a military power, and her liberties threatened by our ambitious neighbour. As a reduction in the regular force is contemplated by the Government, to lighten the taxation under which we groan, it is extremely desirable that every encouragement should be given to swell out the volunteer cause, and uphold it as a permanent institution.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting of the Gateshead Board of Guardians was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Union Offices, West Street, Gateshead, Mr. Jas. Hewitt in the chair. The Clerk read the following statistical statement for the fortnight ending 21st Feb., 1865 :—The number of paupers relieved in the Workhouse for the first week of the fortnight ended 13th Feb. was 255; and for the second week of the fortnight ended 20th Feb. was 256. The corresponding weeks of last year were 228 and 238 respectively, being an increase of 27 and 28 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the workhouse for the fortnight were males 156, females 8, children 4, total 168. The corresponding fortnight was 137, being an increase of 31. Imbeciles or idiots in the Workhouse, 6; children in schools—boys 32, girls 42. Two cases of typhus fever were in the workhouse; number of lunatics in asylum, 42. The number of paupers receiving out-door relief for the first week of the fortnight ended 13th Feb. was 2,230, at a cost of £178, and for the second week of the fortnight ended 20th Feb., 2,174, at a cost of £148. The corresponding weeks of last year were 2,237 and 2,196 at a cost of £166 and £148 respectively.—A letter was read from the Poor Law Board enclosing an order to empower the Guardians to borrow the sum of £650 for the proposed improvement and extension of the Workhouse. There was no other business before the Board.

APPALLING ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

We regret to have the painful duty of announcing to our readers the particulars of an accident of a very serious nature, which occurred at the extensive Iron Works of the Consett Iron Company, and which caused the immediate death of two men, and serious injuries to several others. These works have been, for a considerable time, free from those serious accidents which seem, more or less, to be almost inseparable from works of such magnitude; and up to this time accidents have happily been of very rare occurrence. The part where this accident occurred is known as the No. 2 Puddling Mill, the puddling furnaces of which are supplied with coal from waggons which come down an inclined railway.

It appears that on the morning of the accident, three waggons, laden with coal, were sent, properly secured with the wire rope down this steep railway; shortly after leaving, however, one of the cogs on the wheel attached to fly-wheel, from which the motion is given to the drum on which the wire rope was wound, broke off. The shock tore off the other cogs from the wheel, and deprived the engineman of any power over the waggons which now ran on at a frightful pace and with increased velocity as they continued to descend the railway. Those who now saw the impending danger shouted as loudly as possible to those engaged in the works. The warning, however, came too late, for the waggons which, by this time had gained a fearful speed, came over the end of the gears, knocking over every obstacle, dashing through the iron roof and falling on the workmen and machinery below. The scene was a dreadful one. Mr. Siddle, the manager, at once sent off for Mr. Priestman, managing director, and for medical assistance. There might be seen a poor fellow, who had been knocked down by the falling waggons, so wedged in as to be immoveable, literally roasted by the red hot iron they had been working under the hammer. Near him was a fellow workman who had been struck by the *debris* at the same moment. The hammer was still going, but the steam was promptly and prudently shut off by Mr. James Salters, one of the foremen. Mr. Priestman, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Mitford (inspector of rails for the North Eastern Company), Mr. Green (of the store department), Mr. Charlton and Mr. Brown (waggon inspectors) Mr. Richardson and his staff of workmen from the waggon shops, with Mr. Siddle and Mr. Wilson, the managers of the puddling and shingling departments, were immediately on the spot, and means were set about for the removal of the rubbish and for the relief of the sufferers. All hands were set to work in a very short space of time, and a special messenger despatched for medical assistance. The news soon spread in Blackhill and Consett that some catastrophe of more than ordinary magnitude had happened at the iron works, as the rapid galloping of the messenger for Dr. Renton, and the speedy arrival of that gentleman, who passed on to the works on his horse at full speed, fully proved. Every one seemed anxious to know, but were yet afraid that some member of their family was injured. During the time all were busy in endeavouring to get out the poor sufferers, the managing director of the works, Jonathan Priestman, Esq., setting a noble example by working himself and encouraging others to do as much as possible to assist. At last the *debris* was removed, and it was found that two of the number were past all hope. These were John McNany, assistant shingler, of Consett, who has left a wife and one child, and Patrick Teague, assistant shingler, of Consett, single man, who was crushed and dreadfully burnt. The others were at once attended to by Dr. Renton and his assistants, who rendered all the aid possible under the distressing circumstances. Those who had sustained severe injuries were removed to the Infirmary, where they still remain. The following are their names, and a description of the injuries they have received :—

Henry Kidd, of Blackhill, suffering from compound fracture of right leg below the knee; right hip dislocated; left arm broken in two places; scar on the forehead, and severe internal injuries. His case would, it was at first feared, terminate fatally, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

James Brevet, of Blackhill, suffering from a large scalp wound and severe bruises.

Henry M'Cardle, of Stanifordham, burn over left hip, and right arm and head burnt; also several bruises.

These men are under the care of Dr. Stockwell, the able and respected surgeon of the Infirmary. On enquiring at that institution, on Thursday morning, we found that the sufferers had passed a favourable night, and were proceeding as well as could be expected. Yesterday (Friday) morning the account was that the whole of the sufferers had slept well and were considered to be improving.

