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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 243. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

To Let.

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

TO LET, and entered on 1st June next, a HOUSE of Five Rooms, and good Convenience, pleasantly situate at Black Fine, near the Cemetery. Rent moderate.—Apply to WILLIAM TURNER, Proprietor, Station Hotel.

The above House adjoins the Station Hotel.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off CLOTHES, CARPETS, and FURNITURE. The Best Price given.

Apply to WM. COLLINSON, General Dealer, Blackhill. If required, W. C. can attend personally.

Wedding Rings, Jewellery, Gold Guards, &c. Furnishing Ironmongery.

TO JOINERS.

WANTED, immediately, FOUR GOOD HOUSE JOINERS. Liberal Wages will be given to Steady Men. For a Reference apply to Mr. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

PUPIL TEACHERS WANTED, in a National School under Government Inspection. Two Pupil Teachers are Required Immediately for the Consett Iron Company's Mixed School, at Berry Edge. For particulars apply to the Rev. F. STEGGALL, Consett House, Consett Iron Works, any day of the week commencing June 5th, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning. None under Thirteen Years of Age need apply.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND. — Three Sums of £500 each, and Two of £700, Trust Money, and several Smaller Sums.

Apply to THOMPSON and LISLE, Solicitors, Durham.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

A BRAKE will Leave Mr. Anderson's, Commercial Inn, Berry Edge, on SATURDAY, June 3rd, 1865, for Stagshaw Bank Fair, at Six o'clock in the morning.

J. S. MURRAY, Proprietor.

STAGSHAW BANK FAIR.

ROBERT CHRISTOPHER will run his BRAKE from Blackhill on SATURDAY MORNING, June 3rd, at 6.45 o'clock, Returning the same Evening.

NOTICE.

THE Catholics of Blackhill will hold their ANNUAL SPORTS and TEA PARTY on WHIT-MONDAY, at which a number of valuable Prizes will be competed for.

For Particulars see Handbills.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, June 4th, SERMONS will be Preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. G. E. STARTUP; and in the Evening at Six o'clock, by Mr. J. CLEMENTS.

In the Afternoon, the Examination of the Children will be conducted by the Rev. G. E. Startup, commencing at Two o'clock.

At each Service the Children will repeat portions of Scripture, Catechism, Poetry, &c., and Sing select pieces.

A Collection at each Service in Aid of the School Fund.

On MONDAY, June 5, the ANNUAL TEA MEETING will be held. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. The Public Meeting will commence at Seven o'clock.

JOHN DICKENSON, Esq., of Shotley Bridge in the Chair.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. E. Toyne, G. E. Startup, Messrs. J. Clements, W. Lowrie, J. Foster, and other Friends.

Tickets for Tea, One Shilling Each, may be had of Messrs J. DAVISON, and T. BATEY, Consett; R. J. PORTEUS, and J. MURTON, Blackhill; and of any of the Teachers.

THE BROOMS

ANNUAL TEA PARTY and SPORTS will take place on MONDAY, the 12TH of JUNE.

The SPORTS will be the same as usual, for which there will be Prizes of Excellent Pieces of Cloth, Hats, Caps, &c., to the value of Five Pounds.

N.B.—None but Working Men and Boys will be allowed to contest the Prizes.

Tea will be on the Tables at Three o'clock.

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

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

HANDICAP! HANDICAP!!

A HANDICAP of 10s., with the Entrance Money added will be given for a FOOT RACE, at the House of Mr THOMAS BROWELL, Castleside, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865.

Entrance 6d. and 6d. to accept.

All Entries to close at Two o'Clock on the day of the Race.

To Start by the report of a Pistol. Any one starting before the report to be put back One Yard each time.

Distance 130 Yards.

THE DURHAM COUNTY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

CAPITAL, £5,000 in 1,000 Shares of £5 each.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

BANKERS.

JONATHAN BACKHOUSE & Co., Durham.

SOLICITOR,

JOHN WATSON, Esq., Durham.

AUDITORS,

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

TREASURER,

Mr. ANDREW MOIR, Berry Edge.

SECRETARY,

Mr. ANTHONY STELLING, Berry Edge.

REGISTERED OFFICE—218, Front Street, Berry Edge.

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

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

WILL be held at Mr C. STIRLING'S, on WHIT-SATURDAY and MONDAY, June 3 and 5, 1865, when there will be Quoit Playing, distance, 14 yards; a Handicap Foot Race, distance, 150 yards; Pole Leaping, Running High Leap, and other Sports. Full Particulars will be given next Week.

EBCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1865, TWO SERMONS will be delivered by Mr. W. H. STEPHENSON, of Newcastle, at Two o'Clock and Half-past Six P.M. A Love Feast will be held in the Chapel after the first Service.

Collections will be taken in aid of the Trust Funds.



COACH ACCOMMODATION.

WILLIAM COWING

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours and begs to inform them that he continues to run his Coach FROM BERRY EDGE TO NEWCASTLE.

Fare, as usual, 1s. 6d. each way.

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

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

WILLIAM COWING,
COACH PROPRIETOR,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THE GALA DAY OF THE SEASON is the ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the BAND OF HOPE, on WHIT-MONDAY, June 5th, 1865, which will be held in a Field at BENFIELDSIDE (kindly granted by Henry Ritson, Esq., of Shotley Bridge).

The Children belonging to the various Bands of Hope in the District will assemble at Consett at Half-past Twelve o'Clock, and, accompanied by the celebrated Sax-horn Band, from Stanhope, which gained a Prize at the Crystal Palace, London (Leader. Mr. De Lacy), will march in Procession through the Streets of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, and from thence to the Field, where Tea will be provided in a large Tent erected for the occasion.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'Clock.

Tickets for the Tea alone, Sixpence each; Field and Tea, One Shilling each; may be had at the Entrance Gates, near Mr. Booth's Residence.

The Band will play several Pieces during the Evening; and Addresses will be delivered by Mr. JOHNSON, Temperance Agent, of Darlington; Mr. THOMAS CARRICK, of Consett; and other Friends.

CONSETT ANNUAL SPORTS.

THESE SPORTS will be held at the House of Mr C. STIRLING, Consett, on WHIT-SATURDAY and MONDAY, June the 3rd and 5th, 1865.

On SATURDAY, a HANDICAP at QUOITS, distance, 14 Yards. Entrance 1s., and 1s. to accept, with £2 added to the acceptance; 4lb Quoits. Parties may find their own Quoits, if preferred, and if agreeable to the opposing party.

On MONDAY, June 5th, a HANDICAP FOOT RACE, distance, 150 yards. Entries 1s, and 1s 6d acceptance, with £2 added.

A HANDICAP FOOT RACE for YOUTHS under 16 years of age. First Prize, 15s; Second, 3s; Third, 2s. Entries 1s, and no acceptance.

PRIZES will be given for POLE LEAPING, RUNNING HIGH LEAP, and other Sports.

All Entries to be made at Mr C. STIRLING'S, and to close each day by 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH DEAN, Wholesale Warehouseman, takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the kind support they have hitherto accorded to him, and he now begs to announce that he has taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. H. DODD (for Fifteen Years Traveller for Messrs. Bainbridge and Co.), and trusts that, by their united efforts to obtain Goods of a First-rate Quality, and by prompt attention to all future favours, the new arrangement will receive that support which has been previously bestowed upon himself.

The STOCK is very General, consisting of MANCHESTER, LONDON, GLASGOW, and NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURES, and is continually renewed from the best Markets.

The Business will be carried on, from this Date, under the Style of "DEAN & DODD."

In consequence of the above arrangement, J. D. has determined to dispose of the Retail Business in Dean Street, so that he will be able to give his undivided attention to the Wholesale.

6, HOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

10th May, 1865.

EBCHESTER WOOLLEN MILLS.

J. MOODY Manufactures Wool into Yarn, Flannels, Blankets, Tweeds, Druggetts, &c.

Also Cleans Blankets, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs on the shortest Notice.

Orders left at Mr. Jackson's, *Guardian* Office, Consett, will receive prompt attention.

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

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

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

DR. KAHN ON MARRIAGE.—A new and entirely Re-written Edition (the Forty-sixth) of this celebrated Treatise on the "PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE," with new Steel Plates, &c., is now Ready.

This Work, the result of twenty years of profound research and successful practice, is to enable every one to understand the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the physical obligations of the Married State, and the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

Price 1s., Post Free for Twelve Stamps, either from the Publisher, J. ALLEN, Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row; or from the Treasurer, Dr. Kahn's Museum, 3, Tichborne Street (top of Haymarket), London. Consultations daily, as usual.

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

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

TRIESEMAR No. I.

is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

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

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

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul' Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C. Agent.—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, West Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses.

FOREIGN WINES AT LONDON PRICES.

THE CADIZ, OPORTO, AND LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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

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

WINES OF SPAIN.

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

OPORTO WINES.

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

FRENCH WINES.

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

SPARKLING WINES.

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

RARE WINES.

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

TENT, or SACRAMENTAL WINES, 2s. 10d. per Bottle, or 32s. per Dozen.

PORT and SHERRY, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, or 18s. per Dozen.

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

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

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOP.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

A HINT TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

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

To Let.

TO BE LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, situate in FRONT STREET, Leadgate. Apply to Mr. WM. DIXON, Leadgate.

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

Sales by Private Contract.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

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

Consett, April 6, 1865.

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

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

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE,

SHARES in the SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Apply to JOHN BENSON, Share Broker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VOTES FOR THE COUNTY.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, THREE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, and TWO SHOPS, situate at Leadgate.

For Particulars, apply to Mr GEORGE HAWDON, Butcher, Leadgate.

Business Addresses.

ADAM BRODIE AND SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
MELBOURNE STREET, CONSETT.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.
Leadgate, 20th April, 1865.

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

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.

KITCHEN RANGES,
SHAM and other STOVES,
JAMBS AND MANTLES,
MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c.,
to Order.

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

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

PIANO-FORTES ON SALE AND TO ORDER.

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

PERAMBULATORS OF ALL SIZES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

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

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

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

Of every description, to which he respectfully invites inspection.

G. H. can with confidence recommend his

MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT PASTURE,

As it has been tested for a number of years, and has been approved of by the leading Agriculturalists in the neighbourhood.

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

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

ON SALE.

SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT BELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.

ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

WILTON'S CUSTARD POWDER,
AT
THE FOREIGN WINE WAREHOUSE,
116, GREY-STREET.
R. WATSON, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
TAILOR,
DRAPER, HOSIER, HATTER, &c.,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
AN APPRENTICE WANTED TO THE TAILORING BUSINESS.

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.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

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

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per *Scotia*.]

CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS FAMILY.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

NEW YORK, *May* 17 (Morning).—The *Stonewall* left Havannah on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston.

Jefferson Davis, with his family and staff, have been captured near Macon, and forwarded to Washington under a strong guard.

The conspiracy trials are progressing. Reporters are admitted, and the proceedings are published daily. No positive evidence has as yet been given implicating Davis.

M. de Montholon, the French Ambassador, has presented his credentials to President Johnson, on which occasion reciprocal expressions of friendship took place.

The emigration excitement has somewhat subsided.

The subscription to the 7·30 loan on Saturday amounted to 30,000,000 dols. Mr M'Culloch has commenced the issue of the balance of the loan amounting to 230,000,000 dols.

Gold 129⅞.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, 17th May, Morning.—Wilson's cavalry surprised and captured Jefferson Davis, his wife, sister, brother, and Postmaster Regan, at Ironsville, Georgia, 75 miles south-east of Macon, on the 10th inst. The Federals also captured the officers forming the staff of Mr Davis. The cavalry pursuing Davis from opposite directions, mistook each other for the enemy; an engagement ensued, and two men were killed and five wounded before the mistake was discovered. Wilson's despatch says that his men assert that Davis, when surprised, put on one of his wife's dresses, and fled to the woods, where he was pursued and captured. He threatened his captors with the bowie knife, but surrendered on the presentation of a revolver. All the persons captured have been sent north under a strong guard. Wilson has made dispositions for capturing the other Confederate leaders, none of whom have yet got through. Breckenridge's son has been captured.

The following are the official despatches announcing the capture of Mr Jefferson Davis:—

War Department, Washington, May 13.

Major-General Dix.—The following despatch, just received from General Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Colonel Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th instant, at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Georgia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Macon, May 12, 11 a.m.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War, Washington.—I have the honour to report that at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Jefferson Davis and family, with Regan, postmaster general; Colonel Harrison, private secretary; Colonel Johnson, A.D.C.; Colonel Morris, Colonel Lubbic, Lieutenant Hathaway, and others. Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, 75 miles south-east of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

War Department, Washington, May 14.

Major-General John A. Dix.—The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major-General Wilson.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Macon, May 12, 11 a.m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The following despatch announcing the capture of Jefferson Davis has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding second division:—

"Head-quarters, 4th Michigan Cavalry, Cumberlandsville, May 11.

"To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division.—Sir,—I have the honour to report that, at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jefferson Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother; his Postmaster-General, Reagan; his Private Secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, aide-de-camp on Davis's staff; Colonels Morris and Lubbick, and Lieutenant Hathaway; also several important names, and a train of five waggons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are 75 miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. I have the honour, &c.,

"B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry."

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade, of M'Cook's division, and had been sent due east by General Craxton, *via* Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the first and second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured the night before last 11 miles south of here.

We will send further details as soon as possible.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

Macon, May 13, 9·30 am.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Lieutenant Colonel Harden, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green swamps, *via* Cumberlandsville, to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandsville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses, of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Jefferson Davis had not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men, and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at nine p.m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three a.m. and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties showing the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing of this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government were too magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mr. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em." Reagan behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast,

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The steamer *Hibernian* has arrived with New York advices to the evening of the 19th inst. Jefferson Davis, Vice-President Stephens, and others, have arrived as prisoners at Fort Monroe, where they are confined in the casemates. The Southern President is said to have paid away to his troops nearly all the specie he had in his possession. No positive evidence implicating Mr Davis in the assassination conspiracy has yet been brought forward, although there is plenty of testimony to show that the head quarters of the conspiracy were at Richmond. It is found that a cipher key discovered in the office of Secretary Benjamin, at Richmond, corresponds with one found in Booth's trunk; and a cipher despatch from Canada to Richmond has been produced. The *Tribune* says that the Government is determined to try Mr Davis (for treason, we suppose) before a civil tribunal, probably a Baltimore jury, presided over by Chief Justice Chase. The same paper says that the expected amnesty proclamation will give a free pardon and release to all who have served in the rebel army, below the rank of lieut.-general, on their taking the oath of allegiance. Mr Seward has recovered sufficiently to be able to pay a short visit to the State Department.

There seems reason to expect that some desperate Confederates will fight to the last. General Magruder has made a speech at Houston, Texas, expressing a determination to carry on the war, and leading his hearers to expect aid from the Mexican Government. It is said that the Emperor Maximilian and General Kirby Smith have been negotiating. The Mexican Commissioner denies this, and says the Emperor will remain neutral. Guerilla and paroled soldiers of Johnston's army are said to be plundering Eastern Tennessee. Mr Stanton has issued an order setting forth that all the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi having surrendered, all persons found in arms in any portion of that district after the 1st of June will be regarded as guerillas, and be punished with death. It is evident that very strong measures will be necessary for the restoration of order in those districts. Sheridan has left Washington to take active measures to crush out the rebellion in Texas. The Federal Government has removed the principal restrictions upon commerce with the South. Gold 130½.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIALS AT WASHINGTON.

The form of proceeding is that of a court-martial, the judges being nine officers of the United States army, seven of whom are of the rank of general. The president is General D. Hunter, who commanded in the Shenandoah Valley before Sheridan. The prisoners on trial are Dr. Mudd, of Maryland; Mrs Surratt, of Washington; Harrold, who was the companion of Booth in his flight; Lewis Payne, who is believed to be the desperado who attempted the assassination of Mr Seward; Edward Spangler, of Ford's theatre in Washington, where the assassination of the President was consummated; Michael O'Laughlin, who is understood to have been set apart for the murder of Mr Stanton; Atzerott, who is supposed to have had the same diabolical mission with regard to the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson; and Samuel Arnold, who is proved to have been intimate with Booth and O'Laughlin, and engaged with them in their desperate enterprise. The other conspirators who are not before the court are Booth and John H. Surratt, who is understood to have reached Canada, and who was unquestionably mixed up with the assassin Booth in his plot. The prisoners are stated in the indictment or specification of their crime to have been incited and encouraged by Jefferson Davis, and by Saunders, Thompson, Tucker, and other Southern refugees in Canada. The evidence bearing upon this most important branch of the inquiry, partly documentary and partly oral, was taken at the first sitting of the tribunal, to which reporters were not admitted, although the evidence taken on that occasion has since been published, along with all the evidence bearing directly upon the cases of the accused. As the New York papers, with their usual enterprise, are having the evidence telegraphed verbatim from Washington, the advices by the *Scotia's* mail gives us the very lengthened detailed reports of the trial on Saturday, the 13th, Monday, the 15th, and Tuesday, the 16th of May.

The portion of what is called the suppressed evidence—that is, of the testimony taken on the first day which the Government, for probably perfectly sufficient reasons, did not fully give to the public—is, we are afraid, sufficient to show that the plot was not confined to Booth and a few desperate boon companions, over whom he had exerted the influence of a resolute will. An engineer officer of the Confederate service was examined, who proved that during the retreat from Gettysburg he met Booth and a man named Shepherd, who conversed with him on the state of affairs. Upon the Confederate officer giving his opinion that he thought the defeat at Gettysburgh had been fatal to the Confederate hopes, Booth exclaimed that was nonsense, and that if their prospects got more gloomy, "old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout." Some days thereafter the same officer found Booth and Shepherd in the Confederate camp. That evening there was a secret meeting of Confederate officers with Booth, and the witness afterwards ascertained that the purpose of the meeting was to send officers on detached service to Canada and the borders, to deliver prisoners, to lay Northern cities in ashes, and finally, "to get after the members of the Cabinet, and kill the President." Captain Beale, who was lately executed for his piracy on the lakes, and attempts to throw trains off the line, was mentioned as being on "detached service," and that something would be heard from him. An extraordinary letter is also given, signed "Charles Selby," and dated St. Louis, October 21, 1863, addressed to some one whom the writer styles "Dear Louis," informing him that as arranged lots had been drawn, and he (the dear Louis) was designated as the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. "Abe must die," says Mr Selby; "and now you can choose your weapons. The cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup has failed us, and probably might do so again." The writer mentions that he is on his way to Detroit, and concludes with the remark that "Saunders is doing us no good in Canada." The mode in which this letter came into the possession of the authorities is as extraordinary as the contents are diabolical. A Mrs Mary Hudspeth, of Haarlem, New York, was going down to the city on the Third Avenue cars in November last, when her attention was directed to two men who were talking earnestly. One of the men happened to push his hat forward, and in the act he pushed forward also a pair of false whiskers, she being able to observe that the skin was whiter under the whisker than the rest of the face. She recognises Booth's photograph as the face she then saw. Her daughter told her she had dropped some of her letters, and stooping down picked up what afterwards was found to be the letter signed "Charles Selby," and another from a wife styling herself "Leanea," to her husband, who was absent from home. These letters the lady took first to General Scott, and subsequently by his directions to General Dix. Mr John Deveney, a Philadelphian, proved having seen Booth in Canada conversing with George N. Saunders in the St. Lawrence Hotel shortly before the assassination. The same individual spoke to Booth in Washington on the night of the murder, and was in the theatre and saw him leap from the box to the stage, and heard his shout of "*Sic semper tyrannis*."

