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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 245. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

ROBERT COLE
(For many years Driver of the Mail and other Coaches between Newcastle and Shotley Bridge)

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public generally that he has Purchased from Mr. Colpitts, of Newcastle, the Coach and Horses, running between Mr. John Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms, Consett, and the Durham House, Newcastle, and which he will continue to Run as heretofore, leaving Consett at 7 a.m. each Morning, and Newcastle at 4 p.m. each Afternoon.

R. C. would also intimate that his Friends may rely upon every attention being paid to ensure their comfort and convenience.

All Letters and Money Parcels Delivered with punctuality.
Fares, 1s. 6d. each Way.

Wanted

WANTED, a HIND, with Good References. Apply to ROBERT CHRISTOPHER, Blackhill.

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to Mrs. ROBSON, Crook Hall.

WANTED, a Situation, as WAGGONER, by a Person possessing First-Class References as to Character and Ability. Address, X. Y. Z., *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off CLOTHES, CARPETS, and FURNITURE. The Best Price given.
Apply to WM. COLLINSON, General Dealer, Blackhill.
If required, W. C. can attend personally.
Wedding Rings, Jewellery, Gold Guards, &c.
Furnishing Ironmongery.

To Let.

TO LET, a Three-Roomed HOUSE, at Consett. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Trafalgar Street, Consett.
June 15th, 1865.

TO LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Leadgate, and may be entered upon on the 14th August, or Martinmas Term next. An excellent opening for a Chemist. Apply to Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.
June 13, 1865.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND. — Three Sums of £500 each, and Two of £700, Trust Money, and several smaller Sums.
Apply to THOMPSON and LISLE, Solicitors, Durham.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

I. O. U. OF MECHANICS.

THE Members of the Brotherly Love Lodge will have a PROCESSION and a DINNER at Brother Matthew Hardy's, Victoria Inn, Leadgate, on SATURDAY, June 24, 1865.
To Meet at Half-past Nine o'Clock in the Morning.
JAMES DAVISON, Sec.

THE KILN PIT HILL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold their NINTH ANNUAL TEA PARTY, at Minsteracres Lodge, on SATURDAY, July 1st, 1865.
For Particulars, see Bills.

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, will be held on MONDAY, June 19, 1865, in the MARLEY HILL MARQUEE (tastefully decorated for the occasion), which will be erected in a Field near Annfield Plain, kindly granted by R. T. SWALLOW, Esq.

The PONTOP BRASS BAND will attend, and play carefully selected Pieces of Music during the Afternoon.

TEA ON THE TABLES AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

After Tea, there will be a CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, under the Leadership of Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle, who will be assisted by an efficient staff.

PROGRAMME.—PART FIRST.
Selection .... Brass Band
Song....."The Goose Fair"...... Mr McMillan
Song (Negro) .... Mr William Brown
Song......"The German Band"......Mr McMillan
Solo—Flute .... Mr H. Menham
(An Interval of Ten Minutes.)

PART SECOND.
Selection .... Brass Band
Song (Negro) .... Mr William Brown
Song ....."The Railway Porter"..... Mr McMillan
Song (Negro) .... Mr William Brown
FINALE ......"God Save the Queen."

A BALL
Will be held after the Concert, to commence at Eight o'clock, when MR STEPHENSON'S EXCELLENT BAND will attend.

Admission:—Tea and Concert, 1s. each; Children under Ten years, 6d. each; to Concert only, 6d. each. Ball:—Gentlemen, 1s. each; Ladies and Children, 6d. each.

Refreshments on a Liberal Scale, at Moderate Charges, will be provided.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. Mason, Thompson, Wood, Ayre, Foreman, and Handcock, Annfield Plain; Welsh, of Catchgate; and of the Members of Committee; and the Tea will be provided by Messrs. Wilson Brothers, of Shotley Bridge.

THE DURHAM COUNTY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the Liability of each Shareholder is Limited to the Amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL, £5,000 in 1,000 Shares of £5 each.
Twelve Shillings per Share to be paid on application, and the remainder, as requested, at intervals of 28 days, of not less than 2s. 6d., and in no case to exceed 10s. per Share.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Mr. RICHARD PEARSON, Berry Edge.
Mr. JOHN HODSON, Castle Dene House.
Mr. JOSEPH NOBLE, Leadgate.
Mr. JOHN BATEY, Berry Edge.
Mr. RALPH WALTON, Blackhill.
Mr. GEORGE SMITH, Berry Edge.
Mr. JOHN MEWES, Blackhill.
Mr. ROBERT SEWELL, Berry Edge.
Mr. JESSE HALL, Berry Edge.
Mr. THOMAS LITTLE, Delves Lane.
Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Leadgate.
Mr. JOSEPH BARRON, No. 1, Berry Edge.

BANKERS.
JONATHAN BACKHOUSE & Co., Durham.

SOLICITOR.
JOHN WATSON, Esq., Durham.

AUDITORS.
Mr. NICHOLAS FAIRLESS, Blackhill.
Mr. JOHN KER, Berry Edge.

TREASURER.
Mr. ANDREW MOIR, Berry Edge.

SECRETARY.
Mr. ANTHONY STELLING, Berry Edge.

REGISTERED OFFICE—218, Front Street, Berry Edge.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to work Lead Ore and other Minerals, on the Estate of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., of Kinlochmoidart, N.B., Parish of Ardnamachan, Inverness-shire, the above Company having taking a Lease for the Term of 30 years, to commence from the 26th day of May, 1865.

Application for Shares to be made to any of the above Directors, Treasurer, or Secretary, at the Company's Office.

The Vein contains particles of Ore to the surface, containing a large per centage of Silver; and any person becoming a Shareholder can, on application to any of the Directors, Treasurer, or Secretary, get an account of the Analysis.

The Veins, running to the Coast, are of easy access by Shipping. The Mine will be worked from the Coast by Drifting, so that no Machinery will be required, except for Crushing and Washing the Ores. There is a large surface stream of Water, which can be got at a trifling expense, for the purpose of driving a Water Wheel, so that steam power will be quite unnecessary.

Prospectuses, together with Reports and Forms of Application for Shares, may be had at the Office of the Company.

☞ If no Allotment, the Money will be returned in full.

Election Addresses.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION
OF THE
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—It is less than a year ago that you did me the honour to return me as one of your Representatives in Parliament, and I trust that I have since done nothing to forfeit the good opinion you then expressed.

I have thought it my duty to give a general and independent support to the present Government, the wisdom of whose Foreign Policy has been proved by the successful maintenance of Peace abroad under no ordinary difficulties; while contentment at home, a large reduction of Expenditure, and a considerable remission of Taxation, without detriment to the efficiency of our Establishments, have, in my judgment, shown that their domestic administration deserves the public confidence.

Whenever an opportunity has occurred, I have voted on the side of Progress and Improvement; and should I again be honoured with your confidence, I shall endeavour always to aid in the furtherance of those Liberal Measures, and that system of Legislation, that have already brought the Country to its present state of prosperity.

When I last addressed you, I expressed my opinion, which I have since recorded, that many are now excluded from the Franchise, whose independence, education, and intelligence clearly entitle them to its possession. I remain of the same opinion.

My residence amongst you, and the identity of our Local Interests, will, I trust, be a guarantee that matters which especially concern your important Division of the County will always receive my closest attention. Under these circumstances, I confidently offer myself for Re-election; and should I again obtain the distinguished honour which I seek at your hands, I can assure you that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to prove myself not wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant,
HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON.
Whitburn Hall, Sunderland, 8th June, 1865.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION
OF THE
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Dissolution of Parliament may be expected in a few weeks, I think it my duty to inform you that it is again my intention to ask for a renewal of the trust you have so generously confided to me during the last eighteen years.

I can fearlessly say that I have strictly acted up to those professions of opinion which obtained me your confidence in 1847, and which, from that time up to the present, have secured my election without a contest.

Since reaching this county, I find that my colleague and myself are to be opposed by a gentleman who has volunteered his services for that enterprise upon principles which, I believe, are diametrically contrary to those of the great body of Electors of this Division of the County.

The issue of the contest I leave in your hands, in the full confidence that long and faithful services will secure for me such support as will ensure the defeat of the powerful confederacy by which your independence is threatened.

I shall take an early opportunity of making a personal canvass; but during the next week my Parliamentary duties will oblige me to be in London.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
R. DUNCOMBE SHAFTO.
Whitworth Park, 9th June, 1865.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION
OF THE
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by an influential body of Electors to become a Candidate for your Suffrages at the ensuing General Election, I hasten to respond to their call by placing my services at your disposal.

The Conservative party of Durham feel that they are deprived of their due share in the representation of their important County, and I am informed that no gentleman residing among them is willing to come forward on their behalf. It is on this ground I venture to submit myself to your notice.

Personally, I am unknown to most of you; but I believe that my name can hardly be forgotten, and I am nearly related to one who was the successful champion of the Conservatives of your Division in the last great struggle of 1837. Under these circumstances, I shall be glad to engage in a cause which is yours as well as mine.

I entertain the highest respect for the sagacious Statesman now at the head of Her Majesty's Government; but the day cannot be far distant when his time-honoured experience will no longer control the Cabinet, and I confess that I cannot regard with entire confidence the views entertained by certain of his Colleagues, who may, ere long, be summoned to power.

The question of the Extension of the Suffrage, left unsettled by the present Government, will doubtless command the attention of a future Parliament. A solution of this difficult question may be found in the adoption of many of the provisions of the Bill of 1859, which would, I am persuaded, bring the privilege of the Electoral Franchise within the reach of a very large number of the more highly educated and intelligent members of the Working Classes. But, believing that proposals fraught with so much gravity can only be adopted when introduced under the sanction of the responsible advisers of the Crown, I should not be prepared to support the crude schemes and one-sided projects of individual members, and should oppose Measures calculated to destroy the balance of existing Constituencies and to transfer the governing power to one section, and that the least enlightened, of the Community.

Warmly attached to the Established Church of this Kingdom, I nevertheless sincerely respect the conscientious scruples of those who dissent from her Communion. I should hail with joy a satisfactory settlement of the question of Church Rates; but I could not vote for their total repeal until some legal means are provided for preserving the Fabric of our venerable Churches from decay.

The policy of Non-Intervention in the affairs of Foreign States now thoroughly obtains the approval of men of all parties. I think it is to be regretted that Her Majesty's present advisers, while professing to act up to this doctrine, have not upon all occasions consistently adhered to it by their practice.

Our vast Empire requires that the Army and Navy should be efficiently maintained; and, as an additional assurance against danger, I heartily concur in the noble Volunteer movement.

Although the advantage of removing all Commercial Restrictions is now generally acknowledged, and Class Legislation abandoned, I cannot be insensible of the great importance to this Maritime Country of that vast Trade in Shipping which is one main bulwark of the National Security, and the nursery of that hardy race of men by whom Navies are manned, and our Harbours and Coasts guarded from Foreign Aggression. The interests of the British Shipowners shall ever receive my careful consideration, and I trust that in the re-modelling of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, the claims of our Merchant Seamen to some of the advantages of this great National Institution may be fairly considered, and liberally allowed.

I look forward to the period when our present Expenditure, grown to such colossal proportions, may admit of considerable Reduction, and I should give my best attention to Measures of Economy in the Public Service.

It is my intention soon to make a canvass in person, and should you confer upon me the high honour of returning me to Parliament as one of your Representatives, I would devote all my best energies to serve you.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE WILLIAM BARRINGTON.
19, Hertford Street, London, 6th June, 1865.

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

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

FOR BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND.
PHILLIPS & CO. are NOW SELLING STRONG BLACK TEAS, 2s, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, to 3s.
The Most Delicious Black Tea the World produces 4s per Pound.
A Price Current Post Free.
SUGARS AT MARKET PRICES.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Tea Merchants,
8, KING WILLIAM ST. CITY, LONDON.
PHILLIPS & CO. send Teas, Coffees, and Spices CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION OR MARKET TOWN IN ENGLAND, if to the value of 40s or upwards.
PHILLIPS & CO. have NO AGENTS.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

Business Addresses.

FOREIGN WINES AT LONDON PRICES.
THE CADIZ, OPORTO, AND LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

JOHN KER,
CHEMIST, GROCER, AND FOREIGN WINE MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Neighbourhood, that he has been appointed Agent for the Sale of the WINES of the above Association, a large Stock of which he has just received, and which are of the finest Vintage.

WINES OF SPAIN.
Household Sherry ...1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d. per Bot. or 20s. and 25s. per Doz.
Crown and Club Do ..2s. 6d. and 3s. 2d. or 28s. and 36s.
Manzanilla Do. ......3s. 6d. and 4s. 2d. or 40s. and 48s.
Old East India Do. ...5s. 3d. or 60s.

OPORTO WINES.
Port from the Wood, 1s. 10d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 20s., 26s., 28s. per Dozen.
Club Port (1851) Vintage, 3s. 2d. per Bottle, or 36s. per Doz.
Port, Old and Crusted, 3s. 10d. per Bottle, or 44s. per Doz.
Port, Superior (1847) Wine, 5s. 3d. per Bottle, or 60s. per Dozen.
Port, Particular Shipments of 1844, 5s. 11d. per Bottle, or 68s per Dozen.

FRENCH WINES.
Sound Dinner Claret, 1s. 2d. per Bottle, or 13s. per Dozen.
Club Dinner Claret, 2s. per Bottle, or 22s. per Dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.
Champagne (Fleur de Sillery), 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Hock, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Hock, Pints, 2s. 8d. per Bottle, or 30s. per Dozen.
Moselle, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Moselle, Pints, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.

RARE WINES.
Red Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.
White Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.
Golden Cyprus, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.

TENT, or SACRAMENTAL WINES, 2s. 10d. per Bottle, or 32s. per Dozen.
PORT and SHERRY, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, or 18s. per Dozen.

J. K. earnestly requests a trial of those Wines, being confident that no Wines equal to them have ever been offered to the Public in this District.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOP.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

A HINT TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Mrs. BROWN says she is getting very old, and would like to see the foundation stone of the long-talked-of Antiquarian Museum laid before she dies. She thinks, as the members are too rich to beg and too old to give, they might collect, as gifts from a grateful people, into their over-stocked Museum, the old silver tea-caddie spoons, which STEWART, the Tea Dealer, says will be no longer required, as his finest Teas are now reduced Eight Pence per Pound. Hand measure, he says, will be the order of the day. Mrs. Brown declares she always enjoyed her tea best made that way, and thinks this a most likely time for the antiquaries to collect these valuable relics, and a most desirable opportunity to further the antiquated idea of our Antiquarian Museum in Newcastle.—(Extract from the Records of Stewart's Tea Establishments, 33, Grainger Street, and 27, Sandhill, Newcastle.

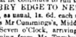
GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &C.,
CONSETT.

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

MR. J. G. POTHECARY, Organist at Consett Church, Professor of the Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium, Harp, and Singing, 1, Railway Terrace, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Annfield Plain, Burnopfield, and districts, that he has purchased the interest of the above places from Mr. BROTHERTON, of Bishop Auckland, and is now prepared to give Lessons in the Highest Classical Music of the present age.

Terms and Testimonials on application.

Public Notices



COACH ACCOMMODATION.

WILLIAM COWING
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours and begs to inform them that he continues to run his Coach
FROM BERRY EDGE TO NEWCASTLE.
Fare, as usual, 1s. 6d. each way.

His Coach leaves Mr Cummings's, Middle-street, Consett, every Morning at Seven o'Clock, arriving at Newcastle at Nine; and returning from Mr Turnbull's, White Swan Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, at Four o'Clock punctually.

W. C. would caution the public against being hoaxed by an advertised reduction of fares by other coaches, which is for the purpose of destroying competition, so that they may charge what price they think proper.

WILLIAM COWING,
COACH PROPRIETOR,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

NOTICE.
M. BELL, Photographer, Berry Edge. Life-like Portraits on Cards, 6s per Dozen. Portraits taken on Glass, of various sizes.

V. R.

10TH DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE and BALL in aid of the BEAMISH and TANFIELD VOLUNTEERS will be held at URPETH, on THURSDAY, 20th July, 1865.
For Particulars, see future Advertisements.

OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, SHIELD ROW.

SUNDAY, June 18th, Sermons, Morning and Evening by E. Ridley, Esq., of Hexham—Afternoon by Mr. E. Forster, Newcastle.

MONDAY, June 19th, Tea and Public Meeting.—Major John Joicey, of Urpeth Hall, will preside.

SUNDAY, June 25th, Two Sermons by Rev. R. Phillips, of Gateshead, and one by the Rev. W. Nation.

MONDAY, June 26th, Tea and Public Meeting.—Wm. Stewart, Esq., will preside.

Collections for Trust Fund. Tickets for Tea 1s. each.

A BAZAAR will be held on MONDAY, June 19th on behalf of the Chapel.

TO ROAD MAKERS—CONTRACTORS.

TO LET by PROPOSAL, the MANUAL and TEAM WORK, &c., necessary for keeping in Repair nearly 180 MILES of ROAD in LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT, from the present time to the 28th day of February, 1866. In order to accommodate Contractors, the Board has drawn the District into Nine Divisions, Eight of which are now before the Public, namely:—

DIVISION No. 2.—About 17 Miles of Road in the neighbourhood of Holmside, Ox Hill, Malden Law, Burnhope Colliery, Lanchester, Langley, and Wall Nook. Specification, with Schedule of Works, is deposited with Mr Ross, Lanchester.

DIVISION 3.—About 19 Miles in the neighbourhood of Tantobie, Collierley Dykes, Pontop, Iveston, Lanchester, Annfield Plain, Oxhill, and Kyo. Specification, with Schedule, is deposited with Mr Ross, Lanchester.

DIVISION 4.—About 18 Miles in the neighbourhood of Hamsterley, Medomsley, Ebchester, Shotley Bridge, Berry Edge, Leadgate, and Redwell Hills. Specification, with Schedule, is deposited with Mr John Anderson, of Berry Edge.

DIVISION 5.—About 21 Miles in the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Conside, Allansford, Cold Rowley, and Knitsley. Specification, with Schedule of Works, is deposited with Miss Osborne, of Shotley Bridge.

DIVISION 6.—About 22 Miles in the neighbourhood of Allansford, Muggleswick, Meeting Slack, Waskerley, Salter's Gate, West Buttsfield, Cold Rowley, Castleside, and Healeyfield. Specification, with Schedule, is deposited with Mr T. Browell, Castleside.

DIVISION 7.—About 27 Miles in the neighbourhood of Lanchester, The Ford, Broom Shield, Satley, East Buttsfield, and the Greencrofts. Specification, with Schedule, is deposited with Mr Ross, Lanchester.

DIVISION 8.—About 32 Miles in the neighbourhood of Tow Law, Hedleyhope, Esh, Ushaw, Wall Nook, Hamsteels, and Cornsay. Specification, with Schedule, is deposited with Mr R. A. Waugh, of Esh Hill-top.

DIVISION 9.—About 19 Miles in the neighbourhood of Muggleswick, Edmondbyers, Ruffside, Hunstanworth, Ramshaw, and westward, Edmondbyers Cross, and Meeting Slack. Specification, &c., is deposited with Mr John Dunn, of Edmondbyers.

Any party who wishes to offer for any Division must apply personally or by Letter for Conditions of Letting, Specification, and Schedule, to Mr. Ross, of Lanchester, (enclosing 37 postage stamps, which is the pledge for the form of Tender) who will supply the same. No Tender will be accepted except such as are given upon the Forms so furnished. The Tenders must be sent in on or before the 29th inst. For further particulars, see Conditions of Letting.

The Board refund all money given for Schedules, &c., to parties who give offers in good faith.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HALL, Surveyor.

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

TURNIP SEED.

JOHN REED,
GROCER AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,
LANCHESTER,

HAS on hand a Select Stock of the most approved varieties of the day of Swedes, Yellows, and White Flushed Turnip Seeds, from the extensive home-grown and carefully selected stock of Mr. R. ROBSON, Nursery and Seedsman, Hexham.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE.
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 6d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 8d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &C.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

THOMAS HART,
(Late of Berry Edge,)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED the NEW BLACK HOUSE, HIGH BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE, where he has always on hand a choice selection of Wines, Spirits, and Ales, of every description.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
NEW BLACK HOUSE,
HIGH BRIDGE.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, in a House pleasantly situated near the Iron Works.—Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

TO BE LET, a BEERHOUSE, situate at Blackhill. For particulars apply to Mr CAILY PATTISON, Blackhill.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET the ERECTION OF CO-OPERATIVE STORES at Consett. Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after Monday, June 5th, at the Committee Room, Consett. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "New Stores," will be received by the Chairman, Mr. JOHN CORBAY, until June 20th, 1865.

JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.

Sales by Private Contract.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

FOR SALE, A LEMONADE and SODA WATER MACHINE, with Bottling and Corking Apparatus complete. Apply to JOHN CALVERT, Grocer, Consett.

