The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 92. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian* IS NOW BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND COPIES WEEKLY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

Wanted

WANTED immediately, a STOUT ACTIVE LAD, as an APPRENTICE to the GROCERY BUSINESS.—Apply to Mr CARRICK, Middle Street, Consett.

Education

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, April 28, 1862. Intended Pupils can be admitted, at any intermediate week of the Quarter.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and Terms known, on application.

April 23, 1862.

BELVEDERE ACADEMY, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

CONDUCTED BY MR. T. THOMPSON, ASSISTED BY EFFICIENT MASTERS.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION comprises the usual branches of a Sound English Education, with Classics, Mathematics, the Modern Languages, Drawing and Music, so as to fit Young Gentlemen for Commercial or Professional Pursuits. Prospectuses of Terms, &c., for Boarders, may be had on application to the Principal, or at the Office of this Paper.

Public Notices

DON'T FORGET the DARKIES, New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on WHIT-MONDAY.

THE BROOMS ANNUAL TEMPERANCE TEA PARTY and SPORTS will take place on TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A SWEEPSTAKE of 5s each will take place at TATTERSALL'S INN, Berryedge, on WHIT-MONDAY and TUESDAY.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AND SCHOOL BAZAAR, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

IT is intended to hold a BAZAAR in the above named School Room, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, for the BENEFIT of the CHURCH and SCHOOL.

To commence each day at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Admission, 6d; Children, 3d.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CONSETT DISTRICT WATER COMPANY will be held at the Puddlers' Arms, Consett, on Thursday, the Twelfth day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1862.

HENRY RITSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.

Consett, Gateshead.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!!!
THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10TH, 1862.

THE CELEBRATED BENZONA FAMILY NATURAL DARK TROUPE beg most respectfully to announce their intention of appearing as above, in their GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, introducing the Songs, Music, Dances, and Melodies of their Romantic Country.

The Benzona Family consists of Seven Performers, viz:—GASTONE BENZONA, CARLO BENZONA, CESARE BENZONA, AMBROSIO BENZONA, JULIA LUVISA and LUCIETTA BENZONA.

Admission—First-class, 2s; Second-class, 1s; Third-class, 6d. Family Tickets to admit Four Persons to the First-class, 6s.

The Entertainment will commence at Eight o'Clock in the Evening. Doors open half an hour previously. Carriages may be ordered at a Quarter-past Ten.

For full particulars see Programme.

THE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE FIELD DAY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION of the UNITED BANDS OF HOPE of Shotley Bridge and Neighbourhood, will take place on WHIT-MONDAY, June 9, 1862.

The Members will meet at Berryedge, at Twelve o'Clock, and proceed, headed by the SHOTLEY BRIDGE and CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS BAND through Consett Works, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, thence to the SLONKS FIELD, (kindly granted by P. Annandale, Esq.,) where TEA will be provided for the Children and the Public.

During the Afternoon and Evening, the following Music will be given:—

Valse .... Melodian.
Selection .... Martha.
Quick March .... "Charming May."
Hallelujah Chorus.
Fantasia on Scotch Airs.
Quick March .... "Cottage by the Sea."
Heavens are Telling
Selection .... Trovatore.
Finale .... "God Save the Queen."

After Tea, Addresses will be delivered by Mr JOHNSON, from Darlington; Messrs. LISHMAN, DOWLING, and other Friends, from Newcastle; and several of the Ministers of the District.

Admission: To the Field and Tea, 1s; to the Field only, 6d.

THIS DAY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, WASKERLEY PARK.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th of June, a TEA PARTY will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM, WASKERLEY PARK. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the same place, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. G. WHITEHEAD, and other Friends.

The Children will also recite several favourite Pieces of Prose, Poetry, and Scripture.

On SUNDAY, the 8th, ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be Preached at half past Two in the Afternoon, and at Six in the Evening. The Children will again recite various Pieces.

Collections will be taken after each Service in aid of the Sunday School Fund.

Tickets for Tea, 1s each, to be had of Mesdames Baty, Lancake, and Thompson, or any of the Sunday School Teachers.

CAED MILLE A FAILTE.

THE CONSETT and BLACKHILL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will have a TEA-PARTY in the NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WHIT-MONDAY, June 9th, 1862.