As regards the direct evidence against the prisoners actually under trial, it seems already to look very grave against the whole. Mrs Surratt, for instance, is proved to have driven out to her farm at Surratsville, about ten miles from Washington, on the night of the assassination, to warn a man named Floyd, who resided on the farm, that certain "shooting irons" and other things deposited with him would be called for that night. The remark had reference to two carbines and ammunition left with him previously by John Surratt, Harold, and Atzerot. Mrs Surratt also requested that two bottles of whisky might be ready for the party when they called, and she left a field-glass to be also delivered to them. That was the night of the assassination, and shortly after midnight Booth and Harrold arrived, and asked for the things which were to be in readiness. Booth told Floyd that he was pretty sure they had assassinated the President and Secretary Seward. Harrold took one of the carbines, but Booth refused, as he said his leg was broken. The intimacy of Booth with all the prisoners was clearly established. In Atzerot's room, at the hotel where he was staying, and which he left the day after the assassination, was found a bank book, which was entered "Mr J. Wilkes Booth, on account with the Bank of Ontario, £450." A pistol and two bowie-knives were also found hid about the bed. O'Laughlin is identified as having called at the War Department on the evening preceding that on which the crime was committed, and asked to have Secretary Stanton pointed out to him. The evidence against Spangler is not very definite, but is apparently intended to prove that he assisted Booth, and was privy to the design of the assassination. The evidence to prove conspiracy, when the communings of the conspirators were necessarily oral, must be very much matter of inference from the intimacy of the parties and the circumstantial evidence which may otherwise be picked up. In this case the court has the guilt of Booth established, and with that fact placed beyond dispute as the central point of the trial, it will probably go hard with all those who can be proved to have been intimately associated with him in his purposes and acts.—*Star*.

FRANCE.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR TO PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Prince Napoleon:—

"I cannot refrain from mentioning to you the painful impression produced upon me by reading your speech at Ajaccio. By leaving you during my absence near the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Council of State, I wished to give you a proof of friendship and confidence, hoping that your presence, conduct, and discourse would testify to the union reigning among our family. But the political programme which you place under the ægis of the Emperor can only be useful to the enemies of my Government, as furnishing ground for judgments that we cannot admit. You express sentiments of hatred and rancour which are no longer of our day. To be able to apply to the present time the ideas of the Emperor, it is necessary to have passed through the severe trials and the responsibility of power. Can we, moreover, pigmies as we are, really estimate at its true value the great historical figure of Napoleon! Standing before a collossal statue we are powerless to take in the whole at a glance, we never see but the side which strikes our view. But that which is clear to all the world is, that to prevent anarchy, that formidable enemy of true liberty, the Emperor had to establish, first in his family and then in his government, that severe discipline admitting but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct."

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Presse* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed by Prince Napoleon to the Emperor:—

Sire,—In consideration of your Majesty's letter of the 23rd inst. and its publication in the *Moniteur*, I resign my post as Vice-President of the Privy Council and President of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition. Receive, sire, the homage and the profound and respectful attachment with which I remain, your Majesty's devoted cousin,

NAPOLEON JEROME.

CHINA.

We take the following summary from the *China Mail* of the 15th of April:—"In China, the efforts of the Imperialists to complete the subjugation of the rebels still attract attention. The latter are enclosed in a district round and about the prefectural city of Chanchow. Imperial forces are north-west and south of them; the coast is being guarded by custom-house steamers. The latest news report a rebel victory, with the loss to the Imperialists of 1,000 men; but a previous encounter had a different issue, the rebels using 2,000 men. The latter can't afford repeated losses, as no reinforcements are now obtainable, while on the other hand, the Imperialists are sending on fresh troops every day. A steamer called the *Pootung* has been taken by the Chinese authorities, and will probably be confiscated, her offence being that of furnishing fire arms to the rebels.

Mr Chichester Fortescue and Mr Cardwell have brought in a bill to remove doubt concerning the validity of marriages contracted in the colonies. The effect of this will be, supposing any colony to have authorised marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees, that it will only be necessary for persons in England who desire to contract such marriages to make a voyage to that colony to be married in a manner as binding as if they had been perfect strangers in blood.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The business transacted in this House was chiefly of an uninteresting character.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several bills, and the Clerical Subscription Bill, and several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir J. Walsh, said a correspondence had been going on for some time between the Government and the United States on the subject of the prizes taken by the Confederate cruisers. The subject, he added, had been discussed in the most friendly terms.

Mr BAXTER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government, in conjunction with that of the United States, would consider the advisability of sending a squadron to Cuba, in order to check the African slave trade.

Lord PALMERSTON explained that difficulties had hitherto intervened to prevent co-operation with the United States in the matter, but there was now a probability of something being done in conjunction with the United States to check the evil.

Mr GRIFFITHS moved an address for copies of all correspondence relating to the case of Colonel Dawkins, which, he believed, would throw considerable light on the matter.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON opposed the motion.

General PEEL contended it was not proper for the House to interfere in questions of military discipline, or to constitute itself a court of appeal from the decision of the commander-in-chief, except it could be proved the military authorities were in the wrong.

After some further discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr MARSH called attention to the cost of our colonies, and the advantages we derived from them.

Mr CARDWELL reminded the House that the policy of the country of late years had been to make the colonies self-supporting. While the Government valued the connection between them and the mother country, at the same time they expected them to manifest a spirit of self-reliance.

A discussion ensued respecting the liability of the Fishery Commissioners as to the maintenance of piers and harbours, at the conclusion of which several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

On the order of the day for considering the report of amendments on the Companies' Workmen's Education Bill,

Earl GRANVILLE proposed the omission of a clause requiring that, in the schools established under the bill, the children should be compelled to learn the Church Catechism.

The Archbishop of YORK strongly opposed the amendment.

The Bishop of LONDON supported the amendment, on the ground of expediency, as it was proposed to admit the children of Dissenters into the schools.

Earl GREY also supported the amendment, which was opposed by the Earl of Carnarvon.

Upon a division, the numbers were—For the clause, 53; against it, 38; majority for, 15. The report of amendments was then agreed to.

MODE OF TAKING DIVISIONS.

The Duke of RICHMOND called attention to the manner in which divisions are taken in their lordships' House, and suggested that a standing order should be passed requiring that after the question was put the House should be cleared, and that an interval of two minutes should then elapse before the division was taken.

Earl GRANVILLE assented to the suggestion, when, after a short discussion, the Duke of Richmond undertook to have a standing order drawn up and submitted to the House.

The War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill and the Parsonages Bill passed through committee.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Clerical Subscription Bill,

The Archbishop of DUBLIN moved, as an amendment, "That this House does not deem it expedient, without the concurrence of the Convocation of the Irish provinces of the United Church, to proceed with this bill, so far as it may set aside and supersede the canons of those provinces, and that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty should be graciously pleased to convene the Convocation of the Irish provinces for the purpose of amending those canons which relate to the subscription of the clergy and to the oaths against simony, so as to assimilate the law of the Church of England and Ireland in relation thereto, and so as best to secure the united action of the provinces of the Church." He believed that unless the Convocation of the Irish provinces were summoned to consider the question, an amount of discontent would be created a hundredfold greater than that which the present bill would remove.

Earl GRANVILLE said the question of summoning the Convocations of Armagh and Dublin to meet had been carefully considered by the Government, and the decision arrived at was that it was not desirable that they should meet. He hoped the right rev. prelate would not persist in his amendment.

The Archbishop of YORK said the measure introduced many important changes, which, if carried out, were likely to produce a most salutary effect. He should, therefore, support the bill, but there were some of its provisions which would require careful consideration in committee.

The Bishop of KILLALOE was of opinion that before a measure of this nature was decided upon the synod of the whole united Church ought to have been summoned to consider it.

After some observation from Lord Lyttleton, who opposed the amendment,

The Bishop of OXFORD thought it of great importance that the present bill should be proceeded with, but he had no objection to postpone that part of it which related to the Irish Church until it could receive the assent of the Irish clergy. The canons of the English and Irish Church were different, even on important points, and no harm would, therefore, be done by postponing legislation in reference to the Irish Church until another year.

The Bishop of LONDON expressed similar views, and remarked that the Archbishop of Dublin, in asking for justice to Ireland, claimed much more than was at present conceded to England.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN said he had no desire to impede legislation upon this subject in reference to England, and therefore he would strike out the first part of the motion, retaining simply the motion for an address to Her Majesty.

After some further conversation, the Archbishop of Dublin withdrew the amendment altogether, and the House went into committee on the bill. The bill passed through committee with various amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Police Superannuation Bill and the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill were read a third time and passed. The County Voters' Registration Bill and the County Sussex Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned, shortly before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE CAFFRES.

Mr WARNER asked if it was true, as reported in the newspapers, that the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope was pursuing a policy with respect to the Caffres of which the responsibility was not assumed by the Colonial Legislature?

Mr CARDWELL said that he had no reason to suppose that the policy in question had been repudiated by the Colonial Legislature.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr CARDWELL, in reply to Sir E. Grogan, said that since the report of the Select Committee he had not referred the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Red River district to the law officers of the Crown, inasmuch as he had no reason to suppose that their opinion would be different from that of their predecessors.

THE REV. BRYAN KING.

Mr STANILAND corrected a statement which he made the other night to the effect that the Rev. Bryan King had gone over to the Church of Rome. It was not that gentleman, but his curate.

IRISH CONSTABULARY.

On the motion for going into committee on the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill,

Mr ORMSBY GORE moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

After some remarks from Dr. Brady and Lord John Browne,

Sir R. PEEL quoted the returns to show that the contributions of the various counties and their quota of police were not unfairly apportioned. He appealed to the House not to delay a bill which was urgently needed to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of last autumn.

Sir H. CAIRNS said that his objections to the bill had been greatly modified, and he had now no wish to send it to a select committee.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into committee.

Sir R. PEEL stated that it was intended to insert new clauses instead of clauses 3 and 4, giving powers to the Lord-Lieutenant to allot to Belfast 130 constables taken from the other counties, and a further force not exceeding 320 men, to be paid half by the town and half by the consolidated fund. On clause 1, a proviso was allowed, to the effect that the constabulary shall put in force all the local acts and bye-laws in the same manner as the old local force.

Clause 3 having been struck out, and the new clause proposed by Sir R. Peel,

Sir H. CAIRNS moved to fix the limit of the additional police to 270 instead of 320, which was negatived by a majority of 82 to 61.

After a long and desultory conversation, the other clauses were agreed to with amendments of a verbal character, and of no general interest.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Lord C. PAGET moved the second reading of the Greenwich Hospital Bill. He said he had already fully explained its provisions, but in committee he was prepared to propose some amendments.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he regarded the Bill with great doubts. Its chief object was to reduce the number of inmates to 600 by offering out-pensions of 7d a day to be increased to 9d at an advanced age. Very few men were likely to leave the comforts of the Hospital for such a pittance. He believed that all that was necessary was to place the accounts under proper supervision, and that all the rest of the bill was dictated by a desire for a change.

After some further discussion, in which Mr Ayrton, Mr Liddell, Mr J. J. Powell, Mr Hennessy, Admiral Walcott, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr Childers took part, the bill was read a second time and committed *pro forma*.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Mr CARDWELL moved the second reading of the Colonial Governors Bill.

Mr BAILLIE COCHRANE objected to the bill that it was so suddenly drawn up as that only two Colonial Governors at present would receive any advantage. It should be suggested that the time of service should be reduced from eighteen to twelve years, and the age entitling to a pension from 60 to 50 years.

Mr MOORE urged the case of Mr La Trobe, who administered the Government of Port Phillip for fourteen years, and was refused a pension because he was called a Superintendent.

After some minor business the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY.

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

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT ABYSSINIA.

Lord CHELMSFORD put a question with respect to a statement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 25th May. That statement was to the effect that the prisoners in Abyssinia had given up all hope of ever being released, and were in a most desponding state.

Earl RUSSELL, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the latest date of the intelligence received by the Foreign Office, was the 28th of April, from Massowah. Mr Rassam was still there, and had not returned to Aden, but he was informed that the captives were suffering no additional hardships. It was not the intention of the Government (we understood) to send out another mission with presents, but he was ready to communicate to the noble lord any further information that might be received, without intimating the source or channel through which it came.

The Commissioners of Supply Meetings (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Docks Regulation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

After a few remarks from the Earl of St. Germans, and the Earl of Cork, the Companies Workmen's Education Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Parsonages Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Clerical Subscription Bill was brought up and agreed to, with some verbal amendments.

The County Voters Registration and the County of Sussex Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 7·20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

PRIVATE BILL REFEREES.

On the motion of Colonel WILSON PATTEN, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Court of Referees on private bills.

GLASGOW RAILWAY.

Sir J. FERGUSSON moved that the Glasgow and North Western Railway Bill be recommitted to the examiners of private bills, in order that they might examine and report whether the standing orders had been complied with.

Mr DODSON said the motion was premature, and after a short discussion it was withdrawn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS.

The adjourned debate on going into committee on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill was resumed by

Mr NEWDEGATE, who moved that the House should go into committee on the bill upon that day six months. He contended that there had been no change of circumstances since the oath was imposed which would justify the alteration in the oath proposed by Mr Monsell. The oath was the record of a compact showing the good will of the Established Church towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and a motion for altering it would have come with much better grace from a Protestant than from a Roman Catholic member. The temper which had of late years been manifested by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and others ought to warn us against relieving their representatives from reciting at the table of the House their abjuration of some of those vicious doctrines which, whether accepted by the great body of Roman Catholics or not, as propagated in former years by the Jesuits, under the sanction of the Papacy, had led to repeated attempts on the life of the Sovereign, and had fostered a spirit which rendered necessary for long periods together the imposition upon the Roman Catholic body of a penal legislation. He saw no reason why Roman Catholics in England should object to subscribe a declaration which the people of Italy had fully accepted, and which was, in fact, insisted upon by every Roman Catholic Government in Europe. The doctrines of the ultramontane party were dangerous to the well-being of the community, and he cautioned the House against relaxing the stringency of the safeguards provided by the law for their protection. It was because he was himself a Catholic by conviction and faith that he was prepared to resist the aggressions of the Papacy in England.

Mr WHALLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr GREGORY, in supporting the bill, said that Mr Newdegate was labouring under a delusion, experience having proved that the removal of restrictions, so far from weakening, had strengthened the Protestant Church. He denied that the Roman Catholics had displayed any want of loyalty, and asked who it was who had brought Mary Stuart and Charles the First to the block, and had deposed James the Second. The Protestant subjects of the Crown, and not the Roman Catholics, were responsible for those dreadful crimes.

Sir J. PAKINGTON regretted that a measure of such great importance had not been brought forward on the authority and responsibility of the Government, instead of by a private member. He also regretted that it should have been introduced on the eve of a general election, instead of being brought forward at a moment when it could be considered with all the calmness and deliberation which its gravity required. The Protestant portion of the public, both in England and Ireland, looked upon the oath as a security. He was prepared to advocate, in its broadest sense, religious liberty and toleration. It was his desire that Roman Catholics should be admitted to all the privileges of the constitution, and he appealed to his vote on the Prisons Bill as a concession on his part to the fair and legitimate claims of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He was willing to strike out from the oath all reference to the justifiable murder of princes excommunicated by the Pope, as also the declaration denying mental reservation; but he would not consent to relax that portion of the oath in reference to the settlement of the property and the abjuration of any intention to subvert the Church of England. If Mr Monsell would consent in committee to reintroduce this safeguard, he would vote for going into committee on the bill.

Mr HORSMAN regretted that there was no prospect of a settlement being arrived at upon the question. It was impossible to accept the proposition made by Sir J. Pakington, which would be the re-imposition of restrictions which the House determined seven years ago to rescind. He denied that the oaths now enforced were of the slightest practical good, because, if the Catholics ever became powerful enough to change the religion of the country, the first thing they would do would be to repeal this safeguard. He regarded the oaths now taken as offensive to Protestants as well as Catholics, and he contended that the character of the House had been raised instead of lowered by the steps which had already been taken to remove these relics of the legislation of the dark ages. The Church establishment was a preacher of law. The law changed with opinion, and as opinion changed the law changed also. He was strongly in favour of the removal of the present oath, which was powerless as a security and mischievous as a stigma. It was also untrue. Would any hon. member deny that the Pope did in reality exercise jurisdiction and authority in this realm? [Mr Whiteside: Yes; I will.] It was impossible for the hon. member for North Warwickshire to say that, as he was constantly warning the House against aggressions of the Papacy.

Mr NEWDEGATE observed that when he took the oath he meant to swear that the Pope had no influence by law in this realm, and he had never spoken of the influence exercised by the Pope except to denounce it as illegal.

Mr HORSMAN could not see how Mr Newdegate could claim a mental reservation on his own part, and refuse it to the Roman Catholics. He (Mr Horsman) should vote for the motion for going into committee, but he trusted that one uniform oath would be devised, and what should recommend it should be its brevity and simplicity. His own impression was that the oath of allegiance was the only oath which it was necessary to take.

Sir H. CAIRNS thought that the oath had no safeguard. At the same time he thought that there were members professing the Roman Catholic faith who believed that it was binding on them, and thought they could not honestly and honourably vote for attacks on the Establishment.

After some observations from Lord Howard and Mr P. Burrell, the House divided, when the numbers were—For going into committee, 193; against, 126; majority for, 67.

The House then went into committee, when the Chairman reported progress.

The sitting was then suspended until six o'clock.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

In reply to Mr Grant Duff,

Mr CARDWELL stated that her Majesty had issued a mandate to the Archbishop of Canterbury authorising him to consecrate a new Bishop of Rupert's Land, but no letters patent would be conferred upon him by the Crown.

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

In reply to Lord R. Montagu,

Sir G. GREY stated that a commission of three persons possessing engineering and chemical knowledge, had been appointed to inquire into the state of certain rivers in England, and the best means of remedying the pollution of rivers by mines and factories. He had no objection to produce a copy of the commission, and of the general instructions given to the commissioners.

MORTALITY OF COOLIES IN TRANSPORT.

In reply to Mr Kinnaird,

Mr CARDWELL said his attention had been called to the great mortality which had recently occurred among the coolies in their transport to Demerara, on board the ships *Clarence* and *Earl Russell*, but he believed that it arose from peculiar circumstances, and that an inquiry was now taking place into the matter at Calcutta.

NEW ZEALAND.

In reply to Lord R. Cecil,

Mr CARDWELL said there was no intention at present of acceding to a proposition from New Zealand for separating the northern province from the rest of the colony.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES, DUBLIN.

Mr NEWDEGATE called attention to the issue of lottery tickets in Dublin, offering horses, carriages, and other articles as prizes, in aid of the Roman Catholic charities, and asked if the proposed lottery was legal?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would answer the question on Thursday.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

In answer to Mr Whiteside,

Mr MONSELL said he should proceed with the Roman Catholic Oath Bill on Thursday.

THE DERBY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House on its rising should adjourn until Thursday.

Mr WARNER asked the Secretary for the Colonies what was the understanding between the Home Government and colonies possessing representative institutions, as to the defence of those colonies in any future war.

Mr CARDWELL said it was the earnest desire of the Government, especially in reference to the Cape of Good Hope, to avoid all extension of territory that would be likely to lead us into complications with native tribes.

THE ALABAMA DEPREDATIONS.

Mr LEFEVRE asked whether the communication stated to have been received from the United States Government on the subject of the depredations of the *Alabama*, and other vessels of the same character, was in any way contrary to the tenour and spirit of the despatch of Mr Adams to our Government in October, 1863, in which he stated that in order to preserve amity and friendly relations with foreign governments, he was instructed by the Government of the United States to postpone any question arising out of the depredations committed by those vessels. He wished to know further whether that despatch was dated before or since the accession of Mr Johnson to the Presidency?

Lord PALMERSTON said that communications had been taking place for some time with regard to the depredations of the *Alabama* and other vessels. The claim made recently was of the same kind as former claims, and was delivered to the Government since the accession of President Johnson, but he could not say whether the instructions to which it related were issued by President Johnson or President Lincoln.