The others injured, who were not, however, taken to the Infirmary, were James Hunter, of No. 47, Consett, who was bruised and sustained a severe shock to the nervous system, hand sprained; and William Martin, puddler, of Consett, who was slightly injured. These men are attended by Dr. Renton and his assistants, and are rapidly recovering.

The case of Henry Kidd, of Blackhill, is a very remarkable one. He was employed at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works, and had only come up as a favour to take the place of a fellow-workman who was laid off work. He had only been working about two hours when the accident happened.

The Infirmary has been, during the last few days, visited by a large number of the friends and fellow-workmen of the patients, who have each and all been anxious to learn the state of the sufferers. Mr. Priestman, in company with Dr. Stockwell, visited each of the patients and kindly expressed himself anxious to do anything in his power to alleviate their sufferings.

The directors have decided that no more coals are to be taken down this line, and that in future they will be sent round to the works by another railway. Workmen have already commenced to take down the gears and pull up the rails.

Too high praise cannot be given to Jonathan Priestman, Esq., the respected managing director of the works, for the kindness and promptitude of his services on behalf of the poor sufferers. Indeed, every one connected with the works, from manager to labourer, exerted himself to the utmost to, as far as possible, alleviate the sufferings of the injured, and assisted with a hearty good will in extricating them from the *debris* under which they were buried.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of John McNany (aged 23), and Patrick Teague (aged 18 or 19), both assistants to the shinglers, who were killed at the accident on Wednesday last, was held at the house of Mr. John Anderson, Commercial Inn, Consett, on Thursday afternoon, before J. M. Favell, Esq., the coroner for the district. Mr. John Gledstone was appointed foreman of the jury.

Mr. Thomas Siddell, agent of the Consett Iron Company, deposed that on Wednesday morning about ten o'clock he was going towards the spot where the accident occurred. When he got there, he found that the waggons had run amain to the shingling house, run through the roof and buried several persons in the ruins. He found that McNany and Teague were dead, having each received injuries in their heads, quite sufficient to cause death. McNany's legs were broken, and both were injured in various ways. Mr. Siddell then gave the names of five other persons who had received injuries—James Preffit, James Hunter, Henry McCardle, John Martin, and Henry Kidd. Kidd's injuries are serious, but the others more slight.

The Coroner then adjourned the enquiry until the next day at twelve o'clock. The jury, previous to dispersing, viewed the body of Teague, who was lying at the works.

To facilitate the business, the jury went down to view the scene of the catastrophe, which, certainly, is the most serious which has occurred at these works for some time. In their investigations they received the valuable assistance of Mr. E. Charlton, another agent of the company. Mr. Charlton explained that in connection with the engine which draws the waggons, were two cog wheels, one working the other. The top one was new, but the bottom one had been in use about five months. Some cogs of the new wheel had broken, probably caused by some jerk of the engine, this caused the other wheel to break, and the connection of the brake with the wire rope was thereby destroyed. The waggons then ran amain. When it occurred the waggons were below the safety switch, or they would have been run aside, as a person was there always for that purpose. The waggons then went on and broke through the cross piece of timber, supported by diagonal stays, which was placed at the end of the way. Mr. Charlton then showed the improvements which for some time have been in course of completion, by which the coals for that department will be brought in at a lower level. The company will also place another safety switch on the other branch of the railway, which would then be used. Mr. Charlton also produced a plan of the railway as it is.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE CARRIER.

On Friday morning last, an accident happened to Charles Whitfield, the well known carrier between Shotley Bridge and Newcastle. He was on his return journey from Newcastle, and about two o'clock in the morning was in the act of driving his waggon down the Bridge Hill, at Shotley Bridge. The hill is very steep, and owing to the slippery state of the road, or some other cause at present unexplained, the waggon ran amain and came with a crash against the wall at the foot of the hill. Unfortunately, Whitfield's leg became jammed between the waggon limmers and the wall, and the limb was frightfully crushed. He was conveyed home, and Dr. Renton, of Shotley Bridge, was called in. It was afterwards found necessary to amputate the injured leg, but Mr. Whitfield never rallied and died on Tuesday. It is a singular fact that about four years ago a similar accident happened to Whitfield, when the waggon went through the same wall. At that time, however, Whitfield escaped uninjured.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held at the house of Mr. C. G. Randall, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday afternoon. The jury having viewed the body, the following evidence was called :—

Ann Matilda White, servant to the deceased, on being sworn, deposed that she was in the habit of going to meet him when she heard him coming down the bank. She had gone that morning as usual, and found him with his legs under the wheels of the waggon. It was at two o'clock in the morning. She immediately put the horses back, and released Whitfield, but he was unable to stand. The girl then procured assistance and conveyed him home, when they found that both his legs were broken, and his arm and side injured. When asked about the accident, Whitfield had said that he had got his foot hurt, and could not walk down the bank, nor put on the drag. He had put the cross chain on, but it had slipped. She thought he had been sober at the time, but admitted that he was often drunk. The bank being very slippery with the frost had caused the waggon to slide across the road.