Tea on the Table at Three o'clock in the Afternoon; after which a grand Musical Entertainment will be given. A celebrated

AFRICAN OPERA TROUPE

Will make their first appearance in this locality.

This celebrated Opera Troupe are, from practical experience, able to correctly pourtray the eccentric Manners and peculiar Habits of the Negro Race, as they appear in America—each Member of the Troupe having made the peculiarities of the Negro his special study, imitating with close fidelity his language, movement, voice and action; therefore the

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF DARKEY LIFE

will be delineated by this organization for criticism, patronage, and approval, independent of a programme replete with variety, and made up of humourous musical, vocal, and terpsichorean selections.

PADDY O'ROOKE

Has also generously offered his services for the occasion, and vouches, with his

INIMITABLE IRISH COMIC SONGS,
to keep the audience in
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

Mr J. SWINBURNE will preside at the Piano-Forte, and the BANDS of the Society will be in attendance, playing at intervals some of their most favourite airs.

Tickets for Tea, 1s each. For the Concert, 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s. To be had of Mr. T. Murray, Miss Usher's, Blackhill; Mr T. M'Nally, John King, Consett; and Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge.

The Proceeds to be appropriated towards the Erection of Poor Schools.

Business Addresses.

WILLIAM MOORE,
DERWENT BREWERY,
BLACKHILL.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED ALES AND PORTER.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
MIDDLE STREET, (NEAR THE THEATRE,)
CONSETT (BERRYEDGE).

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CATCHESIDE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTE-UPON-TYNE.
☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
HOUSES TO LET.

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—Men's and Boys' Caps always on Hand.

MR. THOMAS HARKER, from Durham, (Professor of the Piano-forte, Harmonium, and Singing), visits BERRY EDGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and Neighbourhood, EVERY MONDAY. Terms: £1 1s. per Quarter.

Piano fortes, and Musical Instruments of all kinds Tuned and Repaired. Orders left at the Office of this Paper.

DO YOU WANT PURE UNADULTERATED MEDICINE, LEECHES, OILS, and COLOURS? You can obtain them at

D. IMRIE'S
DRUG ESTABLISHMENT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER,
PICTURE FRAMER, &c., &c.,
HAS now OPENED the PREMISES,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakespeare Street,)
and respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION,
OR GOLD.

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS BATY, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER, &c., (next door to Mr Carricks, Grocer,) Middle Street, Consett.

Account Books, Pocket Books, &c.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Violin Strings, Concertinas, &c., &c.
Temperance Medals, from 1d to 2s 6d each.
Shop Paper, Paper Bags, Shop Cards, &c., in great variety.
Pictures Framed. Funeral Cards neatly framed, as low as 1s each.
Periodicals on the day of publication.
Agent for Locke's System of Theology.

WATERLOO HOUSE, TOWLAW.

THE FASHIONABLE BONNET & WHIP ESTABLISHMENT you will find next door to Mr. George Elliot, Provision Merchant; also THE CHEAP DRAPERY MART. Calicoes at old prices. Fresh delivery every week from London and Manchester.

WM. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Bonnets and Hats altered to the present Fashion.

HENRY PICKLES,
TAILOR, &c.,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr J. Atkinson's, Baker and Confectioner,)

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on his own account, and trusts by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of Patronage and Support.

Consett, May, 1862.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!! PORTRAITS!!!

BELL'S PORTRAIT ROOMS, erected in a Field behind Mrs DIXON'S, Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge.

Beautiful ENAMELLED PORTRAITS, in Frames, from 9d and Upwards, or Mounted in magnificent Frames or Cases at Moderate Prices. Pictures Copied on the shortest notice. Photographs copied same size as the original.

OPEN DAILY.
STATE OF THE WEATHER NO OBJECT.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths, May 28.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, June 10.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Brogan's, 101, High-street, May 21.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, June 3.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, May 20.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, June 5.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, May 28.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, May 27.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, June 11.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!
THOMAS POTTS' SHOW ROOMS,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.

ARE now complete with the Latest Novelties in STRAW and FANCY BONNETS and HATS for the present Season.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., in Large Variety. BONNETS and HATS Cleaned and Altered at the Shortest Notice.

DERWENT HOTEL.