Mr W. E. FORSTER said there was an impression abroad that since the accession of President Johnson new claims had been made, and in a different spirit from those which were made formerly. He believed, however, that that impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr LAYARD said that no fresh demands had been made.

The motion for adjourning was then agreed to.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

Mr MOFFATT called attention to the report of the select committee on the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, and the existing state of the laws in regard to debtor and creditor; and moved that in the opinion of this House the report of the select committee deserves the prompt and serious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Mr AYRTON seconded the motion.

After some remarks from Mr Bass and Mr Beecroft,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the Government fully recognised the value of recommendations made by the committee. In future sessions he trusted that they would be able to consolidate the whole of the law on the subject of bankruptcy, and in the meantime he trusted that the reports of the committee would receive the careful consideration of the mercantile community, and that their opinions as to the principal recommendations of the committee would be made known to the Government. He had no objection to the motion.

After a few words from Mr Goschen, the motion was agreed to.

LUNATICS.

Mr MEATE called attention to some defects in the law relating to lunatics, and moved an address for returns on the subject. Before the hon. member had concluded his remarks, the House was counted out at twenty minutes after seven o'clock.

MR. GAVAN DUFF ON OUR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On Saturday evening a number of Irish members and other friends of Mr Charles Gavan Duff, late Minister of Public Works in Australia, entertained that hon. gentleman at dinner in St. James's Hall.

Mr C. GAVAN DUFF, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, which had been very warmly received, observed that as he glanced round the table the company seemed to present a strange panorama of his own life—every phase of it for more than a quarter of a century was called to his mind by some familiar face. Having announced his intention of visiting Ireland, he observed that after coming from Australia he feared he was not fitted to look with much patience on the spectacle which his native country presented. Returning after an absence of nearly ten years, and from a distance of more than 13,000 miles, he desired to see and hear rather than attempt to teach—especially as almost every man there from his position and duties might rather teach him. He would go to Ireland and endeavour to judge of its position from his own eyes; but long residence in a country where material prosperity was universal; where in nine years he had seen only three beggars; where those who held the plough as a rule cultivated their own land, and were at no man's mercy; where there was absolute religious equality in all respects; where the population was constantly increasing; where the government of the country, and the laws of the country spring directly from the will of the people, and where the soil was guarded by citizen soldiers, would not fit him, he feared, to look with much patience on the spectacle which Ireland presented at present. He rather turned to a country, of which he might speak freely of having recent knowledge of it, and in respect of which he had only to guard against the temptation to exaggerate its advantages which spring from a sense of gratitude. No man, indeed, had more reason to be grateful. He had found in that country all the essential conditions of happiness—work to do, which he was pleased to be engaged in, and which had sufficient success to be easy and agreeable—a liberal and even a bountiful reward for labour—friends, health, and contentment. (Cheers.) Coming back with such recollections and impressions, he said he felt surprised and wounded at the tone which prevailed in respect of the Australian colonies in the press and in the Parliament of this country. He thought there was a great mistake of policy and a strange lack of good feeling in the eagerness with which every fact appearing to damage or lower the reputation of the Australian colonies was received in England. A century ago the same prejudices existed towards the colonies of North America, and the evil consequences had not died out yet, and perhaps never would die out. If there were a less friendly feeling towards this country in the America of Andrew Johnson than in the America of George Washington, the chief cause, he believed, was the ill-feeling created by that contemptuous criticism in England. (Hear.) There was a generous and cordial feeling towards their native country among the mixed population of Australia; but they had the sensitiveness to unjust criticism which distinguished every new people, and they might be made as hostile as America had been made by the same causes. He was puzzled to account for this sentiment towards Australia. What had Victoria, for example, done to provoke hostility? She had never cost the Imperial Treasury a guinea except for strictly Imperial purposes. She had managed her own affairs without pestering the Imperial Parliament, and had managed them with notable success. She had poured a tide of gold—averaging nearly a quarter of a million sterling every week—for the last dozen years into the commercial capital of England, from which wealth every class and almost every individual in this community was more prosperous than he would otherwise have been. (Hear, hear.) He might as well attempt to analyse the ocean as to refute the tide of mis-representation; but he would take as a specimen what he had himself heard in a single night during the present month. In the Reform debate Mr Gregory read an extract from an Australian newspaper to show how the Legislative Assembly in Victoria, under democratic influence, had refused to grant £50,000 a year in aid of assisted female immigration, notwithstanding a great inequality of the sexes in the colonial population. But Mr Gregory had omitted to tell Parliament that the extract was from a newspaper nearly five years old—(hear)—and he also omitted to tell Parliament, if he knew it, that every year since the date of that paper £50,000 a year had annually been spent on assisted immigration. In fact, the London daily papers of the very week in which his speech was made contained advertisements offering free passages to the colony of Victoria to suitable female immigrants. Mr Gregory also read an extract from an anonymous correspondent denouncing the local Parliament in unmeasured terms. If he might venture to set his personal experience of nearly 10 years against the statement of the writer who withheld his name, he would affirm that, making reasonable allowance for the necessary and essential difference between a country like this—possessing a class with abundant wealth and pleasure—and a colony not yet 30 years in existence. The Parliament of Victoria represented the community as adequately and affectively as the British Parliament represented these Kingdoms. (Cheers.) It contained some men who would be distinguished in any deliberative assembly which he had ever seen. Mr. Gregory's correspondent spoke of ex-ploughmen and railway porters. Though he had been a member of the Parliament during its entire existence he did not know to whom reference was made as an ex-ploughman; but in a country where a large section of the people lived by cultivating the land it was surely natural and proper that some farmers should be elected, and the real ground of complaint was that only one or two had been elected. Four years ago an ex-railway porter had been elected by a mining constituency, and having sat in the same Parliament with him for several sessions he was of opinion that the ex-railway porter was a more useful and less discreditable representative than much more important functionaries who had sat in European legislative assemblies. (A laugh.) Mr. Gregory's correspondent cited the names of five gentlemen who he affirmed would have no chance of election with Victorian constituencies. He did not know how he arrived at that conclusion. One of the gentleman named was Chief Justice, and he had been elected for the most democratic constituency in Australia—that of Melbourne, where he was Attorney-General. Two others were a stipendiary magistrate and stipendiary sheriff, who had never tried to get into Parliament, and who could not get in without resigning their offices; another was a retired attorney, who had been elected to the Upper House, and had not by any means electrified it by his eloquence or statesmanship—(a laugh)—and the last was a squatter or sheep farmer, who, of his own class desired to see him in Parliament, could easily be elected for any one of several constituencies, which never selected a member not devoted to the pastoral interests. Fancy some French or American critic dogmatically affirming that the English constituencies were based, and citing as evidence of it his conviction that Chief Justice Cockburn, the Recorder of Hull, or Mr Norton, the police magistrate, would have no chance of getting into Parliament. (A laugh, and "hear.") If Mr Gregory wished to present to Parliament a startling contrast between the old country and the new, he would furnish him with one which had the advantage of being founded on fact. He might ride over a district in Victoria larger than the county he represented without meeting a man who had not sufficient to eat and drink and wear, and without seeing a farmer who did not own the land he tilled in fee-simple, or hold it in terms of independence; without seeing a clergyman living at the cost of the country without a flock, or a church built by the State without a congregation. When Mr Gregory could say as much for Galway he might throw the first stone at Australia. But on the same evening a much more important person, and one who ought to know Australia better, had been nearly as completely mistaken. He declared that the democracy of Victoria were prevented from applying for the franchise, because a registration fee of 1s. had been established by law, which they considered too high a price to pay for enfranchisement. But the fact was that to whatever extent the new system had diminished the number of electors—and the extent was much less than Mr Lowe supposed—it had not arisen from the paltry fee, but from the necessity of personal attendance at the registrar's office. Personal attendance in many cases meant losing a day's work, in a country where a day's work might mean a gold nugget. And there was the further necessity of proving local residence for six months in a country where a large portion of the population were necessarily rendered unsettled by the nature of their pursuits as miners and shepherds. If he might call in question the logic of so accomplished a dialectician as Mr Lowe, it appeared to him a very inconsequential argument to contend that, because the working classes in Australia were totally indifferent to the franchise, it was dangerous to grant it to them in England, lest they might swamp all the other classes by their eager exercise of it. Mr Lowe further declared that the democracy had absolute control over the Australian Legislature, and used their power for class purposes. He was at a loss to know on what grounds the right hon. gentleman had arrived at this conclusion. If it was in respect of the tariff—which was the only personal object the working classes had ever sought through Parliament—the colony of New South Wales had utterly refused to grant what they desired, though the colony of Victoria, through its Legislative Assembly, had conceded it. Surely the one colony might fairly balance the other; or, if it did not, there was no need, he thought to go to Australia to find a case where a class desired to maintain a fiscal arrangement which was for their own advantage—(hear, hear)—nor was the desire for protection such a democratic sentiment as never to have been heard of among the better classes on this side of the Equator. If the colonial Parliaments sympathised intensely with the colonial communities, he would cite against the conclusions of a political philosopher like Mr Lowe the doctrine of a greater political philosopher, Edmund Burke, who held it to be a more natural and tolerable evil that Parliament should be infected even with popular epidemics, as this would indicate some consanguinity with the nation, than that they should be wholly untouched, as a certain moribund House of Commons seemed to be, by the opinions and feelings out of doors. (A laugh and cheers.) He asked the gentlemen around him to remember that the people of Australia were simply their own countrymen who had passed through the tropics to a new home; that they were not the worse for that adventure, but rather the better, as they had thereby given proof of their courage and self-reliance, and that the friends whom they had left behind ought to rejoice in their prosperity, and feel that their character was part of the possessions of this country. (Cheers.)

BRUTAL AND FATAL OUTRAGE AT MIDDLESBRO'.

On Saturday night, a young man named Francis Coates, and another named Lindsay, went to the King's Head Inn, in the Linthorpe Road, and had a pint of ale, after drinking which they left the house, it being then about twelve o'clock. They saw a man named Henry Hughes, in company with a woman named Elizabeth Goulding, who is married, but separated from her husband, and followed them down Linthorpe Road, and then to a railway arch near the railway station. What was the purpose of the two young men in following the couple is not known, but they appeared to have enraged the man Hughes, who came from under the arch, stepped up to Coates, said "Take that, you ———," and stabbed him with a knife in the abdomen, following that up with another stab in the neck, inflicting a wound about three inches in length. Coates then fell and Hughes ran off, leaving the woman standing by. The deed appears to have been perpetrated, and so quickly executed that Lindsay had no time to interfere, but on Hughes' disappearance an alarm was given, and the fellow was quickly apprehended. In his hand was found a large dagger hilted knife, covered with blood. Goulding, who by her acts as well as words had given ground for charging her with being an accessory, was also taken to the lock up. It was determined to take the wounded man to the Infirmary, but before that institution was reached he had expired. The deceased man Coates was aged 22, and was a moulder. He resided at the Old Brick Ground, Linthorpe Road, opposite the King's Head Inn. Hughes is an iron-charger, employed at Bolckow and Vaughan's.

An inquest was held in the Corporation Hall on Monday, before J. C. Sowerby, Esq., deputy-coroner, when a number of witnesses were examined, amongst whom was James Richardson, who said: I live at Middlesbro', and am a stone mason. I know the deceased. He was twenty-two years of age, and was employed as a moulder. I was with him, near Albert Bridge, on Saturday night, at the time he was stabbed. About five minutes to twelve o'clock he and I went into the King's Head public house, Linthorpe-road. The waiter told us it was shutting-up time, and we came out without having anything to drink. On coming into the street we saw Matthew Hughes and his sweetheart, Elizabeth Goulding, on the opposite side. They were rather tipsy, staggering on and off the footpath. Some other young fellows had gathered about by this time, but I don't know who they were. We followed them down the street until we came to the side of the Albert Bridge, and they went up the footpath towards the railway station. They sat down on a low wall that runs by the side of the railway, and Hughes took the woman on his knee. They "scuffled on" for about ten minutes. We were watching them. He was trying to get the better of her, and she said, "Do you think I am something that I should not be!" A young man then went past them, and they afterwards went towards Albert Bridge. We all followed, and when they got underneath the bridge, we commenced to hurrah them. After a little we heard some person shout out, "Here is a man stabbed." At that time we had separated from each other to go home. I had got some distance away, and returned back. I then found the deceased on the footpath under the bridge. He was shouting "Oh dear!" I had not heard any scuffling, and was surprised, on loosing the waistcoat and trousers of the deceased, to find his bowels protruding. I remained with him till the police came, and assisted to remove him to the police station, and thence to the Infirmary, where he died. While I stayed with the deceased under the bridge, the other young men followed Hughes and Goulding, and I heard Hughes say, "If any more of you come after me I will serve you in the same way." I asked deceased who had done it, and he mentioned the name of Hughes.

The Coroner here informed the prisoners, Hughes and Goulding, that they might ask the witness any questions. Hughes then interrogated witness, who replied: We never spoke to you. After you stabbed the man I heard some one say, "Let's throw some stones at him." That was after you had done the deed, you know.

After other evidence to the same effect had been taken, the coroner summed up the whole of the evidence in a clear and distinct manner, and the jury then retired.

After a very brief absence they returned into court again with the following verdict:—

The Foreman: We return a unanimous verdict of Wilful Murder against Henry Hughes. We do not find any evidence to implicate the female, Elizabeth Goulding, but leave her to be dealt with by the magistrates.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock and locked up.

ANOTHER SAVAGE MURDER AT MIDDLESBRO'. TWO MEN STABBED.

On the Sunday following the above brutal murder an Irish row took place in another part of the town, called Lower Faversham-street. The row had taken place through some differences of opinion of the excellencies of "Cannaught" and "Cork," which resulted in a "regular set too." It was not long after the outbreak of the disturbance that cries of murder were heard, when the police made their appearance, and the crowd began to disappear quickly. On their arrival at the place the officers found two men stretched upon the ground, bleeding profusely from some part of the body. They were at once removed to the police office, when medical aid was promptly in attendance. On removing their clothes it was found that both of them were severely wounded. One of them, named Francis McLaughton, aged 30, had received several stabs on the body, and it was quite evident that every artifice the medical gentlemen could adopt would avail nothing for the preservation of his life. He lingered about an hour and then expired. The other man, James Steven, aged 27, was also in a very precarious state, and, after having his wounds dressed, he was removed to the infirmary, where he now lies, with but slight hopes of his recovery. No clue has as yet been had of the whereabouts of the murders, but the police are doing their utmost to bring the assassins to justice. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, and, after taking the evidence of one witness, was adjourned to give the police time to make inquiries after the murder or murderers, and generally to get up the case.

SEVERE GALES AT YORK.—On Tuesday morning one of the severest gales of wind passed over York which has been experienced in that city for the last five years. Commencing about two o'clock, it blew in fitful gusts, and with such strength as to cause a considerable amount of damage to gardens, trees, and other descriptions of property. All sorts of fruit trees have more or less suffered, whilst strawberry beds, which were just in blossom, have been materially damaged. In a number of instances trees of immense proportions, and which have withstood the gales of half a century, have been snapped in twain, or their roots blown bodily out of the ground. Shop signs were ripped from their holdings, and one in the market place belonging to Mr Hope, draper, unfortunately fell upon Mrs Dilcock, a market gardener, who at the time was engaged in setting out her vegetable stall. She sustained a slight cut on the forehead, a bruise on her right shoulder, and a considerable shaking. In almost every street slates and chimney pipes were blown from house tops, and in many parts the streets were thickly strewn with the leaves and branches of which the trees in the neighbourhood had been stripped. The wind during the whole of the gale blew from the west, which was the case at the last gale on Whit Monday, 1860.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT BLACK BANKS. COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER FOR WILFUL MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Thos. Richardson, who died at Black Banks, on Sunday night, from injuries sustained at a fight there on that evening, was held on Saturday, at the Nag's Head Inn, near Darlington, before W. Trotter, Esq., coroner. The man Peter Carrighan, who is charged with inflicting the stab from which deceased died, was brought up in custody, as at the original inquiry, and was present during the proceedings. Mr Clayhills was again present to watch the case on behalf of the prisoner. Mr Strother, surgeon, of Darlington, deposed to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. The cause of death, he had no doubt, was the wound on the left side of the neck. That injury, he considered, had been inflicted by some one in front. Deceased could not have caused it by his own hand. His body was that of a strong, healthy, muscular man. Thomas Nicholson, of the North Riding constabulary, deposed to apprehending Peter Carrighan at Bow Bridge. At first, Carrighan denied his identity, but afterwards asked if the man was dead yet, and that he had done it in self-defence, and asked if the man that had done it would be hanged. This was the most important of the evidence given. Superintendent Rogers said search for the knife in the possession of Carrighan on the Saturday night, had been made in every direction, but without success. The jury, after consulting together for about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of wilful murder of Thomas Richardson against Peter Carrighan. Carrighan was then committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.

WRECK OF A YACHT AT HARTLEPOOL.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, a pleasure yacht, belonging to Mr S. Short, Hartlepool, went ashore opposite the Heugh lighthouse. The vessel is named the *Wave*, and had been taken from its moorings, without leave, by five young men, named John Liddle, John Potts, Joseph Smith, William Currie, and John Bainbridge, who had been cruising about the bay during the evening. On returning, the night was dark, and the person in charge of the yacht had kept too close to the shore, and as there was a heavy sea breaking in the vicinity of the lighthouse, the steerage way was lost, and the craft drifted on to the rocks. Some pilots were on the look-out at the time, and as soon as the vessel struck an alarm was raised, and a coble shortly afterwards put off to rescue the young men. On the yacht striking she turned over on to her beam ends, and the sea was making complete breaches over her. Joseph Smith was either washed overboard or jumped out in order to swim ashore. The current, however, carried him in an opposite direction, and he was washed up against the wall which protects the cliff at the lighthouse, and against which every sea dashed him with such a force that he soon became exhausted. One of the pilots on the heugh, who witnessed the yacht go ashore, procured a rope, which was lashed round his waist, and he was lowered down over the cliff, and rescued Smith in an unconscious state. On being hauled up he was immediately carried down to the Wheat Sheaf Inn, where he received every attention, and by the exertions of the household he was brought round. The other young men were also rescued, and have recovered from the effects of the catastrophe. The yacht has since become a total wreck.

CAPTAIN BURTON ON AFRICA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The blue-book lately issued containing "Correspondence with British Ministers and agents in foreign countries, and with foreign Ministers in England, relating to the Slave-trade, from January 1 to December 31, 1864," has some characteristic reports from Capt. Burton upon the parts of Africa in which he has been stationed. Speaking of the Cameroons River, Captain Burton says:—"The river has no king. Each man is a kinglet in his own house, and all, except the first-named, are wretchedly poor. The following are the most powerful:—1. King Bell, *alias* Bonny Bell, lives on the left bank of the river, below the mission-house, in a framework tenement, well built, and furnished from the spoils of the last captured slaves. He neither drinks nor smokes, and he is perhaps the best man in the river. Were the traders unanimous he would at once become 'Chief King.' 2. King Acqua (more properly Kwa), who is building a wooden bungalow above the mission-house, which he is supposed to, but cannot, protect. He dresses like a 'god-man' (opposed to a 'devil-man') and behaves like the latter. 3. John Angwa, whose village is behind the mission-house. He has at times defended the inmates, but his only connection with them is having married one of the school girls. 4. Priso Bell, who lives on the west bank at old King Bell's, on Hickory (originally "niggery") town, behind Mr Lilley's factory. He is perhaps a little less intelligent than his rivals. Charley Dido, and other members of the Dido family, inhabiting the left bank of the river. The first mentioned is a drunken sot, and a conservative in local mal-practices.