John Ilderton, a tin worker, of Shotley Bridge, the other witness, said that he and his wife were awoke by the former witness on the morning of the accident. He went out half-dressed, and saw the waggon opposite his house, with the hinder wheel on his top coat. Whitfield was lying on his back, as he had been released by the servant. He assisted to get him home. He could not say that Whitfield was drunk. The deceased has left a wife and four young children.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." At the conclusion, the coroner expressed to the first witness his high appreciation of her heroic efforts to save her master.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

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

LARCENY.—*James McCrackin* and *James Donnelly*, of Berry Edge, were charged by Richard Murray, grocer, of the same place, with stealing a bridle, in January last. Case dismissed.

ASSAULT ON POLICE.—*John Mitchell*, puddler, of Consett, was charged by P.C. John Smith, with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty at Consett Iron Works, on the 21st inst. Fined 10s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—*James Lambert*, charged with assaulting George Roberts, at Blackhill, on the 3rd inst., was discharged on paying costs.

DISOBEYING BASTARDY ORDER.—*Nicholas Lamb*, charged by Isabella Coupland with disobeying an order made on him by the Magistrates for the support of his illegitimate child, was committed to prison for two months.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and R. WALLIS, Esqrs.

ASSAULT.—*Emmerson Jackson* was charged with assaulting Michael Nugent, at Iveston Cottages, on the 9th inst., and was fined 1s. and costs.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—*Barnard Connolly*, charged on a warrant with committing a violent assault on George Dover, at Leadgate, on the 11th inst., by striking him with an iron bar, was fined 20s. and costs.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY.

FORSTER *v.* COLPITTS.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a grocer residing near Dipton, against the defendant, a coach proprietor in Newcastle. Mr. Blackwell (barrister), instructed by Mr. Joel, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Britton for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed £30 in consequence of defendant's coach having, on the night of the 20th of December last, come into collision with a cart and horse belonging to the plaintiff, laden with groceries, and which was passing along the road from Gateshead to Dipton, the coach coming in the opposite direction. Mr. Britton contended, first, that there had been no collision; secondly, that if such a collision took place, it arose from the darkness of the night and other circumstances, and was an unavoidable accident; and thirdly, that if such collision took place, the damage done was not nearly so serious as the plaintiff had attempted to make it appear. After elaborately and carefully summing up the case, the Judged decided in favour of the defendant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

From Bombay we have received journals to the 28th ult.

Major Adams, deputy commissioner, Peshawur, has been dangerously wounded by a Mahomedan fanatic, as he was passing out of the Cabul Gate at Lahore. The man was cut down and killed.

The trial of the Wahabee conspirators progresses slowly. The feeling of the party is so strong that the witnesses for the prosecution have to be carefully guarded for fear of poison.

In Cabool the state of affairs is getting gradually worse. The Ameer has treacherously imprisoned his stepbrother, and several other sirdars, in violation of his most sacred oaths.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Bhaugulpore on the 17th ult., and had a narrow escape from another accident. A young horse in his carriage, getting frightened at the guard of honour presenting arms, smashed the vehicle, but no other injury was done.

The Russians have proclaimed in Taskund that no assessment will be made on the people of that place for the next two years. Thousands of workmen have been engaged by the Russians to make roads towards Bokhara. Four Russian ambassadors, with three lacs of rupees worth of presents, have arrived at Bokhara, and have been very honourably treated by the King.

Sir C. Trevelyan leaves for England, after laying his budget before Council.

CANADA.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The Montreal court has refused to grant further delay in the case of the St. Alban's raiders. The refusal is regarded as deciding the case against the prisoners. Their counsel asked for delay on the ground that the messengers sent to Richmond were unable to reach their destination.

It is unofficially announced that the raiders will, if surrendered, be delivered to the authorities of Vermont for trial according to the State laws.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday Evening.—Senor Alexandro De Castro, the new minister of finance, has stated in the Congress that he withdraws the bill for the anticipation of the taxes, and depends upon the co-operation of the Chamber for a new bill to ameliorate the condition of the finances. It is believed that Senor Barzanallana will be appointed governor of the bank.

PORTUGAL.

MADRID, Wednesday.—A telegram received here from Lisbon, dated the 21st inst., announces that the ministry had presented some important bills to the Portuguese Cortes. One of these bills is to abolish the restrictive system at present in force in the mouth of the Douro; another to establish the permanent free import of foreign cereals into Portugal in consideration of a duty upon every 100 kilogrammes of 600 reis during two years, 400 reis during the following two years, and 300 reis subsequently.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Wednesday.—Austria has conceded the extradition of General Langiewic to Switzerland. Denmark will conclude a treaty of commerce with the Confederation.

MEXICO.

The Havana correspondent of the *Associated Press* denies the statement that Mexico had ceded any territory to France, and that Senator Gwinn had been appointed viceroy. Gwinn had been unsuccessful in pressing his claims in Mexico, and was *en route* for Europe in order to urge them there.

The New York journals publish advices from Mexico to the 20th, according to which the French were concentrating upon Oaxaca. Havana correspondence states that many towns were throwing off the Imperial yoke.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel left Florence at nine o'clock this morning for Bologna, and will arrive in Turin to-morrow. The National Guard lined the streets through which his Majesty passed.

TURIN, Feb. 29.—The *Opinione* of to-day contradicts the news of the *Patrie* that the two years preceding the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be calculated from the 6th of the present month.