TO BE SOLD or LET, TWO SHOPS, situate in Pont Terrace, Leadgate.—For Particulars apply to George Hawdon, Grocer, Leadgate.

FOR SALE,
SHARES in the SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Apply to JOHN BENSON, Share Broker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

HAY FOR SALE.
A QUANTITY of HAY FOR SALE. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Leadgate.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE at CONSETT, at One Shilling per Share.—Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

MEADOW GRASS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Highgate, near Blackhill, on MONDAY, June 26, 1865,
SEVEN ACRES of MEADOW, belonging to Mrs. F. Hewitt.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
The above Meadow is an excellent Crop, and worthy the attention of Purchasers.
N.B.—To be Sold for Ready Money.
Sale to commence in the Field at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Subscription List.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT LEADGATE.

	£	s	d
The Dean and Chapter of Durham	100	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Durham	25	0	0
The late Bishop Maltby	30	0	0
Joseph Davison, Esq.	50	0	0
E. F. Boyd, Esq.	50	0	0
The Rev. J. W. Mitchell	20	0	0
E. Bramwell, Esq., Hardwick Hall	20	0	0
Jonathan Priestman, Esq.	15	0	0
The Rev. W. Darnell, Stanhope	10	0	0
The Rev. E. Midgley	10	0	0
The Rev. W. Boyd	10	0	0
Henry Fenwick, M.P.	10	0	0
John Henderson, M.P.	10	0	0
Mr Thomas Heatherington	10	10	0
Mr John Murray	10	0	0
Mrs Humphrey	10	0	0
Misses Fenwick, Satley	10	0	0
Mr Edward Charlton	5	0	0
Mr John Parker	5	5	0
Mr Edward Todd	5	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Greenwell, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Greenwell	5	0	0
Miss M. Greenwell	5	0	0
Miss E. Greenwell	5	0	0
John Shield, Esq., Durham	5	0	0
Rev. T. Wearing, Otterburn	5	0	0
Collection at Tanfield Church	5	5	4
W. Pirie, Esq., New South Wales	5	0	0
Archdeacon Prest	5	0	0
Rev. J. Thompson, Saltley	5	0	0
G. B. Toms, Esq., London	5	0	0
E. Ridley, Esq., Hexham	5	0	0
J. Renton, Esq.	5	0	0
David Dale, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Fenwick, London	5	0	0
John Joicey, Esq.	5	5	0
Henry Ritson, Esq.	5	5	0
The Owners of South Medomsley Colliery	5	0	0
T. E. Harrison, Esq., London	5	5	0
Miss Reid, Hilltown	5	0	0
The Owners of South Derwent Colliery	5	0	0
Mr Henry Mayors, South Shields	4	4	0
Amateur Concert	4	5	0
Mr Thomas Green	3	3	0
Mr W. E. Armour	3	0	0
Mr Weddell	2	2	0
Mr John Clarke	2	2	0
Mr W. Nicholson	2	2	0
Anonymous	2	0	0
Dr. Wilson, Lanchester	2	2	0
A Friend	2	0	0
Dr. Watson, Burnopfield	2	0	0
Ranson and Sons, Sunderland	2	2	0
Mr Almond, Consett	2	0	0
Mr Copeland, Ebchester	2	2	0
N. Clarke, Esq., Beamish	2	2	0
W. T. Smith, Esq., Colpike Hall	2	2	0
J. H. Brown, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	2	0
Mr Hopper, Houghton-le-Spring	2	0	0
Messrs Curry, Weyergang, and Co.	2	0	0
Messrs W. and J. Openshaw	2	0	0
J. P. and E. Westhead and Co.	2	0	0
Miss Charlton	1	1	0
Miss M. H. Charlton	1	1	0
Mr Love	1	1	0
Mr Charles Beattie	1	1	0
Mr T. Richardson, Durham	1	1	0
Mrs Watson	1	1	0
Prideaux Selby, Esq., Westminster	1	1	0
C. M. Moloney, Esq., Woolwich	1	1	0
Mrs Kidman, North Shields	1	0	0
Messrs Ord and Maddison	1	1	0
Mr McNay, Darlington	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brown, Blaydon	1	0	0
Mr G. Wilson, Felton	1	0	0
Mr W. Ritson	1	0	0
Mr U. A. Ritson	1	1	0
Mr J. S. Mitford, Newcastle	1	0	0
Mr James Oliver, Newcastle	1	1	0
Mr B. Frazer, Newcastle	1	1	0
Joseph Cook, Esq., Houghton-le-Spring	1	1	0
Mr Foreman	1	1	0
W. J. Joicey, Esq., Tanfield Lea	1	1	0
Mr F. Aberdein, Montrose	1	0	0
Mr John Carr	1	1	0
Mr John H. Brown	1	1	0
Mr T. Marsh	1	1	0
Mr John Mitchell	1	1	0
Mr R. Catcheside	1	1	0
John Ord, Esq., Darlington	1	1	0
Crofton Maynard, Esq., Durham	1	1	0
Collection at Church (April 2nd)	1	4	0
Collection at Church (March 5th)	1	0	0
Collection at Otterburn Church	0	14	1
Collected by Mr J. Kennedy	0	12	0
Mr Kennedy	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Harrison	0	10	6
Rev. — Bensher, Birtley	0	10	0
Mrs Armour, Bensham	0	10	6
Mr M. Jackson, West Hartlepool	0	10	0
Rev. Wm. Webb, Ryton	0	10	0
Farewell Offering at Church	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mrs Barron, Dun Cow Inn	0	5	0
Mr Nesbit, Durham	0	5	0
Robson Ord, Esq.	0	10	0
Robert Brown, Esq., Little Houghton	2	0	0
Mr Robert Brown	0	5	0
Mr G. Miller, Gateshead	0	10	0
Mr G. Richardson	0	2	6
Mr Denny, Bradford	0	2	6
Total	£618	11	11

(Signed) W. E. ARMOUR,
Secretary of the Building Committee.
Leadgate, June 14th, 1865.

Sales by Auction.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. SCOTT
Is instructed by a Party declining the Business to
SELL BY AUCTION,
At his Sale Rooms, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 26 and 27,

A LARGE Assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, of every description and size, and of the best quality.
Also, a Lot of DRAPERIES.
Sale to commence each Evening at Seven o'clock.
Sale Rooms, Front-street, Consett.

SALE OF FURNITURE, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATED-GOODS, &c., AT CASTLESIDE.

MR SCOTT respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the House of Mr Joseph Swindale, Castleside, on SATURDAY, June 24, 1865, a portion of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and the whole STOCK of HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATED-GOODS, &c., comprising Mahogany Painted Sofas, in leather, One Mahogany Easy Chair, in leather; One Mahogany Cheffioneer Bed, in excellent condition; Half-tester and French Iron Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Kitchen Tables, One Chess Table, Dressing Table and Washstands, Towel Rails, Clothes Horses, One Cradle, One Form, Bakeboards, Poss-staffs, Chimney Piece Mirrors, several valuable Oil Paintings, &c., &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of Bronze Fenders and Fire Irons, in great variety; Kitchen Fenders, Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Guns, Table Knives and Forks, Garden Rakes, Brushes, &c.; Flour Scales and Beam, Counter Scales, Weights, &c.; also, One Handsome Set of Silver Tea and Coffee Service, Two Dozen best Plated Table Spoons, several Sets of China in a variety of patterns, a few Dozen of Teas, a quantity of Glass Ware, and a host of other Articles too numerous to mention.

The above are all for positive sale.
Sale to commence at Four o'clock in the afternoon punctual.

☞ NOTICE.—The Bills which are already circulated are dated July 24—should be June 24, as above.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS,
14, CLAYTON STREET, AND 20, MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the favours bestowed upon him since appointing AGENTS in Leadgate, Berry Edge, Blackhill, &c., &c., and would intimate that he has OPENED A RECEIVING SHOP in Front Street, Shotley Bridge, where Goods to Clean or Dye will be forwarded by his Agents, and a Weekly Parcel sent on to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of Support.

AGENTS:—
Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr. J. COLLINSON, Boot Maker, Berry Edge.
Mr. A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

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

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks for the large and increasing patronage bestowed upon himself and predecessor for upwards of fifty years, and begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally that, having found his warehouse too small for the proper carrying on of his increasing business, he has erected large and commodious premises expressly for the Seed Trade, to which department of his business he intends to pay particular attention, and to devote a large portion of his time. He has now on hand a large and carefully selected Stock of

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

Of every description, to which, he respectfully invites inspection.

G. H. can with confidence recommend his MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT PASTURE, As it has been tested for a number of years, and has been approved of by the leading Agriculturalists in the neighbourhood.

FINEST TRANSPLANTED TURNIP SEEDS
Of all kinds.
FINE SPRING TARES.
BEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.

☞ Agent for the Phospho-Guano; Testimonials and Analysis of which can be had on application.

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

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, languor, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhœa, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c.; with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London, (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery ... Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette.*" "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine.*" "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight." Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted.

DR. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a well known certain remedy, for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. In all cases of general debility, low spirits, melancholy, noises in the head, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, indigestion, fits, epilepsy, and the long train of fearful symptoms commonly known as nervous complaints, they are a positive specific, eradicating every trace of disease, purifying the blood, and invigorating the whole system. The enormous sale these Pills have attained all over the world, and the daily receipt of testimonials (thousands of which may be inspected by any one,) warrant the proprietor in asserting that they are the most efficacious medicine ever issued. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, per box. (To Protect the public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, or 33 postage stamps, by Dr. Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years.—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours.—G. R." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills.—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache, and billious attacks.—Mrs Ellis." "The pains in my back are cured; I can stoop with ease now.—J. Weiss."

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR, Restores health, strength and power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustions, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigours to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health and the functions of manhood; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this medicine. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations of this medicine, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct from the establishment on receipt of a Post-Office Order for 11s, or 33s payable to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London.

QUACKERY DEFEATED. A Physician, upwards of 55 years Resident House Surgeon in a London Hospital, having been successful in curing thousands of sufferers from nervous and general debility, loss of memory, indigestion, pains in the back, consumption, rheumatism, gravel, gout, and many painful symptoms too numerous to mention, resulting from imprudence and other causes, is desirous of imparting to those who need it, the means by which their restoration to health was effected, and will send his book, containing all the necessary information for the self-treatment, &c., of all the "ills that flesh is heir to,"—on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope. Address—Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "Your book is worth anything to those who need a doctor.—J. Short." "I adopted your advice, and my giddiness is all gone.—I. Merry." "I value your book, and wish you to send me three copies to give away.—Rev. J. Leigh."

VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, imaginative fears, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr Russell, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every package.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per the *Moravian*.]

The 1st of June was observed thoughout the Union as a day of humiliation for the assassination of President Lincoln.

A number of new witnesses were examined on the 31st May, before the court-martial trying the assassination conspirators. The proceedings, though very interesting, were not of so much importance as those of the preceding days. All the evidence taken was for the defence.

A cousin of Atzerott testified regarding the whereabouts of the latter on the days succeeding the assassination and previous to his arrest, and that he made no effort to secrete himself. One of the counsel informed the Court that he intended to set up the plea of insanity in Atzerott's behalf, but that his witnesses to establish this claim had not yet arrived.

Two brothers of the prisoner Arnold gave evidence regarding his movements immediately preceding the assassination, claiming that his visit to Fortress Monroe was for the purpose of procuring employment.

John T. Ford, proprietor of the theatre, was called to the stand to testify, in regard to the prisoner Spangler, his duties on the stage, his character and habits, and his associations with Booth. Mr Ford stated that he was in Richmond at the time of the tragedy. He thought the rope found in Spangler's carpet bag might have been intended for innocent purposes, but knew nothing positive regarding it. The defence wished to have this witness answer the question whether he had ever been applied to by Booth to employ the actor Chester, who testified at an early day of the Court's sessions that Booth had disclosed to him the plot to kidnap or murder the President, and requested him to engage in it, but the question was ruled out as irrelevant. The object of this question was to exculpate Spangler, by endeavouring to show that Booth had no accomplice in the theatre. For the same purpose a number of the attachés of the theatre were examined regarding incidents and affairs on the stage and behind the scenes on the night of the assassination.

Secretary Seward, in accordance with the direction of the President's amnesty proclamation, had issued a circular in regard to the administration of the oath of allegiance. The oath may be subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the National Government, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths.

The *New York Herald* publishes a long list of subscribers to the fund for paying off the national debt of the United States. The total amount promised on the 31st ult. was 2,080,000 dollars.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty bales of cotton were sold in New York by the United States Government. The prices ranged from 17c for low ordinary to 37½c for good middling Upland. Clean and fine Sea Island fetched 58c, payable in gold certificates.

General Sherman had issued his farewell to the army of Tennessee and the army of Georgia, and on the 31st ult. he left Washington for New York, *en route* for Cincinnati, where, it is said, his future head-quarters will be. The address was eloquent, patriotic, and affecting, tracing, as it does, in a succinct and hasty manner, his own and the career of his trusty and brave followers from the cliffs of Look-out Mountain through all their fighting, marching, privation, and wonderful achievements, down to Savannah; and thence northward through the Carolinas and Virginia. He advises his men, now that they are about to return to their peaceful homes, not to yield to the temptation for seeking new adventures abroad, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

The Western troops of General Sherman's armies broke up their camps in the vicinity of Washington on the 31st, and commenced moving westward over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. General Sherman's Eastern troops would remain in the neighbourhood of Washington, but will soon be sent to their respective States to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

It was understood at Washington that a statement of the public debt was being prepared for publication. The condition of the treasury was most favourable, and had been for some time. There were no unpaid requisitions in the treasury, excepting the uncalled-for pay of the army. Sufficient funds had been placed to the credit of the paymasters to meet all back dues and bounties accruing to the armies about to be disbanded.

It was stated that there were 160,000 Federal prisoners from Tyler, Texas, at the mouth of the Red River, *en route* for the North.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* says:—President Johnson is preparing an official announcement of the restoration of peace. He is opposed to military tribunals, and will have no more of them.

The *New York Evening Post's* correspondent says the number of troops to be mustered out during June exceeds 120,000 men.

It is stated that General Banks has been ordered to report at Waltham, Massachusetts.

His affairs were undergoing an investigation at the War Department.

The detective police of Baltimore had arrested Charles W. Spencer, a clerk in the post-office in Washington city, on a charge of having abstracted from the department about 160,000 dollars worth of United States Bonds, and about 5,000 dollars of postage stamps. The prisoner was committed to prison in default of bail.

Newbern, North Carolina, advices of the 30th, say former wealthy citizens of Newbern are returning to their homes, to meet with hospitable treatment from their late servants, who not only relieve their wants but furnish money to pay their taxes. Slaves who followed the United States armies were also returning in great numbers to their homes, after experiencing much suffering, and being satisfied there is no place like home.

Canadian affairs were quite unimportant.

[*Times*' Telegram.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Washington agent of the Associated Press announces that the Government has under consideration the question of colonising all the Indian tribes between Minnesota and Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, on a reservation somewhere on the northern border of Montana and Wakota, with the British possessions for an unlimited hunting ground.

June 3 (afternoon).—Direct telegraphic communication with New Orleans, after three years' interruption by the war, has been restored. Despatches of yesterday report the arrival there of General Sheridan and his staff; also that the Confederate General Hood has offered to surrender himself to General Davidson at Natchez.

Governor Pierpont has transferred the seat of the loyal Government of Virginia from Alexandria to Richmond.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the bill referring to the expenses of the war with Denmark was discussed. Herr Wagener proposed as an amendment "that the Government be requested to endeavour to bring about the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, even by indemnifying, if necessary, any claimant to their possession." Herr Twesten, the reporter of the committee on the bill, spoke against annexation. Herr von Bismarck said: "The programme for the solution of the question of the Duchies, as proposed, has been completely carried out, excepting the installation of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. This can take place any day upon the Prince proving his hereditary right to the Duchies, which he has up to the present time failed to do. In a conversation with me last year, his Highness rejected the moderate demands of Prussia, and expressed himself as follows: 'Why did you come to the Duchies? We did not call you. Matters would have been settled without Prussia.' Annexation to Prussia is the best thing for Schleswig-Holstein, but there is no prospect of its accomplishment on account of the large debts for which it would be necessary for Prussia to render herself liable. After the refusal of our moderate demands by the Prince of Augustenburg, we shall be justified in subsequently increasing them." The Chamber resumed its sitting in the evening, when the Government bill was rejected and the proposals of the committee were agreed to by a large majority. Herr Wagener's amendment was also rejected.

SPAIN

In the Madrid Senate on Monday Senor Gonzales Bravo brought forward a bill authorising the suspension of cap. 23 of the Press Law.

In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Gonzales Bravo declared that the rumour of disturbances in several provinces of Spain was unfounded.

The Spanish journals publish some details of the conspiracy discovered at Valencia. The regiment Bourbon made a pronunciamento on the night of the 9th inst. Colonel Alemaney, three superior officers, one officer of a provincial regiment stationed at Valencia, were arrested. These precautions sufficed to prevent the outbreak.

GREECE.

The elections in Greece have terminated, with a result so far generally favourable to the Ministry. The country appears, however, to be scarcely ripe for representative government. In many places great disorders have occurred, rioting with a good deal of fighting, some actual bloodshed, and a few deaths. Two members of the Ministry have not been re-elected; on the other hand, two former Ministers of King Otho proscribed by the revolution of 1862 have been named representatives. The Bulgarian party has triumphed at Hydra, and the Ionian party is expected to be the nucleus of the Ministry of the new Chamber, and the principal support of the Government.

The Greek Chambers have been formally opened by the King, who, in the course of his speech, explained to the deputies that the Ministry is at present occupied in arranging for the payment of the loan of 1832, which was guaranteed by other Powers. Their accomplishment of this will, it is hoped, raise the credit of the country, and enable the Cabinet to make arrangements for settling other claims.

ITALY.

The *Nazione* of Florence on Tuesday published a correspondence from Rome, announcing that the difficulties in reference to the oath of allegiance to be taken by the bishops to the King of Italy have not yet been removed. This circumstance has created some opposition to the proposals of Signor Vegezzi on the part of certain personages at the Roman Court. It is, however, believed that the Pope himself is favourable to the negotiations which have been entrusted to Signor Vegezzi.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—

Interior and President of Council	Messrs Olinda.
Justice	M. Nambuco de Aranjo.
War	M. Silva Ferraz.
Finance	M. Diaz de Carvalho.
Foreign Affairs	M. Octaviano.
Marine	M. Saraiva.
Agriculture	M. Paulo Souza.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes a circular, dated the 5th of June, from the Minister of Marine to the Naval Prefects in command of the French ports, announcing that the Government no longer recognises the Americans as belligerents, and ordering that Confederate vessels shall no longer be admitted into French ports.

The *Epoque* of Tuesday announces that, at the election of a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the department of Marne, M. Goerg, the Opposition candidate, was returned by 17,177 votes. 12,719 votes were given for M. Duquet, the Government candidate.

In the Corps Législatif on Tuesday the discussion on the budget for the Ministry of the Interior was continued. M. Stevenard spoke against maintaining commissioners of police in country districts. M. St. Paul demonstrated the necessity for the existence of these officials. M. Pelletan objected to the money required under the head of secret funds. M. Jules Simon made a speech upon the prejudicial effects of the competition of prison labour with the industry of the working classes. He also drew attention to the system pursued in the treatment of youthful convicts. The Chamber agreed to the last sections of the budget for the Ministry of the Interior, and also to the two first sections of the budget for the Ministry of Finance.

Having finished his Algerian tour, the Emperor on Saturday arrived at Paris. He was heartily welcomed, and many of the inhabitants illuminated their residences in honour of his Majesty's return.

A decree has been issued, signed by the Empress, according to which all warnings given to the journals in Paris and the departments are considered null and void. In consequence of this, *L'Europe* has re-appeared in Paris.

The resignation of Prince Napoleon of the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council and the Presidency of the Exhibition Commission has been accepted by the Emperor.

The Government on Wednesday suffered the most important parliamentary check that it has ever experienced. The section of the budget which proposed a credit of six millions towards building a new post-office on the site of the Church of the Assumption in the Rue Luxembourg, was rejected by a large majority, in spite of a most urgent appeal on behalf of the project made by the Government orator, M. Forcade de la Roquette.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, M. Bartholoni made a speech defending the Mexican expedition and loan. M. Picard spoke against both. M. Rouher defended the morality of the Mexican loan, and declared its validity. He explained the measures adopted by the various banking establishments which have participated in the operation. He stated that all the intelligence received by the Government from Mexico inspired it with full security and confidence relative to the Empire. The assassination of Mr Lincoln had, he said, caused considerable excitement in the north east provinces, but the movement was promptly repressed. The Government of the United States contributed to this end by hastening to declare their formal intention of making their neutrality respected. M. Rouher concluded by appealing to the Opposition to maturely weigh their words uttered in the Chamber, since unmerited wrong might be done to Mexico. M. Jules Favre, who then addressed the House, adverted to the act imputed to General Castaguy, who was said to have burnt a town of 4,000 inhabitants. The section under debate was then adopted by 252 against 13 votes.