"Each of these 'kings' has his English trader, who must support him at all 'palavers.' I have, therefore, proposed during future official visits to see the chiefs and the supercargoes at different times before holding any general meeting. The personal animosities resulting from the present rivalry are increased by the sanguinary custom of the river, which I have before described to your lordship. Human sacrifice, after a great man's death, still continues to take place despite all treaties. There have been several cases of late, and without the absolute concurrence of the traders there is no way of punishing the outrage on humanity except by killing them. It is vain to fire upon the pauper negro huts and to destroy perhaps an old woman or two, whilst in a 'trust trade' to fine the native is to take the money out of his creditor's pocket. A chief called 'boy' by a rival must kill some member of the latter's tribe, and here, as elsewhere amongst barbarians, *lex talionis* is the highest expression of law. 'Chopping oil,' *i.e.* forcibly seizing a recusant debtor's property, is the natural concomitant of a 'trust trade' and Africans, like others, will not peaceably give over their goods.

"The presence of the missionaries is another source of trouble. These employés, who are almost invariably of mechanic origin, come out to the country at an early age, and settle for life in comfort, if not in affluence, going home to marry, and bringing out their families. They learn the native dialects, and are consulted by the people when legal defence against the violence and arrogance of the European is required. On the other hand the missionary, who boasts that he 'has the stand-point of Archimedes,' must in duty oppose the customs of the people, their sacrifices, their wars, their polygamy, and their system of slavery. He will strain every point beyond the limits of the most elastic conscience to protect, to shelter, and to secure the escape of a fugitive servile. Of late there have been several outrages on the mission, and I cannot arrive at the truth of the matter. Jim, *alias* Young Priso, charges the missionaries with holding at Victoria, their station, the daughter of one John Smith, his fugitive slave. Mr Saker, the principal of the mission, declares that he advanced money to the said John Smith for purchasing his and his children's liberty. On the other hand there are no witnesses to the transaction. The chiefs of the river never heard of it, the white traders equally ignore it, and even the missionaries rely only upon Mr Saker's word.

"Another and an ever-increasing evil in all these rivers is the immigration of Sierra Leone and other liberated men. They have generally made their homes too hot for them, and if not the refuse of home produce, their 'loafing' style of life here renders them harmful. They call themselves merchants, and they do peddler's work. They profit by promoting dissensions between white and black, and they preserve the peculiar independence of manner which distinguishes them in their own colony. The Gaboon traders are naturally desirous to be visited monthly by the African steamships; but they prefer irregular mails to being swamped by a torrent of these Sierra Leone merchants."

THE AUSTRALIAN HOT WINDS.

Mr William Raw, of Blackhill, has sent us the following letter on this subject:—

"I have no doubt but what many of your readers will be interested in reading an account of the Australian hot winds, and the extreme heat of the atmosphere at the time of such occasional brickfielders, and the fearful consequences arising therefrom when the colony, unfortunately, gets on fire, when the heat is so excessive and the wind high after such long continuance of fiery weather. The latest records of those fearful catastrophes took place on the 6th day of February, 1851, which has since been designed Black Thursday, when thousands of square miles of country were on fire. The next resemblance to Black Thursday was on the 21st and 22nd days of January, 1860, and to give the reader an idea of the excessive and almost insufferable heat I will quote from the Colonial newspapers. The *Melbourne Argus* says:—The following returns of the temperature of the atmosphere during Saturday and Sunday have been furnished to us by Professor Neumayer:—On Saturday the maximum temperature in the shade was 108·8 degrees, and did not change between two and three o'clock, the wind blowing from N.N.W., shifting frequently to N.E. At six o'clock the thermometer showed 104 degrees, slowly decreasing, the lowest during the night being 76·6; yesterday, at 4 a.m., it rapidly rose, and at 2 p.m. it was as high as 111 degrees, at which point it remained until 4·22 p.m., when the wind slowly changed round to the south, it having during the day blown almost constantly from the north; at 5 p.m. the thermometer was down to 81·7 degrees. On Saturday the maximum heat of the soil was 182 degrees, but on the following day it was not nearly so high, only 128·8, owing to the strong wind which was blowing. During the 24 hours the evaporation amounted to 0·472 inches, or almost dry. Altogether the heat was greater than it has been known for two or three years, and although vague rumours have been afloat that it was caused by bush fires, such is not supposed to be the case by Professor Neumayer, who attributed it to the rush of hot air, which, owing to the mild weather we have lately enjoyed, had been pent up in the interior. The heat in the sun on Saturday was 134 degrees, and on Sunday 136 degrees. Geelong:—The correspondent of the *Argus*, writing on Sunday, says:—This has been one of the hottest days that has been felt for many years. The morning broke with the atmosphere tolerably clear, the surface of the bay being as calm as a mill pond, and a dense, dusty-looking haze rising from the western horizon. A refreshing but light sea breeze set in about ten o'clock and lasted till near half-past ten, when the dust that had caused the hazy appearance westward, accompanied with strong gusts of a furious sirocco, came down upon us in an instant. The wind was of the most withering nature, and the blasts appeared to blow from some inland furnace—they were all but suffocating. The sun, too, shone in all its power, making the weather out of doors almost unbearable. The following are some of the readings of a Fahrenheit thermometer during the day:—At 11 a.m., in the sun, 138 deg.; in the shade, exposed to the wind, 120 deg.; in shade, not exposed to the wind, 116 deg. At half-past two p.m.—in the sun, 135 deg.; in shade, exposed to the wind, 116 deg.; in the shade, not exposed to the wind, 111 deg. And now, to be allowed the use of a colonial phrase, "it is no gammon" to have to bear such brickfielders when everything is literally hot. One man died in Ballarat from the effects of a sun stroke, and for some hours after death his body was some degrees hotter than when in natural life. After referring to the excessive heat on the 21st and 22nd January, 1860, I will quote from a letter which I have received from a brother in Victoria by the last mail."

South Tylden, March 23rd, 1865.

My dear brother William,—Since I wrote last the colony of Victoria has been subject to one of those dispensations to which most semi-tropical countries are liable. On Monday, the 27th day of February, the colony was in a blaze. Rain had not fallen during the 14 previous weeks. The country was parched up; the surface was nearly as combustible as powder. The two days previous it blew a gale from the north, burning hot. On the morning of the Monday referred to, which has been distinguished as *Black Monday*, the gale increased almost to a hurricane, still from the north. The sun appeared like blood, shining through a lurid glare. A darkness caused by excessive light and heat, with frightful showers of blinding dust, betokened a deluge of fire. The birds sat with expanded wings and powerless on the branches of the shrivelled trees. The domestic fowls fluttered and gasped for breath. The thermometer told 106 in the shade, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. Between one and two o'clock p.m. the work of destruction began, and in less than seven hours thousands of square miles of country were charred as black as ink, and thousands of pounds of valuable property destroyed. Logs and brush, post and rail fences, were burnt to ashes for miles and miles in length. Houses, furniture, clothes, goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, cattle, agricultural produce, and in some cases human beings, were licked up by the mad and devouring element, and in the evening of that fatal day hundreds of families who in the morning were among the well-to-do part of the community, were houseless, homeless, and without a possession except the clothes they stood in, weeping and mourning over their loss. Our next neighbour lost 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats, and eleven more within a mile lost all they had. The fire encircled us in a radius of 600 yards. Horses and men were ploughing round the homesteads, women and children were bringing water and preparing bags and blankets to beat down the flames. All the tubs, barrels, and buckets that we had were filled and placed round the house, and just at the critical moment, when bad men were praying for rain, a shower, appointed by God, put a stop to the girdling flames, and we were safe. So far as the destruction of property is concerned, *Black Thursday* was not to be compared. Public subscriptions are being made throughout the colony, and the Government have been petititioned to assist the sufferers. Butter is 2s 6d per lb., wheat 10s per bushel, and we are not likely to have any potatoes. The suffering is immense and the depression lamentable. I have drawn a fair picture. We are thankful that we were not burnt out. We are all well, and unite in kind love to all.

I remain, dear brother, yours affectionately,

WHITFIELD RAW.

Mr W. Raw, Blackhill.

Miscellaneous News.

Ristori is playing at Paris—in French parts.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston, in Downing-street.

More than £15,000 has already been subscribed for the erection of a memorial to the late Cardinal Wiseman.

Mr Santley has taken, it is said, an engagement for next winter at the theatre of "La Scala," in Milan.

Mr Madox Brown is engaged in painting a picture entitled "Jacob and Joseph's Coat."

Mr Costa's oratorio, "Naaman," has been again performed at Exeter Hall.

Lord Derby's translation of the "Iliad of Homer" has reached a fifth edition.

Prince Napoleon has set out for his estate of Prangin, in Switzerland.

The late steward of the Earl of Shaftesbury has been committed for trial on a charge of embezzlement.

Sir John Shelley has retired from Westminster, being convinced that, if three Liberals offer themselves, the Conservatives must win.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended a meeting of electors at Chester last night, and spoke in favour of his son, who is a candidate for the representation of the city.

The highest flood which has been witnessed in Hawick district for nearly twenty years took place during Monday and Tuesday morning.

"The Miller's Daughter" is the name of a new operetta produced at the Haymarket, the libretto by Mr. Suter, and the music by Mr. Langton Williams.

In Paris it is now considered more than probable that the second volume of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar" will not appear before the autumn. Not a sheet of it, we believe, has yet been received in this country by either translator or printer.—*London Review.*

A strike of a very curious nature has occurred among the iron workers of Worcestershire. They have issued a notice that in consequence of the high price of meat they have resolved not to buy any for a month. It appears that they hope by this means to force the butchers to lower their prices.

An exhibition of dogs which is now open in Paris will, it is said, be followed by an exhibition of quite a new kind, an exhibition of insects. The idea of this exhibition belongs to the Horticultural Society, which is to carry out the necessary arrangements.

CRIME AND THE FACILITIES FOR DRINKING.—In Liverpool, in three days last week, 700 persons were brought before the magistrates for various offences. One day, 240 prisoners were placed in the dock, and of these 220 had been drunk and disorderly in the public streets.

The Emperor Maximilian has just executed with Mr P. J. D. Sullivan, a contract by which he binds his Government to pay to the American house of Holladay and Co., the well-known contractors of the United States overland mail to the Pacific, an annual subsidy of 85,000 dollars for a mail steam service between San Francisco and the Mexican ports of the Pacific.

A serious accident took place on Tuesday, at the works of the Thames Embankment, near Waterloo Bridge. A staging or platform, on which was a steam engine, and which was heaped up with sand and concrete, suddenly gave way, and carried several of the workmen down with it, who fell a considerable height and were crushed among the rubbish. Four or five were severely injured—two of them, it is said, dangerously.

Another case of piracy has occurred off the Irish coast. The schooner *Elizabeth M'Clure* bound from Liverpool to Westport, was lying becalmed off the Inniskea Islands, when she was boarded by about 50 men, who came off to the vessel in boats and forcibly took possession of over 25 tons of the cargo (maize), and a number of miscellaneous articles which were on deck. They threatened that if any resistance were offered to their lawless proceedings they would cut away the schooner's masts.

A COSTLY EMBRACE.—As a merchant was two days back walking in the streets of Marseilles, a well-dressed man suddenly rushed into his arms and embraced him with singular warmth. The stranger, however, immediately after recovered himself, and begged pardon, declaring that he had been deceived by the merchant's resemblance to one of his most intimate friends; he then made off, and was soon out of sight. A few minutes after a sudden idea struck the citizen; he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket, and found his watch and chain had disappeared.

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Satterthwaite's Circular* contains an elaborate statement of the national debt of the United States, which it is calculated will amount to 3,000,000,000 dollars on the 1st of July, and an estimate is made to show that extinction of the debt may be effected in twenty years. By 1877 the productive industry of the Union would bear an additional 50 millions of interest, and by 1885 no less than 333 millions, without carrying the annual charge of the total of such debt and ordinary expenses above 4 per cent. upon the annual yield of the nation's capital and labour.

SIGNS OF THE END.—The Lords' select committee on the office of Clerk of the Parliaments, &c., have resolved "That on account of the great number of bills now coming rapidly from the other House, and in order to expedite the business towards the close of the session, the Chairman of Committees be authorised to engage the temporary services of some barrister to assist his counsel, Mr. Palk, at a remuneration not exceeding 200 guineas."

The late Prince de Metternich was an excessively hard worker, and when in the summer he retired to his princely residence at Johannisberg, or to his palaces in Bohemia, he took his principal assistants with him, and he dispatched business with as much regularity as if he were still in Vienna. His leisure hours were employed in the writing of private memoirs, comprehending the political events with which he was identified. In this way he collected many materials of contemporaneous history which are now in the possession of his eldest son, the Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria in Paris, who is at full liberty to exercise his own discretion as to the publication of them.

MISS CONSTANCE KENT.—A correspondent writes that "a rector of Wiltshire has had an interview with Constance Kent. She was sitting at a table busily writing, with several books open before her. She was dressed in mourning. She shook hands with the rector, and seemed perfectly self-possessed, hard and cold in her manner. On the rector asking her if she had received the absolution of a priest prior to grant absolution, she replied, 'I do not feel sure that my sin is forgiven, for no one on this side of the grave can tell that. I had no peace until I had given myself up.' She added, 'I have offered my body as a sacrifice to God.' She said that she had not been converted for herself, for she had said, 'Lest I am a castaway.' On being asked on what grounds she hoped for salvation, she said, 'On Christ, and Christ alone.' She went on to say that on the bed she had made without a murmur for herself, or the expression of a regret." It is said that she is represented to have secured Mr Coleridge, Q.C., as leading counsel to defend her, and that the point raised will be a special kind of insanity, or monomania, and that she is under the influence of hallucination in confessing that she was guilty of the murder.—*Bristol Post.*

A church-rate has been carried, after a poll, in the parish of St. Michael's, Derby, by a majority of 13.

There is to be a grand review of volunteers in Chatsworth Park on Wednesday in Whit-week.

A deplorable accident occured at Doncaster on Sunday morning, by which the lives of three men were placed in imminent peril. The men had been, at their own request, hauled up to the top of a newly-erected chimney, and during their descent the fly-wheel of the crank flew off, and the cage in which they were riding fell down with great velocity. The concussion injured the men very severely, and they now lie in a precarious condition.

THE BONES OF DANTE.—The people of Ravenna are in a state of great enthusiasm because they have found the coffin containing the bones of their great poet. A chapel situated behind Dante's tomb was being pulled down, when the workmen came upon the coffin with Latin inscriptions of the date 1676. The people of Italy and especially of Ravenna, are at present easily excited about anything connected with the great national poet.

A LARGE AUDIENCE.—The manager of a country theatre looked into the house between the acts, and turned with a face of dismay towards the prompter, with the question of "Why, good gracious, where's the audience?"—"Sir," replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, "he is just now gone to get some beer." The manager wiped the perspiration from his brow, and said, "Will he return, do you think?"—"Most certainly; he expressed himself highly satisfied with the play, and applauded as one man."—"Then let the business proceed," exclaimed the manager, proudly.

MURDERED WHILE BATHING.—M. Lombard, of Montgeron, has been murdered while bathing in the Yères at Villeneuve St. Georges, Seine et Oise, France. It appears that he tried to prevent the plundering of his clothes by two individuals on the bank, who knocked him back into the river with stones, and afterwards dragged him out and strangled him. The younger of the assailants came forward, and—declaring that his companion alone was guilty—gave information which led to the immediate arrest of the other man.

A Shanghai paper says Hankow was recently the scene of a curious duel. Two drunken rowdies arranged, through the medium of seconds, a meeting with fowling-pieces—distance ten paces. The seconds, more sober or more sensible than their principles, loaded the guns with rags: but at the short distance these proved sufficiently destructive to blow out the eye of one of the combatants, who forthwith fired his piece at his second in the blindness of his rage.

A strange tale of horror reaches us from King's County. A Mrs Hayes disappeared some days ago, and her husband sought to avert suspicion by stating that she had gone away with some relatives to America. Hayes was taken into custody, and on Friday he confessed that he had kicked the woman out of bed, that some time afterwards he found she was dead, and that he then buried her body, together with every article which had belonged to her, in a bog at some distance from his house. He was taken to the bog by the police, and pointed to a spot, where the body of the unfortunate deceased was found. The head showed several serious wounds,—wounds which entirely refuted Hayes's statement that a kick out of bed was the only violence to which the woman had been subjected.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—One of the last, if not the very last, story told by President Lincoln was to one of his Cabinet, who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to permit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise and embark for Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch rebel to pass unmolested, but the Secretary urged that he should be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the Secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr Lincoln, "there was an Irish soldier here last summer who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug shop, where he espied a soda fountain. 'Mr Doctor,' said he, 'give me, plase, a glass of soda-water, an' if you can put in a few drops of whisky unbeknown to any one I'll be obleeged.' Now," continued Mr Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to anyone, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."—*Boston Journal.*

MURDEROUS POACHING AFFRAY.—A POACHER KILLED.—On Monday an inquest was held at Leeds on the body of a poacher named Baldwin, who died on the 22nd inst., from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the 14th inst., in a poaching affray at Wormsley. It was stated that while the deceased and another man were returning from a poaching expedition on the morning in question, they were encountered by Isles and Sutton, two gamekeepers. They endeavoured to run off, but Isles struck deceased on the side of the head with his gun, and subsequently, either accidentally or by design, the gun went off, and the contents lodged in the left side of Baldwin, not, however, penetrating the cavity of the chest. The injuries were not considered dangerous, but turned out to be so, deceased dying in the infirmary at Leeds on the day mentioned. On the part of the keepers it was alleged that the deceased was injured by the discharge of his own gun, while using it as a club to defend himself from Isles; but there was some discrepancy in the evidence, which the coroner pointed out to the jury. The jury, after consulting together for half an hour, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Isles, and the coroner at once committed him for trial at the next Leeds assizes, but intimated his readiness to admit him to bail in his own recognisance of £100, and two sureties of £25 each.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN BELFAST LOUGH.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a melancholy occurrence took place off Grey Point, a short distance from Bangor Bay, an inlet of Belfast Lough, by the capsizing of a small boat containing five persons, all of whom were drowned. All the parties, with the exception of the boatman, whose name is Hawkins, were resident in Belfast. Their names are Richard Allen, clerk in the Harbour Office; Mathers, block and pump maker, Pilot-street; Andrew Gilmore, Pakenham-place, the owner of the boat; and his son, a lad about 13 years of age. It appears that the boat had been newly-rigged, and that Mr Gilmore invited the parties who were with him to go down to Bangor, and assist him in trying her sailing qualities, employing Hawkins, who had great experience as a seaman, to accompany them. Several persons on shore told Mr Gilmore that there was too much sail on the boat, but he took no heed of what they said, and continued his course in the direction of Grey Point, a small promontory jutting into the lough. There was a strong breeze from the land, and a sudden squall arising, the boat capsized and went down. The casualty was observed by some persons on board a yacht which was in the lough at the time, and they made all haste to rescue the drowning men. The bodies of Mr Gilmore, son, and Mathers were picked up, but life was found to be extinct. They were put on board the Bangor steamer *Erin* and brought to Belfast. It is said that a sixth man, named Graham, foreman in the employment of Mathers, is missing, and it is supposed that he, too, was in the boat and has perished.