The *Opinione* refers to the agreement, dated 3rd of October, between M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Chevalier di Nigra, according to which the period of two years was to commence from the date of the decree for the transfer of the capital. This decree was sanctioned by the King on the 11th of December last.

The Turin journals announce that the King will come to that city on Thursday next.

ANOTHER SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday, a somewhat severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in the neighbourhood of Furness, North Lancashire. There was a complete upheaval of the earth in some places, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE LYING IN STATE.

DEPARTURE FROM ALNWICK.

The body of the late princely head of the house of Percy laid in state in the great hall of the Castle on Monday and Tuesday, when nearly 7000 persons testified their respect for the memory of the departed duke, and also their sorrow at an event which has cast a county into mourning. All classes and sects were represented in this great crowd, and the sight was one which will not soon be erased from the memories of those who took part in the solemn yet stately ceremonial. Alnwick Castle has seen many a warlike host circled round its battlements, but never witnessed so great a multitude of mourners, mourning for their departed chief. Passing over what was once the drawbridge into the outer court, the visitors met the first outpost of the guard of the Volunteer Artillery. The stalwart fellows stood motionless at their post with arms reversed. Within the outer wall the scene was very impressive. The peculiar stillness of a winter landscape harmonised with the solemn thoughts of the visitors; and over a depression in the curtain wall a glimpse of the beautiful scenery of the park to the north was obtained, still and silent, and wrapped in an all-pervading mantle of snow. The snow-covered road gave forth no sound beneath the footsteps of the numerous visitors, who passed noiselessly onward like sombre shadows until lost to sight in the inner court. From the flagstaff on the summit of the Prudhoe Tower the flag of the deceased nobleman, as Admiral of the White, floated half-mast high; and we may mention here that a similar symbol of mourning greeted the eye of the traveller from the keep of Warkworth Castle.

The route of the throng of mourners was through the spacious grand entrance, onward into the Hall; and thence up the noble staircase on the landings of which the guards stood motionless, directing the visitors by a silent gesture. Entering the guard chamber the visitors under other circumstances must have felt bewildered amidst so much of beauty and splendour; but the melancholy errand on which all were bent caused the fittings and gorgeous ornamentation of these beautiful rooms to be almost unnoticed. Leaving the guard room, the ante-room was next entered, every object in which had been left just as when the late duke was alive and enjoying the manifold productions of art with which his enlightened mind had surrounded himself. A glimpse was obtained of the noble library through an open door in the ante-room. All was still in the apartments through which the visitors passed. The thick carpets and matting gave forth no sound of passing footsteps. Going through the gorgeous saloon the visitors entered the drawing room and thence into the dining room, where the body lay in state. The effect of passing from the light of day into the darkened chamber of death was peculiarly solemn and impressive. The stillness of the grave pervaded the funeral apartment. The only light proceeded from a number of elegant lamps. The whole of the pictures in the room were shrouded in black drapery, with one single exception. This was in the case of a portrait of the late Duke, which in deference to the wish of the Duchess was left uncovered, so that the visitors might have an opportunity of looking upon the frank and noble features of departed greatness. This was a portrait of the late Duke in his Admiral's uniform, painted by Frank Grant. Round the coffin the volunteers mounted guard leaning on their carbines. The bier upon which the coffin was placed was ornamented by stars of the order of Garter, and was the surrounded by a railing covered by black cloth; the flooring around the bier being also covered by the same material. The body was enclosed in three coffins. The inner shell was composed of polished mahogany, lined throughout with rich white silk, the shrouds and bolsters being formed of the same costly material. The shell was placed in a heavy lead coffin, and that in the outer coffin made of oak covered with crimson Genoa velvet. The ends and sides were broken into panels by large gilded studs. There were three panels on each side, each panel containing a heavy gilded handle surmounted by a coronet. The lid was broken into three panels. The panel at the head contained a coronet; the centre panel a large shield-shaped breastplate, having at the top of the field the arms of the Percies quartered with those of the Grosvenors, and beneath the motto, "Esperance en Dieu." Then came the following inscription :—

The most high puissant, and most noble Prince,
Algernon Percy
Duke and Earl of Northumberland
Earl and Baron Percy
Baron Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne,
Bryan, Latimer, and Warkworth
Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, Baronet,
Admiral of Her Majesty's Royal Navy
Constable of Launceston Castle
One of the Lords of Her Majesty's
Most Honourable Privy Council
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter
Born 15 Decr 1792
Died 12 Feby 1865

In the panel at the foot of the lid was a Star of the Order of the Garter. On the lid of the coffin were placed an Admiral's cocked hat, sword and belt, and the garter, blue ribbon, and other insignia of the Order of the Garter. On a pedestal at the head of the bier was a cushion bearing a full sized ducal coronet. Upon the wall at the head of the coffin was a canopy of black cloth, festooned and fringed, with side curtains drawn up into graceful folds. Beneath this canopy was a small hatchment. We now come to the mode in which the apartment was lighted. On the pedestal at the head of the coffin two double Argand lamps had been placed. On either side of the coffin three large handsome Argand lamps were burning; and at the foot a branch lamp upon a black pedestal. On either side of the chimney piece at a little elevation from the floor was a bracket lamp of five lights; and on either side of the portrait of the late Duke was a similar bracket lamp of three lights. These elegant lamps shed a softened and harmonious light over the scene. The figures of the four volunteers on either side of the coffin, stooping slightly forward upon their reversed arms, were exceedingly impressive in their solemn and silent immobility. Quitting the chamber of death with slow and silent steps, the visitors passed into the small dining-room, and thence along a passage and down a flight of stairs into the open air by a different door to the one by which they had been admitted.