MEXICO.

The Juarists are ready to avail themselves of all the assistance they can secure in their contest with the Emperor of Mexico. The chiefs of the Garibaldians at Turin have been invited to join them, but they have wisely adopted the policy of discretion, and refused to take part in the quarrel.

PRUSSIA AND THE DUCHIES.

A copy of the instructions forwarded last month by the Prussian Government to its civil commissioner in the Duchies has been published, to remove the imputation that the Government had allowed the Danes in North Schleswig to be harshly treated. The commissioner is instructed to institute the fullest inquiry to ascertain whether any hardships have been suffered by the population, with the view of immediate redress being made.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna from Pesth. His Majesty, in an autograph letter of thanks to Count von Palffy, Governor of Hungary, states that he has been greatly moved by the sincere proofs of affection afforded him upon all sides. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the hope of soon returning to Pesth to complete the pleasing task which all have at heart.

The Emperor has signed a decree ordering the suppression of military tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary.

ROME.

Omar Pasha is in Rome, and has been received in a manner which must be highly pleasing to him. The Pope admitted him to a private audience, and the distinguished Turkish General has also been entertained at a grand military banquet.—The difficulties which have existed with regard to the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, which the Italian Bishops are expected to take, have not been removed, though it is supposed the Pope is not unfavourable to a compromise suggested by Sig. Vegezzi during his visit to Rome. An assembly of Cardinals had been held at the Vatican, and his Holiness communicated to them the answer of the Italian Government to the proposals respecting the Episcopacy.

Signor Vegezzi has held two conferences with Cardinal Antonelli since his return to Rome. On Saturday evening the Pope assembled the Cardinals at the Vatican, in order to communicate to them personally the answer of the Italian Government to his proposals respecting the Italian Episcopacy. King Victor Emanuel, General La Marmora, and Signor Lanza are favourable to these proposals, but they are opposed by Signor Natoli.

THE FUNERAL OF THE CZAREWITCH.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Some six weeks after his death, and after a voyage round the greater part of Europe, the body of the late Czarewith, on the 6th inst., found a resting place in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, within the fortress of St. Petersburg. The burial of the mortal remains, which were still honoured with all the sonorous epithets of rank as "the late Imperial Highness Monseigneur the Czarewitch, Grand Duke, Heir-apparent, Nicholas Alexendrovitch," was, in many respects, a most impressive ceremony. The day was sombre—dark with lowering clouds, and dark with a thick mist. All the shops were shut; all the houses along the route of the funeral procession were draped with black. The dense multitude which thronged the English quay, where the coffin was to be landed, and the streets through which it was to pass, which covered the roofs and clustered on the rigging of the vessels in the harbour, is described in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* as singularly silent and subdued. A double line of troops kept clear an avenue for the funeral *cortege*, and several regiments were massed on the quay and around the Cathedral. The Emperor, the present Czarewitch, several of the Grand Dukes, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Dukes of Leuchtenburg and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Peter of Oldenburg, &c., went in the steam frigate *Strelna* to receive the body from the *Alexander Nevsky* at Cronstadt, and conveyed it to the capital amid solemn salvoes of artillery from the fleet (all the vessels having the yards manned and flags furled) and from the batteries on shore, and the mournful knelling of the bells from the steeples of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. The coffin was placed on a catafalque of crimson velvet, surmounted by a canopy of cloth of gold and silver, ornamented with golden acorns, garlands of flowers, evergreens, and bouquets. When the vessel reached the English quay the multitude stood with bared heads while the coffin was brought on shore, and placed in the hearse by the Emperor and the chief mourners of the Imperial family. The hearse was covered with black cloth, embroidered with silver; escutcheons of silver gleamed on the sides; the wheels were black and silver; over the catalfaque rose a canopy supported by gilded pillars, hung with curtains of cloth of silver fringed with gold; on the summit appeared the imperial crown; and the cornice was decked with golden helmets decked with white plumes. The eight horses which drew the car bore black and white feathers in their heads, and were arrayed in long black housings, marked with the initials of the deceased Prince. Each horse was led by a groom in deep mourning. The Metropolitan of Novgorod and of St. Petersburg, with his clergy, appeared in the van of the procession, which also included deputations from the navy, army, educational, and religious bodies of the empire, with the chief officials of the state. Immediately behind the hearse rode the Emperor on horseback, followed by his guests, immediate relations, and suite. When the programme was published, it was expected that the Empress would take part in the public ceremony, but when the hour drew near her strength failed her, and she found herself incapable of the effort. Her tears and prayers accompanied the sad pageant from a distance. The people uncovered as the *cortege* passed; the cannon boomed mournfully at intervals, the bells were tolled from all the churches, and the choristers of the Court and of several of the convents and churches of the capital filled the air with their wailing chants. In the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul the coffin was displayed amid the mingled signs of pride and woe, dark draperies, white satin, crimson velvet, golden cloth, ostrich plumes, and silver escutcheons. In front of the catafalque were three gilt pedestals—on the centre one was the flag of the late Czarewitch; on the two others were his standards as ataman. Thirty-two cushions covered with cloth of gold, and ranged in two rows, bore the foreign and Russian decorations of the deceased. The lid of the coffin having been lifted off by the aides-de-camp, the body was then covered as high as the breast with the pall. The office for the dead and the reading of the gospels being concluded, the Emperor approached the bier and embraced the body, and the other members of the imperial family followed the example. Two days were to elapse before the final interment took place. The Empress came when the cathedral was empty to pray for the remains of her eldest born. An address has been issued by the Emperor thanking the people for their sympathy with him in his bereavement. "The veneration," he says, "of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg for the memory of the deceased, their pious respect for my affliction, their religious humility before the grievous result of an impenetrable decree of Providence, have touched me to the bottom of my soul." There was quite a struggle among the people for fragments of the floral and other decorations of the catafalque on board the vessel which brought the body to St. Petersburg.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Prisons Bill passed through committee on recommittal, and the sitting was suspended at half-past two o'clock.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

Sir W. GALLWEY called attention to a recent accident on the Great Western Railway, and asked if the Board of Trade intended to take any steps to prevent passengers from being locked up in railway carriages?

Mr M. GIBSON said if any representations were made to the Board of Trade on the subject, they would communicate with the railway authorities.

Sir L. PALK called attention to the recent fatal accident on the Shrewsbury and Chester and Great Western Railways, and asked the President of the Board of Trade if the Government would make inquiries with a view of ascertaining whether the safety of the public might not be better assured by legislative measures.

Mr M. GIBSON said the Board of trade had sent down an inspector to inquire into the cause of the accident on the Shrewsbury line. He understood that it occurred in consequence of some platelayers having laid down the rails without ballast, and, if that was so, he could not see that legislation could have prevented it. But all the railways were worked by machinery which was not infallible, and the only wonder was that more accidents did not occur, considering the enormous extent of the railway system. The only thing that could be done to induce railway authorities to take proper precautions for preventing accidents was to render them responsible pecuniarily for all injuries inflicted, and that was already done. He believed that the Royal Commission now inquiring into railway matters would take into their consideration the subject of accidents, and he hoped that something would be done to provide a means of communication between the guard and the passengers. As to the locking of both doors of a railway carriage, he was unable to say whether it was legal or not.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was counted out at the Packet Service Estimates shortly before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships resumed their sittings after the Whitsuntide holidays at five o'clock.

THE WITHDRAWING OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The Earl of DERBY called attention to the two documents, one addressed by Earl Russell to heads of departments under Government, withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates, and the other a proclamation issued by the President of the United States declaring the ports of the United States, with certain exceptions, to be open to commerce, and announcing the penalties of piracy against persons trading with the excepted ports. He expressed a hope that the United States Government would treat the leaders of the Confederates, who had fallen into their hands, as vanquished but not disgraced enemies. As to the letter of Earl Russell, he did not see how it could be reconciled with the answer given by the noble earl to Lord Houghton some time since. In that answer the noble earl stated that the withdrawal of belligerent rights would depend entirely upon the United States ceasing to exercise belligerent rights, which they had not done when the noble earl's letter was written, as General Kirby Smith was still in military possession of territory and ports west of the Mississippi. It was in the power of the President to blockade ports in the United States, or to treat them as Federal ports, and make any municipal regulations he chose with regard to them, but neither by international nor municipal law could he treat merchants trading with those ports as pirates. At the utmost they would only be smugglers. He thought the proclamation of President Johnson should not be allowed to go without protest, and he wished to ask if it was really genuine, and, if so, whether it had been communicated to her Majesty's Government, and whether they had taken any notice of it by remonstrance or otherwise?

Earl RUSSELL was understood to say that when his letter was written the war was practically closed, and only two Confederate vessels remained afloat, one of which was about to surrender to the Havannah authorities. He therefore brought the question before the Cabinet, having previously ascertained from Mr Adams that the United States had determined upon abandoning their belligerent rights. The war had now ceased, and the other maritime Powers of Europe had expressed concurrence in the decision of her Majesty's Government. With regard to the proclamation of President Johnson, it was certainly a very curious document, and that portion of it denouncing as piracy the attempt to trade with ports not blockaded was somewhat startling. Sir Frederick Bruce had immediately sought explanations, but could get none, and his opinion was that the threat was merely one in *terrorem*.

The Earl of DERBY thought that her Majesty's Government should make some protest against such an illegal threat.

The subject then dropped.

The Railway Debentures, &c., Registry Bill was read a second time.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Union Chargeability Bill. He stated that the object of the bill was to remedy evils which Parliament itself had admitted many years ago, and to carry out the recommendations of a commission appointed in 1834, but which were not acted upon at the time. The tendency of our present legislation in reference to the poor was to establish close parishes in which new cottages for the poor were never built, and in which those already existing were destroyed and allowed to fall into decay. The result was, that although the population of the rural districts had greatly increased, the cottage accommodation had lamentably diminished. In point of fact, looking at the present condition of the agricultural labourers, it was impossible to say that they were not in a state of positive serfdom. He did not believe that further inquiry was necessary before they proceeded to legislation. On the contrary, it had been fully inquired into already, and a *prima facie* case had certainly been made out for the second reading of the bill. The Duke of Rutland had given notice of his intention to move that the bill be referred to a select committee, but it would be contrary to the practice of their Lordships' House to adopt that motion until they had read the bill a second time. Another objection to the motion was that the House of Commons would regard any alteration in the clauses of the bill as an infringement of their privileges, and that the reference of the bill to a select committee would virtually defeat the measure for the present session.

Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion for the second reading of the bill.

The Duke of RUTLAND moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee. He opposed the bill on the ground that it was unjust as between one class and another, and that it would prove totally destructive to the existing parochial system. He admitted that at present agricultural labourers were under a disadvantage in being required to reside at a distance from their work, but he did not see how that evil was to be remedied by the present bill. The reason cottages were not built was that they did not pay, and it was absurd to expect that the landowners or farmers would erect buildings from which it was hopeless to expect a remunerative return.

Earl SPENCER supported the bill, and gave instances in connection with his own estates to show the injustice of the system of close parishes, and the unequal manner in which different parishes are charged with the relief of the poor.

Earl ST. MAUR opposed the bill.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the bill, but strongly censured the course which the President of the Poor-law Board had taken in bringing forward the bill in the House of Commons. He accused the right hon. gentleman of a deliberate design to set town against country, and to stir up a feeling of animosity between class and class. He believed the bill would not produce any of the injurious results attributed to it by his noble friend.

The Earl of CLARENDON denied that there was any foundation for the accusation made by the noble earl.

Earl GREY, referring to the condition of cottage property, said that in many parts of the kingdom it was a disgrace to the landed proprietors. He believed that the bill, if it did no more, would remedy that state of things, and would prove most beneficial to the labouring classes, by removing those obstacles which now interposed to prevent an amelioration of their condition.

Lord REDESDALE thought the bill proceeded upon a wrong principle, inasmuch as it failed to deal with the question of settlement.

Their Lordships then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 86; against, 24; majority, 62.

The bill was read a second time.

The Local Government Supplemental (Nos 2 and 3) Bills were read a second time.

The Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Bill, the Inclosure (No 2) Bill, and the Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned shortly before ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

There were no points of interest in the questions, and the House went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill. On clause one,

Sir H. CAIRNS moved the restoration of the words of the oath of 10th Geo. 4th, chap. 7th, sec. 2, "I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within the realm as established by the laws, and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church establishment as settled by law within this realm, and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom."

Mr HUNT opposed the motion.

Mr DISRAELI said public opinion of late had tended to remove all Roman Catholic disabilities since the reaction occasioned by the mismanagement of the Government of the day on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The expectations which were raised by the minister of that time of a deep-seated conspiracy had happily been falsified, and when the excitement had subsided, the country became more tolerant than ever it was before. He believed that all that the Roman Catholics wanted was the full as well the free enjoyment of the privileges of their religion. There were unfortunately two extreme parties—one considered every Roman Catholic to be a Jesuit; the other, when any of its aggressions were resisted, raised the cry that their Protestant fellow-subjects desired to revive all the Roman Catholic disabilities. The extreme Roman Catholics had committed the great error of attacking the Established Church, especially in Ireland, but no policy could, in his opinion, if he were a Roman Catholic, be more injudicious and unfortunate, for each attack on the Established Church in Ireland had produced a reaction against the Roman Catholics in England. What really was rebuired in Ireland was to create, and not destroy by subverting, an earnest and valuable body of men. Some years ago he would remind them the Roman Catholics made a compact with English Liberalism, on the basis of destroying the Established Church in Ireland. That party had, with a few brief intervals, ruled the country ever since, but the Irish Church still existed. What had it done for the Roman Catholic Church? That alliance had destroyed the temporal and almost the spiritual power of an ancient sovereign, whose downfall, for the sake of the peace of Europe, and other interests, he deeply deplored. At this moment there was a debate opened on a motion to destroy the Irish Church, and that motion had been supported by Irish Catholic members, who must be strangely insensible to the signs of the times. Those signs were not favourable to compacts between Roman Catholics and Liberals, but rather indicated a rising prejudice on the part of the great body of Protestants, against what they believed to be the progress of the Roman Catholic religion in this country. He regretted the introduction of the bill at all. In his opinion it was not required, for there was nothing in the Roman Catholic oath which could offend the most high-minded and honourable gentleman. It was a speculative rather than a practical grievance. He also objected to this question being brought forward by an individual member, and still more by one of the Roman Catholic faith. One uniform oath was quite another question, but he proposed a pro-Catholic oath, involving many omissions. These omissions led to the inference that they were made for a purpose, and it would have been much better if the Roman Catholic oath was to altered, not to have proposed another Roman Catholic oath at all. At present there was very little practical value in the oath of allegiance, for no one was disposed to dethrone the Queen; but the experience of mankind ratified the value and the effect of such oaths. The difficulty arose from the Church being a part of the constitution. He should deprecate a separation of Church and State. If it took place the Church might become still more powerful, but the State would suffer. He believed that it was possible to frame a uniform oath which should offend the susceptibilities of no one. As the Government would not undertake this duty, it was desirable that the House should depute it to a select committee. The House had decided otherwise; but it would be much better to deal with this question in a far more comprehensive manner. He was quite willing to meet the susceptibilities of the Roman Catholic gentlemen, and he did not believe that the alteration of the oath would affect the Irish Church, which was not a weak, but a very strong institution. He felt that the course taken by Mr Monsell was calculated to revive those religious animosities in Ireland which they had of late done so much to remove, and whilst he was ready to redress every grievance of Roman Catholic gentlemen, he must on this occasion second the motion of Sir H. Cairns.

Sir GEO. GREY said the question was this—whether the claim preferred by the Roman Catholics, and very properly by one of their own body, to sit in that House upon terms of perfect equality with other members, was well founded or not. He believed that claim was so, and that the concession would not excite any jealousy or prejudice on the part of their Protestant fellow-citizens, as the right hon. gentleman opposite seemed to apprehend. He agreed that one uniform oath was desirable, and that they would soon come to, but he could not advise Mr Monsell, as the House had so far agreed to his bill, to postpone it for that object, or to adopt the amendment, which would prove a great obstacle when they came to consider the question of one uniform oath.

Mr WHITESIDE defended the oath of supremacy, as logically, morally, and politically founded on facts. He compared the words proposed by Sir Hugh Cairns with the declaration drawn up and signed by all the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, and contended that they were identically the same. It was a compact agreed to in 1829, and then accepted by the Roman Catholics themselves.

Mr HENLEY supported the amendment.

Mr HORSMAN objected to it, denying that there was any compact, but the oath established in 1849 was admitted by its framers to be of a temporary character.

After some remarks from Mr Newdegate, the committee divided:—For the amendment, 147; against, 166. Majority against, 19. The amendment was therefore rejected, and the bill ordered to be reported to the House without amendment.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

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

LOCKING THE DOORS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Lord ST. LEONARDS presented a bill to prohibit railway companies from locking both doors of their carriages in passenger trains.

After a short conversation, in which the practice was generally condemned, the bill was read a first time.

THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Earl GRANVILLE moved an humble address to the Queen congratulating her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of another Prince.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in the absence of the Earl of Derby, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE ABYSSINIA CAPTIVES.

Lord CHELMSFORD called attention to a statement of Earl Russell that Sir W. Coghlan had recommended that a mission should not be sent, with presents, until the captives were released, to the Emperor of Abyssinia. He read a letter from this gentleman, who said that at the time he had suggested this course, but now he felt that it was desirable that a mission should be sent, with presents, and a letter from the Queen in reply to that of the Emperor, and that the person entrusted with so delicate and dangerous a duty should have a wide liberty and discretion.

Earl RUSSELL was under the impression that the statement which he had made was correct.

The Earl of MALMESBURY deprecated the practice of sending representatives of the Queen to places where they could not be protected. He was also astonished at the apathy of the country and the want of interest felt in the fate of these persons.

Earl RUSSELL said it was difficult to reach the Emperor of Abyssinia by force, more especially as the country was disturbed by two or three insurrections; and there was too much reason to fear that, if an expedition were sent, the captives would be either put to death at once, or be removed far into the country, whence their chance of ever revisiting Europe would be very slight.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE CLOSING ACT.

The House then went into committee on the Public House Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill.

Earl DE GREY moved to strike out the fifth clause, with the view of transferring the power of granting occasional licenses from the magistrates to the commissioners of police.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained that the Government had taken him by surprise, and intimated that on the report he should move to restore the clause—the magistrates, and not the police, were the constitutional authorities to decide such matters.

The clause was struck out, and the bill passed committee.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of the Partnership Amendment Bill.

The bill having been opposed by Lord St. Leonards and Lord Wensleydale, and supported by Lord Cranworth and the Lord Chancellor, was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Ballots Suspension Bill and the Militia Pay Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after eight o'clock.

The Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed. The Greenwich Hospital Bill, the Navy and Marines Wills Bill, the Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Bill, the Naval and Marine Pay and Pension Bill, the Colonial Laws Validity Bill, and the Colonial Marriages Validity Bill were agreed to.

The sitting was then suspended.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

THE ACCIDENT AT REDNAL.

Sir L. PARK gave notice that on going into committee of Supply on Friday, he should call attention to the verdict of the jury at the recent inquest at Rednal, and should ask what are the duties of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, and if the Board has any legal power to enforce precautions for the safety of the public?

MRS. GRAY.

Colonel SYKES asked whether any and what progress had been made in obtaining compensation for Mrs Gray, whose husband was murdered by Lieut. Donovan, of the United States navy, near the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr LAYARD said that several representations had been made to the Government of the United States on behalf of Mrs Gray, but they had positively declined to make any compensation.

THE PAPER TRADE.

In reply to Mr Aspinall Turner,

Mr M. GIBSON said the Government had not instituted an inquiry through the collectors of excise as to the condition of the paper trade.

THE METROPOLIS.

Sir W. FRAZER moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the operations of the Act relating to the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the metropolis.