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS.—The home accounts of the Government of India were issued on Tuesday. The total receipts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from the 1st of May, 1863, to April 30th, 1864, were £23,504,123 5s 1d, and the balance in hand on the latter date was £4,596,274 3s; the total expenditure having been £18,907,849 2s 1d. The "estimated account" of receipts and disbursements by the Home Treasury for the year ended the 30th of April last shows a total of receipts of £15,770,906 against an expenditure of £11,856,015, the balance being £3,914,891. An account of the debts and credits in England of the Home Government of India on the 1st of the present month shows a total of £29,327,537 debts, and £14,558,871 credits. This is exclusive on the one hand of the amount owing to proprietors of India stock for their capital, and on the other hand of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85. The salaries and allowances payable on the 1st of May to members of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council for India amounted to £118,301, due to 342 persons. In addition to this there were allowances paid to persons temporarily employed, amounting to £4,863. The new pensions granted in the year ended the 30th of April last amount to the annual charge of £3,670 18s 6d. They include £1,000 per year to the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, "as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the valuable services of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, viceroy and governor general of India, and in consideration of his premature death;" and the like sum to Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., "as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the eminent services of his grandfather, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., during his long career in India, and especially in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow."

CANCELLING ADHESIVE STAMPS ON BILLS.—In the case, Sichel *v.* Purche, which came before the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, a point was raised relating to the manner of cancelling the adhesive stamps on bills. The question arose on the late Stamp Act (17th and 18th Victoria, cap. 83), which directs that the cancellation of the adhesive stamp upon a bill shall be by the holder writing his name or the name of his firm, and the date of the day on which he shall so write it, to the end that the stamp shall not be again used for any other purpose; and if any person shall present for payment, or pay or endorse, &c. any such bill whereon there shall not be such adhesive stamp, or if any person whose duty it is to cancel the stamp shall neglect to do so, he shall forfeit £50. And no person who shall take or receive any such bill in payment or security by purchase or otherwise shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time he shall so take it, the stamp is duly affixed there, and cancelled as before directed. The present action was on a bill for £100, dated the 26th of August, 1863, drawn by the defendant at Turin on one Furness, payable at the house of Messrs Traley and Co., and sent by the defendant to England in a letter to the plaintiff, containing an enclosure to Furness, on whom the bill was drawn. The bill was presented to Furness for acceptance, and protested for non-acceptance, and then the plaintiff accepted "for honour." The bill was endorsed specially to the form of J. Napp and Co., and by them endorsed *per proc.* generally, the stamp being cancelled by them, who put out a date to the cancellation. It was paid when due, and then the plaintiff (the acceptor for honour) sued the drawer (the defendant) both on the bill and on a count or claim for money paid by the plaintiff as acceptor for honour. The learned judge reserved the point, subject to which the verdict went for the plaintiff. On a former day leave was obtained on the part of the defendant to set aside the verdict on the point reserved.—The Lord Chief Justice said the objection certainly was fatal as regarded the present trial; but by the law stated it could be put in force without costs. This being so, surely it would be worse than useless for the parties to incur the expenses of a second trial, and it would be far better that the verdict should stand for the plaintiff, without costs.—This course was assented to, and the verdict stands for the plaintiff.

The latest accounts of the grape crop in Normandy are that the produce will not be more than one-fifth of a good year.

"Meningitis," says a Vienna letter, "has made its entry into Vienna. It appears to be spreading all over Germany."

A man gave himself into custody at Dublin, on Friday, on a charge of having "murdered Lady Shedden, of Berkeley Castle, in Jan., 1851." He was tipsy at the time he made this "confession." He remains in the hands of the police.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., who has just announced his intended retirement from the representation of Halifax, to be raised to the peerage. His title, the same journal adds, will probably be Earl of Halifax. Sir Charles has been a member of the House of Commons since 1826, has represented Halifax ever since its enfranchisement in 1832, and has held office in various Governments for 21 years.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Saturday in the case of Austin *v.* Austin. The question was whether a child should be brought up a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. The father of the child was a Roman Catholic to the time of his death; the mother, a Protestant, had since the death of Mr. Austin married again. The Lord Chancellor decided that the child must be brought up a Roman Catholic, but that until she was seven or eight years old she must remain in the custody of her mother.

The New York correspondent of the *Spectator* states the reply given to Sir Frederick Bruce, when he recently presented his credentials at Washington, was not Mr Johnson's, but Mr Lincoln's. "It was the late President's last official work. He did not often write out his speeches, but on this occasion, having received a memorandum of what Sir Frederick Bruce would say, he wrote out his reply in the afternoon of the day of his assassination, and it was found in his portfolio. Mr Johnson having adopted this expression of it in Mr Lincoln's foreign policy, adopted this expression of it in regard to Great Britain. He did not, however, assume the authorship of reply. It was not made by him in person, but was read by a secretary from Mr Lincoln's manuscript."

A curious story reaches us from Vienna. A poor wretched-looking old woman went to a branch pawn-office in that city to pledge the only article of value left her—a small gold locket. The clerk scarcely looked at it, ere he asked the owner where she had it from. She declared it was her own property, and it came out that the old woman found in the clerk her long-lost son. Many years ago, when this woman was keeping a farm of her own at Funfkirchen, in Hungary, her son was drawn as a soldier, and she ever heard the melancholy news that his mother's cottage had been burnt down, that she had left the village soon after, and was probably dead. Thus mother and son had lived in Vienna without meeting, and it was only the locket that led to a recognition.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF GRACE DARLING.—Mr W. Darling, the father of the late Grace H. Darling, died at Bamburgh on Sunday morning last. Mr Darling was not only a brave but also a good man, and his death will be deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Of singularly quiet and unobtrusive habits, it was only when surrounded by his more intimate friends that he would make any allusion to those various deeds of daring in which from time to time he happened to have been engaged. The wreck of the *Forfarshire*, and the noble rescue by himself and his daughter of nine of the shipwrecked persons, brought his name and that of his daughter Grace under public notice. All classes vied with each other in their endeavour to give expression both by word and action to those sentiments of admiration which their heroic conduct justly elicited; and the Royal Humane Society awarded to them in like manner, their honorary gold medal, accompanying each medallion with a suitable address. The address forwarded to Mr Darling sets forth "that the distinguished courage and humanity displayed by William Darling the on 7th September, 1838, in not only going in a small boat during a heavy gale of wind and a tremendous sea, to the relief of the sufferers who were wrecked in the *Forfarshire* steam vessel, on the Harker Rock, coast of Northumberland, but in permitting his daughter, Grace Horsley Darling, to accompany him, and thereby expose her life to the impending danger which he incurred, has called forth the warmest approbation of this special general court, and most justly entitles that brave man to the honorary gold medallion of this institution, which is hereby unanimously awarded him." Mr Darling was born at Belford, Northumberland, on the 7th February, 1786, and has therefore entered upon his eightieth year. He was buried on Tuesday in Bamburgh Churchyard, beside his daughter Grace, who died on the 20th of October, 1842, and to whose memory a monument was erected to mark the spot where the noble heroine rests in peace.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINERS.—A national conference of miners is being held at Bloomfield, in South Staffordshire. At the meeting, on Wednesday, Mr John Normansell presiding, in the absence of Mr M'Donald, the chairman of the council,—Mr William Rickard, treasurer of the association for the Wigan district, said that the miners in his district were of opinion that a great improvement was needed in the inspection of mines. The Lancashire men wished that sub-inspectors should be appointed to assist the inspectors, who should be men possessing practical combined with scientific knowledge—men who had worked in the mines themselves. Then they considered that the general rules were too much one-sided, especially inasmuch as whilst a workman who offended was punished by imprisonment, the employer could be reached only by a civil action. Next, they were opposed to the practice of coal being measured instead of weighed. On this subject the Lancashire miners felt very strongly, and would never rest satisfied until it became a law that no coal should be measured. Again, they complained that women were employed on the pit banks. In his district there were between 300 and 400 women and girls, aged from 14 and 15 to 50 and 60. This custom was offensive in many ways; and it would be impossible for the education of the miners' children to be effectually carried out until it became unlawful for women to be employed on pit banks. This practice was due as well to the dissolute habits of the husbands and fathers of the women, as to the desire of the masters to employ cheap labour; and this was a further reason why the custom should not be maintained. There was no "truck" in the Wigan district, but the men there were ready to lend a helping hand to their brethren in Scotland and Wales and elsewhere where they did suffer from it.—Mr John Howard, from the same district, concurred with Mr William Pickard.—Mr M'Donald, the president of the association, arrived at the time that Mr Pickard was speaking. He explained what had been done towards opening the parliamentary inquiry into the Mines Acts and Masters and Servants Act, and spoke hopefully of the probable issue of the investigation. Several delegates then adduced the grievances of their respective districts. They generally concurred in the views of Mr William Pickard.

CHESTER.—Mr Fenton has addressed the following letter to Mr W. H. Gladstone:—"Beaumonds, near Rochdale, 27th May, 1865.—Dear sir,—I have, in conjunction with my committee, given the most serious attention to your proposal, that I should undertake to produce an equal or stronger manifestation of opinion in my favour, as compared with the expression of support in your favour, as evinced by the requisition which you sent to me for examination. I regret that you declined my proposal, made in all good faith, to refer to the decision of a public meeting of the Liberal electors of Chester our respective claims, in order that the united support of all the party might have rallied round the one or the other. That offer was tendered before canvassing had commenced or obligations had been incurred, and would, therefore, have afforded a fair test of opinion. Had your proposal been made to me at the commencement, before the requisition was asked or your behalf, then I should have had an equal opportunity with yourself, then it might have been fair and equitable, and my regard for the interests of the Liberal party at Chester would have compelled my acceptance. Now the case is very different; and the requisition, especially since Mr Raikes has entered the field, manifests but a fallacious test of the support you are likely to receive. My agent, who has carefully examined the signatures of the document, informs me that of the 807 (not 813) whose names are appended to the requisition, 294 are Conservatives, or at least voted for the Conservative candidate at the last election, 15 signed their names twice, three signed three times, and 43 are unqualified to vote; thus reducing the list to 449, which amount is liable to further diminution by leaving out the 41 persons not claimed as supporters. I need not point out to you that since your requisition was signed, for the most part Mr Raikes announced his intention to contest the city in the Conservative interest, many of the 594 will feel themselves released from any implied obligations to support you; and I myself, in the course of my canvass, have met with several—nay, many—who considered that in signing they were paying the compliment to the distinguished family of which you are a member of asking you to state your views upon political questions. How can I, therefore, accept your proposal, which, as a test, would be altogether illusory? May I beg that you will, before incurring the serious responsibility of dividing the Liberal party at Chester, give careful consideration to the facts and statements of this communication?—I am, &c., (signed) W. FENTON."

THE EMPEROR AND HIS COUSIN.—The Emperor Napoleon has done a strong thing; but that is nothing new in his political career. He has publicly and severely censured his cousin Jerome. The recent speech of that Prince at Ajaccio attracted attention from all sides. It appeared in full in one French journal; but it was altogether excluded from the *Moniteur*. No one knows exactly what to make of it, for while it indulged in that extravagant laudation of the First Napoleon, which is the orthodox creed, at least of the Bonapartists, it set forth some pretty stiff democratic views; and what is more important, it contained sentiments plainly hostile to the policy of the Emperor on the American continent. The Vice-President of the Council of Regency was what would be called "Federal" in his remarks on the recent strife in the United States; and as regards the Mexican experiment, the pet project of his imperial cousin, the Prince uttered views altogether contrary to those entertained by the Emperor. For this address he is now publicly censured. The Emperor tells the world he received a painful impression on reading that address. He had given his cousin a proof of his friendship and confidence by leaving him, during the Emperor's absence, near the Empress and the Prince, as Vice-President of the Council of Regency; and Prince Napoleon's speech to this Emperor's address, and the grounds for judgment we cannot admit." Moreover, the Prince has expressed "sentiments of hatred and rancour," which are obsolete; and still further, he was not in a position to expound and apply the true doctrine which has passed through the severe trials and responsibility of power. No one can mistake the bearing of that. Napoleon III. is, however, still more severe. Modestly admitting his inability "to estimate at its true value the great historical figure of Napoleon," he points out one thing on which, he says, all the world is agreed. We might question it, but may now let it pass unquestioned. That one thing is that to prevent anarchy, the enemy of liberty, "the Emperor had to establish in his family, and then in his Government, that severe discipline admitted but one will and one action. I, henceforth," he concludes, "cannot deviate from the same rule of conduct." That is strong enough language. Prince Napoleon has received a *premier avertissement*, in a style not unworthy of the *vieux bras de l'Empereur*.—*Globe.*

Captain Laurence, of the 9th Lancers, who had a severe fall while riding at Baldoyle races, died on Sunday from the effects of his injuries.

The large sum of £358,198 was raised during the past year by the Free Church of Scotland for denominational purposes.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night announces that Capt. and Lieut.-Col William Gregory Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards, has been placed upon half-pay.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS BILLS.—Mr. Ingram paired off in favour of the bill, with Mr. Fleming against it. Mr. Ingram has been appointed one of the select committee "to inquire into the operation of the court of referees on private bills." Mr. H. S. Thompson, M.P., for Whitby, has also been appointed a member of the same committee.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—It was currently rumoured in Darlington on Friday (says the *Darlington Times*), that a man, named Ralph Morrell, well known amongst the lowest class of the population of Darlington, had, while labouring under a fit of insanity, made admissions connecting him criminally with the sudden disappearance of a gentleman, named Richardson, about five years ago. Mr Richardson was on a visit to Darlington fair, about that period, and was seen late at night in the Mill Entry, near the river, but was not seen alive afterwards. At that time much sensation was created by the mysterious circumstance, it being pretty generally believed that foul play of some kind had been used, so that the property the gentleman was thought to have in his possession at the time had proved too strong a temptation for some unscrupulous ruffians. Morrell, after being taken to the Dalington Workhouse, has been removed thence to the lunatic asylum at Sedgefield, where he at present remains. It is expected he will recover in a few days, and then it will be seen whether the affair will assume a more serious aspect than it now presents.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A COW AT HARTLEPOOL.—Before the county magistrates, on Wednesday, Lancelot Barron, a labourer, belonging to Sedgefield, was charged by Superintendent Davison, of the West Hartlepool force, with wilfully and maliciously cutting and maiming a cow, the property of George Farnby, of Hill House, between Elwick and Billingham. Mr Farnby is a dealer in timber, and the prisoner some time since was a woodcutter in his employ. About a week ago, Mr Farnby was awoke at an early hour in the morning, and on looking out of the window of his house saw the prisoner, who was knocking loudly at the door. He said he wanted admission, but he was told to go about his business. Prisoner said if he was not let into the house it would be worse for Mr Farnby. The threat was not noticed, and Mr Farnby got into bed again. On getting up he found that the byre had been broken into, and a cow was lying down in apparent agony from several inches of flesh and sinews having been cut clean out of the calf of its leg. The animal is not expected to live. A large "slashing-knife," used for hedge-cutting, was laid alongside the animal, with which the villainous deed had been committed. Of course suspicion attached itself to the prisoner, and on information being given to the police, Mr Superintendent Davison went to Sedgefield and apprehended the prisoner, who, on being charged with the offence, offered no denial or excuse. He was remanded until the Petty Sessions on Saturday. The prisoner is a notorious poacher, and has been frequently convicted.

IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR WORKING MINES.—At the monthly meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, held on Tuesday, in the Peter-street Museum, Mr W. B. Barr in the chair, Mr J. Dickinson read a paper contributed by M. Brecquet, on M. Dumas's electric light. The lamp was described as consisting of an induction coil enclosed in a box, the front of which exhibits a tube of uranian glass about a foot long. The negative and positive points of the coil, of platinum, are introduced one at one end of the tube, and the other at the other end. A vacuum is preserved in the tube, and by turning a screw the electric current passes from one point to the other, and so produces an electric light.—Mr Dickinson said the light was by no means equal to that of the Davy lamp, but it was sufficient to grope one's way with. The lamp was a cumbrous affair, and though it was not at present of practical use, he believed the invention contained the germ of something that might be of great utility.—Mr Clegg Livesey said that, in addition to its size and weight, its cost (about £10) was also against it; but M. Brecquet thought it advisable that every colliery should be provided with one for use in case of accident. They were already supplied for that purpose to many of the collieries in France and Belgium. M. Brecquet also hoped to improve the lamp, lessen its size, and make it cheaper.—Mr Greenwell said Mr Binney had written to him stating that he thought workmen could not have a safer light than Stephenson's, or any other which went out when there was danger. He (Mr Greenwell) had observed that no danger would arise from Dumas's lamp from ignition, because there could be no ignition of the surrounding air or gas. In case of the fracture of the glass tube, the vacuum would be destroyed, and the admission of air would extinguish the light.—Mr Dickinson also gave a description of Mr Ansell's experiments in testing for fire-damp. He said that more than a quarter of a century ago Döbereiner first noticed an escape of hydrogen from a fissured jar over water, and that observation might be termed the starting point of the experimental study of gaseous diffusion. Mr T. Graham eliminated the law of that diffusion by experiments on the molecular mobility of gases, and Mr Ansell proposed to apply the result of Mr Graham's experiments to the discovery of poisonous gas in mines, ships, wells, and other places. He effected this by a series of apparatus which he thought might hereafter be manufactured on a scale not too large for the waistcoat pocket. Though Mr Ansell's appliances were not at present of much practical utility, and could not well be used without the safety lamp, which was of itself a test of the presence of foul air, they might be considered as likely to lead to very important improvements.—There was no other business.

THE CONFESSION OF THE MURDER AT HORFIELD.—The confession made by the man calling himself Rudge, at Dublin, has been communicated, we hear, to the county of Gloucester police, with a view to inquiries being made touching the crime and the circumstances attending the trial at Gloucester. We find, by again turning to the reports of the day, the evidence against Rudge consisted mainly of his having been seen at the house of Mrs. Shedden, the murdered lady, about the time at which the outrage must have been committed, and having been subsequently observed going in a direction across the fields by Lovers' Walk, Redland, leading in a direction from the scene of the murder to his father's residence on Kingsdown. Edward Shakspere, William Furze, a labourer, John Reed, a shopkeeper, Edward Furze, George Foote, and Matilda Rice, all deposed to having seen the prisoner at Horfield on the day of the murder at intervals varying from eleven to half-past one o'clock. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, he was observed in the act of assisting deceased to beat some carpets at the back of her house. It was also proved that at a little before one o'clock he was seen crossing a footway leading from the direction of Horfield to Lovers' Walk. A Miss Sowerby, who lived next door to Mr Shedden, stated that on the trial at Gloucester that a person in one house could hear very distinctly what passed in the other, and that between seven and eight minutes after twelve by her father's watch she distinctly heard a man walk in the passage of Shedden's house. The milkman had rapped immediately before, and the steps she heard were of some person who was going to answer the door. She heard the footsteps twice very distinctly, and the second time they seemed to go from the parlour-door to the kitchen.—This evidence took the prosecution by surprise, and Mr H. Day, the attorney for the Crown, at once took Miss Sowerby's evidence down in writing and read it over to her, and she never before stated anything to him about her having heard the footsteps.—Mr Justice Coleridge pointedly directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Mrs Knight, a beerhouse keeper, had distinctly sworn that the prisoner came to her just before three o'clock, and remained there till ten in the evening, and there is little doubt that it was that state of circumstances, and the doubt which it induced in the minds of the jury, that led them to find the prisoner not guilty.—Mr. Maclean, the counsel who had defended Rudge, stated at the close of the case that it might be satisfactory to the jury to know that had the defence gone on he could have given a most complete answer to the case. The *Bristol Mercury* of the date states that throughout the trial the accused paid the most marked attention to the evidence, and adds that during the time he had been in gaol he undeviatingly protested his innocence, and conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain the good opinion of the chaplain and visiting magistrates.—*Bristol Post.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—DEATH OF A CHILD THROUGH INTOXICATION.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the village of Freckleton, near Preston, on the body of a child named James Wignall, four years of age, son of the late Captain Wignall. Mrs Wignall, mother of the deceased, was first examined. She said that about half-past ten o'clock last Saturday forenoon the deceased left home, and she did not see him again until one o'clock in the afternoon. She heard something about him in the meantime which induced her to go and search for him. She found him about three-quarters of a mile from Freckleton. His brother was carrying him. Deceased at that time was unable to walk, and seemed to be in a dying state. She carried him to a neighbouring house and gave him some ginger beer, which he vomited back again. Afterwards she carried him home, put him to bed, and gave him some hot tea. He then came round, and said that he had had some glasses of ale given to him by a man named James Kirkby. After he had got tea he vomited, and it was all ale. His feet and legs seemed to be useless. About a quarter of an hour after he was taken home he fell asleep, and remained in that state for about an hour, when he began to have fits. About eight o'clock she sent to Kirkham, three miles distant, for a doctor. The deceased died at three minutes to eleven that night. The man James Kirkby formerly lived next door to her, and deceased was very fond of him.—Richard Sanderson, landlord of the Swan Inn, Kirkham, deposed that the man Kirkby came to his house on Saturday with two little children. Kirkby had some drink, and he gave the children some. Did not see them drink more than a glass of ale. They were in the house about an hour. Kirkby had some drink previously.—Richard Wignall, brother of deceased, said that as he was leaving work, at Kirkham, on Saturday afternoon, he was called into a house at the village, where he saw the deceased lying upon a sofa, apparently in a stupor. Carried him on the road home until he met his mother. The deceased vomited what appeared to him to be ale, and he gave the deceased drink, lying asleep in a lane. He subsequently saw him drunk.—Mr Ireland, surgeon, of Kirkham, said he was called to attend the deceased on Saturday night; that he appeared to be drunk; that after leaving him, he sent some medicine and an aperiens, and on returning found him unconscious, and that he afterwards made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The membranes of the brain were unusually large quantity of fluid, and there was effusion of serum at the base of the brain. Considered that death had been caused through congestion of the brain produced by the drink which the deceased had had. The jury had no doubt of that.—A policeman's wife afterwards gave evidence to the effect that on Saturday she saw the man (Kirkby) referred to asleep in a field near Kirkham; that he was trying to get up, but could not; that he rolled upon the grass as if he was drunk; and one of the boys, the deceased, was trying to lift him up.—The inquest was adjourned until next Wednesday.—*Glasgow Herald.*

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

DIZZY'S K'RECTCARD FOR THE "DERBY."