WILLIAM COULSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered upon the DERWENT HOTEL, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, lately occupied by Mr HEWITT, and hopes, by attention to the wants of his Customers, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

WINES, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, AND WHISKY,
Of the Finest Quality.
LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, BURTON, SCOTCH, AND OTHER MILD AND BITTER BEERS.
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, CORDIALS, &c.,
From the Best Manufacturers.
STABLING, HORSE BOXES, COACH-HOUSE, &c. GOOD BEDS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.
N.B.—COACHES LEAVE TWICE A DAY FOR NEWCASTLE.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
BERRY EDGE.
JOHN BRODIE & SON

HAVE returned from the Manufacturing Districts, where they have selected a Large Stock of

BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.
FANCY DOESKINS AND TWEEDS for Suits.
FANCY VESTINGS in all the New Designs.
MEN'S SILK AND FELT HATS AND CAPS.
SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.

J. B. & Son would also call attention to their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of a first-class Cutter, assisted by an efficient staff of Workmen, and can guarantee superior finish, together with punctuality in the execution of Orders.

LARGE DELIVERY OF
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
THOMAS POTTS,
BERRYEDGE,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his numerous Friends that he has just received from London a Large Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of MEN'S CLOTH COATS, from 9s.; MEN'S CLOTH TROUSERS, from 5s. 6d.; DITTO VESTS, 3s. 6d.

BOY'S CLOTHING of all Descriptions.
PILOT JACKETS and MOLESKIN JACKETS.
MOLESKIN and CORD TROUSERS of all Kinds.

A First-rate Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS, FELTS, &c. Also, a Beautiful Assortment of MEN'S YOUTH'S, and BOY'S CAPS.

OUR NEW TEA TASTING ROOMS.

Experience has taught us that persons arriving in Town to purchase a Chest, Half-Chest, or Box of Tea, have only an opportunity of examining the appearance of such Teas, and must, therefore, depend entirely upon the judgment of the dealer as to quality. Such a course we would not adopt ourselves. We like to taste the quality in the cup, believing this to be our only safe guide.

To accommodate this large class of customers, we have added to our Grainger Street Establishment another TEA ROOM for the storing of original Packages, or Tea ready for inspection, and fitted up with such appliances that in a few minutes any number of kinds of Tea can be brewed and ready for the Tasting of the Customer. Having every confidence in the judgment displayed in the selection of our Teas, we suggest the propriety of large buyers honouring us with a visit, that we may gain their confidence, augment our Trade, and add to the pleasures of the Tea Table.

SAMPLES SENT BY POST FREE OF CHARGE

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

DERWENT BUILDING SOCIETY,
HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of this SOCIETY are informed that the SALE of SHARES will be re-commenced at the Meeting to be held on THURSDAY, June 12th, 1862.

By order,
MA[illegible] BELL, Secretary.

June 3rd, 1862.

GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY MILL.

Finest Transplanted TURNIP SEED, direct from the Growers.

Authorised AGENT for the Sale of PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO.

PETER BROWN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND MEDICAL GALVANIST,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Pure Chemicals, Patent Medicines, French and English Perfumery and select Toilet requisites, Sheep Dipping Composition, Gallipoli Oil, Spirits of Tar, Leeches, &c.

Also, Foreign and British Wines of the best quality. Finest old Port and Sherry, specially selected, for Invalids and Medicinal purposes.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

Galvanism applied on the most improved principles.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DIEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

MIDWIFERY.

MRS. PATRICK SUDDES,
MIDWIFE,
(Back of the Wesleyan Chapel,)
CONSETT.

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

EDWARD REED,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

WM. FOGGIN & CO.'S
STEAM POWER DYE WORKS,
PANDON BANK,

MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Paisley, Barege, Cashmere, and all Varieties of Fancy Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.

Gentlemen's Clothes, including Coats, Over-Coats, Wrappers, Trousers, Vests, &c., Cleaned and Steam Pressed.

MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.

RECEIVING SHOPS:—No. 79, PILGRIM STREET, 57, CLAYTON STREET, and 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]

Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now

REDUCED TO 2½d.

Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.

GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent WASHING MACHINE for the Million, with Loop Apparatus for Wringing, has been aptly termed the Poor Man's Machine. It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. It can be worked by a child (or a lady may become her own laundress) and will wash as many clothes in an hour with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will wash and wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation, or have tried it in their own houses, admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the very thing long wanted for the working classes.

Prices—£2, £2 10s., and £3 10s.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

Ask for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound is equal to two pounds of any other.

AGENTS FOR CONSETT—J. MURRAY & SONS, Consett, and J. DIXON, Shotley Bridge.

Business Addresses.

GO and hear the famous IRISH COMIC SINGER, New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on WHIT-MONDAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS
WILLIAM WATSON,
AGENT FOR JOHN BRADBURN,
DYER, CLEANER, &c.,
14, CLAYTON STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.
DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET WEST.

WILL VISIT the undermentioned Places Monthly, to collect Parcels for the above First-Class Establishment, and will deliver them the succeeding month. Next journey will be

Leadgate	Wednesday, June	11.
Berryedge	Thursday, "	12.
Blackhill	" "	12.
Shotley Bridge ...	" "	12.

☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—

Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

NOW READY,
AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED
ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DUFOUR, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

DERWENT HOTEL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MRS. DAVISON, late of Hexham, respectfully announces that she has ENTERED upon the above Premises, and hopes, by strict attention to the Comforts of her Friends, to merit a share of public patronage.

BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and WHISKEY, of the finest quality. CORDIALS, &c.
Draught and Bottled SCOTCH and BURTON MILD and BITTER ALES.
LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT.
Well-aired BEDS. Good STABLING.

EBCHESTER MAIN COLLIERY.

THE INHABITANTS of Shotley Bridge, Cutler's Hall, Blackhill, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that the best screened COALS from the above Colliery will be delivered as above, at the under-mentioned Prices for Cash:—

At Shotley Bridge	4s 6d per Cart Load.	
At Cutler's Hall	4s 9d	Ditto.
At Blackhill	5s 0d	Ditto.

Orders for the above received at the Colliery, or by Mr P. OSBORNE, Grocer, Shotley Bridge, will meet with prompt attention.

West Wood House, Ebchester, 3rd March, 1862.

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

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

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.

Wholesale Agent: Mr R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS are now at hand, and we are not boasting when we say ours is the ONLY HOUSE in Newcastle that has a SEPARATE BRANCH for Clothing Children; indeed, last year the run on our Stock was so great that, actually, Hundreds of our regular Customers had to go away without being served, as they no doubt recollect. This year, however, we have made such extensive arrangements that will meet any demand, as our Stock of Children's Dresses, Knickerbocker Suits, Boys' Coats, &c., for the Spring Trade is already quite Complete, and on a Larger Scale than we have ever before attempted.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO'S. KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 12s 6d to	45s
In Scotch Tweeds	8s 6d "	21s
In Fancy Doeskins	10s 6d "	55s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth	from 18s 6d to	45s
In Scotch Tweeds	8s 6d "	25s
In Fancy Doeskins	10s 6d "	35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds	from 15s to	30s
In Fancy Doeskins	18s "	50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 18s to	60s
In Angola Cloth	16s "	50s

If preferred, all these Goods may be made to Order at the same Prices.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is

Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

"THE REASON WHY."

SEVERAL Gentlemen have asked us lately, how we account for our Business increasing these dull times? To satisfy all, we give the Reason why. In dull times, people are more careful of their money, and many finding they are paying more for their Clothing than their friends who purchase of B. JOSEPH & CO., the result is the increase of our Business. We can only add that we thank them for their confidence, and will also continue to give them Clothing that will Fit well, Wear well, and Look well.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
78, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
92 & 93, QUEEN STREET, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.
25 & 26, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LANDPORT.
150, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
26, WARWICK STREET, LONDON.

FOR 17s. 6d.,
THE VERY BEST SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Why do you pay more when we assure you you can procure the very best Tweed Trousers at 17s 6d., either Ready-made or made to your own Order, by the best London Cutters? We offer you a choice of 500 Patterns all at 17s. 6d., and we guarantee them to Wear well and Fit well. Our Spring Stock is now ready.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

To be Let.

TO LET, a Small MANURE MANUFACTORY. Apply to R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Shotley Villa.—Apply to R. WESTGARTH, on the Premises.

To Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an excellent HOUSE and GROCER'S SHOP, situate at Annfield Plain.—For particulars apply to Mr RITSON, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGES TO BE LET, at Leadgate, with every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE HANDON.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and COTTAGE, with a good Stable and Yard attached, to be let with immediate possession, adjoining the Gas Works, Green Street, Shotley Bridge.

The Premises may be shown and further particulars obtained, on application to THOMAS ANDERSON, Manager at the Works, or to T. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

Office, Green Street, Shotley Bridge,
June 5th, 1862.

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET, by PROPOSALS, the BUILDING of a COTTAGE HOUSE, at Lanchester.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application, and Tenders received, on or before Monday, the 16th of June, by W. DICKENSON, Lanchester.

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, TWO FOUR-WHEELED WAGGONS and TWO COUP CARTS, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr JOHN WILSON, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent WINNOWING MACHINE, in good working condition, equal to new.—Apply to Mr G. RUTHERFORD, Grocer, Ebchester.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, near Blackhill. Purchasers can be accommodated with Patches of Land for Gardens, if required, at moderate Rents. An excellent supply of Spring Water close at hand. For particulars, apply to Mr R. WHITFIELD, Consett; or to D. BAKER, Elm Park.

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

TEAS, COFFEE, HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at BROWN'S SALE ROOM, BERRYEDGE, on SATURDAY, June 7th, and TUESDAY June 10th, 1862,

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 80lbs of very Superior Black Tea.
74lb of Coffee in Canisters.

Hardware consists of Clocks, Concertinas, Looking Glasses, Metal and Kitchen Fenders, Fire Irons, Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Padlocks, Dress and other Combs, Brass and Steel Tobacco Boxes, Hair Pins, Brooches, together with a great Variety of other Articles.

Sale to Commence each Day at 4 o'clock.

N.B. The Tea and Coffee will be Sold on the Saturday, also, Part of the Hardware; and the remainder of the Hardware on Tuesday.

Berryedge Sale Rooms, June 5, 1862.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGES AT SHEFFIELD.

Some days since, a labourer, named Dixon, informed the police that, at the Wardsend Cemetery, Sheffield, bodies were being taken up immediately after interment, and sold for dissection. This statement was strengthened by the production of a number of coffin plates; and it was further stated that a body which had been dissected was waiting at the time for re-interment. The explanation given by the Rev. Mr. Livesey, and by Howard, the sexton, was, that graves which have not been purchased by the friends of the deceased are liable, after the lapse of a certain time, to be re-opened for the reception of other bodies, the privilege being reserved to the friends of deceased persons to pay for the grave within a limited period. When a grave is re-opened, it is often found that the plates of previous coffins have become loose, and are thrown out in the course of the new interment. The rule was to replace the plates carefully on the coffins; but those now produced were a few which had inadvertently been left out of the ground. It was also explained that bodies which had been obtained for dissection in a legitimate way were occasionally sent to this cemetery for interment, and that the one then awaiting burial had been so sent. Dixon had also given information that the cemetery there was a large excavation, containing a considerable number of coffins, some with and others without bodies, the coffins having either been disinterred, or neglected to be interred. Such an accumulation of coffins and bodies was actually found in an excavation made to ascertain whether the soil was sufficiently firm to admit of the making of vaults. The explanation was that some of these were the bodies of the still-born children, and others were coffins that it has been necessary to remove, that graves might be deepened for new interments. On Tuesday evening, a number of young men entered the excavation, and exposed the mangled and decomposed corpses. An eye-witness states that the number of coffins was nearly 20, some being evidently those of very young children, but others those of older children and few a adults. Some of the coffins contained no corpses, but there were portions of flesh, which appeared to have been trodden under foot, presenting a very sickening sight. He also states that he saw one body which had evidently been cut to pieces and packed in a square box. This was no doubt the dissected body previously alluded to. The sight appeared to move deeply the feelings of the persons who were present, and about half-past nine o'clock they began to vent their rage by throwing stones at the windows of the cemetery house. One of the rooms of the house was furnished for the use of the incumbent, and contained his surplice and other articles. The mob then entered the house. It is stated that they not only broke the doors and windows, but also the furniture, tearing the surplice, which appeared to be a special object of detestation, into a thousand pieces. Having learned that the sexton lived at Burrowlees, nearly a mile distant, the mob proceeded to his house. Howard had gone out leaving his wife alone in the house, and she had fastened the doors and shutters. The mob commenced the attack by throwing stones at the windows, and tearing down the palisades. They then broke into the house by kicking in the panels of the back door, and demanded to see Howard. Mrs Howard told them he was not within, but they insisted on making a search. They required her to leave the place, as they did not wish to do her any injury. Mrs Howard begged that after searching for her husband they would leave the house without doing any damage. They said they did not want to do any harm, and she might take away what she liked. She ran up stairs to fetch a small box of valuables, and on returning, she found that the door at the bottom had been fastened, and she had the greatest difficulty in forcing her way out. In the meantime the furniture was being rapidly broken up, and stones were flying through the upper windows in showers. One of the stones struck Mrs. Howard in the neck, but without causing any serious injury. The mob continued to break up the furniture in the lower rooms, and then set fire to a great pile of it. They then withdrew from the house, and, having provided themselves with stones, stood at a short distance to prevent any interference to save the premises. As soon, however, as the mob found the police were approaching, they dispersed. By the time the police arrived, the fire had obtained such extensive hold that it was quite impossible to arrest the flames without the aid of fire engines. Ere the first engine arrived, the roof of the house and offshoot kitchen had fallen in, and the joints of the chamber floor were burning fiercely. The house and its furniture were, in fact, wholly destroyed. The entire damage is estimated at about £500. Among the articles destroyed is a gold watch, a quantity of jewellery, a considerable sum of money, and a great quantity of valuable articles.