Lord GALWAY seconded the motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY said the subject was one which deserved consideration, with the view of obtaining greater uniformity in the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the metropolis, but he did not see that any advantage would be derived from appointing a commission.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Mr O'REILLY moved that, in the opinion of this House, the evidence taken by the commissions appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, and laid on the table of this House, contains statements so seriously impugning the official conduct of certain magistrates named therein, that equity to the magistrates so accused, and a due regard to the vindication of the impartiality of the administration of justice, require that a full inquiry into the truth of these charges should be instituted by the authorities intrusted with the supervision of the magistracy of Ireland. The hon. member, at some length, gave an account of the riots which occurred last August, and contended that the magnitude which they assumed was chiefly owing to the inefficiency of the authorities, and the want of energy and activity displayed in repressing the disturbances. The most flagrant outrages were perpetrated without any attempt to prevent them. The troops could have interfered and expressed their willingness to do so, but no orders were given to them. There was no charge of misconduct against the Mayor and Magistrates, but simply a want of discretion. At the same time he thought some inquiry was necessary into the conduct of Mr Verner, Mr Lyons, and others, who stood by and saw the outrages committed. In one case a magistrate, Mr Sinclair, was told that the ship carpenters were firing upon the navvies, and he replied that he was so mixed up with the people of Belfast that he did not like to interfere. He should be glad to find that the charges were unfounded, but so long as they remained on record unanswered, the confidence of the people in the administration of justice must be materially shaken.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL said that after the discussion which had taken place on a former occasion, it was hardly necessary to re-open the question. He admitted that the main responsibility for the tranquility of Belfast depended at the present moment on the Government, and he could assure the House that every measure would be taken this year to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages to those of last August. Unfortunately for some years there had been the recurrence in Belfast of the disturbances, but he believed that the bill now before Parliament would give the Government material aid in checking them for the future. He had no wish to defend the Mayor of Belfast, but he believed that that gentleman did not leave the town until he and his brother magistrates had satisfied themselves that the riots had subsided. He thought the Mayor would have shown greater wisdom and judgment if he had remained in the town at such a critical period. No blame could be attached to the Government authorities in Ireland for the steps they took in the matter, and he was happy to say that the loss of only one life resulted from their action. Their endeavours had been to put down the riots without adding to the effusion of blood, and in that they succeeded. He admitted that in the report of the commissioners there were several passages reflecting on the conduct of the magistrates, but they were scarcely sufficient to warrant any stringent measures being taken against the persons whose conduct was impugned. He believed the disturbances which had occurred were the result of a factious spirit, which it was impossible for the Government to control, but he hoped that in future more forbearance and charity would be exercised, and that we should not see a repetition of such disgraceful scenes.

Sir H. CAIRNS said the motion of Mr O'Reilly was directed to the conduct of certain individuals in the Belfast magistracy. No one could more deeply lament than himself the melancholy occurrences which happened in Belfast in the course of last autumn, but he was of opinion that no blame could be attributed to the magistrates for the course they took. The Mayor was simply a magistrate *ex officio*, and had no authority to supersede the resident stipendiary magistrates. One charge against the Mayor was that, during the disturbances, he slept out of the town, but Mr Orme, the resident magistrate, himself lived at a distance of some miles from Belfast. Another charge was that the Mayor left Balfast for Harrogate, and did not hear of the renewed disturbances until eight days after they had broken out. It was quite true that the Mayor did go to Harrogate, but it was only after consulting the resident magistrate, and as soon as he heard that the riots had recommenced he returned, and did all in his power to restore tranquillity. As to not hearing of the renewal of the disturbances, he was only in the same position as the chief secretary, who first heard of them from a paragraph in a French paper. The hon. and learned gentleman also defended the conduct of Mr Verner, Sir E. C. Cary, Mr Lyons, Mr Sinclair, and other magistrates, and urged that although they might have committed errors of judgment, they were not open to any charge of misconduct.

The O'CONNOR DON said Mr O'Reilly had not charged the magistrates of Belfast with misconduct, but had simply quoted the evidence taken by the commissioners, in which specific charges were made against them, and those charges were of so grave a character that it was necessary some inquiry into their truth should be instituted by the authorities.

Mr VERNER said his cousin, who was one of the magistrates attacked, gave a distinct and total denial of the charges which had been made against him, and he treated them with contempt.

Mr M'MAHON remarked that rioting in the north of Ireland was not an accident, but a permanent institution, and he thought that something ought to be done by the authorities to check it in future. One great evil had hitherto been that the local authorities of Belfast had appointed Orangemen only upon the police force. He thought the barbarous bigotry displayed in that part of Ireland was perfectly shocking.

Mr WHALLEY was of opinion that the inquiry should include an investigation into the conduct and influence exercised by the Roman Catholic priesthood. If the hon. member would alter the motion so as to include an investigation of that nature he would support it.

Col. TORRENS denied that the police force of Belfast was composed entirely of Orangemen.

Sir G. GREY expressed a hope that Mr O'Reilly would rest satisfied with the discussion which had taken place, and would not press the motion to a division, as no practical benefit could result from the inquiry which the hon. gentleman suggested.

After a few words from Mr Maguire, in vindication of the conduct of Mr McKenna, the editor of one of the Belfast papers,

Mr O'REILLY briefly replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 39; against it, 132; majority against, 93. The motion was accordingly lost.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Sir F. SMITH moved that, in the opinion of this House, Her Majesty's Ministers should now adopt measures for the construction of some of the harbours of refuge on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, recommended by a committee of this House in 1857, and by a royal commission in 1859.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

TESTS ABOLITION (OXFORD) BILL.

Mr GOSCHEN moved the second reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill, and said that the change which he proposed to make was a large and a practical one, but so far from being dangerous it had become absolutely necessary, not only on account of the interests of the University, but of the Church and the whole country. The bill was identical in shape with that of last year, which had only been lost on the third reading by a majority of two. Its friends declined to alter or modify its propositions, for they were prepared to stand or fall by the abolition of the obnoxious tests. The object of the bill was not to admit Dissenters to the governing body, although that, no doubt, would be one of its results. Its principle was that at Oxford for the future degrees should be entirely independent of religious tests, and relieve the University from the reproach of excluding one-half of the population from its traditional seat of learning. He denied that the University was an ecclesiastical corporation, and asserted that it was a practical grievance to subject Nonconformists to the disadvantages under which they now laboured, and to borrow a very good phrase, to compel them to sit below the salt. They were thus not only denied the social advantages of an University education, but those who would submit to these disadvantages and penalties were deprived of the benefits and emoluments of the University by the regulations introduced as a sidewind, compelling them, if elected to fellowship, to proceed to the higher degrees for which the subscription to the Thirty-nine articles and the 36th Canon was required. The Bill would abolish this test, and allow all parties to enjoy those privileges and emoluments to which the degree of Master of Arts has hitherto been a qualification.

Mr GRANT DUFF seconded the motion.

Lord ROBERT CECIL opposed the bill, stating that it went far beyond what was called the Cambridge compact. He denounced the bill as an attempt to admit Dissenters not merely to the advantage of an University education but to give them a voice in its government. It would open the University to persons of every religious denomination, and destroy not merely its connection with the Church of England, but its religious character altogether, and degrade it to the level of a German University, in which they saw the highest intellectual ability associated with the most extreme religious destitution. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr DODSON supported the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would have voted for the second reading of the bill if it had not been for the declared views of its promoters. It was not a question of the numbers who would avail themselves of the bill, but whether the general education of the country would be promoted by a distinct and definite religious basis, by a precise and specific theological training, whether it be of the Church of England or any other persuasion. It was not a question between the clergy and the laity, or between Church and State, but of the conviction entertained by English parents of the value of a distinctive religious training. In 1860, only five years ago, Parliament refused to interfere with the grammar schools of the country in those cases in which they were established in connection with a religious body, and for his own part he entertained the deepest conviction of the value of the denominational system, whether it be in connection with the Church of England or any other religion, and he would resist political invasion of the one quite as much as the other. He believed that it was desirable to alter or modify the tests exacted from lay members of the University, quite apart from the clerical subscription. At the same time he felt that the regulations did not give Dissenters all the advantages which might safely be given them, as at Cambridge, without endangering the principles to which he had above referred to. Last year he had suggested to the promoters of the bill certain changes which would carry out the approved objects of the bill, although not the views now avowed by its supporters, and admit to lay degrees, on the simple declaration of membership in the Church of England, and give powers to admit these lay members to certain fellowships, with a vote for members of Parliament, and to found Nonconformist halls in connection with the University. These suggestions were not accepted, and he was obliged last year to vote against the third reading. He had hoped that they would have been accepted now, but as the promoters of the bill had declared their determination to accept no modification whatever, it would be idle and delusive to vote for the second reading, with the view of amending the bill in committee against the declared wishes of its promoters.

The bill was opposed by Mr Hardy and Sir W. Heathcote, and supported by Mr W. E. Forster and Mr Neate.

Mr HENNESSY said that Roman Catholics did not desire to interfere in the government of the Universities, although they were founded in Roman Catholic times and by Roman Catholic trusts. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church urged the necessity of an university in which both the governing and educational body was of their own persuasion. In Canada this idea had been successfully carried out, and he for one believed that the worst thing Roman Catholics could do would be to destroy the University of Oxford, for it had given them Dr. Manning, Dr. Newman, Canon Oakley, and a host of other ornaments to their hierarchy. He had never joined in attacks on the English Church, and never intended to do so. He should, therefore, oppose the bill, as he had always supported denominational as opposed to mixed education.

Mr FORTESCUE supported the bill, believing that the time had now arrived when all classes might be safely admitted to the University of Oxford, irrespective of religious creeds, without danger to its connection with the Church of England.

Mr SCULLY, on behalf of the Liberal Roman Catholics, referred to the extremely ingenious arguments by which Mr Hennessy reconciled his adherence to his party, and said that he (Mr Scully) should support the bill.

Mr HENLEY said that last year distinct offers were made to abolish the clerical test for lay members, and to allow the establishment of Roman Catholic or dissenting halls in connection with the University, but to retain the governing power and the educational teaching of the existing colleges just as they were. These offers, which removed every practical grievance, were rejected. After this he could not understand the objects of the promoters of this bill, unless it was to acquire a control over the property of the University, and this idea was confirmed by the stress laid on the argument that the Universities were national property, which he stoutly protested against.

The House divided:—For the second reading, 206; against it, 190. Majority for, 16. The bill was then read a second time.

The other orders on the papers were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned a few minutes before six o'clock.

BURGLARS CLEVERLY TRAPPED AT SUNDERLAND.

By some means or other, Mr Stainsby and the detective got information that burglars were intending to rob the premises of Mr George Hill, clothier and outfitter, High-street, Sunderland, on Saturday night last. Consequently, two police officers, Peacock and Huntley, secreted themselves in the show-room above the shop, whilst P.C. McLeod was concealed on the back part of the premises, where he could observe the movements of the thieves. In attempting to effect an entrance about five minutes to twelve, two men got on to the roof, and tore away a lot of the slates, but finding cross walls underneath, they abandoned their attempt in that direction. They then broke a large square of plate glass which formed a part of the roof of the show room, and got inside. Having left their boots in the yard, they proceeded noiselessly from place to place, ransacking the whole of the drawers on both sides of the counter. They next went down into the shops by some stairs communicating with the show room, and after searching the drawers in a like manner, they went to the safe, which contained a considerable amount of money. Whilst they were busy examining it, the two officers who had been watching them from the show room came stealthily down stairs and pounced upon them unawares, not giving them the slightest chance of resisting. They were at once securely handcuffed, and taken to the Low Street Police Station. It was then found that they were notorious characters, one of them, named Thomas Frail, being a returned convict, and the other, John Sippet, also a thief, who only a short time ago came out of gaol after an imprisonment of three months, for stealing some money from his mother, who resides at Hunsleden Hill. An hour and twenty minutes was occupied from the time they commenced their operations for the burglary and their being safely lodged in the police station.

THE GREAT SKIFF RACE ON THE TYNE.

CHAMBERS *v.* COOPER.

On Monday evening, this great race for £100 a-side came off on the Tyne. For some time it has been one of the most important topics in the sporting circles, and as both men are first class rowers, and have pulled together on previous occasions without having finally settled the question as to which was really the best man, the public were highly delighted to think that their friends had unanimously agreed to fully try the merits of the two great Tyneside rowers. It will be remembered that some time ago the two "Bobs" rowed from the High Level to Scotswood Bridge, the result of which did not give general satisfaction. The weather was extremely boisterous, and the roll of the river was more fit for keels than the tiny skiffs. On the first day the two men fouled, when Chambers' boat was damaged, and after proceeding a short distance from where the foul took place, Chambers was found to be in a sinking state, from which he was at once released, and the race declared to be "no go." On the following day the two men met again, when Chambers took the lead and never gave Cooper another chance to touch him. The result of the race did not, however, allay the bad feeling which at that time existed, but which since then has settled down into a more satisfactory state of reconciliation. Hence the present friendly contest. The day was as beautiful as could be desired, the sun powerful, and but for the gentle breeze that wafted on the Tyne would have been almost too much to bear. The river itself was playful, the roll of the waves appearing rather too formidable for the frail craft in which the two men had to compete. It was a pity that Father Tyne should have been in so sullen a mood on such an important occasion, as it did to some extent mar the interest of the contest. The Tyne Bridge and the High Level, both on the carriage and railway departments were densely crowded with people, while every bank on each side of the river presented one immense mass of human beings, all anxious to witness the two brawny sons of Tyne try their metal, and prove which was the better man. There were ten steamboats lying at the various quays taking in anxious passengers to witness more closely the contest, while the whole distance of the course was clad with the "small fry," many of them running various risks of being swamped by the overladen steamers. The time fixed for the men to be in their boats was 5·35 p.m., and soon after that time Cooper was observed to put off from the Mansion House Quay, and on his pulling out into the river received a rapturous ovation. Chambers was quickly after him, and received the plaudits of the thousands who surrounded him. Both men pulled down towards the High Level Bridge, and, after a slight canter up past the steamers, they returned to the starting point. Cooper having won the toss for choice of sides, placed himself on the north, while Chambers laid well from him on the south. They were not long in arranging matters, for having satisfied each other with their positions, their sculls fell gently into the water, and the cry in a second rang through the air that "they're off." It was a breathless moment to the spectators, until they were satisfied that the two heroes were fully at work. Chambers showed slightly in front for a stroke or two, when Cooper came up at a slashing pace, and passed him. In this position they rowed together until nearly opposite Wylam's Foundry, where Cooper had a clear half-boat's length advantage. At this moment Chambers appeared as if something was wrong with him, for it was quite evident he was labouring for a second or so. From what we can learn his sculls locked, and it was with difficulty that he again separated them. By this time Cooper had got a length ahead of him, and was pulling manfully to widen the gap, but Chambers was too old a bird to be caught with chaff, and applying his giant's strength, he soon kissed the heel of his competitor. Now came the tug of war, both men pulling with all the power and science they were possessed of, while the thousands who lined the northern shore, as well as those on board the steamers, were rending the air with their vociferous cries. Opposite the Shot Tower Cooper still retained a slight lead, and here Chambers shot out more to the centre of the river, so that both men had a clear course for the finish. This was the time for the St. Anthony's hero to test the merits of his man, for every stroke brought them nearer the goal, and with that energy and perseverance which has ever marked the boating career of Chambers, he applied his long and successful strokes, and as the nose of his boat crept in front, the shouts from the people were tremendous. Cooper, too, pulled manfully, but it was quite evident his stamina had failed him, and the hero of many a well-fought conquest placed upon the scroll of his history another glorious victory. As the pistol fired Chambers lifted his oar, whilst Cooper's head for a while dropped in disappointment. Chambers pulled to shore, and was received with enthusiastic cheers, while Cooper was taken on board the referee's boat and received the plaudits of all present. Two or three gentlemen afterwards went round and made a collection for him, which amounted to a very nice sum.

Mr Henry Clasper officiated as umpire for Chambers, and Mr Thompson, of Gateshead, for Cooper. Mr Jas. Wallace was referee, and Mr W. Oldham acted as judge, all of whom fulfilled their onerous duties with satisfaction to all. The time occupied in the race was 7 min. 40 sec. Thus, then, has been brought to a conclusion a race of more importance than was ever pulled on the Tyne before, and we trust that it has brought with it a renewal of that friendship and goodwill which unfortunately for a time were interrupted. In conclusion we may be allowed to express our belief that Chambers and Cooper are the two best skiff pullers in the world, and may they long continue to hold their present position is, we believe, the hearty wish of all who admire aquatic sports resident on the banks of coaly Tyne.

Herr Barth, in his day a notable tenor attached to the Court of Vienna, and who is said to have saved "Adelaide" from the flames (to which Beethoven was ready to consign that far-famed song), by his beautiful reading of it, is just dead, aged eighty-four.

An excursionist, named Charles Mason, from Bolton, was killed at the Victoria Station, Manchester, on Friday night, about eleven o'clock. He incautiously stood against the buffers of a carriage, other carriages came up unperceived by him, and he was crushed to death on the spot.

TESTIMONIAL TO ROBERT CHAMBERS, THE AQUATIC CHAMPION.

For some months past a movement has been on foot to present to Robert Chambers, the aquatic champion of the world, a testimonial as an expression of public estimation of his merits both in his private and professional capacity. This movement having been conducted to a successful issue, the presentation took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the house of Mr Anderson, Half Moon Inn, Mosley-street, Newcastle. The chairman of the Testimonial Committee, Joseph Cowen, jun., Esq., presided; and Mr Leithead, of Sunderland, a firm supporter of the champion, was voted to the vice-chair. There were also present Mr. John Dobson (treasurer), Mr Wm. Blakey, Mr James Wilkinson, Mr T. J. Pickett, Mr Wallace, Mr Garland, Mr William Brown, Mr Grey, Mr Boyd and Mr Wright (secretaries); Mr Bannister, Mr W. W. Walworth, Mr Smith, Mr Morrison, Mr D. Davis, Mr R. Davis, Mr Baird, Mr Plaistow, Mr Cook, Mr Handford, Mr Adams, Mr Cochrane, Mr Shaw, Mr H. Clasper (the veteran oarsman), Mr Rutherford, Mr Swift, Mr Errington, Mr Leggatt, &c. The presentation was made over a very elegant luncheon.

Mr JOHN DOBSON (treasurer of the Testimonial Fund) stated that the subscriptions to the Chambers Testimonial Fund had amounted to £284 6s 4d; interest from bank, £1 15s 10d, making a total of £286 2s 2d. (Hear, hear.) Against this there was—expenses £75 8s 2d; gold watch and chain, £40; a purse of gold, containing £160; leaving a balance of £10 14s 0d. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the object of our meeting this evening is well known to all of you, and the interesting piece of business we are about to transact needs little introductory comment. The origin of the committee whose labours are about to terminate is not, however, so well known, and a few words of explanation on that head may not be inappropriate. The Chambers' Testimonial Committee was called into existence in this wise: Two years ago the British Association held its annual meeting in Newcastle, and all classes of our townsmen exerted themselves to give a worthy [illegible] time took up their residence amongst us. [illegible] that for a short [illegible] The manufacturer threw open his factory [illegible] coalowner invited an inspection of his mines, and the votaries of art and literature displayed their artistic curiosities to the public. It was felt, however, by some that a true exposition of the mental, material, and social aspects of this district could not be made unless our visitors had an opportunity of seeing our northern population in their holiday garb, as well as in their every day attire—unless they could witness them engaged in their sports and pastimes, as well as in the more solid and substantial pursuits of commercial life. Tyneside men enjoy no mean fame in the world of art, and they are unsurpassed as workers in iron and coal. But in addition to these acquirements, they have a special and unique reputation as the most capable and accomplished oarsmen in the country, if not in the world. (Applause.) To afford the distinguished savans that were here in 1863 an opportunity of witnessing a display of this aquatic skill, a regatta on rather an extensive scale was organised. Mr Cowen then referred to the late unfortunate regatta affair, and eulogised Chambers's conduct in having given up the cup without a demur. He said that the present testimonial was originated by Mr John Dobson, who enlisted the services of Mr J. Wright and Mr Boyd, together with several other gentlemen. A meeting was called, and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the views of the originator. The promoters of that testimonial desired to express by its presentation two things—First, they were wishful to testify their respect for Chambers as a skillful and courageous oarsman. They did not offer him any commendation because he happened to be possessed of great physical powers. Any man ought to be thankful for being strong, but no one ought to be proud of his strength. (Cheers.) The possessor or the non-possessor of great natural powers ought never to afford cause for boasting on the one hand, or ridicule on the other. (Applause.) It was not therefore because Chambers was a strong man that they should respect him, but because he had trained, developed, or, if he might use the word, "educated" his strength till he was capable of going through successfully and with ease these great feats of physical endurance and skill of which they had all been witnesses. (Applause.) On that ground, therefore, because he had used well his great natural powers, and not because he possessed these powers, they accorded him their respect. His skill and not simply his strength they commended. In the second place they were desirous of expressing their respect for Chambers as a man. If there was one trait in his character more marked than another it was his scrupulous—he might almost say his punctilious sense of fair play. (Applause.) He never sought to take a mean or unworthy advantage of a competitor, and at any time he would rather lose a race honourably than win it dishonourably. (Cheers.) Men in Chambers' position were liable to great temptations. Large sums of money were often pending upon contests in which they were engaged, and dishonest, dishonourable, he might almost call them debased, men who would sometimes offer heavy inducements to the best man to deliberately and intentionally lose. (Hear, hear.) He believed that such proceedings were less common in connection with aquatic than with any other sports. (Hear, hear.) But even boat rowing was not entirely free from the baneful influence to which he referred, and it was within the knowledge of some of the gentlemen present that substantial pecuniary inducements had been more than once offered to Chambers to lose rather than win races in which he was engaged. (Hear, hear.) To his lasting honour, be it said, that he not only never yielded to such temptations, but that on all occasions he unhesitatingly and at once spurned the proffered bribe with the indignation and the scorn that all honest men feel when incited to make merchandise of their integrity. (Cheers.) One of their sternest moralists had said that "the man who pauses in his honesty wants little of being a villain." It was because Chambers never paused in the face of such temptation that they awarded him their respect. (Applause.) Strangers had often asked what was the secret of Chambers's wide-spread, it might almost be called universal, popularity on Tyneside. He would tell them. It was simply this. The people had implicit faith in his fairness and integrity. (Applause.) It was this popular faith that caused the lusty and cordial cheers to cleave the air whenever the bow of Chambers's skiff showed first past the goal. (Cheers.) And so it was in all other matters. On whatever pathway they were called upon to tread their passage through the world, in whatever sphere of action they moved, however exalted or however lowly their positions, they might depend upon this; that it was not any mere intellectual endowments, it was not even the possession of genius, certainly it was not the possession of riches or of titles, but it was a man's integrity, that won for him the lasting esteem of his fellows.