We need hardly say that the numbers, in number numberless, who visited the Castle and bade a long farewell to him who in life was so dear included all the *elite* of the district, and most of the Duke's tenantry, besides a number in the humbler walks of life, to whom the good Duke was endeared by his works of charity and love. Wednesday was the day appointed for the remains of the noble head of the house of Percy to leave his ancestral home at Alnwick.

Alnwick, on the sad morning which saw the last of that good duke whose name will live in the annals of the town, presented a peculiarly gloomy and depressing aspect. All nature was in unison with the melancholy occasion. The streets were deep with mingled mud and semifluid snow, and from the eaves of the houses the rain drops fell with a melancholy splash. At the time, however, that the funeral procession filled the narrow streets of the town the rain had almost ceased, but the sky continued overcast and threatening, and showers appeared to be imminent at any moment. This state of things was in disagreeable contrast to the fine frosty weather of the preceding two days. Alnwick was early astir. Business was, of course, entirely suspended on such a solemn occasion. Only here and there indications were observed that the arrangements for the removal of the body were being hurried forward by those entrusted with the management of these details. The silence of the streets was almost unbroken. The inhabitants up to within about an hour of the time appointed for the setting out of the procession remained within doors. The only persons passing along the streets at that comparatively early hour were some of the poorer tenants on foot, who came into the town in knots of twos and threes, showing by their travel-stained appearance that some of them had come a considerable distance from the outlying districts. Next some mounted farmers would momentarily rouse the echoes by trotting into the town to the general rendezvous, or a solitary rifleman or artilleryman hurry along with his rifle at the "trail" to join the general muster.

At nine o'clock precisely, the various public bodies of the town, the clergy of Alnwick and Northumberland, the consuls of Newcastle, Shields, and Blyth, the general body of mourners, the tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, assembled at the Castle to escort the solemn procession through the town. The consuls and vice-consuls were the first to arrive. They came in a body from the railway station, and were attired in their official and varied uniforms. They entered the first baily by the principal entrance, opposite to Bailiffgate, and took up their position in the Guest Hall, a large chamber on the south-west side of the Castle. Immediately following came two officers and four men of the gunboat *Surly*, which is now lying at Amble. The next arrival was one much more numerous, and of a garb more in keeping with the solemn event which had drawn them together—these were the clergymen in their gowns. The general mourners dropped in in groups, and, assembled under the archways and passages, discussed, in subdued tones, the proceedings in which they were about to take part. Shortly after, a large number of the members of the Loyal Standard and Good Design Associations of North and South Shields—associations in which his Grace took a peculiar interest—mustered in the same quarter, followed by a company of the 1st Northumberland Volunteers, numbering sixty men, and commanded by Capt. Brown, Lieut. Dodds, and Ensign Heatley. Meanwhile, the heads of departments, agents, and bailiffs, had assembled in the inner court, and waited there until the arrival of the band, and the 1st battery of the Percy Artillery Volunteers, which marched in solemn silence into the inner court, in front of the grand entrance to the keep. The Duke and Duchess' carriages, preceded by the hearse, drawn by six black horses, drew up in the same place, the latter passing under the arch, close to the door, the band remaining in the meantime, in the middle court. The left arm of each volunteer was bound with black crape; as also were the sword hilts of the officers and the instruments of the bandsmen. The guard of honour having been formed in two lines, extending from each side of the court, the household assembled under the cloister near the doorway; and precisely at ten o'clock the body which had lain in state in the grand drawing room during the two preceding days, was removed from thence under the direction of the undertaker, Mr. Robertson, and conveyed to the hearse. At that moment was heard the deep boom of the minute gun, and simultaneously, the magnificent "Dead March in Saul" echoed through the vast archways and galleries. Headed by the band, the funeral *cortege* passed mournfully under the old Norman archway, flanked by two octagonal towers; and as it swept by the Warder's tower, those of his Grace's agents standing there uncovered until it was passed, took up their position in the rear. In the outer ward the Percy Volunteer Artillery were drawn up, as also were the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Rifles; and as the procession proceeded towards the archway leading from the middle ward, the artillery moved forward and took up a position in advance; the rifles meanwhile forming a street, the procession passed through, and the men marched forward on each side as a guard of honour to the body. So the sad, melancholy procession moved on through the Barbican into Bailiffgate. In this part of the town the tenantry, all mounted, were in waiting, in a body extending far back towards Rotten Row, where twenty private carriages were drawn up the rear, and these in their turn advanced and took up a position at the extreme end of the procession, the carriages being last. Every coign of vantage, every nook and corner, was filled by a crowd of people, whose conduct shewed the deep respect and love they entertained for him whose body was departing from their midst.

Then the funeral *cortege* moved on, the following being the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

PERCY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Numbering 450 men, commanded by Colonel Forster, Major Holland, Captain Tate, Captain Clutterbuck, Captain Fawdon, Captain Cadogan, Lieut. Ilderton, and Lieut. Tate.

BAND.

Under the direction of Mr. Miller, band master.