From an early hour on Wednesday the cemetery was crowded with people, some attracted by curiosity, and others in a state of intense anxiety wit[illegible] to [illegible] bodies of friends interred th[illegible] of the excavation in which [illegible] containing bodies were acce[illegible] A considerable number of g[illegible] day by persons anxious to s[illegible] friends had not been disturbed. [illegible] and their contents were found, but in ot[illegible] not be found, the absence of mounds rende[illegible] cult to say precisely where they had been [illegible] Dunn and Mr Butcher, two of the borough justices, [illegible] panied by the magistrate's clerk and chief constable, an[illegible] a large body of of police were present to keep order, but it was not deemed prudent to interfere with the people in their search for bodies. Owing to the threats uttered against the chaplain, it had been considered necessary [illegible] station police in the neighbourhood of his house.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 23, Evening.—A portion of General M'Clellan's army has crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, seven miles further up, and within sight of Richmond. The Federal advance is reported to be five miles off Richmond, to which point the Confederates have fallen back, making but slight efforts to check the Federals. It is rumoured that General Beauregard has arrived at Richmond, and that General Bragg commands at Corinth. The *New York Times* is of opinion that the Confederates will evacuate Richmond without fighting. All accounts received, however, represent that the Confederates will offer a vigorous resistance at Richmond.

It is rumoured, but not confirmed, that the Confederates have fallen back from Fort Wright to Fort Randolph.

The Confederates are pressing vigorously on General Bank's column, and have attempted to burn the bridge lately erected by the Federals across the Shenandoah.

The Memphis papers state that the Federal fleet has arrived at Vicksburk, on the Mississippi, without meeting any resistance; and that it had left Vicksburk for Memphis.

The Federal War Department has issued a call to several States for a fresh levy of volunteers. It is asserted that this new levy will amount to 50,000 men.

Semi-official Washington despatches state that M. Mercier visited Richmond unofficially, without instructions from the French Government, and that Mr Lincoln and Mr. Seward entirely approved his going. M. Mercier, on his return, communicated the impressions he had received to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

Letters from New Orleans represent the people generally as in a state of sullen submission.

The Federal fleet has captured the British steamer Circassian, near Key West.

The United States District Court has ordered the restitution of the British steamer Labuan, the seizure being declared illegal.

NEW YORK, May 24 (Evening).—The Mayor and City Councilmen of Norfolk have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. A generally rebellious spirit having shown itself in the town, General Wool has declared martial law, and announced that Norfolk would be cut off from trade and commerce unless the people returned to their allegiance.