> A king may mak a belted knight,
> A marquis, duke, and a' that,
> But an honest man's aboon his might,
> Guid faith he maunna fa' that.

(Cheers.) Whether a man was a prince or a ploughman, a preacher, politician, player, or clown, it was not his material wealth, nor his fictitious social distinction, but it was his personal probity and uprightness that was the surest passport to the confidence of his contemporaries and the undying praise of history. (Loud cheers.) Briefly then, in admiration of his skill as a rower and his character as a man and a citizen, they presented that testimonial to their friend, Robert Chambers. (Applause.)

Mr Cowen then presented Chambers with the testimonial, first handing him the watch, and then an extremely handsome purse, made of blue and drab silk, which had been presented to the committee by a lady, the wife of a gentleman who had been energetic in getting up the testimonial, containing 160 new sovereigns. The inscription upon the watch was "Presented, together with a purse containing £160, to Robert Chambers, aquatic champion of England, June 14, 1865, having held the championship from September 29, 1859." The watch was specially manufactured by Mr Garland, Grey-street, Newcastle, and reflected great credit upon that gentleman for the artistic style in which it had been got up. The Albert is a massive curb attached, to which was a number of appendages.

Mr ROBERT CHAMBERS, the champion, rose amidst enthusiastic cheering to acknowledge the gift. He said they must not expect a long speech from him; and if he fell somewhat short in that respect, he hoped that they would think that Mr Cowen had already said enough for both of them. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He could assure them that this speechmaking was far harder work than pulling a race. (Laughter.) He must express his most heartfelt thanks to the committee for having done so much in his behalf, and especially to Mr Dobson, who, he believed, was the first to set this testimonial agoing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To the gentlemen who had contributed to it he also felt most grateful for this expression of their kindly feelings towards him. (Hear, hear.) He had rowed very hard and won a good many matches in his time, and he could assure them, as Mr Cowen had said, he never hesitated to give up the cup, for although he had won it he felt that the man to whom he had to give it up had not won it honourably. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was mainly through having acted as he then did that this testimonial was got up. In reference to that dispute, however, he would say this, that a man ought always to be satisfied with a referee's decision; because what was the use of chosing a referee on the day of the race if they did not let him decide it. (Hear, hear.) He felt very much indebted to the public for having subscribed such a handsome testimonial, and he could assure them that to the longest day he lived he should value it highly. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I believe this is Chambers' birthday, and he is now 34 years of age. It is, therefore, doubly appropriate to meet on this day. We will drink Chambers' good health. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with three times three.

Mr CHAMBERS briefly thanked them.

Mr T. J. PICKETT said he had been requested to propose a toast, and he did so with very great pleasure, and that was to give the health of the Secretaries (Mr Boyd and Mr Wright), the Treasurer (Mr Dobson), and other members of the committee. (Cheers.)

Mr T. A. BOYD (one of the secretaries), in returning thanks, referred to the difficulties they had to encounter in carrying out a scheme of so extended a magnitude. When he first undertook the position of secretary, it was at the particular request of some of Chambers' friends. But before he did so he weighed the matter well over in his own mind, and after once consenting to undertake the duties, he determined to carry it through with a full intention of making it a successful affair. He knew that both publicly and privately they had been censured for their apparent apathy in not bringing the matter to a more speedy settlement, but it was impossible to do so, as there was a great difficulty in getting in the subscriptions. He experienced both pleasure and disappointment during the time the testimonial had been going on—pleasure in thinking that he was working for a man whose public conduct had been straightforward and honourable, a man who had not upon any occasion deceived his supporters—and a disappointment that the success of the subscription fell short of what he had fondly anticipated. Yet still he was proud to think that the committee were able to present so handsome and valuable a testimonial to Chambers as that which he had just received. He trusted that it would stimulate him to future exertions, and that with care and frugality the money he had received would place him in a position so that in old age he might live in comfort and ease. The watch would be an heir-loom in the family, and after Chambers had passed away he trusted that it would stimulate those of his family to pursue the same honourable conduct, as well as an encouragement to other aquatics to follow his honest and upright example. He wished Chambers long life and a successful career, and trusted that he would retire into privacy with the same untarnished character as he enjoyed at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr DOBSON (the treasurer) also thanked them for the cordial reception they had given to his name. He might mention that the idea of getting up the testimonial originated with Mr Scott and himself, while on board the steamboat after the [illegible] of Chambers over [illegible]. Acting upon [illegible] he immediately took a pencil in his hand, and commenced getting subscriptions in the boat, and before leaving the boat he had the nucleus of ten guineas to commence with. (Hear, hear.) In soliciting subscriptions to make up the sum they had in view at the commencement, namely, the £30 Cup, he found that there was such an earnest desire on the part of those to whom he spoke to contribute, that a meeting was called in that house where they then were, a committee was formed, and Mr Cowen appointed chairman of it. Their labours since had gone on so satisfactorily that he thought they would all agree with him that the tiny skiff they placed on the stocks in September, value £30, had now grown into a magnificent vessel of upwards of 280 tons burthen. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr WRIGHT (one of the secretaries) also returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN rose to give another toast. He said the health which he was now going to propose was to express a wish for the success of "Our Northern Oarsmen, coupled with health and long life to our old friend, Harry Clasper." (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr H. CLASPER briefly acknowledged the compliment they had paid him, concluding by saying "Here's all your jolly good healths; and Bob Chambers and me must persevere and do what we intend to do." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr BOYD, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said he was a gentleman who stood high in popularity, in principle, and as an example in the town of Newcastle. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was a gentleman whose perseverance and straightforward conduct had caused the burgesses to send him as their representative to the Council Chamber of the borough; and a more worthy, more intelligent, or more indefatigable member never sat in that Chamber, and he trusted the day was not far distant when they would have the pleasure of seeing Mr Cowen in the civic chair of Newcastle. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Whenever his services were required—it did not matter what the subject was so long as it had a moral tendency and was likely to promote the welfare of his fellow-men—Mr Cowen was sure to be there to assist in the good work. He did not confine his usefulness to any particular class of society; for whether he was a beggar or a Prince, if Mr Cowen saw in him good moral worth, his respect was as much for the one as the other. In proof of which he instanced the interest he had taken in the present affair, for he did not think that he was a professed aquatic, yet still he respected the recipient of the testimonial for his manly and honest conduct. (Cheers.) So far as he had known Mr Cowen, and he had watched his public career very closely, he believed that as regarded his political, moral, and general conduct, they had not his equal—or if they had his equal they had not his superior—in the north of England. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He was a gentleman who was respected both by rich and poor. (Applause.) Might he live many years to pursue the useful career which he had entered upon. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk most cordially, with three times three cheers.

The Chairman returned thanks, and after one or two other toasts had been drank the meeting separated.

THE TWO NEWCASTLE TYNESIDE HEROES.

> Ye generous sons who thus attune my lays,
> Come sing and celebrate aquatics' praise;
> Indeed each backer must in fact declare
> Old coaly Tyne claims credit of the pair.
>
> Bob Chambers, unequalled in the world so wide,
> Has cast his gauntlet, and the whole defied;
> Even the Thames, in times of modern age
> Usurped the globe—none durst with them engage.
>
> But now, alas! they're forced to sing small,
> Our hero of the Tyne proclaims the call;
> His iron frame, and great propelling power,
> Has fixed their doom, and made the Cockneys glower.
>
> Not only they, but from Australia's land
> A Samson came, to produce wonders grand;
> To tame the courage of our Northern breed,
> But thus it proved, an empty, worthless deed.
>
> Bob soon achieved that victory with ease,
> And made the Australian both to cough and sneeze;
> His confidence so quickly he did damp,
> That Green proclaimed "Oh dear, I've taken cramp."
>
> Again, at home, with Cooper an ending race,
> He's damp'd their joys, and brought them to disgrace.
> Now Harry's happy, and reconciled, good soul,
> He's cheer'd the throng, and quaff'd the flowing bowl.
>
> As also, a token of such great respect,
> A gorgeous watch and and chain, so to connect,
> This, in addition to eight score of gold,
> Has been presented for your deeds so bold.

R. F. J.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A BOY AT HALIFAX.—On Monday, at the Halifax West Riding Court-house, a boy named Joseph Kirby, employed at Mr. Foster's Regulator Mill, Sowerby-bridge, was brought up charged with having caused the death of another boy named John Edward Eastwood, fourteen years of age, who lived at Mill Bank, Sowerby. On the 30th May, prisoner and Eastwood were playing together. After a while Eastwood gave up playing. Prisoner threw the ball with which they had been playing, and then took up a coal rake and flung it in the direction in which Eastwood and two other persons, named Thomas Smith and Charles Whitaker were sitting. Before Eastwood had time to get away, the coal rake struck him on the head. He went home seriously injured, and lingered until Saturday week, when he died. The above facts were elicited at an inquest held on the body of deceased by Mr Ingram, deputy coroner, at the Sportman's Arms, Mill Bank, on Monday last. Some of the evidence went to prove that prisoner did not throw the iron when angry, whilst the other witnesses were of opinion that prisoner was vexed, but merely meant to frighten Eastwood, who would not play with him. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the prisoner, who was committed by the coroner for trial. On Monday, at the police-court, depositions similar to those taken at the coroner's inquest were received. The magistrate (Mr. J. Waterhouse) said it would be unnecessary to re-commit the prisoner. The proceedings before the coroner would be supplemented by the depositions then received.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF STABBING NEAR CARLISLE.—A shocking atrocity was committed near the Todhills, on Sunday night, by which David Johnstone, the well-known leaper and wrestler, of Loughhead, is, it is feared, mortally wounded,—his assailant, George Graham, shoemaker, of Rockliff, being now in gaol. It appears that Graham went to the public-house at Todhills, accompanied by a married woman, between whom and himself the friendship is reputed to have been too sweet. In the house were a batch of young fellows, including Johnstone. Drink passed freely among the party, and all were more or less elated by its influence. After a while they left, and all went homewards in the Rockliff direction. On their way, Graham was chaffed not a little about his relations to the woman, and he lost his temper under it. It happened that he and Johnstone fell behind the others, who were talking with the woman in a jocular way. Johnstone continued to banter Graham till the latter's rage vented itself in a terrible deed. Drawing a knife, he stabbed Johnstone in one temple with great vehemence, drew the knife over his forehead, and then sunk it in the other temple. The poor man shouted "Murder!"—which called the attention of those on before to what was going on, and as they turned they saw him fall from his loss of blood. They hastened to his assistance, but before they reached him they were horrified to see Graham renew the bloody assault, by stabbing the prostrate man again and again in the body, one stab, in particular, penetrating the left side, doing frightful harm. When the others got up, Graham turned upon them, and either threatened or attempted to stab one of them; but a young man, named Carruthers, felled him to the ground before he could do further harm. They found poor Johnstone in a ghastly condition. He was quite unconscious, and his head and body were covered with blood. They took him back to the public-house, where he now lies in a highly critical state. The prisoner was brought before a magistrate on Monday, and was remanded to gaol till Saturday.—*Carlisle Examiner*.

ANOTHER DREADFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

A lamentable disaster, of which a brief and imperfect announcement was made in our impression of Saturday, occurred on the South-Eastern Railway on Friday. The tidal train, timed to leave Folkestone at 2·30 p.m. on the arrival of passengers from Boulogne, who quitted Paris on Friday morning at seven o'clock, started as usual, with about 110 passengers, and the calamity occurred at a point about a mile and a half from the Staplehurst station, where a bridge crosses a small river about 60 feet wide. This bridge was under repair, and it is supposed that the plate-layers, who had to take out a rail to put a timber in, had not been informed of the exact time the train was due. While crossing the bridge, on one of the plates which had been loosened by the plate-layers, the engine was thrown off the rails. Though displaced from its proper track, the locomotive adhered to the permanent way, but the train broke into two parts, and seven or eight of the carriages plunged into or through the stream, a fall of several feet. These vehicles were so crushed and shattered to pieces that together they did not occupy the space of two whole carriages; cushions and luggage were thrown out, into, and upon the mud in all directions; and, as regards the occupants, the sad story was only too truthfully told in the telegram received in town shortly before four o'clock:—"Several killed at Staplehurst; many more injured." The carriages that went down into the water were so twisted, flattened, and turned upon their sides that it was impossible to say whether the unfortunate travellers inside had been killed outright by the shock or suffocated as they lay in the water and mud. Those of the passengers who escaped injury in the first instance behaved nobly towards their fellows in distress; there was no standing irresolute on the bank; everything that willing hands could do was done at once; but, in spite of every effort, ten lives had been lost beyond recall, while the number of injured was very large. Mr Clodas, travelling from Paris to London with his sister-in-law and a little girl about six years of age, was seated in the central compartment of a first-class carriage in the middle of the train, along with his own party and two other ladies. All these escaped uninjured. The little girl was dragged out of the mud by the two ladies, and placed in the arms of her mother as soon as the latter had extricated herself. The passengers in the adjoining compartment were seriously injured, and some of the occupants of the next carriage were killed. Mr Charles Dickens was in the train, and his escape was very remarkable. The *Globe* states that the carriage in which he was sitting, being next to the engine, was actually over the bridge, but remained suspended by the couplings with the engine, and, seeing his danger, Mr Dickens made his escape through the window. He was uninjured. Mr Hoare, a resident in the district, placed his carriage at the disposal of the medical staff, and valuable assistance was rendered by this agency in dealing with cases of the greatest emergency. In the course of the evening successive trains brought to London those of the party whose condition fitted them to travel; but frequently it was evident that they themselves were scarcely conscious of the extent of the shock they had undergone. One gentleman had sustained serious injuries about the head. In two or three instances, members of a party into which death had intruded came sadly and unaccompanied to town. One case of this kind was peculiarly affecting. A gentleman, evidently in acute pain, but in still greater distress of mind, carried, half unconsciously, the bonnet worn by his wife on the journey that was so lamentably, and, in her case, fatally interrupted. Among those brought to London by their friends in the course of the evening were Mr Graham, who proceeded to the St. James's Hotel, suffering from injuries to the leg and face; Madame Gouverneur, of York House, Twickenham, contused and shaken; Mr Blow, Tavistock Hotel, severely injured about the head; Mr J. P. Lord, of Bolton, Lancashire, and Mrs Lord, taken to the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, Mrs Lord having received severe injuries; and Mrs Adam Hampson, of Bolton, who had received cuts on the head and face, this lady's husband being among the killed. Another lady, name unascertained, was taken to Guy's Hospital. The disaster, it is thought, would have been greater had it not been for the unusual amount of break power incorporated with the train. In addition to the ordinary leverage power exerted in three guard vans, there were patent breaks as well as the kind called Cremor's, an American invention, supposed to possess properties of peculiar value in arresting the progress of a train. Taking into account the control exercised over the engine, there were no fewer than seven breaks in all regulating the speed of the train. By the last of the special trains which reached town at or after one o'clock on Saturday morning two other gentlemen with injuries of a serious character reached town. These were Mr Hunt, of Dalston, and a French gentleman, M. Le Marchant, whose hip was fractured. With the exception of one of the guards, who received contusions, and of the engineer and fireman, who were shaken but not otherwise hurt, the Company's servants escaped, so that in this case there will be no difficulties in the way of a searching inquiry, such as are commonly encountered when death has withdrawn one of the witnesses whose evidence might be most material. The police have felt it right to take into custody Henry Benge, the foreman of the gang of platelayers responsible for the condition of the portion of the line at which the accident occurred. It will, of course, be matter for inquiry hereafter whether the plate was, in fact, improperly removed and the accident thereby occasioned; whether the flag protecting the operations of the platelayers was sent back to a sufficient distance, and there placed so as to be seen by the engine driver. But it would be plainly premature, as well as unjust towards the prisoner, to allude at present to any of the rumours current on these points.

The official list of persons killed has been supplied by Mr Eborall, general manager of the South Eastern Railway: Mrs Amelia Rayner, aged 38, the wife of a Liverpool merchant, who has left six children to mourn her untimely end; Mrs Bodenham, aged 28, the wife of a young solicitor, of Hereford, who with the deceased lady was on his way home, after spending his honeymoon on the Continent, and who, although seated by her side at the time of the accident, escaped unscathed; Mrs Lydia Whitby, 28 years of age, the wife of a merchant living in St. James's Square, who was awaiting her arrival at London Bridge; Miss Caroline, a lady 45 years of age, who was on her way to visit at the house of the Rev. Mr Thompson, Bryanstone; Mrs Faithfull, the wife of an Indian judge, who, at the present time, is on his homeward journey; a young and richly-attired lady, supposed to be a Miss Beaumont, on her way to London to be married; Mrs Condliffe, who was seated by the side of her husband, when she was killed; Mr Adam Hampson, a surgeon, 41 years of age, of Bolton-le-Moors; Mr James Dunn, warehouseman, of 333, City Road, who was destined to start for Dundee immediately upon his arrival in London; a French gentleman, who is at present unidentified, linen marked H. M.

The foreman platelayer, who is in custody, acknowledges freely that he was under a mistake, to the extent of two hours, as to the time when the tidal train was due, and that consequently at the time the train came up a length of road of some forty feet was altogether without rails. The man says he referred to the book provided for his guidance, but looked at the wrong day.

The *Times* gives the following additional particulars:—The accident happened to the passengers by the tidal train which left Folkestone for London at half-past two on Friday afternoon. It is the first time that any casualty has befallen this particular train, notwithstanding that the hour at which it leaves Folkestone varies almost from day to day, and that it travels at more than the average speed. On Friday, the tidal train, with about 100 passengers, many of whom had come from Paris by way of Boulogne, ran its usual even course until it had passed Headcorn and arrived at a bridge which is situated about a mile and a half from that station, and about an equal distance from Staplehurst. At this spot, the railroad at each end of the bridge runs for a considerable way along almost a perfect level, and is raised only a few feet above the land on either side. The bridge itself, which is about 100 feet in length, and which is supported by six stone pillars, crosses a rivulet, which, when swollen by the rains of winter, flows in a considerable stream, but which is now nothing more than a muddy ditch, overgrown with weeds. The fall from the bridge to this ditch is about 15 feet; the breadth of the ditch itself is about 50 feet. Between three and four o'clock on Friday several platelayers were employed in laying down new metals on the left hand side of the bridge on the way to London, and at the end of it nearest Folkestone. Shortly after three, just before the accident took place, their task, it would seem, was still incomplete, and two lengths, or about 40ft., of iron rail remained to be laid down on the side of the very track on which the train was advancing. They saw it hasten onward to destruction with fearful though somewhat abated speed, and in a few seconds more they saw nine or ten out of the fourteen carriages of which, inclusive of the break, luggage, and guards' vans, it consisted, precipitated headlong, with their human freight, over the side of the bridge into the ditch beneath. Then ensued such a scene of agony and bewilderment as happily is but rarely witnessed. Assistance came in all haste, and it came in time to rescue some from positions of peril, but far too late to be of any use to others in whom life had been instantaneously extinguished in the first terrific crash. Those who were on the spot from the first, and those who came to it within a few hours after, describe the wreck which met their view as a sight perfectly appalling. At the end of the bridge next to Staplehurst the engine and tender lay partly turned over against a hedge. Immediately behind the tender stood the break van, and a few paces back, suspended as it were from the top of the bridge, with one end buried in the ditch below, was a first-class carriage. At the other end of the bridge stood upon the line the guards' and luggage vans, which were in the rear of the train, and which were altogether uninjured. A little in front of them were two second-class carriages, with one end resting on the bridge and the other in the ditch, in just the same position as the first-class carriage already mentioned. Between these two extremes and all across the ditch, huddled, and crushed, and bruised into one another, lay the five or six first-class carriages which formed the centre of the train. Through their broken sides and shattered windows were to be seen protruding human legs, and arms, and heads, and from every one of them was to be heard the piercing cry of human suffering. In more than one carriage a wife lay dead, or on the point of death, by her unconscious and helpless husband. Some one who survived, or who might recover from the injuries inflicted upon them by the shock, were actually smothered in the liquid mud in which they were embedded. One young lady, on being rescued from a position in which suffocation seemed imminent, was found to have been fearfully mangled, and had blood issuing profusely from her nose and ears. The faces of other passengers were so blackened and swollen and battered as to retain scarcely any traces of the human countenance. Some, on the other hand, escaped with barely a scratch; but there were few indeed in that heap of ruin who did not bring away with them some token of the tremendous ordeal through which they passed. Ten persons at least have lost their lives owing to this sad catastrophe. Nearly all of them were dragged out of the ditch quite dead, two or three of them in a dying state, who survived a few brief minutes only. Seven of the ten were ladies, the majority of whom were wives, and young wives too.

