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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 297.

CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

To Let.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP TO LET, situate at the Corner of High-street, Consett. Rent £10. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY.

TO LET, a SHOP and STABLE, in a good Situation at Consett.—Apply to MR. JOSEPH HOWARD.

TO BE LET at South Moor, with immediate possession, a HOUSE, SHOP, WAREHOUSE and STABLE, with or without about Six Acres Grass Land.—Apply to MR GEO. HOBSON.

Harpenley Mills, June 7th, 1866.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, the GROCER'S SHOP with a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c., attached at Dipton, at present occupied by E. TODD & Co. The FIXTURES also to be disposed of.

Dipton, May 24th, 1866.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, DRAPERS, PAINTERS, PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE and SHOP, together with a large WAREHOUSE, situate in the Front Street.—Apply to Mr THOMAS RAWES, Tuft Hotel.

Berryedge, May 18, 1866.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the Digging, Trenching, and Levelling of a portion of the Cemetery Ground. Particulars may be had by applying to William Whinney, at the Cemetery, to whom all Tenders must be sent in by JUNE 30th, 1866.

By Order of the Board.
THOMAS WHINNEY, Sec

TO MASONS.

TO BE LET by Proposals, the Building of a House with Eight Rooms, at the Leazes, near Burnopfield.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOHN COOPER'S, Pontop Gate, near Dipton.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to the 23rd inst. The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the Cutting of about 80 Yards of Sewer.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Board Room, Town Hall, Consett, any day between 10 and 4 o'clock, and Tenders will be received by the Surveyor up to WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th June, 1866.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender

GEORGE THOMPSON, Surveyor.

Consett, June 21, 1866.

Money.

£2,000 IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

See "THE UNIVERSAL NEWS" (the Only Organ of Irish Catholic Opinion in England.) Price 2d. Every Saturday.

Order of any Newsagent, or from the Head Office, 147, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Public Notices.

BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.

COALS

OF excellent Quality can now be had, tipped from Tubs into Carts, or filled from the Heap, at the BROOM-HILL COLLIERY.

SCAIFE AND BRITTON,
SOLICITORS,
ROYAL ARCADE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT—
MR W. J. SCOTT, AUCTIONEER,
CONSETT, BY GATESHEAD.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

MISS BLADES,
(LATE OF CONSETT,)

BEGS respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public generally that she has commenced Business at the Grey-street Bar of Mr JOEL'S, White Hart Hotel, with a choice Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, and CHAMPAGNES, SPARKLING ALES, and STOUT, Hand-drawn.

Principal Entrance from Grey-street, opposite B. Joseph's, Newcastle.

JOHN ILDERTON,
TIN AND IRON PLATE-WORKER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

IN returning thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours during the Twenty Years he has been in business at Shotley Bridge, begs to intimate that in addition to his establishment there, he has taken a SHOP at HIGHGATE for the better accommodation of his friends in that locality, where he will always have on hand an Assortment of Goods for Inspection, and trusts by assiduity and attention, still to merit their approbation and support.

N.B.—Shops supplied.

April 19, 1866.

BLACKHILL.

THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT'S LONG ROOM.

THE BAZAAR COMPANY having terminated their engagement, the Room is now available for Bazaar's, Public or Private Sales, Public or Club Meetings, Balls, Concerts, Tea or Dinner Parties, Band Practice, or any legitimate purpose, for which the Room is adapted. Terms moderate.—Apply at the Bar, Blackhill.

May 29th, 1866.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JOHN MURRAY and WM. RAW, respectfully announce that they will hold their FIRST FORTNIGHTLY SALE OF FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, FURNITURE, &c., at the NEW INN, Consett, on MONDAY, June 25th, 1866, when the following valuable Lots will be offered:—

1 Excellent Brown Horse, 15½ hands high, quiet to ride or drive; 1 Grey Filly, two years old; 2 excellent Young Cows, in calf; 5 Sows, in Pigs; 6 Young Pigs; 1 good Coup Cart, and various other articles.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock precisely.

MONSTER GATHERING.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1866.

In a FIELD in BENFIELDSIDE LANE, kindly granted for the occasion by H. Ritson, Esq.

The SPLENDID BRASS BAND of Messrs R. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle, which numbers 24 performers, will be in attendance, and play selections of Operatic and other Music, and will also accompany upwards of 1,500 scholars while singing select hymns. Leader of the Band, Mr Ure.

Tea will be provided in SPACIOUS MARQUEES which will be erected for the occasion. Tea on the Tables at half-past Three o'Clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held after tea, to be addressed by several ministers and friends.

Tickets for the Tea and Field One Shilling each; to the Field only 6d.

LANCHESTER UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE GUARDIANS of the above UNION will at their Meeting, to be held at the UNION WORKHOUSE, Lanchester, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, proceed to elect a Medical Officer for the Tanfield District in the above Union, in the place of Mr Henry Wm. Watson, resigned. The District comprises the Chapelry of Tanfield, the Townships of Kyo Laws, Collierley cum Pontop, and Billingside, and containing an area of 10,297 acres, population in 1861, 7,562. The Salary for such district is £30 per annum, with the extra medical fees for such Surgical Operations, Midwifery, and Vaccination fees as are prescribed by the consolidated orders of the Poor Law Board. The person appointed must reside within the district, and possess the qualifications required by the Poor Law Board, and personally perform the duties of the Office required by the Guardians.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials stating qualification, &c., must be sent to me on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, not later than Ten o'Clock a.m.

The Gentleman elected will be required to enter on his duties on the 13th day of July next.

By order of the Board,
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Lanchester, June 18th, 1866.

Public Notices.

THE REV. WM. HARLAND, of London, will visit Leadgate, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, JULY 7th and 8th, 1866.

For particulars see future advertisements.

MISS M'CULLAGH'S SCHOOL Will Re-open (D.V.) on the 31st of JULY.

Woodbine House, Tenters' Street, Bishop Auckland

June 21st, 1866.

JOHN PARKER, Blacksmith, of Berry Edge, begs leave to inform the public that Reaping Machines, and all other kind of Agricultural Implements, are put into proper working order at his shop.

Horseshoeing on the most improved principles.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY. (LIMITED).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL TEA PARTY and LECTURE in connektion with the above Society, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM, on Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Further announcements in small Bills.

THE BROOMS GALA

WILL be held on MONDAY, JUNE 25th. THE GAMES, &c. (in which no Professionals can compete), will be as usual, with some new ones in addition.

Tea will be served at 3 o'Clock.

Admission to the Tea and Games, One Shilling; to the Games only, Sixpence.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the LIZZIE (Annfield Plain) WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd of June, on Pontop Pike.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

After Tea, Addresses will be delivered by Messrs Thomas Fenwick, J. Dobson, — Makepeace, G. Thompson, and — Robson.

After the addresses, several innocent Games will be engaged in by the Juveniles.

Tickets 9d each, to be had of the Teachers.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

TO BE LET, the Leading of Sundry Quantities of Limestone as under.

LOT 1.—From Cold Rowley Station to the Castleside and Berryedge Road.

2.—From Carr House Station (Delves Lane) to near Berryedge.

3.—From Do To Knitsley Mill.

4.—From Do. To near No. 1, Public House, Berryedge.

5.—From Do, To Carr House Lane.

6.—Also the Winning and Leading of a quantity of Stones, from Butsfield Burn, to the Five Lane Ends, near Woodlands.

Terms and Conditions of the above Works, may be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, by whom Tenders for the same will be received up to the 26th day of June inst., at 11 a.m.

By Order,
MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways, to the Board.

West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead,
11th June 1866.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
LEADGATE DISTRICT.
DEPOSIT AND CONFIRMATION OF BYE LAWS

Notice is hereby given, that the Bye Laws adopted for the use of the above-named Board, are now lying at the Reading Room, Leadgate, for the perusal and inspection of persons interested therein, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon, and that after the expiration of one month from the date thereof, application will be made to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the confirmation of the same.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1866.

MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the Board.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN MURRAY AND WILLIAM RAW

BEG most respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that they will commence a

FORTNIGHTLY SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the house of Mr George Routledge, New Inn, Consett, for the better accommodation of the Public for disposing of surplus Stock and to meet the requirements of Buyers. This will open a Market every alternate Monday at Consett for the disposal of every kind of Farming Stock, Produce, Implements of Husbandry, Harness, Household Furniture, &c. In fact every commodity of Merchandise will be disposed of to the best advantage and on the most reasonable terms.

Charges for Entry—

Horses, Fat and Store Cattle, 2s 6d a head.
Sheep, 6d a head.
Pigs, 1s.
Implements, Furniture, &c., &c., 5 per cent.

The First Sale will take place on MONDAY, June 25th, 1866, and every alternate Monday afterwards, when all Entries must be made not later than the Thursday Night previously, in order to get advertised.

N.B.—All Accounts will be Settled on the Day of Sale.

TO FLORISTS.

BEDDING OUT PLANTS in great variety, at

JOHN RICHARDSON'S NURSERY,
SLADES HOUSE,
EBCHESTER HILL,

Including Tom Thumb, Scarlet, and other Geraniums; Ageratum Mexicanum, Lobelia Erinus, Gazania Uniflora, Saponaria Calabrica, Perilla Nankinensis, Allysum Variegata, Phlox Drummondii, Mesembryanthemum Tricolor, Cuphea Placenta, Aloysia Citriodora, Linum Rubra Grandiflora, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Salvias, Dahlias, Petunias, Hollyhocks, German Stocks, French Asters, &c., &c.

N.B.—Schools, Picnic and other Parties supplied with Bouquets on the shortest notice.

Slades House Nursery, Ebchester Hill,
May 18th, 1866

THE IMPERIAL ART UNION.

£5,000 FIRST PRIZE, AND UPWARDS OF 1,500 OTHERS IN PAINTINGS, VARYING IN VALUE FROM £1,000 DOWN TO £5 EACH.

This ART UNION allows all Prizes to be selected by Prizeholders themselves, in any part of the Kingdom.

Ticket holders or their representatives will be admitted to the Drawing.

SUBSCRIPTION:—
HALF A GUINEA PER SHARE.

Remittances to be made to the Secretary, or any of the Agents, who will also furnish every information.

RICHARD KING, Secretary.
OFFICES—10, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—Agents Wanted on liberal Terms. References required.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACH Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire. "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE:" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

Business Addresses.

CAN WE DO IT?—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—We have resolved (if spared) to increase our Tea Sales to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Don't think us presumptuous when we declare we mean to do it. Fifteen years of unprecedented successful experience has placed in our keeping the key to the public taste, and we mean to use it. With us it is only a question of time. We have faith in our judgment, strength enough in our will, and sufficient liberality in our spirit, to work the question. During 1865 we sold 74,707 Pounds of our justly celebrated Teas, showing an increase over last year's Sales of 6,498 Pounds. It is only for you who have not tried our Teas to consider whether it is not your interest to set aside your prejudice and share the advantages we offer to the Tea-consuming public.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
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.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET,
CONSETT.

THANKING our very numerous Customers for [illegible] merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN TEMPERLEY,
PONT ROAD,
(NEAR THOMAS FLEMING, GROCER,)
LEADGATE,

BEGS to announce that his Boar "BRAN," of Ushaw College Breed, will serve Sows at 3s each, to Pay when Served.

NEW CLOTHS,
SUITABLE
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
JUST ARRIVED
AT JOHN BRODIE'S, JUN.,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED
(*Gratis*),
THE GREAT CRINOLINE QUESTION,
Solved by Her Majesty
THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corsett Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable

"MODE DE L'IMPERATRICE."

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

☞ FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description.

Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted bulbs.

G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood.

Inspection kindly invited.

In Packets only
HIMALAYA
TEA
PURE,
NATURAL COLOUR
Grown under Government inspection.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
37A, ST. MARY AXE,
LONDON, E.C.

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.

☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.

All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

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

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

WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Harburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.

Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, cured of a fearfully bad leg of 8 years' standing.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE.—A Cottage Piano, by Metzler & Co. 5½ Octaves., Apply to Mr RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

FOR SALE, ONE STACK of SEED HAY. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, EIGHT COTTAGES, Well finished, nearly New. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, High Street, Consett.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THREE COTTAGES containing Two Rooms each, and a sufficient quantity of Land to Build a Cottage of Three Rooms, and Three Cottages of Two Rooms each.

The Cottages and Land are pleasantly situated at Benfieldside.

For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT JACKSON, Guardian Office, Consett; or to Mr WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Benfieldside.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
without reserve,
At Mr SCOTT'S SALE ROOM, Consett,
On MONDAY, June 25, 1866,
For the benefit of whom it may concern,

UPWARDS of 300 Fashionable HATS and CAPS; also a quantity of First-class BLUE PILOT CLOTH, Stock of Gents SCARFS, TIES, MOLESKIN VESTS, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Seven o'Clock.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF HOUSE PROPERTY, AT MEDOMSLEY EDGE, NEAR MEDOMSLEY.

MR WILLIAM RAW has been honoured with instructions from Mr James Emery, to SELL BY AUCTION at the House of Mr JAMES CUTHBERTSON, Medomsley, on SATURDAY, the 23rd JUNE, 1866, all those Two Substantially Built and Convenient COTTAGE HOUSES, nearly New, situate at Medomsley Edge, near Medomsley, each containing Two Good Rooms, Back Kitchen Pantry, and all other necessary convenience, in the respective occupation of David Haffin and Henry Angus, as tenants thereof. The above Property is held under a Lease of 792 years unexpired, and no Ground Rent to pay. On application the Tenants will show the Houses, and particulars can be had of Mr JAS. EMERY, or the AUCTIONEER.

Sale to Commence at 5 o'Clock.

Sale Office, Blackhill,
May 30, 1866.

BATY AND ROBSON,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
OFFICE AND AUCTION MART,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

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

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

PERAMBULATORS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE LOTTERIES.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

COMPLETE and authentic LISTS for the Northumberland Plate are now ready, and may be had at the

GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
OR, 65, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
or sent to any Address for 12 Stamps.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

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

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."

First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he

HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.
Hand Bills.
Bill Heads.
Invoices.
Trade Cards.
Window Cards (in elegant style).
Funeral Cards.
Funeral Circulars.
Check Books.
Account Books.
Tickets, every description.
Club Rules.
Circulars (all sorts).
Direction Labels.
Tea Papers.
Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.
FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

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

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

Price 5s 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

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

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.

Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham
Mr E. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham

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, [illegible] soft, curly, and glossy. For the re-pro[illegible] 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 Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; 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, langour, 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 in 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 it 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 Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, 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 year with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rehumatism 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 bood, 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 THOMPSON, 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 Thompson, 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 Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, 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.

AN INGENIOUS LUNATIC.—About a fortnight ago a lunatic, named Skelton Wise, belonging to Wyton, in Cumberland, where he was pretty well to do, and had a wife and family, was conveyed to Dunston Asylum. On Saturday morning last he had ingeniously contrived, with the aid of a silver spoon, which he had obtained from one of the other patients, to take the lock of his ward door, and thus made good his escape. On Sunday he was found at Haydon Bridge, having in his possession the silver spoon, the lock, and a sheet marked "Dunston Lunatic Asylum."

DURHAM COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth prize meeting of the Durham County Rifle Association was held on Monday and Tuesday at Stanley Burn, near Chester-le-Street. The shooting ground was on part of the farm of Mr Richard Crofton, who kindly granted the use of the ground free of charge. The weather on the morning of Monday was all that could be desired, and the valley bathed in golden sunlight appeared picturesque and charming. In the afternoon, however, rain fell heavily, and continued throughout the whole of the evening. The next morning opened as inauspiciously; but towards noon the weather cleared, and the sun deigned to light up the little valley. The spectators were very few in number, but amongst them were the Earl of Durham and his sons, the commandants of the rifle corps in the neighbourhood, and some ladies. This year the system of conducting the firing was varied from that followed on former occasions, the whole of the prizes being awarded for one competition, for which the liberal sum of £264 was offered in prizes, an amount considerably greater than that given at the last meeting of the association two years ago. The squads included 122 men, and the opening of the contest was proclaimed by the firing of a small piece of ordnance. The officer in command of the targets was Major Joicey, and the signalling was conducted by twelve men from the 39th Regiment, now stationed in Newcastle, who were commanded by Sergt. Abbott. Lieut.-Colonel Perkins, the honorary secretary, was in command of the ground; Capt. and Adjutant Wilkin was umpire; and the officers in charge of the squads were Ensign Manners, 13th; Major Joicey, 10th; Ensign [illegible].

On the afternoon of Tuesday the band of the Birtley corps was present on the ground, and discoursed some excellent music. Mr Brinton, of the Crown and Thistle Inn, Newcastle, supplied the refreshments, and there were other tents erected for the use of the officials and the press. Altogether the meeting was successful, and passed off without any accident. The following is a return of the prize list:—

The LORD LIEUTENANT'S CUP, with £5 added; second prize, £3. To be decided by the firing at 400, 500, and 600 yards, in shooting up the range only.

	Points.
Corporal Pinkney, 12th D.R.V., Middleton-in-Teesdale	45
Private R. Clementson, 16th D.R.V., Felling	44
Capt. W. Clay, 8th D.R.V., Gateshead	44

As will be seen, the cup was won by Corporal Pinkney, and this is the third time it has been won by members of the Middleton-in-Teesdale Corps. For the second prize there was a tie, which was to be decided by single shots at 500 yards. Both volunteers scored an outer with their first shots, making another shot necessary. In the second shots Private Clementson scored a centre, and Capt. Clay an outer, giving the second prize to the former. During the afternoon the two successful shots were called into the secretary's tent, and the prizes were presented to them by the Earl of Durham.

1st.—Fifty Association Money Prizes to be shot for at 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards up the range, and 600, 500, and 300 yards down the range; total scores to be added together, and winners rank accordingly, viz.:—

1 Prize of £12	£12	12 Prizes of £5	£60		
2 do. 10	20	16 do. 4	64		
3 do. 8	24	16 do. 3	48		

	Up range.				Down range.			
	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	600 yds.	500 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
FIRST PRIZE, £12.								
Corporal Pinkney, 12th	14	15	15	15	13	15	11	98
TWO PRIZES OF £10.								
Private R. Clementson, 14th	12	17	14	13	9	11	11	87
Corporal Robson, 7th	10	17	10	13	12	13	11	85
THREE PRIZES OF £8.								
Private A. Brown, 14th	10	17	17	6	12	15	7	84
Sergt. R. Airey, 3rd	8	16	12	12	8	15	13	84
Sergt. S. Penman, 3rd	10	10	14	11	11	17	11	84
TWELVE PRIZES OF £5.								
Sergeant Ridley, 10th	13	13	12	12	5	15	13	83
Sergt. H. Sanderson, 1st	11	13	12	13	9	14	11	83
Sergt. Ainsley, 21st	12	14	16	7	11	14	9	83
Corporal Stevenson, 11th	10	19	9	10	6	17	11	82
Private Stabler, 11th	11	15	13	7	11	12	12	81
Sergt. J. Chambers, 1st	7	12	13	9	16	13	12	80
Sergt. W. Harle, 13th	10	13	16	9	7	11	13	79
Captain W. Clay, 8th	11	17	10	17	8	6	6	79
Corporal Flockton,	10	16	16	4	8	14	10	79
Captain Monks, 7th	12	7	19	15	4	11	9	77
Corporal Kay, 10th	12	11	9	8	12	13	11	76
Sergeant Glendinning, 14th	11	17	12	7	4	14	11	76
SIXTEEN PRIZES OF £4.								
Private H. Mole, 10th	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	75
Private T. Blacklock, 13th	9	14	9	10	11	13	9	75
Private W. Bush, 13th	11	17	12	7	6	12	10	75
Private Priestman, 15th	11	15	14	11	0	15	9	75
Corporal P. McGravy, 13th	13	16	8	8	13	9	7	74
Private J. Maddison, 11th	13	13	11	10	8	7	12	74
Sergt. J. Picken, 16th	10	16	7	8	15	7	11	74
Corporal A. Harkness, 13th	12	9	14	6	13	6	13	73
Sergt. French, 12th	13	12	7	12	9	12	7	72
Private Redshaw, 12th	13	8	7	11	10	13	10	72
Private J. Askew, 20th	9	11	8	5	15	14	10	72
Corporal J. Wilson, 13th	10	14	12	9	5	9	12	71
Private H. France, 14th	9	15	10	7	9	12	11	71
Private J. Forsyth, 14th	10	10	11	9	13	6	12	71
Sergt. Benson, 11th	11	11	7	8	12	10	12	71
Private W. Knox, 21st	11	12	9	8	8	14	9	71
SIXTEEN PRIZES OF £3.								
Sergt. W. Connell, 8th	9	10	0	12	15	13	12	70
Sergt. J. H. Appleby, 3rd	12	12	9	0	11	14	12	70
Corporal H. Greenwell, 4th	11	14	6	6	12	13	8	70
Private W. Laing, 3rd	11	12	12	8	4	13	10	70
Colour-Sergt. Atkinson, 20th	10	13	10	7	7	11	12	70
Private F. Jackson, 19th	10	8	10	12	9	11	9	96
Private J. Elliot, 13th	8	13	10	7	12	10	9	69
Sergt. Forsyth, 14th	9	10	10	14	6	10	10	69
Corporal W. Carr, 7th	10	12	12	7	7	9	12	69
Private J. Branson, 7th	9	10	11	6	7	15	10	61
Private J. Archer, 13th	8	11	12	3	13	12	9	68
Corporal James Hall, 13th	11	16	10	6	2	9	14	68
Private Morrison, 3rd	4	15	9	14	5	11	10	68
Private T. Longstaffe, 21st	10	14	11	5	11	11	6	68
Corporal G. Howe, 4th	10	17	13	0	10	11	7	68
Private White, 15th	7	16	3	9	9	13	10	67

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT WAKEFIELD.