Here's a kerrect card of the Derby, names the favourite for the Plate,
The Church in danger! Hi, my bloaters! Ten to one on Church and State.
Gentlemen sportsmen, back your osses, make your bets and stake your tin.
We ax-my-eyes and cut-and-outers we're going in to win.

'Tis slap bang here we are again, three jolly dogs are we, and more,
There's me and Pakington, that's two, and Walpole three, and Whiteside, four.
And here's a list of all the others, which if you would like to see,
Have a kerrect card of the Derby, right and plain as A B C.

Now make your little games, my tulips, here we are with all the tricks;
Now my Conservative Committees, fork your ochre out like bricks,
Pass against all the field is taken; let them do it if they can!
How do they know, and who is right, I or any other man?

Now Bishops, noble Swells, and 'Squires that means to stand for various places,
This here's the honly kerrect card that tells you all about the races;
Now, Members of the Carlton Club, you'll find here all the information
Which you requires to understand the mysteries of the sittiwation.

Here is the odds agin Reform and Church Rates' threatened abolition,
But wot's the odds as long's y're happy! Ax the best arithmetician.
Now then, my cocks of wax opposed to anarchy and revolution,
Flare up, and rally round the Throne, the Altar, and the Constitution.

This here's the true and kerrect card, and no mistake and no misnomer,
Includin' of the very best translation ever made of Homer,
With all the dodges and the doos, the flukes, the scratches, and the crosses,
All for a sixpence only, gents, put down be, and back your osses.

WHIST IN ST. JAMES'S.—The Rector protests that Clubs are not trumps.

HEARTLESS ATTEMPT AT BIGAMY.—A gentleman who was Courting Inquiry, was found to be Wedded to his own Views.

A TRUTH FOR TEA-DRINKERS.—Commercial intelligence from Shanghai lately announced:—"Tea tending downwards." Do you call that news? Why, of course, whenever anybody drinks tea he experiences its downward tendency.

POLITICAL VAGRANTS.—The division on the Union Chargeability Bill shows that Toryism is going begging. Guardians of the public interests be on the alert. There is a party in the "House" who mean to apply to the country for outdoor relief. Refuse it, especially about Henley.

"WHEN SEEN MAKE A NOTE OF."—A young Fellow was last week shut up all night, and fined the next morning, for plucking a sprig of May in Chelsea College Garden. For the future let us hope he will know the difference between *may* and *may not*.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—Sir Charles Laycock in canvassing the Isle of Wight in the Tory interest against Sir John Simeon, Liberal. The venerable Accoucher's Committee will consist of *Mrs. Gamp, Mrs. Harris*, and several others of the most distinguished members of their sisterhood.

IRISH GAME.—We are indebted to the *Field* for the following good joke, which appears among our sportsmanlike contemporary's answers to "Correspondents:"—

"SHOOTING.—PARSONS.—In Ireland, but not in England. They cannot, however, be shot here without a license."

From this statement it would seem that parsons in Ireland are in the same predicament with landlords, game that may be shot unprotected by any game-laws. In England, to be sure, they cannot be shot without a license, which, luckily for the Church, cannot be obtained.

DEPARTURE FROM DRINK.—The attention of Mr Gladstone's temperate coal-whipper, who drank only eight quarts of beer a day, may be advantageously directed to the subjoined copy of an advertisement:—"To be Let, a Beer-house, in a drinking neighbourhood, surrounded with factories. Death the cause of leaving. Apply, &c." The temperate coal-whipper may be admonished, by the foregoing announcement, not to exceed his eight quarts of beer daily, and its perusal may induce his intemperate associates, who, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are in the habit of drinking from twelve to sixteen, to reduce their consumption to something near his moderate allowance.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Monday evening, at the Gorilla Inn, Charles-street, Gateshead, on the body of a child named William Taylor. On Saturday morning Mrs Taylor, mother of the deceased, set a large tin full of boiling ginger beer in the back yard attached to her house. Deceased was playing in the yard, and in his gambols fell backwards over into the tin. Dr. Rolfe was called in; but the little fellow died on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from burns accidentally received.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DUNSTON HILL.—On Monday afternoon, J. M. Favell, Esq., held an inquest at Dunston Hill, on the body of a man named Todd, a soda water maker, residing in Jackson-street, Gateshead. On Saturday, deceased, who is often subject to fits, was driving a horse and cart along the road at Dunston Hill, when he fell down on to the ground, and the cart wheel passed over him. He was properly attended to; but he died soon after from concussion of the brain. A verdict in accordance with these facts was returned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday, the coroner for the Chester Ward of the county of Durham (J. M. Favell, Esq.) held an inquest at the Oak Tree Inn, Blaydon, on the body of Joseph Carr, six years of age, who was killed on the railway at Blaydon Haugh, on Friday afternoon, by slipping his foot and falling between the wheels of a coal waggon. The wheels passed over him, and he was so injured that he died in three hours after the accident. Mr Favell next held an inquest at Dunston, on the body of James Ward, aged six years, who was killed on the railway at Dunston, on Saturday evening. Both inquiries terminated in a verdict of "Accidentally killed."

INQUEST AT NORTH SEATON.—The adjourned inquest at North Seaton, touching the death of Thomas Crosby, was resumed on Monday, by John Jas. Hardy, Esq., coroner, in the presence of Mr Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines. From the evidence of Michael McCann, it appeared that he and deceased were working in the first south "broken" of North Seaton pit. There were props in abundance, and the deputies attended carefully to them. They had been hewing, and had filled a tub with coal. They were about six feet apart, when a fall of stone, or slip over the coal, for about three yards in length, and two and a half feet broad, took place in the roof immediately above the deceased, who was crushed beneath the weight of a large stone, weighing nearly half a ton. When deceased was released, he was taken home, and died the same day. They had been previously working in the goaf. They had safety lamps, and good air. Verdict accordingly.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

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

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Edward M'Mann* and *John Kearney* were charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly, at Blackhill, on the evening of Saturday, the 13th ult. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of 2s 6d and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Arthur Coyle* was brought before the Bench, charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and riotous, at Blackhill, on the 13th ult. Fined 2s 6d and expenses.—*Francis Calligan* was also charged by the same officer with committing a similar offence on the same evening. Prisoner came out of a public-house at Blackhill and "wanted to fight anyone."—Fined 5s and costs.

GAMING WITH DOMINOES.—*George Smith* was charged by P.C. Firn with allowing gaming with dominoes to take place in his house, at Blackhill, on Monday evening, the 15th ult. Prisoner stated, in defence, that he was not aware that visitors at his house were prevented from playing at dominoes for ale, but he would see after forbidding the practice in future. Fined 10s and costs.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Joseph Dodds*, of Consett, beerhouse keeper, was charged by his wife, Margaret Dodd, with using threatening language to her on the 26th ult. From the evidence of prosecutrix and her daughter, it appeared that the prisoner had for a number of years acted towards her in a harsh and unjustifiable manner, until the present time, and that on the evening in question he took up the poker, threatening "to do for her as the man at Leadgate had done to his wife." The magistrates bound over the prisoner to keep the peace towards his wife for one month, himself in £10 and another surety of £10. Prisoner thought it would be better for them to dissolve partnership, and the prosecutrix stated that she did not want to harm him; she was quite willing to support her family if prisoner would only leave her.

TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD.—We hear that Monday, July 3rd, is likely to be the day for which Dr. Pritchard will be indicted for trial before the High Court of Justiciary. There is a large number of witnesses cited for the Crown, and it is believed the trial will last about a week.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

A shocking accident occurred on Saturday, at Tuebrook, Liverpool. Two boys, named Dreusfield and Seddon, were amusing themselves by sailing on a raft on a pond, when their raft capsized and they were both drowned. A third boy, Walter Bartlett, who attempted to assist the other two, also lost his life.

The men of the North Durham Militia, which is now undergoing its annual training at Durham, have, during the past few days, been guilty of a very dangerous practice, namely, to the terror of the citizens, several of whom have been wantonly and savagely assaulted by members of the corps.

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The committee of this Art Union have just issued their list of 322 paintings, selected for the next drawing to take place in Manchester on the 30th June, amounting in the aggregate to close upon £6,000. We find that upwards of a million tickets have been sold in the previous drawings, and 11,400 prizes distributed—a circumstance without parallel in the history of Art Unions. There is no doubt that this is owing in a great measure to the superiority of its management—to the good faith the committee have always kept with their subscribers—and to the publicity given to their proceedings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms and Testimonials on application.

TURNIP SEED.
JOHN REED,
GROCER AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,
LANCHESTER,

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

SEEDS, MANURES, &c.

JOHN HOPE, JUN., respectfully invites the attention of Farmers to his large and carefully-selected Stock of the very best
RED, WHITE, ALSIKE and HOP CLOVERS;
PERENNIAL and ANNUAL RYE GRASSES;
PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS;
ENGLISH & FOREIGN DO. DO.
MIXED GRASSES for PERMANENT PASTURE;
SPRING and WINTER TARES.
All the best kinds of
SWEDES, YELLOWS, and GLOBE TURNIP SEEDS;
PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO;
BONE MANURE, HALF-INCH BONES, &c.
AGENT for the celebrated
BLAYDON CHEMICAL COMPANY'S MANURES.
LINSEED, RAPE and COTTON CAKE, &c., &c.
FIRST-CLASS QUALITY of GOODS ONLY SOLD, and on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUNR.,
Wholesale Grocer and Provision Merchant, Candle Manufacturer and Field Seedsman.
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE,
HEXHAM.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Monday,	June	5	Blackhill.
"	"		Shotley Bridge.
"	"		Consett.
Tuesday,	"	6	Leadgate.
"	"		Consett.
Wednesday	"	7	Tow Law.
"	"		Consett.
Thursday	"	8	Leadgate.
"	"		Lanchester.
"	"		Consett.

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 Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

Local and District News.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—On Thursday last, as the wife of Robert Craggs, of Steeley, near Satley, was going about her household work, she observed a viper entering the house by the open door. On the reptile seeing Mrs Craggs, it made for a hole in the wall, into which it could only get its head, whereupon Mrs Craggs at once took the advantage and killed it with a walking-stick. It measured eighteen inches.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH BRODIE.—On Thursday afternoon the funeral of this gentleman took place, and the shops in Consett were partially closed on the melancholy occasion. Deceased, who was quite a young man, was highly respected, and, although he had been unwell for some time, his death was unexpected. He has left a widow and three children.

THE LEADGATE MURDER.—Until about twelve months ago, John Clarke, who is accused of the murder at Leadgate, resided at Egremont, Westmoreland, in the neighbourhood of which he was employed as an iron ore miner. He was then in the habit of illusing his unhappy wife, and frequently figured in the police court at Whitehaven. The police there have received a letter written by him to his friends at Egremont, in which he admits the charge upon which he is now in custody. No doubt this letter will be used as evidence against him.

FOOT RACE.—An exciting race came off on Saturday last, near Shotley Bridge, between John Pattison, of Blaydon, and James Farrage, of Shotley Bridge. The distance was 440 yards, and the stakes £5 a-side. At starting Pattison jumped in front, which he maintained for the first 100 yards, when he was caught by Farrage, who lead him to within 20 yards of the finish, when Pattison again passed him, and when within about 10 yards of the finish Farrage succeeded in again passing Pattison, and won by about 18 inches.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOBSON COLLIERY.—On Friday last, 26th ult., an accident occurred at this colliery, to a miner William Curry. He was at work in the Bushey Bank Seam, when a fall of stone took place, which fell upon him, broke his thigh bone, and severely crushed him. He was at once conveyed home and attended by Dr. Watson, of Burnopfield, and is now in a fair way towards recovery.

LECTURE AT SHIELD ROW.—On Friday night last, May 26th, the Rev. S. Antliff, of Derby, delivered one of his popular lectures, in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Shield Row. The Rev. W. Saul presided, and, after alluding with regret, to the small company convened together, introduced the rev. lecturer, who announced his subject to be as it had been published, viz., "Happiness in Wedlock." The lecture was the same as that delivered at Shotley Bridge, a short *resume* of which appears in our columns. It was pregnant with sound and sensible advice, was illustrated by a wealth of anecdote, and most eloquently and powerfully delivered. It occupied not less than two hours and a quarter, and Mr Antliff was loudly applauded throughout.

SHILDON, NEAR BLANCHLAND.—On Saturday afternoon, the anniversary services connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School at Shildon, near Blanchland, were commenced by the children attending being regaled with tea through the liberality of the teachers. They then marched in procession through the village. A public tea party was afterwards held in a large marquee, kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs Forster, Blanchland. About 120 were present. A public meeting was afterwards held, presided over by Mr Simpson, agent to the Beldon Lead Mining Company. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs R. Johnson, J. Forster, Allendale Town; and R. Rutherford, Hexham. During the evening several pieces of music were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr Palliser. On Sunday, sermons were preached, in the afternoon by Mr Forster, and in the evening by Mr R. Rutherford. At all the services the children recited appropriate Scripture pieces and poetry.

A match at ball was played at the Hobson Hotel on Saturday last, between Grainger Simpson and Charles Simpson, of Craghead, and Dixon and John Richardson, of Shield Row. The weather was fine, and there were nearly 400 people present to witness the contest. The game was 33 up, and the Craghead representatives won by 33 to 24.

HOLMES *v.* HUDSON.—In our report of this case, which was tried at the Shotley Bridge County Court, the valuation of Mr Smith, which was ordered by the judge to be paid, was £3 0s 8d more than the plaintiff had already received, and not £6, as stated in our impression of last week.

STEVENS'S MENAGERIE.—On Saturday last this famed menagerie of wild animals visited Consett, and was well patronised by the inhabitants of this and adjacent places. The most interesting of the animals were the lions, of which there were thirteen, some of them very large and powerful.

FUNERAL OF A SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLAR.—On Tuesday, the funeral of Esther Haswell, a scholar in the Wesleyan Sunday School, Leadgate, took place. The funeral was attended by the choir of the chapel and the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, who formed a procession, and sang appropriate hymns through the principal streets of Leadgate. This pleasing yet melancholy mark of respect to deceased caused some interest in the village.

The tailors of South Shields have, in consequence of the brisk state of the trade, asked for and obtained an advance of from 24s to 27s per week. The demand was readily acceded to by the masters.

Everybody likes the new Copper Tipped Boots for Children, they never wear out at the Toes, one pair will outwear two pairs without Tips; sold wholesale and retail, by G. G. Taylor, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, 20, Dean-street, 6.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASE.—Mr Rackham, whose treatment of the various forms of deafness has been attended with much success, may be consulted in Newcastle at 23, Oxford-street, New Bridge-street. Hours, 11 until 4 p.m. (not later). As Mr R.'s stay is limited to a short period, early attendance is requested.—*Advt.*

TEA PARTY AT WITTON PARK.—On Saturday a tea party was held at the Cambrian Co-operative Hall, Witton Park, the object being to defray the expenses connected with the re-erection of the Welsh Baptist Chapel, which is now ready for services. Upwards of 400 sat down to tea, after which they proceeded to the new chapel, where a lecture was delivered by Mr Simon John, a working man—the Rev. Mr Lewis, Baptist Minister, of Witton Park, in the chair. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr Logan, of Bishop Auckland; the Rev. S. Howell, of Middlesbro'; Mr Thomas Matthews, of the same place; and the Rev. W. Jenkins, from Berry Edge. The Witton Park Union Choir were in attendance, and enlivened the audience by their performances.

THE REV. MR ANTLIFF AT CONSETT.—On Wednesday, the Rev. S. Antliff preached, afternoon and evening, in the Primitive Methodist New Chapel. The attendance on both occasions was large. The rev. gentleman addressed his audience in the afternoon on "David's anxiety for the Ark of the Covenant." His subject in the evening was "The resurrection of Christ," and as he showed the importance of this doctrine, and produced the evidence of its truthfulness, his hearers could not but be instructed. Collections were taken at the close of each service in aid of the Trust Fund.

LECTURE AT BLACKHILL.—On Monday evening, a lecture was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, by the Rev. P. Featherstone, of Newcastle, on "Social Economics, or Hearts and Homes"—the Rev. G. E. Startup in the chair. The audience was large and respectable, and listened with marked attention to the lecture, which was fraught with instruction, and delivered in an eloquent style. Henry Ritson, Esq., of Benfieldside House, also addressed the meeting. A cordial invitation was given to Mr Featherstone to give another lecture before leaving the neighbourhood. The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN THE TYNE.—During the last few days heavy rains have fallen in all the districts watered by the tributaries of South Tyne, and on Monday night the river rose so rapidly that fears were entertained for the safety of property all along its banks. About six o'clock a pig, several sheep, and two calves were carried down the stream and drowned. Most of the roads to the west of Hexham by the river side are almost impassable from the quantity of sand left on them, and many of the sod banks have been penetrated, and the fields have suffered in consequence. Up to last Tuesday the waters had not abated to within a yard of its usual height, and runs were in such a muddled state that fly fishing will not be had till after the Whitsuntide holidays; even should there not be any more downfall.

A meeting of the River Wear Commission was held on Wednesday,—Mr T. B. Ord in the chair. The Works, Traffic, and Finance Committees presented an elaborate report, a portion of which, relating to the new quay line, was objected to. Ald. Candlish stated that there had been a slight falling off in the revenue for the past month, and an increase in the expenditure, owing to the improvements being made in the river; but, notwithstanding, the revenue of the Commission, so far, was £1,000 better than last year.