Miscellaneous News.

The journeymen basket makers of Leicester are on strike for an advance of wages, and a reduction of the hours of labour.

The Emperor has ordered trials to be made with a new square-mouthed gun, which has been invented by an officer of the French army.

Messrs Bradbury and Evans wish to contradict a report to the effect that "Once a Week" is likely to be discontinued.

President Johnson's proclamation for opening the ports of the Southern States to foreign commerce has been sent by the Foreign-office for publication in the *Gazette*.

The recovery of the Princess of Wales has so far advanced that the bulletins have been discontinued. The infant Prince is in excellent health.

Mr E. T. Smith's English opera speculation, at Astley's has already come, as might have been expected, to its last nights.

Herr Lowe, the composer of the opera, "Concino Concini," is said to be at work on a great symphonic work, "La Nuit."

A new opera, "The Cid," with words and music by Herr Cornelius, has been represented at Weimar—"they say" with success.

Madame Viardot has been giving a sign of life at Baden-Baden by playing the pianoforte part of Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 70, at a chamber concert.

Blondin is performing at Paris. He draws tremendously. The report that Leotard has broken his leg at Madrid is contradicted.

The luggage van of the Boulogne express train caught fire one day last week, and destroyed all the the toilettes of the French ladies who were *en route* for Ascot.

There was a great dinner and *fete* on Wednesday night at Count Lagrange's establishment outside Paris. After dinner Grimshaw was carried round the park on the shoulders of his backers.

The preparations for the Waterloo Festival in Holland are making great progress. At Leyden, where there is a hospital for military invalids, upwards of 1,200 veterans are to be entertained at a grand collation, at which each is to be presented with a Waterloo medal.

"THE LIFE OF CÆSAR."—The King of Portugal has presented to the Emperor, as the author of the *Life of Cæsar*, the chain and ribbon of the Order of Scientific and Artistic Merit. This honour has hitherto only been conferred on three persons.

The Prince Imperial's apartments at the Tuileries are being refurnished. The bed and toilette-table intended for the young Prince are just finished, and are exquisite specimens of wood carving, reflecting the highest credit on the distinguished artist who undertook their execution.

The Princess Dagmar (says the *Memorial Diplomatique*) has returned to the Protestant faith. The Bishop of Copenhagen, by order of the King, performed the necessary ceremony, which puts an end to the rumours about the Princess's marriage with the new heir to the Russian empire.

The *Memorial de l'Allier* reports a murder at St. Pourçain, near Moulins. A saddler named Martin, who had long entertained a grudge against his father-in-law, M. Baudreus, the superintendent of the market, attacked him in the street and plunged a long awl into his breast. Death was almost instantaneous. The murderer then went and gave himself into custody.

We regret to state that Mdlle. Tietjens is seriously inconvenienced by the recurrence of a hurt which her foot originally received last year. It was during last season that a fall on the stage while singing in Leonora caused Mdlle. Tietjens to sprain her ankle, and her late exertions in Medea have caused her foot again to swell so much as to incapacitate her from appearing on the stage for the present.—*Orchestra*.

The Pope has sent a gift of great value to M. Thiers as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered the Catholic cause by the magnificent orations he pronounced this session in the Chamber in defence of the temporal power. The Cardinal of Mechlin, who has left Rome a few days, is the bearer of the present, which is said to consist of a matchless collection of engravings of all the principal paintings on sacred subjects in the Vatican.

THE MORMONS.—A split among the quarrelsome Mormons is not a thing so unusual as to excite special remark; but a recent occurrence of the kind seems to be worthy of note. Joseph Smith, the son of the original Joseph, and a recognised leader in the polygamous community, has become a convert to monogamy, and makes a dead set against the great Brigham Young. Joseph quotes his father and the Book of Mormon to show that both inculcate the doctrine that one wife—at a time—and no concubines, is the teaching of these recognised heads of the church. Joseph also makes a point rather indirectly against the loyalty of Brigham Young. That is a weak point, we think, with Brigham; but now that the rebellion is over the matter is of little consequence.—*New York Times*.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT LONDON.—On Sunday morning, soon after five o'clock, the body of a woman was found on the Thames, off the principal entrance of the London docks, near Wapping Old Stairs. The only articles of dress on the deceased were a pair of sidespring boots, much worn, and cotton stockings. She wore a gold wedding-ring and keeper. A frightful wound extended from the crown of the head to the nostrils. The deceased appears to have been about 35 years of age, of dark complexion, with long dark hair, and about five feet four inches in height. The body had been in the water ten or twelve days. Inspector Thomas caused the body to be removed to the dead house in the churchyard of St. John, Wapping. The officer is of opinion that a murder has been committed. He suggests that the deceased may have been decoyed on board some vessel on the river, killed with a blow from an adze, stripped of her clothes to prevent detection, and cast into the stream.

THREATENING BARON MARTIN.—A man named Reilly some time ago brought an action in the Court of Exchequer which was tried before Baron Martin, who directed the jury in favour of the defendant, and whose direction was afterwards upheld by the Court on a motion for a new trial. Reilly, after this, made some application personally in court, connected with the action, but Baron Martin told him that the case had been legally decided, and that he could not hear any discussion about it. Reilly then took to sending letters to the learned judge, which were delivered to him in court, but he considered that he could not receive letters relating to his public duty, and destroyed them. This treatment seems to have exasperated the man, who was heard by the Chief Baron's train-bearer to say, "I will haunt Baron Martin like an evil spirit till the day of my death." According to the man's own version, he said, not "the day of my death," but "till I get justice." He afterwards followed Baron Martin about the streets, waited for him outside his house in the morning at the time he usually came out, waylaid him on his way to the court, and was always troubling him. The learned baron has now brought the man before the Bow-street Police Court, and Mr Flowers the magistrate has ordered him to be bound over to keep the peace. As, however, he was not able to give bail, he was committed to prison.

THE ENGLISHMAN CAPTURED BY ITALIAN BRIGANDS.—Mr Bonham's visit to Salerno has not hitherto been productive of the desired result of releasing Mr Moens, even backed as the Consul was with the moral influence of H.B.M. steam frigate *Magicienne's* presence in the bay. Mrs. Moens has, however, had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from her husband, which shows that he was alive and well up to a quite recent date; but it appears that, in consequence of the active pursuit instituted by the military and local authorities, the brigands have been totally cut off from communication with the person or persons whom they had appointed to act as mediators to treat for the liberation of the captive and the payment of his ransom. The English colony in Naples is in the greatest ferment, and travellers just returned thence state that the excursions of sightseers not only in the direction of Pæstum, but also in the mountains between Amalfi and Castellamare, are now prohibited by the authorities.

A curious case has been heard in the Sheriff's Court at Preston. A London firm had sold some goods to a Liverpool tradesman, and by-and-by sent a lawyer's letter for their money. A post-office order was forthwith transmitted, 6d. being deducted from the sum demanded on the ground that an overcharge to that amount had been made in the invoice. The post-office order was returned, and proceedings were commenced for the recovery of the full amount. It was subsequently admitted by the plaintiffs that the 6d. was rightly deducted, but the singular plea was put in that a post-office order was not a legal tender. The defendants counsel, however, pointed out that when the order was returned the objection was not to the legality of the tender, but as to the amount represented by the order; and, that being the case he submitted that the plea could not be sustained. The Under Sheriff took the same view, and a verdict was entered for the defendant. The solicitor for the plaintiffs announced his intention of carrying the case before a superior Court.

The Venetian Committee issued the following address, which was distributed by thousands, on the occasion of the celebration of the Festa dello Statuto:—"Fellow citizens—We undergo a long trial without losing courage or confidence. Our programme, "No compact with the oppressor," remains intact. Your committee, while praising and thanking you for that attitude, beg you to persevere in it. Depend on it, this bearing produces more good effect than is believed. Against this bulwark their bayonets—the one power of our enemies—are blunted. The friends of Italy are well aware that our inaction is not apathy, nor our silence resignation. On the anniversary of the constitution of free Italy let us unite ourselves with our happier brothers, and cry with them, 'Viva la Statuto!' the palladium of liberty, the gage of our independence—'Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!' who before Dante, has again renewed his promise to accomplish the destiny of Italy.—THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF VENICE."

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.—According to a report at Vienna, the Anglo-Austrian inquiry is a failure, and the sittings have been adjourned till September.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, widower of the Princess Anna of Hesse, has just been betrothed to the Princess Alexandrine, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia.

It appears that while the Emperor was still in Algeria a duel, with fatal result, occurred in the upper ranks of the army there. A General D. is announced to have been killed on the ground.

The King of Sweden has just published a small volume of lyric poems. On the title-page is a vignette representing His Majesty's cipher, encircled by flowers, and bearing the words *Petits Poemes*.

The posthumous works of M. Proudhon, of which there are seventeen, are being prepared for the press by his friends. One of these productions, a book on art, is to appear this week.

The crops in Ireland are reported from all quarters to be progressing most satisfactorily. Potatoes, hay, wheat, flax, and oats are all in a forward state, and the most beautiful weather continues throughout the island.

Prince Napoleon has met with a slight accident. He was driving up the Champs Elysées on Saturday, when the horses bolted and upset the carriage. The Prince was thrown out and injured, but not much, and was able to proceed to Meudon; the report at the Palais Royal on Tuesday is that the accident is not in the least serious, and that Monseigneur is going on very well.

At a *soiree* connected with some land and building societies held at Birmingham, on Friday night, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., said the great object which Parliament now had—and he did not speak of Parliament as Liberal or Conservative—was to extend the franchise, and in that there was no party politics. Everybody was willing to extend the franchise, but there was one matter on which all sides seemed to be agreed—that the masses of the people must be elevated previous to their having votes, and he saw no better means of elevating them and making them good voters, than those which made them rely upon themselves for voting powers.

A case of suicide, which is the more shocking from the fact that the deceased was a person holding a high position in the church, is reported from Dublin. The Rev. G. S. Abbott, rector of St. Mary's in that city, and Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, shot himself through the head with a pistol in his own bedroom on Monday afternoon. He had officiated in church the day before, and on the day of his death had been to the bank of Ireland in the forenoon, and returned thence apparently suffering under mental depression. Nothing more is at present known of this melancholy affair. This is the second case of suicide by a clergyman of the Established Church in Ireland within a few months.

WEIGHING THE WEIGHTS.—A South African paper, the *Graaff-Reinet Herald*, states that a wool-farmer who came into town lately to sell his wool, having heard that there was no assizing of weights for four years, went into a store and brought up the subject of weighing people. Stepping on the platform scale, he said, "I wonder what I weigh now?" His weight was quickly read off; a few similar trials were made, and away he went to the next store, and so on to others. When he came back he knew who had the lightest weights, and there he went with his wool.

Mr Bernal Osborne has addressed a scathing valedictory address to his constituents at Liskeard, a portion of whom had threatened to withdraw their support, on the ground that he is not a sufficiently devoted follower of Lord Palmerston. Mr Osborne will not wait for the dissolution, and has already made application for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

President Johnson's amnesty proclamation bears the counter-signature of W. H. Seward. This is the first official document which the Secretary of State has signed since the murderous attack upon him on April 14. It was not that attack, however, but a previous fall from his carriage, which broke his arm, that rendered Mr. Seward unable to write.

The death is announced of Sir Lascelles Wraxhall, Bart., well known for his contributions to the popular literature of the day. He had somewhat recently taken up his residence at Vienna, and was soon afterwards attacked by illness. A few days since hopes were entertained of his recovery; but they have been disappointed. On Sunday morning he died.

A very important decision was given on Tuesday by Vice-Chancellor Wood. The Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames propose to construct a new system of drainage there, by which all the sewage of the place will flow into the river. The Attorney-General applied for an injunction to restrain them from doing so on the ground that they would thereby create a nuisance. Vice-Chancellor Wood declined to grant the injunction on the ground that the nuisance was not in existence. If, however, it should be found that a nuisance was created, the Attorney-General would have power to take proceedings.

EXPECTED RETURN OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN TO EUROPE.—For nearly two months we have day after day, assured our readers—stating that we did so on the very best authority—that the Emperor Maximilian felt not only his empire, but himself personally in a position of so much peril that he had already made all his arrangements for abdicating the throne of Mexico and returning to Europe. Most people were unwilling to believe in the accuracy of our information, notwithstanding our repeated and emphatic assurances that it came from a quarter in which there could be no misunderstanding as to the real state of matters. We have now a confirmation of it from the *Times* of Tuesday. Our contemporary says:—"M. Eloin, the Special Envoy of the Emperor Maximilian, arrived yesterday in Paris from Vienna, where, it is said, with the aid of King Leopold, he succeeded in prevailing on the Emperor of Austria to reinstate his brother Maximilian in all his agnatic rights in the event of his returning to that country." We repeat, what we have before said again and again, that so powerful and aggressive are the Juarez party in Mexico that Maximilian's return to Europe may be confidently expected in a few months.—*Morning Advertiser*.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S PASTORAL.—Archbishop Manning, who has taken his departure for Paris, has issued his first pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of his diocese, and it was read from the pulpits of the various Roman Catholic chapels in his jurisdiction on Sunday. About one-third of the address is occupied with professions of the new Archbishop's humility, and of his deep consciousness of his own unworthiness of the office he has been called to fill. Then coming to his work, Dr. Manning says:—"We have no new mission to commence, no theology to construct, no principles to find. The living Church of God moves on majestic and changeless from age to age. A great pastor goes to his reward; a lesser enters his place; but all personal inequalities are lost in the immutable and divine office of the Church. The same divine faith, the same mind, the same catholic spirit, with all its delicacy of instinct, tact, and sensitive purity, guides and sustains the Church in England as in Rome, in the nineteenth century as in the first." The mission of the Church to London and to the English people has, in Dr. Manning's opinion, had nothing analogous to it since the mission of the Church to Rome and its imperial race. "If St. Paul," he says, "so loved his kinsmen according to the flesh that he would willingly have been anathema from Christ for their salvation, we need not be ashamed of the love we bear to our separated brethren. In the supernatural order the Church is our native land; in the natural, our mother country. We love both, but with a discriminating charity; the higher and the lower with a due and proportionate subordination. There can be no collision between these two orders of duty, unless the one or the other deviate from the principles of the constitution. This the Church of God cannot do. This, alas! three hundred years ago, our rulers and country did. It is, unhappily, thereby at variance with the first principles of the unity, authority, and infallibility of the Church of God, which are more precious than life itself. The Catholic Church in England would not be aggressive, if England were within the light and unity of the Catholic Church." Dr. Manning begs his flock to speak the truth of which his Church is the sole depositary in love. "Truth is severe and keen in itself, and woe to us if we poison its edge by human passion or controversial bitterness. In such a land as this, and in the midst of such spiritual confusions, the enunciation of the one holy faith, out of which is no salvation, is sharp and wounding to the susceptibilities and prejudices of men. But in this we have no choice." On the whole the Pope's new representative takes a hopeful view of the prospects of Romanism in England. The dogmatic bull of the Immaculate Conception, and the encyclical of last year, will, he believes, mark an epoch in the reconstitution of the Christian order of the world. "The wise and earned," he adds, "may deride us. We can well afford to wait till the derision of the nineteenth century is buried with the heresies of the last eighteen."

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Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only *one* small box of pills, and *one* small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

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

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

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

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DR. KAHN ON MARRIAGE.—A new and entirely Re-written Edition (the Forty-sixth) of this celebrated Treatise on the "PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE," with new Steel Plates, &c., is now Ready. This Work, the result of twenty years of profound research and successful practice, is to enable every one to understand the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the physical obligations of the Married State, and the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

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MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

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

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

Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the 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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Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.

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One of the Firm attends.

HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Taylor's, Prissick-street, June 12, 26.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Rawling's, Grocer, 35, Church-street, June 5, 19.

SUNDERLAND—Every Tuesday, at 34, Bridge-street, corner of High-street.

STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mr Bowes's, Upholsterer, High Street, June 14, 28.

DURHAM—Every alternate Wednesday, at 82, New Elvet, June 7, 21.

DARLINGTON—Every alternate Thursday, at Miss Cowl's, Bondgate, June 15, 29.

HEXHAM—Every alternate Thursday, at Mrs. Toppin's, opposite White Hart Hotel, Fore-street, June 8, 22.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mrs. Snowdon's, Narrowgate-street.

BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Paxton's, Saddler, Hide Hill.

NOTICE.—One of the Firm is constantly engaged visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. All letters receive immediate attention.

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Inspection solicited.

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

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THE FRESH PHASE IN THE BANCROFT DIVORCE CASE.—On Tuesday, at the Manchester Police Court, the case of Mr S. Hamer, charged with causing a false registration of birth to be made in December, 1850, was proceeded with. In this painful case, it may be remembered, Hamer was alleged to have made a false registration of the birth of a child he had by his niece in order to avoid the disgrace which the publicity of such an incestuous intercourse would be attended with. The niece subsequently became the wife of Mr Bancroft, and it was not until some years after her marriage that her husband discovered the relations which had existed, and which he suspected continued to exist, between his wife and her uncle. His conduct towards her thereupon became so furious that she sued for and obtained a divorce, and since then he has on many occasions exhibited the greatest violence towards Hamer and others who he believed to be parties in the deception which had been practised upon him. Having discovered that the ante-nuptial child of his wife had been registered as if it was the offspring of Hamer and his wife, he instituted the present proceedings. After a discussion upon the legal points involved in the question, it was decided that the charge must be dismissed, as the law seemed to limit convictions for such an offence to three years after its commission. A case was offered for a higher court.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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AN APPRENTICE WANTED TO THE TAILORING BUSINESS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Monday,	June	19	Annfield Plain.
"	"		Consett.
Tuesday,	"	20	Leadgate.
"	"		Consett.
Wednesday	"	21	Shotley Bridge.
"	"		Blackhill.
"	"		Consett.
Thursday	"	22	Lanchester.
"	"		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

It is said that when the cry of battle arose and the hoarse murmurs of war woke the echoes, ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse laid down his compasses and buckled on his sword. And now, when the coming elections are casting, as it were, their shadows before, we find representatives of the people in the Commons House of Parliament leaving the more peaceful and practical duties of statesmanship and betaking themselves to their constituents to mingle once more in electoral warfare. In our own district contests are inevitable, and the contests bid fair to be severe and earnest. In the North and South divisions of the county of Durham, and in the neighbouring borough of Sunderland, in Newcastle, and down at Tynemouth, there are contests; and in all these the struggle appears likely to be judged too much by the perverted standard of men, not measures. There is too much respect for a candidate's local connections, his local wealth, and perchance his local services. And the constituencies of the north are not alone in this: Youghal bids fair to gain an everlasting name as an electoral Utopia, for her suitors are bidding one against the other in doing services to the town; Whitby seems to be waiting to see which of her candidates will do her the most good—the ex-Railway King or the present chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, and there are many other constituencies which seem willing to forget a candidate's opinions, his talents, and his statesmanship, if he only do some service to the town or be a local magnate.

The present Parliament, it has been said, will be doomed to oblivion with the valedictory estimate of King CHARLES II. of happy memory, as a body who "said many a foolish thing and seldom did a wise one." How much it will be reformed or improved by the crowds of hungry hunters who are at present engaged in the eager struggle for fame and seats we should not be able to say. Nothing can more surely deteriorate the standard of Parliament than any neglect of Sir ROBERT PEEL's old motto—"measures not men." A man's political creed, the honest, free, and heart-spoken expression of his opinions, and above all his previous political career (if he has any) are more safely and surely to be trusted than any adventitious advantages of wealth or local connections. The battle is to be fought between the old Liberal party—the party of progress and principles—and that which has engraven on its escutcheon the old-fashioned and time-beaten cry of "State and Church," "Queen and Constitution." Electors must make themselves ready for the conflict—gird themselves up for actual doing, and above all things judge by the principles rather than the professions of the candidate. Even JOHN WILKES could talk away his ugliness in a quarter of an hour, and he must be a poor speaker who cannot in a few rounded sentences, acting on the advice of the old Athenian philosopher who taught as the true secret of oratorical power the word "Darken," so qualify the meaning of his address that at length it has no meaning at all.