At the Wakefield Court House, on Wednesday, a middle-aged man, named Thomas Kelly, was charged with attempting to murder a young man named Leopold Stanton. The facts of the case appears to be as follows:—Prisoner is a machine fitter by trade, and had resided at Derby, but some time ago left this country for America, leaving his wife behind him. In August last he received a letter from his wife, informing him that she had engaged with a lady who travelled about the country with lace, and he received several letters to the same effect. Finally he received one stating that his wife had been severely scalded, and he wrote to say he would return to England as soon as he recovered from an illness from which he was suffering. He left New York on the 5th ult. When he arrived at Derby, he heard that his wife had been living with Leopold Stanton, a man who travels about with lace. He charged his wife with her misconduct She strenuously denied it for a time, but on his pressing her to tell him the truth, she admitted she had lived with Stanton for about a month. On hearing this, prisoner threatened to murder Stanton, and said he would pursue him until he had been his death. Mrs Kelly upon hearing this, declared her innocence, and the prisoner believed her, but on Tuesday he found some letters in her box, from Stanton, upon which he at once left Derby with his wife, and arrived at Wakefield the same evening. After procuring lodgings for himself and his wife, he went to a gunsmith's and purchased six bullets, some powder, and percussion caps. With these he loaded a Colt's revolver before going to bed. On Wednesday morning he went to the Post-office, in Wood-street, and inquired if there was a letter awaiting Stanton, and ascertaining that there was, he waited outside until Stanton came. Prisoner then showed him the letters, and asked him if he had written them and sent them to his (prisoner's) wife. On Stanton acknowledging that he had done so, the prisoner said, "You have made a blackguard of my wife, and you will die for it." Stanton said that if he had done so, it was not his fault, and asked Kelly to produce his wife. Both the men then went towards where the prisoner was lodging. In the meantime the prisoner's wife had informed the police of the threats her husband had made use of, and the chief constable and others went in search of the men. They were met by a policeman near the parish church, and he requested them to accompany him to the police station. They consented to do so, and when they arrived near the place the prisoner asked Stanton if he would not give satisfaction. The latter replied that he would not, and said that if the prisoner had any claim upon him, he must try and recover it at a court of justice. The prisoner also challenged Stanton to fight with pistols or any other weapon, and demanded the sum of 100 guineas in consideration of the injury Stanton had done him. As the prosecutor declined to give Kelly satisfaction, the latter drew a pistol; but, according to his own account, the weapon went off before he could cock it, and four barrels were discharged, injuring his own hand. The prisoner then "cocked" the pistol, but did not fire, as prosecutor was at that time behind the policeman, and, if he had fired, he would have shot the constable.—The prisoner, who acknowledged that he intended to shoot the prosecutor, was committed for trial at the next assizes.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

THE FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

(Per the *Cuba* via Roches Point.)

NEW YORK, 7th inst., evening.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation admonishing all good citizens against aiding or countenancing the expedition now carried on by evil disposed persons from Federal territories against British colonies, in violation of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations. He has exhorted the national officials to employ all lawful power to arrest and bring to justice all such persons, and has empowered Gen. Meade to employ the Federal land and naval forces to prevent the carrying out of the said expedition.

General Sweeney was arrested last night, at St Alban's, by the Federal authorities.

Roberts, President of the Senate faction, was arrested at New York to-day by the Federal Marshals.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of other prominent Fenians.

It is reported that 5,000 Fenians are on the St. Lawrence—mostly at Malone, Potsdam, and opposite Montreal at Edwardsburg. They have no artillery and are poorly armed. Numbers were arriving yesterday, but it is reported to day that many are seen to return.

It was generally concluded that the action of the Federal authorities would cause the permanent and the immediate failure of the Fenian scheme of the invasion of Canada. Stephens is at Washington.

NEW YORK, June 5 (evening).—The Fenians at Fort Erie have been prevented receiving reinforcements by picket boats. They evacuated the place before daylight on the morning of the 3rd inst., leaving 32 men on picket duty, who were captured by the Canadians. 400, including O'Neill and another of their officers, were captured by the Federal boats.

General Meade arrived at Buffalo on Sunday, and ordered General Berry to seize all the arms intended for use by the Fenians.

The Fenians are reported to be moving in large bodies towards the frontier, concentrating opposite and threatening Montreal, Cornwall, Prescott, and Kingstown. [illegible] vessels guarding the St. Lawrence river to sink any boats attempting to cross with Fenians on board.

Regular troops and volunteers are arriving at all the exposed points along the frontier in large numbers. No further raids are apprehended.

A despatch from Montreal, dated June 2, 6 p.m., states that thirty-seven men and three officers of the Toronto 10th Royal Volunteers were reported killed. The United States Government were active in seizing Fenian supplies, and the Fenians would soon be overmatched.

(Per *City of London*, via Roches Point.)

NEW YORK, June 9, Morning.—A force of Fenians variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000, under Gen. Spear, crossed the boundary near Highgate, Vermont, on the morning of the 7th, and occupied Pigeon Hill, where it was reported they routed a body of British cavalry and captured three flags. It is reported that a squad of Fenian cavalry routed the British cavalry at Frelighsburg. Spears at latest accounts was entrenched at Saint Armand awaiting the attack of a British force consisting of 76 fusiliers, a battery of artillery, and a force of volunteers. Spears' force was greatly demoralised, and reported in a state of beastly intoxication, numbers deserting and recrossing the border. The course adopted by the Federal authorities caused great consternation among the Fenians, who, excepting those under Spears, are endeavouring to return home. Some, however, are making desperate attempts to reinforce Spears. Habeas Corpus being suspended in Canada 3,000 men have been placed under arms. General Meade prohibited the transportation of the Fenians towards the frontier. The Federal authorities furnished transportation to Fenians homeward. A reported plot was arranged for a general uprising of the Fenians throughout Canada on the 7th. The Irish population of Canada displayed an unexpected degree of loyalty. Sweeney held to bail for 20,000 dols. Roberts released on his own recognizances. After refusing to give bonds to keep the peace, he was subsequently rearrested under orders from Washington. Numerous Fenian leaders have been arrested at St. Albans, Malone, and other points. Gen. Murphy has been arrested at Buffalo. Gen. Lynch, commanding the Fenians at Buffalo, advised his men to return to their homes.

NEW YORK, June 9, morning.—The Senate has passed by 33 to 11 votes the reconstruction resolution with amendments, basing the representation on the voting population, and declaring that all persons born in the United States or naturalised are citizens. The section disfranchising the rebels until 1870 is struck out. The reconstruction committee have sent a long document to Congress, declaring that the rebellious States can only be restored to the Union by the action of Congress, and that no Southern State had legally adopted the constitution except Tennessee, which state alone was entitled to representation. The counsel of Mr Davis is said to have received the assurance that he would soon be released on parole or on bail. The elections in New Brunswick, as far as is yet known, have resulted in the return of 16 members favourable to Confederation, and only 6 Opposition members. Nine elections have still to be decided.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMIES.

OCCUPATION OF SAXONY AND HANOVER.

MANIFESTOES OF THE COMBATANTS.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

A few meagre telegrams bring us word that the Prussians still are advancing, that, except at the outposts, there has as yet been no actual fighting, and that the main body of the Austrians has not yet made any visible movement. The object of Prussia seems to be to take possession of as many of the minor States as the forces at her disposal will permit before coming into collision with Austria. To some extent she may be influenced in this policy by the hope of support from the inhabitants of the Northern States. The people of Electoral Hesse, as represented by the Chamber, have set the example of refusing to be bound by the decision of the Frankfort Diet, and *L'Europe* gives a rumour that petitions are being got up in Hanover requesting the King to abdicate. Prussia has now a firm hold on both those States. Hanover has been entered from the north as well as from Minden. Originally it had been the intention of the Hanoverians to resist invasion, and for this purpose the regiments of the guard and of the line were directed towards the north on Wunstorf and Luneburg; but no sooner had the Prussians begun to march over the frontier, than the Hanoverians were recalled in order to concentrate themselves in union with the Austro-Federal forces. This junction, however, they have failed to accomplish. They seem to be shut up in the outlying territory of Gottingen, and the capital is in the hands of the Prussians, who have further secured their hold upon this region by the occupation of Marburg and Cassel.

The next news will doubtless be that Grand-Ducal Hesse has shared the the fate of the Electorate. The 4th Darmstadt Infantry Regiment, on its way towards Frankfort to join the Federal army there being concentrated, was attacked by the Prussians at Friedburg (about thirteen miles from Frankfort), and as the telegram reports, "almosts annihilated." Large bodies of Federal troops are being massed at Mayence and Frankfort. The *Daily News* correspondent writing from the latter on the 17th, says:—

"The Federal Military Commission yesterday issued orders to collect troops for the protection of this town against an attack of the Prussian corps assembled at Wetzlar, and in the afternoon Federal troops poured in from all sides, and sent out an avant garde on the road to Giessen, where the Prussians had advanced. Some more troops arrived in the evening, and to-day the commander-in-chief of the 8th Federal corps has taken up his head-quarters here. The corps under his command, 60,000 to 70,000 strong, composed of the contingents from Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Nassau, will be concentrated by the middle of the week, and then march forward for the deliverance of Electoral Hesse. The alarm which existed yesterday has somewhat subsided to-day, as new troops continue to arrive, so that the streets have the appearance of a camp. Troops, guns, ammunition, waggons, and saddle-horses follow each other, and orderlies are galloping through the streets, bearing orders to the various corps. Prussia hates this town intensely, as she is aware that the citizens have never been her partisans, and have shown their feelings openly enough during the last momentous weeks. If she had got this town into her possession for a single day she would most probably have inflicted upon it all the injury in her power, and raised a heavy contribution."

Bavaria has responded to the call of Austria. The main body of Bavarians, 60,000 strong, will operate in Saxony with the native troops of that kingdom and Austria. The rest of the Bavarians, nearly equal in number to the other body and capable of being considerably increased, will probably be directed towards Erfurt, and a corps will, it is said, be sent to defend Trieste.

The armies of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria have, it is calculated, added 100,000 to the forces in the field on the side of Austria. Meanwhile, however, the Prussians have gained Dresden, Bautzen, Lobau, and doubtless by this time Leipsic, without a blow; and are forcibly enrolling men up to forty years of age. Hundreds of Saxons are flying into Bohemia. Between Lobau and Rumburg a slight encounter took place on the 17th between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry, when the latter were driven back. Marienthal, Ostritz, and Leuba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry. The Prussians are also close to the frontier near Warnsdorf, and were on the 18th hourly expected to advance into Bohemia. They have not taken possession of Zittau, but have placed a strong garrison with twelve pieces of artillery in the town of Bautzen.

A considerable Austrian force is massed near Rumburg, and other large corps are stated to be in the neighbourhood of Troppau. The Austrians have destroyed the railway bridges at Oswiecim, on the Galician and Silesian frontier. The railway communication between Oswiecim and Myslowitz is interrupted.

A manifesto of King William to the Prussian people was issued on Tuesday, the principal passages of which are as follows:—The hopes that an alliance, based upon mutual esteem, and furthering the prosperity and power of Germany, would issue from the Austrian and Prussian brotherhood in arms have been deceived. Austria has not considered Prussia as her natural ally but as a hostile rival, and has, therefore, drawn the Federal Princes into a breach of the Confederation. The humiliation of Prussia has been the watchword of her enemies, but the spirit of 1813 lives in the Prussian people. Her opponents deceive themselves if they imagine Prussia to be paralysed by dissensions at home. Before the enemy these disappear, and all hitherto opposed to one another stand henceforth united in triumph or misfortune.

The manifesto lays stress upon the facts that Prussia, in concert with England, France, and Russia, has made a further effort to effect a peaceful settlement, and proceeds:—"We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go forth to battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate the Prussia of the great Elector Frederick and of the war of independence. If God gives us the victory, we shall be strong enough to unite more firmly and more prosperously those loosened ties of Germany which those who fear the right and the power of the national spirit have torn asunder.

Count Bismark has addressed the following despatch to the Prussian representatives abroad:—I have to communicate to your excellency an event by which existing European law will be essentially altered. The Federal Diet at Frankfort, in its sitting on [illegible] upon the mobilisation of the entire Federal army with the exception of the Prussian contingent. Austria, who has already broken off diplomatic relations with us, and whose military forces have menaced our frontiers for the last three months, had proposed this measure on the 11th of June, on the ground of a pretended interference with her possession of Holstein, the Austrian representative appealing at the same time to article 19 of the final act of Vienna of the 8th June, 1820. Article 19 of the Vienna final act, which was put forth as the ground of the hostile proceeding, forms, as is well known, only the starting point for the legal steps prescribed by the subsequent articles for adjusting differences between members of the Confederation, when they come within the constitutional competency of the Diet, and for which the regulations for federal execution contain further instructions. The arraying of a Federal army against a member of the Confederation, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian motion, and based on the military constitution of the Bund, is in contradiction to the aim and spirit of the Bund, as well as to the text of the Federal act, especially article 2, and article 11 of the last paragraph, which forms articles 54 and 63 of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th June, 1815. Article 54 of that treaty states the object of the Confederation to be the maintenance of the external and internal security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the Confederate States. Article 63 provides that the Confederate States engage with each other not to make war upon any pretext, and not to carry out their differences by force of arms, but to submit them to the Diet, which shall endeavour by means of a commission to mediate between the parties, and in the event of this failing and a judicial sentence becoming necessary, they are to submit to the judgment of a duly organised court, without appeal.

The Anti-Federal motion of Austria being, Prussia's protest notwithstanding, not only brought under discussion, but also raised to the condition of a resolution of the Federal Assembly by the small majority above mentioned, the King's envoy, in the name of his Majesty, announced the dissolution of the Federal pact by a moral declaration to the Diet, and after this act immediately withdrew from the assembly in which the majority of envoys represented States that had already previously combined in measures hostile to Prussia. It is now the duty of the King's Government to announce in a formal manner the violation of the Federal treaty, of which the stipulations have lost all validity, to those Powers who, by signing the Vienna Congress Act of the 9th of June, 1815, or subsequently giving their adherence thereto, have become co-founders of the Federal treaty, even though they have given no guarantee for its maintenance. I have, therefore, the honour to instruct your Excellency to communicate by copy the contents of this despatch.

(Signed) BISMARK.

Berlin, June 15, 1866.

The Governments which have determined to unite with Austria are said to have came the following decisions:—1. To take virtual possession of Holstein. 2. To recognise retrospectively as legitimate the Holstein Government which was dissolved by General Manteuffel. 3. To permit the re-establishment of the Holstein Government, regarding the same as a convenience of the administration of the Federal execution directed by the Diet in 1863 and 1864. By means of the said Holstein Government to reassemble the Holstein Estates. Nothing is yet known respecting the means to be adopted for the execution of these decisions.

[From the *Times*.

It would seem as if the old saying, "A word and a blow," were in this case reversed, for the tidings of the invasion reach us almost before the Notes, Proclamations and Manifestoes intended to justify it. We have a lengthy Manifesto from the Austrian Emperor; another no less voluminous from the King of Prussia. The latter maintains that he could not do otherwise than look upon the decree for the mobilisation of the Federal forces as an actual dissolution of the Bund, and send an *ultimatum* to the courts of Hanover, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse, inviting them to a separate alliance, or, at least, to neutrality and disarmament; and that, meeting with a repulse, he was compelled in mere self-defence, to proceed to the occupation of those States. "His soldiers," he insists, "do not come as foes to those populations, with whose representatives Prussia hopes yet to deliberate in a National Assembly upon what shall be the future destinies of Germany." By whatever intentions King William or Count Bismark may be animated, there is no doubt that their plans must have been so laid as to enable them to strike a decisive blow, and to steal a march upon their antagonist. Whether General Benedek actually allowed himself to be outstripped in the race, or whether he harboured some hidden design under his apparent tardiness and irresolution, we shall see hereafter. The city of Dresden is certainly a noble as well as a valuable prize for the Prussians; but they would hardly have reason to rejoice at their easy conquest if the Austrians were with equal facility to overrun the much coveted province of Silesia, and take up a strong position there. Master of that hereditary possession of the Hapsburgs' the Emperor Francis Joseph could well afford to pause in the fratricidal strife, and offer to come to terms with Napoleon for the cession of Venice. "*Quand la France est satisfaite le monde est tranquille*," was once the proud boast of the Arbiter of European destinies. How much greater chance of peace and happiness there would be for mankind if means were found to content not only France, but Austria and Italy to boot.

On whatever terms the war which is now only beginning may be brought to an end, there would seem to be little doubt that Germany must be reconstituted on a different basis from the old Frankfort Bund. There is something painfully true in the assertion of the King of Prussia that "during half a century the Diet has represented, not the unity, but the division of Germany." In despite of its vote of the 14th, and in despite of the outcry against Count Bismark, the majority elicited in favour of Austria does not represent the real majority of the German people. Whatever solution the fortune of war may bring forth, there is no doubt that Prussia will always find herself at the head of the German people, at least to the north of the Main. That such is undeniably the tendency of German instinct—that such would, even to the present moment, be the result of an appeal to the people, we may be allowed to infer from the very note that gave Austria her apparent triumph on the 14th, for in favour of Austria were only Kings, Electors, Grand Dukes, all the elements that belong to old Germany; but the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and the very seat of the Bund, Frankfort itself threw down, the gauntlet for Prussia.

The manifesto of the Emperor of Austria is apparently written for the Germans alone, as he deplores the calamities of "the most fatal of wars, the wars of Germans against Germans," and omits all mention of the Magyar and Sclavonian population, who will bear so large a part in it. He speaks at first of the "two allied enemies of Austria arrayed on the northern and southern frontiers of the empire," but never again mentions the Italians. He contrasts his own conduct with that of Prussia during the joint campaign of the two Powers in Schleswig-Holstein, and refers all the complications arising from it to the fact that while Austria sought no conquests, and only went forth as a champion of nationality, Prussia was actuated by interested motives. Proceeding to the immediate causes of the more recent dispute, he refers to the invasion of Holstein, the dissolution of the estates of the Duchy, the expulsion of the Austrian brigade, finally to Prussia's secession from the Confederacy, and her aggression on the States which had remained true to the Bund. "For the miseries that war will entail upon families, districts, and countries," the Emperor exclaims, "I make those who have provoked answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the almighty and eternal God." He will not lay down his arms until he has "secured Austria and our Confederate German States their free internal development and their rightful position "in Europe."

The King of Italy has addressed the following manifesto to the Italian people:—

"Seven years have already passed since Austria attacked my States, because I supported the common cause of the country in the councils of Europe. I took up the sword to defend my throne, the liberty of my people, the honour of the Italian name, and to fight for the right of the nation. Victory was in favour of God and the right. The valour of the army, the aid of the volunteers, the concord and wisdom of the people, and the assistance of a magnanimous ally, gained the almost complete independence and liberty of Italy. Supreme reasons we were obliged to respect prevented us from at that time accomplishing that just and glorious enterprise. One of the noblest provinces of Italy, united by the desires of the population to my Crown, and which its heroic resistance and continual protest against foreign dominion rendered especially dear and sacred to us remained in the hands of Austria. Though sorrowful at heart, I abstained from troubling Europe, which desired peace. My Government occupied itself with improving the work of interior organisation, with opening sources of public prosperity, and with fortifying the country by land and by sea, awaiting a favourable opportunity to accomplish the independence of Venetia, although waiting was not without danger. Nevertheless, we understand how to keep shut within our hearts—I, my feelings as an Italian and a King, and my people its just impatience. I preserved intact the right of the nation and the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament, in order that Europe might understand what was due to Italy. Austria, suddenly reinforcing her troops upon our frontier, and provoking us by her hostile and threatening attitude, has come to disturb the pacific task of the reorganisation of the kingdom. I have replied by again taking up arms, and you have afforded the world the grand sight of hastening with promptitude and enthusiasm into the army and to enlist among the volunteers. Nevertheless, when friendly Powers endeavoured to settle the difficulties by a Congress, I gave a last pledge of my feelings to Europe, and hastened to accept the proposal. Austria again refused, this time rejecting negociation and agreement, her strength, she does not rely equally upon [illegible] of her cause and of her right. You although Italians, may trust in your strength, looking with pride upon your valiant army and strong navy, but you rely still more firmly upon the sacredness of your right, whose triumph is henceforth infallible. We are supported by the judgment of public opinion and by the sympathy of Europe, which knows that Italy, independent and secure in her territory, will become a guarantee for peace and order. Italians! I hand over the government of the State to the Prince of Carignan, and again take up the eagles of Gaeto and Pastrengo, of Palistro and San Martino. I feel that I shall accomplish the vows made at the tombs of my high-minded fathers. I wish to be once more the first soldier of Italian independence.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

The King has just issued a proclamation to the National Guards, in which he says—"I leave the regency of the kingdom to the Prince of Carignan, to fight anew the final battles for the liberty and independence of Italy, while our forces by land and sea secure the rights of the nation against the threats and provocation of Austria. You will keep it organised and arrayed in order that it may strengthen its liberties, and by respect for the laws preparing itself worthily for the glorious future which awaits us. It is you who have constituted the nation, by your will. Preserve it intact now by discipline in arms. Citizens, I confidently entrust to you the guardianship of public security and order, and go where the voice of Italy calls.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

The Italian declaration of war against Austria was issued on Wednesday from the head-quarters of the army at Cremona. It bears date that day, and is addressed by General Cialdini, chief of the general staff of the Italian army, to the Archduke Albert, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. The declaration says:—"The empire of Austria has been for centuries past the principal cause of the division, the subjection, and the incalculable moral and national wrongs of Italy. Now that the nation is constituted Austria withholds recognition, and continues to oppress one of her noblest provinces, transforming it into a vast entrenched camp in order to menace our existence. The counsels and efforts of the friendly Powers with Austria were useless, and it inevitable that Austria and Italy should again find themselves face to face in the first European complication. The initiative taken by Austria in armaments, and her rejection of the pacific propositions of the neutral Powers proved her hostile designs. The people of Italy have arisen up from one extremity of the Peninsula to the other, and it is for these reasons that the King and guardian of his people's rights and the defender of the integrity of the national territory, declares war to the Empire of Austria. I notify to your Imperial Highness the order of the King that hostilities will commence within three days hence, unless your Highness does not accept this delay, in which case I beg you to be good enough to inform me to that effect."

