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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 47. | CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

TO QUARRYMEN.

WANTED, ONE GOOD WORKMAN. Apply to Mr J. SMITH, New Cemetery, Blackhill. July 18th, 1861.

Lost.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning, the 2nd or 3rd inst., a GREY GELDING ASS, long tail, part of the hair and skin off one side of breast, also part of the old hair off shoulder and neck.

If strayed, any one restoring him to the owner, CHARLES O'NEIL, Consett, will be rewarded for their trouble; and any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Reward.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the SHOEMAKING BUSINESS. One who has been at the Trade preferred. Apply to W. DICKENSON, Lanchester Mill.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the MILLINERY BUSINESS.—Apply to Miss H. CHEESEMAN, Milliner, Leadgate.

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY night, March 15th, or early on Saturday morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the offices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS, And steal therefrom certain Monies, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. Richardson and Co.

This is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, not being the actual thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead on Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALES.
C. K. REID, AGENT,
NEWCASTLE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPAS.

IT is in Contemplation to Hold a RURAL FETE within the SPA GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of August. An entirely new Marquee is in process of manufacture, and arrangements are being made for a First-class Band of Music, and a display of Fireworks, with other Novelties.

Further Particulars will be duly announced.

THOS. ROBSON, CONSETT and NEWCASTLE CARRIER.—Furniture Removed with Spring Waggons, and General Cartage Work done.

WHOLESALE SALT and POTATO MERCHANT.
T. ROBSON,
RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Hart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, EBCHESTER.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in the SCHOOLROOM on SATURDAY, July 20, 1861. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. Tickets, 1s each, may be had of Messrs Jamieson, Elsdon, Moody, and at the door.

After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be delivered by Mr Wm. Currie, of Rookhope, Revs. G. Whitehead, T. Shawe, T. B. Butcher, and other Friends.

On SUNDAY, July 21, 1861, a PUBLIC EXAMINATION will take place in the Afternoon; at half-past One o'clock, when the Children will repeat Scripture, Catechism, and several appropriate Pieces will be Sung.

In the Evening, a SERMON will be preached by Mr WM. CURRIE, of Rookhope, to commence at Six o'clock.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Mr. ROBERT MARSHALL, Clock and Watchmaker, of Greenside, in the parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham, are hereby informed that all Moneys due will be received by the Executors, Mr ROBERT MARSHALL, of Highgate, and Mr EDWARD SPENCER, of Blackhill, by Shotley Bridge, in the county of Durham. And all Persons having any Claims against the said ROBERT MARSHALL, deceased, must send in their Accounts, with Particulars of Claim, to the aforesaid Executors, so that they may be discharged.

Highgate, Shotley Bridge, July 3, 1861.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.
NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION SOCIETY

LIBERALS possessing County Qualifications for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, are reminded that Notices of Claims to be inserted in the next Register of Voters must be delivered to the Overseers of the Townships where the property is situate for which the Voter claims, on, or before, SATURDAY, the 20th of July.

Forms of claim and all necessary information and assistance can, on application, be obtained gratuitously, at the offices of Mr HOYLE, Solicitor, Grey-street, Newcastle; Mr COMPTON, Solicitor, Consett, near Shotley Bridge; and Mr JOHN WATSON, Solicitor, Durham.

Durham, 1st July, 1861.

CAED MILLE A FAILTE.

THERE will be a GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL in the BROOM'S CHAPEL GROUNDS, on Tuesday, July 23, to commence precisely at Three o'Clock, p.m. Greenwich Time, with

A TEA PARTY.

The Tea will be imported expressly for the occasion from Ming Quang's Tea Farm, Lapsang, Souchong.

Immediately after Tea will commence

THE SPORTS,

To consist of—

1—The Broom's Handicap Race for Donkeys, 3 years old and under. Riders—Boys under 14. Heats.

2—Foot Races over Hurdles:
1st, For Boys under Fourteen.
2nd, For Boys under Twenty-one.
3rd For Men above Twenty-one.

3—The Crookhall Sweepstakes for Donkeys, 6 years old and under. Riders under 21 years. They must be owners or immediate relatives of owners. No owner nor his relative to ride his own donkey. The last to win the stakes, and be within the distance when the first is at the winning post. Heats.

4—Races in Sacks for Boys with feet tied.

5—Cat and Mouse Stakes. Stakes for the three best Cats and three best Mice.

6—The Leadgate St. Leger for Donkeys of all ages. Riders above 21 years.

All riders are requested to appear in distinctive caps.

For all the above there will be prizes of useful articles of clothing.

7—Climbing a Soaped Pole 30 feet high, for a leg of mutton at the top.

Entrance for the Sports to be given to Mr. Luke Frayne, at the Chapel House, on or before Thursday the 18th inst.

The Entrance to the Grounds will be by the North Gate, from the Newcastle Turnpike.

The Public are respectfully requested to co-operate as much as possible with the Stewards in keeping the space enclosed for the Sports clear, and promoting general order.

N.B.—No Intoxicating Drink of any kind will be allowed into the grounds, but there will be good Lemonade and Ginger Beer to be had for two pence per bottle.

There will be a Brass Band in attendance.

Tickets for the Tea and Sports, 1s. each.
Tickets for the Sports only, 6d. each.

To be had at the Entrance, North Gate, and of Mr. Nicholas Hay, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Mark O'Brien, Mr. Harker, Mr. McNally.

Tickets may be procured of the above up to the 23rd.

The proceeds of the above will be applied to the enclosure of a Cemetery at the Broom's Chapel.

OPEN TO ALL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Brooms, July 10, 1861.

THE BROOMS
GREAT MIDSUMMER MEETING.
TATERSALLS.
STATE OF THE ODDS.

J. Malley's Fireway	2 to 1 taken
J. Hetherington's Flying Childers	5 to 2 offered
J. M'Cartin's Faugh a Ballagh	6 to 1 taken
J. Slane's Flying Dutchman	8 to 1 taken
W. Hetherington's Eclipse	10 to 1 offered
T. M'Nally's Rory O'Moore	2 to 1 offered
R. A. Harker's Last Rose of Summer	3 to 1 taken
L. Conroy's Naboodish	6 to 1 taken
J. M'Geratty's I'd be a Butterfly	10 to 1 offered
W. Boyle's Underhand	2 to 1 taken and offered.

Business Addresses.

BRODIE & SON

RESPECTFULLY intimate that their Buyers have visited the Various Markets and have secured at unprecedentedly Low Prices, an Immense Variety of NEW GOODS suited to the present and approaching Seasons.

Every Department of the Trade will be found well assorted and replete with the most Fashionable Display of Goods ever shown in this Neighbourhood.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing all the New Materials for Dresses, consisting of:—

THE NEW CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED FABRIC.
NEW CHECKS.
NEW STRIPES.
NEW CHERE MOHAIRS.
NEW REPS.
NEW MUSLINS.
NEW SHADES IN LLAMA.
NEW BEGES.
NEW JASPER DROQUETS, a decided novelty.
NEW PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED REAL MOHAIRS.

BRODIE & SON have their usual Supply of NEW GLOVES of every description, including FRENCH KIDS of the best make.

BRODIE & SON can supply HOSIERY of every description at remarkably Low Prices.

BRODIE & SON'S FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, and STUFF DEPARTMENT. An Immense Assortment, with great Variety.

BRODIE & SON'S HABERDASHERY and TRIMMING DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything that is chaste in style and beautiful in quality.

BRODIE & SON have received an Extensive Assortment of all the new Colors in French and Coventry Ribbons, which elicit the admiration of every beholder.

BRODIE & SON'S SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT has been re-furnished from the Leading Houses in the Trade, and includes everything new in

FRENCH WOVE CASHMERE,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
LLAMA TISSUE,
BAREGE,
PAISLEY WOVE,
CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED
BROCHE AND STRIPED SHAWLS,
THE ZOUAVE JACKETS AND NEW SLEEVED MANTLES IN EVERY STYLE & COLOR.

BRODIE & SON'S Heavy Goods Department includes,

LINEN AND COTTON TICKS.
LANCASHIRE AND WELSH FLANNELS.
BED AND TABLE LINENS.
COTTON SHEETS AND SHEETINGS.
CLOTH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.
WHITE AND UNBLEACHED CALICO,
AT THE OLD PRICES.

BRODIE & SON have received from Yorkshire, Scotland, and the West of England an endless variety of

FANCY DOESKINS and TWEEDS for Suits.
A beautiful Stock of
FANCY VESTINGS, BROAD and NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing—

NEW FRENCH SILK HATS.
BLACK CLOTH and LIGHT TWEED CAPS.
NEW SILK SCARFS, TIES, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, &c

BRODIE'S
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
BERRY EDGE.

N. BROWN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

JACKSON'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
TRAFALGAR STREET,
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET,)
CONSETT.

PRINTING.

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

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND DRYSALTER.
JOHN MOORE,
(Late with Mr. EDWIN WEBSTER, Newcastle)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has commenced Business as above, with a Choice Selection of Genuine Drugs, and a general assortment of Genuine Articles of Domestic Requirements; and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience he has had in Dispensing, with a complete knowledge of the Drug Trade, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately Prepared.

Veterinary Medicines prepared with Genuine Drugs.

Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY.
FRESH LEECHES.

Business Addresses.

J. R. ROBSON

Having Purchased the STOCK and BUSINESS of Mr. JOHN McKANE, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor, Front-street, Blackhill,

HAS OPENED THE SHOP
With an entire NEW STOCK.

IN addition to the WOOLLEN, DRAPERY, and TAILORING, the LINEN DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY is to be added, and the Public may depend upon having a Large Stock of First-class Drapery Goods, Straw Bonnets and Millinery exhibited to them.

N.B.—The principles upon which the Business will be conducted are, that the Goods be Sold for READY MONEY, at the Price marked upon them in Plain Figures, from which NO ABATEMENT can be made.

An Efficient Staff of Assistants will be in Attendance.

The BONNET DEPARTMENT will be Managed by a Lady of First-class Ability and Experience.

Mr. HENRY USHER has been re-engaged to Manage the Woollen Cloth and Tailoring Department, which Department will be considerably Extended.

OBSERVE!
JOHN R. ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
SUCCESSOR TO
MR. JOHN McKANE.

GREAT SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
AT T. HEWITT'S,
FRONT STREET, TOW LAW.

TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE in the POUND DISCOUNT on WOOLLEN CLOTHS during the SALE.

LINEN DRAPERY of every description at the lowest remunerating Profits.

T. HEWITT,
WOOLLEN AND LINEN DRAPER,
FRONT STREET, TOW LAW.

MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c.
AT
M. COLLINSON'S,
MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE BONNET ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

M. C. respectfully announces that she has just received an Extensive Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., for the approaching Season, which she can confidently recommend as to Price and Quality.

The Newest Styles in JACKETS, TURBANS, &c., in every variety of Colour and Material extremely Cheap.

WHAT'S THE ORDER OF THE DAY?

THE Life-given influence of Stewart's Tea.—What's the Duty of the Day? To take a Packet Home.—What's the Privilege of the Day? To Present it to your Friend. Lest the Hurry of Business or the Excitement of Pleasure should cause you to forget, GO DIRECT TO

33, GRAINGER STREET, OR 27, SANDHILL,
And Order your Parcel to meet you at the Train.

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JAMES O. STURGEON'S Noted Shop for the Cheapest Bride's Cakes, Funeral Cakes, and Confectionery in the North of England. N.B.—Try J. O. STURGEON'S ROYAL PERSIAN SHERBET. This delightful and Refreshing Beverage is prepared from the Pure and Peculiar Kali of the East, combined with the delicious Flavour of the Orange, Lemon, Rose, and various other Costly Exotics of India and the sunny clime of Italy. Sold Wholesale in One Pound Bottles, at

44, CLAYTON STREET. MANUFACTORY—10 and 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
PAPER HANGINGS.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is

WILSON BROTHERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

J. SIDDLE,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., &c.,
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.

Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c., on Reasonable Terms.
GLASS CUT TO ORDER.

MELVIN'S
PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE.
WILLIAM CLOSE,
EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE.

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has made arrangements for a large supply of this excellent Ale, well matured with age. One trial sufficient.

READ THIS! A FACT!!

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. are Selling Groceries and Provisions fully Ten per Cent. below any House within fourteen miles of Berryedge, and UNDER NEWCASTLE PRICES. The Thousands who have favoured us with their Orders, can vouch for the truth of our statement; we therefore recommend those who have not given us a call to do so at once.

OBSERVE!!
I. KEENLEYSIDE & CO.'S NEW SHOP,
VICTORIA STREET, BERRY EDGE.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

SO they are Ma'am. But you may effect a saving of 2s in the pound by purchasing your Groceries and Provisions at

WILLIAM LISLE'S ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

He is now selling

TEAS—Good Strong Congou, at 4s per lb, usually sold at 4s 4d. Best do., very fine flavoured, 4s 8d. Highly recommended.

COFFEES—From 1s to 1s 6d per lb.

Sugar, Soap, Currants, Raisins, and every article in connection with the trade equally cheap and good. Always on hand a stock of the very finest Flour, &c.

Observe the Shop nearest the Site of the New Market.

JOSEPH HOWARD,
REGISTER AND COMMISSION OFFICE, CONSETT,
LAND, HOUSE & GENERAL ACCOUNTANT,
COMMISSION AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT.

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. Insurances Effected.
Undeniable References given if required.

THOMAS FOREMAN,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
BLACKHILL,
(MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION).

BEGS to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Farmers of Blackhill and the surrounding Neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business in the various branches of his Profession.

T. F. whilst soliciting their patronage, would state, that in addition to his being a duly-qualified Practitioner, he has seen First-rate Practice in various Counties in England; and ventures to assure them, that whilst ever adhering to the steady and prompt discharge of his duties, it shall always be his aim to merit and retain the confidence of all who honour him with their support.

Blackhill, June, 1861.

. LESLIE,
DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c.,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

AN Extensive Assortment of the Newest Styles of ROOM-PAPERS.

PLAIN and GILT MOULDINGS for Picture Frames; also, COMPOSITION PICTURE FRAMES in Great Variety. OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., supplied at the lowest Remunerative Prices.

CROWN, SHEET, and PLATE GLASS; TILES, SLATES, and PROPAGATING GLASSES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.

"POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.

To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

THOMAS BROWN,
BAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c.,
BLACKHILL,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind Patronage which they have bestowed upon him since his commencement in Business, and to assure them that it will be his constant study to deserve a continuance of their kind favours.

PIC-NICS, PUBLIC TEA MEETINGS and SOIREES furnished with every necessary, at so much per head, taking the trouble and responsibility of such gatherings upon himself.

He has always on hand a good article in TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CURRANTS, and FLOUR, at a low price, for ready money only.

A respectable SHOP TO LET, suitable either for a Butcher, Tailor, Bookseller, News Agent, or any one wanting a Sale Shop. For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Brown, as above.

Education.

EDUCATION.

GAINFORD ACADEMY, near DARLINGTON, Conducted by Mr BOWMAN, assisted by Eight Masters. A Prospectus may be obtained at the Guardian Office, or by Post from the Principal.

GAINFORD ACADEMY, NEAR DARLINGTON.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861. A punctual attendance is specially desired.

CROOK HALL SCHOOL.
JONATHAN H. WYLIE, MASTER.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., Geography, History, English, Latin, French.

Terms, from 6d. per Week upwards. First and Second Class Reading Books found.

Crook Hall, 15th May, 1861.

THE DUTIES of the Misses McCULLAGH'S SCHOOL will be Resumed (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.

Shotley Bridge, July, 1861.

CHEAP TRIPS.

TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS
MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY
MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO.,
23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags

23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.

DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, based on Government Security. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.

Also, by the same Author,

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

HAVE YOU HAD A TURKISH BATH? If not, we would advise you to visit the TOW LAW LITERARY and SOCIAL INSTITUTION, where you can obtain one for Fourpence-halfpenny.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box. Sold by all Vendors of Medicine.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

A CARD.

JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

M. SENIOR,
BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER,
(LATE OF THE HALF MOON INN, DURHAM,)

WINES, SPIRITS, DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED PORTER, BURTON and SCOTCH ALES, &c., of the finest quality.
Good Stabling.—Well Aired Beds. Moderate Charges.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED. The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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All Consultations free.

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APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.
One of the firm attends

SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Tuesday, July 9th, 23rd, at 81, New Elvet.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's 2, Paradise-terrace, July 2nd, 16th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 161, High-street, July 3rd, 17th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, July 2nd, at Mr Straffords, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, July 1st, 15th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 8, 22.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, July 4th, at Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK Every alternate Saturday, July 6th, 20th, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

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DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Waudby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

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ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

TENTH DURHAM
VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
SOIREE AND BALL.

V. R.

IT is respectfully announced that a SOIREE, followed by a CONCERT and BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Beamish and Tanfield Volunteer Rifle Corps, will be held in a new and spacious Marquee, at URPETH, on THURSDAY, 25th July, 1861.

The Band of the Tenth Durham Rifle Corps together with the Tanfield Lea Band, will play a choice selection of Music during Tea.

Mr T. S. WATSON's Unrivalled Quadrille Band is engaged for the Concert and Ball.

Tea on the Tables at at Four o'clock. Tickets to be had of any of the members of the Corps.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
COLLIERY DYKES.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the above CHAPEL was laid on the 1st of MAY, 1861, by Mr JOSEPH KIMPSTER, of Gateshead, and is now ready for Opening.

Services in connection will be held as follows:—On SUNDAY, JULY 21, Sermons will be preached by the Rev. J. P. HASWELL, Chairman of the District, in the Morning at 10½, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; and in the Afternoon at 2½, by the Rev. THOS. SHAW.

On SUNDAY, JULY 28, Sermons will be preached at 10½ and 6 o'clock, by the Rev. T. BROOKS, and in the Afternoon at 2½, by Mr. YOULL of Newcastle.

On MONDAY, JULY 29, the Rev. T. M'CULLAGH, of London, will preach at 2½ and 7 o'clock. A Public TEA will be held at 4 o'clock, Tickets 1s Each.

On the 4th of AUGUST, the Rev. R. MARTIN will preach at 10½ and 6 o'clock; and at 2½ a Sermon will be preached by Mr. C. BAINBRIDGE, of Newcastle.

A COLLECTION will be made after each Service in aid of the Chapel Fund.

Business Addresses.

PATTINSON AND THOMAS,
JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS,
CARTWRIGHTS AND UNDERTAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business in premises situate in

HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL,

and hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Punctuality and Moderate Charges may be strictly relied upon.

WILLIAM BROWN,
COACH PROPRIETOR, POST MASTER, &c.,
HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced to Let Horses, Gigs, Dog Carts, Brakes, also a Close or Open Carriage, for Hire, and hopes by keeping first-rate Cattle, to secure a share of Public Patronage.

Pleasure Parties to any part of the Country.

NOTICE.—A Special Coach will leave the Highgate for Gibside Gala on MONDAY FIRST, at one o'Clock. An early application is requested, as the seats are limited.

J. H. ADAMTHWAITE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Leadgate and its Neighbourhood that he has entered upon the Premises known as Fletcher's Buildings, Leadgate, and commenced Business in the above line, and hopes, by keeping the choicest Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and constant personal superintendence, to merit their confidence and support.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

Paraffin and Fine Colza Oil for Patent Lamps.

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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, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, with every Convenience, situate in Raglan Street, near Middle Street. Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of this paper.

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TO LET, the WORKING of TWO STONE QUARRIES, one situated at Redwell Hills, near Leadgate, and the other in Benfieldside Lane, near Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Bridge.

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TO be SOLD or LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate, lately occupied by Mr T. Hodgson, Butcher. Apply to Mr NICHOLAS MUSS, Blacksmith, Leadgate.

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TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, FOUR COTTAGES, pleasantly situated near Medomsly, they are let on lease for seven years.

Also One Share in the High Gate Building Society.—For further particulars apply to Mr JOHN SMITH, Medomsley, July 12th, 1861.

LAND FOR BUILDING SITES.