There are three candidates already in the field for South Durham, and it needs no great stretch of arithmetic to say that of these one must be left. And the question arises which of these it should be, the old members, Mr DUNCOMBE SHAFTO and Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, who have worthily represented the Liberal cause—or the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM BARRINGTON, who aspires to represent the county on the faith of his being "nearly related to one who was the successful champion of the Conservatives in the last great struggle of 1837," and as a candidate of Liberal-Conservative principles. Profession, however, goes for nothing; "realities alone," as CARLYLE says, "have strength; wind-bags are wind, cant is cant, leave it alone there"—and if we try Mr. BARRINGTON's address by the test-stones of the politics of to-day we shall find, we think, that his Liberalism, if he has any at all, is dwarfed and overshadowed by his Conservatism, and that he is, in fact if not in name, a Tory of the Tories. He professes, first of all, the "highest respect for the sagacious statesman" who presides over her Majesty's Government, and this acknowledgment is at least something. However, it is difficult to see how he could help it, for under the present Government the commerce and wealth of the country have arrived at a zenith they have never before reached. But Mr. BARRINGTON does not regard with his "entire confidence" (whatever that may mean) the views entertained by certain of Lord PALMERSTON's colleagues, who may, ere long, be summoned to power. This is doubtless a sneer levelled at Mr GLADSTONE and Earl RUSSELL, but even Mr. BARRINGTON would scruple to deny the magnificent financial career of the former, or the many services of the latter—even in the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign states, which, though opposed by the party which Mr BARRINGTON represents, has "thoroughly obtained the approval of all parties." But there are three subjects which may fairly be taken as tests of the politics of the new candidate—the extension of the franchise, the question of Church-rates, and the foreign policy of the country. On the first Mr. BARRINGTON makes the following strange deliverance:—"The question of the extension of the suffrage, left unsettled by the present Government, will doubtless command the attention of a future Parliament. A solution of this difficult question may be found in the adoption of many of the provisions of the bill of 1859, which would, I am persuaded, bring the privilege of the electoral franchise within the reach of a very large number of the more highly educated and intelligent members of the working classes. But, believing that proposals fraught with so much gravity can only be adopted when introduced under the sanction of the responsible advisers of the Crown, I should not be prepared to support the crude schemes and one-sided projects of individual members, and should oppose measures calculated to destroy the balance of existing constituencies, and to transfer the governing power to one section, and that the least enlightened of the community." What the exact meaning of this may be we know not; probably Mr. BARRINGTON would follow his chief, and grant some lateral extension, which would neither destroy the balance of constituencies nor transfer the governing power. Then, on the question of Church Rates, Mr. BARRINGTON is more explicit. He is warmly attached to the Established Church, but sincerely respects the conscientious scruples of those who differ from him. "I should," he says, "hail with joy a satisfactory settlement of the question of Church Rates; but I could not vote for their total repeal until some legal means are provided for preserving the fabric of our venerable churches from decay." On the question of the foreign policy of the Government Mr. BARRINGTON has not much to say. As we have hinted, he favours non-intervention, would give his best attention to measures of economy, and *if* he has the high honour of being returned to Parliament to represent the county of Durham, would devote his best energies to the service of his constituents.

This is the sum and substance of a lengthy address, amplified and adorned in his speech at Sunderland, but presenting all the chief features of his political creed, and, we fancy, a tolerably full exposition of his opinions. It differs very little from the many Tory election addresses, which are as plentiful now as June flowers, and is, really and truly, the address of a Conservative candidate. *Noscitur a sociis*, a man is known by his companions, and a candidate by his supporters. All Mr. BARRINGTON's friends are of Tory politics, he opposes Liberal representatives of no very advanced opinions, and, by his acts, if not by his words, has written himself down a follower of that party which has for its leader Mr. DISRAELI, and for its cry the old "Church and State."

The politics of the present representatives are known, and have been tried by the stern rule of experience. Both are true and earnest Liberals, and, to our knowledge, have always been found in the right lobby, aiding in the cause of progress and right. And now the county, we feel assured, will not elect in the place of one of them the Conservative Mr BARRINGTON. If Mr BARRINGTON be returned the county will for the next six years be a political nonentity, contradicting itself on every question of importance and on every occasion, and altogether losing its just influence in the State. The Conservatives' grievance is that they are deprived of their share in the representation! Our opinion is that they have their just share now, and that is—none at all—and we confidently expect that the electors will prove of the same opinion.

Local and District News.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT DIPTON.—A meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Collierley and Pontop was held at the house of Mr Fenwick, Dipton, on Monday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a road from Ewehurst Head to Lintz Green. After considerable discussion the motion was unanimously rejected by the meeting.

THE SUMMER ASSIZES.—The dates for holding these assizes on the various circuits have now been fixed. On the Northern Circuit, the commission will be opened at Durham on Tuesday, July 11, and at Newcastle, on Saturday, July 15, the judges being Mr Baron Bramwell and Mr Justice Smith. The Commission at York, in the Midland Circuit, will be opened on Saturday, July 29, the judges being Mr Justice Blackburn and Mr Justice Mellor.

ACCIDENT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Thursday last as a person named Hamill, another man, and two women were on their return from Lanchester Petty Sessions in a cart, they unfortunately ran over a little child, about two years of age, named Solvin; the poor little fellow received severe injuries. Medical assistance was at once obtained, and we understand he is now recovering. The driver of the cart was at the time of the accident, we understand, driving very carelessly, and sitting with his back to the horse.

LECTURE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—The Rev. P. Featherstone, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Annfield Plain, on Monday evening, subject:—"Social Economics; or Hearts and Home." The chair was taken by H. Ritson, Esq., of Benfieldside. The lecture, which was replete with instruction and sound advice, was listened to by a respectable audience, though the attendance was not by any means so large as might have been anticipated from the population of the village, and the popularity and intelligence of the lecturer.

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOIREE.—This pleasant annual re-union comes off on Monday next. The Marley Hill marquee will be erected, as usual, in Mr. Drummond's field, and the tea will be provided by Messrs. Wilson Brothers, of Shotley Bridge, who possess a local reputation for the excellence of their catering. The music will be supplied by the Pontop Brass Band, and Mr. Stephenson's Quadrille Band, of Newcastle, who, besides taking part in the concert, will officiate at the ball which follows. Our readers will find a full programme in our advertising columns, and if the present charming summer weather continues, this annual *fete* will need no recommendation from u[s].

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr William Tester, the foreman of the cement block department at the Tynemouth pier, died very suddenly on Monday night. He had been at home poorly, but appeared to be recovering, and was sitting up eating a mutton chop, when he fell back in a fit and instantly expired. The deceased was a Kentish man, and was very highly esteemed.

The will of Mr Gerard Blisson Wharton, clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, was proved in the London Court, on the 15th of April, by his nephew, Matthew Ford, the sole devisee, legatee, and executor. The will, which is very short, is dated July 16, 1855. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. He died at Keppel-street, Russell Square, on the 27th March, in the 93rd year of his age.—*Illustrated News.*

GREAT NORTHERN DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—First horse, £20; second, £5; third, £2. Ten prizes of 10s each; twenty prizes 5s each. On Monday, June 26, a grand distribution of prizes for the Northumberland Plate will take place at the Turf Hotel, Hexham. Tickets, One Shilling each. Should more than a thousand tickets be disposed of, the prizes will be increased in proportion; and should less than that number be sold they will be reduced accordingly. The above (if successful) is the first of a series which a committee of gentlemen purpose to hold at the Turf Hotel, Hexham—the respectability of the proprietor, it is to be hoped, being a sufficient guarantee of the genuine nature of the distribution. A ticket sent to any address on receipt of twelve postage stamps and stamped directed envelope. Address—Proprieter of Turf Hotel, Hexham. The successful numbers will appear in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, of June 27, and in the *Hexham Courant* of June 28. Both newspapers can be had at any of the railway bookstalls. Send early for tickets. Agent for Consett and district—Mr Philip Bennison, Victoria Hotel, Consett.—Advt.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Tuesday afternoon, an assault of a serious nature took place at Consett. It appears that a boy named Walker, employed by the Consett Iron Company, had been at the shop of Mr Murray, grocer, and that coming past one of the carts, a young man employed by Mr Murray, was busily engaged in loading groceries which had to be delivered to the customers. This young man, named Clarkson, out of jest, barely touched the pony on which the boy rode, when the boy immediately turned round and commenced to use most abusive language towards Clarkson, who for some time took quietly all the lad chose to say. Walker was repeatedly requested to go away, but instead of doing so he continued to abuse Clarkson, who unfortunately seized his whip and applied it rather unmercifully upon Walker, who has no doubt suffered severely from the blows inflicted.

AN ODDFELLOW'S FUNERAL.—On Tuesday the members of the "Missions of Peace" Lodge of the Manchester Order of Oddfellows assembled at their usual place of meeting, Mr Black's, Railway Hotel, Tow Law, and marched from thence in procession to the residence of the late Mr John Lawson, a member of this order, and accompanied the remains of their late brother to his last resting place in Tow Law church-yard.

CONCERT AT JARROW.—On Saturday night, a concert was given in the Mechanics' Hall, Jarrow, in aid of the funds of the Jarrow Rolling Mills Brass Band. The band is one of the results of the recent lock-out, having been suggested during the very agreeable musical reunions which were held nightly at Jarrow the time the men were kept from their employment. The band has been in existence about six weeks and in that time the men have contributed about £20 towards the cost of the instruments, and Messrs Palmer have handsomely contributed the remainder (about £40.) The band is under the leadership of Mr T. Carter, a workman at the ironworks, who was formerly bandmaster of the volunteer band at Wolverhampton, and under his tuition the members of the Jarrow band are making rapid progress. The programme contained a well selected assortment of songs, comic and sentimental, glees, and instrumental pieces; the following were the performers:—Messrs Wm. Siddell, of Blackhill; W. Carter, T. Carter, T. Carter, jun., J. Carter, S. Thomas, W. House, E. House, E. J. Hickman, jun., C. Miller, and J. Hickman, and Mrs S. Thomas, who ably presided at the piano-forte. The entertainment, which was rather lengthy, was a complete success, and was applauded most rapturously throughout by a crowded audience.

PIC-NIC AT WOODLANDS.—The Consett Church Choir and a few friends, amounting in all to forty in number, held a pic-nic at Woodlands, the residence of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., which was kindly granted on the occasion, on Wednesday last. The day was charming, and all nature looked gay and lovely. Conveyances were provided for the party, and they drove off in great anticipations of fully enjoying themselves in the neighbouring woodlands and fisheries of the park, two boats being procured for the occasion. They met in front of the hall at three o'clock, and sung their select pieces. Amongst them was "the Greek chant," which was encored by the host of the mansion. They then took to their ramblings in the park and rowing on the ponds, and again gathered near the hall at six o'clock, when tea was served up by the Misses Medici. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to J. Richardson, Esq., for his great kindness in throwing open his grounds; and also to the Misses Medici for the excellent tea provided by them. Amongst those present were the Rev. F. Steggall, the incumbent; and Messrs E. Balleny, Jos Murray, T. Thompson, A. Stelling, Hutchinson, Cress, Armour, Dufour, R. Surtees, Geo. Surtees, J. G. Pothecary, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Sewell, Mrs McNally, and the Misses Watson, Wake, Carrey, Dobbs, Hutchinson, Morgan, and Medici.

ROWLEY BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday evening the friends of Sunday-schools met at Rowley to celebrate the anniversary of this school. Tea being over the children took their places on the platform, newly-erected in place of the old pulpit. The chapel has also recently been enlarged by removing the vestry and forming another adjoining the chapel, and the interior has been cleaned and re-painted. There is a good harmonium in the chapel, and the united choirs of Highgate and Rowley, presided over by Mr T. Ridley, of Blackhill, sang several hymns and tunes so as to reflect the greatest credit on their teacher, Mr Ridley. At the meeting which followed the chair was taken by Mr J. Kell, in the unavoidable absence of the pastor, the Rev. J. Brooks, and the children recited several portions of scripture, dialogues, and select and instructive pieces of poetry. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Messrs Golightly, Bullerwell, Raw, and T. B. Chipchase, on the various aspects and importance of Sunday-school teaching, when the company separated, highly gratified with the evening's programme. On Sunday Mr T. B. Chipchase delivered two very edifying discourses to very large audiences, numbers at night not being able to gain admittance. Good collections were taken after the sermons in aid of the school. The children at night again recited several pieces which had not been recited the previous evening, enlivened at intervals by the excellent choir. This was, says our correspondent, one of the most successful gatherings that Rowley ever witnessed.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—This Board met by adjournment in the office of the Board on Wednesday, June 13th. Present—J. Ainsley (chairman), A. Reed, R. Richardson, J. Buckham, and W. Elliott. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Clerk reported having sent several notices of nuisances, which had been directed by the Board; and, after the correspondence had been read, it was reported that the collector's account had been examined, and that there was not one arrear of last District Rate to collect. The surveyor's account had also been examined and found a balance in his hands of £2 1s 0½d; and also the treasurer's account had been examined, and a balance of £135 0s 6d on drainage account, and £38 15s 5d on general district account was found in the bank in favour of the Board. A pay bill amounting to £15 14s 6d was unanimously ordered to be paid. Estimates for a new rate were placed before the Board, the total amount being £155 2s 1d, and the assessment value of the district £7,463 15s 6d. A rate of 6d in the pound on houses, etc., would produce £156 12s 5½d. The estimates received the approval of the Board, and a rate based upon these estimates was directed to be prepared for the next half-year. The Inspector of Nuisances was directed to use vigilance in securing the abatement of nuisances. The consideration of several plans for new buildings occupied considerable time, and after some trifling alterations, they were passed. Some houses were reported to be overcrowded with lodgers, and the inspector was ordered to examine and report on their state. The members then separated after sitting over two hours.

ACCIDENT AT WITTON GILBERT.—The coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) held an inquest on Wednesday evening, at the Infirmary, on the body of Robert Smurthwaite, twenty-six years of age, who had died at that institution on the 13th inst., from injuries received on the North-Eastern Railway, at Witton Gilbert, on the 16th of May. Deceased was a goods guard, and resided at Sunderland. On the afternoon of the 16th of May, he and the fireman, William Forster, took a box out of a waggon, and put it on the platform at Witton Gilbert Station, and as the door of the waggon was being closed, deceased's fingers were jammed between it. Deceased, whilst standing on the platform, signalled to the engineman to go on, and just after the train had started he was seen lying between the rails, the left leg lying across the rail, two or three waggons having passed over it, a little below the knee. The train was immediately stopped, and Smurthwaite, after his injured limb had been bound up with a handkerchief, was put into a waggon and brought to the Newcastle Infirmary, where his leg was amputated, and he gradually sank, and died on the 13th inst. No one saw the deceased fall; but the station-master supposed that he had been jumping on to a waggon, and had put forth his left hand, forgetting that it was injured, to take hold of the waggon, and having no strength in it to hold on, had fallen forward across the line. Deceased told a friend that he did not know how the accident had occurred; it was done in a moment, and no one was to blame. The verdict was "Accidental death."

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. W. COULSON.—Intelligence reached Durham, late on Monday evening, of the sudden death of Mr William Coulson, sen., the well-known colliery sinker. Mr Coulson, it appears, left his residence in Western Hill, Durham, early on Monday morning, and proceeded to Hetton on business, respecting the sinking of a new colliery, which required his immediate attention. He arrived at the residence of N. Wood, Esq., Hetton Hall, and whilst partaking of breakfast with that gentleman, complained of being unwell, and before medical assistance could be obtained, took a fit of apoplexy, it is supposed, from which he never rallied, and died in the course of the evening. He was in his usual state of health when he left home, and although considerably above seventy years of age, possessed a robust constitution even to the time of his sudden illness and death. Mr Coulson's name is familiar throughout the whole of the North. He arose from a position of obscurity to one of great importance. In connection with the opening out of the great Northern coalfields throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland, for nearly half a century, his name has become associated. Mr Coulson has been employed by the Belgium Government in opening out several large collieries in different parts of that kingdom, and the success which has attended these operations has given the utmost satisfaction. To these he gave his personal supervision, for which purpose he made frequent excursions to the Continent throughout the year and at all seasons. Familiar as Mr Coulson's name has been in the north it will long survive his death for the gallant conduct of himself and his little band in connection with the Hartley catastrophe, as also in many others of an earlier date where his endeavours to rescue the dead and save the living at those fearful colliery explosions have been crowned with success.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday, a person named George Hermitage, a quarryman in the employment of Mr Patrick Campbell, the owner of Burnhill Quarry, died very suddenly. The deceased, who resides at Burnhill, had been at Towlaw on Saturday evening, and had partaken somewhat freely of drink. In going home he had laid down and fallen asleep by the road side, and on awakening he found himself very ill. He managed to get to a house near, and medical assistance was at once procured. He, however, continued to get worse, and died on Sunday.

FOOT RACING AT CASTLESIDE.—Mr Powell's handicap came off on Monday last, at Castleside, and the following are the results of the various heats:—First heat: W. Iley, 16 yards, beat J. Quin, 5 yards; J. Hall, 8 yards, beat F. Pears, 14 yards; H. Hardey, 2 yards, beat J. Golightly, 7 yards; J. Davison, 3 yards, beat J. Willis, 9 yards; J. Manlinipy, 13 yards, beat E. Denham, scratch, and E. Hall, 10 yards. Second heat: L. Hall beat H. Hardey; W. Iley beat J. Davison, J. Malinipy odd-man. Final heat: Lambert Hall, 1; W. Iley, 2; J. Malinipy, 3.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT COLLIERLEY DYKES.—Sermons were preached in connection with this anniversary on Sunday, June 4; in the morning by Mr M. Halliday, of White-le-Head; and in the afternoon and evening by the Rev. W. Saul, of Shotley Bridge. At each service the children recited portions of scripture, dialogues, and poetry, and great credit is due to Mr Robert Thompson, the superintendent of the school, for the manner in which the children acquitted themselves. Collections were made after each service in aid of the school funds.

CONSTITUENCIES OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.—The number of electors on the present register for the borough of Gateshead is 1,191, and the number on the Newcastle register is 7,459. On the latter, 1,913 are registered as freeman and 5,546 as householders. It is rather a curious fact as showing the gradual reduction, and as foreshadowing the eventful extinction, of the freemen, that the number on the register this year is less by 478 than actually polled at the contested election in 1741 between Messrs Blackett, Fenwick, Ridley, and Carr, and 318 less than voted in 1771 in the contest between Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., and Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, on the death of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.—*Gateshead Observer.*

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, OXHILL.—On Sunday last, the aforesaid school celebrated their first anniversary, when two sermons were preached, in the morning at half-past ten and the evening at six—and also in the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr James Dobson, of Annfield Plain. This gentleman, in the absence of the appointed preacher, willingly gave his services. At each service, the children recited select portions of Scripture, poetry, dialogues, &c. The congregations, especially afternoon and night, were such as to fill in every part the large and commodious school-room erected for the use of the Primitive Methodists. Collections, very liberal and good, were taken at the close of each service, in aid of the school fund.

THE COMING ELECTION.

During the past week, the addresses of the three candidates who are seeking to represent the electors in the Northern Division of the County of Durham, have been posted and distributed by their friends in this district. At Consett, the friends of Mr Shafto and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., have secured rooms at Mr Anderson's, Commercial Inn, for the meetings of the committee to conduct the canvass for these gentlemen; and the friends of Mr Barrington have also secured rooms at Mr Wm. Jopling's, Coach and Horses Inn, for the meetings of their committee.

At Shotley Bridge and Lanchester, committee rooms for all the candidates have also been secured.

The canvass, up to the present time, by Mr Shafto and Sir Hedworth Williamson's committee, has, we understand, been extremely gratifying to the various canvassers, and they have no doubt as to the result of the contest, which will, it is said, place Messrs. Shafto and Williamson, by a large majority, at the head of the poll.

Mr Barrington's friends have also about completed their canvass of this district, and they, too, feel sanguine as to the result of the poll, which they anticipate will be in their favour.

The contest promises to be an unusually severe one, and judging from the exertions made by the committees acting in behalf of the respective candidates, each party appears determined to leave nothing undone in order to secure their election.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday.

Present:—Rev. J. Thompson, chairman (presiding), Mr J. Calvert, vice-chairman, Major Joicey, Messrs W. J. Joicey, G. Hobson, T. Humphrey, J. Parker, D. Balleny, W. Cumming, R. H. Gee, and E. Charlton.

The minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the balance in the hands of their treasurer that day was £983 10s 9½d.

A tender for the supply of coal to the Workhouse received from Mr Whinney, and laid before the meeting, was accepted by them.

The board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

The expenditure for the past fortnight was £113 17s. Number of inmates, 52; corresponding week of last year, 63.