The following is the full text of the Hanoverian reply to the ultimatum forwarded by the Prussian Minister at Hanover on the 15th. The ultimatum was almost verbally the same as that addressed to the Saxon Government.

"The undersigned has had the honour to receive a note of his Highness the Prince of Ysenburg, forwarded to-day, and has submitted its contents to his Majesty the King. The motion brought forward at the sitting of the Diet on the 11th was adopted on the 14th with such modifications that it cannot be regarded as an act of hostility against Prussia. The Hanoverian Government in especial has most carefully adhered to the Federal point of view of the strictest impartiality, both in its vote and in its arguments, with which the Prussian Government is fully acquainted. It has voted against the mobilisation of the three Austrian army corps, in order to uphold the Diet in its perfectly objective position between the two Powers in dispute. It has, further, not voted for that part of the motion referring to the measures derived from the arrangements as to Federal war; and has, lastly, especially advocated accommodation as the ultimate object of all resolutions of the Diet. Upon the other hand, the King's Government has been unable to avoid recognising the fact, patent to all the world, that the internal quiet and security of the Confederation was threatened, and has equally found it impossible to abstain from its Federal duty of voting for motions conducing to the protection of that quiet and security. As the Hanoverian Government, therefore, is conscious of having acted, after the utmost consideration and most conscientious examination of the existing and rightful circumstances, in accordance with its duties as a member of the Germanic Confederation, it at the same time believes it may claim to have united its support of Federal right with the most friendly consideration for the Prussian Government. The undersigned was the more surprised at the terms of the treaty communicated by his Highness Prince Ysenburg, with regard to which a declaration is demanded of the King's Government. The first of these conditions is that the Hanoverian troops shall be immediately reduced to the peace footing of March 1st last. With regard to this point, the undersigned can only state that the King's army is not by any means upon a war footing. It has only undertaken the customary drills earlier this year than usual, and the undersigned cannot suppose that this simple step, for which neither purchase of horses nor any act of mobilisation whatever has taken place, can be considered an act of hostility against Prussia. But the Prussian Government will certainly not deny that the withdrawal of, in itself an important order under present circumstances, would be so heavy a blow to the honour of the Hanoverian army, that his Majesty can never submit to such an expectation. The second condition demands that Hanover shall consent to the convocation of the German Parliament, and shall order elections thereto as soon as the same is done by Prussia. Upon this point the undersigned has the honour to state that the proposals for the convocation of a German Parliament are now before the Federal Diet for final determination, and that the Hanoverian Government, mindful of its Federal duties, cannot consider admissible any treatment of a question fraught with such high importance to the German nation apart from the Diet. When, in the third place, Prussia, on the other hand, offers to guarantee to his Majesty the King of Hanover his territory and sovereign rights to the extent of the reform proposals of the 14th inst., the undersigned is in reality unable to perceive in the aforesaid reform proposals any guarantee for the King's sovereign rights. The reform proposals of the 14th inst. so deeply and so materially affect precisely those very sovereign rights that they led to the apprehension of similar results from mediation. Although, therefore, the undersigned is forced to decline the terms of the treaty communicated by his Highness Prince Ysenburg, in the name of the Prussian Government, he can only repeat most decisively that the Hanoverian Government is conscious of occupying the ground of unassailable internationally guaranteed Federal right, and that adherence to that right, in its opinion, cannot give any cause to the Prussian Government to consider the kingdom of Hanover as in a state of war against Prussia. The Hanoverian Government adheres unalterably to the opinion that Federal law prohibits war between members of the Confederation, and it will therefore not take any warlike step against its ally, the Prussian Government, so long as the frontiers of the kingdom are not assailed. For such an attack, however, the Hanoverian Government cannot discover even in the present tension of affairs in Germany, either a legal ground or any political cause. It will not even abandon the hopes that its Federal sentiments, and the acts by which they have always been displayed, may yet be admitted by the Prussian Government, and that the neighbourly relations, hitherto so precious to both Governments, may still be preserved. While the undersigned requests his Highness the Prince of Ysenburg to bring the above declaration to the knowledge of his Government, he embraces this opportunity, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

ADOLPH VON PLATEN YU LALLERNUND.

His Highness the Prussian Ambassador, the Prince of Budingen.

Prussia has addressed a note to the German Governments which voted on the 14th inst. against the mobilisation of the Federal army, requesting them to abstain from participation in any discussion with the Powers who are at war with Prussia, as such conduct would necessarily disturb their peaceful relations with the Prussian Government.

Count Bismark addressed a note on the 16th inst. to the Prussian representatives abroad in explanation of the entry of Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse, and representing it as a necessary measure of self-defence. The Federal pact is said to be at an end. The note explains that the King's Government has proposed to the North German States bordering Prussia a new alliance, the acceptance of which would avert the dangers which Prussia has to apprehend from the geographical position of these States partly within her territory. He has declared himself ready to deliberate with those Governments and with a German Parliament to fix the principal points of this alliance; but in considering the state of the crisis he has felt it his duty above all to demand the restoration of their forces to a peace footing, or to unite them to those of Prussia, for the purpose of fighting together against the common peril, and to declare their adhesion to the convocation of a German Parliament.

GARIBALDI AT COMO.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from the Lake of Como, on the 12th, says:—

It was my good fortune yesterday to be one of the very small band of strangers who, happening to find themselves at Como, were witnesses of the triumphant entry of Garibaldi into the city, and his first manifestation of himself in the flesh to the volunteers of 1866. No sooner was the startling intelligence of Garibaldi's expected arrival noised abroad in Como, than the volunteers set about rubbing up themselves and their arms, while the citizens zealously devoted themselves to decorating the city. By noon wonders had been effected in both departments of labour, and city and volunteers alike presented an appearance, which was highly creditable, considering that it was all the work of a few hours. [illegible] of volunteer accoutrements had arrived in the course of the morning, and, by dint of judicious distribution and much economy of arrangement, there was hardly a man who did not display a bit of red about him somewhere, while several companies were fully equipped from head to foot. Every volunteer without exception was armed with a bran new rifle with bayonet attached. Shortly before one p.m. several open carriages, each drawn by a pair of horses, which would have made a good show in Hyde Park, passed through the expectant crowd, conveying to Camerlata—the railway station for Como—the Podesta and the rest of the municipal authorities. In the spectacle of these grand personages, all arrayed in suits of solemn black and white kid gloves, going forth in state to meet a plain blunt soldier-like Garibaldi, with the view of bringing him back into their city in triumph, one could not but feel that there was something incongruous, and how much the General would have preferred being left to his beloved volunteers. So woefully long to us, waiting in the heat and broiling sun, did the interval seem which elapsed between the disappearance of those carriages and their reappearance upon the scene, that men and women began to look fearfully at each other, and we began to fear that the Mayor of Como had been made the victim of a shameful hoax. At length, however, nearly an hour and a half after he was due, the arrival of Garibaldi was telegraphed along the line of expectants by that electric movement of the crowd with which every observer of crowds must be familiar, and no sooner did the foremost carriage become visible at the end of the long suburb which stretches from the gate of the city of Como to the foot of the hills leading up to Camerlata, than the shower of flowers, wreaths, and bouquets which were poured down upon it, left no longer any doubt in anybody's mind that it contained Garibaldi—the idol of all true Italians, and every freedom-loving people in Christendom. When at last the carriage, escorted by mounted gendarmes, reached the spot where I stood, it was already half filled with flowers, and the Podesta and Garibaldi both looked as if they had had more than enough of being pelted. As for Garibaldi, although he forced himself from time to time to smile, not to disappoint the enthusiastic young ladies who rained roses so plentifully down upon him from the balconies, he seemed on the whole to look bored and out of spirits, and if not precisely worn, certainly weary and much aged. Either advancing years or Aspromonte, or the effect of both combined, have turned much of his hair to grey, and the fire seemed to shine but dimly through that dreamy look about the eyes which has always been habitual with him. Altogether, as long as he remained seated in the carriage, it seemed to me that Garibaldi rather wore the air of a man who, after a hard and nobly spent life, was about to enter upon a well-earned rest, than of one inaugurating the most hazardous and arduous enterprise of his whole career. This, my first impression, conveyed by the appearance of Garibaldi as he made his triumphal entrance into the city, was very considerably modified by his subsequent bearing, when he showed himself at the balcony of the Town-hall, to witness the march past of his volunteers. Then it did one's heart good to see how happy the old fellow—"il vecchio," or "il papa," as the Garibaldini call him affectionately—looked as he leaned over the balustrade, devouring the spectacle before him, and as one saw, as it were, a new life springing up in him, one no longer doubted that, with the aid of his faithful steed, he had another good campaign in him yet. To Garibaldi his volunteers came like water to the hart thirsting for the water-brook, and seemed to afford marvellous refreshment to his spirit. What wonder that, after (probably) a sleepless night, and certainly a long wearisome railway journey on one of the hottest days ever known in North Italy, sitting beside the Prefect and amongst the young ladies, by whom he was overpowered, Garibaldi should have looked tired and bored? Once you gave him his volunteers, and you saw, from the altered demeanour of the man, that he has got what he wanted all along, and not only he, but they, the volunteers. To attempt to describe their enthusiasm at getting their General among them would be quite hopeless. To my dying day I shall never forget the wistful glances which were thrown up to that face on the balcony by every volunteer as he marched past. After inspecting the volunteers at Varese and Gallarate, Garibaldi is expected to proceed to the depots at Bari and Foggia.

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the origin, nature, and circumstances of the late disturbances in Jamaica, and concerning the measures adopted in the course of their suppression, was laid before Parliament on Monday night. It fills 40 pp. of a folio blue book, and comprises, in concise form, a complete history from evidence taken on the spot of the origin and outbreak of the disturbances, of the measures adopted to suppress them, and the conduct of those engaged in this important duty; of the case of Mr G. W. Gordon, which is separately treated, and of other political prisoners. The duration of martial law is also duly considered, and the report is brought to a close with a formal statement of the conclusions at which the Royal Commissioners have arrived on the whole subject.

A great portion of the matter thus presented is in effect precisely the same as that published from time to time during the progress of the inquiry. Upon certain points, however, the reporters have recorded remarks, and, concerning certain facts, have by a comparison of evidence deduced explanations and definite information which it will be interesting to transcribe, while it will conduce to a better understanding of the questions which have been at issue. The Commissioners say that it is their duty, no less than a pleasure, to place upon record their sense of the readiness with which all persons of all classes in Jamaica, upon the first announcement of the commission, at once came forward to promote its objects. They remark, however, that in many cases the witnesses manifested a singular ignorance of the nature and value of evidence, as well as a misconception of the proper scope of the inquiry; but no difficulties in point of form have been suffered to bar access to the tribunal; no material witness, of whatever colour or party, has been denied a patient hearing. Public declaration was made to the effect that Her Majesty's commissioners were to be regarded as the representatives of all classes equally of the Queen's subjects in Jamaica. Fifty-one days were consumed in the inquiry; there were sixty separate sittings held, and in all 730 witnesses were examined. On the disputed question as to whether the volunteers defending the Court house at Morant Bay fired upon the people before or after they themselves were directly attacked, there was some conflict of testimony. After considering the matter, the commissioners say that the fact appears clearly established by the testimony of a large number of witnesses that the crowd of blacks were aggressors by throwing stones, and that then "the captain, having received authority from the Custos, gave the word to fire." It was proved that before the 11th of October the negroes met and drilled, administered the secret oath, and in many ways showed by their conduct a[nd] declarations that the disturbances were not an accide[nt]al riot, but a planned resistance to the constituted authorities. The reporters say, "With this evidence bef[ore] us, it was impossible to avoid arriving at the conclu[sion] that there was on the part of the leaders of the rioters a p[re]concerted plan, and that murder was distinctly contempla[ted]." The commissioners quote and make special refere[nce to] Paul Bogle's (and nineteen others) well-known letter a[ddressed] to the Governor on the afternoon preceding the outbre[ak]. They say of it, "It seemed to be relied upon as showing the peaceable intentions of the writers. We confess we cannot look upon it in that light. Its language is that of scarcely concealed defiance, and, looking at its terms, at the time at which it was written, and the acts by which it was accompanied and followed, it seems to us to partake rather of the character of a manifesto preparatory to, and attempting to justify, a resort to violence." There was manifested throughout the troubles on the part of the negroes a great desire to conciliate the Maroons, and a great fear of offending them. "Be careful what you do with this man—he is a Maroon," was sufficient to obtain the release of a policeman when taken before Maclaren, "the Captain of the Guard." "I am a Maroon; and if any one disturbs any one in my house, I shall send for the Maroons," was the exclamation of a woman, of itself sufficient to frighten away a crowd of men intent upon violence. "I am Manning, of the Maroons," seems to have been sufficient to enable Mr Manning to secure the safety of those for whom he was interested. A great number of facts concerning the origin and progress of the outbreak are set forth, but with all of any material importance the public are already acquainted. One assertion upon which strong arguments were founded when the news of these troubles reached England is thus disposed of:—"It did not appear to us that the rate of wages was low, but rather that the smallness of the sums frequently received by the labourer at the end of the week arose from the unwillingness to labour for more than a very limited time. Nor was it proved to us that there was unfairness on the part of the managers of estates in the payment of wages." Difficulties in the way of seeking relief by law in the case of disputes was, however, great; and it was not to be expected that the bench of magistrates as at present constituted would have the confidence of the labourers. "But the originators of the outbreak do not appear generally to have belonged to the labouring class. They were for the most part what are called free settlers." "Their great desire was to obtain, free from payment of rent, what are called the 'back lands.'"

Concerning the measures adopted for supporting the insurrection, the reporters say, "With the full knowledge of all that has occurred we are nevertheless also of opinion that upon the information before them, and with the knowledge they possessed of the state and circumstances of the island, the Council of War had good reason for the advice which they gave, and that the governor was well justified in acting upon that advice." In respect of the execution of the "Obeah man," by order of the late Colonel Hobbs, the Commissioners report "the suggested object of making an example, and the facts when explained relating to the head have, in [illegible] cruelty and barbarity. The total number of men shot by the Maroons does not appear to have exceeded twenty-five. About one hundred and forty-one cottages of the villages situated near Stony Gut were burnt by the Maroons, or by persons who alleged that they were acting under their orders. The total number of deaths caused by those engaged in the suppression amounted to 433, and the total number of dwellings burnt to 1,000. It appears that sixty persons were flogged by order of courts-martial. One woman was sentenced to be flogged at Morant Bay; but Brigadier Nelson would not approve the sentence. The number flogged without court-martial was much larger: seventy-three at Port Antonio, forty-four at Up Park Camp, twenty at Manchioneal, fifty at Monklands and Golden-grove, above one hundred at Morant Bay. At Bath fifty were flogged in one day, twenty of whom were women; between thirty and forty were flogged there on others days. The number of persons executed at the several stations by order of courts-martial amounted to three hundred and fifty-four. As regards Provost-Marshal Ramsay, as he is now about to take his trial on the charge of wilful murder for an act done by him in discharge of his office, the Commissioners forbear to make any remarks upon his conduct. At the courts-martial, "In the great majority of cases the evidence seems to have been unobjectionable in character, and quite sufficient to justify the finding of the court. It is right also to state that the account given by the more trustworthy witnesses as to the manner and deportment of the members of the courts were decidedly favourable. But we think it right also to call attention to cases in which the finding or the sentence was not justified by any evidence appearing on the face of the proceedings." In the case of Mr G. W. Gordon, the Commissioners set forth in great detail all the correspondence in connection with his conviction, and the testimony they themselves collected, as well as that brought against him at his trial. They then say:—

"'It was important that for some short time longer at least the Government should continue martial law, to operate as an example and a warning *in terrorem* over the disaffected of other districts without the necessity of imposing it in those districts.

"'4. The indication which the continuance of martial law in the county of Surrey for some days after the amnesty gave of the determination of the Government to deal promptly and decisively with persons guilty of rebellion, or the concomitant crimes of murder and arson, was the most efficacious step it could take to overawe the evil-disposed in other parts of the colony, and thereby prevent any rising amongst the negro population of the districts where disaffection and seditious tendencies were known to exist. Those were the four principal reasons which operated with the Government at that time.'

"Although, therefore, it appears exceedingly probable that Mr Gordon, by his words and writings, produced a material effect on the minds of Bogle and his followers, and did much to produce that state of excitement and discontent in different parts of the island which rendered the spread of the insurrection exceedingly probable, yet we cannot see, in the evidence which has been adduced, any sufficient proof either of his complicity in the outbreak at Morant Bay or of his having been a party to a general conspiracy against the Government. On the assumption that, if there was in fact a wide-spread conspiracy, Mr G. W. Gordon must have been a party to it, the conclusion at which we have arrived in his case is decisive as to the non-existence of such a conspiracy."

The Commissioners discredit the story that the blacks were going to rise at a future time, and attach no importance to the reports of drillings and threatening letters. The Commissioners, placing themselves in the position of the Government of Jamaica in the month of October, forbear to blame it for the protraction of the rule of martial law; but they observe that from and after the 30th of that month, when the governor had formally declared that the rebellion was subdued, that the leaders of it had been punished, and that the people of the districts were desirous to return to their allegiance, "there could be no necessity for that promptitude in the execution of the law which almost precludes a calm inquiry into each man's guilt or innocence." The Commissioners consider that from that date no more courts-martial should have been held, but that prisoners in custody should have been handed over to the ordinary tribunals. The Commissioners terminate their report as follows:

Upon the subject proposed for our inquiry we have come to the following conclusions:—1. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority. 2. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance were manifold:—(1.) That a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent. (2.) That an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests were carried for adjudication. (3.) That some, however, were animated by feelings of hostility towards political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island. 3. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to the small portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, yet that the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that, had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property. 4. That praise is due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude, and vigour which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection; to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed. 5. That the military and naval operations appear to us to have been prompt and judicious. 6. That by the continuance of martial law in its full force to the extreme limit of its statutory operation the people were deprived for a longer time than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security of life and property is provided for. Lastly. That the punishment inflicted were excessive. (1.) That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent. (2.) That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous. (3.) That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel. All of which we humbly submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed)
H. K. STORKS, Lieut.-General.
R. GURNEY.
J. B. MAULE.

Charles S. Rounsell, Secretary, King's House,
Spanish Town, April 9, 1866.

A dispatch from the Colonial Secretary to Sir Henry Storks, dated on Monday, and placed before Parliament along with the report, conveys the judgment of the Government. Mr Cardwell recognizes the peculiar position in which Mr Eyre found himself at the time of the disturbances:—

The suddenness of the insurrection; the uncertainty of its possible extent; its avowed character as a contest of colour; the atrocities committed at its first outbreak; the great disparity in number between the white and the black population; the real danger and the vague alarms by which he was on every side surrounded; the inadequacy of the force at his command to secure superiority in every district; the exaggerated statements which reached him continually from distant parts of the island; the vicinity of Hayti, and [illegible] that a civil war was at the time going on in that [illegible] these circumstances tended to impress his mind [illegible] country; an[illegible] the worst consequences were to be [illegible] with a conviction th[illegible] appearance of indecision. [illegible] apprehended from the sligh[illegible] [re]sisted the proposal [illegible] Nor must it be forgotten that he [illegible] tistrates to urgently made to him by the custos and the ma[illegible] proclaim Kingston; that he refused to accede to the suggestion of Colonel Whitfield to proclaim the parishes of Trelawney, St. James's, Hanover, and Westmoreland, or to that of Major-General O'Connor, who thou[ght] [illegible] that from the first the whole island ought to have [illegible] been placed under martial law; and that in r[illegible] [illegible] both to the assistance offered by the Governor of Cuba, and to the summoning of British troops from Halifax, Nova Scotia, he showed himself superior to feelings of alarm expressed and entertained by those around him.

Mr. Cardwell condemns the action of the courts-martial. He points out that, judging by the summary of sentences appended to the report, many who were neither ringleaders nor even participators in actual murder or outrage must have been put to death, and defines the province of martial law:—"Future good government is not the object of martial law. Example and punishment are not its objects; its severities can only be justified when, and so far as, they are absolutely necessary for the immediate re-establishment of the public safety." He expresses the regret of the Government that the Commissioners "have been compelled also to call attention to some cases in which either the finding or the sentence was not justified by any evidence appearing on the face of the proceedings; and to other cases in which the evidence allowed to be given was of a most objectionable description; and again to others in which the sentences seem to have been wholly disproportionate to the offences charged." In regard to the Gordon case, the Colonial Secretary cannot accept Mr Eyre's defence of his conduct as satisfactory. So far from any necessity existing for the summary delivery of Gordon to the jurisdiction of Lieutenant Brand, an obvious alternative was, Mr Cardwell observes, recommended by Mr Westmoreland. Once on board the *Wolverine*, he might have been kept there in safe custody until he could be tried by the ordinary process of law; as it was, the formality of his transmission to Morant Bay added nothing to the legality of his execution.

The Colonial Secretary acquits Mr Eyre of any direct responsibility for the excesses of the military tribunals, but blames him for not informing himself of what was occurring under a reign of terror established by himself. He adds that, under these circumstances, her Majesty has been advised to entrust the new administration to other hands. To the War Office and Admiralty Mr Cardwell leaves the punishment of military offences during the outbreak, but he requests Sir H. Storks to "cause careful investigation to be made in those cases of civilians which appear to require it, with a view to such further proceedings as may be requisite and just. It will not be desirable to keep alive in the colony the heartburnings connected with these lamentable occurrences by any very minute endeavour to punish every act which may now be the subject of regret. But great offences ought to be punished."