Mute. Mute.

Undertaker, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Turner, Groom of the Chambers.

Alnwick Rifles.				Alnwick Rifles.
	Capt Selby, R.N.	HEARSE AND SIX HORSES.	Hugh Liddell, Esq.	
	Rev. C. Charlton.		C. F. Charlton, Esq.	
	Dr. Easton.		Bryan Burrell, Esq.	
	Wm. Dickson, Esq.		Hugh Taylor, Esq.	

The Rev. Court Granville. The Lord Lovaine.
Butler and Valet, Mr. Alderson.
Cook, Mr. Thorpe.
Followed by the other servants of the Castle.
The late Duke's Carriage, Coachman and Footman.
The Duchess' Carriage, Coachman and Second Footman.
STEWARDS OF THE COURTS.
Mr. P. T. Dickson. Mr. W. Dickson, jun.
Agents, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Heads of Departments, &c.
Consuls of Foreign Nations.
Officers and Men of the Gunboat *Surly*, lying at Amble.
Loyal Standard and Good Design Associations, North Shields.
The Body of Clergy, in their Gowns.
The Common Council of the Borough.
The Masters of the Corporation Schools.
The Local Board of Health.

Then came a large body of the general mourners, from Alnwick, Warkworth, and North Shields, followed by the general tenantry of the late Duke, on horseback, and the private carriages of Earl Grey, Howick Hall; Miss Davidson, Lemmington Hall; Bryan Burrell, Esq., Broom Park; Thomas Wood, Esq., Craster Tower; W. Dickson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace; J. C. Langlands, Esq., Old Bewick; Hugh Lisle, Esq., Alnwick; Rev. L. S. Orde, Shoreston; Ralph Carr, Esq., Hedgley Hall; Robert Ogle, Esq., Eglingham; Colonel Forster, Esq., Warkworth; Rev. H. Parker, Ilderton; Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Rock; Dr. Fenwick, Bolton Hall; Captain Clutterbuck, Warkworth; Edward Collingwood, Esq., Lilburn Tower; Roger Buston, Esq., Buston; F. J. W. Collingwood, Esq., Glanton Pike; Capt. Selby, Bellevue.

The route of the procession included the principal streets—Bailiffgate, Narrowgate, and Bondgate, to the railway station. A ground-plan of this route forms a line almost the shape of the letter S, the line of march extending through the heart of the town. Everywhere in the open space of Bailiffgate and the confined alley of Narrowgate, crowds of persons attended the funeral and sad procession, walking in solemn march to the mournful strains of the band. To the sound of the muffled drum and the solemn melancholy cadence of that sublime "Dead march" which alone would make Handel immortal, and the muffled peals rung out from the spires of the Parish and St. Michael's churches the *cortege* wound its slow way along. At many points of the procession, notwithstanding the majority composing it being habited in dark habiliments, the scene was most picturesque—the bearskins of the artillerymen, their glittering arms, their many-coloured uniforms, and the gay costume of the consular body, forming a pleasing variety to the eye in contrast with the sable gowns and white bands of the clergymen, and the customary suits of solemn black in which the mourners were habited. After the assemblage had marched through the archway of the well-known Hotspur's Tower separating the two Bondgates, the tramp of the riflemen, the rumble of the heavy hearse, and the irregular beat of the horses of the yeomanry became less and less distinct, while ever and anon the strains of the band and the hum of the great crowd were lost at intervals in the discharge of the minute gun near the Duke of Northumberland's column. And so the sad procession moved along, and as it passed the minute guns boomed and the bells rang out their saddest peals. As it neared the station the numbers of spectators increased, and the streets were almost impassable for the crowd. Along the road skirting the hill, and on the hill itself, opposite the monument, few green spots were visible, the verdure being clad by anxious sight-seers.

The length of the procession, it is estimated, was not less than half a mile, and above 1,000 persons joined in it. The number of spectators cannot be estimated: all along the route they were gathered in dense groups, and looking back they could be seen filling the road almost from the castle.

At the station none were admitted except the mourners and officials. Order was kept by a body of the county police, and a guard of honour of the Northumberland Militia received the body. The Artillery, who headed the procession, filed off, and the hearse, pall-bearers, and mourners defiled into the yard, where a carriage truck was in waiting to receive the hearse. The special train to convey the immediate friends of the deceased, accompanying the corpse to London, consisted of three first-class carriages, the hearse truck, and two guard vans—Mr. Eglinton, the active passenger superintendent of the railway company, being in charge. The Right Hon. Lord Lovaine, M.P., the Rev. C. Granville, Major Holland, Capt. Tate, and other gentlemen, having seen the hearse safely deposited in its place, and firmly fixed, proceeded through the station, and took their places in the carriages prepared for them. Lord Lovaine, Rev. C. Granville, Hugh Taylor, Esq., Bryan Burrell, Esq., and Dr. Bruce, occupied one compartment; F. Holland, Esq., Hugh Lisle, Esq., J. Clayton, Esq., and Dr. Easton, another; Captain Selby, Rev. C. Charlton, and C. F. Charlton, Esq., a third; while Messrs. C. U. Laws, John Taylor, A. R. Lowrey, Wm. Dickson, C. S. Bell, C. R. Burnett, W. Alderson, J. Turner, T. Robertson, W. Chapman, T. Thorpe, W. Bell, and others, occupied the remaining carriages. A few minutes after eleven the train left the station, amid the silent greetings of all; and Alnwick lost for ever her good and noble Duke.