There was no other business of importance transacted and the board then adjourned.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The business transacted in this House was entirely of a routine character.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

New writs were moved for Liskeard and Coventry, in the place of Mr Bernal Osborne, resigned, and the late Sir Joseph Paxton.

Several questions were asked, but none of any public importance. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no proposal had yet been made to the Treasury, with respect to the new silver coinage.

A conversation afterwards took place with reference to the locking of the doors of railway carriages, and Mr GIBSON stated with regard to the recent accident on the Great Western that both doors of the carriages had been locked by mistake, some of the carriages having been turned round.

In reply to Mr Baines, Mr LAYARD said it was not true that the negociations for a Commercial Treaty with Austria had failed. The sittings had been suspended for two months, during the hot weather. The Commission would re-assemble in September, and, as he hoped, with a successful result.

The Malt Duty Bill (after some little discussion, and its duration being limited to three years and the weight of the barley 53lbs. per bushel and under) and the Sugar Duties and Drawbacks Bill then passed through committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of a Bill to Amalgamate the offices of Controller of the Exchequer and the Chairman of the Audit Offices. Lord Monteagle, he said, would receive an allowance of £500 a year on retiring from the office of Controller of the Exchequer. The motion was agreed to after a short discussion, in which strong complaints were made of a bill of this nature being introduced so late in the session.

The Inland Revenue Bill was re-committed, and passed through this stage.

The House then went into committee on Sir F. Kelly's Law of Evidence Bill. The first and second clauses, which were to allow plaintiffs and defendants to be witnesses in breach of promise cases, and husband and wife to tender evidence in cases of adultery, were rejected by large majorities, and Sir F. Kelly therefore withdrew the bill.

The Irish Constabulary Force Act Amendment Bill passed through committee, and a bill to continue the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act was read a first time.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICA.

[Per the *China*.]

NEW YORK, June 8.—The suppressed testimony given at the conspiracy trial has been published. Three witnesses testified that they had purposely feigned to act in complicity with the Confederate leaders in Canada and had by that means ascertained that Davis and other leaders were implicated in the assassination plot.

President Johnson has ordered all Confederate soldiers not above the rank of captain, and sailors not above the rank of lieutenant, to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The French have occupied Chihuahua. Juarez fled towards New Mexico.

Gold 137⅞.

THE BROOMS ANNUAL FETE.

A day after the fair—or, to speak more correctly, one week after the Whitsuntide holidays—comes the Brooms fête, an annual re-union always pleasant, and interesting, and agreeable. We hope there are few of our readers who require to be told where and what the Brooms is. If there are any such, we may say that the Brooms is the title of an ancient, time-honoured Catholic chapel, still used for the service of that church, under the spiritual supervision of the Rev. F. Kearney, situated about a mile from Leadgate, and almost hid from the highway by a belt of trees. The annual fête is always a topic of interest in the neighbourhood, and on Monday morning last many were the bright eyes that peered into the dawn to catch some glimpse of the coming day, or to attempt to glean something of the future. And for once the Brooms fête was attended with charming weather. Summer asserted itself once more, a gentle west wind just stirred the whispering foliage, the larks carolled gaily in the sky to the bright sun which shone in full meridian splendour. Hardly a cloud ruffled the blue pavilion of heaven, and the day was indeed one of the most charming and delightful of this month, which an old poet once happily designated "the amiable month of June." This bright sun and fair sky were the more agreeable, inasmuch as "Brooms weather" had come to be regarded as a sort of appropriate antithesis to "Queen's weather," and, indeed, as the especial saint day of Aquarius. Possibly the year 1865 is the one happy exception to prove the general rule; be that as it may, not a drop of rain fell to damp the proceedings of the day, and not a cloud to overshadow the pleasant gathering.

If the Brooms fête be famed for nothing else it bears away the palm and is *facile princeps* in the very, we had almost said all-important feature of the tea. The schoolroom, where the tea was dispensed, is a large and noble looking room, and possessed of every convenience for the due and proper accommodation even of as many guests as patronized the gathering on Monday. Decorated with little flags of the gayest and brightest of colours, and ornamented with festoons of flowers and evergreens it looked quite beautiful. Added to this the tables were adorned with handsome bunches of Flora's gems, culled with no niggardly hand, and altogether the Brooms schoolroom, as it appeared on Monday, might have tempted the Irish wood elves to have pitched upon it as the scene of their nightly revels. The tables were seven in number, and were presided over by the following ladies, who also provided gratuitously the provisions for the tea:—Mrs M. Kearney, the Ford, Lanchester; Mrs Hetherington, Leadgate; Mrs Hetherington, Iveston; Mrs Richardson, Iveston; Mrs Kinleside, Leadgate; Mrs Hutchinson, Leadgate; Mrs Hogg, Leadgate; Miss Burdon, Newbiggen; and Mrs Watson, Pontop Hall. The tables, one and all, fairly groaned beneath the ample loads of the good things usual at soirees, and the ladies dispensed, both gracefully and liberally, the cups of that refreshing herb which has a fabled and mystic origin. They really deserve more than the empty and ephemeral honours of printing ink, for their labours were both ably and willingly performed.

The tea over the field had attractions for all. The company was very large and was as varied, amongst those present being many members of the Protestant communion, who annually patronise the gathering, partly from sympathy with the cause, and partly, no doubt, tempted by the attractions of Mr Kearney's liberal programme. The view was a charming one, an undulating landscape of hill and dale, the hills cloud-capped and the valley bathed in the rays of the declining sun. Far away was a colliery—one of the secrets of England's riches and greatness—and below a row of cinder ovens, still of almost virgin whiteness. Further in the dim distance were plantations of trees, and meadows, and corn fields, and fallow land—all varied in hue from the rich, bright green to the deepest of brown. Spring, still lingering, seemed to clothe the whole foliage in her pale green livery, which June's sun had not yet changed [illegible] there—now deep in the valley and anon perched high on the hill—were dotted little farm-houses with red-tiled roofs, which shone forth distinct from the background of green. The hedges were white with the fragrant flowers of the hawthorn, or bright with the golden bloom of the whin, whilst the eye caught many a far-off glimpse of gardens with their wealth of fragrant lilac, and laburnum with its graceful golden and Danae-like shower of blossom. The Crook Hall furnaces still sent forth their volumes of white smoke, which curled lazily upwards and gave promise of a fine day, and this, and now and then the noise of a passing locomotive, alone told that we were in the very heart and centre of a district whose wealth lies in its iron and coal. Besides the landscape there was no lack of interest or amusement in the field. Stalls there were with tempting arrays of dainties, which made many a youngster break the tenth commandment, and caused many a penny to burn in the lucky juvenile possessor's pocket. Little flags floated lazily in the breeze, or hung listlessly from their cruciform tops, and the field, when it was filled with visitors (as it was when the afternoon advanced) presented a gay and animated sight. The bright sunshine had tempted all to array themselves in what the Americans would have called their "store clothes," and with faces as bright and cheerful as the day, they joined in the gathering.

The amusements of the afternoon—the athletic games, the merry dancing, the more stupid but perhaps not less enjoyable games of ring or tarzy, and the attractions of the music of the band—have not all these been described almost *ad nauseam*! Our pen is unable to do justice to the scene, and we forbear telling our readers what they must already know. The band was the Leadgate Catholic band, led by Mr John Winscor, and taught by Mr Waugh, of Mickley. They played during the afternoon a selection of national and other popular tunes, and added much to the zest and enjoyment of the day's *fete*. The sports at the Brooms are always successful, partly owing to the excellent generalship of the Rev. Father Kearney, and partly, doubtless, to the numerous and handsome prizes offered. Matthew Kearney, Esq., of the Ford, this year gave £5 to be expended in prizes, and the Rev. Father presented another liberal sum, so that the prizes were of no mean value. These, by a happy expedient, combined in a wonderful manner the *utile* with the *dulce*, and consisted of pieces of cloth for waistcoats or trousers, caps, ties, *et hoc genus omne*. Need we add how heartily the games were contested; how inch by inch the champions of the pole rose with the occasion, till one by one failed to overtop the rod, and one was left the winner; what boisterous fun and amusement the donkey races caused, or how thoroughly the other sports were entered into and enjoyed. All this would be "a twice-told tale," and we will, therefore, leave it all to the imagination of the reader, simply adding a list of the competitions and the fortunate winners of the prizes:—

Foot Race for Young Men.—1. Newton Ward; 2. John Evans.
Foot Race for Young Men.—1. E. Suddes; 2. Henry Harvey.
Foot Race for Young Men.—1. Wm. Towns; 2. James Farridge.
Pole Leaping.—1. Francis Robson; 2. Thomas Seed.
Donkey (1st) Race.—1. G. Wilkinson.
Donkey (2nd) Race.—1. G. Wilkinson.
Sack Race.—1. James Connor; 2. Berny Sloan.
Sack Race.—1. Thomas McDonald; 2. Dominic Carbery.
Sack Race.—1. [Name not known]; 2. J. Coyle.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. Wm. Flinn; 2. Michael Boyland.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. Patrick Woods; 2. Michael McCardle.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. F. McGrath; 2. W. Evans.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. Thomas Grearson; 2. F. Heatherington.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. John Coil; 2. John Moore.
Foot Race for Little Boys.—1. Dominic Hart; 2. John Caffy.

A "card" (to use a technical expression) so crowded as this took no short time to complete, and the evening shadows had gathered, and the bright landscape, once sun-lit, had faded away in the grey twilight ere they were concluded. The longest evening in the year would be too short to comprehend all the pleasure and amusements of the *fete* at the Brooms, but time stays not, and ere the evening deepened into night the gathering of 1865 was over, and its pleasures existed in retrospect alone. The Rev. Father Kearney, whose talent, as the organiser and conductor of such *fetes* as this, is well known, was the mainspring of its success, and we need hardly say was assiduous and never tiring in securing the comfort and convenience of his many guests. The sports were admirably conducted by Father Watson, of Minsteracres, and, in conclusion, it is not too much to say that the festival of 1865 was a worthy successor to the many gatherings which have given the old Brooms more than a local reputation and name.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and H. C. SILVERTOP, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Paul McDermont* and *Thomas Lynch*, navvies, were charged by P.C. Firn, with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill on the 11th June. Both of the defendants were fined 5s. and costs. Lynch was further charged with committing wilful damage to a window, the property of Patrick Daly, at the same date and place. Fined 5s., and to pay 2s. damages.——*James Linsday* and *Owen Shivelin*, Berry Edge, was charged by P.C. Baines with a similar offence, at Berry Edge on the 11th inst. Many similar previous offences being against Shivelin, he was fined 10s. and costs; Linsday 5s. and costs.——*Edward Pattison*, of Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly, at Blackhill, on the 29th May. Fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Oney Waterson* and *Jane Waterson*, father and daughter, were charged by Hugh O. Rook, with assaulting him, at Berry Edge, on the 8th inst. The case was dismissed, complainant paying costs.

BREACH OF THE BEER-HOUSE ACT.—*Michael Walton*, beer-house keeper, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Firn with opening his house in prohibited hours for the sale of beer on Sunday, the 28th May. Fined 10s. and costs.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Richard Murray*, grocer, Berry Edge, was charged by James Mullen, beer-house keeper, of that place, with using threatening language towards him on the 6th June. The case was dismissed, complainant paying costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY, June 9.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.—*Henry Glaister* was charged by P.C. Foster with being drunk and disorderly on the 27th November, 1863, at Craghead. Defendant was summoned to appear at Lanchester in December, 1863, but absconded, and was only apprehended on the 8th inst., at Durham. Fined 5s and costs.

THURSDAY, June 15.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

A DISHONEST COMPANION.—*Henry McSlade*, of the North Durham Militia, was charged by James Renshaw, also a militiaman, with stealing a quantity of stationery on the 13th inst., at Leadgate. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that they were comrades, and had served together in India in the 18th Regiment of Foot, and are now both members of the North Durham Militia. When discharged from the last training at Durham Renshaw purchased stationery to the amount of 3s., and his comrade "sloped" with it when he had an opportunity. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not pressing the case against the prisoner.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints.—Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventative, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity of the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, rendering each tributary organ perfect in its function, and stimulating the kidneys.

Sporting Intelligence.

ASCOT HEATH MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. The new mile.
Capt. Gray's Heir at Law 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ......F. Adams 1
Mr Nightingall's Ambition, 2 yrs, 5st 12lb ......Elphick 2
Capt. White's Black Prince, 2 yrs, 5st 12lb ......Huxtable 3
4 to 1 agst Heir at Law, 7 to 1 agst Ambition. Won by half a length.

The ELEVENTH ASCOT TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Nearly two miles.
Mr Cartwright's Ely, 8st 10lb ......Custance 1
Mr Bowe's Baragah, 8st 10lb ......Ashmall 2
Mr Savile's Privateer, 8st 10lb ......J. Goater 3
7 to 4 on Ely, 100 to 30 agst Baragah, and 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by a neck.

The QUEEN'S STAND PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs, for two-yr-olds and upwards; allowances, and winners extra. 5fur. 136yds.
Mr Morris's Saccharometer, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb......G. Fordham 1
Lord Stamford's Gemma, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb......H. Grimshaw 2
Mr York's Lytham, 4 yrs, 9st 5lb ......Aldcroft 3
Eleven ran. 3 to 1 agst Saccharometer, 100 to 8 agst Lytham. Won by two lengths.

The EIGHTH ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. 5fur. 136yds.
Baron Rothschild's Janitor ......Wells 1
Mr Sutton's Rustic ......Thomas 2
Lord Stamford's Chibisa ......H. Grimshaw 3
6 to 4 agst Janitor, 7 to 2 agst Rustic. Won by about a length.

The GOLD VASE, given by Her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-year-olds and upwards; allowances and extras. Two miles.
Mr W. Robinson's Eltham, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ...... † 1
Baron Rothschild's Breeze, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ...... † 2
Mr Henry na Tartar, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb......J. Goater 3
Mr W. H. Scott's Stanton, aged, 8st 10lb...J. Osborne 4
Even on Eltham, 3 to 1 agst Breeze. Dead Heat; Tartar was third, a length in advance of Stanton. Deciding Heat; 6 to 4 on Eltham, who won by about three-quarters of a length.

The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile, 8st 3lb
... .Custance 1
Mr Watt's Olmar, 8st 3lb ......J. Snowden 2
Baron Rothschild's Guinivere, 8st 5lb......J. Daley 3
2 to 1 agst Breadalbane, 5 to 2 agst Olmar, 3 to 1 agst Guinivere. Won by eight lengths.

A MAIDEN PLATE of 100 sovs, for two-year-olds. Half a mile.
Mr Kelso's Gretna ......J. Mann 1
Sir J. Hawley's San Si ......Wells 2
Mr Nightingall's Ambition ......Daley 3
5 to 1 agst Gretna, 6 to 1 agst Ambition, 10 to 1 agst San-si. Won by a length.

The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 200 added. Two miles and a half.
Baron Rothschild's Tomato, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb ......Daley 1
Mr Thellusson's Baily Edmond, aged, 8st 3lb ...Fordham 2
Lord Westmorland's Auditor, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ...Heartfield 3
5 to 1 agst Auditor, 8 to 1 agst Baily Edmond, 10 to 1 agst Tomato. Won by half a length.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lord Coventry's f La Muta ......J. Adams 1
Duke of Beaufort's f Ischia ......G. Fordham 2

WEDNESDAY.—The FERN HILL STAKES of 5 sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added. About half a mile.
Mr Sutton's Gardevisure, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb ......Custance 1
Mr Angell's Attache, 3 yrs, 9st ......Perry 2
Count de Lagrange's Fleurette, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb......Loates 3

The CORONATION STAKES of 100 sov each, h ft, for three-year-old fillies 8st 10lb each; the second to save his stake. One mile.
Duke of Beaufort's Siberia, 9st 3lb......Fordham 1
Mr Rowland's Desiree, 8st 3lb ......J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Cartwright's Princess of Wales, 8st 3lb ......Custance 3

The ROYAL HUNT CUP, a piece of plate value 200 sov, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sov each, for all ages (two-yr-olds excepted). New mile.
Mr Robinson's Gratitude, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb......H. Covey 1
Baron Rothschild's Camball, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ......Peak 2
Mr Morris's Union Jack, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ......Custance 3

The SEVENTH ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds; the second to receive 25 sovs. One mile.
Mr Bowes's Farewell ......Ashmall 1
Mr Sutton's Gardevisure ......Challoner 2
Count Batthyany's King Charming......Custance 3

The THIRTEENTH ASCOT TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for foals of 1863. T.Y.C.
Baron Rothschild's Janitor ......Wells 1
Mr Payne's Staghound ......Clement 2
Mr Fleming's Gold Pin......J. Carter 3

The VISITORS' PLATE (Handicap) of 100 sov, and 25 for the second. Once round and a distance.
Mr Beadman's Threadbare, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb......Murray 1
Mr Bryan's Lady Hylda, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb ......Cuntance 2
Baron Rothschild's Amber, 3 yrs 6st 2lb ......Peak 3
6 to 1 each agst Lady Hylda and Amber, and 100 to 8 agst Threadbare.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Troublesome, by Hobbie Noble—Testy......Fordham 1
Idle Girl ......Clement 2
Danaus ......J. Grimshaw 3
5 to 1 agst Troublesome, 6 to 1 agst Danaus, 10 to 1 agst Idle Girl. Won by length.

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sov each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. Swinley Course.
Mr Valentine's Cellerima ......F. French 1
Mr Naylor's Lazaretto, 8st 3lb ......Challoner 2
Count Batthyany's King Charming, 8st 10lb......Custance 3
9 to 4 on King Charming. Won by three quarters of a length.

THURSDAY.—The ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES. One mile. (9 subs.)
Mr Naylor's Lazaretto ......w. o.

A PLATE of 100 sovs. Swinley course.
Mr Morris' Harcourt, 4 yrs 1
Mr Naylor's Gay Deceiver, 3 yrs 2

The NEW STAKES of 10sov each, with 100 added. (75 subs.)
Lord Stamford's b.c. Chibisa, by Lambton 1
Count de Lagrange's Young Monarque 2

The GOLD CUP, value 300 sovs. About two miles and a half. (37 subs.)
Mr Cartwright's Ely, 4 yrs ...... † 1
Lord Glasgow's General Peel, 4 yrs ...... † 2

The SECOND NEW BIENNIAL STAKES. One mile. (63 subs.)
Mr Ten Broeck's Jack o'Lantern, 3 yrs 1
Mr Clifton's Skirmish, 3 yrs 2

The THIRD NEW BIENNIAL STAKES. T.Y.C. (46 subs.)
Count Batthyany's Mount Palatine, 2 yrs...... 1
Mr Henry's Wild Agnes, 3 yrs 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each. Swinley Course. (5 subs.)
Lord Stamford's Provisor—4lb...... 1
Mr Savile's Pirate—6lb 2

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade was quiet, but where sales took place the rates of this day week were obtained. Oats firm. Other articles unaltered.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Thin attendance at market. Wheat met a retail demand, at last week's rates. Barley and oats dull. Beans and peas without change. Flour steady.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Attendance and supplies moderate. Wheat and barley in dull sale, at scarcely former prices. Oats fully as dear, with more inquiry.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 322 heifers from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 70 beasts and 113 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decrease of 145 beasts, but an increase of 110 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a great falling off in cattle, sheep was about an average, while lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 910 head. There is little change to note in the general state of trade from that of Tuesday last, and prices have still an upward movement. Buyers are mostly curtailing their purchases, as very few animals come up to the computed live weight when tested with the scales, hence a slow finish, and a total clearance was barely effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,640. The mutton trade was in an active state, at about ½d per pound advance on the rates of last week, with a good finish. Lambs experienced a steady and good demand, at full rates of currencies. Pigs—346 were shown. The high prices of both beef and mutton had a favourable influence on the pork trade. Prices advanced about 2d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, and all were disposed of.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Dowlais Cottage, near Dipton, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Hedley, engineman, of the seventh son.

At Newcastle, in Elswick-lane, on the 11th inst., Mrs Edward Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas' Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Brutton, M.A., Mr William Edward Good, of Beer, Devonshire, to Mis Rachel Noble, of Devonport.

At St. Paul's Church, Elswick, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, M.A., Mr Robert F. W. Liddle, architect, late of Durham, to Mary Thompson, eldest daughter of Mr Edward Hoggett, both of this town.

DEATHS.

At Tow Law, on the 11th instant, aged 34, Mr John Lawson.

At Blackhill, on the 15th inst., aged 21, William Beckwith Winter.

At Flinthall, on the 11th inst., Hannah Reed, wife of Stephen Reed, aged 19.

At St. John's Chapel, Weardale, on the 12th inst., aged 74, Anne Green, sister of the Rev. James Green.

At Newcastle, in Gibson-street, on the 13th inst., aged 45, Mr Robert Walker.

At Trinity-yard, on the 11th inst., aged 78, Mrs Esther Moralee.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.