A MONITOR AT SEA.

On Saturday evening last (says the *Times*), there steamed into the harbour three American men-of-war, which were received with the ordinary courtesies. They consist of the Augusta, Commander Murray, the Ashuelot, Commander Fabarger, both paddle steamers, of ten guns, and the monitor Miantonomoh. The last, of course, has concentrated upon her all the interest and curiosity of the public. There are at present in our harbour two of the finest specimens of the British armoured fleet, the Black Prince and the ram Achilles. Both these differ in every material respect from ordinary vessels, but the variation is not very palpable in their outward form. The stranger from across the Atlantic is like nothing that has been hitherto familiar in these waters. She is not only destitute of spars and rigging, but her hull at a little distance seems so low as barely to mark a line upon the water. With her broad flat base and her confused superstructure of turrets, funnel, and hurricane deck, she might very well pass for a novel description of dredging machine. The hull of the vessel, however, is not, as is popularly supposed, submerged. About three and a half feet now rise above the water, but when her size is taken into account this height appears very insignificant. Her construction is not very complex. She is 268 ft long by 59 ft broad, of 1,500 tons burden. The shell of the vessel is for the most part an oblong box, fined away at the stern, and yet more sharply at the bow, but having in her main length a bottom as flat as the sides and top. Out of the top of this box, or the deck (which is without bulwarks), rise two turrets, and between these a funnel for smoke and a shorter one for ventilation. A latticed platform also passes between them, supported upon pillars, on which when the ship is at sea all the nautical duties are performed. Above the turrets are iron shot-proof wheel-houses, in which the captain, pilot, and helmsmen are protected when the ship is in action. The deck is perfectly flat and of great strength, having, exclusively of the beams, 12 in of thickness, the lower layer being 6 in of timber, above which are 3 in of iron, and over all 3 in of timber again. The combings of the hatchways are of strong iron, and 2 ft high, the weather boards are nearly a foot, some inclined outwards. These are battened down water-tight when out of harbour. The sea is then free to wash over the deck without in the least degree affecting the comfort of those on board or at work, the communication between the platform and the lower part of the ship being maintained through the turrets.

Though an armoured vessel, the monitor is not made of iron. Her framing is of timber of great stoutness. Below it is 3 ft. thick, and sheathed with copper, while from about 3 ft or 4 ft beneath the water line up to the deck her sides are of timber 7 ft thick, outside of which is an iron-plating of 7 in depth. The upper portion of the sides, therefore, project about 4½ ft below the lower part. The junction between the iron and the copper is prevented by a heavy timber moulding, but even that, it is said, has not been found sufficient to prevent injury to the iron by galvanic action. Her floor is quite flat, and in addition to her central keel she has at each angle below a sort of keel or bilge log, against which is borne the weight of the stays that help to support the turrets. The turrets themselves are roughly finished cylinders rather more than 8 ft high, composed of iron 11 in thick, and within are 23 ft in diameter. Their weight is principally borne by a stout iron spindle. Each has two Dahlgren guns. The gun and the carriage is of the enormous weight of 42,000 lb; it is smooth bore, and throws a spherical shot of 480 lb; or a 15 inch shell weighing about 360 lb, with a bursting charge of 16 lb of powder. The ordinary charge for round shot is 35 lb, but as high as 60 lb might be used. The shot is stated to be effective at a mile and three-quarters distance. As the turrets revolve by a simple contrivance available from within, there is but one port for each gun. A massive semi-hoop of iron pivoted, above and below, can be swung against the orifice during the interval of loading. The recoil is regulated by a "compresser" or break, which is graduated conformably with the result of experiments.

The Miantonomoh is a new ship, having been only completed last autumn, and her present voyage is mainly designed to test her sea-going qualities. By those on board the trial appears to be regarded as a perfect success. She has come hither from New York, having called at Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland; and from the last port she made the voyage in ten days and ten hours. Crossing the Bay of Funday she encountered weather which, without amounting to a gale, was considered very boisterous, but she rode through it safely. On the voyage to Queenstown the indicator marked no greater rolling than 7 deg., while 2 deg. is stated to be the average. Her paddlewheel consorts, on the other hand, rolled to a maximum of 18 deg. and 24 deg. respectively. The speed she attained was respectable, and considering her build, rather surprising. When leaving St. John's she drew 15 ft. 10 in. water, having on board 350 tons of coal in her bunkers, 30 tons in a crib on deck, and about 20 tons in bags in the turrets. With this quantity on board economy was considered necessary. Her motive power consists of four engines, driving twin screws, which are brass, four-bladed, of 12 ft. diameter, and of a graduated pitch with a mean of 18. At full speed her consumption of coal would be 40 tons per 24 hours, but to spare fuel she was not driven, and was even run at slow speed sometimes. Her average, therefore, was about seven knots an hour. Her maximum speed would be about nine. She has brought with her 40 tons of her coals, and has lightened by about ten inches of her draught.

There appears no reason to suppose that she is not a fairly comfortable ship for sailors, notwithstanding her submersion. No less than six donkey engines are kept at work while at sea, which by means of blowers draw air from the great ventilating shaft and distribute it through all parts of the ship. In harbour two of these were so engaged, and kept the atmosphere tolerably cool, though there was at the time a crowd of visitors on board, which was so dense as to test their utility most severely. The reports of the discomfort caused to the men on board the monitors while in action, from the vibration of the metal when struck by shot, appear to have been a good deal exaggerated. A 200-pounder round shot striking one of them leaves a dint in shape pretty much like the concave of a saucer.

The Miantonomoh proceeds at the end of this week or the beginning of next to Portsmouth, her ultimate destination being Russia. She is to be accompanied by the Augusta, which acts the part of parent to the fledgling now trying its first flight across the broad waters. The Ashuelot is bound for China. This last vessel is one of a class built for service in the southern rivers. Though a sloop of ten guns, she draws but eight feet of water. To obviate the necessity of turning she was constructed to steer at both ends, but in view of her present long voyage this arrangement has been altered, and she steers from only one point. Her rudder is upon a pin running through the centre, and the steerage power this gives is said to be extraordinary. She obeys her helm with such rapidity as to puzzle pilots who are unprepared for it. When leaving St. John's, the pilot in charge, in consequence of his ignorance of this peculiarity, ran into a brig, which was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk in three minutes. The crew, fortunately, were saved by jumping on board the Ashuelot. This vessel and the Augusta are both marked by the American peculiarity of carrying a heavy armament in proportion to size. The [illegible] which was a Californian mail steamer of about [illegible] the United States Government [illegible] Dahlgren 100-pounders, [illegible] ing shot of [illegible] Augusta, w[illegible] 1,500 tons, purchased [illegible] during the late war, carries four [illegible] three Parrott rifled guns, one of them [illegible] 125[illegible], and three brass howitzers.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord St. LEONARDS objected to that portion of clause 13 of the Capital Punishment Amendment Bill requiring that executions should be conducted within the walls of the prison, and moved that it be struck out. His reasons were that public executions exercise a deterring influence on the class most likely to commit acts of violence and murder. Publicity, he said, was the great constitutional element in the administration of justice in this country, and if any part of justice more than another ought to be carried out before the world, it was the final act of the most solemn punishment of the law.

The Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Dunsany, and the Bishop of Oxford opposed the amendment, and it was supported by the Earls of Romney and Malmesbury.

On a division, the clause was agreed to by a majority of fifty.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the clause repealing punishment of death for setting fire to the dockyard in times of war was struck out.

After some discussion the other clauses were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -FRIDAY.

Mr HODGKINSON, on referring to the recent failures of banking and discount companies, asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether, in order to mitigate the inconvenience that was thereby experienced, Government would bring in a bill to enable official liquidators to issue certificates of indebtedness, and to render such certificates, and the debts thereby certified, transferable by endorsement.

Mr. M. GIBSON said sufficient ground had not been made out for special legislation on the subject; but in answer to Mr Grant, who had asked whether, if the Bank of England were to reduce their rate of discount below 10 per cent., the power granted to them of issuing a larger amount of notes than is fixed by law would cease, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the interpretation Government put upon the matter was that the engagement would terminate should the rate of per-centage fall below that which the hon. member had mentioned.

Sir G. BOWYER complained of the inconvenience which members were continually experiencing in obtaining seats, and stated that although there were 658 representatives, there was only accommodation for between 300 and 400. He moved the adjournment of the House that the matter might be discussed; but after some conversation the motion was withdrawn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declining to go on with the question, owing to the irregular manner in which it had been introduced.

A motion by Mr Ewart was agreed to that an address be presented to Her Majesty requesting the privilege of placing a bust of the late Mr Joseph Hume within the precincts of the House.

In answer to Mr Synan, Mr FORTESCUE stated that whenever complaints had been made as to the working of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, the Government had instituted inquiries, and a circular had been sent to the local authorities with rules for the treatment of political prisoners.

The remaining business was of no particular interest, and the House was counted out before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from Miss Coutts, who endowed the bishopric of Capetown, Adelaide, and Columbia, complaining that the funds so provided had been diverted. The right rev. prelate, in laying the petition on the table, referred to the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the Privy Council in the cases of Dr. Colenso and the Rev. Mr Long.

After some remarks from Lord Brougham,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said those decisions severed the colonial churches from the mother church, and the only means of remedying the evil complained of would be by legislation.

Earl GREY said that the distinctive formularies of the English Church could only be preserved by maintaining the supremacy of the Crown.

Earl RUSSELL admitted that the Legislature had full power to deal with the question, but he doubted the propriety of legislating on such a matter for the colonies.

The Bishop of OXFORD regretted that he did not see any means by which the difficulty could be remedied.

After some further discussion,

The Archbishop of YORK gave notice that on Thursday he would move for a Select Committee, and the subject dropped.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr B. COCHRANE gave notice that he would, on the 25th inst., call attention to the dangerous increase of trades' unions.

Mr WHITE gave notice that he should, on Thursday, ask whether, considering the manner in which the United States had acted with reference to the Fenian raiders, Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to refer all claims outstanding between the two Governments to friendly arbitration.

THE FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA.

Mr. DAWSON asked if the Government had received any information of the suppression of the Fenian raid upon Canada?

Mr CARDWELL said that he had received a despatch from Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 4th inst. Its substance was as follows:—A body of Fenians, between 800 and 900 strong, and well armed, crossed from Buffalo, and took up a position at Fort Erie. General Napier at once pushed forward to meet them, with a force of artillery. On the morning of Saturday, the 2nd inst., the Toronto Volunteers came up with the Fenians, and immediately attacked them, but being out-numbered, were compelled to retire. The Fenians, however, did not wait for the arrival of Colonel Peacocke with the 16th Regiment, but re-crossed the lake, and were immediately arrested by the authorities of the United States. (Cheers.) The officers of the United States had not only exerted themselves to prevent the invaders from obtaining supplies and assistance, but had also hired vessels to enable them to control the lakes, and General Grant had placed General Barry in command, with thirteen companies, on the frontier, with instructions to act according to emergencies. There were sixty-five prisoners, who had been lodged in Toronto goal. The loss of the volunteers was small. The Governor-General had not yet received the letters of the military officers, but had written this despatch on the telegrams received from them.

Mr WATKIN asked if the Government had received any information of a proclamation having been issued by the President of the United States, and whether another raid was not anticipated on Montreal, by way of St. Alban's?

Mr CARDWELL: I have stated all the substance of the despatch which I have received, but I have been informed by telegraph that a proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States.

Mr WHALLEY asked whether Fenianism had been propagated by the Roman Catholics?

Mr CARDWELL felt that it was only right when a member of that House asked a question imputing disloyalty and treason to any class of Her Majesty's subjects, he should have some foundation for it (Loud cheers.) As, however, the question had been asked, he had great pleasure in stating that the loyalty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the British American province, had been in the highest degree satisfactory. (Renewed cheers.)

THE REFORM BILL.

The House then went into committee on the bills for the Representation of the People and the Redistribution of Seats. Progress being resumed at clause 5, which reduces the borough franchise to £7.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to move the clause, but was called to order, and, after some lively passages, at last gave way.

On the Chairman ruling that the amendments must be taken in the usual order,

Lord DUNKELLIN moved that the rateable value should be adopted instead of the clear annual value. He justified his proposal on the ground that it was resorting to the old constitutional principle, and that a similar franchise had worked admirably in Ireland. It was self-acting and free from all political bias and favouritism. It was fixed by independent authorities, and everybody had an interest in seeing that it was correct and accurate.

Mr S. CAVE seconded the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, contending that its object was, and that its effect would be, to raise the franchise to something considerably above the gross annual value. He insisted that the inequalities in the gross estimated rental would be greatly aggravated, and not removed by adopting the rateable value. The Irish system was quite different, and the noble lord who had proposed the amendment under the idea that it was the same, was misled by the words "rateable value." The assessment of the rateable value varied very much in different unions, and would, therefore, affect the enfranchisement of persons of exactly the same position and standing, according to the locality in which they lived. In one place a man would be enfranchised, in another a person of precisely the same means and position would be disfranchised. It was true that they could attain uniformity in this respect, but it could only be done by a central authority, and he did not suppose that they were prepared to have a central authority going round the country interfering with the local assessment. He denied that their proposal had anything to do with the old scot-and-lot principle, which rather led to a household suffrage, and not to a case in which it was proposed to draw a line by which a person assessed above it had a vote, and one below had not. The rateable principle was very valuable for the purpose of local government, for which it was intended, but it would be unwise, rash, and unstatesmanlike to apply it to purposes for which it was not intended, and for which it was not suitable. It would be a most dangerous thing to entrust the fixing of the policital franchise to the local authorities, acting upon different principles of assessment in different parts of the country, more especially as in the majority of the board. He also pointed out the facilities that it would give for unfairly enfranchising friends and disfranchising opponents, and forcibly appealed to the committee not to sanction a proposal fraught with so many dangerous elements, for the sake of a mere ideal gain of getting rid of the disputes before the registration courts, which he insisted would be equally effected by the proposal of the Government in the clause as it stood.

Mr HENLEY believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced local questions for the simple purpose of bewildering the committee. All they had to deal with was what was the best test of the real value, and he much preferred the rateable principles, which everyone could understand and appeal against, whereas no one either knew or cared about the gross value. It was impossible to tamper with the assessment for political purposes without instant detection, but it would be very easy to do so with respect to the gross value, which, in many cases, was a mere matter of arbitrary estimate. The surest test was that on which money was actually paid, and was quite irrespective of the amount which they fixed the franchise at.

A long and very tedious discussion ensued, one side earnestly insisting upon the advantages of the rating principle, and denouncing that of the clear annual value as most inconvenient and unsuitable; the other side with equal pertinacity maintaining the contrary.

The amendment was supported by Mr Goldney, Sir Wm. Jolliffe, Mr W. F. Powell, and Lord Robert Montagu; and opposed by Mr P. Scrope, Mr Hibbert, Mr F. Torrens, and the Solicitor General.

Sir R. PEEL said the amendment went to the root of the whole bill—it re-opened the whole question of the franchise, and reminded them of the solemn pledge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government would stand or fall by the bill. He hoped that the decision of the committee on this question would be a decisive one, and show the country what they meant to do. He had always supported every Government in proposing a reduction of the franchise, and should continue to do so, but he did not think that, having done this, he was bound to support every detail which any member might fix for himself and determine to adhere to. He condemned the tone in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had dealt with the question, which ought not to be regarded as a party question, but as one in which they were all interested, as affecting the efficiency of the Parliamentary system. He complimented the Conservatives in rather ironical terms on the way they had opposed the bill, and felt that the result of recent divisions must have warned the Government that the great danger to it existed in the ranks of the Liberal party. Although he had always supported the Government, he felt that the public was not becoming better disposed to the bill. He had supported the Government against a similar motion for the counties, but on reconsideration of the matter, he had come to the opinion that the course proposed by Lord Dunkellin was preferable to that of the Government, and he hoped that the Government would in this case give way out of consideration to the conscientious opinions of many of their constant supporters.

Mr BRIGHT hoped that the hon. baronet felt happier after he had relieved himself of his personal feelings. He warmly defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had most fairly and generously dealt with this question, and he was sure that Lord Dunkellin had no idea that he had otherwise been treated. The question was quite exhausted by previous speakers, and he could add nothing in support of his views, except that he felt the result would be to raise the franchise from £7 to £9. That might not be the object of the noble lord, but it was this that gave him the unanimous support of the Opposition. He could not understand why the noble lord, an Irish member, took such a deep interest in this question, and believed that if the question was submitted to the present and the proposed borough constituencies, they would support by an enormous majority the proposition of the Government. It was true that in 1859 he had suggested that the rate book would constitute the basis of the register, but then he proposed that every ratepayer should be a voter. When, however, they fixed a limit to the franchise, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown irresistibly that it was unprecedented, unconstitutional, and dangerous to take the rateable value as the basis of the franchise. If the amendment was carried, it would mean that the House was not disposed to pass a £7 but a £9 franchise. He illustrated the effect of the different franchises on the picked representatives of the working classes, connected with the co-operative societies of Rochdale, and made an earnest appeal to the committee to deal justly and fairly by the unrepresented classes of the large manufacturing towns, warning them not to place an eternal gulf between the most numerous and the most necessary class of the community and all other classes, for he believed that in the sad and dreadful state of Europe, and looking at its possible results, it would be better for every interest of the country that its constitution should be strengthened by a moderate admission of the working classes to the political franchise. (Loud cheers.)

Sir H. CAIRNS wished to point out to the hon. member who objected to Irish members presuming to meddle with the question of the English franchise, and if only English members had voted on it the bill would never have passed into committee. (Cheers.) The issue in this question tonight was not the amount of the franchise, which would be dealt with hereafter.

Mr B. OSBORNE congratulated the Opposition on the result of their Fabian tactics, for it was patent that the object of this amendment was to get rid of the bill. By pursuing these tactics, they were forcing many moderate men to support every proposition of the Government, and he believed that if they succeeded in carrying the amendment, they would inevitably come to household suffrage.

Mr M'EVOY, in supporting the bill, had always been in favour of a rating franchise, but the manner in which this amendment was moved was objectionable. He suggested an uniform valuation of land and tenements, and if this was adopted he would support the amendment.

Mr VILLIERS said that his experience of the working of the Uniform Assessment Act convinced him that the gross estimated rental was the only rateable basis, and that rateable value was variable and uncertain. The amendment was devised for the real purpose of enabling those who dreaded the enfranchisement of the working classes to defeat the bill without committing themselves to a direct hostility to reform.

After some few brief explanation from Lord Dunkellin and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the committee then divided.

For the amendment	215
Against	304
Majority against Government	11

The amendment was therefore carried amidst enthusiastic cheers from the opposition benches.

Progress was then reported, and the committee fixed for Tuesday.

The House adjourned at 1·50.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, but some time before that hour there was a very full attendance of Peers. The galleries and steps of the throne, and the bar were all crowded with Peers, ambassadors, and members of the House of Commons, anxious to hear the result of the Cabinet Council which had been convened in the afternoon to decide the course which the Government should adopt in consequence of the defeat in the House of Commons last night.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to provide for certain changes in the position of the Master of the Rolls, on the next vacancy, in the Court of the Lords Justices, and to create in that case another Vice-Chancellor.

Earl RUSSELL then arose, amid breathless silence, and said:—My Lords, the first order of the day on the paper is the Princess Mary of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, which I trust your Lordships will allow me to move the second reading of, and to express a hope that you will now pass it through all its stages. (Hear, hear.) I have now only to state, that in consequence of what took place in the House of Commons last night, her Majesty's ministers have taken up the subject into their serious consideration, and have thought it necessary to communicate to her Majesty the result of their deliberations. Under these circumstances, I shall move that your lordships adjourn till Monday next.

The Princess Mary's Annuity Bill was passed through all its stages.

Lord REDESDALE suggested that the House should meet on Thursday for appeals and private business.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Notwithstanding the announcement made by Mr Gladstone last night that the sitting would be merely formal and that no Government business would be proceeded with, there were considerably more members present than were necessary to constitute a house. In the lobbies, in Westminster Hall, and even in Palace-yard, there were numerous small knots of excited individuals discussing the division of last night, and the intentions of the Ministry. Inside the House the only occupants of the Treasury Bench were Mr Childers, Mr H. Bruce, Mr Brand, and Mr Esmonde; and Mr Henley and Sir W. Jolliffe were the only ex-ministers present upon the Opposition benches. The leaders of the two great political parties were all absent, and to judge from the conversation which prevailed in every part of the House, the business of the sitting had very little attraction for hon. members.

The order of the day for going into committee of supply was read.

On the motion of Mr CHILDERS it was postponed until Thursday.

The sitting was then suspended at half-past twelve o'clock until six.

The House resumed at six o'clock, when there was an unusually large attendance, the seats below the bar and above the clerk, which are usually reserved for Peers and distinguished visitors were crowded. Among the Peers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Granville, the Earl of Devon, Earl Spencer, Earl Nelson, Lord Hardinge, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Dufferin, Lord Denman, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Bessboro', Lord Houghton, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Marquis of Westminster.

Colonel Taylor, the Conservative whip, was loudly cheered on entering the House, as also were Mr Bright and Mr Disraeli.

Mr Gladstone, who did not arrive till a few minutes after six, was vociferously cheered from the Government side of the House.

In reply to Mr Norwood,

Mr BRUCE said he believed that the provinces of Groningen and Friesland, in Holland, had been and still were free from the rinderpest, and that stringent precautions were taken by the authorities there to prevent its introduction.