Along the stations on the line there were little groups dotted here and there, waiting for a passing glimpse of the train, and at the Central Station, Newcastle, a large and respectable crowd had assembled. A minute or two past twelve the large and ponderous engine appeared in the station, and drew up at the main platform. The engine was soon reversed, John Clayton, Esq., and another of the mourners alighted, and after a very short stay of three minutes the train again left. At the request of the Mayors almost all the shops in Newcastle and Gateshead were closed during the middle of the day, the flags at the Old Castle and other places floated half-mast high, and during the morning muffled peals were rung from St. Nicholas' steeple. Towards noon, however, the great bells of St. Nicholas' and St. Mary's, Gateshead, commenced to toll and continued booming their sad notes till the train left.

The remains of the late Duke arrived at the King's Cross terminus shortly after eight o'clock in the evening. The hearse was detached from the train, and four horses having been attached, it was joined by three mourning coaches, and the *cortege* proceeded at a walking pace to Northumberland House, through the gates of which it passed at ten minutes past nine. A small crowd gathered together to witness its arrival. The bells of St. Martin's Church were tolling. The body was removed from the hearse at the principal entrance, and conveyed to the large dining hall.

The body laid in state on Thursday and Friday in this hall, which was hung with mourning. The coffin was placed on high trestles covered with Genoa silk velvet, the pall having a deep stout white satin border. On the pall were emblazoned on black and white semi-parted hatchments, with the arms on two escutcheons—the dexter escutcheon, surrounded with the motto of the Order of the Garter, and pendent the Badge of the same Order, with motto and supporters, the whole being surmounted with the ducal coronet of the family. On the coffin were placed the ducal coronet and cushion. At the head of the remains was a lid of plumes, surmounted by a hatchment of full arms, the whole being encircled with State rail carrying ten plumes. The admission to see the body was strictly confined to the tenants, tradesmen, relatives, and friends of the deceased duke.

The funeral of his Grace will take place on Saturday, at one o'clock, in Westminster Abbey. The service will be fully choral. The music will be by Dr. Croft, formerly organist and gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and the great Henry Purcell (organist of Westminster Abbey in the time of Charles II.) The anthem will be Handel's, "His body is buried in peace." The funeral service will be read by the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster; and Mr. Turle will preside at the organ. On this occasion the body will not be taken into the choir. The family vault of the Percies is on the right hand of St. Stephen's Chapel, which is contiguous to Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

After a short conversation with reference to the services of Mr. Farnall, as special commissioner to the cotton districts, Lord WHARNCLIFFE put a question in relation to the colonisation of the North-Western district of British America, between Upper Canada and the Rocky Mountains. Lord GRANVILLE replied that the subject was under consideration, but that nothing could be decided until the question as to the confederation of British North America was settled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. Maguire, Mr. VILLIERS said the attention of the Poor Law Board had been directed to the alleged acts of the Greenwich Union in removing Irish paupers to their county.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bank Notes Issue Bill, Mr. BUCHANAN moved an amendment to the effect that an inquiry into the working of the Banking Acts ought to be instituted, and in the meantime the bill shelved.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was by no means disposed to accede to the proposal, and at the end of a long speech, in defence of his bill, he said, in order that the public might have ample time to consider its details, it would not be referred to a committee until four weeks after the second reading.

A discussion ensued, in which Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Malins, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Baring took part. The amendments were ultimately withdrawn, the bill was read a second time and the committee fixed for the 10th of March.

Other business of no public importance was transacted, and the House adjourned.

A Natural History Society is about to be formed in Stockton.

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

			st	lb
Emblematic	10 to 1	taken	11	10
Light Heart	100 to 8	offered	10	12
Tony Lumpkins	100 to 7	t. and off.	10	4
Jerry	100 to 7	offered	11	12
Arbury	100 to 6	taken	11	8
The Czar	20 to 1	offered	10	0
Joe Maley	25 to 1	taken	11	10
L'Africain	25 to 1	taken	12	0
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.				
Skeffington	8 to 1	offered	7	12
Lion	100 to 6	wanted	6	2
2,000 GUINEAS.				
Liddington	9 to 2	offered		
Zambesi	10 to 1	offered		
CHESTER CUP.				
Lord Zetland	10 to 1	offered	6	12
Ackworth	100 to 6	taken	8	0
La Touques	25 to 1	taken	8	8

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

Emblematic	12 to 1	taken	11	10	Weaver
Arbury	20 to 1	wanted	11	8	Balchin
The Czar	25 to 1	offered	10	0	Private
THE CHESTER CUP.					
Gratitude	25 to 1	wanted	7	4	Waugh
2,000 GUINEAS.					
Chattanooga	8 to 1				Godding
THE DERBY.					
Archimedes	20 to 1	taken			W. Smith