General Banks officially reports that the Confederates have driven the Federal Colonel Bentley's command from Port Royal, with considerable loss of Federals in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Confederates now probably occupy Port Royal.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the President relative to the military order of General Hunter, declaring the slaves in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida free, is positive in its abrogation of the orders. It is as follows:—

"A proclamation by the President of the United States.

"Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

"General Orders—No. 11

"Head-quarters, Departments of the South
"Hilton Head, S.C. May 9, 1862.

"The three states of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three states—Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared for ever free.

"Official. "DAVID HUNTER
"Major General Commanding.

"EDWARD W. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

"And, whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

"Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorised by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any state free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

"I further make known that, whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any state or states free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different question from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

"On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommend to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:—

"Resolved,—That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such state, in its discretion, compensation for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

"The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the states and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these states I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past times as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you neglected it!

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President—William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

"Washington, May 19, 1862."

The *New York Herald's* Washington correspondent says:—"The recent proclamation of the President continues to give great satisfaction to all classes. The Conservative men are satisfied and the Ultras dare not find fault. It is manifest to all that Mr. Lincoln has taken the bit in his teeth, and intends to have his own way, cabinet or no cabinet. The general impression here is, that since the utterance of this proclamation there is no one can approach Abraham Lincoln in popularity. It is regarded as an evidence of uncontrollable firmness and true grit."

The *New York Times* Washington correspondent says:—"The proclamation of the President continues to be the prominent topic in all circles. Excepting a few extremists on both sides, all unite in singing praise of the wisdom and foresight of the chief magistrate. General Hunter will not be recalled, the President considering that with his unequivocal condemnation of Hunter's action and a complete revocation thereof, the public interest has been sufficiently vindicated and regarded. Those who best know General Hunter do not expect his resignation, though it is urged that the sudden thwarting of his pet scheme of carrying on the war will induce him to return home at once. Another statement, made on authority deemed reliable, is that the President has sent for General Hunter with a view to a personal conference."

THE REPULSE OF THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The official report of the late action in the James River has been received at Washington. It is as follows:—

"United States Steamer Galena, off City Point,
James River, May 16, 1852.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that this vessel, the Aroostock, the Monitor, and Port Royal, with the Nangatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at [illegible]'s Bluff, about eight miles from Rich- [illegible] ountered a heavy battery, and two [illegible] piles, and steamboats, and [illegible] h say that they saw the [illegible] nong the number.

[illegible] we found lined with rifle pits [illegible] s annoyed the men at the guns. [illegible] er the removal of obstructions, unless by a land force.

[illegible] alena ran within about six hundred yards of [illegible] ry, as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to [illegible] et go anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then, at forty-five minutes past seven o'clock a.m. opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about thirteen hundred yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at nine o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us, and made her shots effective.

"At five minutes after eleven o'clock the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges and not a single filled nine-inch shell. We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded.

"The rifled 100-pounder of the Nangatuck burst; half of the part abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is, therefore, disabled. Lieutenant Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr Woshburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These are selected from among the number.

"The Aroostook, Nangatuck, and Port Royal took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible.

"The Monitor could not have done better.

"The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy, even if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, and ours cannot pass in.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"JOHN RODGERS,
Commander, United States Navy."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

There was a numerous attendance of peers. The gallery was crowded with ladies, foreign ambassadors and other privileged persons, whilst the bar and the steps of the throne were occupied by members of the Lower House and others anxious to hear the debate.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Earl GRANVILLE rose to move the third reading of the Customs' and Inland Revenue Bill. He defended the financial policy of the Government, and contended that they had provided for the public service and the defence of the country, in a manner consistent with the state of affairs abroad, and with a due sense of their responsibility not only as regards the economic administration of the finances, but also for the security of the State. He pointed out that the last three years had been of a very exceptional character. The civil war in America had inflicted great distress upon the most important branch of our manufactures, but besides this we had to provide for a war with China, for a war in New Zealand, and for one with the Northern States of America, which he thanked God had been averted. It was, therefore, not astonishing that whilst on the one hand the revenue had been affected for the time by the policy which the wisdom or patriotism of Parliament had enabled the Government to carry out; on the other hand the expenditure had been necessarily increased, but looking at the resources of the country there was no reason to indulge in apprehension as to the future.