TO BE SOLD, BLACKFINE ESTATE, containing upwards of Forty Acres. To be sold in Small or Large Lots as may be agreed upon.

Also, One Acre of Desirable BUILDING GROUND, on the Consett Estate, adjoining the Road leading to the Tin Work's Colliery.

Five Acres of most Eligible BUILDING GROUND, along Benfieldside-lane, to be Sold, to Superior Dwelling Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards.

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PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON, Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

THE DISTRICT BANK AND THE CONSETT IRON-WORKS.

The application of the liquidators of the District Bank for an extension of time to the Derwent Iron Company for the payment of their calls to the District Bank, was made to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, last week, and on Friday the Vice-Chancellor gave his decision. He said the creditors of the District Bank were the only persons interested in realising the assets of that bank, and the Consett Iron Works Company were debtors to them in the very large amount of from £300,000 to £400,000. It was said that there was an additional £61,000, but whether it was £400,000 or £460,000 was of no consequence to the principle involved, that there existed certain arrangements, to set which aside no attempt was being made.—In the existing state of things, the sole question is, said the Vice-Chancellor:—What is expedient now to be done in order to put into the pockets of the creditors the most money in respect of what is due to them. That is the whole and sole question; and therefore the creditors of the bank, and the liquidators, as representing these creditors, and the court also, as being bound to look to the interests of these creditors, are in this position:—Supposing I were a creditor of this Conside Iron Company, with a promise to pay me £3,000 in the following month, and in the following month so much more, and so on, for a certain period of time; and they told me that they had not the means of making the payments, and that being proposed, I should simply consider, supposing I cast aside all consideration of feeling, and I am bound to cast it aside, I should consider what course of conduct am I bound to adopt to realize the most money—that is, to realize the largest dividend on my debt. That is the only question. He contended that so far as the liquidators were concerned, he, as superintendent of their proceedings, saw no ground to find fault with them, and he was bound to say that all imputations to the contrary were erroneous. Coming back to the question, "what is now best to be done?" he said:—The liquidators have been censured for not leaving the Consett Iron Company to work out of the difficulty, they having now a payment to make, and in a few weeks hence a still larger payment due; but if the liquidators had left matters to chance they would not have done their duty. In my opinion it was their duty to come forward and ask the direction of this court. They did so; they came forward fortified with the opinions of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Dale, both of whom are gentlemen well qualified to give an opinion, and both of whom say that it would be inexpedient, looking to the present state of the iron trade, to proceed to a compulsory sale of these iron works. Now I should not set my opinion against that of two such gentlemen. On the other hand the Court is bound not to delegate to others the forming of an opinion on facts, but it is bound to form its own opinion on these facts. On the former occasion when an application was made to me to adopt a proposal that had been made, I felt that I ought not to follow the opinions of others, without knowing why and wherefore what I said was for the benefit of creditors. I refused to do it, for this reason, that I was asked to decide on the opinions of others, and not to form my own judgment. Facts, perhaps not unwisely, perhaps judiciously, were to be kept secret from the judge, and from persons who were interested in the proposal. I refused to do it, notwithstanding great pressure put upon me both in Chambers and in Court, and the view which I took, as I understand, was sanctioned by the Lords Justices on appeal. They took the same view, and came to the conclusion that the Court was bound to adopt its own conclusions on proved facts, and not to adopt blindly the opinions of others, however competent they might be. Now, the facts which are before me in order to enable me to form an opinion, seem to me to be substantially these. I should first observe what the proposal is. The proposal is in effect to give the Consett Iron Company three years time on every instalment,—carrying the whole thing forward three years on every instalment. Well, *prima facie*, if I were a creditor I should say I should require very strong grounds to induce me to consent to that. I should be disposed to say, I will consent to it if you will shew me that in the long run I will be a gainer, that is, that I shall get more if I agree to it than if I refuse. But I shall require very strong evidence, so far as you can have evidence on what after all rests in a great degree on probability. And I quite enter into the feelings of the creditors. Of course their object is to get their money as rapidly as possible. I would rather have less money in hand now than more three years hence, and especially if I am not to receive interest. But at the same time I think I may say without impropriety that if I were one of the creditors I should be disposed to say this:—"I have got the opinion of many who are better judges than I am, who know a great deal more than I can know. They are disinterested persons, and I think I shall adopt it." At the same time, whatever course I might be disposed to adopt, I do not say that I am to thrust it on the creditors. As far as I understand, the majority of the creditors are against this proposal.

Mr. Giffard—Nothing of the kind.

The Vice-Chancellor—Then there has been misrepresentations. It has been represented to me that, out of £1,600,000, creditors to the amount of more than £1,000,000 are opposed to it.

Mr. Roxburgh—So I am instructed to say.

Mr. Giffard—I have no doubt if it be looked to it will be found that this is not the case. There were 400 creditors at the meeting, and they must be creditors to the amount of more than £2,000 each to represent a million. Let us have a list and we shall soon see.

The Vice-Chancellor: It is not material whichever way that may be; for if only one-fifth of the creditors object I am bound to give as much weight to their objection as if it was the objection of the majority. I am bound to regard the interest of the minority. I cannot take the creditors as if they were polled. A section of the creditors take objections to it, and another portion has not expressed, in any way that I know of, their assent or dissent. The suggestion is to postpone the payments for three years; and I think I am right in saying, without any interest in the meantime. Then it is suggested that the creditors will get £50,000 in this way—the North-Eastern Railway Company is accustomed to carry on its railway the iron and ore, and so forth, of this Consett Iron Company, and the payment to the carriers is generally about £2,000 a-month for such carriage. Now, if the railway company would not press that payment to the extent of £2,000 a-month, that would leave in the hands of the iron company £2,000 a-month; in other words, £24,000 a year, which would give them the means of paying so much to the bank, and if this went on for two years, or a little more, the effect would be that £50,000 would have been paid in a period less than the years for which the postponement is proposed. On the other hand, these creditors say—"But what shall we be getting in the meantime? we shall be losing two or three years' interest;" and I think it is stated that the interest would be £22,000 a-year, or £66,000 altogether, though they would get the payment in the meantime of £50,000. Then it all resolves itself into this:—Can I say what would be the consequence of giving the postponement, and what would be the consequence of refusing it? It is said that the consequences of refusal would be these:—In the first place it would tend to injure the credit of the Consett Iron Company, and the result would be detrimental not only to the Consett Iron Company, with which I have nothing to do, but detrimental to the creditors. Moreover if you refuse to postpone the payments, what must the liquidators do, and what must the company's mortgagees do? What course would they take—what course would the liquidators take—what course would the other creditors take? It is suggested that probably the effect would be that the Consett Iron Company would be put an end to and be wound up, and after satisfying, to the extent of its securities, the secured creditors, there would be a division of its remaining assets among its creditors *pro rata*. And it is said that probably the effect would be, that the creditors of the banking company would not realise so much from the assets of the Consett Company as if they took another course. Then what would be the consequence of granting the postponement? It is suggested that the company is in this condition:—That whereas with regard to the Old Consett Iron Company, their affairs were so badly managed and so unsuccessfully conducted, that they were losing at the rate of some £18,000 a year for fourteen years, the new company is carrying on its concerns so far successfully that they have got to this point, that they neither gain nor lose, and it is hoped if they can—to use their own expressions—keep their head above water, and abide better times for the iron market, the time will come when they will arrive at a point of making a profit—perhaps of a considerable profit; and even if it be necessary at a future time to realise, a larger amount will be realised. Now, I confess it appears to me there is far more of speculation on that side of the question than the other. It is extremely speculative as to whether or not there will within any given time be any improvement in the iron trade, so as to produce a profit. It may be that they may get into debt, that there will be other liabilities that may to a certain extent compete with the claims and demands of those creditors of the banking company, and it may result in this, that there may be great deterioration in their stock and plant and property, by reason of their not being able to conduct the concern with the same facility that a company with more capital might possess. It is further said, and I think great weight is to be attached to this, that this company being a limited company, there is no capital forthcoming from the shareholders, not only to meet further liabilities but to carry on their business. A shareholder may refuse to pay a single farthing beyond the amount of his liability. Moreover, you cannot know the exact position of this company with regard to the state of the concern and its liabilities, and I can quite understand it would be highly improper and detrimental, even to the interests of the creditors themselves, if all the details of their business should be explained to the public. It is said that we have not got the details of the company's affairs, and that they have interests involved while the creditors have not. No doubt, in order to form a judgment, that would be an ingredient in enabling us to come to a conclusion. We cannot have it, and ought not to have it, and I have no doubt it would be detrimental to the Consett Iron Company, whom I am bound to disregard, and that it would be detrimental to the interests of the creditors, whom I am bound to protect. Therefore I am not in a condition to enable me to form a judgment. I have not that information which a prudent and cautious creditor would require to enable him to judge whether he should give more time. There is, no doubt, great weight in this. The immediate realisation is more likely to be beneficial to the creditors than a postponed realisation. Now, the consequence of a postponed realisation is problematical,—whether it will become necessary for the mortgagees to enforce against them their liabilities so as to force them into the Bankruptcy Court, or to realise the securities. That is not now the question for immediate consideration; but it is, what is to be done? It is not certain that the refusal of the postponement would necessarily be attended by an immediate step being taken for the purpose of compelling the immediate realization of their assets. Under these circumstances I am asked—and unfortunately it is my duty to give an answer—I am asked to come to a conclusion, that it would be for the benefit of the creditors to adopt the proposal. As I have said before, if I were allowed to do it I would certainly do it as the opinions of those gentlemen, not only the liquidators, for whose opinion I have great respect, but the opinions of gentlemen other than the liquidators, who give their opinion strongly. But I consider that I am not at liberty to do that. I am bound to satisfy myself that it would be for the interest of the creditors that I should adopt this proposal, and I have not the means, at present at least, to arrive at that conclusion. Whether it is within the capabilities of the parties—I mean whether it is right and proper to disclose the condition of the affairs of the Consett Iron Company, whether they will consent to that being done, whether I should have such information as possibly might induce me to come to a conclusion favourable to the proposal, I do not know; but all I can say is, that in the present state of things, and with the best judgment I can form, I do not say that I can come to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient and unwise to adopt the proposal, but that I have not sufficient materials to enable me to come to a conclusion in favour of the proposal, against the wish of a considerable body of the creditors who object to it; and, therefore, all I can do is to leave the matter, and say it will be competent for the parties, if they think fit, to bring evidence to enable me to come to a different conclusion.

Mr. Roxburgh—Then the order is that you do not adopt the proposal?

Vice-Chancellor—Yes, you understand that; but it is competent for them to lay other evidence before me.

Mr. Roxburgh—I suppose your honour will give us the costs. The proposal is at an end.

Vice-Chancellor—No; it is not at an end. I have not the means, I say, of coming to an end. They may, if they think fit, bring evidence before me to induce me to adopt the proposal. Your costs will be taken care of in one way or other, and if there should be no future proceedings you can apply to me for the costs.

Mr. Giffard: It has been suggested to me that your honour will make an appointment in Chambers.

Vice-Chancellor—They must apply at Chambers.

THE BARON DE VIDIL'S ATTEMPT TO MURDER HIS SON.

In last week's *Guardian* we gave a brief account of the rumours then prevailing in London of the Baron de Vidil having attempted to murder his own son. The rumours proved too true, and the Baron, though he escaped to France, is now in custody in London. How he became a Baron is thus told by the *France Centrale*:—"M. Vidil is about sixty years of age. Thirty years ago he was largely engaged in the trade of exporting gloves. Having succeeded in realising a large fortune, he managed to get himself appointed to an embassy, and became Baron and member of several orders of knighthood." The *Morning Post*, whose reporters were the first to discover the attempted assassination, adds the following particulars:—"The Baron married a rich English lady in 1835, but his wife soon afterwards died, leaving an only son, who inherited his mother's property. Young Vidil, who has graduated at Cambridge, is now twenty-three years of age, and lives in chambers in London. The Baron, who led an easy bachelor life at the Clarendon, asked the son a few days ago to accompany him to Claremont, with the view of paying a visit to the members of the Royal House of Orleans. They went there, and it was while returning on horseback that the father is stated to have commenced the attack upon his son in a lonely lane. One or two persons fortunately came up, and the young man, bleeding profusely from serious wounds on the head, clung to them for protection. The Baron attempted to induce his friends to believe that his son had fallen from his horse, but finding the real truth had oozed out, he fled to Paris, whither he was pursued by English detectives." The *Patrie* of Friday, a semi-official authority, says:—"When the English Government learned the facts, they addressed a demand to the French Government to have him arrested and detained in one of the prisons of Paris until the question of his extradition should be decided. The French Government, finding the facts alleged against the accused sufficiently proved to warrant his arrest, had him taken into custody and lodged in the prison Mazas, where he is now detained." Another account says that the Baron was arrested at the Jockey Club, Paris, which was hemmed in by a cordon of police agents to prevent his escape. Certain diplomatic difficulties as to the extradition having been overcome, the accused was on Saturday handed over to the custody of Thornton, a London police officer, accompanied by French officers, who brought him over to this country, and on Monday the Baron was brought before the Bow-street police magistrate.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

The *Globe* says: Shortly after four o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Baron Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil was placed at the bar before Mr. Corrie, the magistrate, on the charge of feloniously cutting and wounding his son, Alfred John de Vidil, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The Baron is a thin, spare, gentlemanly looking man. He arrived in London in charge of two of the French police, and was at once conveyed to Scotland-yard, where he was formally handed over to the custody of Sergeant Williamson, of the detective police. The prisoner on being placed at the bar appeared to be very agitated; he held his hand up to his face and leaned against the front of the dock. At times he seemed so affected that it was thought he would have fallen.

Considerable delay occurred after the prisoner's arrival from Scotland-Yard, and even after the counsel for the defence had reached the court, to the manifest impatience of the crowd of persons in attendance to hear the case. The reason was not understood, but we believe that the son of the accused, a tall, delicate-looking young man of 23, declined to take any part in the proceedings, and positively refused to go into court as a witness against his father, although he was present when the warrant was applied for on Wednesday last and supplied the information on which it was issued by Mr. Corrie. It also appeared that another difficulty had arisen through the sudden and very serious illness of Rivers, the labourer who professes to have seen part of the encounter between the father and the son in the lane near Twickenham, and whose depositions it will probably be found necessary to take in the country. At length however, the case proceeded.

Mr. D. Pollock appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Orridge watched the proceedings for the prisoner. Mr. Pollock said the magistrate would be aware that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of the prisoner on a serious charge. He had been arrested in Paris, and without going into the question as to how far his case could be dealt with under the extradition treaty, the French Government had thought proper to apply to the Prefect of Police at Paris for his discharge in order that he might return to this country. That course was adopted, and, accompanied by two of the police authorities, the Baron came over to this country, and he (the learned counsel) had therefore now to ask the magistrate for a short adjournment in order to go into the case.

Mr. Sleigh objected to any remand without hearing some evidence. He thought that was the only proper course to pursue.

Mr. Corrie said he had the power to order a remand without hearing evidence, upon the application of the counsel for the Crown, on the ground that there had not been time to collect the evidence. The deposition which was made when he issued the warrant might be read.

Mr. Sleigh said, unless the party was in attendance who made the deposition he did not think that there would be any advantage in reading it.

Mr. Parker, a magistrate for the county of Hertford, was then called to prove the prisoner, Baron de Vidil, was the person named in the warrant. He is very well acquainted with him.

Mr. Pollock then proposed to take a remand for Wednesday.

Mr. Sleigh would not object. He would only say, on behalf of the Baron, that if the instructions which had been furnished him were correct, a very different complexion would be given to the case to what had been.

The Baron was then removed from the dock.

The deposition of Alfred John de Vidil was as follows:—I live at No. 40, Duke-street, Westminster. I am the lawful son of Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil, commonly called the Baron de Vidil. On Friday, the 28th June last, I was invited by my father to go with him on that day to Claremont to visit the ex-Queen of the French. I went on the said 28th day of June to the Clarendon Hotel, in Bond-street, where I met my father, and from thence went with him to the Waterloo Railway Station, and arrived by train at Twickenham, where two saddle horses were awaiting us. We went and made the call at Claremont on our return. Just before we came to a public house, where a side road leads to the left, he said, "I shall ask which will be the best road," which astonished me, as he knew the road perfectly well. He did not ask, but without saying a word, took the left. I said, "I can't understand your coming here." He gave me to understand that he was suffering from bowel complaint. I said, "Won't you turn back and go to the inn?" The lane was quite empty when we entered it, but afterwards a woman appeared at the end. He said, "Will you hold my horse?" I said, "How shall I hold it?" meaning, was I to remain on my own horse or get down. He said, "Oh, never mind." The woman was at the end of the lane. We walked back into the main road. In passing the inn I urged him to take some brandy there. He said, "No, no, thank you—it does not look a very nice place." When in the lane he told me of his stomach ache. I said, "If I had known that I would have dined at Hampton, as you asked me to." He said "that is very kind." On returning to the main road he said he would go to the Duke d'Aumale's, which astonished me after he said he had the stomach ache. The road to the Duke d'Aumale's is by a lane leading to the roadside. There are also several other lanes leading to the river. The baron took me down the first of these, and on my expressing some surprise, he said he did not know whether there was a road at the end of it or not. There was no road at the end of it. We returned to the main road. The baron took me down the second lane, which we both knew did not lead to the Duke d'Aumale's. We then went on to the lane leading to the Duke d'Aumale's, but, to my great surprise, he did not go into the house, but went on along the lane which turns to the left, the end of which is parallel to the road. It turns again to the left into the main road. I made some remark as to his not going into the Duke d'Aumale's. I had just got a little way up the lane leading to the main road, when he said we had made a mistake, and must turn back. I turned back without saying a word. It is very shady in that corner. I saw no one near. I got a little ahead of the baron, he being on the right. I had gone a pace or two when I felt a violent blow on my head. I turned round, being all right on the saddle, and saw the baron's hand uplifted with something in it. With this he struck me another blow, and again raised his arm, when I hurried on my horse, and having got on a little way, I got down quietly, putting my leg over as usual, and ran on to where a woman and man were standing. I caught hold of the woman's dress and clung to her, praying her to protect me. The baron soon arrived on foot, very red. He got over a gate on the left, and, as I afterwards discovered, hurt his hand in doing so. The man who was standing with the woman took me by the hand to lead me to a public-house. He would not let me take his hand, as he was dripping with blood. I said to the woman "I had knocked my head against the wall, which was not true, and which I said out of fear for my father. I dared not say he had done it. When I got to the public-house I was taken in, and my head bathed with water. The baron offered to bathe me, and often asked how I was. I could not answer him, and begged him not to touch me, for I was very tender. Mr. Clarke came and saw me, with his assistant. He tied up the two wounds—one on the front of my forehead, and the other on the side of my head. The baron occasionally left the room. In some of these intervals I managed to tell Mr. Clarke that I had not fallen, or knocked against a wall, but that he had done it. I entreated him to go with me to town. He sent his assistant who accompanied me. I mentioned in the public-house that my money would have gone to my aunts and cousin. I have never been married. I have no child, no offspring lawful issue, and without making a will, my father would succeed to about £30,000. I believe that my father wounded me with intent to murder me.

(Signed) ALFRED JOHN DE VIDIL.

On Wednesday the prisoner, Baron de Vidil, was brought up against the Bow street office, having in the interval been identified by a young man, at Twickenham, named Rivers, (who is supposed to be dying of consumption), as the man whom he saw assault the younger Vidil. On the prisoner being placed at the bar, Alfred John de Vidil addressed the bench, asking virtually to be allowed to withdraw the charge, and eventually declining to take the oath, alleging his belief that "it was the duty of children to bear anything for the sake of their parents."—Mr. Corrie therefore committed him to prison for seven days.—Mr. Sleigh then asked the bench to admit the prisoner to bail, but the application was refused most peremptorily; and subsequently, it having been shown to Mr. Corrie that the incarceration of young Vidil might break down his health, he was released from custody, and the case was remanded to Friday (yesterday).

FRIGHTFUL ENCOUNTER IN LONDON BETWEEN TWO GENTLEMEN.