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade was quiet, and at the rates of this day week; a moderate business was done. Barley in rather better demand for feeding purposes, but not dearer; malting sorts unaltered. Oats firm.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	39	0	to	40	0
—— Scotch red and white	34	0	—	40	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	39	0	—	46	0
—— Stettin, red	39	0	—	41	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	40	0	—	41	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	41	0	—	45	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	36	0	—	40	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	36	0	—	38	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	37	0	—	39	0
—— Swedish	35	0	—	38	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	27	0	—	30	0
—— Scotch	00	0	—	00	0
—— Saal	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	24	0	—	25	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	24	0	—	25	0
Ditto ditto thin	23	0	—	24	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	26	0	—	28	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	17	0	—	19	0
—— Scotch	19	0	—	20	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

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has been characterised by much inactivity, and the amount of business transacted has been limited, although the feeling of the trade for best qualities is much firmer, and for which an advance of 1s. per qr. on the lowest point is demanded; secondary quantities, little change from last week. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was good, and sold readily, at last week's prices. The trade with factors rules firm for best qualities of English and Foreign at 1s. per qr. above the rates of this day week, with a steady sale. Barley firm. Beans and peas, little change. Rye, unaltered. Malt, slow sale. Flour, dull sale.—Prices: Wheat, 39s. to 43s; barley, 28s to 30s; beans, 36s to 38s; peas, 36s to 38s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 55s to 56s; flour, households, 26s to 26s 6d; whites, 28s to 29s.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The supplies were large and the attendance fair. Wheat quiet, ordinary sorts being easier to buy. Barley unchanged. Oats—fine lots 1s., and ordinary 6d. per qr. dearer. Beans in good demand.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—This day's market was moderately attended. Wheat in retail demand, at last week's rates. Barley and oats in fair request, but no dearer. Beans the turn against buyers. Flour unaltered.—Imports into the Clyde, 420 tons wheat, 2,400 qrs. oats, and 1,107 sacks flour.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 26 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 32 beasts and 280 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 281 beasts, but an increase of 1,226 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was scarcely an average, there being a want of nice cutting heifers, while sheep were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,089 head. The numbers being less than last week, with the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, a better feeling pervaded the beef trade, and although prices did not advance to any quotable extent, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller, with a good clearance at the close of business. The number of sheep was 4,275. The mutton trade was less active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded about ½d per lb from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a dull finish, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 517 were shown. The pork trade was in an active state, and nearly all were disposed of at extreme rates.

Numbers shown: beasts, 1,089; sheep, 4,275; pigs, 517; store cattle, .

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; first-class oxen, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d; middling, 7s. 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; cows, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; stags, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, 4s 6d. to 6s. 9d; ditto, small, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 9½d; large fat, 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	℔ st.	Sheep.	℔ lb.
1862	993	5s 6d to 7s 6d	3,090	7d to 8½d
1863	963	5s 3d to 8s 0d	2,640	8d to 9d
1864	1,091	6s 0d to 8s 3d	3,960	7½d to 8½d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,941; sheep, 5,874; calves, 1,188. Best beef, 7½d to 7¾d; middling do., 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4½d to 5d per lb. Best wedders, 9d to 9½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 6d to 6½d; calves, 6d to 8½d per lb.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—The supplies of cattle and sheep were moderate, the trade ruling generally better, and prices fully maintained for all descriptions with a good clearance. Top price of best beef, 9s.; current, 8s. 6d. per stone. Top price of best mutton, 8¾d.; current, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	5	17	0	to	7	10	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	10	0	to	7	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	5	10	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	10	to	0	2	6	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	3	to	0	2	4	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	3	2	"

Hay at market, 163 carts; straw, 61.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Castleside, Shotley Bridge, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. John Taylor Muir, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, at South Parade, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Henry Downie, chemist, of a daughter.

At 7, Lawton's Building, Rychill, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Lawton, of a daughter.

At 11, Leazes-terrace, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. McConnell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in St. John's Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Tattersall, Mr. Wm. Clark Hartford to Annie Major, of this town.

In Brunswick Place Chapel, on the 20th inst., Mr. John Wilde, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. R. Davison, St. Lawrence.

In Brunswick Place Chapel, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Haswell, Mr. Matthew Cheeseman, to Miss M. Murray, of Prudhoe.

DEATHS.

At Burnopfield, on the 10th inst., aged 38, Mr. Matthew Adamson, butcher, much respected.

At Hill Top, near Burnopfield, on the 18th inst., Martha Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Harrison.

At St. John's Chapel, Weardale, on the 15th inst., aged 67 years, Mr. Paul Richardson, much respected.

At Wolsingham, on the 17th inst., aged 77, Mr. John Cook, farmer.

At Shotley Bridge, on the 21st inst., aged 39, Mr. Charles Whitfield, carrier between Newcastle and Shotley Bridge.

At Hope-street, Crook, on the 16th inst., Dorothy, wife of Mr. Samuel Johnson, much regretted.

At Tantobie, on the 14th inst., the son of Matthew Brown, aged 5 years.—Same place, on the 1st inst., the infant daughter of George Brown.

At Benwell Parsonage, on the 21st inst., Lilian Mary, infant daughter of B. Atkinson, Esq.

At Darlington, on the 18th inst., Mr. Joseph Marshall, landlord of the Black Bull Inn.

At Whittingham, on the 18th inst., aged 73, Margaret Hornsby, for upwards of forty years the faithful and much respected servant of the late William Morrison, Esq., of New Bewick.

At Howdon, on the 21st inst., William Edward, infant son of Mr. Edward Winship.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of N[illegible] Leazes-terrace, in the same town. Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.