In reply to Mr H. Baillie,

Mr T. G. BARING said the Government had received no information that the French ironclad fleet was being prepared for immediate service, and there was therefore no necessity for making preparations to maintain our fleet on an equality with that of France.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose and was received with great cheering. He said: in consequence of the vote of the House at an early hour this morning, the Cabinet assembled to-day and took into consideration the nature of that vote, and the condition in which it leaves the 5th clause of the Reform Bill. They likewise took into their consideration the nature of the debate by which the vote was preceded, and, I may add, the character of the divisions and the discussions which had marked the previous history of the bill. The result was that they found it their duty to make a communication to her Majesty; but, under present circumstances, the House will be aware that such a communication cannot be made without the lapse of a little time. I do not think that I shall be in a condition to state the result of it to the House in less than three or four days, and consequently I shall propose, I hope with the approval of the House, that the House at its rising shall adjourn until Monday next. A motion will be made that committees have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, and that the orders of the day be read, with the view of their being postponed. Though it has been on former occasions practicable to proceed with greater rapidity, I trust the House will perceive that it is not possible in the present case.

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then agreed to, as also was a motion giving committees leave to sit.

Mr BRUCE obtained leave to bring in a bill to diminish the expense and delay in decisions as to settlement of paupers in Scotland.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past six o'clock until Monday.

LORD DUNKELLIN'S AMENDMENT.

The following is an analysis of the division on Lord Dunkellin's motion:—

Voted for the Government—		
Liberals	305	
Conservative	1	
		306
Voted against—		
Conservatives	273	
Liberals	44	
		317
Absent—		
Liberals	15	
Conservatives	13	
Vacant seats—		
Hereford	1	
Lancaster	2	
Reigate	1	
Totnes	1	
		5
Speaker		1
Mr Dodson (in the chair)		1
		658

The following are the names of the members, not belonging to the regular Opposition, who voted against the Government:—

Agar-Ellis L.
Andover, Lord
Anson, Major
Baring, Henry
Beaumont, W. B.
Biddulph, Colonel
Blennerhasset, R.
Browne, Lord J.
Bruce, Lord E.
Bulkeley, Sir R.
Carington, C.
Cholmeley, Sir M.
Clinton, Lord A.
Clinton, Lord E.
Crosland, Colonel
Dering, Sir E.
Doulton, F.
Duff, Robert
Elcho, Lord
Finlay, A. S.
Fitzwilliam, C.
Foley, Henry W.
Foster, W. O.
Goldsmid, J.
Gregory, W.
Grosvenor, Earl
Grosvenor, Lord R.
Heathcote, G. H.
Henage, E.
Horsman, E.
Lowe, Robert
M'Evoy, Edward
Mackie, J.
M'Kenna, Jos.
Mainwaring, T.
Marsh, M.
Packe, Colonel
Peel, Sir Robert
Pim, Jonathan
Pritchard, J.
Sheridan, R. B.
Tracey, Charles R.
Dunkellin, Lord (Teller)

LOSS OF A FISHING COBLE.

ONE MAN DROWNED.

A melancholy accident occurred to the crew of a Redcar fishing boat on Saturday last. Among the boats which went from Redcar on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, was one manned by a fisherman named Richard Hall, Joseph Hall (his son), and Joseph Richard Carter. All went well until they were returning with their "take," when, about eleven o'clock, they were overtaken by what is called by fishermen "a thunder squall," accompanied by heavy showers of rain and strong gusts of wind. The boats were reaching in on starboard tack, about fourteen miles north-east of Redcar, when the crew of a boat in charge of Mr Robert Dobson, coxswain of the *Crossley* lifeboat at Redcar, observed the boat of Hall upset. They were before them on the way home, at the time a distance of a mile and a half. Their boat was at once put back, and on their arrival they found Richard Hall and Carter on the bottom of the boat, but the younger Hall (Joseph) was drowned. The account given by the survivors is that a squall suddenly filled their sail and filled the boat with water; it then sank and came to the surface bottom upwards. All three managed to get on the bottom, but Joseph Hall was washed off and sank. His father was also washed off three times, but was saved by Carter. Mr Dobson got alongside and they were taken from their dangerous position and landed at Redcar about five o'clock in the afternoon. Richard Hall was in a very bad state having swallowed much salt water. Medical help was procured for him, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

ALARMING FIRE AND GALLANT RESCUE.

A fire occured in Birmingham about midnight on Saturday, at a shop and dwelling-house, occupied by Mr C. Heron, wax doll manufacturer, in Edgbaston-street. Although there were nine persons sleeping in the house at the time, and all means of egress were cut off by the flames, excepting from the windows, eight of the family were rescued by a fire-escape. The family in the house consisted of Mr and Mrs Heron, their children, five in number, four boys and a girl, varying in age from 17 to 4 years of age, and two male assistants. There was a little girl, a visitor, also in the house, named Margaret Staniard, about four years of age. At the time of the fire Mr Heron was out of town. The family were all in bed and asleep by midnight, and everything was then supposed to be safe. About half-past one in the morning, a police constable who was on duty in the street, discovered that the shop was on fire. A fire-escape was brought to the house, and a policeman, named Barker, ascended the ladder. From an upper window he rescued two of Mr Heron's sons and one of the assistants. From a window in another part of the building he rescued the other assistant and another child. The escape was then moved to a window in the middle of the building, where Mrs Heron and two children had been seen. The moment the escape rested against the window, Barker took hold of one of the children, and was putting her in the sacking, when he noticed Mrs Heron getting on the ladder with the little girl, Margaret Staniard, in her arms. Unfortunately she slipped as she was getting on the ladder and fell partially into the sacking, while her legs caught in the staves of the ladder, and in the shock the child fell out of her arms to the pavement. The child was taken to the Queen's Hospital, and although it is in a dangerous condition, there are hopes of its recovery. At the moment when Mrs Heron let the child fall, she was in the most imminent danger, and Barker called out for help. A fireman, named John Eades, belonging to the Birmingham Alliance brigade, sprang forward, and ran up the ladder. He lifted Mrs Heron, and with Barker's assistance, brought her safely down. As soon as the inmates reached the bottom of the fire-escape they were conveyed to the houses of neighbours, where they remained during the remainder of the night.

Miscellaneous News.

Marshal Wrangel, who has not obtained any command in the Prussian army, has joined the troops as a volunteer in the 3rd Regiment of Cuirassiers.

On the 12th, twelve persons fell ill of cholera at Nantes, four of whom have died. On the same day there were 13 cholera patients in the hospital.

The foundation stone of a new church to be dedicated to St. James, at Litchurch, a suburb of Derby, was laid on Monday by Archdeacon Hill.

Baron Marochetti, A.R.A., sculptor, and Mr Geo. Richmond, A.R.A., artist, have been elected Royal Academicians, in the room of Mr John Gibson, R.A., and Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A. Mr Linn has been elected travelling student in sculpture.

There is a couple in Cincinnati who have been engaged to be married for the last five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

In the little village of Blakeney, in Gloucestershire, there are three persons living in three following houses, and whose names are Steele, Penn, and Holder, respectively.

Nearly one-fourth of the shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank are ladies, many of whom are the widows of officers in the Indian army and civil service.

At a recent masquerade ball in Chicago an angel with wings wore spectacles!

Miss Lucy Cochrane, a young lady twenty-two years of age, a niece of Dean Ramsay, has been burnt to death through her dress catching fire.

The Prince Royal of Denmark, letters state, is about to marry the Princess Wilhelmina of Holland, who was born in 1841, and is younger sister of the present Queen of Sweden.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive in London in the early part of the ensuing week.

The Duke of Devonshire opened his mansion in Piccadilly on Tuesday night with an assembly. About 700 of the leading members of the aristocracy, and a large muster of the members of the House of Commons, thronged the splendid saloons of Devonshire House.

Three French officers will follow as military attaches the head-quarters of the armies now about to enter on campaign. They are—in Austria, Colonel Merlin; in Prussia, Chief d'Escadron Count de Clermont-Tonnere; in Italy, Colonel Schmidt.

A horse show on a large scale will be held in Dublin in the last week in September—that is, the week before the great Ballinasloe fair. The exhibition will be continued over three days, and will be held in the Agricultural Hall of the Royal Dublin Society.

The Free Church Conference for 1866 will be held at York in the Congress week, on days not occupied by the Church Congress, in furtherance of the Free Church movement, and for the discussion of principles of the parochial system and of Church finance.

Considerable consternation is prevailing amongst the residents of Fifth Avenue, New York, on account of a proposition now under discussion in the Common Council to widen that most aristocratic of American streets by cutting off the splendid porches on both sides.

On June 1, the sixty-fifth birthday of Brigham Young was celebrated in New York by Mormons with a grand dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. The *Tribune* declares that officers of the United States sent to Utah have become theoretical and practical polygamists.

The Speech-day at Harrow is Thursday, the 28th. On Tuesday, the 31st of July, there will an examination for four scholarships of £66 a year, tenable during the scholar's stay at the school. The scholarships will be open to all boys who were under thirteen years of age on the 1st of January last.

Baron Rothschild long since removed all the valuables from his chateau across the Rhine, and this example is now being extensively followed by landlords in Prussia, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The new duty on licenses to let horses for hire will come into force on the 6th July. The duty for one horse or carriage is to be £5 per annum, and for twenty horses or fifteen carriages £60. The new mileage duty on stage coaches and omnibuses, by the new act, will take effect on and after the 2nd of July, when it will be reduced from one penny to one farthing per mile.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge has received from the servants on the Coombe estate of the Duke of Cambridge the present of a handsome bible on the occasion of her wedding. The Princess, in accepting the gift, told the donors that she should value their present as one of her greatest treasures.

GARIBALDI AND GAVAZZI.—Garibaldi has summoned his old friend, Alessandro Gavazzi, to assist in the care of the military hospitals. These two distinguished men have frequently been associated in serving their country in their different vocations. They were together on the walls of Rome when the city was besieged by the French in 1840, and again during the successful campaign of 1860, during which Gavazzi was appointed President of the Commission for the succour of the wounded.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.—The restrictions imposed by the order in Council on the district of Dundonald have been removed, the locality having been pronounced free from the cattle plague. The whole of the country is now happily free from the disease, and accounts from all quarters represent the cattle to be remarkably healty, and more than usually exempt from the ordinary diseases to which Cattle are liable. The reports of the crops generally are also of a cheering character.—*Saunders's Newsletter.*

The disease called *febris nigra*, or black death, has appeared in Ireland. Four cases occurred lately in Dublin, and an inquest has just been held on an artisan in Belfast named Holmes, who when he was dying had deep blotches and black marks over his body, as if (said the surgeon who had attended him) he had been fired at from a distance with blank cartridge. The spots were raised above the level of the skin, and could be quite sensibly felt. Death in this instance was accelerated by drinking. *Febris nigra* has heretofore been almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

One of the editors of our latest edition of Bacon's works, Mr James Spedding, has very recently been in pleasant correspondence with the publishers of the American reprint of his edition. Mr Spedding writes to Messrs Hurd and Houghton:—"In acknowledging the receipt of your remittance of five per cent. upon the retail price of all the volumes of Bacon's works sold since they became your property, and though you express regret at the smallness of the amount, I am bound to confess that it is the first personal experience I have had from which I could infer that this book, or any other, can be made to yield any profit at all to the author; though I am, of course, aware that authors do in many cases make their works profitable." The comment of the *Round Table* upon this is thus expressed:—"That the English edition of so celebrated a writer as Bacon should pay its last and best editor nothing, is one of the 'curiosities of literature.'"

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN BY HER SON.—A fellow, named Owen M'Cormick, was brought before the Liverpool magistrates on Wednesday, charged with having violently assaulted his mother, Catherine M'Cormick, who lived in a court in Thurlow-street. On Tuesday night the prisoner went home very drunk and made a violent attack on his mother. He knocked her down, jumped upon her three or four times, and seizing her hair, he beat her head against the floor. He followed that up by kicking her and striking her with a poker about the head. He used violent language, and said he would murder her before morning. The poor woman was stated to be in a dangerous state, and the prisoner, who said he remembered nothing about the affair, was remanded.

REMARKABLE SEA WAIF.—A remarkable sea waif was cast ashore on Sunday at Skateraw, about four miles east of Dunbar. This "message from the sea" was a bundle of love letters, probably about 300 in number, which have passed between Mr J. G. Smith Maxwell, whose address is, for the most part, 42 New Bridge-street, London, and Miss Janet G. Dunlop, of Clober, residing, for the most part, at 13, Gloucester-place, Edinburgh. The letters, when found, were tied up in a white cambric handkerchief with a light blue border, having the initials of the gentleman in one of the corners. The letters bear the post-office dates of 1861, 1862, and 1863, and seem to be arranged in the order in which they were sent to their destination. In one of the packets of letters there is the marriage certificate of James Smith, of Craighead, and Agnes Graham, daughter of James Graham, merchant in Glasgow, given by Robert Strang, session clerk, and dated the 21st November, 1815, the parties being married by Alexander Rankine, minister. The letters are in the possession of Mr Thomson of the Coastguard.—*Scotsman.*

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A RAILWAY TRAIN.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon there was an exciting chase on the Great Northern branch between Batley and Drighlington, followed by an accident of a serious nature to one of the company's servants. About half-past one o'clock on the above-named day a heavily-laden goods train left Batley station for Bradford *via* Drighlington. Between this latter place and Batley there is a steep incline, and, as the train was nearing the new station at Holden Clough, the coupling-chain of one of the waggons broke. The vehicles thus set at liberty proceeded down the incline at a rapid rate towards Batley, the speed increasing as they went forward. George Gibson, the engine-driver, at once gave chase on his engine, with the view, if possible, of preventing an accident; and the guard in the van applied his break in order to decrease the speed of that part of the train he was in. On nearing Batley the engine-driver came up with the runaway waggons, but, miscalculating the distance, he failed to turn off the steam in time, and the consequence was a violent collision. The driver was pitched head foremost over the engine on to the permanent way, and was taken up insensible. He was taken to the Bradford Infirmary, where he now lies. The guard escaped uninjured, and the waggons were but little damaged.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE RETURNS.—The return of the reported cases of cattle plague in Great Britain for the week ending Saturday the 9th, issued from the Statistical Office of the Cattle Plague Department, Privy Council Office, contains the following statement:—987 attacks were reported in Great Britain as occurring during the week ended the 9th of June viz., 939 in England, 36 in Wales and 12 in Scotland. The number of attacks, viz., 987, shows an increase of 27 on the previous return. Correcting the total, by adding an average of attacks commenced during the week, but which may be subsequently reported, the number for the week will be 1,234. Twenty-two counties remain free from disease, viz., Westmorland, Monmouth, the six counties of South Wales, Montgomery, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Wigtown, Bute, Argill, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Ross, and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. In 59 counties no cases have been reported as occurring during the week. 13 counties and "the metropolis" show an increase of 266 cases, and 15 counties and two ridings of Yorkshire show a decrease of 239 cases. The number of attacks reported up to the 9th of June amounts to 5·031 per cent. of the estimated ordinary stock of cattle in Great Britain. In the return a table is given showing the distribution of live stock in proportion to acreage in each division and county. To every 100 acres in Great Britain there were, on the 5th of March last, 8·4 cattle (viz., 3·3 cows and 5·1 other cattle), 3·87 sheep, and 4·3 pigs. In England Leicestershire heads the list with 17·3 cattle to every 100 acres. Rutland shows the highest proportion of sheep, 79·1 to each 100 acres; and Suffolk possesses the greatest number of pigs, 14·1 to 100 acres.

EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening, an engine belonging to the Midland Railway Company, exploded at the Wilford Road crossing, near the Nottingham Station. The engine was on the point of starting with a luggage train for Leicester, when from some cause which must remain unexplained till an investigation has been made by some scientific person, the boiler exploded with a loud report, hurling pieces of iron and woodwork into the air to a considerable height, and completely throwing the engine and tender from the permanent way on to the shunting rails, a distance of several yards. The driver, David Tansley, was blown by the force of the explosion over several lines of rails on one side, and was picked up covered with blood and evidently much injured. The fireman, John Lane, was blown from the opposite side against a box van; he was removed from the ground in a state of insensibility. The guard, Robert Paling, was also found to have sustained injuries; but they did not appear to be of so severe a character as those of his fellow-sufferers; he was enabled in a short time to walk away. A shunter, named Tyers, was found in a box slightly injured, and another man engaged in the yard was struck in the mouth by a stone. The engine had only been returned from the works at Derby two days before. Tansley, Lane, Paling, and Tyers were removed to the General Hospital. After an examination of the engine driver's injuries it was considered necessary to perform amputation of the right arm, the limb being much shattered below the elbow. The injured men all belong to Nottingham. Immediately after the explosion a number of labourers were set to work to clear the line. The explosion will no doubt form the subject of an official inquiry by the directors of the company.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE "OWL."—We are enabled to state that the deliberations of the Cabinet on Tuesday resulted in a determination on the part of Ministers to tender their resignations to Her Majesty, and that a special messenger left town the same night for Balmoral with a communication to that effect from Earl Russell to the Queen. ——The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who for the last few days has been on a visit to this country, has been called on by Prussia to furnish a contingent to the army, a demand which his Serene Highness is not inclined to accede to. He will leave shortly for Germany.——We believe it is likely that Lord Alfred Churchill will be appointed to the government of Jamaica.——We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr John Lumley has received a well-deserved promotion by being appointed Her Majesty's Minister at Dresden.——We are informed that in addition to the *Hector* and *Prince Consort* ordered to the Mediterranean, in anticipation of eventualities, other iron-clads are being prepared to further strengthen the squadron in that sea.——It will interest many in London society to hear that the Duke of San Arpino has been appointed on the staff of General La Marmora, and is now with him on active service.—The extreme inconvenience caused by Her Majesty's absence at Balmoral may be estimated when it is remembered that it will be necessary to hold a Privy Council to announce our neutrality in the Continental war, and that to do this some right hon. gentleman will have to perform a long journey to Scotland, and a delay of two or three days will be unavoidably incurred should the Queen not return immediately to Windsor.——The secret object of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern's assumption of power in the Principalities, and the intention of those who sent him thither, will be made manifest before long, if, as it is expected, he attacks Austria, and thus creates a diversion on her frontier. The troops of the Kaiser will thus have to face attacks from every direction, all skilfully directed by the master minds who have surrounded Austria by a perfect circle of foes. The disturbance thus raised on the Danube, and, in all probability, in the European provinces of Turkey, will give an excellent excuse to those who may seek for one for redistributing territories and compensating Austria for the loss of Venetia and of German influence.

The Duke de Chartres, second son of the Duke of Orleans, has again entered the Italian army.

The Paris papers announce the death of M. Méry, the celebrated French writer, at the age of sixty-six. He had been ill for the last six months.

The establishment of an academy of music in Melbourne, Australia, is in contemplation.

Mr. Russell Gurney has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of Earl Russell, Downing-street.

Five hundred bank clerks have been thrown out of employment by the recent bank stoppages.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the review of the northern volunteers to be held at York on the 10th or 11th of August. The Duke of Cambridge will be the reviewing officer.

THE CARR'S HILL MURDER.—A Government reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery and conviction of the murderer of Sarah Melvin, at Carr's Hill, Durham, on the 13th of April, and a pardon to any accomplice who shall give evidence.

The Earl of Rosslyn died on Saturday. Deceased, who was a lieutenant general in the army, had been Master of the Buckhounds to the Queen from September, 1841, to July, 1846, and from February to December, 1852, and had been Under Secretary at War in March, 1859. The title descends to his son, Lord Loughborough, now 33 years of age.

The Duke of Cambridge has made a rule under which the proceeds of the commission of officers selling out while under age are to be handed over to their parents and guardians, and not to themselves. This regulation will have a good effect in checking the evil inflicted on youths in the army by money lenders and other social pests of a similar description.—*Sunday Gazette.*

A Winchester boy, named James Stewart, has been shot dead by a schoolfellow. The deceased was a member of the cadet corps of volunteer rifles, raised and maintained by Winchester College. Towards the close of firing with ball cartridge, a cadet named Sewell took up a rifle which he supposed to be unloaded, capped it, pointed it at Stewart, and pulled the trigger. [illegible] hand and breast, and he died shortly afterwards.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—At the Marylebone Police-Court, on Saturday, a woman, named Allen, was charged with having committed perjury at that Court, on the 30th ult., when she charged a Mr. Mosely with having assaulted her in a carriage on the London and North-Western Railway. The present charge was based on the false statements which she then made respecting her antecedents, and which were now proved by several witnesses to have been false. The prisoner, who reserved her defence, was committed for trial; and bail was refused.