ROYAL OAK DAY AT DURHAM.—The observance of Royal Oak Day still lingers in the city of Durham, and Monday witnessed the customary display of branches of trees from the doors and windows of many of the working classes. After divine service in the afternoon, the choristers of the cathedral ascended to the top of the great tower, and sang, in the faint hearing of those on Palace Green, from its south, east, and north sides, the anthems selected being, respectively, Farrant's "Lord, for Thy tender mercy's sake;" Novello's "Therefore with Angels;" and Calcott's "Give peace in our time." The omission of the west side is attributed, by tradition, to the fact of one of the choristers having been blown down from that part of the tower; but arises, more probably, from there being no convenient standing ground below for an audience.

On Thursday week, the West Cumberland Iron Works were successfully commenced. The rolling mills were set in motion by I. Fletcher, Esq., one of the directors of the company; the first puddled ball was drawn and shingled by Mr Ledger, the able and respected manager of the works, and was rolled by Captain Bourne, the courteous and efficient manager of the West Cumberland Hematite Iron Works. The managers, directors, and friends afterwards dined at the Station Hotel—I. Fletcher, Esq., presiding. In proposing Mr. Ledger's health, the Chairman expressed himself highly pleased with the rapid and efficient manner in which that gentleman had carried out the great work the opening of which they had that day met to celebrate; and also with the able manner in which he had been seconded by Mr W. Godley, the respected engineer, than whom there was not a more finished engineer connected with the iron trade. It will be remembered that Mr Godley and Mr Ledger filled responsible and onerous situations under the iron companies of this district, and their departure from the neighbourhood was much regretted.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

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

ASSAULTS.—*John Dixon*, of Catchgate, pitman, was charged by Daniel Lightfoot, of Annfield Plain, driver, with assaulting him on the 22nd ult. Defendant was ordered to pay costs.——*Emanuel Bartrim*, of Burnhope Colliery, pitman, and *Sarah Hewitt*, of the same place, were charged by Thomas Gardner, Burnhope Colliery, pitman, with assaulting him at Burnhope Colliery, on the 13th ult. The case was compromised, defendant to pay costs.——The same defendant, *Emanuel Bartrim*, was further charged by Ann Gardner with assaulting her at the same time and place. This case was also compromised, the defendant paying the costs.——*Robert Elliott*, of Annfield Plain, pitman, was charged by George Wilkinson, of Annfield Plain, pitman, with assaulting him on the 25th ult. Fined 5s and costs.——*Robert Sanderson*, of Iveston, mason, was charged by Ralph Foster, of Iveston, pitman, with assaulting him at Iveston on the 27th ult. Fined 10s and costs.——*George Lovatt*, of Blackhill, butcher, was charged by Peter Cain, of Blackhill, labourer, with assaulting him at Highgate on the 8th ult. The case was dismissed.——*Matthew Robson*, pitman, *Hahnah Robson*, and *Elizabeth Richardson*, all of West Stanley, near Shield Row, were charged by Mary Surtees, of West Stanley, with assaulting her at the same place on the 24th ult. The case was dismissed, each party to pay their own expenses.——*Matthew Robson* was further charged by Ralph Surtees, of West Stanley, pitman, with assaulting him on the 24th ult. This case was also dismissed, each party to pay their own costs.

STEALING A PETTICOAT.—*Hannah Savage*, of Blackhill, single woman, was charged by George Bell, of Blackfine Cottages, engineman, with stealing a petticoat on the 27th ult. The prisoner, who had been apprehended by P.C. Firn with the petticoat in her possession, pleaded guilty to the charge; and this being her second offence, she was committed to gaol for two months.

STEALING COALS.—*Mary Ingrieves*, of South Moor, was charged by George Hedley, owner of South Moor Colliery, with stealing a quantity of coals from South Moor Colliery, on the 22nd ult. Robert Young, of South Moor, brakesman, proved the case, and the prisoner was committed to prison for fourteen days.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The Assessment Committee in connection with the Lanchester Union met in the Board Room, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. There were present—W. J. Joicey (presiding), Major Joicey, E. Charlton, and E. T. Smith.

The vends of the various collieries were read over and examined, and ordered to be inserted in the assessment book. The supplemental sheet from Greencroft was also received and ordered to be inserted in the assessment book.

It was decided that Mr Eustace Balleny's name be omitted from the list, and that Mr D. Balleny's name for cottages be omitted.

The overseers of Medomsley attended, and were reprimanded by the committee for over-rating Mr E. O. Tregelles.

The meeting of guardians took place immediately after. There were present—Major Joicey (presiding) Messrs E. T. Smith, W. J. Joicey, G. Hobson, R. H. Gee, D. Balleny, J. Parker, G. Alder, T. Humphrey, J. Bowey, E. Charlton, and N. Clark.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The correspondence received since last meeting was then read by the Clerk, and included letters from Dr. Watson, Dr. Bolton, and Dr. Wilson, the medical officers of the Union, in answer to the request made by the Poor-Law Commissioners for information as to the over-crowding of the dwellings of pitmen and agricultural labourers. In Mr Wilson's letter it was stated that no portion of his district within the Union was drained.

Mr E. CHARLTON, in reply to that statement, said that he could testify that Leadgate was well drained, and he would be very happy if Mr Wilson could appoint a time to take him through Leadgate, and prove to his satisfaction that it was thoroughly drained.

The CLERK was then instructed to write to Mr Wilson on the subject.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

An application was made from a young man residing at Consett for the Guardians to allow him to take his brother, a lad about nine years of age, out of the Workhouse. He had applied at the last meeting of the Board for that purpose, but the Board refused his application, as they thought that the brother wanted him out for the purpose of getting him to carry food to the works, and of endeavouring to get him a situation by which his education would be entirely neglected. The Rev. F. Kearney, had, however, since last meeting stated that he would see that the boy was kept at school and not allowed to carry the dinners to the works, and the Guardians, therefore, decided to allow him to go home with his brother.

Mr WHINNEY applied to the Board to allow him to enter into a fresh contract for the supply of coal. It appeared from the tender which was produced, that he had engaged to furnish coal from a drift near Lanchester, which had since been closed. The Board gave him leave to supply coal until next meeting, when he must bring in another contract, which would then be decided upon.

The expenditure for the past fortnight was £118 18s 3d; number of inmates, 48; corresponding weeks of last year, 60.

Cheques for various accounts were then signed, and the Board adjourned.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the waywardens comprising this Board was held, on Thursday, in the Council Room, Lanchester—Major Joicey presiding. There were present,—The Revs. Messrs Midgley, Willis, and Featherstonehaugh, and Messrs H. Ritson, W. M. Annandale, G. Alder, E. T. Smith, G. Walker, N. Clark, G. Davison, J. Stephenson, —Towns, Waugh, W. J. Joicey, R. H. Gee, G. Errington, J. Urwin, W. Watson, and G. Hall (surveyor).

Tenders were received from three contractors for the repair of No. 1 District under the Lanchester Highway Board, which is about 25 miles, and includes Tanfield and a small portion of Medomsley roads, but as the contractors had not properly filled up their tenders, on the motion of the Rev. Mr MIDGLEY, seconded by the Rev. Mr FEATHERSTONEHAUGH, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of Major Joicey, N. Clark, W. M. Annandale, E. Charlton, M. Spencer, and W. J. Joicey, together with the surveyor, should meet at Tanfield on Monday next, and let the contracts.

Rev. Mr FEATHERSTONEHAUGH then brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice, "That a copy of any notice of motion given at any meeting be hereafter forwarded to each waywarden previous to the meeting at which such motion shall be made, in addition to the publication now received by the Board."

Rev. Mr WILLIS seconded the motion, which was supported by the CHAIRMAN, and carried unanimously.

Mr CALVERT'S notice of motion for the removal of Leadgate toll was also read.

Mr RITSON thought that it would be best to let the subject drop; he believed Mr Calvert had been misled on the subject.

The CLERK was instructed to procure copies of the Highway Act for the use of the waywardens, and also one of the copies for the surveyor.

A letter was received from Mr A. Town, stating that he would apply to the magistrates at Lanchester on Thursday next for a composition towards the repair of the Derwent road, which the Board decided not to oppose.

The CHAIRMAN reported a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £587 16s. 7d.

Pay-bills, amounting to £187 10s. 1d., were then ordered to be paid, and a cheque for the amount signed.

The proceedings then terminated.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.

The Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill was read a third time, after a division, by a majority of thirty-five.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Public Houses Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill. After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

BHOOTAN.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir M. Farquhar, said it was intended to occupy certain posts on the frontier of Bhootan to prevent incursions. The report of the casualties which befel a detachment of the Royal Artillery on a march from Mhow to Kirkee, he was sorry to say, was no doubt true.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr Newdegate, said his attention had been directed to lotteries in aid of various Catholic charities in Ireland. It appeared to him that the practice was within the meaning of the law, and if so, the parties were liable to penalties; but it was necessary that a charge should be made and supported by evidence.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr Shaw-Lefevre, said that no licence had as yet been granted to the Convocation at Canterbury to alter the form of subscription now taken by the clergy.

BANK NOTES ISSUE BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr G. C. Bentinck, said that, as there were diverse opinions out of doors, he would withdraw the Bank Notes Issue Bill.

SUPPLY.—EDUCATION.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £693,000 for the educational grant for Great Britain for the year ending March 31st, 1866,

Mr BRUCE gave an interesting sketch of the results of the expenditure of the grant by the Privy Council during the past year. The total number of schools inspected was 7,891. The total average daily attendance of the children 794,000, but the total number actually inspected was 1,133,000, against 1,092,000 showing an increase of 41,000. The number of children individually examined was 523,000 or about two of three of the average attendance. The number of children who passed was—in reading, 88 per cent. in England, 89 per cent. in Scotland; in writing, 60 per cent. in England, 71 per cent. in Scotland; in arithmetic, 76 per cent. in England, and 66 per cent. in Scotland, being a slight improvement on the previous year. He was glad to say that there was a gradual revival of confidence in the Revised Code. The proposed vote for the current year was £693,000, of which £73,000 was proposed for Scotland, £430,000 for England, £30,000 for building grants, £80,000 for the normal schools, and £76,000 for management, leaving a small balance for incidental expenses.

The vote was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST ANNIVERSARY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Saturday evening last, the Primitive Methodists held a banquet in connection with their chapel anniversary, in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. After devotional exercises, Mr A. Seed was called upon to preside. Mr Campbell presented the report of the chapel, which showed the amount of the debt to be £150.—The Rev. W. Saul said he felt great interest in the special efforts being made at present for the liquidation of the chapel debt. How anyone could convince him that chapel debts were in some mysterious way a benefit he felt unable to say, but he did sympathise with Mr Wheatley and Mr Wardhaugh, who were interesting themselves in the movement of liquidating the remaining debt. He hoped the movement they had commenced would be prosecuted with the vigour of men who desired to owe no man anything, but to love one another.—The Rev. J. G. Carmichael addressed the meeting on the value and importance of working, and of each Christian occupying a useful place in the vineyard of God.—The Rev. John Brooks delivered a very animated address, and the Rev. Samuel Antliff, of Derby, amused and instructed the audience by a great many illustrative incidents.

On Sunday, three sermons were preached to large congregations in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, the Rev. W. Saul officiating in the morning, and the Rev. S. Antliff, afternoon and night. The collections, we believe, exceeded those of last year.

On Monday evening the concluding meeting of the anniversary was held in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, when the Rev. S. Antliff was announced to deliver an address on "Happiness in Wedlock." The attendance, the inclemency of the weather considered, was good, the company numbering 130. The Rev. W. Saul introduced the chairman (James Annandale, jun., Esq.) remarking on that being his "maiden speech," but he was sure, if his speech was as interesting as his literary contributions were, they would have much pleasure in hearing him.

The CHAIRMAN on rising expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in their anniversary, and would listen, he believed, to the Rev. Mr Antliff deliver his address on "Happiness in Wedlock" with as much pleasure as any present. Many, he had no doubt, looked forward to marriage, and the change of circumstances involved therein, as likely to add very materially to their happiness, but their hopes were often deceived, and anguish, rather than happiness, was the result. This suggested that in the selection and determination of their lot the unmarried (himself included) should be governed by prudence, for a wrong step in that matter might be the cause of undoing to themselves and many more. The election and adoption of efficient means to protect our happiness was part of our duty as well as a proof of our wisdom. Nothing, it was considered, gave such a character and complexion to the whole course of human life as marriage. The thoughtless might possibly be disposed to question such statements, but the course of human beings, when once that gate had been approached, proclaimed it to involve very serious consequences; and, therefore, such considerations were well calculated to excite their care and circumspection.

The Rev. S. ANTLIFF then rose to deliver his promised lecture. He showed what was essentially necessary to conjugal happiness, noting, among other things, that it was necessary for parties who were contemplating matrimony to make a proper selection, giving due attention to age, position, and character, and by no means should a lady accept the advances of a stranger without making a thorough investigation into his character. After the "knot was tied" it was essential to the happiness of both that they never doubt each other's faithfulness. What if he did offer his arm to a lady when coming out of church, and talk to her very freely, causing her to laugh by his wittiness. She (the wife) knew that he was the wittiest man in the world, and it was only courteous and respectful for him to escort the lady home. She was not going to turn jealous for that. They were to believe no evil stories about each other, and any person that sought to impeach the fidelity of the being they thought the purest on earth, should be thrust from them. They were to harbour no busy-bodies, and make no confidants. They should also trust each other. Where there was a want of confidence there could be no happiness. The husband, in all his difficulties, should make his wife aware of the cause of his uneasiness. She sees that he was unhappy, and she yearns to know the cause. When he told her his difficulty, she was agreeably disappointed that it was not so great as she anticipated, and instantly pointed out how the impending evil would be averted, consequently he breathes more freely, and his dark forebodings disappear. The next point was control of temper. Bad temper was the bane of many a household, and ought to be controlled. It was said that it was natural for some people to be bad tempered, and it could not be remedied. In answer to this fallacy, he cited several instances of individuals who had gained the mastery over their temper, and said that they could do the same. They were to avoid fretfulness, which was the cause of a deal of misery. It was essentially necessary to exercise forbearance. They were not to cavil about trifles, but to meekly submit to each other. The lecturer summed up by rapidly glancing at industry, economy, and the proper government as forming part of the necessaries for continued sunshine at home, and by expressing a hope that they would not only live for the enjoyment of this world, but for that better world above. The lecture, which was frequently applauded, and which abounded with anecdotal illustrations, was delivered in a racy, humorous, and eloquent style, and was pregnant with valuable lessons both to the married and single. The usual votes of thanks were given, and the assembly separated after singing the doxology.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The *Times* says:—The attitude of the United States, in presenting the Alabama demands, is perhaps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence was opened in October, 1863, on the part of the United States. Nothing can be more cautious. Mr Adams said the United States desired to maintain amity as well as peace. We have ourselves many counter claims against the United States, for arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and as we are perfectly unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them, we decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of an outstanding demand which we believe to be unfounded.

The *Owl* says the Canadian delegates return next week to Canada. We are glad to know that their mission has been successful—that their interviews with Mr Cardwell have resulted in complete unison between their views and those of Her Majesty's Government for the fortification of Quebec and Montreal, and the general defence of Canada, and that they feel confident that the Confederation of all the North American Provinces will be arranged to the entire satisfaction both of the Imperial Government and of the various provinces of British America.

The *Owl* says:—The appointment of a successor to the late Admiral Fitzroy, in the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, has been referred to the Royal Society for their consideration and opinion. One of the points of discussion is what place shall be fixed upon for his residence and establishment.

AMERICA.
THE AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—

"It is further understood that President Johnson's forthcoming proclamation will be in reality a withdrawal of the unconditional amnesty which Mr Lincoln proffered, and the substitution of an offer of amnesty on certain conditions to repentant rebels below the rank of brigadier-general, the terms of pardon being made much more definite, and the amnesty narrower in scope. It is added that all rebels who have been in the civil service of the Jeff. Davis Government, either at home or abroad, are to be added to the classes excluded from the new amnesty.

"The Cabinet have yet under consideration the question of reconstruction, and it is understood that there is considerable diversity of opinion on several important details in connection with this subject. Secretary Stanton is understood to differ very decidedly from the President and some of his colleagues in regard to the proper course to be pursued in restoring the rebellious States to the Union. He is supported by one at least and perhaps by two of the Cabinet, while the others side with the President. The question of negro suffrage is the stumbling-block in the way of harmony. There is reason to believe that the President is disinclined to take the responsibility of extending the suffrage to the negroes until he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of Congress on the subject."

ENGLAND AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.
(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, May 31.—The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Zollverein was signed by the Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is expected here tomorrow. His Highness' visit is said to be relative to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

TURKEY.
THE PORTE AND THE OTTOMAN BANK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.—The *Levant Herald* states that the Porte has disapproved of Abro Effendi's negotiation with the Ottoman Bank relative to the conversion of the home debt. He is recalled, and is replaced by Agathon Effendi. There is, however, yet a likelihood that the Ottoman Bank will participate in the measure.

ITALY.
ARRIVAL OF OMAR PACHA.

NAPLES, May 31.—Omar Pacha arrived here yesterday evening, and left to-day for Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 31.—The *Diario Espanol* of to-day says that should the Government dissolve the Congress the party of the Liberal Union will abstain from taking any part in the elections.

The usual monthly auction for the sinking fund of the passive debt took place to-day.

The prices fixed by the Government were, for the first-class Interior 40f., second-class Interior 21f. 10c., second-class Exterior 33f. 10c. Tenders were sent in from 37f. to 40f. for the first interior, from 23f. to 24f. for the second Interior, and from 33f. 96c. to 35f. for the Exterior.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 30.—The elections terminated last evening throughout Greece. Order prevailed everywhere, with the exception of a few unimportant outbreaks. Government remained impartial during the elections.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.
MEETING AT CONSETT.

A largely attended meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, in the large room of the Commercial Hotel, which was presided over by Arnold Taylor, Esq. (in the absence of R. Rawlinson, Esq., who was detained in London on important business), to make inquiries as to the advisability of adopting the Local Government Act in that place. Amongst those present were Mr Jonathan Priestman, managing director of the Consett Iron Works; Messrs John Dickinson, John Dolphin, John Calvert, John Dickinson, Edward Charlton, Joseph Dickinson, John Gledstone, John Routledge, John Davison, John Murray, sen., John Collinson, John Seymour, John Murray, jun., Robert Taylor, Joseph Howard, Thomas Parker, Henri Dufour, John Jenkins, Robert Almond, Thomas Rawes, &c., &c.

The plans of the proposed district having been produced and examined by Mr Taylor, the inspector,

Mr A. TAYLOR read the correspondence relating to this matter which had taken place between Mr Dolphin and Sir George Grey.

Mr DOLPHIN objected to the present plan, and proposed that a larger portion of road should be taken in the plan of the district, which it was intended to place under the Local Government Act.

Mr A. TAYLOR: The Inspector may diminish the area of the road, but would not increase it without the consent of the owners of the property in that part.

Mr R. TAYLOR said that according to the proposed plan, he would have about thirty or forty acres of land, and he wished to be excluded altogether.

Mr A. TAYLOR could not see how that could be managed, as they would leave out the railway.

Mr R. TAYLOR thought it would be easily managed, and had no objections to the railway being left out. (Laughter.)

Reference was then made to the plan, and a discussion arose about a piece of road upon the Hownes Farm, between the Stockton and Darlington Railway and the North-Eastern Railway Station. After a long and patient investigation, it was arranged that the boundary of the divisions should be amended, and that Mr Robert Taylor and Mr Richardson should sign the proper form for that addition.

Mr DOLPHIN then said that after what had been done he was satisfied, and therefore withdrew his opposition. It was then decided that a fresh plan be drawn and properly lettered at different points, for the better guidance of the Commissioners.

Mr A. TAYLOR said he supposed they were all aware of the need there was for sanitary improvement in the town, and he would not require to take any evidence to the contrary, as there would be none to object.