In last week's *Guardian* we gave a telegraphic report of an encounter, which had taken place on the previous day (Friday), about noon, in Northumberland-street, London, between a Mr. Roberts, an accountant, and a Major Murray, and in which the former had had his skull severely fractured, and the latter received a bullet in his neck. The case is to some extent a mystery, no motive transpiring to account for Roberts firing upon Major Murray. Mr. Roberts, it now appears, is a solicitor and bill discounter, occupying premises in Northumberland-street, Strand, and Mr. Murray was formerly a major in the 10th Hussars. The London *Observer* contained the following particulars of the case:—About half-past eleven o'clock several pistol shots were heard in Mr. Robert's chambers, after which the back window was thrown open, and Major Murray leaped out into the back yard. He then scaled the wall, and entered the garden of the next house, occupied by Mr. Ransom, who, finding that Major Murray, a stranger to him, was bleeding from the neck and forehead, assisted him to the Charing Cross Hospital, and sent a messenger to the police office in Scotland-yard, whence constables were sent to examine the premises. In the meantime information was sent from the hospital to the police station, Bow-street, whereupon Superintendent Durkin and Mackenzie proceeded to the spot, and undertook the investigation. The doors of the apartments being locked, a ladder was procured, and an entry effected by the windows. In the back room they found traces of a recent struggle. Several pistols were found about the room; one pair of which had been discharged. In the front room they found Mr. Roberts, much hurt about the head and face, huddled up against the wall near the door, almost insensible. He was removed to the Charing Cross Hospital.

It appeared that, though the inmates of the house heard the sound of pistols, they paid no attention to it, as it was no unusual circumstance. For two months past Mr. Roberts had been in the habit of firing pistols in his room. It would now seem that he must have been practising with ball, as one of the marble jambs of the chimney piece was much disfigured by bullet marks. There was also a bullet hole in the wall immediately adjoining. Just under the portion of the wall which was thus marked, was a pool of clotted blood, marking the spot where Major Murray fell from the effect of the first shot. The bullet marks on the marble and in the wall do not appear to be recent. Under the window was a heap of books, paper, fragments of broken furniture, and pictures, all saturated with blood and wine. Among this heap were the remains of two broken wine bottles, which Major Murray had smashed upon the head of Mr. Roberts. Another bottle, not broken, but smeared with blood, had apparently been used in the same manner. A handsome ormolu table, at which Major Murray must have been sitting, has its baize-covered top broken away from the frame, and pushed all awry. The back of a chair is wrenched almost away from the seat. The drawer of a table has been pulled out and dashed to pieces, though the table itself is untouched. The tongs, with which the severest injuries had been inflicted on Mr. Roberts, were broken into half-a-dozen pieces. The window from which Major Murray escaped was nearly 20 feet from the ground. On the patient reaching the hospital, Roberts was found in an almost hopeless condition. His skull was fractured in no less than three places, while his face and head were covered with terrible wounds, and one of his fingers was broken. Major Murray was perfectly conscious, and conversed with several parties who came to his bedside. When admitted into the hospital Mr. Skegg, the house surgeon, carefully examined his wounds, and discovered that a bullet still remained in his neck. Towards evening Mr. Skegg, with the assistance of Mr. Canton, succeeded in extracting it. After this the patient seemed much easier. His escape from immediate death is regarded as a miracle. One bullet had grazed the temple on the right side, leaving a slight wound only. The ball penetrated into the wall of the room. Had Major Murray not turned aside when the pistol was fired, the ball would no doubt have penetrated his temple and killed him on the spot.

MAJOR MURRAY'S STATEMENT.

On Saturday, Major Murray was well enough to make a statement on the matter, which he did to the following effect:—"Yesterday morning, shortly before twelve o'clock, I was walking down Northumberland Street, Strand, when I was accosted by a person whom I had never seen before. He said, 'Are you not Major Murray?' I replied that I was, and he then said he wished to make a communication to me, and invited me into the house. I followed him upstairs to the first floor and went into a room. Almost immediately afterwards he fired a pistol at me, the ball of which only grazed my temple. He then fired another, and I felt that I was wounded in the neck. I thought he had another pistol, and I fell down and pretended to be dead, trying not to breathe. He came and stood over me, carefully scanning my face to see whether I was alive, and when he turned from me, believing that he was going to attack me again, I jumped up, seized the poker, and struck him down. When he was on the floor I made my escape through the window, and made my way into the next house."—There is reason to believe that the above is all true, with the exception of the statement as to Major Murray and Mr. Roberts being strangers to each other.

FURTHER REPORTS

One of the London daily papers says:—There appears to be no ground whatever for the supposition that a disagreement as to money led to the above fearful outrage. As in many other tragedies, the provocation to violence has been the usual *causa teterrima belli*. According to the statement of Mrs. Roberts, the wife of the patient Roberts, a lady, passing by the name of Murray, has been in the habit of calling upon her husband at his offices in Northumberland Street, ostensibly on business matters. The visits of this lady, whoever she may turn out to be (it is certain she is not Major Murray's wife), were so frequent that they excited the astonishment of Mrs. Roberts. On Friday evening, when summoned to Charing Cross Hospital to see her husband, she turned to Major Murray and said, "why is not Mrs. Murray (meaning the female already alluded to,) sent for, as she, perhaps, may be able to give us some explanation of this?" Whereupon Major Murray turned round upon her and told her she was as mad as her husband. The house surgeons at Charing Cross Hospital, Messrs. Skegg and Short, state that there is no sign of delirium about Major Murray. He persists in his statement that he never knew Mr. Roberts until he met him on Friday morning and accompanied him home. It is, however, generally supposed that Major Murray, instead of meeting Roberts in the street, and accompanying him house, called upon him "in the way of business." What this business may have been is known but to the two unfortunate men themselves, but it is pretty certain that it is in some way related to documents or correspondence, for Mr. Robert's escritoire was found broken open, and the papers which it contained scattered in fragments over the floor in a pool of blood and wine. This circumstance throws some discredit upon the account which Mr. Murray has given of the transaction, that there had been no altercation in the room previous to Roberts firing the pistol at him. It is stated that Mr. Roberts, on Major Murray entering his office, sent the lad off to Seven Dials to purchase a bird. On the boy's return, the terrible affair was over.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF ROBERTS' CHAMBERS.

The *Globe* has the following:—Mr. Roberts's chambers in Northumberland-street are on the first floor, and consist of a front and back drawing-room, communicating by folding doors. A description of these rooms would read almost like a chapter from a French novel. The front room has originally been furnished in the most luxurious and costly style. On the walls are five water-colour drawings, and between them handsome brackets, supporting statuettes and copies from the antique. Round the room are ranged costly buhl cabinets and inlaid tables, on which are all sorts of ornaments under large glass shades. It is not, however, until one has been in the room some time that the richness of the furniture attracts notice, for glasses, pictures, statuettes, and vases, even the very cabinets themselves, are almost concealed under the accumulated dust of years. The shades and ornaments are enveloped in this as if coated with a positive fur, and even the slightly relieved figures which are on a copy of the Portland vase that stands on a sideboard in a corner are barely distinguishable under their fine black coating. In spite of the costliness of its furniture, and the taste that has been bestowed upon its arrangement in the room, it is evident that it has never been cleaned or dusted probably since the things were first placed there many years ago. In the centre of the room is the table at which Mr. Roberts used to work, with the fire-place on the right hand, having an exceedingly handsome white marble mantelpiece, which is ornamented in a manner not unfrequently adopted by the mantelpiece, making a great mound that stretches out into the centre of the floor, are the waste papers which have been crumpled up and thrown aside, and allowed, like the dust, to accumulate undisturbed. It appears to have been the habit of Mr. Roberts to allow no one but himself to enter his room, and thus the papers and the dust and dirt have collected till the former half fill the front room and the latter obscure the contents of both. Except an overturned chair, and papers scattered about, there is very little sign of a struggle in this room. The back drawing room was so richly furnished and as dirty as the front. But the dust has here been beaten down and the gloomy richness of the room disturbed by the most desperate of all contests—a contest where strong and angry men struggle to tear and beat each other down with whatever weapon they can seize in their frenzy. If two wild beasts had been turned loose to kill each other in this apartment it could not have presented traces of a more prolonged or deadly contest than it does. The furniture is broken and overturned in hideous confusion; the walls, the gilded tables, backs of chairs, and sides of dirty inlaid cabinets are streaked and smeared about with bloody fingers. One may almost trace where blows were struck by the star-shaped splashes of blood along the walls, while over the glass shades of the ornaments and doors of the cabinets it has fallen like rain, as if a bloody mop had been trundled round and round there.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Bow-street Police-office, on Monday, Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, accompanied by the brother of Major Murray, waited upon Mr. Corrie to make an application. He stated that the Major, who is still lying in Charing-cross hospital, a sufferer from two bullet wounds, had sent for him and begged him to inform the magistrate that he was most anxious to make a full and complete statement of all that had occurred in the offices of Mr. Roberts between that gentleman and himself. He was most anxious to do this at the earliest possible opportunity permitted by the medical gentleman in attendance upon him. It was thought that in a few days the Major might be sufficiently recovered to do this without peril to himself, although, from the ghastly nature of the wound in his throat, he (Mr. Humphreys) was not so sanguine as others appeared to be upon this point. Major Murray wished it to go forth distinctly, that Roberts was a total stranger to him, and that they had never met before this lamentable occasion. In fact, the Major wished him to apply to his worship for a warrant against Roberts, but was advised that this course was not necessary, both the patients being under the surveillance of the police.

Mr. Corrie: I believe that is so.

Mr. Durkin, superintendent of the F division, stated that both the gentlemen were in custody. There was a police-officer in attendance on each.

Mr. Corrie: No doubt care will be taken that neither of the prisoners, if both are spared, will escape a full examination here. At present the affair is wholly inexplicable.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO THE PATIENTS.

The *Morning Chronicle* says:—Upon inquiry at the hospital last night (Monday) our reporter was informed that Major Murray and Mr. Roberts are not, as has been reported, in the same ward. Major Murray was taken to the hospital a considerable time before Mr. Roberts. The Major, upon being placed in the first ward while a bed was being prepared for him, was advised to lie down, the head nurse fearing that the pistol-shot wound might be more dangerous than it appeared, but the Major said he was used to gunshot wounds, and it would be all right. He was removed to another ward before Mr. Roberts was brought into the hospital.

Both parties are progressing favourably. Mr. J. J. Skegg, the resident medical officer, is unremitting in his attention, and he reports that Roberts is gradually, though slowly, improving; but he is by no means out of danger. Major Murray is much better, but seems greatly irritated at his confinement in the hospital. With regard to the cause of the quarrel, Major Murray still adheres to his original statement; and when any reference is made to the circumstance to Mr. Roberts, he pleads weariness or headache, although he is well enough to converse upon other subjects. If, however, he progresses favourably during the next few days, the facts will doubtless be elicited under judicial investigation.

The *Daily News* says, in answer to some inquiries at the Charing-cross Hospital last evening (Monday) it was stated that the condition of Mr. Roberts is neither better nor worse than it was on Saturday last. It has been ascertained, however, that no portion of his fractured skull presses upon the brain, and he is therefore conscious, but the severe beating he received has rendered him so weak as to leave him unfit to make a deposition, and indeed he exhibits no inclination to do so. The medical men in charge of the unfortunate man seem very hopeful that they will be able to save his life, but of course at present they are doubtful on that point. Major Murray is doing well, and bids fair soon to recover; no wound, however, is so treacherous in its character as that inflicted by a shot, and hence the surgeons are always prepared, even when the case seems to be progressing most favourably, for a change for the worse. Existing circumstances seem, however, to indicate that each is really as anxious to secure his respect to Major Murray.

TRIPLE MURDER IN IRELAND.

Matthew Phibbe, described as good-looking, well-attired, 25 years of age, has been sentenced to death at the Sligo assizes, for a triple murder committed by him at Ballymote, on the 7th January last. He was put upon his trial at the March assizes, but the jury being unable to agree, were discharged and the prisoner was detained in custody. He was formerly a tradesman in Ballymote, but in 1860 gave up business and gave himself up to dissipation. The deceased, William Callaghan, along with his wife, and a servant named Anne Mooney. On Tuesday, the 8th of January last, the appearance of Callaghan's house excited some suspicion; nobody had been seen either going in or coming out from it that day, and the neighbours began to talk among themselves in reference to the deserted and suspicious look of the house. Nothing, however, was done until the morning of Wednesday, the 9th January. On that day four of the neighbours, named Morrison, Gomley, Flanaghan, and M'Hugh, entered the deceased's house for the purpose of examining the premises and clearing up the mystery, and having got round to the back premises they found the back door open and proceeded upstairs. On entering the bedroom of the deceased a horrible sight presented itself. On the bed lay the dead body of William Callaghan, then about eighty-four years of age, with a pillow over his face, and his throat cut from ear to ear. They continued their search, and in the lower apartments, in the passage, leading from the shop to the back yard, they found the body of Mrs. Callaghan weltering in her blood, with her throat cut across like her husband's, and quite dead. The search was continued by the horror-stricken seekers, and the body of Anne Mooney, a strong, healthy young girl in the bloom of life, was found lying in the coal hole, her brains dashed out, and her throat cut from ear to ear. They immediately gave information to the police, who at once instituted inquiries, and also searched the bedroom of Callaghan, whose desk was broken open and his pocket book and papers scattered about the room. Robbery had evidently been added to murder. It appeared that on Monday, the 7th of January, the prisoner had been with his mother in Mrs. Fall's house, which is opposite to that of the deceased. Old Mrs. Phibbs had but one room, in which there were two beds, one of which the prisoner occupied during the short sojourn he made there. On the Sunday previous the prisoner had been seen narrowly inspecting the deceased's house and premises. On Tuesday morning the prisoner was observed by two persons at work in a field, between ten and eleven o'clock, coming out of a gap in the rear wall of Callaghan's horse. These persons were so close to him that they could describe the very coat and cap he wore. The prisoner crossed the field and proceeded out on a road which leads to Sligo. On this road he was met by another person who knew him. At some distance on this road there was a public house kept by a Mrs. Flaherty. Phibbs owed her a small sum of money, and on his way he went in, ordered a glass of whiskey, paid for it, and also paid the debt he owed. While in this shop he had a conversation with a person named Kerins, whom he told that he was going to Sligo. He then left the shop, and as he was leaving Kerins observed him to take out of his pocket some letters, tear them, and scatter the fragments as he went along. These fragments were subsequently, and after the murder became known, collected, put together, and were found to compose an envelope addressed to the deceased, with the Ballymote postmark on them, showing it had passed through the Ballymote Post-office. The prisoner proceeded on to Coloony, where he hired a car and drove to the town of Sligo. In Sligo he went to a clothes' shop and procured some new clothing, throwing away some articles he had worn, and among others his cap. The cap was picked up and retained by a person who now produced it, and it was identified as the description of cap the prisoner had on when seen crossing the field from Callaghan's house, and proceeding on his way to Sligo. The prisoner got drunk in Sligo, was brought to the police barracks, searched and from his person were taken £21 in notes—all saturated with blood; three razors and a watch key. On the following morning these articles were given up to him and he was discharged. He proceeded on his way to Riverstown, but had hardly reached that place when the news of the murder having become known he was arrested and brought back. Upon him was found the coat of the murdered man and the watch-key too, proved to be the property of old Callaghan. On his clothes were some stains of blood, and the tick of the bed where he had slept on Monday night also bore marks of blood. These and other circumstances showed such complicity in the dreadful deed as caused the Crown to put him upon his trial for murder. About forty witnesses were examined in proof of the above facts. The jury having retired at one o'clock, returned into Court at half-past three, with a verdict of guilty.

His lordship then, having addressed the prisoner in a most impressive manner, dilating on the enormity of the crime of which he had been found guilty, and impressing on him the necessity of devoting the short time he had to live to thoughts of eternity, put on the black cap, and passed the usual sentence of death. The day named for the execution is the 8th of August.

LAW AND POLICE NEWS.

IN RE SNOWDEN, A BANKRUPT.

The case of Robert Snowden, carver and gilder, late in business in Grey street, Newcastle, came before the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, by adjournment. The first matter upon which the bankrupt was examined by Mr Hodge (who was for the assignees) related to an invoice sent to Mrs R. W. Hodgson for £1 17s 6d, and which the bankrupt said he could not explain why that was so sent. It was likely sent by his foreman. For his own part he thought that it was Mr. Alf. James Hodgson; all he knew was that some Mr Hodgson owed him that sum of money. Then came a lengthened examination as to his transactions with Mr R. S. Salmon, who was entered in the balance sheet as a creditor for £88 17s 11d, and from the turn of the examination it would appear that Mr Salmon had accepted several bills for the bankrupt, one of which was for £41. All these were acknowledged by Salmon as bills for which he was accountable. These, said the bankrupt, were mutual transactions. Whenever a bill was discounted they divided the amount, and when one was to take up they "provided for it" as best they could. Mr Salmon generally paying the larger portion; but towards the close of the accommodation business, it was discovered that instead of one bill of £41 there were two of that amount to provide for. After detailing several bill transactions between himself and Salmon, the bankrupt said:—The next bill to be provided for was one for £33 10s, in the hands of Woods and Co., Mr Salmon and I having agreed to provide each half of that bill. I remember, on the 25th, the day before it became due, we came to the conclusion that I could not meet my half of the bill, and I wrote to Mr Salmon giving a new bill Mr Salmon I think, on that day gave me his acceptance, at three months, for £41. I took that bill to Woods and Co., but they declined to take it, as they had not it of the way first. I told Mr Salmon I could make no use of it. Eventually I gave Mr Salmon £17; he made up the difference, and took up the £33 10s bill. Knew nothing of a second £41 bill:—I kept a bill book, but I did not enter all those bills in it. On referring to that book I cannot find any entry referring to any bill for £39 15s about that date. Having so many accommodation bills running at the time I became sick of them; and, therefore, did not enter them in my book. I do find an entry in that book of a bill of Salmon's for £42, due on the 15th of February, and another for £41 due on the 22nd of February, and a third for £38 due on the 16th of February. I kept a ledger account for Mr Salmon, but on turning to it I find that it only relates to goods, but none of pay bills or cash transactions with Mr Salmon appear. Knew that Mr Salmon had called at his place of business when the second bill for £41 "turned up" at Lambton's Bank, and told his wife that he (bankrupt) had committed either fraud or forgery—Referring to something like half-a-dozen bill transactions between himself and Mr Salmon, the bankrupt said:—"I gave him half the proceeds of both these bills for £41. I cannot say the date on which I paid Mr Salmon the half of either of these bills, or any part of them. I did not enter them in my cash book. Entries, however, have been made in red ink in my cash book, subsequent to my bankruptcy, of those bills. I fixed dates to those entries, but they are assumed. I think it would have been better to have entered them as payments, without dates. I have no doubt those dates are wrong." In a later period of his examination the bankrupt said Mrs. Dees, his wife's sister, was now carrying on the business for him. His wife was a creditor to the extent of £172. Could not say whether she had received of him £50. In answer to other questions he said he never took stock; it was not customary in his line of business to do so. He turned over in business somewhere about £1,500 per annum, and his profit on this would be 30 per cent. The balance sheet extended from November 4th, 1854, to March 22nd, 1861. His personal expenses during that period had been £1,815 19s 11d., of which £609 was assumed; his trade expenses during the same time being £2,148 17s 3d., of which £460 was assumed. His travelling expenses, which were vouched for, are £27, to which he assumed £160, giving an explanation that the expense was incurred in seeking orders for the decoration, &c., of ships, and the repairing of gentlemen's houses. In his private expenses he admitted that his house rent, gas, coal, and taxes might have been inserted in the amount estimated as his trade expenses. He said his reason for not having regularly made up his cash book since October, 1860, was that he had got into difficulties, and therefore became careless. Mr Hodge said the bankrupt had made enormous assumptions as to his expenses,—in one case to the extent of £609 in six months. The assignees required better information.—The Registrar said the assignees were entitled to that. Adjourned to 9th August.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE AT SPRINGWELL COLLIERY.