SUICIDE AT YORK.—On Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, a young man named John Sharp who resided in Heslington-road, in the suburbs of York, met with his death by drowning in the River Ouse, and there is every reason to believe that he committed suicide. He had been at his usual employment at the glass-works in Fishergate during the night, and at the above hour he gave his tobacco-box to a companion, and left the premises. His conduct having excited suspicion, two or three of the workmen followed in the direction he had gone, and found his hat by the side of the river, near New Walk-terrace. Then they saw him in the river, and on taking him out he was dead. No cause is assigned for the act, but it seems he had been living an irregular life.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at 183, Adelaide Road, St. John's Wood, London, on William Spilling, an officer in the 14th Light Dragoons. He had been married about ten months and his conduct had lately been so extraordinary and violent that his wife was afraid to stop in the house. On Thursday night she went to her brother's, in Balsize Park and slept there. The deceased then came home, and asked where his wife was. The next morning, after his breakfast, he went out, and upon returning in about half an hour he again asked if his wife had returned. Upon being informed that she had not, he muttered something to himself, and then went out into the garden and shot himself through the head with a pistol. Verdict: "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

HORRIBLE DEATH OF TWO BOYS.—An inquest was held a few days ago, at Winsford, before Mr. Churton coroner for the district, upon the bodies of William Anson aged 14 years, and Thos. Oakes, aged 10 years, who had been scalded to death on the previous day, at the Meadow Bank Saltworks. From the evidence, it appeared that Oakes had been sent to the works with the dinners of his cousin (the other deceased) and his uncle, and that after dinner the two lads were playing by a huge pan full of boiling salt. This pan is surrounded by hurdles at the distance of two or three yards, and within this space the lads were standing, when a door, which had been taken off its hinges and laid against the hurdles, fell upon them and forced them into the pan of liquor. Their shrieks brought a man named Minshall to their assistance, and with very little delay he succeeded in getting Oakes out. He then fished Anson out, but the poor little fellow was quite dead. Oakes died within two hours after the accident. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—The following arrangements have been made for holding the summer assizes:—North Wales: Montgomeryshire, July 16, at Newtown; Merionethshire, July 19, at Dolgelly; Carnarvonshire, July 23, at Carnarvon; Anglesey, July 26, at Beaumaris; Denbighshire, July 30, at Ruthin; Flintshire, August 2, at Mold; Cheshire, August 6, at Chester. Northern Circuit (Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Lush): Durham, July 9, at Durham; Northumberland, July 14, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cumberland, July 19, at Carlisle; Westmorland, July 21, at Appleby; Lancashire, July 23, at Lancaster; Lancashire, July 26, at Manchester; Lancashire, August 7, at Liverpool. Oxford Circuit (Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Justice Shee): Worcestershire, July 16, at Worcester; Staffordshire, July 20, at Stafford; Salop, July 28, at Shrewsbury. Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Smith): Warwickshire, July 10, at Warwick; Derbyshire, July 14, at Derby; Nottinghamshire, July 19, at Nottingham: Lincolnshire, July 24, at Lincoln; Yorkshire, North and East Riding Division, July 28, at York; Yorkshire, West Riding Division, August 3, at Leeds.

MARRIAGE PREPARATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—During the absence of Her Majesty and the Royal Family at Balmoral the preparations for the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Helena and Prince Christian, at Windsor Castle, on the fifth of next month, are being rapidly pushed forward. The private chapel, where the ceremony is to take place, has been completely metamorphosed, the seats having been removed from the body of the building, the flooring of which has been temporarily raised. A gallery, supported upon wooden pillars about 7ft. or 8ft. high, has been erected round a portion of the interior and in front of the Queen's and royal children's pews and organ. Upon the gallery there will be two rows of seats, which will thus add to the accommodation provided for those who may receive invitations. The altar, cushions, and other furniture have been covered with rich new velvet, decorated with gold lace and fringe. In the suite of State apartments on the north side of the Castle the workmen are also busily employed. These will be furnished in the same manner as upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and on the day of the marriage will present a rich and splendid appearance. Frogmore House is also being got in readiness.—*Morning Post.*

A SHIP RUN DOWN WITH ALL HANDS IN THE CHANNEL.—The Board of Trade has received the following report from Captain John Anderson, master of the Mary Nixon, screw steamer, 587 tons, respecting a serious collision in the Channel, in which a vessel immediately foundered with all hands. He states that he left Hamburg on the 1st inst., in ballast for Cardiff. On the night of the 4th, when about half-way between Portland and the Isle of Wight, he at the time in the cabin, heard Ward, the second mate, sing out "hard aport." He immediately ran on deck, ordered the engines to be stopped, and directed a boat to be put about, which was at once attended to. A minute after reaching the deck they came in collision with a schooner, which appeared to go down immediately. Just before the collision he heard a voice from the schooner calling out, "Keep your helm aport;" and after she went down heard a voice astern of his vessel crying out for assistance, but heard no more afterwards. When the boat was lowered she rowed all round for about a quarter of an hour without seeing any one; the crew then returned on board, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage. Previous to the collision she was going about eight knots an hour. He did not order the engines to be reversed for fear any one floating might get entangled and injured by the screw. He had no idea of anything relating to the name, or where the schooner belonged to. Believed her to be an English schooner, as it was an English voice that called out. The only injury to his vessel was the loss of foretopmast, which caught the schooner's yard.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.—The suit Cavendish *v.* Cavendish and Rochefoucauld was heard in the Divorce Court, on Saturday. The petitioner and the respondent were married in October, 1848, by special licence, at the Clarendon Hotel. The petitioner was Mr. George Henry Cavendish, the son of General Cavendish, of Burlington Gardens, and the respondent was Miss Emily Victorine Elizabeth Rumbold, a daughter of Sir William Rumbold. She had, however, lived the greater part of her life with her aunt and uncle, the Baron and Baroness Delmar, in France. The cohabitation was principally in Paris, and there had been born two children, a son and a daughter. In the year 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish became acquainted with the Count Gaston De La Rochefoucauld, who was then an attache of the French Embassy, at the Court of Darmstadt. In 1861 the Baron Delmar died, and the parties came to England with his widow. On her death, which occurred soon after, Mrs. Cavendish went back to France, and had never since been home, her plea being that the coffee plantations in Ceylon which she had inherited from her uncle were involved in a litigation so complicated as to require her constant presence in Paris. In her letters to her husband she represented that she was rather poor, but she held out a hope that they would some day be able to have a house and live together. It was alleged, however, that all this time she had a magnificent villa at Baden, at which she had on one occasion entertained the King of Prussia and 150 guests. Circumstances having come to the knowledge of her husband which excited his suspicions, he caused inquiries to be made, which led to his charging her with adultery with M. De La Rochefoucauld at Berlin, Rome, Hamburg, and Baden. Letters had been received by General Cavendish from an anonymous correspondent in 1860. He put them away, and did not find them again till last year. They were sworn to be in the handwriting of the correspondent and from internal evidence it was suggested that they must have been addressed to Mrs. Cavendish.—Evidence was given by a number of servants to show that the Count lived in the respondent's house as its master.—The Court made a decree nisi, with costs.

The *Italia Militare* says that the Italian Government has already spent a sum of 186,235,710 francs in their armaments.

According to the *Milan Gazette*, the gates of Mantua were closed on the 13th inst. This is always done in time of war.

The distinction of K.C.B is to be conferred upon the Hon. Manners Sutton, the new governor of Victoria.

At a meeting held in the Dublin Mansion House on Friday, it was resolved to erect in that city a memorial of the late Duke of Carlisle.

The Duke of Somerset has conferred the Greenwich Hospital pension, vacant by the death of Captain Benjamin P. Priest, on Captain Arthur Morrell.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons praying that the Durham University may be granted the privilege of returning a member.

The distinction of K.C.B. is to be conferred upon Sir A. Mallet and the Hon. Charles Murray, Her Majesty's ministers at Frankfort and Dresden.

Mr. Couch, chief justice of the Bombay High Court of Judicature, and Mr. Morgan, chief justice of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, have received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Charles S. Scott, now third secretary of Legation at Madrid, is transferred in the same capacity to Berne Mr. F. Maitland Sartoris has been appointed attache to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich. M. De Magnus has been appointed Consul General at Berlin. Mr. Lewis Joel has been appointed Vice Consul at Ciudad Bolivar. Mr. Wither has been appointed colonial architect for Ceylon —*Sunday Gazette.*

The death is announced of Sir Bellingham Graham which took place at half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, at the family residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The deceased was son of the 6th baronet: born in 1789; married in 1810 the third daughter of the late Mr. George Clark, of West Hatch, Essex; secondly, in 1831, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cottam. He was deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, and is succeeded in the title by his son, Regiald Henry, born 1835.

The Austrian Government has refused permission to Colonel Foley, C.B., the military *attache* to the British embassy at Vienna, to accompany the imperial army in the field. General George Cadogan, C.B., is to act as military commissioner in Italy. The Prussian Government has given permission to Colonel Walker, C.B., military *attache* to the British embassy at Berlin, to accompany the Prussian army in the field, and has also given him, we understand, a special position with temporary rank. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.—The trumpet of war, which calls the soldiers of the sword together, disperses with equal effect the soldiers of the pen. Already the *Times*, it is said, has despatched its Xenophon to Prussia, in the person of Dr. Russell, while the Austrian army is to be attended by Mr. Sutherland Edwards. The *Daily Telegraph*, equally as enterprising, has dispatched Dr. G. L. M. Strauss,) whose legal *fracas* with a literary contemporary will be remembered by our readers) as its war correspondent for the Prussian army, and Mr. Edward Dicey for the Austrian. The struggle in Venetia is to be attended to, and reported for the same journal, by Mr. George Augustus Sala.—*London Review.*

THE LIVERPOOL SHIPPING TRADE.—The Liverpool shipping returns for the past official week show that there has been an increase in the number of ships reported inwards of 49 and 28,984 tons, while in the number cleared outwards there has been an increase of 21 ships and 13,844 tons. The total increase from January the 1st to June 9th is, of ships reported inwards 556 and 477,979 tons; and outwards 416 and 311,703 tons. It is considered probable that this increase will not be abated, as the disturbed state of affairs on the continent will naturally induce shippers to engage neutral bottoms, rather than risk the dangers, annoyances, and delays likely to ensue from the employment of Austrian, Prussian, or Italian ships, despite the notification that the belligerent governments will respect private and neutral property.

THE IRON TRADE IN CANADA.—A Montreal paper in suggesting branches of manufacture worthy of the attention of the Canadian capitalists, draws attention to iron and steel. Shipments of ore have been sent to England, and found to be of a quality that, for the manufacture of steel, Sheffield firms will take, of pig reduced from magnetic ore by charcoal, all that several furnaces can produce. The estimate of the Canadian ore given by Pittsburgh smelters, shows that they are very superior in quality. The iron is distributed, more or less, in all sections of the province, with the exception of the western peninsula. It is thought that furnaces and mills ought to rise up all over these iron localities, the most profitable being South Coosley, on the Rideau Canal, and Hull, near Ottawa. In both places the iron is magnetic, and yields from fifty to sixty per cent. of metal, and large quantities of it have been shipped to Pittsburgh. The supply of beech and maple wood, however, is small though there is said to be abundance of a softer kind of wood. There are fine deposits of magnetic ore at Madoc, Metamora, and Belmont, but the distance of transit to the front is a draw back. Thousands of tons are annually got out on American account by a different route. There are numerous other localities where iron is known to exist, and where large deposits occur, but which their inland positions at present render unworkable.—*Heropath.*

A SINGULAR LOVE STORY.—The French Tribunals have been occupied with an affair which is worth recording, as it serves to illustrate the state of social feeling in that country. A young Frenchman, by name Leiz, left home some years ago to seek his fortune in Santiago, in Chili. Everything prospered with him, and he assumed in the imaginations of his relatives left to toil and grub on in Paris, the formidable and valuable proportions of their *oncle d'Amerique*, on whose sudden return home is founded the *denouement* of so many of Scribe's vaudevilles. His niece, Virginie, the most of all had been led to regard him as her special Providence, and she sent him her portrait to aid in creating by her beauty that feeling of affection towards her which had already been lighted within her own by his wealth and respectability. But the end was more than accomplished. At the sight of the portrait it was not like the lukewarm affection of an uncle, but the adoration of a lover, which was inspired in the heart of the poor exile at Santiago. Without losing a moment he writes to his niece an offer of marriage, deploring his superiority in years but rejoicing that superiority in fortune should level all distinction. Never doubting that any objection could exist on his neice's part to the union with her uncle, he sends out the money for her *trousseau* and passage, obtains the dispensation, and the fair Virginie, full of love for her old uncle, starts for Valparaiso. But the captain of the Pisco is a certain young fellow, named Lafont, who being particularly recommended to take care of his fair passenger, did so with such effect that the end of voyage comes to be more dreaded than desired by both of them. The uncle met them at Valparaiso. He listens to the love tale with regret, that he should be robbed of his bride, but yet with rejoicing that the robbery should have taken place before the marriage. In the first blush of this laudable sentiment he is all generosity, playing his part of uncle to perfection, when the happy pair, now made one, embark for France, and once more their gratitude is expressed in the warmest terms. But reflection must apparently have brought regret for this excess of benevolence, for Uncle Leiz comes before the tribunal to claim restitution of the money paid for wedding clothes and various items which he had bestowed upon his niece. The advocate Perouse keeps the bench in a roar of laughter at the ludicrous circumstances of the case, and the court decides that the Uncle Liez has no ground whatever for his pretensions, and so, like the sleeping traveller in Quin's night-coach adventure—"Nunkey pays for all."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Great Eastern, with her valuable freight, will leave her moorings in the Medway on the 30th. She will be accompanied by the Medway, which will take out 500 miles of the cable, for the Great Eastern, capacious as is her stowage power, will not contain the whole of the cable. A screw steamer, the Albany, will also form part of the expedition, and the Terrible will, as was the case last year, be placed at the disposal of the company by Her Majesty's Government. The new shore end of the cable will be put on board by the William Cory steamship in a few days, and be taken to Bantry Bay, which will be the rendezvous of the squadron. When the ends of the new cable are joined, the Great Eastern will then take her departure on a course distant about thirty miles from that which she took last year, so that there may be no chance of laying the new cable over the old one. If all goes well the Great Eastern will, on her arrival in Trinity Bay, coal, and return eastward, to pick up the old cable, and having done so, will steer west, and lay the remaining link to the shores of Newfoundland. The decks of the Great Eastern are this year in a much less confused condition than before the starting of the last expedition, but it is hardly to be wondered at when it is stated that in the internal fittings of the ship for her last year's voyage there were consumed 200 tons of iron plates, 75 tons of angle iron, 6 tons of three-quarter rivets, 9 tons of 8-inch spikes, 600 loads of 12-inch timber in bulk, and about 150 loads of other timber. The work represented by these figures has not to be done again, but there has been work of another kind, more than sufficient to keep busy Mr. Halpin, the first officer, and all the hands on deck. Arrangements have been made by which the paddle-wheels may be disconnected, so that in case of its being necessary to pick up the cable again, and a strong wind be blowing at the time, the working of only one paddle-wheel will keep the head of the ship well up to the wind. During the time the ship has been in harbour Captain Anderson and the officers on board have invented a set of large diamond-shaped brushes, made partly of small wires and partly of very stiff fibres, such as those used in ordinary brushes, which, worked by machinery on the deck, have cleaned the bottom of the vessel, and removed marine accumulations without taking her into dock. It is not intended that the Great Eastern should receive the whole of her coals on board in the Medway, but will finish coaling at Berehaven. Mr. Beckwith, we are informed will be again in charge of the ship's engines. Mr. De Sauty has been replaced by Mr. Willoughby Smith as electrician, and Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford will be once more in charge of the all-important task of laying the cable. The care with which Mr. Clifford has superintended the manufacture of the cable has been unremitting. The grappling rope made at Greenwich are 20 miles in length. The rope is 7½in. in circumference, and is made of the same strand as the cable, the wire being of steel, running through the Manilla. There will be also five miles of buoy ropes for temporary use. It may be interesting to state that the last heard of the buoys of 1865 was from the master of a French vessel, who reported that he met them in the neighbourhood of Madeira a short time since. We are informed that some very important improvements have been effected in the mode of transmission of messages along the wire, and which should they be successfully carried out in practice, will have an important bearing on the financial results of the working of the line.—*Railway News.*

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.
Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.
The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7'30 on Friday morning.

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*:—

Tuesday,	June 18	Leadgate.
,,	,,	Consett.
Wednesday	,, 19	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,	Blackhill.
,,	,,	Consett.
Thursday	20 ,,	Dipton.
,,	,,	Catchgate.
,,	,,	Annfield Plain.
,,	,,	Lanchester.
,,	,,	Leadgate.
,,	,,	Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

The first shot has been fired, the first blow struck, war declared, and Europe now reels with the clash of arms and the conflict of armed men. The first scene has been played of a sad tragedy which may spread ruin and desolation amid the fairest provinces of Germany, and which must inflict irreparable injury and untold misery on all the inhabitants of that part of Europe. A war on a more enlarged scale, or one so altogether causeless and unjust the world has never seen. Its action will be on a scale of magnitude hitherto unprecedented; it will be developed with unexampled rapidity; it will exemplify many and startling vicissitudes; and it will involve an inconceivable aggregate of human suffering, and a frightful waste of life and treasure. Millions of people will be called upon to suffer and mourn in order that Prussia may gain her coveted ascendancy in Germany. So true is it that when war rules, passion takes the place of reason, and lust of power and dominion overpower rights and justice. It is a sad and sorrowful sight we are witnessing in Germany. There war, which an old poet has described as clad in glittering arms, with grim visage, stern look, and blackly hued, is stalking through the country: in his right hand he holds a naked sword, red to the hilt with blood, and in his left famine and fire. Soon desolation and mourning must fall on the country; already the bread-winners are torn from their industries to form the unwilling instruments of the designs of kingly pride and ambition, and it will not be long ere the plains of Saxony are reddened with the blood of her people. Can we look, then, with calmness on such a prospect? Will not posterity brand with deepest infamy the authors of this struggle when it is remembered that it has no real purpose? There is no principle at stake; nothing that can make war righteous or at least honourable; nothing, in short, but human ambition and human lust. It is a struggle solely originated by the bloody stratagems of kingly heads, who seem to look upon the countries as their toys—the heavy stakes they play for in their desperate games. Indeed, were the HOHENZOLLERNS and the HAPSBURGS annihilated the war would have no meaning, and in all human probability would never have been provoked.

We have followed successively the whole course of the struggle, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate events which have led to this issue—those little sparks which have kindled a fire the ocean cannot quench. The primary cause (not to return to details), has been the Danish war. The course of NEMESIS has been swift indeed; for we cannot but consider the present war as the direct result of, and the appropriate chastisement for, that iniquitous and unrighteous proceeding. Lord PALMERSTON, with something of prophetic foresight, said long ago that the question of the Duchies would be a match which would ignite the whole of Europe, and the first ministry which has followed his death has seen the commencement of the gigantic struggle. BISMARK it was who conceived the idea of gaining the Duchies for Prussia, and having once formed the plan he did not fail for means to accomplish his object. He, like the wolf in the fable, did not want [illegible] excuses; so he made war, secured the spoil, and oppressed the vanquished. Then he had to cheat the Federal Diet, and to humble Austria, and his programme was completed. His first object appeared to be to abolish the freedom of the Prussian people; his second to extend Prussian territory, and his last to secure the supremacy of Prussia in Germany. The rending of the shreds of the Charter to which the King had sworn fidelity, the Schleswig-Holstein war which was rushed into in violation of treaty engagements, and in shameless disregard of professions of honour, and a forced quarrel with Austria for a monopoly of the spoil—such have been the short steps which have conducted to the present outbreak. Austria, however, cannot be said to be blameless. She was unwilling to see Prussia alone champion the Federal cause against Denmark, and, jealous of the honour that could accrue from such a transaction, joined in the spoliation. When she had assisted in the war she shared in the plunder. She joined in deceiving, and then defrauding the German Bund; and when the plans of Prussia were exposed she failed not, but dared the worst. When Prussia threatened she armed to the teeth; and when Italy looked towards Venetia she tightened her grasp on that province. She scorned the Conference, she insulted Prussia by referring to the Diet the disposal of the Duchies, and then checkmated Prussia by gaining the resolution for the mobilisation of the entire Federal army. She has not flinched from the coming struggle, and has even invited the contest which has commenced.

So the war has begun, and on the 18th Prussia and Italy declared war against Austria. The day is one memorable in European history, for it is the day on which the Prussians aided in crushing the hopes and the ambition of the first NAPOLEON on the field of Waterloo. Thus the day that saw the conclusion of the great European war has witnessed the commencement of another European struggle, the limits of which it were impossible to set. But even before the declarations war had actually commenced. Hardly had the decision of the Diet at Frankfort been pronounced than Prussia hurried her troops, in hot haste, across the frontiers, determined to strike the first blow. Hanover was at once entered and speedily overrun by Prussian forces, the Hanoverian army retiring to Gottingen, a point of territory outlying the frontiers of the kingdom. Hesse-Cassel was occupied. Saxony was invaded from two directions, and Dresden, and, report adds, Leipsic were taken possession of. The result of these rapid motions is that Prussia occupies the whole of Northern Germany, and has entire control of its railways and telegraph communication. Besides, by this sudden blow, she has exerted a moral influence of considerable power, and gained a position which gives her command of the situation. Whether she can hold the territory she has gained is another and a far different matter. In the north-west, there was no antagonist competent to contest her progress. The Federal troops are now moving in large masses from the south, and are concentrating between Frankfort and Mayence, whence they will probably move northwards for the recovery of Hanover. General BENEDEK is in the south-east, massing his troops behind the hills of Bohemia, and may be expected to advance by the mountain passes of South Saxony into the Valley of the Elbe or the Oder, or perhaps both. His delay is unaccountable, but he has doubtless some reason for not anticipating the Prussian advance. There must, however, be an early struggle, perhaps at two points—the one between the Prussian and the Federal armies in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, the other between the Prussians and Austrians in the plains of Saxony.

Whilst the war has thus commenced in earnest, each of the combatants is striving to set himself right before the conscience of the world, and each has issued manifestoes more or less formal. But we search in vain for any paramount necessity for, any solid justification of, this appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. We apprehend that posterity will confirm us when we say that for blind recklessness and disregard of human interests, for smallness of aim and purpose, and for injustice and unreason, this war stands alone on the records of history. We cannot tear the veil from the future. We dare not conjecture its results. The outlook is dark and dreary enough, and the future is shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

Local and District News.

The members of the Consett Co-operative Store, the handsome and commodious new building of which has just been completed, intend to celebrate the auspicious event by an entertainment on Saturday, the 14th July. We wish them every success in their project.

CONSETT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening the usual fortnightly meeting of this society was held in Mr Scott's sale-room, Mr W. Campbell, Shotley Bridge, presiding. There was an average attendance, and addresses of a suitable character, were delivered by several gentlemen from Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside.