This remark was answered by several present crying "No, no."

Messrs Thompson and Marriage were appointed summoning officers.

Mr A. TAYLOR: How many gentlemen would you require to constitute the Local Board of Health?

Mr CALVERT: Nine would be plenty.

Mr DOLPHIN, in the name of the gentlemen present, thanked Mr A. Taylor for the admirable manner in which he had presided on that occasion.

Mr TAYLOR acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES.

JUNE.					
Manchester Smr	7	Alexandra Park	20	Odiham	27
Chelmsford	7	Hampton	21	Curragh	27
Ascot	13	Newton	21	Bibury	28
Liverpool Smr.	19	Newcastle	27	Stockbridge	29
JULY.					
Newmarket July	4	Abingdon	11	Nottingham	18
Carlisle	5	Hereford	13	Southampton	19
Worcester	6	Stamford	13	Chesterfield	20
Pontefract	10	Winchester	13	Goodwood	25
AUGUST.					
Brighton	1	Egham	15	Lichfield	28
Brighton Club	3	Oxford	17	Devon & Exeter	29
Huntingdon	8	York	22	Derby Summer	30
Reading	10	Plymouth	24	Weymouth	31
SEPTEMBER.					
Curragh	5	Brecon	18	Manchest Atm.	22
Leicester	6	Richmond	19	Newmrkt 1st Oct	26
Doncaster	12	Monmouth	27	Walsall	27

EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY, May 30.—The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Last mile and quarter of the new Derby course.
Lord Stamford's Gemma, 6 yrs, 8st 13lb ... H. Grimshaw 1
Baron Rothschild's Breeze, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Wells 2
Lord Westmoreland's Sidewind, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Morris 3

The BRIGHTON STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lord Stamford's Gowsman, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ... Carroll 1
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Idler, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb ... J. Grimshaw 2
Lord Westmoreland's Indigestion, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ... Tribe 3

The HORTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Naylor's Knight of the Whistle, 7st 10lb ... Challoner 1
Mr T. S. Dawson's f by Tom Bowline 5st 7lb ... Cameron 2
Mr Ten Broeck's Juneaton, 7st 12lb ... Fordham 3

The WOODCOTE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. Six furlongs.
Baron Rothschild's Janitor ... Wells 1
Count Batthyany's Mazeppa ... Custance 2
Lord St. Vincent's Rolan ... J. Osborne 3

The HEATHCOTE PLATE of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Mr Wadlow's Queen of Trumps, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb ... T. French 1
Mr Reldiff's Cranbury, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Payne 2
Mr S. Thellusson's Hesper, aged, 8st 12lb ... Fordham 3

The ROUS STAKES, of 20 sovs each, with 200 added. One mile.
Mr Jackson's Tartar, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... Doyle 1
Mr Trimmer's Camelia, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb ... G. Sopp 2
Count F. de Lagrange's Soumise, 4 yrs ... H. Grimshaw 3

The TADWORTH STAKES of 10 sovs, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Mr Ten Broeck's Jack O'Lantern, 4 yrs ... Fordham 1
Mr Bryan's Reinfred, 3 yrs ... Custance 2
Mr Ballinger's Lill Bias, 3 yrs ... W. Smith 3

WEDNESDAY.—THE DERBY DAY.

The BENTINCK PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages; winners 5lb extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Hodgman's Vixen, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Hartfield 1
Capt. Rennie's Ethelred, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ... J. Smith 2
Mr Angell's Leoville, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb ... J. Fry 3

The DERBY STAKES of 50sov each, h ft, for three-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second to receive 100sov out of the stakes. New Derby course (1 mile 4 furlongs.) (253 subs.)
Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiateur, by Monarque—Miss Gladiator ... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Pedley's Christmas Carol, by Rataplan—Mistletoe ... T. French 2
Mr Johnson's Eltham, by Marsyas—Butterfly ... S. Adams 3
Mr Spencer's Longdown, by Rattle—Subtility ... Osborne 4
Duke of Beaufort's Todleben ... Fordham 0
Count F. de Lagrange's La Mandarin ... Hunter 0
Lord Stamford's Archimedes ... Custance 0
Mr Haig's Roderick Randon ... G. Noble 0
Baron Rothschild's Zephyr ... J. Daley 0
Mr R. I'Anson's Breadalbane (carried 8st 11lb) ... Aldcroft 0
Mr W. I'Anson's Broomielaw ... J. Mann 0
Mr Merry's Wild Charley ... Edwards 0
Mr J. Johnstone's Oppressor ... Doyle 0
Mr W. Robinson's Kangaroo ... J. Grimshaw 0
Captain Gray's Ariel ... J. Adams 0
Mr Cookson's Bedminster ... Wells 0
Mr C. P. Hudson's Tilt ... Perry 0
Captain Williams's Nutfinder ... Reeves 0
Lord Durham's Ariel ... J. Adams 0
Lord Glasgow's Rifle ... H. Covey 0
Mr Morris's Puebla ... Cowley 0
Mr W. E. Hobson's Brahma ... Goater 0
Count Batthyany's King Charming ... Custance 0
Mr F. Watt's Olmar ... J. Snowden 0
Mr Bowes's Farewell ... Ashmall 0
Mr C. E. Johnstone's Firstborn ... Maidment 0
Mr T. Parr's Friday ... Clements 0
Captain White's Joker ... E. Sharp 0
Mr J. La Mert's Richmond ... Morris 0
Mr J. Palmer's Kate Hampton ... Norman 0

BETTING AT THE START.

5 to 2 agst Gladiateur	50 to 1 agst Bedminster
7 to 2 agst Breadalbane	50 to 1 agst Brahma
10 to 1 agst Longdown	100 to 1 agst Kangaroo
10 to 1 agst Archimedes	100 to 1 agst K. Charming
11 to 1 agst Oppressor	100 to 1 agst Olmar
100 to 7 agst Wild Charley	100 to 1 agst Friday
100 to 7 agst Christ. Carol	1000 to 8 agst Rod. Random
25 to 1 agst Zephyr	1000 to 8 agst Richmond
50 to 1 agst Broomielaw	

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

The starters did not get to the post till more than half-an-hour after the appointed time, and owing to the crowding and confusion at the start, coupled with the anxiety displayed by some of the competitors to get well off, delayed their despatch until within a minute or two of four o'clock. Breadalbane was very quiet at the starting post, but Joker was very refractory, and threw his jockey, Teddy Sharp, who had his collar bone broken. Although Joker did not take any part in the race, his having been at the starting-post constituted him a runner, and those who backed him off the list consequently lose their money; for, though really only twenty-nine horses actually took part in the contest, Joker must be reckoned among the starters, which—to decide any speculations—we may say numbered thirty. The start took place at twenty minutes to four o'clock. Wild Charley, Eltham, Tilt, Kate Hampton, and Christmas Carol were first off, and the rest followed in a body, excepting Archimedes and Bedminster, who were left off, but did not remain long in that position. Ascending the hill, Tilt took the lead, being followed by Kate Hampton, and, in compact order, by King Charming and Roderick Random, Breadalbane lying next, in company with Farewell, Zephyr, and Christmas Carol in good places. King Charming soon dropped away from a prominent position, and Wild Charley, before reaching the mile post, dropped into the middle of the ruck, and soon afterwards formed one of the rear and beaten division. Just after passing the mile post, Broomielaw and Zephyr, who emerged from the rear, ran into forward positions, the last pair at the top passing Ariel and Richmond. Half way along the Furze Eltham took up the running, followed by Broomielaw, Tilt, and Oppressor, close in whose wake were Todleben, Brahma, Archimedes, and Christmas Carol; and in descending the hill Tilt was beaten. Approaching Tottenham Corner, Broomielaw headed Eltham, and rounding the corner into the straight Todleben ran into second place, Christmas Carol and Eltham being close up, with Archimedes, Oppressor, and Brahma next, Gladiateur, who had been shut out, pulling hard following; the rest at this point being completely beaten. About a quarter of a mile from home Christmas Carol and Eltham ran to the fore, and, Oppressor being suddenly beaten, these two appeared to have the race to themselves; but before reaching the post Gladiateur shot bang to the front, passed the pair as though they were standing still, and, continuing in front, bounded away to the end, winning by two lengths, and in such a manner as to stamp him one of the easiest victories of modern dates. Christmas Carol secured the century for the second place half a length in advance of Eltham, and Longdown, placed fourth, finished two lengths in the rear of Mr Robinson's outsider. Todleben, six lengths from Longdown, was fifth, Broomielaw sixth, Archimedes seventh, Brahma eighth. The next three close together, though some distance from the above-enumerated lot, were King Charming, Ariel, and Olmar; and, beaten 100 yards, Breadalbane. The absolute last was Richmond, and just preceding him were Puebla, Wild Charley, Kangaroo, Roderick Random, and Tilt. Value of the Stakes £6,875; time 2 minutes 45½ seconds.

The MANOR PLATE of 50sov. One mile.
Guardsman, 8st 10lb ... Custance 1
Troublesome, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 2

The EPSOM TOWN PLATE (HANDICAP) of 50sov, for all ages. One mile.
Mr Morris's Warrior, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... Fordham 1
Lord Westmoreland's Bavarde, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Heartfield 2

The BURGH STAKES of 5sov each, with 50 added, for all ages. Half a mile.
Flageolet, 7st 8lb ... S. Adams 1
Lady Avon f, 5st 8lb ... Heartfield 2

THURSDAY.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile and three-quarters.
Mr Wodson's Boleno, 3ys, 6st 1lb ... Carroll 1
Mr Robinson's Rattigan, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... Challoner 2
Mr Thellusson's Velvet, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Deacon 3

The WALTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Squaw filly, 7st 7lb ... Morris 1
Relic filly, 5st 10lb ... Carroll 2
Irish Maid, 7st 10lb ... S. Adams 3

The TWO YEAR OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Count de Lagrange's Fleurette, 8st 12lb ... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Melville's Mistletoe, 8st 7lb ... J. Goater 2
Mr Cooper's Cesarewitch, 8st 7lb ... Custance 3

The EPSOM CUP of 10 sovs each, with 200 added. Derby Course (1 mile 4 furlongs.)
Mr R. Walker's Christmas Carol, 7st 6lb ... Grimshaw 1
Lord Westmoreland's Brahma, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... Hunter 2
Count de Lagrange's Soumise, 8st 7lb ... H. Grimshaw 3

The SOUTH WESTERN STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. One mile.
Filbert, 6st 10lb ... H. Sharp 1
Elland, 6st 7lb ... Carroll 2
Juliet, 7st 4lb ... Pryor 3

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs. Two miles and a quarter.
Breeze ... Wells 1
Caller Ou ... Challoner 2

The EPSOM FOUR YEAR OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each, h ft. One mile five furlongs.
Lord Stamford's Gowsman ... Custance 1
Mr Snewing's Triumpher ... Hibberd 2

BETTING ON THE COURSE.
DERBY, 1866.
20 to 1 — Student
20 to 1 — Janitor

NEWCASTLE RACES.
THURSDAY.

GOLD CUP STAKES (Handicap) of 10sov each, 5 ft, and only 2ft (to go to the fund) if declared on a day to be named when the weights are published, with 100 added, for all ages; the winner of the Northumberland Plate to carry 9lb, and the second 4lb extra; or of any other handicap value 100sov after the weights are published 5lb extra, or two, or of one stake value 300sov, 9lb extra; no horse to carry more than 9lb extra. The second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 10sov towards expenses. Newcastle Turn in. (45 subs.)

	Yrs.	st.	lb.
Mr A. de Montgomery's ch m La Toucques	5	8	12
Mr G. Crook's br h Donnybrook	5	8	7
Mr W. I'Anson's b m Borealis	5	8	7
Mr Barber's b c The Clown	4	8	5
Mr W. Phillips' b f Persuasion	4	8	0
Mr E. Calder's ch h Newcharch	5	7	13
Mr J. Hunter na b c Cathedral	4	7	13
Mr R. Cathcart's ch c Prince Arthur	4	7	10
Mr Wigram na b h Le Marechal	5	7	10
Mr Tempeley's ch m Alice	5	7	9
Mr J. Osborne's br m Gaily	5	7	8
Mr Mackenzie's bl g King Charming	4	7	7
Mr Johnstone's ch c Brindisi	4	7	2
Mr Haigh's br c Roderick Random	4	7	2
Mr J. Scott na b f Theobalda	4	7	2
Mr E. Calder's b h The Avenger	4	7	0
Capt Gray's b c Stirrup Cup	4	6	13
Mr R. H. Jones' b c Skylark	4	6	13
Lord Zetland's br f Bandarilla	4	6	12
Mr S. Murland's b g Castle Eagle	4	6	12
Mr J. Hadlow na br f Gayous	4	6	12
Mr W. Cowen na br c Wharfinger	4	6	10
Mr John Watson's ch c Nothing More	3	6	10
Mr J. Hinde na br c The Grappler	3	6	10
Mr Benson na ch f Fair Melrose	3	6	10
Mr B. Harrison na br f Henrietta	4	6	9
Mr Masterman's b c Lozenge	3	6	8
Mr J. Fobert na b c East Lynn	3	6	8
Mr J. Jackson's b c Ostreger	3	6	6
Mr Vane's b f Alice Fauconberg	3	6	4
Mr Davis na b f Sister to Operator	3	6	2
Mr A. S. Briggs na br f Lallah Rookh	3	6	2
Mr G. Mather na bl c Black Strap	3	6	2
Mr Haigh's ch c Dux	3	6	2
Mr Turnbull's br f Industry	3	6	0
Mr W. H. Scott's b f Nu	3	6	0
Mr J. Gray na b c Commodore	3	6	0
Mr Davison's br f Deerhound	3	5	10
Mr T. S. Dawson's b f Curtain Lecture	3	5	10
Mr Percy's br f Anonyma	3	5	10
Mr Brodie's br f Fascination	3	5	8
Mr J. Jackson's br c Jupiter	3	5	8
Mr Gardiner's ch f Crazy Jane	3	5	7
Mr H. Langley's br g Wanderer	6	pd	
Mr Samuel's ch h Change	5	pd	

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been in an inactive state, the subdued accounts from Mark Lane and all the leading markets causing our buyers to hold off purchasing as much as possible, and sellers not being disposed to take lower prices, the little business passing is at the rates of last week. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was small, and met a slow sale at 1s per qr under last week's prices. The trade with factors rules dull for English and foreign, with a limited sale at 1s per qr below the rates of this day week. Beans and peas firm. Rye little doing. Malt steady. Flour steady sale. Prices:—Wheats, 41s to 47s. Barley, —s to —s. Beans, 36s to 38s. Peas, 36s to 38s. Rye, 27s to 28s. Malt, 54s to 55s. Flour: households, 28s to 29s; whites, 29s to 30s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Buyers were easy about wheat; factors, however, held firmly for the rates of this day week, consequently only a small business was done. Barley unchanged. Scotch oats selling at 23s to 23s 6d per qr of 42lbs.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 378 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 139 beasts and 891 sheep from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decrease of 211 beasts and 720 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a falling off in cattle, while both sheep and lambs were about an average. The supply of beef comprised 1,155 head. The supplies being less than on this day se'nnight, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, a better feeling pervaded the beef trade, yet prices were somewhat irregular. Small Aberdeen heifers sold freely at 9s. per imperial stone, and all other sorts advanced about 3d per stone on the rates of last week, with a good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,540. The mutton trade ruled firm, and all breeds met with an improved demand from last week, at ½d per lb advance, with a good clearance. Lambs experienced a good sale, at prices ranging from 30s to 40s per head. Pigs: 355 were shown. The pork trade varied very little from that of Tuesday last, and all full currencies.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,155; sheep and lambs, 6,540; pigs, 355; store cattle, —.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; first-class oxen, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; middling, 7s. 3d to 8s 0d.; inferior sorts, 6s 3d to 6s 9d; cows, 6s 6d. to 7s. 6d.; stags, 6s 0d to 6s. 9d; pork 4s 3d to 4s. 6d.; ditto small, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good, venable wethers, 8d to 8½d; large fat 7½d to 8d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d. per lb. sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	⅌ st.	Sheep.	⅌ lb
1862	1,284	5s 3d to 7s 6d	5,370	6d to 7¼d
1863	760	5s 6d to 8s 0d	5,700	6d to 7¾d
1864	890	5s 3d to 8s 6d	6,470	6d to 7½d

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Thursday.—Sugar: quiet; prices for raw and refined unchanged. Coffee firm: a fair business in native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: several transactions in the better sorts; rates firm. Rice quiet, but not cheaper. Saltpetre: a moderate business in fine Calcutta, at 26s to 26s 6d. Tallow, a moderate demand; new P.Y.C., 40s 3d to 40s 6d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—There was very little business done. Buyers, 54s 3d; sellers, 54s 4½d cash.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	14	0	to	7	0	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth..	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	0	0	to	5	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth..	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	0	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	6	to	0	2	0	"

Hay at market, 95 carts; straw, 43.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Gosforth Villas, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr J. S. Robson, of a son.

At Sunderland, at 21, Fawcett-street, on the 26th ult., the wife of Dr Bowman, of a son.

At Creagh, Skibbereen, Ireland, on the 28th ult., Lady Emily Becher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. John's, on the 28th ult., Mr William Aynsley, grocer, Consett, to Annie, daughter of J. Murray, Esq., of Consett Villa.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 29th ult., Mr James Cochrane, Newcastle, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr Joseph Robinson, Greenwell House, Blaydon Burn.

DEATHS.

At Berry Edge, on the 30th ult., aged 34, Mr Joseph Brodie, draper, &c., much and deservedly respected.

At Leadgate, on the 26th ult., aged 14, Esther Haswell.

At Durham, on the 29th ult., aged 65, Mr R. C. Wilson, of Byker Bar.

At Newcastle, at 7, Elswick-row, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr Thomas Hall, chemist, Westgate.

At 9, Nixon-street, on the 27th ult., aged 89, Mary, widow of the late Mr Mark Thompson.

At Harle-street, on the 27th ult., aged 3, John, son of Mr John Young, joiner.

At Orchard-street, on the 26th ult., aged 74, Sarah, wife of Mr Edward Hunter.

At 22, Tyne-street, on the 28th ult., aged 55, Mr William Doig, ship carver and gilder.

At 47, Eldon-street, on the 31st ult., aged 72, Mr John Clark.

At Enfield Villa, near Gateshead, on the 27th ult., aged 16 years and 8 months, Eliza, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr William Harvey, deeply and deservedly lamented by a large circle of friends.

At Cullercoats, on the 30th ult., Isabella, wife of Mr R. Leitch, Gateshead.

At Cowpen Quay, on the 22nd ult., aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr Edward Arkless, colliery viewer.

At Rugley, near Alnwick, on the 28th ult., aged 12, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr John Ford.

At Over Dinsdale Hall, near Darlington, on the 28th ult., aged 66, John Leonard Hammond, Esq., J.P.

At Wake's Colne Rectory, on the 28th ult., aged 27, Frances Victoria, daughter of the late Rev. L. C. Clarke, Incumbent of Wolviston, Durham.

At London, at 11, Stratton-street, on the 28th ult., aged 40, the Hon. Thomas Edward Stonor, eldest son of Lord Camoys.

At Waltersville Road, Upper Hornsey Rise, on the 28th ult., William Carleton, Irish novelist, of Mr William Lewers, barrister-at-law.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—In bad legs, ulcers, scrofulous sores, and glandular swellings, this Ointment operates very quickly, yet very surely, and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous Unguent have never been disputed by anyone who has given it a fair trial. It contains not a particle of any substance of a noxious nature, nor is there a case on record in which it has done the slightest harm; while there are authentic reports of innumerable cures effected by it in all countries. It is as mild in its action as it is powerful and beneficial in its effects.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.