This matter came before the judge of the Newcastle County Court on Monday, in the case of Smith v. Bowes, having been adjourned from May to allow His Honour time to consider his verdict. The circumstances of the case will be gathered from the judgment, which the court delivered on the latter occasion:—The plaintiff, said the judge, complained that a crop of wheat, growing on a field of his adjoining Springwell Colliery, which belongs to the defendants, had been damaged by smoke and noxious vapours issuing from the pit head of that colliery. The defendants contended, first, that the crop was not injured as alleged, and that it failed through natural causes; secondly, that an easement had been acquired, by virtue of which the defendants are entitled to cause smoke and noxious vapours to pass on to the plaintiff's land at the point in question; thirdly, that the defendants are entitled to judgment independent of their two first reasons, on the ground that they were carrying on their business of raising coals in a proper place and an ordinary manner, and that the smoke and vapours complained of arose therefrom. Upon the two first grounds of defence, I expressed my opinion at the trial in favour of the plaintiff, but judgment was reserved on the third ground, which was disputed by the plaintiff for two reasons. First, he said that no man has a right to injure his neighbour's property by causing noxious matter to flow from his own land to that of his neighbour; and secondly, that if he had such right under the circumstances mentioned in the defendant's third reason, yet that the evidence failed to establish the existence of all those circumstances in the present case, because it appeared that the acts of the defendant were not done in a proper and convenient manner. The question of law raised by the plaintiff's first reason has lately been considered and decided in two superior courts. In one case (Hole v. Barlow, 27, Law Journal, new series, C B., 207) the question has been determined in favour of defendant's view, and in another (Walter v. Selfe, 20, Law Journal, Chancery, new series, 433), it has been determined in favour of the plaintiff's view; and at the trial before me it was contended that these two inconsistent decisions being decisions of courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction, it was open to me to follow either of the two, and to determine the point of law without determining the question of fact—that is, whether the place was a proper place, looking at all the circumstances. But I think it superfluous to express my own opinion on the question of law; because, after considering the facts of the present case, and having regard to the *ratio decidendi*, I entertain no doubt that the question of fact ought to be determined in favour of the plaintiff, and I therefore give judgment in his favour, and assess the damages at £22.

PITMEN'S STRIKES—PROSECUTION FOR INTIMIDATING WORKMEN.

At the York assizes, the other day *William Peel, Josh. Beaumont, Geo. Beaumont, Jesse Gooder, Josh. Kilner*, and *Matthias Ramsden* were charged with conspiring together to intimidate and oppress John Marsden and other colliery proprietors, at Roystone, near Wakefield, on the 25th of March. Mr Bliss, Q.C., Mr Forster, and Mr Middleton appeared for the prosecution; and the prisoners were defended by Mr Sergeant Wheeler, Mr Maule, Q.C., Mr Higgins, Mr Holker, Mr Hopwood, and Mr Roberts.—The prosecutors, Messrs Marsden and Co., are colliery proprietors, employing about 300 hands. In February last, the men demanded an increase in the rate of remuneration, which the prosecutors refused to give, and they accordingly struck. Notices were then served on the miners to quit the cottages they occupied, but they refused to obey until legal proceedings were instituted. Various threats were made from time to time by the prisoners, or some of them; and on the above day, when the prosecutors had engaged about seventy men from Staffordshire, the prisoners, along with some 200 or 300 of the colliers, received the new hands on their arrival by train, with shouts, derisive laughter, and other acts of intimidation and ill-will. The new miners were satisfied with the pit and their wages, and Mr Marsden told them they should not be molested, but his remarks were received by the old hands with hooting and other noisy demonstrations. The old men eventually prevailed upon the fresh employes to return to Staffordshire, assuring them that if they did their fares would be paid. Accordingly, the new men proceeded to different stations the next morning, and returned to the various localities whence they came. The six prisoners, it was said, had taken a very active part in these unlawful proceedings. For the defence, it was contended that the prisoners generally might have been unwise, but they had not acted illegally. They were all found guilty, (with the exception of Kilner) and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

RADFORD V. THE GATESHEAD POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

This was a summons case and was heard before the County Justices at Gateshead on Tuesday. The guardians so summoned were Mr. W. Cook (chairman of the board), Mr. Makepeace (vice chairman), and Mr. Prockter, and the charge was that of non-payment of the sum of £7 surcharged against these gentlemen by Mr. Jas. Radford, Poor law auditor. Mr. Bush was for the defendants. Mr. Radford on being sworn was rigidly questioned by Mr. W. L. Harle, clerk to the magistrates, with the view of eliciting that all things that had been done in this matter had been accomplished in the regular way and in strict conformity with law. Mr. Radford therefore had to prove his appointment, and among other things that on the 14th May he held an audit of the union's accounts, and adjourned from that day to the 23rd of the same month, giving the defendants special notice that he should hold the adjourned audit on the latter day, and requesting their presence, if they had any valid objection to urge why they should not be surcharged. Mr. Radford's clerk proved the delivery of the notices for holding the adjourned audit meeting, and Mr. Radford said that he received no application from the gentlemen in question. He held his adjourned audit on the 23rd. He waited an hour, but no one attended; and he then adjourned to the 25th, from that day to the 27th, and again to the 28th. The surcharge was made on the 28th. After further questioning complainant, Mr. Harle said, that as a special notice was given for the adjourned audit on the 23rd on the question of surcharge, he doubted whether Mr. Radford ought not to have gone into the question of the surcharge on that day. Mr. Radford said he was not compelled to do so by the law. He then gave proof that the surcharge was legally made, and that it had not been paid.—Mr. Harle: The surcharge was for expenses charged on account of a deputation's journey to London; and you hold that to be an improper expenditure of the union funds? I did.—Although it had the sanction of all the guardians? I am not here to go into the merits.—Mr. Bush (to complainant): Is that so or not? I do not go into these questions.—You come and say this is illegal; show me any authority to prove that the charge is illegal? I am not here for that purpose.—Mr. Bush repeated his question several times, but he only received the same answer on each occasion.—Mr. Harle (to Mr. Radford): Your argument is that the certificate is final? It is. Mr. Bush addressed the court for the defendant, and in so doing contended that Mr Radford was bound to substantiate, by authority, that he came there as an officer justified by law in this course he had taken, and not actuated by mere caprice. He proposed to show that the charge disallowed was perfectly legal; and if their worships overruled him on that point, he should take his stand on technical objections, which he submitted would place Mr Radford in a position in which he could not ask them to issue a warrant on his information. Mr. Radford replied that if the parties thought he had not decided according to law, there were two modes open to them—they could go to the Queen's Bench, or they could appeal to the Poor Law Board. He handed in the case of "The Queen v. Bunis" in support of his views.—Mr. Bush: That is a very different case. There the Guardians had charged for eating and drinking.—Mr. Ramsay (one of the Bench): Whatever that case may be, the only question for us is, was the payment in this case such as the Guardians could legally make.—Mr. Bush: Who is to be the judge of that?—Mr. Ramsay: The auditor is put there to look over the accounts. He makes the certificate. He seems to have complied with the Act as far as he has gone. But as to the three gentlemen summoned, there may be another question—whether they are individually liable.—Mr. Bush: We say all the Guardians that authorised the payment should have been summoned.—Mr. Ramsay: I take it, it is not the act of the Chairman and these other two gentlemen. They act for the body. If they were authorised by the majority, the Guardians are as liable as they are. If a majority say—We think we have made a mistake in this, but if they say—We are right and won't pay, there is no way but sending it to another Court.—Mr. Bush: The majority say it was a legitimate expenditure.—Several legal points were then raised and argued at some length, but not successfully, after which Mr. Bush proceeded to cross examine the complainant, and endeavoured to elicit from him that he passed accounts prospectively, but Mr. Radford declined to answer matters irrelevant to this charge. He also declined to say that he had passed accounts in which charges appeared exactly similar to the one now under judicial investigation.

Mr. Bush, addressing the Bench, said that on the 9th August last Mr. Cook went as a deputation to Sedgefield, appointed by the Guardians, to protest against the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum. His costs, £1 7s 6d, were paid by the Guardians, and allowed by Mr. Radford. On the 4th December there was a meeting of deputations at Sunderland on the same subject. Mr. Cook attended, and his expenses, 13s., were paid by the Guardians, but disallowed by the auditor. Now, upon what principle could the auditor allow the £1 7s 6d for the journey to Sedgefield, and disallow the 13s for the journey to Sunderland, which was an adjournment of the same meeting? Mr. Bush went on to ask the same question as to the £7 expended on the journey to London, which was undertaken in prosecution of the same object. He said it was more caprice. The auditor had no right whatever to disallow the last-mentioned sum, which was perfectly legal, and which had the sanction of every one connected with the Union except Mr. Radford himself.

The Magistrates here retired for a short time, and, on their return,

Mr. Ramsay said they had given the question their best consideration, and had made up their minds unanimously. But they thought it would be better to defer their judgment till this day fortnight, to allow the Guardians time to consider whether they should apply to the Poor-law Board in the interval. If it was settled amicably their decision would not be required, but if it could not be settled by that day fortnight they would give their opinion on the matter. They did not try the three gentlemen summoned; they did not admit that they were liable. They thought it was the case of the whole Board, but if none of these three individuals who had signed the cheques. They, therefore, did not mention those three gentlemen, but the Board, and they wished the Board to consider whether or not they would appeal to the Poor-law Commissioners.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that, to meet the convenience of the Guardians, the decision of the Bench should be deferred for three weeks. [It will be seen on reference to the meeting of the Gateshead Guardians, held on the same day, that they resolved to petition the Poor-law Board to remit the amount surcharged.]

A reverend doctor is reported to have asked one of his pupils whether any schism was to be looked upon as pardonable. "Yes," said the pupil to his astonished tutor, "a *witticism*."

WESTMINSTER PALACE.—From a Parliamentary return it appears that the cost of gas in lighting the houses of Parliament in the year ended March 31 last, was £3,152 5s 2d; the cost of oil, £2,178 6s 11d; and of wax, £378 10s 2d. The cost of the clocks and bells subsequently to April, 1860, has been £1,667 18s 6d. The whole sum expended in the building, furnishing, lighting, and ventilating the new palace at Westminster since December 31st, 1859, is £35,769 15s 1d; and, this amount does not include the cost of decoration of the building with fresco paintings and statuary, the expenditure for maintenance and repairs of the buildings and furniture, nor the current expenses of lighting and ventilating.

JOHNSON AND MRS. THRALE.—Johnson had always a metaphysical passion for one princess or another; first the rustic Lady Porter, before he married her nauseous mother; next the handsome, but haughty, Molly Aston; next the sublimated, methodistic Hill Boothby, who read her Bible in Hebrew; and, lastly, the more charming Mrs. Thrale, with the beauty of the first, the learning of the second, and with more worth than a bushel of such sinners and such saints. It is ridiculously diverting to see the old elephant forsaking his nature before these princesses,

"His mighty form disporting."

This last and long enduring passion for Mrs. Thrale was, however, composed perhaps of cupboard love, platonic love, and vanity tickled and gratified, from morn to night with incessant homage. The two first ingredients are certainly oddly heterogeneous; but Johnson, in religion and politics, in love and in hatred, was composed of such opposite and contradictory materials as never before met in the human mind. This is the reason why folks are never weary of talking, reading and writing about a man—

"So various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

—*Miss Seward's Letters.*

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The following details are taken from the *New York Herald* of the 3rd inst. —"An advance of the Union troops, comprising two companies from each of several regiments, was made from the vicinity of Alexandria yesterday, down the Potomac. It was supposed that the object was to dislodge a masked battery of the rebels, reported to have been planted at Mount Vernon, but the true purpose of the movement has not transpired. Several regiments hitherto quartered on the Washington side of the river, were moved across Long Bridge and canal viaduct, yesterday, into Virginia, to complete the arrangement for the grand attack. Intelligence has reached the authorities at Washington that the rebel forces had abandoned the siege of Fort Pickens. This statement tallies with all our previous information on that subject. Information was also received that Gen. Patterson was to move his division yesterday towards Harper's Ferry; and we learn from Harrisburg that he has already done so, the head-quarters having advanced at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the whole division following during the day, fording the Potomac in splendid style, with the utmost order and enthusiasm. On the other hand, we hear from Williamsport, last night, that although the advance was made to the banks of the river, the column halted, in consequence of some difficulty in ascending the banks on the other side of the fords, and did not cross. They were men, however, to attempt it at three this morning. Our news from the West is not very important. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, was said to have arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, and it was believed that an expedition of the rebels against Missouri was forming on the southern border of the state. The advices which the Administration have received by the Etna are said to be quite satisfactory to them with regard to the position of the United States Government in Europe. Mr Adams and Mr Dayton are the recipients of marked courtesy and favour at the respective courts of St. James and the Tuilleries; while, on the other hand, it is said that the rebels Commissioners, Dudley Mann, and Judge Rust, have failed to obtain any recognition by the French Emperor, and have succeeded only in receiving a cold and formal reception by M. Thouvenel. These facts appear to give the assurance to the Government at Washington that the rebel States find little sympathy with the leading powers of Europe."

Deserters from the Secessionist army report that an attack upon Fortress Munroe and the Federal camp was intended on the 28th ultimo, and was only prevented by the prevalence of incessant rains. Skirmishes continued to be reported on the line of the Potomac, but without any important results. General Banks continued to carry out his vigorous programme in Baltimore, for the suppression of the alleged conspiracy on the part of the police authorities against the Government. He arrested the whole of the police commissioners, with the exception of Mayor Brown, and sent them to Fort M'Henry. Bodies of infantry and artillery had been posted in different quarters of the city, ready to meet any insurgents who might show themselves. The Secessionists had succeeded by a *coup de main* in seizing and carrying off a Baltimore steamer —the St. Nicholas—while on her way from that city with a cargo and passengers to different points on the Potomac. It appears that a plot was concocted in Baltimore to put a band of Secessionists on board as passengers, who seized the vessel and ran into the Rappahannock river.

Congress was to assemble on the 4th instant, and the event was looked forward to with great interest. The Northern journals generally took it for granted that the President in his message would recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war. The most prominent candidates for the speakership were said to be the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. F. P. Blair, jun. of Missouri, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Thirty-five thousand Union troops "invaded the sacred soil" of Maryland, and passed through Baltimore, during the month of June. A letter had been received at Boston from Newport News, which states that the Quaker city had captured, off Charleston, a new clipper ship, having on board 40,000 stand of arms, a number of brass cannon, and a quantity of ammunition, in all valued at 600,000 dollars. The ship was under the British flag, bound for Charleston, and attempted to run the blockade. This is no doubt the ship Amelia, from Liverpool, which has been before mentioned.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* intimates that the general movement of the whole Federal army southwards was decided to take place on the 4th of July; and the *Herald* adds the following in confirmation of the statement:—"Orders were issued on the 1st to serve out six days' extra rations to all the regiments on the line of the Potomac. The West Point officers recently distributed among the volunteer regiments as drillmasters have been recalled from that duty, and appointed to the staff of the different commanding generals in the field. A sufficient supply of waggons for transportation has been received, and everything is in readiness for a grand advance movement. The dilatoriness of General Patterson, it is said, is the only obstacle to instant action, and that has now been removed, as Major-General John C. Freemont is ordered to supersede him and take command of his division. General Scott issued a peremptory order from head quarters yesterday that no person shall henceforth be permitted to pass the lines of the United States army except those provided with passports countersigned by himself or a Commander of some of the military geographical departments. This order has been confirmed by the Secretary of State. All these facts undoubtedly indicate that an important and probably decisive movement is about to take place at once. The government appears to be abundantly supplied with arms and munitions of war. It is ascertained from an official source that about 200,000 stand of arms have already been issued, leaving 100,000, at least, still on hand, with others being constantly manufactured. These arms are additional to those furnished by state authorities. None have been ordered from abroad through the Ordnance Bureau. Hence the recent importations, whatever they may amount to, must be on state or private account. Ordnance, and all the other machinery of war, are said to be also at the command of the government in quantities sufficient for the equipment of all the troops that may be called into the field."

An article published in the Paris *Patrie*, and subsequently copied into the *Moniteur*, in which the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, under certain contingencies, is foreshadowed, had created considerable sensation among the New York journalists, some of whom magnify it into a threat of a European coalition for the destruction of the United States, and otherwise treat the paragraph as most startling and ominous.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania had directed the City Treasurer of Philadelphia not to pay the coupons of any Philadelphia bonds, which are held by citizens of the rebellious states. This is the natural consequence of Secretary Chase's decision not to pay interest upon government bonds held by the State of Texas.

ROMANTIC CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.

The Secessionists have succeded in getting possession of a steamer belonging to Baltimore, and plying between that port and the Maryland side of the Potomac. The following account of the affair is from the *Baltimore Exchange*:—"The St. Nicholas on her last trip from Baltimore, took on board, as passenger, a French lady, of dark complexion, of rather masculine features, but of quiet manners. There were also a number of passengers who were proceeding to different points on the Potomac. At Point Look Out two more passengers were also taken on board. Soon after this, in the middle of the night, the French woman having retired for a few minutes to her state room, suddenly emerged, her wig and petticoat doffed, in full military costume, with revolvers and cutlass by her side. Twenty-five passengers drew revolvers at the same time, and in a trice officers and crew were made prisoners. The boat was put in charge of the Point Look Out passengers, who proved to be retired navy officers. The steamer was then run into Cone river, on the Virginia side, where the passengers, who were treated with great civility, were all landed, and a company of 100 Tennesseans, who were in readiness, were taken on board. The St. Nicholas then headed up the river in search of the Pawnee, it being part of the programme of this gallant young colonel—for such he is—to run into the Pawnee, take her by surprise, leap on board, and take possession of her. Not being able to find the Pawnee, the St. Nicholas turned round and steamed for the bay between Smith's Point and Rappahannock. The steamer fell in at different times with three vessels—one loaded with coffee, one with coal, and one with ice. These were all captured and taken to Fredericksburg, where the heroes of this achievement were received with military honours."

MR. RUSSELL IN THE SOUTH.

A letter from the *Times*' special correspondent, describing the encampment at Cairo, Illinois, is published:—

Cairo.—Regarded from the river, Cairo consists of a bank of mud running out in the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, in the shape of a horizontal <. The top of certain unimpressive wooden stores appear above the bank, and one tall hotel rises aloft near the sharp end, before which the United States' flag floats with all its 34 stars. At the angle there is an earthwork, which is not yet complete, but which will soon be finished, in very good order. It is a redan or rather a fleche following the line of the banks, with a good profile and command—a regular ditch scarp and counter-scarp, and it owes its excellence probably to the skill of Colonel Wagner, a Hungarian artillery officer, who is in charge of it. The hotel was crowded with men in uniform, and was suggested by the landlord that one bed was large enough for two stout gentlemen—my friend and myself, the thermometer being at 100 degrees or so in the shade, but there was a difference of opinion on that point, and finally we were quartered in a secluded little chamber, two bedded, one windowed, with a fine view into the back yard. The delta is strongly occupied by Illinois volunteer forces, with two field batteries and several guns of position. On the opposite shore of the Mississippi, at a place called Bird's Point, in the State of Missouri, is a detached post, with field intrenchments held by a regiment composed of Germans, Poles, and Hungarians, under Colonel Schuttner, about 1,000 strong, and several pieces of light artillery. Posts are also established higher up on the banks of each river, but on the bank of the Ohio, opposite to Cairo, the soil is tabooed. There is the "sacred soil" of Kentucky, and Beriah Magoffin has warned the United States and Confederate States off his premises. It is my belief, however, that Columbus will not be long unoccupied. The Kentuckians opposite Cairo are very strong Secessionists.

At the rear of the hotel, in the hollow between the levees of the rivers, is "Camp Defiance," which must be the base of operations of any force proceeding down the Mississippi. On the morning after my arrival (June 20) I was introduced to General Prentiss, whom I found in a large room on the ground floor of the hotel, which is the head-quarters of the brigade. He is a man in the prime of life, about 40 years of age, with a clear, liquid blue eye, and very agreeable manner; smooth-faced, except as to the chin, which is adorned by the *barbe d'Afrique* or goatee so much affected in America.