THE BREEDING OF CATTLE.—A heifer bred and fed by Joseph Laycock, Esq., of Lintz Hall, was lately sold to Mr Adamson, of Burnopfield. It was only two years old, and yet weighed the great amount of 70 stones. The beef was sold at 12s per stone.

INQUEST AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the house of Mr Turnbull, innkeeper, White-le-Head, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of Robert Thompson, innkeeper, of that place, who died suddenly on Monday afternoon, after a very short illness. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of died from apoplexy.

THE BROOMS GALA.—Our readers will observe that the Rev. F. Kearney has determined on holding the annual gala at the Brooms on Monday. The well-known character of this gala and the popularity it has attained in the district will, we know, be sufficient to draw a multitude of visitors. Our readers may rely on spending a pleasant afternoon should the weather be fine.

IVESTON WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary services of the Iveston Wesleyan Sunday School were celebrated on Sabbath last, when sermons were preached in the morning by Mr J. Robinson, of Lanchester, and in the afternoon and evening by Mr J. Hunter, of Wisnowshill. The children recited at each service selections of poetry and holy scripture, after which collections were taken in aid of the school fund.

WEARDALE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned yearly meeting of the members of the Weardale Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last at Mr John Gibson's, Miners' Arms Inn, St. John's Chapel, when it was decided that no [illegible] of stock be held this year, although a number of members we[re] very wishful that a show for horses and sheep only should be held. Mr C. Cain, who is about leaving Weardale to reside in Darlington, and who was one of the chief originators and secret[ary] from the commencement of the above society, has kindly con[sented] to continue secretary (without remuneration) until the ne[xt] yearly meeting in 1867.

LYNCHING A SCOUNDREL.—On Sunday, one of [illegible] the Irish navvies engaged in the construction of the railway at [illegible]chester Hill attempted to commit a rape on a little girl, five years of age, who lodged in the same hut as himself. On the tenant of the hut being made acquainted with the affair he administered a sound thrashing to the beastly fellow, and after tying him to a post, deluged him with water. He then unfastened the rope, and with a parting kick compelled him to fly from the place. The verdict of the locality is, that he was too leniently dealt with.

SUDDEN DEATHS AT CONSETT.—Early on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, Mr Robert Talbot, who had retired to rest in moderate health awoke his wife by his groans, and on her getting out of bed to ascertain the cause, she found him lying apparently dead. Medical advice was at once obtained, but the surgeon on his arrival found that life was extinct. Deceased was 48 years of age, and had been unwell for some time from disease of the heart.—On Sunday a child named Burrows, eight years of age, who had been at school up to Friday evening, was taken unwell that evening with inflammation of the lungs, and although all that medical experience could devise was tried, he died on Sunday. — On Friday last, a child named Griffiths, about three weeks old, was put into bed in the afternoon, and at three o'clock, when the mother went to look at it, she found it dead.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.—The second annual meeting of the Derwent Valley Lodge of the above order was held on Saturday night last, at the house of Bro. John Jameson, Commercial Inn, Blackhill,—I.G. Bro. Ralph Walton presiding. Bro. George Bell, P.S., read the report, which showed the lodge to be in a very flourishing condition, there being thirty-eight names on the books against thirteen in June, 1865. Receipts during the two years, £32 18s 1d; paid to sick, £4 1s; leaving a clear balance in the treasurer's hands of £28 17s 1d. The members expressed themselves highly satisfied with the success [illegible] and their determination to use every means for [illegible] district. The [illegible] of the lodge, and [illegible] the further extension of the Order in this [illegible]. The following brethren were elected to the various offices of the Lodge:—Ralph Walton, I. G.; William Bell, D. M.; Robt. Dick, S. D.; Henry Sanderson, J. D.; George Bell, P. S.; Thomas Lodge, P. T.; Robert Henderson, tyler.

A NOVEL TRAP FOR BURGLARS.—For some time several robberies have been going on in the neighbourhood of Blackhill, and poultry have been stolen at various times from several persons. Mr Mewes, grocer, having had an unwelcome visit from these midnight marauders on three different occasions, determined on setting a trap so as to trace the vagabonds, and accordingly placed a vessel containing a large quantity of tar, in a hole dug inside of the door of his hen house, carefully and lightly covered over the top. On Thursday morning last at an early hour some one entered his hen house and placed a hen under each arm; as he was going out of the door, however, he placed one of his feet on the "trap" and was immediately besmeared with a liquid of good lasting colour and withal somewhat savoury. His drop, which was rather sudden, had brought him down upon one side and had killed one of the hens by his falling upon it. Finding how he had [illegible] been "done" he dropped one of the hens and took the other off to some distance with him, and had afterwards thrown the hen to one side for fear of being discovered. His residence could have been easily discovered could he have been tracked at once, as he left streaks of tar which had dropped from his clothes for a considerable distance. He had also visited the quarry and had endeavoured in vain to scrape the tar off his clothing. In future, we understand that a more dangerous trap will be prepared, and the consequences will be such as to render detection very easy of accomplishment.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Western District Pioneer Association of the above movement held a grand demonstration at Oxhill, near to Annfield Plain. Notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather crowds of people assembled at an early hour in the afternoon in a field kindly granted by Major John Joicey, when various amusements were heartily engaged in by the younger portions of the company, whilst the Tanfield Lea Sax Horn Band played several select pieces of music. At four o'clock an excellent repast was provided by Mr and Mrs Wotherspoon, of Chester-le-Street, in the large and commodious school room, when between 300 and 400 sat down to a splendid tea. After tea a public meeting was held, when the school room was crowded almost to suffocation. The Rev. Blythe Hurst, M.A., Ph.D., was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting, and delivered an excellent opening address. He afterwards introduced Messrs M. Halliday, of Whiteley Head; G. Fenwick, of Annfield Plain; J. Finney, of Beamish; E. Elliott, of Easedon; and J. Bowcastle, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. doctor for his services, when he assured them that he always felt a pleasure in being engaged in such a noble cause. A concert followed, when several pieces of music were very tastefully and excellently performed on the violin by several musicians under the leadership of Mr Hunter, of Causey-row, and melodies were sung by Mr T. Lamb in his usual popular manner. He was assisted by S. Beathen and J. Dixon. The singers were frequently encored. A vote of thanks to the singers and performers at the concert, to the young ladies presiding at the tables, and to Major Joicey for his kindness, concluded the proceedings.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—Nervous Irritability. The very perfection of the human body renders it like a complex machine, very liable to be thrown out of order—a state that is at once made manifest by the nerves. Holloway's Pills are always the seasonable and reliable remedy; they relieve every ailment, which is not mortal, in the human system. As alteratives, stomachics, tonics, and aperients, these Pills occupy a proud pre-eminence, from which no other medicine can dislodge them; they restore health and strength which nervous and dyspeptic sufferers have failed to recover elsewhere. Holloway's Pills act so directly upon the organs of digestion, assimilation, and circulation that they immediately arouse torpid organs, augment diminishing vital power, and support failing energies.

The banks in Newcastle will be closed at one o'clock every day during the Race Week, Saturday excepted.

INQUEST AT GATESHEAD.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall, Gateshead, before the Coroner (Mr J. M. Favell) upon the body of a male child which had been found in a three-cornered field near Catherine-terrace, Gateshead, by a young man named Nixon Gray, cartwright, who stated that while in the act of mowing grass, on Tuesday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, in the field mentioned, his scythe came in contact with what appeared to be a young child. Notice was given of the circumstance to the police authorities, when a police sergeant took charge of the body. Mr. Benjamin Barkus, of Gateshead, made a *post mortem* examination, and said that the body must have been exposed to the air during a period of several weeks, judging from its greatly decomposed state. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead."

TANTOBIE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary of this school was celebrated on Saturday last by a public tea meeting, when upwards of 180 (parents and children) partook of tea. A meeting was afterwards held, when Mr W. Thompson, of Chopwell, took the chair, and addresses were delivered by Messrs T. Thompson, of Burnopfield; Joseph Robinson, of Collierly Dykes; John Oliver, of Tantobie; and William Armstrong, of East Tanfield. On Sunday two sermons were preached by Mr G. Heppelweight, of Pit Hill. In the morning the discourse was founded on Ephesians i., 7; in the evening on Timothy iv., 6-7-8. In the afternoon an address was delivered to the parents, children, and teachers, by Mr J. Simpson, of Annfield Plain, when the children recited portions of scripture, catechism, poetry, and dialogue. A collection was taken after each service.

THE MONSTER GATHERING.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the Shotley Bridge District Sunday School Union, have made arrangements to hold their second annual gala on Saturday next, the 30th inst., when about two thousand teachers and children are expected to be present. The committee have also engaged Messrs Stephenson and Co's. celebrated brass band for the occasion, and operatic and other pieces of music will be performed; the band will also accompany the children while singing. To ensure the comfort of visitors, ample preparations are being made to seat a large number of persons at one sitting, and large marquees have been engaged for the occasion. There is little fear of tea running short, as the two large boilers belonging to the union are sufficiently large to provide tea for the full number at once. We sincerely hope that the weather may turn out favourable, and that success may crown the efforts of the committee. We understand that the tradesmen [illegible] close their places of business in the afternoon, to afford their assistants an opportunity of being present.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."—Mr S. Capper, agent of the North of England Temperance League, who has been labouring in this neighbourhood for a little while, paid a visit to Consett on Wednesday evening, at the request of the friends of total abstinence in this place. Mr Capper delivered a lecture on the above subject in Mr Wylie's school-room—Mr Winter, Blackhill, in the chair. The lecturer defined what business was, stating that it was the business of the Government to make good laws for the protection of life and property; it was the business of the law to punish evil-doers; it was the business of the people not to steal, and not to do exactly as they pleased; and it was the business of every good citizen to protect his neighbour's property and look after his interests. He then endeavoured to show that it was the business of the legislature to give them a permissive bill, and it was the business of temperance reformers to use every lawful effort to emancipate the drink-bound captive, and to proclaim the truth fearlessly. The audience was not large, but Mr Capper's flashes of wit and warmth of delivery were highly appreciated by them, and elicited hearty applause.

KILN PIT HILL METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—On Saturday last, the foundation stone of a new Methodist Free Church was laid at Kiln Pit Hill by Major John Joicey, of Urpeth Lodge, assisted by W. J. Joicey, Esq., and N. Clark, Esq. After prayer had been offered and an appropriate chapter of Holy Scriptures read, Mr Henry Carss, of Shotley Bridge, in a few highly complimentary remarks, presented to Major Joicey, in the name of the church, a beautiful silver trowel, from the establishment of Mr John D. Caris, jeweller, Gateshead, on which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Major John Joicey, on laying the foundation stone of the Methodist Free Church, Kiln Pit Hill, June 16, 1866." The Major, who, by his skilful handling of the trowel and hammer, proved he was accustomed to such ceremonies, then spread the lime, and with the assistance of the mason, fixed the stone in its proper position, and then declared it "duly and properly laid to the glory of God and the good of men." Standing upon the stone, he expressed his hopes for the success of the undertaking, and said that, although a member of the Established Church, he was always glad to assist any sect which drew its doctrines from the New Testament, and earnestly strove to spread the truth. A collection was then taken, amounting to £20, after which there was a tea party at Grey Mare Hill, at which about 200 persons partook of the cheering cup. A fine choir of singers from Cold Rowley performed select pieces of sacred music. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr John Murray in the chair, and suitable addresses delivered by the Revs. J. Jordan, J. Dawson, Messrs John Snowball, W. Robb, John Jamieson, of Hexham, Mr Henry Carss, of Shotley Bridge, and Mr John Proud, of Kiln Pit Hill.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT CONSETT. — During the past week the dramatic performances in the New Town Hall, Consett, have been continued, but the attendance, except on Wednesday night, has remained moderate—miserably out of proportion to the quality of the entertainments. On [illegible]sday night the entertainment was under the patronage [illegible] Directors and Shareholders of the Consett Town Hall Company, w[hen] Sir E. B. Lytton's magnificent play of "The Lady of L[yons]" was acted before a good house. Mr W. Ingold, who has [illegible] golden opinions from every one during his short stay in Consett, took the part of the hero "Claude Melnotte," and performed it with a power to which the spell-bound looks, and in many cases, the tears of his audience bore witness. In the first [illegible] act he was scarcely at home with his part, and being ra[ther] wanting in feeling himself, drew forth but little from the spectators; but in the following act he seemed to catch at once the spirit of the piece, and sustained it to the end with unflagging energy. His flashing eyes and impassioned looks and the truth of every act and tone mastered all present. We noticed on the faces of fair listeners especially a look of wonder, and almost of awe, as if it was some new love of which he had become the exponent. "Glavis" in the hands of [illegible] Frank Clifford was an exceeding humorous personation, and varied, whilst it intensified the pathetic tone of the whole. Mr T. Watson made a capital "Colonel Damas." His dry old-bachelor's remarks about womankind were received in an approving way that was anything but complimentary to the ladies of Consett. "Beauseant," represented by Mr T. Donovan, lacked the vigour and force of character we have seen the dashing, vindictive Frenchman possesses in other hands; but was creditable notwithstanding. But the great attraction of the evening was Miss J. Dawson, as the heroine "Pauline Deschapelles." The nicety of perception which she showed in depicting the conflict in the heroine's mind between love and pride, and the alternate triumph of each, was marvellous; indeed we do not, in our play-going experience, remember to have seen a better "Pauline." Consett Town Hall is honoured for ever in having had such a piece of finished acting presented on its boards. Miss M. C. Percy, though somewhat youthful in appearance for "[illegible]" mother of the fair Pauline, acted that part, nevertheless, creditably. The contrast between the shallow, worldly mother and the deep-hearted and really broad-souled and noble daughter was admirably brought out. Miss Kate Maynard had the same fault (alas! that it should ever be considered one) of youthfulness, but she succeeded in assuming a matronly air that caused it to be almost forgotten. The minor parts of the drama were executed passably. In the interval before the farce Miss [illegible] Cornish's dancing seemed to be highly appreciated. [illegible] were also Mr F. Clifford's comic songs. The farce "A kiss in the dark," was well received, Mr F. Clifford being frequently applauded. Saturday night terminated the visit of this company to Consett.—*Correspondent.*

EPITHALAMIUM TO THE REV. J. HUGHES AND HIS BRIDE.

Awake, my muse, assume thy lyre,
And sing of sacred rites,
Which make two, one, a pledge of love,
Which love the pledge unites.

The solemn vow of tender love,
The troth which time shall try,
May closer grow, last to the end,
But ne'er, before you, die.

The birds in pairs their nests prepare,
An instinct of the future,
Their chorus lent that happy morn,
For birds of other nature.

The paths were strewn with flowers sweet,
Whose fragrance filled the air,
An emblem of that future course,
When care will sweeten care.

The joyous bells sent forth their peals,
An echo of your joy,
Which union bless, and time increase,
Which death may ne'er destroy.

The season chosen for the day,
The spring-tide of the year,
Pregnant with life, though unseen yet,
Foreshadows a full "quiver."

Your olive branches may not break,
Nor wither, fade, nor die,
But upward grow, and upright live,
To live with Him on high.

May every blessing fill your cup,
And overflow with joy,
Your course a clear crystal stream,
True love without alloy.

May you love long, may you love well,
May you love happy too
One heart, one soul, one love, one will,
As one and not as two.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL SOIREE, CONCERT, AND BALL.

The fifth annual soiree of the Annfield Plain and Pontop Mechanics' Institute was celebrated on Monday, as usual, by a soiree, concert, and ball, to which for some time the young people of the district had been looking forward with bright anticipations of a pleasant gathering. The weather, however, turned out very unfavourable for the occasion; but, notwithstanding a continuous rain, and a cold east wind, the number of visitors was tolerably large. The committee of this institute had already secured the large and splendid marquee belonging to the Marley Hill company, and had it erected in a field kindly granted by R. T. Swallow, Esq., whose interest in the reading room continues unchanged; we regret, however, to hear that the number of members is not so large as last year.

From the secretary, Mr Ayre, we learn that at present the number of members is 60, being a decrease of 23 from last year. There have been ten more volumes added to the library, which now numbers about 490 volumes of good books. The institute is supplied with two daily newspapers, The Illustrated London News, Punch, and the Mechanics' Magazine, weekly; Cornhill Magazine, and the Young Ladies' Journal, monthly; besides several books of reference, viz., Encyclopædias, Natural Histories, &c., &c. The total income during the past year has been £33 16s 5d and the expenditure for the corresponding period £22 15s 4d, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £11 1s 1d.

The funds are thus in a healthy state, the number of valuable works in the library large, and a liberal supply of newspapers are placed in the hands of the members. We hope that the mention of such advantages will be sufficient to attract the attention of the residents of this place to become members of this institute at once, and that this year's report will show a great accession of members during the year.

THE TEA,

which was of first-class quality, was served in the large marquee, which was suitably decorated for the occasion, and the various tables were presided at by the Misses Ayre, Spark, Simpson, Sewell, Palmer, Wilson, Hunter, Lonsdale, Starford, and Bullerwell. The provisions were supplied by Messrs Wilson Brothers, of Shotley Bridge, and were as usual stated to be of first-class quality, by upwards of 400 persons, who sat down to tea.

The South Hetton Prize Band was present during the whole of the proceedings, and enlivened the company by performing in excellent style several selections of music.

At the close of the tea, a unanimous vote of thanks to the ladies was, on the motion of Mr Foreman, passed by acclamation. Preparations were then immediately made for

THE CONCERT,

which was well attended, the names of Wilson and M'Millan being sufficient to draw a good house. Mr Bower, with his splendid band, accompanied the singers, and rendered efficient service. Mr Joe Wilson, the far-famed singer and composer of local songs, gave Aw wish yer Fether [illegible] here, [illegible] te gan te Wark, The Lass that leaves next Door, The Return of the Gallowgate Lad, The Row in the Public Hoose, The Chep that Naws Nowt, Aw wish yer muther wad cum, and The Bonny Gallowgate Lad. Mr M'Millan sang May Pole, Paddy's Dream, Simple Simon, The Howling Swell, The Milkman's Daughter, and Jock the Railway Porter. The brass band performed an overture and selection, and Mr Bower also gave two solos on the violin in excellent style. Only about half of these songs were in the programme, but the vociferous *encores* of the audience brought the others as a reply; and the audience appeared well satisfied with the performances of the singers. At the conclusion of the concert, a speedy clearance was made for the commencement of

THE BALL,

for which many eager feet had waited most impatiently. At length, to the music of Mr Bower's band, the ball was led off by Mr Stephen Wilson and Miss Forster, and Mr George Nicholson and Miss Allen. Mr Thomas Carr acted as master of the ceremonies. The ball was well attended, and dancing continued up to an early hour on the following morning, when the company separated, in anticipation of their next happy meeting, when it is to be hoped the weather will be more auspicious.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq.

DESERTING CHILDREN.—Hannah Carr, of Towlaw, was charged by Mr W. Thompson, clerk to the Union, with leaving her three children chargeable to the Union. Compromised on defendant paying costs.

LANCHESTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), and E. T. SMITH, Esqrs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Henry Robinson, of Burnhope Colliery, was charged by John Cumming, of Broom House, agent for the Earl of Durham, with trespassing on certain lands, and doing damage to the amount of 1s on the 20th ult. Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULTS.—George Harvey, of Burnhope Colliery, pitman, was charged by William Robson, of the same place, pitman, with assaulting him on the 31st ult. Fined 5s and costs.——William Goodwin, of Cragghead, pitman, was charged by John Oxley, of the same place, innkeeper, with assaulting him on the 9th inst. Fined 20s and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—William Goodwin, was also charged by P.C. Foster with being drunk and disorderly on the same day. Fined 5s and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.——Frances Goodwin, mother of the last prisoner, was then charged with being drunk and disorderly on the same day. Fined 5s and costs, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Daniel McIntyre, of Berryedge, labourer, was then charged by Patrick Shorin, of the same place, labourer, with using threatening language to him on the 18th ult. Fined 5s and costs.

LEAVING SERVICE.—Robert Blanch, of Lowes Barn, farm servant, was charged by Thomas Starforth, of Low-row, farmer, with leaving his service on the 21st ult. The agreement was cancelled by mutual consent, defendant paying costs.

ASSAULT.—Christopher Atthey, of White-le-Head, pitman, was charged by Jane Tweddle, of the same place, single woman, with assaulting her on the 9th inst. Fined 10s and costs.

BREACH OF GAME LAWS.—George West, of Lintz Colliery, pitman, was charged by John Ross with having in his possession a gun for the purpose of killing game, on land belonging to Mrs Allison, on the 31st ult. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the prisoner. Fined £5 including costs, or in default two months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—John Carlin, of Berryedge, labourer, was brought up on remand, charged with an assault on Bernard Donnough, of the same place. Complainant did not appear and prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT.—John Turnbull and Margaret Turnbull, husband and wife, of Pickering Nook, were charged by William Swinburn, of the same place, farmer, with assaulting him on the 16th inst. Fined 10s and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—Isaac Watson, of Dipton, hawker, was charged by P.C. Newbolt with allowing his horse to stray on the road. Fined 1s and costs.

STEALING A WAISTCOAT.—Ann Mitchinson, of Dipton, married woman, was charged by Sergeant Brown with stealing a waistcoat, value 2s, his property, on the 7th inst. The prisoner stated that plaintiff's son had given her the article, and the magistrates giving her the benefit of the doubt, dismissed the case.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Patrick Baptist [illegible] a man of colour, was charged by Matthew Grey, of [illegible] Berryedge, with cutting and wounding him on the 1[illegible] As prosecutor did not appear, the case was d[ismissed] [illegible].