The Encampment.—The bulk of the troops are encamped in wooden sheds, provided with berths like those in a ship, which are disposed longitudinally so as to afford the maximum of sleeping room. These sheds run continuously along the inward side of the levees, the tops of which are broad enough to serve as carriage roads. They answer well enough for temporary purposes, but would not do for a lengthened residence. There can be no drainage, as the ground on which they stand is below the water level. The parade is spacious and level enough—the bottom of a swamp which the troops have cleared, cutting down trees and removing stumps with great diligence and labour.

The Troops.—In our way back the party stopped at another camp which was enlivened by the presence of ladies, who had come some hundreds of miles to see husbands and brothers, and in the evening the usual parade took place near the hotel. Four regiments of about 700 each were on the ground, and never, perhaps, did any force only a few weeks in the field look more like soldiers, march more steadily in line or present a better appearance in the ranks. When drawn up in line the difference of uniform in various companies struck the eye as a disagreeable novelty—one with white cross belts between two companies with black cross belts for example; but the line of bayonets was unwavering and uniformly sloped—all the ordinary work of a very ordinary regimental parade was performed by each with precision and rapidity, and the men were as fine fellows as could be seen in any infantry regiments of the line in any part of the world. The officers, however, did not seem very quick,—orders were carried at a trot—the combined movements were slow and a little clubbing took place in forming into line from columns of companies marching in echelon. Just as it was dark there came into camp with a good band at their head a remarkably stout looking set of fellows armed with rifle and bayonet, very tall, in heavy marching order, and stepping out like men who knew their business. Alas! that it should be so. But these are Colonel Schuttner's "Dutchmen," as they are called, who have been a little eccentric at Bird's Point, going on scouting parties, and making themselves generally active either without or with the colonel's sanction, and so they are marched to camp as a punishment for their want of discipline, and their place is taken by another battalion. I am informed the conduct of the troops on the whole has been very exemplary.

An Expedition.—The information which Brigadier-General Prentiss received of movements on the part of the Missouri Secessionists induced him, in pursuance, I presume, of instructions from the head-quarters of his district, or, possibly, on his own responsibility, to send out an expedition secretly this afternoon to break up their camp, and disperse or make them prisoners. It consisted of about 700 men and one six-pounder field piece, under the command of Colonel Morgan, an officer who saw service during the Mexican war, and who has the reputation—I should think well-deserved—of being a skilful, brave, and prudent officer. I saw the companies paraded, and I must say their appearance was most creditable to the officers and the men themselves. Making allowances for diversity of arms and uniforms, company by company, they were well set up, stout, powerful, infantry-looking, cheerful, and full confidence, and among them were many old soldiers, particularly Germans and Hungarians. The field-piece was very well-horsed, properly provided with tumbril, spare wheel, and a full complement of well equipped gunners. As they marched on board the huge river steamer—a Pelion of light carpentery on an Ossa of engines and boilers—the men cheered in the old English style, and gave three thundering "hurrahs" as the steamer backed out and set her bow against the stream. But now comes what seemed to me a little of the recklessness and want of foresight, or at least of precaution, which has been evident in more than one of the Federalist expeditions, with the usual consequences of disaster and loss. These men and horses and the gun were put on board this big tinder-box, all fire and touchwood. One small boat, capable of carrying a dozen men at most, hung at her stern. Imagine an explosion, and her engines are high pressure; a shot from a masked gun into her boiler, and her boilers are exposed; even heavy musketry fire opened suddenly from the wooded bank on the beehive-like deck, where the solitary gun could scarcely be worked, and the men could not be landed, and see what a catastrophe might ensue. To use a homely simile, there were "too many eggs in one basket."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York, July 5 (per Anglo-Saxon, via Londonderry).—Congress met yesterday, the 4th inst. Mr Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker. The President's Message was delivered to-day, but full particulars have not been received here, owing to the wires between Troy and New York having been burned. A great fire has taken place at Nickerson's Wharf, Boston. A salt warehouse, salt mills, ten vessels, 400 hhds. of molasses, a large quantity of marine stores, and seventy dwelling houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. July 6, Evening.—The President's message is strongly warlike. It calls on Congress for 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dols. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends a heavy duty on coffee, sugar, and molasses, a light direct taxation, and loans to the amount of 240,000,000 dols. A minor division of the rebels have been routed in Western Virginia. Large bodies of Federal troops are still crossing the Potomac. A battle is imminent unless the rebels retreat. Exchange and stocks steady. Erie, 22¼; New York Central, 73¾; Illinois, 65¼. Cotton advancing, Middling Upland, 15¼ c. Sales to-day, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs declining. Provisions dull.

ITALY.

The disturbed state of the country round Naples continues to occupy the attention of the Turin Government; and there is reason to believe the bandits have not been put down so promptly as they might be, in order that the Government may have a good excuse for coming interference at Rome, from which city, it seems, all the incursions have their origin. Despatches from Turin assert that Francis II. had had a secret conference with Chiavone, a bandit chief, and that the arms of the late Bourbon army, which were stored in the Castel Sant Angelo, had been distributed among the reactionary bands. At Friday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, was interrogated respecting the state of Naples, and acknowledged that public security was seriously compromised, but expressed confidence in a solution of the difficulties. The Lieutenant of Naples, Count San Martino, has resigned; and notwithstanding an address to the King, praying that the resignation might not be accepted, General Cialdini has been sent to supersede him, with powers anologous to those of General Della Rovere, the lieutenant of the King for Sicily. Able men have been placed under Cialdini for the administration of civil affairs, and reinforcements of troops have been sent him.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

At Baden-Baden, on Sunday morning, an attempt was made on the life of the King with a pistol, while he was walking on the promenade. His Majesty was struck, but received no injury beyond a slight contusion on the neck, and returned to his residence on foot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and proved to be a student from Leipsic, and a native of Odessa, named Becker, and aged twenty-one. He does not belong to any society, and is thought to be insane. A letter was found upon him stating that he esteems the King personally, but "does not consider him competent to deal with the German question." He declares that he has no accomplices. The retirement of Baron Schleinitz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is anticipated.

The Emperor of the French has addressed a letter to the King, on account of the attempted assassination. A letter in the *Debats* affords a few particulars of the attempt:—His Majesty was seated near the stone fountain in the Lichtenthal Avenue, when Becker went up to him and levelled the pistol at his breast. Fortunately the weapon was overcharged, and the bullet took an oblique direction, slightly grazing the King's shoulder and tearing his dress.

The *Kreuzzeitung* says—confirming the report alluded to—"The resignation of Baron von Schleinitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Count de Bernstork as his successor, are expected in a few days."

An American Hotel.—The Continental, (one of those large hotels, almost peculiar to the States) of Philadelphia, cost in building and fitting up 800,000 dols., and the main steam-lift to take the guests to bed cost 10,000 dollars, or more than £2,000. The dining-hall, the parlours, and sleeping-rooms, are of a regal character, and altogether this is a palace.

Miscellaneous News.

A new copper coinage for India has been ordered.

Sir John Bowring is at Malta, in a very precarious state of health.

The Siamese Ambassadors now in France will make an excursion to London.

Four "camps" have been erected about a mile from Enniskillen, for holding revival meetings on the American plan.

The Association for the Promotion of Social Science will hold its annual congress in Dublin at the time of Her Majesty's visit.

According to the last advices from Pekin, dated May 12th, the death of the Emperor was every day expected.

The subscription amongst the Aberdeen tenantry, for a monument to the memory of the late Lord Aberdeen, now amounts to £600.

On Thursday the Edinburgh Town Council conferred the freedom of the city upon Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.

The *Austrian Gazette* says that the gold rose enriched with diamonds which the Pope annually offers to one of the princesses of Europe, is this year destined for the young Queen of Naples.

At the Sligo assizes, Miss Mary Henry, aged twenty-three, has just obtained a verdict for £1,000 for breach of promise of marriage against a Mr. M'Carrick, aged 45, worth £2,000 or £3,000 a-year.

Sir George Grey will, it is understood, be succeeded in the Governorship of the Cape by Sir Henry Young, Governor of Tasmania, who, it is probable, will be replaced by Colonel Gore Brown, the Governor of New Zealand.

The Phœnix and the Sun offices are the principal losers by the great fire in Southwark—the former to the extent of £225,000, and the latter not much short of that amount. The total loss of all the insurance companies is about £1,200,000.

A singular accident recently occurred at the Dyce station, near Aberdeen. One of the inspectors was examining the water tank, when the ladder being unsteady, he caught hold of the lever of the water cock, and turning on the stream, it knocked him off the ladder to the ground, and fractured his skull against one of the rails so as to cause his death.

Nothing is known of the Prince of Wales's doings in Ireland, the correspondent of the *Times* saying that his Royal Highness "minds his own business and would be obliged if other people would let him alone and mind theirs." He has refused one invitation on the ground that he is engaged in military studies at the camp of Curragh.

The Orangemen of Liverpool had a procession on Monday, outside the boundary of the borough. Large numbers of the "brethren" attended, and headed by bands of music they paraded the outskirts and in the evening there were several balls throughout the town. There were, of course, one or two scrimmages, but fortunately not of a serious character. A large *posse* of police followed in the wake of the procession—a precaution pregnant with much good.

A remarkable return has been published, in connexion with the Census of 1861, showing the wonderful increase of exports from Great Britain since 1845. The population has increased during the two decennial periods, 1841-51—1851-61, 14 per cent., and the increase in the principal exports has been as follows:—Apparel, 286 per cent.; beer and ale, 316; brass and copper manufactures, 76; coals, 242; cotton, 120; hardwares, 246; leather, 361; linen, 60; machinery, 325; silk, 412; woollen manufactures and yarn, 280.

We have authority for stating that the Great Eastern is to be employed regularly in the trade between Liverpool and New York; but as at this season the prospect of receipts from visitors at Liverpool is good, it is intended to exhibit the ship at that port from the second week in August (when she is expected to return from Quebec), until about the 10th of September, when she will sail for New York, returning to Mersey about the middle of October.—*Daily News.*

A terrible atack was made upon a man, named Briceland, at Glasgow, on Friday night, by William Roughhead, a returned convict. Roughhead stabbed Briceland in the neck. The wound, which is on the left side of the neck, and nearly in the line with the angle of the lower jaw, extends from that point outwards for upwards of two inches in a transverse direction. The knife penetrated into the upper part of the throat or gullet, severing in its progress muscles, nerves, and blood vessels, from the latter of which the blood poured forth to an alarming extent. With great difficulty the flow of blood was stopped, but the man is now said to be recovering. The returned convict is in custody.

The boatswain and marine of Her Majesty's ship Jackal, who caused the death of a fisherman on Loch Fyne, were tried on Monday, at the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary. The Solicitors General relinquished the charge of wilful murder, but insisted on that of culpable homicide. In reply to the Crown argument that, to prevent illegal fishing, the prisoners had no right to resort to means which civil officers would not have been justified in using when attempting to apprehend men guilty of a far greater crime; Mr. Young, as counsel for the prisoners, pointed out that being men-of-war, men, they were fully justified in following the rules of their own service, which directed that when a summoned boat will not surrender, first blank and then ball cartridge shall be fired over her, and that in this case, without any homicidal intentions on the part of the firers, the ball cartridge most unfortunately took effect.—The Jury unanimously acquitted the prisoners.

A Post Office Curiosity.—A letter was mailed at the post-office in New London a while since bearing the subjoined (minute, though somewhat indefinite) address. We print it *verbatim et literatim*:—"to my sister Bridget or else to my brother Tim malony or if not to gudy her mother in law who came to americy but did not stay long and went back to the ould country—in care of the Praste who live in the Parish of balanbury in Cork or if not to some Dacent Neighbour in Ireland."

The Public Expenditure of England.—An account of the public income of the United Kingdom, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, shows the total revenue to have amounted to £71,863,095, and the total expenditure to £72,899,326, being an excess of expenditure over income of £1,036,231. The balances in the Exchequer on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to £6,594,791, on 30th June, 1861, to £5,838,831.

Alarm Signals for Ladies and Railway Guards.—During the grand rifle shooting on Wimbledon Common, Capt. Norton exhibited the lady's grenade affixed to the point of a long shafted arrow having no feathers, and shot from a bow vertically, being so modulated as to explode by percussion on falling on a green sward. So loud is the report of this grenade when charged with powder, chloride of potass, and sulphurate of antimony, that it not only serves as an alarm signal against burglars, but Captain Norton is of opinion that it may be used also by the guard of a railway train to communicate with the "driver."

The Weather and the Crops.—We have again had some splendid summer weather, albeit heavy, soaking showers of rain and thunderstorms have, at intervals, prevailed. During the last few days the rain has poured down in torrents and must in some places have "laid" the crops. Fine and warm weather has, however, quickly succeeded, and with the exception of retarding the labours of the hayfield, we are fain to believe little or no damage has been sustained. The reports of the crops generally continue to be most satisfactory and encouraging, and a strong opinion prevails that, with anything like a continuance of fine weather, the harvest must be unusually early. A good deal of hay has been got up in good condition, but there is yet more to cut in this district. The recent rains will help the turnips, and will also tend to increase the bulk of the second crop of grass. We regret to add that reports reach us, from only a few parts, however, as to the re-appearance of disease in the potatoes. Hitherto, all reports have spoken well of the plant, and the roots already brought forward for consumption, have been remarkably good, and free from disease of any kind. We trust that the complaint now made may not be further increased, and that though disease may here and there show itself, its operation will be but partial.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

The Bishop of St David's and the Baron de Rutzen.—Yesterday a singular case was heard in the Court of Arches, before Dr. Lushington, the dean, in which the Bishop of St. David's was the plaintiff, and the Baron de Rutzen, the defendant. The suit was instituted by the bishop against Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Park, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire, for having in 1844, desecrated the parish church of Minwere, by causing it to be unroofed, and portions of the fabric to be taken down and removed, and by applying to profane uses the materials of the fabric and the fittings and the ornaments without lawful authority. The answer of the baron to these charges was that his late wife was tenant for life of the Slebech estates and also of the three perpetual curacies of Newton, Slebech, and Minwere; that subsequently to an order of Council of 1844, whereby those perpetual curacies were united into one benefice, he had ordered John Lewis, his gardener, to remove a portion of the roof of Minwere church, the roof being then in a dilapidated and dangerous state by reason whereof divine service had not been performed in the church for two years previously; that subsequently to the union of the three parishes he and the baroness, with the tacit assent of the inhabitants of Minwere parish, in number about 46, determine that the new Slebech church, which was consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's in 1848, should, for the benefit and convenience of all concerned, be the only church for the inhabitants of the united parishes. In delivering judgment, Dr. Lushington said it was clear to him that the Baron de Rutzen had removed the church without lawful authority of any kind, and had thus for many years past deprived the parishioners of the opportunity of public worship. The order of the Court would be that Baron de Rutzen be ordered, at his own cost, within six months, to rebuild, restore, and reinstate the parish church of Minwere, with its fittings and ornaments, and that he be condemned in the costs of the proceedings.

It is stated that the Queen will arrive in Dublin on the 15th of August, and will remain for a week at the Viceregal Lodge, during which time the Viceregal Courts will occupy the Castle; that her Majesty will then honour the Duke of Leinster with a visit of a week at Carton; that she will visit the Camp frequently while in the neighbourhood; that she will arrive at Killarney on the 26th, where she will be two days the guest of the Right Hon. H. Herbert, M.P., at Muckross Abbey, and two other days she will partake of Lord Viscount Castlerosse's hospitality at Kenmare House.

European Deficits.—With the exception of England and Prusia, every first-class Power will this year have to face a heavy deficit, given in the best accounts at the following approximate figures:—

Russia	£4,000,000
Italy	12,800,000
France	13,000,000
Austria	6,000,000
	£35,800,000

It is rumoured that, in addition to the fortifications projected by the French on the Chousey Islands, on the coast between Jersey and France, the Emperor has made provision for forming in their immediate neighbourhood a camp of 40,000 men.

Singular Discovery of Treasure.—A few days since a party of seven men were employed in grubbing up several decayed trees on the estate of Captain Wheatley, at Erith, when they discovered a bar of metal some feet below the surface, and completely embedded in the roots of an old oak. The bar was taken to the Running Horse Tavern, when it was soon discovered to be solid silver, value about £125 and bearing date 1532. As it appears that the lord of the manor declined to claim the property the finders took it to a bullion dealer's in London, who offered to purchase the bar provided that the consent of the Treasury was first obtained. A statement of the case was then forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, from whom an answer was received to the effect that no claim would be made on the part of the Crown, and the property has, therefore, been sold, and the amount shared amongst the fortunate finders of the treasure.

The Irish Census.—The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the Irish census returns for 1861. From the returns, it appears that the population of Ireland on the 8th of April, the day on which the census was taken, was 5,764,543, which shows an absolute decrease of population, compared with the census of 1851, of 787,581, or about 12 per cent. Compared with 1841, the decrease is 2,410,581, or 36 per cent. In the religious tables, which are now published for the first time, it appears that on 8th of April the Catholic population was 4,500,000: while other persuasions number 1,273,260, of whom more than half were of the Established Church, and about half a million of other denominations.—The *Times*, comparing these figures with the returns of 1834, obtains the following result:—During the generation that has passed since that census, the population of Ireland has diminished by 2,190,217; the Roman Catholic population by 1,945,477; the Church of England population (including the Methodists) by 129,967; the Presbyterians by 114,666. The other Protestant denominations have been diminished about one-half.

The Health of the Pope.—A Vienna letter of the 10th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, has the following:—"There have been so many reports on the state of the Pope's health that it is high time to give the public some information. The truth is, that his Holiness is dropsical. The symptoms did not appear dangerous till quite recently, when he began to suffer from vertigo and sanguineous congestions. As these attacks come on of late at shorter intervals, and the dropsy prevents his Holiness from taking his usual walks, they are considered rather alarming. The Pope himself does not think his disease at all dangerous; his mind retains all its firmness, and he confidently expects to outlive his present troubles."

A New Feature in the Builders' Strike.—Great excitement prevailed among the operative builders of London some days ago, arising out of the following circumstance:—Mr. Higgs (builder, Palace-road, Lambeth) had the contract for executing the new barracks for the Guards at Chelsea, and being one of the employers who has enforced the hour system on his workmen, the majority of them left his employ. On Monday last, in pursuance of an application made by this gentleman to the authorities at the War Office, a large body of Sappers and Miners were placed at his service, and these men have now been working on the building during the week, filling the places of the masons and bricklayers who had been discharged for refusing to accept the payment by the hour. It has also been reported that several companies of the same regiment are to be set to work on the Exhibition. It is reported that Mr. Brassey has withdrawn the hour system and accepted the compromise, and that one or more of the large firms would adopt the same course.

Conference of Mormons.—The semi-annual conference of the London Mormons was held on Saturday, in St. George's Hall, Southwark. In the morning at eleven o'clock, the members of the "priesthood" met in council. The general conference commenced at half-past two, under the presidency of Elder Amerson Lyman (one of the "Apostles"). Elder Rich, after some remarks, presented the names of the officers of the Church, who were unanimously sustained in the following order:—Brigham Young, as prophet, seer, and revelator, throughout all the world, and Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, as his counsellors; Orson Hyde, as president of the twelve apostles, with the members of his "quorum;" all the authorities, as organised at present in Zion; Amerson Lyman, Charles Rich, and George T. Cannon, as first presidents of the European missions; John Brown, as president of the district comprising the London, Kent, and Essex conferences; and George J. Taylor, Thomas A. M. Lyman,—Stainer, George Reynolds, as travelling elders. The conference was brought to a close at eight o'clock by the audience singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the benediction of Elder Cannon.

Sergeant Dougan, the Wimbledon Silver Medallist.—Sergeant Dougan, of the 26th Lancashire (Haigh near Wigan) Rifle Volunteers, and winner of the silver medal of the National Rifle Association at the late meeting at Wimbledon, arrived in Wigan on Monday night, and was received at the station by the 21st (Wigan) and 26th Lancashire Volunteers, with their bands, by whom he was escorted through the town to Haigh. The streets were thronged by spectators, who heartily cheered the sergeant as he passed. The same evening a supper was given at Haigh, in honour of Mr. Dougan. In the course of the evening it was stated that the sergeant had fired 109 rounds at Wimbledon for the different prizes at all ranges, and had made the extraordinary number of 129 points, a statement the more extraordinary when it is known that a large proportion of these shots were with a rifle he had not handled before. Sergeant Dougan brings home three prizes—the silver medal of the association, a Whitworth rifle, and a Westley Richards rifle. He was also second for the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100, and only one point behind the prize holders for the Rifle Derby.

The Alleged Murders by a Liverpool Captain.—The case of Captain J. Wilson, of the British ship Severn, was again entered into by the Liverpool magistrates on Monday, when some additional evidence as to the cruelties practised on Charles Jones was adduced. From the evidence of the surgeons it appeared that the treatment which Jones had received was calculated to accelerate death in the case of a man suffering, as Jones was, from scurvy and fever. Mr. Bremner, solicitor for the prisoner, contended that the evidence against Wilson was so confused and contradictory, that it was not worthy to be relied upon, particularly in so grave a charge. It was impossible to believe that the captain had beaten the whole of the crew with a regularity and violence complained of, and yet that he had himself escaped uninjured from them. The court, however, under all the circumstances, decided to commit Captain Wilson on a charge of manslaughter. It was then intimated that on the following day three other charges would be entered into—one of murdering William Henderson while steward of the Express, a vessel which the prisoner had commanded before he was transferred to the Severn; another, of so abusing a white seaman, named J. Williams, as to cause him to jump overboard; and a third, of hanging one of the crew up by his fingers.

Attempt to Poison a Woman at Sheffield.—At the York assizes, on Tuesday, James Wardle (40) was charged with having attempted to poison Sarah Liversedge with strychnine. The prosecutrix is a widow, and on the 27th May last lived at a place called Darnall, near Sheffield. Her house was near a public-house kept by her sister-in-law, and to which she was in the habit of sending her little boy for small quantities of ale. The prisoner is a labourer, and after his wife died in August he went to lodge at the house of Mrs. Liversedge. After a time he commenced to pay his addresses to the prosecutrix, and eventually proposed marriage to her, which proposal was courteously rejected. His importunities, however, became so annoying that she gave him notice to leave her house. This proceeding enraged the prisoner, and in consequence he let fall several revengeful menaces when he was conversing with the prosecutrix. On the day above named she sent her little boy for some beer, which he procured, and was returning home with it when he met the prisoner, who engaged him in conversation a moment or two while he got the opportunity to drop something into the beer. The act was noticed by the boy, who wiped some "white stuff" off the surface of the liquid. When the boy reached home he told his mother what had happened, and she at once poured the ale down the sink, and sent for some more. Her attention was afterwards attracted to a green sediment on the sink, and it was collected, together with what could be scraped from the boy's pinafore, and given to a chemist in the town, who discovered that the powder contained strychnine, and what is commonly called "Battle's Vermin Killer." The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Talbot de Malahide called attention to the state of the law of Treasure Trove, and moved for copies of any memorials the Government had received on the subject.—The motion was agreed to.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Constitution, Establishment, Practice, Procedure, and Fees of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, which was agreed to.—Lord Stratheden moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, without delay, to restore the Consular authority of Great Britain at Mozambique, in order to assist the Government of Portugal in repressing the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa." He contended that the reason which formerly led to the appointment of a British Consul on that coast of the world still remained, and expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would consent to carry into effect the object he had in view.—Lord Wodehouse opposed the motion, which, after some remarks from Lord Brougham, Earl Granville, and the Bishop of Oxford, was withdrawn.—The Poor Assessments (Scotland), Dean Forest, and Hundreds of St. Briavels Bills were read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Earl Granville, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the proper measures to be taken respecting the gifts and bequests of pictures by Turner and Vernon, and any other gifts of the same kind.—The reports of amendments on the Harbours Bill, and the Metropolitan Force Bills were agreed to.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr Butt moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient in distributing the grants for the purpose of Irish education to enforce the rule of refusing aid to all schools in which religious teaching is made part of the general instruction of the school." He contended that the rigid enforcement of the rules of the Irish Education Board with respect to a mixed system of education, no less than 300,000 Roman Catholic and Protestant children were excluded from any participation in the grants voted by Parliament.—Mr More O'Ferrall complained that the relaxation of the rules opened the door to proselytism.—Lord J. Russell said he was in favour of the English system, but it was not practicable in the present circumstances of Ireland.—Mr Monsell denounced the minute interference of Government in the education of the Irish people as most unconstitutional.—Mr Lefroy hoped that the grant would be always continued by Parliament.—Mr McEvory supported the motion, contending that the system of mixed education had failed in Ireland.—Mr Cardwell defended the Irish system, which was first adopted by the Roman Catholics. Subsequently, the Presbyterians and Wesleyans adopted it, and last year the Primate of Ireland recommended it to his clergy. There could not be more conclusive proofs, both of the soundness and success of the system.—Sir H. Cairns said that the system was obtained on the understanding that it should be permanent; but Government at once made three radical changes in the system, altering the constitution of the Board, the books, and the grants. These changes had thrown back the progress of education in Ireland at least a quarter of a century.—After a few words from Sir G. Lewis Mr Butt offered to withdraw his resolution, but, on Mr Hennessy objecting, the House divided, when the resolution was negatived, by 36 against 6 votes.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. A vote of £185,000 for the completion of the educational vote for Ireland, and also a vote of £155,000 for the redemption of the Stade dues, were agreed to.

On the report of the Select Committee on the Offences Against the Person Bill, Mr Henley objected to the alteration in the law making conspiracies to murder a felony instead of a misdemeanour as hitherto.—The Attorney-General and Mr Walpole said a few words, after which Mr Ayrton said this was a covert attempt to carry out an alteration in the law of England, proposed two years ago by the Emperor of the French. The House of Commons then turned the noble lord out of office, and he hoped it would support this amendment even at the same risk.—Sir G. C. Lewis observed that if the object was to obtain the possession of papers, there were already many other charges of felony which might be made available for the purpose.—The amendment was then agreed to, and the report adopted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Indian Council Bill, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked if there would be any objection to lay on the table copies of the reports on record of the opinions of members in committee of the present Council, relative to the India Bill now before the House. He approved of the principle of the bill, but thought that the House should be put in possession of the opinion of those most competent to form a judgment on the subject.—Earl De Grey and Ripon said that the reports of the opinion of the Indian Council were private and confidential, and on that ground he could not consent to make them public. The reports gave a general adhesion in every instance to the measure of the Government.—The Earl of Ellenborough defended the representative principle proposed by the late Government for the constitution of the India Board. If that constitution had been adopted, and members for Liverpool and Manchester admitted, we should by this time have been independent of American cotton.—The House then went into committee on the bill. The first nine clauses were agreed to.—On clause 10, Earl Grey moved an amendment establishing a Council of State, over which a Governor-General should have full and exclusive legislative powers.—Earl De Grey and Ripon opposed the amendment, as involving serious and most objectionable changes, while the bill of the Government proposed only changes of the simplest kind, compatible with the general good.—The Earl of Ellenborough approved of the amendment, as a return to the old system; the only one under which India could be quietly governed. Still he believed that, as the case stood, the Governor-General has ample legislative power.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill passed through committee.—The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill and the Piers and Harbour (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The morning sitting of the House was occupied by the discussion in committee of the Irremoveable Poor Bill, and of the Removal of Scotch and Irish Poor Bill. These bills severally passed through committee.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR LEVER.

In the evening, Mr Coningham presented a petition from George O'Malley Irwin, complaining of the conduct of Mr Lever, a member of that House, in reference to the Galway Contract, accusing him of fraud, and praying to be heard by counsel before the Select Committee on the subject; and further praying that the Attorney-General be instructed to prosecute Mr Lever, and other persons implicated in the affair.—Mr Roebuck objected to the reception of the petition, which contained a libel on Mr Lever without offering any proof.—On the motion of the Speaker, the petition was read.—Mr Roebuck moved that it be rejected. The person from whom it came had been imprisoned for months in Ireland, and was quite unworthy of belief.—Mr Bouverie said that the petition was respectfully worded, and there was no good ground for rejecting it. Of course the member for Brighton had ascertained that there was *prima facie* evidence that the charges were not altogether unfounded, and had given notice thereof to the member accused.—Sir J. Trollope thought that the committee ought to make its report before the petition was received.—Lord Dunkellin said that Mr. Lever would be prepared to meet the charges brought against him.—Sir G. Grey said that, in common courtesy, notice should have been given to Mr. Lever.—Mr. Disraeli asserted the right of the House to reject a petition when it thought proper. The allegation that the petition contained a libel on a member of the House was no reason for its rejection, as it was their duty to listen to charges made against a member, and the member himself ought to be glad of the opportunity of repudiating them; but in such cases due notice ought to be given, and the best course therefore would be to withdraw the petition.—Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Committee, said that the statement of the petition was slanderous, and libellous, and called on the House to mark its sense of the impropriety of its presentation.—Mr. T. Duncombe said the House was bound to see that the right of petitioning was not abused. If the petition was libellous it ought to be withdrawn.—Sir S. Northcote said that Mr. Lever had given his evidence with perfect fairness before the committees of last year.—Lord Palmerston observed that the fact of a petition containing charges against a member of the House, so far from being a reason for rejecting it, was a reason for taking it into full consideration. It was further the undoubted right of the subject to petition the House on any matter on which he thought that he ought to be heard. At the same time, no member could be compelled to present a petition, and before he presented it, it was his duty to make diligent inquiry whether there was a *prima facie* ground for the inculpations it contained, and if his inquiry was not satisfactory, to return it to the persons from whom he received it. If, on the other had, he found there were sufficient grounds for presenting the petition, he was bound to give due notice to the person inculpated, and to afford him an opportunity of replying to the charges made against him. As far as he could understand, the member for Brighton had fulfilled neither of these conditions. The best course for the hon. gentleman would be to take the petition back, and inquire into its allegations. If he found the honour of the house involved, he would give due notice to Mr Lever, and then come down and present the petition, with the knowledge of the facts necessary to substantiate its statements.—Mr Coningham admitted that he had only received the petition a few hours ago, that he had not inquired into its statements, and that he had undertaken to present it because the committee upstairs had refused to hear Mr Urwin. He then offered to withdraw the petition.—After some further conversation, Sir F. Baring said that while charges against a member were made it was not for the house to reject their consideration. The petition ought to be referred to the committee upstairs.—On a division, the motion for receiving the petition was carried by 85 to 74.—On the motion that the petition do lie on the table, Mr Coningham said that, after what had passed, he would withdraw the petition.—The petition was withdrawn accordingly.

Lord Palmerston stated the course which the Government proposed to pursue with regard to the Bankruptcy Bill. Of the three main changes introduced by the Lords, the Government would resist the two first and insist on the retention of the chief judge and of the creditors' assignee. With regard to the retrospective operation of the bill, the Government would give no opinion.

Some discussion and a division took place on a motion made by Colonel North for the increase of pension to an officer, Colonel Henry, wounded before Sebastopol.—Lord Palmerston denied the right of the House to interfere in such questions. The motion was negatived by 63 to 34.

Mr T. Duncombe moved for an address, praying Her Majesty to take steps for the appointment of a Consul at Pesth. He complained of the inconvenience, both political and commercial, which had followed the withdrawal of our former Consul, Mr Dunlop, from that town.—Lord J. Russell said that he could not see that at the present time there was any necessity for a Consul at Pesth, but one would be appointed at a future time.—The motion was withdrawn.

The Crown Suits Limitation Bill passed through committee.—The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.—The vote for the National Gallery gave rise to a long discussion, and was ultimately agreed to.—The House resumed.—Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 1·25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—Mr Sheridan moved the second reading of the Miners' Trespasses Prevention Bill.—After some discussion, in which the bill was opposed by several members, and amongst others by Mr Powell, whose name was nevertheless on the back of the bill, Mr Sheridan withdrew it.—Mr Law likewise withdrew the Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill, which stood for second reading. The bill, he explained, extended the jurisdiction of the courts in the recovery of small debts from sums of £10 to £25, and supplied a want much felt in Scotland; but at this time of the session there was no chance of passing the bill.—Mr Roebuck expressed his regret at the withdrawal of the bill. He could not see why the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court in Scotland could not perform the same duties now as well as they were performed by the County Court Judges in England. It supplied a serious want to Scotland—a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining justice. The law in Scotland held as high a position as the law in this country, and he did not believe that any serious difficulty would have arisen if the bill had been persevered in. He was convinced that the House of Lords, notwithstanding the lateness of the Session, would have been willing to consider so useful a measure. The Lord Advocate observed that the learned gentleman who spoke last seemed to suppose that Scotland at the present moment laboured under disadvantages as regarded the recovery of small debts. So far from this being the case, Scotland was especially favoured, as the present Jurisdiction Bill gave the people peculiar facilities for that purpose. The bill was then withdrawn.

The Local Government Act Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered. The Irremovable Poor Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee on the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill.

Mr Locke and other members opposed the 72nd clause, giving power to the Metropolitan Board to remove buildings considered a nuisance. After a division against it, the clause was struck out. The bill then passed through Committee. The Turnpike Acts Continuation and Public works and Harbours Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

On the motion of Earl De Grey and Ripon the India (High Courts of Judicature) Bill, the object of which is to form into one court the two Courts of Judicature now existing in India, was read a second time.—The East India Civil Service Bill was read a second time.—The County Voters (Scotland) Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, and White Herrings Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.—The Chatham Dockyards (Enlargement) Bill, and the London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

SUPPLY—CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The house went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates; and several items in the vote for consular establishments abroad were agreed to after considerable discussion; in the course of which it was suggested that the consular service, especially in Europe, should be thoroughly revised.—Lord John Russell stated that certain of the consulships in Germany would cease on the death or retirement of the present consuls; and referring to the embassy in China, stated that by the last mail most satisfactory accounts had been received from Mr. Bruce, reporting that the mission had been received at Pekin in the most friendly manner, and that its relations with the authorities gave a satisfactory prospect of establishing commercial intercourse with China on a much better footing than had hitherto existed.

She house adjourned at four and resumed at six o'clock. The Trades Marks Bill was withdrawn for the session.

Mr H. Berkeley gave notice that early next session he should move that the writ for Gloucester and Wakefield be issued. Major Edwards gave a similar notice with respect to Wakefield.

THE DUKE OF MODENA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to make some explanation with respect to certain charges which he had brought on a former occasion against the Grand Duke of Modena; and which he had been requested by the Marquis of Normanby to withdraw. He regretted that these charges had been construed in a more severe light than he had intended; but he could not withdraw the main principle of the statement which he had made.—Mr Disraeli rose to order. The right hon. gentleman was entering into arguments which could not be replied to on this occasion, as there was no motion before the house.—The Speaker said there was no objection to a personal explanation; but a controversy on this occasion would be irregular and inconvenient.—The subject was then dropped until next day.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill, the Attorney-General regretted that the House of Lords had not thought fit to pass the bill as originally sent up to them. Had they done so, great and permanent improvements would have been introduced into the system of bankruptcy with general approbation on the part of the public. The Lords had introduced great alterations throughout the bill; but on two cardinal points they had materially affected its value and importance. These points related to the appointment of chief judge in bankruptcy, and the duties of the creditors' assignees. He denied that the judge would be an useless incumbrance; pointing out that under the new system there would be a great addition to the business of the court, which would be constituted a popular and a cheap and efficient tribunal. He moved that the House do disagree with the Lords' amendment relative to the appointment of chief judge.—Mr Bovill objected to the judge as useless; and contended that the bill would be more beneficial without him.—Mr Collier believed the decision originally arrived at by the house that it was desirable to have a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, with the due organization of the Court and the increased business which would have to be discharged, ought to be adhered to. In his opinion, it was only on this understanding that the house agreed to abolish the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency.—Mr Malins would rather throw the bill out than lose the Chief Justice.—Mr Rolt was in favour of agreeing to the Lords' amendments.—After a few words from Sir H. Cairns, the House divided—for the Lords' amendments, 129; against, 173; majority against, 44.—The Lords' amendment with respect to the appointment of a judge was therefore disagreed with.—The Removal of Scotch and Irish Poor Bill was read a third time and passed.—The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2·10 a.m.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

TUESDAY, July 16.—Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. One mile.

Wynnstay ...H. Grimshaw 1 | Beverley ......J. Grimshaw 2
Malta ....Edwards 3

Sherwood Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. One mile and a quarter.

Lord Stamford's Rupee, 4 yrs, 10st 10lb ....French 1
Mr W. G. Jarvis's Kinnersley, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb...L. Snowden 2

Castle Plate Handicap of 50 sovs T.Y.C.

Mr J. Barber's Ellen, 4 yrs, 7st ....Entwistle 1
Captain Christie's Spicebox, 4 yrs, 8st 4 ....Fordham 2
Mr J. Dawson's Neophyte, 5 yrs, 9st 4lb ....French 3

Nottinghamshire Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 200 added; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 25 sovs towards expenses. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr G. Armstrong na Prince of Denmark, L. Snowden 1
Mr G. Angell's Calpe, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ....Edwards 2
Mr A. Worsley na Rosamond, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb ......Osborne 3

Short Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Half a mile.

Hambleton Lass ......Daley 1 | Miss Coutts .....Midgeley 2

Robin Hood Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Six furlongs.

Lord Stamford's King of Hearts (7lb extra) ....French 1
Captain Christie's Antares, by Longbow............Fordham 2
Lord Uxbridge's Keane, by King Tom.............Charlton 3

Plate of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Miss Eva ....French | Rhespus ....Midgley 2
Philomela ....Frost 3

Stand Plate of 50 sovs. Half a mile.

Mr Gulliver's Dr Nichol, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb..............Midgley 1
Mr Hawksley's Nutbush, 3 yrs, 8st ....Grimshaw 2
Mr Angell's Spanish Fly, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ....Perry 3

WEDNESDAY.—The Bunney Park Stakes of 5sov each, with 50 added. The winner to pay 10sov to the race fund.

Mr Barber na Middleton Maid, by Hospodar.........Covey 1
Lord Stamford's Blackcock ....French 2
Col. Towneley's Repartee, by Orlando.........J. Snowden 3

The Nottingham Nursery Plate (handicap) of 100sov. The winner to pay 10sov towards expenses. Straight half mile.

Mr Mellon's Sea-horse, 7st 10lb.......................Fordham 1
Mr Payne's Bandage, 7st 8lb ....Drewe 2
Mr Edward's Palermo, 7st 10lb ....Challoner 3

The Grand Stand Stakes of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Half a mile.

Miss Coutts.........Midgley 1 | Sloth ....Cresswell 2

Portland Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. One Mile.

Malta ....Edwards 1 | Neophyte ....French 2

Chesterfield Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added; second to save stake. Mile and half.

Mr Payne's Voltella, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ....Drewe 1
Mr Angell's Calpe, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....T. French 2
Sir J. Hawley's Moorhen, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb ....Goater 3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. Two miles.

Lord Zetland's Bivouac, 4 yrs ....Osborne 1
Mr Barber's Prince of Denmark ....L. Snowden 2

A Selling Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. T.Y.C.

Mr Saxon's Rhespus, 3 yrs...1
Mr Walker's Philomela, 4 yrs...2

The Forest Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Mr Barber's Ellen, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb..................Entwistle 1
Mr Gulliver's Count Bolo, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb.........T. French 2

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA BATHS.
THESE BATHS are now Open to the Public, on the usual Terms.
Spa Cottage, Shotley Bridge

ANNUAL SOIREE.
A SOIREE will be held on the Premises of Mr JOHN HEAD, Miner's Arms, Consett, on the 12th of August, 1861. Particulars in future announcements.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 21ST, SERMONS will be PREACHED in the MORNING by the REV. FREDERICK O'MELIA, B.A., and in the EVENING, by the REV. F. B. THOMPSON, Incumbent.
FULL SERVICE BY THE CHOIR
M. Redshaw, Esq., Organist, Newcastle, will Preside at the Organ.
Collection after each Service in aid of the Music Fund. Sermons to commence at the usual time.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's productions—unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry—the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self-adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them post-free Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value halth, and before consulting a Dentist."—*Herald.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815),
BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET:
No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE; and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.

Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian *Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.*

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA RURAL FETE.—Arrangements are being made for this the great Gala of the season on a scale which cannot fail to command success. An entirely new marquee is now being made purposely for the grounds by Messrs. Popplewell & Co., of North Shields, and the fire-works are from the celebrated Pyrotechnist, Mr. Seaman of Hull, and from the competition now in the field in the refreshment department, it can be reasonably anticipated that the spread will be first-class, the great boon to be looked to is fine weather.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon as some of the workmen at the Consett Iron Works were employed in testing rails, which is done by drawing up a weight to a certain height, when it descends similar to a ram upon the rail to be tested, the rail which was undergoing this process "canted," or turned over, when the ball was thrown with great force upon the breast and shoulders of a young man named Elliott, fearfully burning his breast, and breaking his collar-bone.—He was immediately conveyed home and surgical aid called in. The fracture has been reduced, and the young man is in a favourable way of recovery.

THE BROOMS.—All who know the Rev. F. Kearney know his talent in catering for the amusement of his people and the public. The fact of the Bill of Fare or as it ought to be called a "list of the running horses" given in another column shows that he wishes to start something new for their amusement. The proceeds of this merry making is to be devoted to a solemn purpose, that is the making of a cemetery for the burial of the dead. Should the weather be favourable the gathering will be immense. The scheme is extremely popular.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—A very common but dangerous practice prevails in Consett, of firing or burning the soot out of house chimneys. It is an every day, a nightly occurrence to find one or more chimneys undergoing this cleansing process,—the flames sometimes ascending from three to four feet above the chimney top, whilst the smoke makes its way through the roof of the dwelling, proving that the chimney is not altogether tight—Now in a block of buildings of say twelve houses, if one were to take fire, there is nothing, in the absence of a supply of water, to save the whole block of loosely built dwellings, (and many have wood conveniences attached to them), from destruction. The inhabitants ought to be aware that they are under a penalty for following this dangerous practice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last one of the cartmen, named James Charlton, belonging Shotley Grove Paper Mills employed in carting coals from Ebchester Colliery, happened an accident of a serious nature. It appears that whilst near the Spa Lodge, near Shotley Bridge, the poor man had been adjusting the reins of one of the horses, and in the act of doing so was by some means connected with the animal, thrown down, the cart (laden) passing over him, seriously injuring him about the back and abdomen. He was conveyed home and medical aid called in, but with very little hope of recovery. The latest accounts state, however, that his life, not now so much despaired of is still in a state of great jeopardy.

CONSETT STREETS.—A great deal has been said about the streets and the sanitary improvement of Consett, but "saying" and "doing" are two very different words. Some time ago a committee was formed to level and improve Middle-street,—the principal business street of the town. One or two of the property owners made a commencement, but did not follow their work up, and left the street even worse than it was at the commencement. The new building at the end is now nearly complete, and offers no excuse for the street not being done. An ugly hole exists on the left hand side in turning Front-street, which ought to be looked to, before dark nights put in. It is hoped that the committee who took this affair in hand, will proceed with the improvement or turn the job over to some competent person to complete it. The latter suggestion they perhaps will find infinitely to their advantage. The piece of vacant ground in front of the theatre, which was once intended for a new market place, is now a complete nuisance. The water drains from Victoria-street and forms a stinking pool in the centre, which, during hot weather, emits a most obnoxious effluvium, detrimental to the health of the inhabitants on both sides. This ought to be looked to, especially when fever and smallpox are so virulent in the immediate locality.

The annual pic-nic under the auspices of the Shotley Bridge Drum and Fife Band, was held on Wednesday, in the grounds at Matfen Low House, by the kind permission of Forster Scott, Esq. There was a great many people present. Tea was provided by Mr T. Brown, Black Hill. After tea a temperance meeting was held, the chair being taken by Mr Roul.

The annual meeting of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes is fixed to take place at North Shields this year. A meeting of the council was held on Saturday last, at the Central Exchange, Newcastle, to arrange the preliminaries.

The Bishop of Durham is dangerously ill at Auckland Castle. His Lordship is attended by Sir John Fife, Dr White, and Sir John Ferguson, of London. Several appointments made by the Bishop for the past week have been necessarily postponed.

The naval rendezvous at Sunderland for the shipment of seamen for the royal navy has been closed by the Admiralty, the successful working of the Naval Reserve scheme having rendered such offices now unnecessary.

There was to have been a review of the Third Durham Administrative Battalion of Rifles, at South Shields, on Saturday last, and the men of that place mustered according to order, but their "companions in arms" from Gateshead turned out in such small force, probably owing to the nature of the weather, that Lieut.-Col. Hawks postponed the drill.

ANOTHER FIRE AT BLACKHILL.—On Wednesday afternoon, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable adjoining Mr. Bulman's blacksmith's shop. It appears that a hole is made through from the fire of the smithy into the coachhouse, through which some cinders had accidentally passed, setting a quantity of straw on fire. It was fortunately discovered before much damage had been done, merely the straw being destroyed. This is another call for water.

COOL SHOP LIFTING.—During the absence of Messrs Brodie, Middle-street, drapers, on Thursday morning, two men made a close acquaintance with the shop (which had been left in charge of a boy), and one of them took away a new felt hat and new coat. Mr. M. Brodie saw the man walking across the road with the property, and finding from the boy in charge that it had not been purchased, he pursued the men (now two in number) into Pickering's public-house, where they were identified. On their road to Pickering's the thieves called in at Mr. Calvert's shop to procure some paper to wrap the stolen property in, but finding the pursuit too close, they decamped hastily, leaving the coat and hat behind them, along with a roll of silk handkerchiefs. It was then ascertained that there was a gang of four of them. One was apprehended and the others escaped.

LANCHESTER POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—These guardians met on Thursday, the Rev. J. Thompson in the chair. From the minutes of last meeting it appeared that Mr. Newby had been recommended to qualify as a surgeon, the Board agreeing to keep open the appointment of surgeon to the union for twelve months to give him time to do so. Among the cases of relief was that of Anne Rooke, who on having been taken ill with the small pox was dismissed from service at Consett, and afterwards sent into the workhouse. A very proper remark was made as to the liability of masters to retain their servants in such cases; and it was also regarded as injudicious to send a person suffering under such a malady into the workhouse.—A report was read from Mr. Nicholson, of Wolsingham, on the effect of the Lanchester line passing near to the Union Workhouse, the writer giving it as his opinion that as the line would be considerably above the level of the top of the yard wall, the result would be to deprive the Union Workhouse of much of its salubrity. Ordered to be referred to the Poor Law Commissioners. The expenditure of the past fortnight was reported at £72 4s.; corresponding period of last year, £63 16s. 9d.

The Newcastle committee of the great exhibition of 1862 met on Wednesday, when letters were read from Mr Sandford, Secretary to the Exhibition Commissioners. The first of these communications intimated that all applications for space must be sent in before the 1st of October next. Several intending local exhibitors found that the time was too brief, and in answer to this Mr Sandford writes to say that the local committees will have to determine whether the exceptional cases are such as to call for the Commissioners admitting articles for exhibition, of which notice shall not be sent before the 1st October.

The skeleton of a man has been exhumed at Pensher Hill, supposed to have been there for 50 years. One of the "oldest inhabitants," a Mr. Humphreys, a respectable farmer at Pensher, now in his 90th year, found in the neighbourhood, about 66 years ago, a mare with a saddle and bridle on. At that time he advertised the animal in different newspapers, but no claimant appeared, and it remained with him until its death. The identification of the owner with the skeleton now found can only be left to conjecture.

COAL PIT EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place at the Monkwearmouth Colliery on Monday night, killing Jonathan Fowler, aged 18, severely bruising Wm. Pattinson, and causing injuries to a third man on whom a waggon was blown by the force of the explosion. There was, at the time, a large number of men in the pit, but fortunately no others were injured. The body of Fowler was recovered about ten o'clock the same night. The news of the sad occurrence spread rapidly throughout the district, and in the course of the evening thousands visited the pit.

TEMPERANCE GALA AT GIBSIDE.—On Monday the annual temperance gala was held at Gibside, on the grounds of the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt. The early part of the day was all that could be desired, presenting a cheering contrast to its predecessors of Friday and Saturday, but the pleasures were cut short in the afternoon by St. Swithin breaking the charm, and visiting us with a drenching, long-continued fall of rain. This annual gala has become a popular affair, by no means confined to temperance men and women, but shared in and enjoyed by all ranks and conditions; and this occasion was no exception to the now established general rule. The grounds of the Right Hon. member for Gateshead were accordingly, on Monday last, crowded with a gay, almost fashionable assembly, who vied with each other in investigating the rural beauties, and after wards in the mysteries of archery, dancing and other favourite diversions. The bands of the Gateshead and Winlaton rifles furnished the music, and Mr Witherspoon catered for the material necessities of the audience, who found ample accommodation in a spacious marquee.

BRITISH OFFENDERS IN FOREIGN LANDS.—The Mayor has received a letter from the Home Office, of which the following is a copy:—

"Whitehall, 13th July, 1861.—Sir,—Instances having occurred in which police officers have thought fit to apply, upon their own responsibility, to her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls abroad for their assistance in obtaining the arrest or detention in a foreign country of persons charged with crimes committed in the United Kingdom, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to request that you will be so good as to explain to the magistrates and police of the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, that whenever it is wished to procure the good offices of a diplomatic or consular agent abroad for such purpose, application must be made in the first instance to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may communicate with the Foreign Office upon the subject, if in his judgment the case is one which calls for the interference of the Government. I am directed to add, that no diplomatic or consular agent will, in future, pay any attention to applications by police officers or other persons, without express directions from the Foreign Secretary. I am also to inform you, that the only countries between which and the United Kingdom treaties are in force for the mutual surrender of criminals fugitive from justice, are France and the United States of America. In all other countries the assistance of the authorities can only be asked for as a matter of courtesy between two friendly states.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Microscopical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne was held on Tuesday, at Tynemouth, the places of search being the point of rocks at the south end of the Long Sands, the Haven, and the sands near the mouth of the river. Several zoophytes and objects of interest were found upon the rocks, and a larger number of fine diatoms in the Haven and at the mouth of the river. The company afterwards partook of tea at the residence of one of the members; and after their repast examined some of the most interesting objects found during the afternoon's search. Among the diatoms were very fine specimens of pleurasigma, bacillario, and an apparently new diatom, somewhat resembling althea decora, but more beautiful in form. Dr. Donkin, at the next meeting, will describe his new binocular microscope.

THE TYNESIDE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—The members of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club held their third meeting of the present year on Tuesday at Bellingham and Healeyside. The members mustered at 6·15 a.m., and took the train at Bellingham, picking up members at almost every intermediate station, until their arrival at their destination, when they mustered no less than eighty. Breakfast having been despatched, Dr. Charlton conducted the party to the ancient church, the chief points of which he explained to them. On leaving the church the party directed their steps to the beautiful and picturesque dene, which is formed by the Hareshaw Burn, a small tributary of the North Tyne, and afterwards struck across the moors, from the higher parts of which views were obtained of the neighbouring falls and more distant hills of Crossfell, Skiddaw, Hellvelyon, and the great Muir Hill, over the Scottish Border. They then rapidly descended into the valley of the North Tyne, and crossing the river, entered the gardens and grounds of Healeyside. The party spent some time in rambling through the beautiful woods around the mansion, and afterwards sat down to the hospitable board of W. H. Charlton, Esq. After dinner, Dr. Charlton read a very interesting account of the ornithology of the district, and Dr. Dodd a paper on the origin and etymology of the various places in the immediate vicinity. The courtesy and hospitality of the host having been acknowledged on behalf of the Club by the president, Dr. Johnson, the party began to retrace their steps towards Bellingham, and thence by rail to Newcastle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEMPERANCE.—AN APPEAL FROM THE HUMBLE RANKS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As I am convinced that nothing but total abstinence can recover the drunkard or eradicate the drinking propensities of my fellow-creatures, and that any attempt to eradicate an evil in a gradual and partial manner can never succeed, I deem it a solemn duty to make every effort for giving respectability to total abstinence, and rendering it an honourable refuge for the penitent drunkard, a protection against persecution, a bond and obligation to those who are not influenced by higher motives,—the pledge enabling them to know their numbers, to feel their strength, and to answer every importunity of mistaken friends. Allow me, then, to ask a serious question of fathers. Have you come forward and signed your names by way of laying the first stone in this great bulwark to preserve your family and your country? Mothers, I dare not ask it of you. Let shame and confusion cover us that we should have seen all that is transpiring more or less remotely in connection with every British home—that we should have marked the growing curse upon our own household hearth and yet so long have refused to deny ourselves the tempting draught, which we knew was one of death to those we loved. Yes, I must ask of you, kind-hearted mothers of England, why in this instance you are guilty of a cruelty so great? Would you not strip from your delicate limbs the garments of pride to clothe that beloved one? Would you not share with him your last morsel of bread even if it left you famishing? Would you not give him the draught of water brought to cool your burning fever, and dare you persist in a system of indulgence which, though innocent to you, may endanger both his temporal and eternal happiness for ever?

Consett, July 16, 1861. A FRIEND.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Wesleyanism took its rise more than a century ago, and though it has, therefore, older dissenting brethren, it has none stronger in the country. At the present time the members "in connexion" number over 300,000 in England, and if all the tribes of Wesleyanism were gathered into one body, the numbers in this country would not fall short of 700,000 people, exclusive of children. There is a remarkable circumstance connected with the progress of Methodism, namely, that in what used to be considered a thoroughly Roman Catholic country, Ireland, the census returns of the present year show that that country contains 45,000 Methodist church-going Irishmen! Nor is it to Ireland only that we look for proofs of its progress. In America, in Canada, in Australia, China, and India the same results, in larger or smaller degrees, are shown. In every way, therefore, Methodism may be considered vital; and its vitality is no sham. The members of the body retain in a large measure that spirit of which its founder was the embodiment—personal sacrifice, in the way of pecuniary effort as well as physical labour, being the every day consideration and discipline. Indeed it is reduced to a certainty, that to the advance of the whole world in civilization and religion, we are much indebted to the founder of Methodism, his coadjutors, and their successors. These general remarks on Methodism lead us naturally to another of more local interest, namely the present gathering of this nature of Wesleyan ministers in Newcastle;—that of 1840, "the 97th annual conference of the people called Methodists;" and that of 1851. The conference of 1861 began its sittings on Tuesday last, in the Orphan House schoolroom—the business of the week being confined to making the first draught of the stations of ministers for 1861-2. Among those present in the constitution of what is called "The Legal Hundred" are the following gentlemen:—The President, Rev. W. W. Stamp; Secretary, John Farrar; The Mission House, Dr. Osborn; Theological Institution, J. D. Geden; London, J. Lomas; Bedford, J. E. Moulton; Kent, R. Ray; Norwich and Lynn, R. Bond; Oxford, R. Sherwell; Portsmouth, W. Allen, 1st; Channel Islands, Matt. Gallienne; Devonport, Theo. Pugh; Cornwall, John Hobson; Exeter, John Geden; Bristol, John Rattenbury; Bath, F. A. West; Swansea, Josh. Watson; South Wales, T. Jones; North Wales, T. Aubrey; Birmingham, W. Naylor; Macclesfield, W. Hurt; Liverpool, Geo. Scott, 1st; Manchester, Dr. Hannah; Halifax, W. Jackson, 2nd; Leeds, W. O. Booth; Sheffield, S. D. Waddy; Nottingham, Ed. Walker; Lincoln, Wright Shovelton; Hull, T. A. Raynar; York, W. Williams; Darlington, S. Broadbent; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J. P. Haswell; Carlisle, Jno. Drake; Isle of Man, A. Fletcher; Zetland Isles, James Loutit.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.
BATTLE OF MARTINSBURG.

One of the most important episodes in the history of the war, so far, has been the action in the vicinity of Martinsburg, on Tuesday morning, July 2, between the division of General Patterson, which had previously crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and the rebel forces under General Jackson, which resulted in the defeat and flight of the latter, leaving their camp at Back River, near Martinsburg, in the hands of General Patterson's troops. It appears that on Monday the whole division, with the exception of the Connecticut regiment, was concentrated on the Potomac, between Williamsport and Sharpsburg, and it was intended that they should have arrived on that morning early at two points—the first division at Williamsport, and the second in the vicinity of Mercerville and Dam No. 4; but by some extraordinary oversight in the examination which the General had ordered to be made by the engineer officer, it was found that the river was not fordable for the army at the latter point, as reported, and consequently the movement was arrested, and the whole army concentrated in the neighbourhood of Williamsport, whence they crossed into Virginia at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Advancing towards Martinsburg, they met the rebels under Jackson, comprising a force of five infantry and one cavalry regiments, with four pieces of cannon. It is stated by some of the telegraphic reports that the rebels numbered ten thousand men; but it is not likely that more than half that number, probably not more than four thousand, were in action, if only five regiments were engaged, as stated. The first stand was made at the farm of Porterfield, situated on the common road, near Haynesville, where the rebels offered a firm resistance to the advancing columns of the Union army; but they were ultimately driven back, leaving the field scattered over with knapsacks, canteens, and blankets, evidence of a hasty retreat. Their loss, of course, has not been definitely ascertained; but the result of the action may be gathered from the following official report of General Patterson, forwarded to head-quarters at Washington.

BACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURG, July 2, 1861.—I left Williamsport at six this morning, for this place, and drove and routed the rebels, who were about 10,000 strong, and who had four guns. I now occupy their camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

CHEERING NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Calcutta, June 8, says:—I mentioned at the close of my last letter that the abundant fall of rain in Calcutta induced the hope that in every part of the country some relief to the long continued drought had been experienced. These hopes have been realised. From stations in the north-west where the effects of the famine had been most severe, from the neighbourhood of Agra, Meerut, Delhi, and Haupper, tidings daily arrive that, after an interval of nine months, there has at last been a plentiful downpour. In Calcutta the fall of rain has far exceeded the general average at this season, and the heavy clouds still hanging about seem to give intimation that we have not yet seen the end of it. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the unnatural season which Colonel Baird Smith foresaw may take the beneficent shape of a season unnaturally prodigal of rain. The effect of the first downpour has been materially felt in the north-west. Everywhere prices have fallen, and the hearts of those who had for nine long months partaken, with a spirit bordering on despair, of the bread of charity, again beat with quickening hope. With plentiful rains we may look forward, thanks to the generosity of England, to an absolute termination at the close of the current year of a calamity which in its actual effects will in that case have done more to heal the divisions caused by the mutiny than could have been effected by the wisest legislative enactments.

From the Punjab we have not had time to hear positively regarding the extent of the fall of rain. Immediately prior to the fall here, however, accounts from that part of India showed that misery was on the increase. This is in a great measure attributed to the cessation of the occupation which the cutting of the spring crop had given to the lower classes. The fall of rain there would, however, produce an equally beneficial effect to that brought about by the same cause in the north-west.

The reduction of the native troops brought about by the order to disband certain regiments is being effected in the quietest manner possible.

The volunteering of the European troops for the Line has also been remarkably well managed. Of 8500 European soldiers 7720 have already accepted the conditions of general service, and fewer than 400 of all arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—have chosen local service. Regarding the officers no authentic return can now be made out, as six months having been allotted to them to make up their minds, many are rather charey in coming to a decision; however, it is known that a sufficient number of officers of cavalry and infantry have volunteered to fill up the new regiment; while, regarding the artillery, it is expected that about two-thirds will elect for local service.

MINERAL ENGLAND.