SERIOUS THEFT BY A SERVANT. — Isabella Elder, of Kenton, domestic [illegible] servant, was charged by William Robinson, [illegible] Mountsett, grocer, with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs and Miss Robinson, wife and daughter of prosecutor. It appeared from the evidence adduced that defendant had been engaged on the 14th of May, and that on the morning of the 14th inst. Mrs Robinson had gone to call the defendant up, and was astonished to find that she had gone and left her garments behind her, taking in their place a regular fit-out from the wardrobe of her mistress and her daughter. The articles, which were valued at £2, were found on defendant when she was apprehended at Perkinsville, near Chester-le-Street. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty to the charge, and requested the magistrates to deal with the case, was, after the prosecutor had pleaded for a mitigated punishment, and she had received a reprimand from the magistrates, sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The FIRST CRAVEN BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-year-olds: colts 8st 10lb, fillies, 8st 6lb; penalties and allowances. Half a mile. 18 subs.
Mr Herbert's Frost, 8st 10lb ....T. Challoner 1
Lord Stamford's Arundel, 8st 5lb ....A. Edwards 2
Mr Stanfield's Grumio, 8st 10lb ....Doolan 3
Betting: 9 to 2 on Arundel, 6 to 1 agst Frost. Won by a neck; bad third.

SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 30 added, for two-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Patchwork, 9st 3lb ....A. Edwards 1
Petras dam c, 9st 2lb ....Foster 2
Betting: 5 to 4 on the winner. Won by four lengths. The winner was sold to Mr Webb for 38 guineas.

The MOLYNEUX CUP (handicap) of 300 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; winners extra. Nearly three quarters of a mile. 21 subs.
Capt. Gray's Windham, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb ......T. Challoner 1
Major Stapylton's Sundeelah, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb ....Loates 2
Mr Wilkins's Czar, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Cameron 3
The following also ran:—Queen of Trumps, Stoic, The Tartar, and Lady Bohun.
Betting: 2 to 1 agst Windham, 100 to 30 agst Tartar, 9 to 2 agst Sundeelah, 11 to 2 agst Czar, 6 to 1 agst Queen of Trumps, 100 to 9 agst Stoic. Queen of Trumps, at the third attempt, jumped away with the lead, having Tartar, Czar, and Sundeelah next for half a mile, when Windham drew up and joined at the distance, where Queen of Trumps gave way, and Windham immediately after taking the lead won the Cup for the third time easily by a length; bad third. Queen of Trumps was fourth, Stoic fifth, and the other two pulled up and did not pass the post.

The GREAT LANCASHIRE PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds: colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb. TYC. 39 subs.
Mr Jackson's Sœur De Charite, 8st 1lb ....Loates 1
Mr Saxon's Little Rover, 8st 2lb ....J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Fobert's Maggie ....T. Challoner 3
Betting: 7 to 4 on Sœur De Charite, 5 to 1 agst Maggie. Won by a head; three lengths between second and third; same between third and fourth.

The FLYING STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 60 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Half a mile. 29 subs.
Mr Smith's Ozone, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ....Kenyon 1
Major Stapylton's Sundeelah, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb ....Carroll 2
Mr Lincoln's Zisca, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ....Maidment 3
Betting: 5 to 2 agst Sundeelah and Ozone, 4 to 1 agst Zisca. Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs; three-year-olds 8st, four 9st 7lb, five 9st 13lb, six and aged 10st. Two miles.
Mr Hudson's Cathedral, 5 yrs ....J. Osborne 1
Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 5 yrs ....Morris 2
Mr Phillips's Arkansas, 4 yrs ....French 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Cathedral, 2 to 1 agst Moulsey. Won by a head; bad third. [illegible]

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. TYC.
Goldylocks, 7st 7lb ....Maidment 1
..........J. Grimshaw 2
Persuasion ....Cameron 3
Merry Harp, 7st 4lb ....
Betting: 2 to 1 agst Goldylocks, 5 to 1 agst Persuasion. Won by two lengths; bad third.

The GRAND STAND STAKES of 25 sovs each, 5 ft, for three-yr-old fillies 8st 10lb each. Nearly three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Fisher's Novice ....Loates w.o.

WEDNESDAY.—The WELTER CUP (handicap) of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. One mile. 13 subs.
Mr Philip's Arkansas, by Gunboat—Truth, 4 yrs, 11st 9lb ....Mr Edwards 1
Lord Stamford's Brick, 6 yrs, 11st 10lb ....Mr Wilkinson 2
Mr Clayton's Grapeshot, 4 yrs, 11st 1lb ....Jones 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Arkansas, 7 to 4 agst Brick, 6 to 1 bar two. Won by six lengths, a bad third.

The SEFTON PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs. Five furlongs. 22 subs.
Lord Bateman's Queen of Trumps, by King of Trumps—Catherine Parr, aged, 8st 12lb ....Morris 1
Mr Johnstone's The Czar, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....Cameron 2
Mr Phillip's Persuasion, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb ......T. Challoner 3
Betting: 5 to 4 on Queen of Trumps, 5 to 2 agst The Czar, 5 to 1 bar 2. Won by two lengths, same between second and third.

Two and THREE YEAR OLD PLATE of 50 sovs; two-yr-olds 6st 11lb, three 8st 10lb. TYC. 8 subs.
Lord Westmorland's Colenso, 2 yrs, 6st 6lb ......Kenyon 1
Witch filly, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Carver 2
Mr Clayton's Amulet, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ......Horstead 3
Betting: 5 to 2 on Colenso. Won by half a length, a length between second and third. Winner bought by Mr Walmsley for £52.

HANDICAP PLATE of 40 sovs for all ages. TYC.
Lucy Long, by Artillery—Legacy, 8st 10lb ....Morris 1
Merry Harp, 6st 9lb ....Cameron 2
Madame Bosco, 5st 9lb ....Hazelwood 3
Betting: 5 to 2 agst Lucy Long, 7 to 1 bar two. Won by half a length, the same between second and third.

The LIVERPOOL CUP of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft; the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses. One mile and a half. 61 subs, 40 of whom declared.
Mr Fobert na Terror, by The Hadji—Fright, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ....Cameron 1
Mr Payne's Pintail, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb ....Carroll 2
Mr Chaplin's Vespasian, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ......J. Grimshaw 3
Life Guardsman, The Clown, Lively, and Jezebel also ran.
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Vespasian, 4 to 1 agst Terror, 5 to 1 agst Pintail, 6 to 1 each agst Jezebel and Life Guardsman. A good start was effected at the first attempt, the Clown at a good pace cut out the work, the others following in Indian file. Guardsman being second, Lively, Terror, Jezebel, Pintail, and Vespasian pulling up hard. At the last three-quarter mile post The Clown dropped back beaten, Guardsman leading to the Canal Bridge Turn, where the lot closed and came into the straight in a cluster, and half-way up Guardsman gave way to Terror, Pintail, and Vespasian, the three coming on abreast to the distance, where Vespasian was beaten. Terror and Pintail then ran a close race home, when Terror, amidst loud cheers, won by half a length.

The BADMINTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. TYC.
Romping Girl, 8st 1lb ....Whiteley 1
Mr Johnstone's Tynedale, 8st 5lb ....Morris 2
Mr Herbert's Easby, 8st 5lb ....Challoner 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Romping Girl, 7 to 1 agst Easby, 5 to 2 agst Tynedale. Won by two lengths, a length separating second and third.

The LADIES' PURSE (selling stakes) of 3 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. Six furlongs.
Stoic, 9st ....Morris 1
Polka, 8st 11lb ....French 2
Patchwork, 10st 9lb ....Knott 3
Betting: 7 to 4 on Stoic, 9 to 4 agst Polka. Winner bought in for 80 guineas.

The LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added, for three-yr olds. About one mile and a half. 9 subs.
Mr Lincoln's Tacitus, 8st 10lb ....Maidment w.o.
The Foal Stakes did not produce a race.

CHELMSFORD SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY. — The GREAT BADDOW TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 60 added; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb. Half a mile.
Count De Lagrange's Montagnard, 9st ......H. Grimshaw 1
Mr John Dawson's Lady Clinton, 8st 2lb ....Fordham 2
Mr Jenning's Sweet Home, 8st 2lb ....Parry 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Montagnard, 3 to 1 agst Lady Clinton. Won by a neck. Mr T. Jennings declared to win with Montagnard.

The MARKS' HALL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for two-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb. Half a mile, straight.
Rose Nera, 8st 7lb ....Fordham 1
Miss Fanny, 8st 7lb ....Deacon 2
Arcadas dam filly, 8st 7lb ....Heartfield 3
Betting: 7 to 4 agst Miss Fanny, 3 to 1 agst Rose Nera, 5 to 1 agst Arcadas dam filly. Won by a length; bad third. The winner was sold to Mr W. Morris for 115 gs.

The CHELMSFORD HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 2 only if declared, with 70 added. Second to save his stake. About 7 fur., straight.
Admiral Rous na Ostregor, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb Mr W. Beville 1
Mr Goodwin's Saccharometer, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb ......Fordham 2
Mr Dunbar's Tormentor, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb ....J. Mann 3
Betting: 5 to 2 agst Saccharometer, 9 to 2 agst Tormentor, 6 to 1 agst Ostregor. Won easily by three lengths, the same between second and third.

The GALLEYWOOD STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Straight half-mile.
Catalogue, 8st 9lb ....Fordham 1
Miss Fanny, 6st 2lb ....A. Hayhoe 2
Vipers dam filly, 5st 11lb ....H. Clark 3
Betting: 5 to 4 agst Catalogue, 7 to 4 agst Miss Fanny, 7 to 1 bar two. Won by a length; bad third. The winner was sold to Mr J. Wood for 110 guineas.

The TOWN PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs. 5 fur.
Mr Blanton's A. D. Wagner, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb ......Huxtable 1
Captain Lane's Blue Mantle, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb ....Lynch 2
Mr Fleming's Gold Pen, 3 yrs, 6st ....A. Forster 3
Betting: 6 to 5 agst A. D. Wagner, 4 to 1 agst Blue Mantle. Won by two lengths; bad third.

WEDNESDAY.—The ESSEX HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and [illegible] 3 only if declared, with 50 added, for three-year-olds and upwards. Three quarters of a mile. 17 subs.
Mr Blanton's A. D. Wagner, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb ......Huxtable 1
Mr Barne's Oberon, aged, 8st 2lb ....J. Mann 2
Capt Lane's Blue Mantle, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb......G. Fordham 3
Betting: 100 to 30 agst Oberon, 100 to 18 agst Blue Mantle, 8 to 1 agst A. D. Wagner. Won by a length, good third.

The NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Five furlongs. 18 subs.
Mr Angell's Canard, 7st 4lb ....Huxtable 1
Mr Batson's c by Yellow Jack, 8st ....Parry 2
Mr T. Dawson's Lady Clinton, 7st 7lb ....Hibberd 3
Betting: 6 to 5 agst Lady Clinton, 6 to 4 agst Canard, 100 to 12 agst Verona c. Won by a neck, two lengths between second and third.

The GENTLEMEN RIDERS' PLATE (handicap) of 30 sovs, for all ages. Five furlongs.
Volunteer, 12st 7lb ....Col. Knox 1
Varnish, 10st 3lb ....Mr W. Bevill 2
British Tar, 11st 4lb ....Mr Boynton 3
Betting: 6 to 4 agst Varnish, 100 to 30 agst Volunteer, 8 to 1 agst British Tar. Won by a length, bad third.

The MAIDEN TWO YEAR OLD PLATE of 40 sovs. Straight half mile.
Vicious, 8st ....Parry 1
Elbury, 8st ....Elphick †
Odin, 8st 3lb ....H. Grimshaw †
Betting: 7 to 4 on Vicious, 6 to 1 agst Elbury. Won by three quarters of a length. Winner sold to Mr Hilton for 120 guineas.

The COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Straight half mile.
Varnish, 8st 3lb ....Heartfield 1
Catalogue, 9st 1lb ....H. Grimshaw 2
Usher, 9st 1lb ....Parry 3
Betting: 3 to 1 on Usher, 9 to 2 agst Catalogue. Won by a length, bad third. Winner sold to Mr T. Stevens for 100 gs.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 gs: three-year-olds 7st 10lb, four 9st 7lb, five 10st, six and aged 10st 12lb. Two miles and a half.
Elland ....Thomas 1
Stellaria ....Sheppard 2
No betting. Won in a canter by 40 lengths.

CRICKET.—On Saturday afternoon a cricket match was played between the Hexham and the Benfieldside Cricket Clubs, upon the ground of the former. The Benfieldside team, who went first to the wickets, made in their two innings a total of 82. The Hexham eleven ran up a score of 70 in their first innings, and on handling the "willow" a second time the needful 13 was made without the loss of a single wicket. As will be seen from the subjoined score, the batting for the Hexham team was done by Mr Coulthard, and by Mr Freak and Dr. Renton on behalf of the Benfieldside:—

1st Innings.	Benfieldside.	2nd Innings.	
W. Watson b J. C. Bell	2	c Baty b Coulthard	2
G. Freak c Baty b Coulthard	13	c Walker b Coulthard	1
T. Brown b J. C. Bell	4	run out	0
H. Foggon b J. C. Bell	4	c Baty b Coulthard	2
Dr. Renton b J. C. Bell	4	b J. C. Bell	9
J. Lax b J. C. Bell	5	b Coulthard	0
J. Dickson b Coulthard	3	c J. F. Pearson b Coulthard	4
J. Bell run out	1	not out	2
J. Lovatt not out	6	c Stainthorpe b J. C. Bell	3
E. Lovatt b Coulthard	4	b J. C. Bell	0
W. Dickinson st Stainthorpe b Coulthard	1	st Stainthorpe b Coulthard	1
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	6
	52		30
Hexham.			
W. Coulthard c and b Lax	24	not out	9
J. C. Bell run out	0		
Isaac Baty run out	5		
T. D. Sanderson run out	1	not out	4
J. Sewell b Renton	0		
T. E. Stainthorpe b Lax	3		
J. F. Pearson c Bell b Lax	1		
W. Ridley c E. Lovatt, b Renton	5		
H. Pearson b T. Brown	7		
L. Lockhart not out	5		
J. J. Walker b Brown	0		
Byes, &c.	19		
	70		13

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is announced that the Queen and Royal family are expected to return to Windsor Castle from Balmoral on Saturday next.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The *Daily News* says:—The open secret of the Ministerial communication to her Majesty, which remained undisclosed on Tuesday by the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been indirectly revealed by the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Equity. His Lordship has intimated to the counsel that he will, in all probability, cease to hear causes after Saturday next. All the world can guess why. There can be no formal indecorum, then, in anticipating here the statement to be made to both Houses of Parliament on Monday next. Ministers have tendered their resignation, and the etiquette of constitutional government will in all probability, lead the Queen to send for Lord Derby. The country may look forward to a purely Tory or to a mixed Tory and Adullamite administration, or in any case to a very earnest and resolute attempt to form one.

The *Post* says, though it adds that the statement must be accepted with reserve, that the Queen has declared by telegraph her unwillingness to accept the resignations which the Cabinet have placed in her Majesty's hand.

The *Star* says:—It may be held for granted that Ministers will never consent to resume their places, and take up the matter of the Reform Bill as the present House of Commons has left it. They will either press upon her Majesty a resignation of their offices, or recommend and obtain her consent to a dissolution of Parliament.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Though the campaign between the main armies of Prussia and Austria has now fully begun, we have no news of actual encounters across the whole breadth of Germany from the frontier of Poland to the Rhine. The Austrians maintain a profound silence as to their intentions. We only know that Field Marshal Benedek intends to take the offensive, and that the reconquest and occupation of Silesia are avowed as the purpose of the Austrian campaign.

THE PONTELAND POISONING CASE.

The adjourned inquest on the body of John Busby, of Donkin's Houses, who died on the 9th February last, was held on Thursday, at the Blackbird Inn, Ponteland. The coroner (L. M. Cockroft, Esq.), addressing the jury, said he had seen Mrs Busby, who was at Allendale still ill, but he could not state what she had communicated to him. A man named Kennedy, who was also at Donkin's Houses at the time of Mr Busby's death, was expected, but had not attended. He thought it would be well to adjourn the inquest, so that the police might gain some evidence to throw light on the occurrence. The jury concurred, and the inquiry was adjourned till the 20th of August.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.— There was a brisk demand for wheat, at an advance of 4s per qr since this day week, and a good deal of business transpired. Grinding barley 1s per qr dearer. Oats firm. Beans and peas 1s per qr higher.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market there was a small supply of wheat, which sold freely, at 2s per qr advance. Barley: small supply and moderate demand at last week's prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday. — The arrivals from a distance consisted of 30 beasts and 100 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, about 245 beasts and 409 sheep were from foreign, and 14 beasts were from Norwich. There were rather more cattle brought forward, and fewer sheep and lambs to-day than last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied in the extreme, some extraordinary prime short-horn bullocks were from Norwich, and half-a-dozen well selected and finished heifers were from Mr Winship's, Kirk-hill, Cambo, but, generally speaking, there was a falling off from that of last week, especially in the foreign cattle, while both sheep and lambs were seasonably good. 472 head of cattle were shown. The market opened in a more business-like manner this morning, and quotations stand the same. Fine cutting heifers and full-bred bullocks were in active request, and moved freely off, at extreme currencies; but after the better qualities were disposed of, a lull ensued, and sales became somewhat languid, with a slow finish, and a total clearance would be barely effected. 1,700 sheep and lambs were shown. The mutton trade was in an active state, and prices advanced ½d on the rates of this day se'nnight, and all sold. Lamb sold freely at about 1s per lb. Owing to some fresh orders from some quarter or another, no pigs were shown.

In the Dead Meat Market there was a small supply, which was of a very middling quality, and met with a slow demand. Mutton was selling from 8d to 8½d per lb.

Numbers shown: — Beasts, 472; sheep and lambs, 1,700; pigs, —; store cattle, 0.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 0d; secondary sorts, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 8s. 6d. to 9s 0d; good steers, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d; middling, 9s. 3d. to 9s 9d; cows, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.; stags, 0s 0d. Pork 0s 0d to 0s. 0d.; ditto, small, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9½d to 10d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 8½d to 9d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7½d to 8d per lb sinking offal.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 18, Wesley-street, Shieldfield, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr J. R. Donald of a son.
At 45, Gloucester-street, on the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Boyd, of a daughter.
At 38, Elswick-west-terrace, Rye Hill, 18th inst., the wife of Mr R. H. Holmes, public accountant, of a son.
At 53, Blackett-street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr J. Spence, of a daughter.
GATESHEAD.—At Ellison-villas, Mount Pleasant, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr T. Wilson, worsted manufacturer, of a son.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—On the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr William Smith, puddler, formerly of Consett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLIERLEY.—on the 9th inst., Mr William Maddison, to Dorothy Jane Bates.
NEWCASTLE.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 19th inst., Mr W. Rowntree, of Farlington, Yorkshire, farmer, to Mary, only daughter of Mr J. Harboro, iron merchant, of this town.
At Jesmond Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, Mr C. J. Laws, of Tynemouth, to Annie Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Featherston, of Newcastle.
GATESHEAD.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. John A. Dolan, Henry Matthew, son of the late Mr Robert Kidd, of this town, to Frederica, eldest daughter of Mr John Hogarth Hedley, surgeon, Gateshead.
At Bethesda Chapel, Melbourne-street, on the 20th inst., Mr Robert M'Enne, tea dealer, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Reay.
SOUTH SHIELDS.—At Christ Church, on the 16th inst., Mr John Henry Burnett, of Simonside, to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Straker, Esq., formerly of Jarrow Lodge.

DEATHS.

CUTLER'S HALL.—On the 20th inst., aged 46 years, Mrs Barbara Curry.
BLACKHILL.—On the 16th inst., aged 16 years, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr Robert Christopher.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 14th inst., aged 86 years, Mr Thomas Kirsopp, greatly respected.
CONSETT.—On the 17th inst., aged 48 years, Mr Robert Talbot.
On the 17th inst., aged 8 years, William, son of Mr Borrow.
WHITE-LE-HEAD.—On the 18th inst., aged 43 years, Mr Robert Thompson, publican.
NEWCASTLE.—At Leazes-terrace, on the 13th inst., Miss Wardle.
At Sandyford-lane, on the 17th inst, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Catton.
At 6, Westmoreland-terrace, on the 14th inst., Mr John Robson, aged 63.
At Swirle Quay, on the 13th inst., aged 63, Ann, wife of Mr Robert Stewart, waterman.
At Melbourne-street, on the 13th inst., aged 6, Jane, daughter of Mr Thomas Dunn.
At Pilgrim-street, on the 13th inst., Hannah, infant daughter of the late Mr William Clark.
At New Road, on the 15th inst., aged 2, Jane, daughter of Mr A. Knox.
At Macford's Entry, on the 13th inst., John, infant son of Mr Peter Magee.
GATESHEAD.—At Union Lane, on the 16th inst., aged 27, Mr Ralph Coates.
At 7, Havelock-terrace, on the 17th inst., aged 4, Frederick James Appleby, son of Mr Frederick Monkhouse.
GOSFORTH COLLIERY.—On the 19th inst., aged 77, Mr Charles Stewart, for 40 years overman at Coxlodge Colliery.
WALKER.—On the 18th inst., aged 74, much respected, Hannah, widow of Mr Mark Fenwick.
BLYTH.—On the 18th inst., Mr Thomas Robson, aged 37, master mariner.
EIGHTON BANKS.—On the 14th inst., Mrs Frances Bell, aged 82, grocer.
WIDEOPEN.—On the 10th inst., aged 64, Mr Thomas Cairns.
ALNWICK.—On the 15th inst., aged 82, Mary, widow of Mr Henry Kirk, gardener.
DINNINGTON.—On the 13th inst., aged 73, Mr William Charlton.
DURHAM.—On the 15th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thos. Vest, and daughter of the late Mr John Nevins, of this town.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No. 14, West Parade, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.