The *London Review* says: In 1750 Cornwall produced only about 2,000 tons of tin, and this was but little below the average, until in 1827 the yield of this metal rose to rather more than 5,000 tons; but since 1857 the annual production of metallic tin from the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall has reached 7,000 tons. The mines in the neighbourhood of Camborne alone appear capable of supplying this quantity for the next half century. Our production of copper ore has risen from 4,500 tons in 1748 to 236,789 tons in 1859. A hundred years since not more than 7,000 tons of lead were raised in these islands; for many years we have been obtaining 90,000 tons of lead ore, which when smelted have given from 63,000 to 65,000 tons of pure lead, and from it we have extracted upwards of 500,000 ounces of silver. In 1740 the quantity of metallic iron reduced was 17,350 tons; in 1840 it was 1,248,781 tons; and in 1859, 3,712,903 tons of pig iron were smelted from the iron ores obtained in the British Isles. It is not possible to determine with accuracy the value of our coals in the last century. In 1848 Mr. Taylor estimated the produce of our collieries at 31,500,000 tons, and Mr. M'Culloch at 34,600,000 tons. The coals raised from the collieries of the United Kingdom in 1859 amounted to the enormous quantity of 71 979,765 tons, and we are told that the produce of 1860 will be rather more than this. The question of the duration of our mines can only be answered generally here. With the depth of our mines their capabilities of producing tin appear increasing. We are annually extending our search for copper, and discovering new fields, which yield it abundantly. Copper mining has extended from Cornwall into Devonshire, and even in the north of that county there is a promise of important mines; while Cumberland and Carnarvon are now producing copper in considerable quantities. Lead mines fail in one locality, but new mines are discovered in other districts; and the probability is that the lower limestone strata of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, which have been scarcely touched by our lead miners, contain an abundance of that valuable metal. Iron ore is found everywhere; the hills of Cleveland alone would supply England with iron for a century; and in Lincolnshire we have recently discovered a bed of iron ore, spreading itself out a few feet below the soil, from near the Humber in the north to Peterborough and Stamford in the south, and then stretching away through Northamptonshire into Oxfordshire; while at Westbury and at Seend, in Wiltshire, there exist unknown quantities of this valuable mineral. The hematites of Cumberland, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, and South Wales, are most abundant, while the Spathose ores of Exmoor, and mixed iron ores of Devonshire and Cornwall, appear almost inexhaustible. The question of our coal has been recently answered as well as it can be with our present knowledge; and we are informed that the drain which is now going on upon our coalfields may be continued for 700 years without exhaustion. The annual value of the whole mineral produce of the United Kingdom is £41,491,102.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President, in opening the extraordinary session, at Washington, on the 4th inst., began his speech by recapitulating the acts of the Seceding States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, in seizing the public treasure, dock yards, munitions of war, &c., and in declaring themselves independent of the Federal Government. At that time the Federal navy was scattered over the world, and officers of the army resigned their commissions and joined the rebels. The policy at once adopted by the Federal Government was that of peace. All they sought was to hold their own and to collect the revenues of the States peaceably. But an attack was made by the rebels on Fort Sumpter, which capitulated to that army, though they knew that the maintenance of a garrison in that part was not intended as a menace to them. Thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight, or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbour years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever way was lawful. In the act discarding everything they have forced upon the country the distinct issue of immediate dissolution or blood. So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. The President, pursuing his retrospective glance at the conduct of the rebels, mentions their subsequent seizure of Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, and their organization of armed forces with the avowed object of attacking the North. He then says:—The people of Virginia have allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within its borders, and this Government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less desire to regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognise and protect. Recurring to the actions of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceeding in the nature of a blockade. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter into the practice of privateering. Then calls were made by this Government for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured on under what appeared to be a popular demand and public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorise the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or, in other words, to arrest and detain without resort to the ordinary process and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to public safety. This authority has been exercised but very sparingly. The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their actions as if they supposed the early destruction of our national union was probable, while this on discovery gave the Executive some concern. He is now happy to say the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world. It is now recommended to you to give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one: that you place at the control of the Government for the war at least 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where, apparently, all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by those who seem ready to devote the whole. A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men, and ten times the money. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South was called secession or rebellion. The Government, however, well knew the difference; at the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of the law. They accordingly invented an ingenious sophism which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents of the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism is whether, then, any State of the Union may consistently, with the nation's constitution, and, therefore, lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State or States, have neither more nor less power than reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, and no one of them ever having been a state of the Union original, or passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence. The states have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this they can only do so against law and by revolution,—the Union, and not themselves, separately procured that independence and their liberty by conquest, or purchance the Union gave each of them whatever independence and liberty it had. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependant colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependance for them, and made them States such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union. It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favour of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every one, of the Seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in a military camp, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union. It is worthy of note that in this the Government hour of trial large numbers of those in the army and navy who had been favoured with offices, had resigned and proved false to the hand which pampered them. Not one common sailor and common soldier is known to have deserted his flag. Great honour is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates, but the greatest honour and the most important fact of all is this—the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. Lest there should be any uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of Government towards the Southern States, after the revolution has been suppressed, the executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then as now to be guided by the constitution and the laws, and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government, that law may be administered for all, although it was administered by men who made it legal. Citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of the Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It was with the greatest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government force upon them. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. As a private citizen the executive could have consented that these institutions shall perish. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink now, even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow a full view of his responsibility. He has so far done what he deems his duty. You will now act according to your own judgment, and perform others. He sincerely hopes your views and your actions may accord with his, so as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restitution to them under the constitution and laws; and having thus chosen our cause without guilt, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

MR. COBDEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The hospitable Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Cobden to a Guildhall banquet on Wednesday night, at which about 300 ladies and gentlemen—noblemen and commoners and several French gentlemen were present. Among others we see the names of Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Gilpin. The usual preliminary toasts having been disposed of the Lord Mayor, in eulogistic terms, gave the health of Mr. Cobden, remarking that this was an honour only given by the City of London to distinguished men; and that whilst the name of Richard Cobden would now be appended to the long scroll of English worthies who had been honoured in like manner before him, it was his own fault if he continued plain Richard Cobden (great cheering).

MR. COBDEN, in the course of his reply, demurred to accepting more than a share in the honours fairly belonging to a host of men—the advocates of free trade. Of the value of that measure he said we had proof last autumn, since when, our own crops being deficient, from seven to eight millions of quarters of grain have been imported under the auspices of a free trade policy. Yet, it was done without calling forth the energy of Government. Those harvests which were ripening on the remotest steppes of Russia, on the distant prairies of America, on the most inaccessible plateaus of Spain, were wafted to our shores, and not merely brought to our granaries—they were distributed through the towns and villages, and found their way to the habitations of three millions of people who would otherwise have died of hunger. All this process, which went on without the aid of Government, without any recognition of public duty, so silently, and without stop or convulsion, was the result of free trade (hear.) After such an experience how can we doubt its successful operation in any emergency which can arise? How can we withhold our faith in a principle which steps in and does a work which the most benevolent would shrink from in despair? After such an illustration, can we do otherwise than acknowledge that this principle of free trade is one which we bow to in all humility and acknowledge as the international common law of the Almighty? (cheers.) Passing on to the progress of free trade principles, he spoke as to the recently executed treaty with France. On this matter he said:—The treaty of which we speak will, I have no doubt, if the peace which we all pray for can be preserved to us for five or ten years—this treaty will, I have no doubt, open the door to such a commerce between these two great countries as will surpass the commerce existing between any other two countries in the world. There are nearly seventy millions of people placed by the side of a narrow strip of sea, which unites rather than separates them, possessing such diversity of natural endowments that they seem, of all nations in the world, to be the most adapted for beneficial commerce with each other. Yet, by the perversity of legislation, it seems that the Governments of the two great countries have been busily engaged in thwarting the designs of Providence. Some people have said, with regard to this treaty, that it was entered into with the consent of public opinion in France, and that therefore, when the ten years for which the treaty is made expires, the danger is that the policy now adopted in France will be reversed. But I have seen no proofs in France that public opinion is not in favour of the policy of the Government. On the contrary, since the treaty was signed, everything has indicated that that logical talent, and that quickness of perception, which characterise our neighbours, have enabled them to make rapid progress in these principles. They have, for instance, since I was in Paris, by a vote of the Legislature, abolished their sliding scale, and made the import and export of corn perfectly free—(cheers). The city of Lyons, whose great art and high intelligence are so nobly represented by my friend at my side (M. Arles Dufaur), the city of Lyons has, by a formal declaration of opinion, declared in favour of absolute free trade as far as regards the articles in which they are interested—(cheers). Lyons has manfully and nobly declared that, owing no superior in the articles she manufactures, she asks no protection, but that she is ready to meet the whole world in a fair field and without favour—(hear). I see, therefore, no prospect of the reversal of the principel adopted by the Emperor's Government. If you ask me if I think that other nations will follow in the footsteps of France, I frankly avow to you that I am not much concerned about that question. Whatever France and England unite to do, whether it be a policy of war or of peace, they will assuredly draw the whole civilised world within the circle of their influence. Any other nation which should attempt to hold aloof from that policy which France and England had now so frankly embraced, would find themselves so far left behind in the race of civilisation and wealth, that their self-love would induce them to follow the example which we have commenced. After all, gentlemen, the great merit which I see in this arrangement between the two countries is the moral advantage which I hope will arise from Englishmen and Frenchmen better knowing and understanding each other—(cheers).

M. CHEVALIER (whose health had followed Mr. Cobden's speech), addressed the guests at some length. We have space for only one or two extracts. Sketching the history of the wars between England and France, he said in summing up:—And thus, in going back, it will always be found that the principal cause why people fought was that they had fought before, so that it was the first war which was the chief cause of all the wars which followed. Now, the first war arose from a coarse jest uttered by the French King, Philippe I., upon the protuberant figure of William the Conqueror, from which was inherited eight centuries of hostilities. A royal jest in very bod taste, such is the cause for which the two nations have, for 800 years, been destroying each other. I can assure you that in France every reflecting man thinks that the *manes* of Philippe I. ought to be satisfied, and that it is more than time to repudiate this quarrel of the dark ages; and we hope that the modern generation of Englishmen will not be much more inclined to sacrifice themselves on the field of battle to prove their love for the memory of William the Conqueror. The time is come for consummating a great change in the relations of the two leading nations of western Europe. In order that they should become friends it is only necessary that they should be acquainted with each other. Place the French and English together—I do not say under circumstances so seductive as those in which we now find ourselves, whilst partaking the splendid and cordial hospitality of the Lord Mayor, and in the presence of the ladies, who are everywhere the angels of peace—but simply in the ordinary circumstances of life, on the fields of commercial operations, they will very soon arrive at a reciprocal appreciation of each other personally, and acknowledge and esteem their respective intelligence and probity. It is thus that the Treaty of Commerce will exert its legitimate influence in favour of international concord. . . . . . .
We are met to-night to celebrate a victory. But what a victory! No human blood has been shed, no empire has been overthrown or shaken, excepting that of prejudice and routine. No city has been taken by assault, excepting the citadel of prohibition, the ruin of which is complete without entailing agony upon any human being. The victory which we are met to celebrate is the final triumph of free trade, which must contribute so largely to the public benefit. But we are not here merely to do homage to an abstract principle; we are happy to unite in doing honour to one, who among distinguished champions of this good cause in which the fate of the mass of mankind is involved, has, in spite of every obstacle, achieved the triumph of free trade. We are here to acknowledge and proclaim the title which Richard Cobden has acquired to the gratitude of Europe and of the whole civilised world. There is a personage, a crowned head, to which the mind naturally recurs when speaking of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England. The deep conviction and the firm will of the Emperor determined the conclusion of the treaty; and history will only be doing justice in proclaiming that the Treaty of Commerce as far as France is concerned, was the spontaneous and personal act of the Emperor.

MR. BRIGHT was the next speaker, returning thanks for the toast "the House of Commons," and after other toasts had been drank the company seperated.

BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES FOR £100.
J. H. CLASPER V. E. EAGERS.

This race came off on Tuesday last. Clasper's defeat of Pocock a few days ago placed him as the favourite, although he had been twice defeated by his opponent. The Londoners, however, had great confidence in the Chelsea man, and especially after Clasper losing the Coat and Badge prize at the Regatta, and sported their money freely. A finer race has been rarely seen. It unfortunately happened that the demerits of a foul were called into account—a circumstance in every way to be regretted as most unsatisfactory to those who had speculated large sums upon the result. The distance was from Putney to Mortlake. Clasper won the choice of stations, and took the Middlesex side. The men, both very small, looked well, and were evidently anxious to get to work. 6 to 4 was freely laid on Eagers before the start, but at the start it was hardly to be got. At 35 minutes after seven they got off, wee Johnny, as usual, getting the best of it. Crossing at the point he let out magnificently, and took Eager's water—the mid stream. At this point, Salters, Clasper's pilot, held up his hand to the Umpire as an appeal of foul, Eagers having rowed into Clasper. They rowed to the soap works on the opposite shore, and Eagers being into Clasper, fouled him again half-way between the soap works and Hammersmith Bridge. Clasper stopped rowing. The Umpire unhesitatingly decided in favour of Clasper, and this important race was at once brought to an unsatisfactory and disgraceful conclusion. We understand that all bets go with the stakes.

CLASPER TESTIMONIAL.—The committee for the management of the above testimonial held their weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, at Mr Bagnall's, Scotch Arms Inn. Mr Pringle gave a very flattering report of the proceedings during the week past, alluding more especially to the pleasing correspondence he had from many of the leading gentlemen of the North, who, to a man, seem wishful to forward the cause. The subscriptions, considering the short time the lists have been opened, prove beyond doubt that the testimonial will not only be national, but will be one of the most popular ever originated in the North of England. The subscriptions at present amount to upwards of £100; the names of subscribers comprising several members of Parliament and many of the leading merchants on the Tyne; and the whole have requested their names to be enrolled as members of the committee. As there are upwards of 100 subscription cards in the hands of the committee, we may expect to see the names of men of all grades, and we don't despair of seeing the name of a prince added to the honorary members of the committee, and a handsome donation from her Majesty. The committee thought it advisable to elect managing officers, when a choice fell upon Dr Newton, as chairman of the Tyne committee for the testimonial; John Harrison, Esq., as treasurer, and T. Pringle, Esq., as secretary.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coastwise wheat, and little from abroad. Fine qualities commanded rather more money than on this day week, but having a thin attendance of buyers only a limited business was done, secondary and unsweet samples being neglected. Rye firm. Barley, beans, and peas sold very slowly, at prices rather in favour of the buyers. Malt as before. Oats, with a large arrival, were very dull of sale, and 6d per qr. cheaper. Flour brought previous prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland consisted of 30 head of cattle via., 3 by sea and 27 by rail—against 60 head of cattle and 49 sheep in the corresponding week of last year; 5 beasts and 468 sheep were from Hamburg, and 48 beasts from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 228 beasts and 3,560 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is an improvement to notice in every description of stock. The supply of beef comprised 852 head. We have to report a decided change in the state of trade to-day, and all breeds moved slowly off at a decline of 6d per stone from the rates of to-day last, with a heavy finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 10,840. The supplies being unprecedently large, the mutton trade ruled slow, and prices receded from ¼d to ½d per lb from those of last week, yet a large amount of business was transacted both by local and distant buyers. However, at the close of the market a considerable portion remained unsold. Lambs met with a fair, good inquiry, and nearly the whole changed owners, the better qualities realising about 8d per lb. Pigs: 309 were shown. There was more animation in the pork trade than for some weeks past, and all moved freely off at full rates. An unusually large supply of store cattle were shown, which were principally of the improved Irish breed. Several lots were disposed of, but generally speaking prices had a downward tendency, and part were driven away unsold.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; first class cows, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; inferior, 6s 0d to 6s 0d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; stags, 6s 0d to 6s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 0d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 6s 0d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6d to 6¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6d; lambs, 8d to 8½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 415; calves, 10.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	625	5s 3d to 8s 3d	7,860	5¼d to 7½d	7d to 7½d
1859	751	5s 9d to 7s 9d	7,810	5¼d to 6¾d	7¼d to 7½d
1860	719	6s 0d to 9s 9d	7,780	5½d to 8d	8½d to 9d

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, to 9s 6d; bacon, 9s 6d to 10s 6d per stone; butter, 48s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; ditto, small, 8s 10d to 8s 11d; hams, large, 9s 9d to 10s 6d; ditto, small, 10s to 10s 6d; butter, 48s per firkin. Eggs, 9s per hundred.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £6 6s 0d to £7 6s 0d; clover hay, £7 5s 0d to £5 5s 0d; old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 54 carts; straw, 34.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—The following is an account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in Hexham market in the week ended July 13:—Wheat, 34 qrs 0 bush., £2 16s 0d; barley, 0 qrs 0 bush., £0 0s 0d; oats, 13 qrs 1 bush., £1 13s 8d.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—At our market to-day there was a very fair supply of grain, which sold as follows:—Oats, 7s to 8s 0d; barley, 0s to 0s per boll. Beef, 6½d to 7½d; mutton, 7d to 8d; veal, 7d; pork, 0d; lamb, 9d per lb. Butter, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb. New potatoes, 1d to 1½d per lb. Old potatoes, 6d to 8d; green peas, 1s 6s per peck. Berries, 2½d per quart. Ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; chickens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d each. Fancy pigeons, 0s 0d; common ditto, 1s 2d per couple. Eggs, 14 to 16 for 1s.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Northumberland Street, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Johnson, coumaker, of a daughter.

At Swalwell Bridge, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr Jas. Gray, of a daughter.

At North Shields, in Bedford Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas J. Harbutt, hardwareman, of a son.

—At 1, Northumberland Place, North Shields, on the 16th inst., the wife of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

At South Shields, at 13, Albert Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr John W. Lawson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Brooms Chapel, by the Rev. F. Kearney, on the 13th inst., Charles Carpenter to Catherine McCarron, both of Leadgate.

At Newcastle, in All Saints' Church, on the 17th inst., Mr Robert Ainsley to Miss Elizabeth Scott.—On the same day, Mr George Brown to Miss Mary Jane Simpson. On the 17th inst., Mr James Fleetwood to Miss Dorothy Lawson.

At Chester-le-Street Church, on the 15th inst., Mr Thomas Cranson to Miss Elizabeth Bates, both of this town.

At Jarrow, in the Parish Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Chester, Incumbent, Mr John Legge, seaman, to Miss Isabella Rounding.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at the house of her grand-daughter, Sycamore Street, on the 11th inst., aged 87, Ann Sinclair Hutchinson, formerly of Whickham, much and deservedly respected.—In Tyne Street, on the 15th inst., in the 68th year of her age, Jane, wife of Dr Byrne.—At Causey Bank, on the 13th inst., aged 51, Mr Joseph Dalton.—In Wesley Street, on the 15th inst., aged 1, Isabella Jane, daughter of Mr W. E. Elliott.—In Newgate Street, on the 13th inst., aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of Mr John Parker.—In Prudhoe Street, on the 15th inst., Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr Archibald Gill.—At 1, Swinburne Place, Westgate Hill, on the 14th inst., aged 39, Mr Thomas English Jackson, builder.—In Castle Square, same day, aged 22, Eleanor, wife of Mr B. Danby, and youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Grearson, innkeeper.—At Percy-street, on the 16th inst., aged 82, Mr M. Barkas, late of Rochester, Northumberland.—At Stowell Street, on the 13th inst., aged 34 years, William Clark, son of Walter Cotthard, brewer.—At Egypt Buildings, Newcastle, on the 16th inst., Mary, aged 2, daughter of Mr Francis Patton.—At Ouseburn, on the 16th inst., Mr R. Coxon, aged 23, farrier.—At the Manors, on the 15th inst., George, infant son of Mr George Hill, boiler builder.

At Ballast Hills, on the 13th inst., Alexander Robertson, youngest son of Mr John Aitkenhead.

At Hay's Cottages, Felling, on the 16th inst., Michael Hay Moffett, infant son of Mrs Archibald Moffett, cooper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Female complaints.—On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility to see that their daughters robust health; frequently, alas, thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life when all-important changes take place in the female constitution, and upon the proper management of which hangs future happiness or misery. Neglect in assisting nature has consigned thousands of England's lovely daughters to despondency, disease, and premature death. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effects in establishing those functions upon the due performance of which our social position depends, and our race may be saved from degeneration. Mothers and daughters may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies without feeing the Faculty.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.