The Earl of CAERNARVON said that this bill dealt with twenty millions, the largest amount of taxation ever presented at one time to this house. He stated that the bill included all sources of revenue in a manner most inexpedient, and if not unconstitutional, certainly neither creditable nor dignified on the part of the House of Commons, in resentment to the sound and constitutional course taken by their lordships two years ago, in preventing a reckless reduction of the revenue. He alluded to the energies put forth in the preparations for war at the time of peace, and thought it was the duty of Government to attend to the economical administration of the finances. With the exception of one year Mr Gladstone's policy had been full of miscalculations, he had underrated the expenditure and overrated the revenue, regardless of all remonstrances. In conclusion he urged upon their lordships to discountenance a system of finance so novel, so reckless, and so dangerous.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the personal attacks of the noble earl, which he said had gone beyond the limits of either fairness or correctness. He denied that the policy of including the financial engagements of the year in one bill was either novel or unconstitutional. All their lordships had to do was to look at the results, and he contended that these results would fully justify the wisdom and soundness of Mr Gladstone's financial operations.

Lord OVERSTONE thought the financial conduct of the Government during the last two years had neither been safe or satisfactory. They had an excess of expenditure over revenue—they had diminished the financial resources of the country, while at the same time they had added to the debt; and year after year, and quarter after quarter, they had published a deficit of revenue. He insisted that they were bound to pay off as early as possible the debt incurred in the war. He contended that it was necessary to have ample balances in the exchequer to avoid application to the bank, and said that there should be such a surplus as would render it beyond doubt, that there would not be another year in which the expenditure would be in excess of the revenue.

Earl GREY was quite satisfied that the finances of the country were in an unsatisfactory state, and thought that after the experience of the last two years some efforts should be made to maintain the public credit. He felt that it was necessary to continue to maintain the army and navy in a state of efficiency, but he thought that the expenses might be reduced by strict and rigid economy. If it was necessary to continue the expenditure so large, it ought to be met by an adequate taxation, and not as had been the case during the last two years by every spendthrift artifice, which only postponed and aggravated the pressure that must sooner or later be experienced.

The Duke of ARGYLE entered into an elaborate defence of the policy of the Government. He said that it was not only justified, but rendered necessary by the policy of the preceding Government, and the state in which it had left the finances of the country.

The Earl of DERBY said that although the noble duke who had just sat down might think the arguments unanswerable of the noble earl (Caernarvon) and the noble baron and earl on the cross benches (Overstone and Grey), he had rested on a narrow basis; he had not been convinced by arguments so as to disbelieve the views which they had so powerfully put forward. The object of the debate was rather prospective than retrospective, and to consider what he thought the really serious state of the finances. He denied that Mr Gladstone had been personally attacked, unless indeed his actions were to be sacred from discussion. He was astonished at the hardihood with which the noble duke had denied that Mr Gladstone had been erroneous in his calculations. He asserted that in 1860 Mr Gladstone calculated upon a surplus of £460,000 which could only have existed in his imagination; and in the following year, although it was urged that he could not forsee the act of Capt. Wilkes; but it was apparent to all that the civil war would break out, and a prudent financier would have abstained from reckless experiments. No one in spite of all that the noble duke could say would deny that there was during the last two years a deficiency of nearly five millions, or that Mr Gladstone, notwithstanding all warnings and remonstrances, had been habitually in the practice of basing the revenue and expenditure of the year upon erroneous calculations. He defended the policy of the late Government, denying that they had pledged the House of Commons to the repeal of the paper duty, except under the condition that it should only be done as soon as the revenue would bear it. It was true that the late Government had postponed the Exchequer Bonds, but that was under the pressure of the finance crisis of the previous winter, and with the intention that the annuities which fell in 1860 were to be applied to the permanent reduction of the revenue, and not be frittered away as they had been. In 1858 the late Government on inquiring into the state of the navy found a state of things which filled the public with the greatest alarm, and it was impossible, when they had to place the navy on that footing which it was necessary it should be in comparison with the navies of other countries, to reduce the taxation of the country. He strongly deprecated the manner in which all the resources of the country were not limited to one or two branches. He frankly stated that he did not wish for a moment to impair the efficiency of the naval or military forces of the country which it had been necessary to keep up for the last few years. He had no information to justify a confident opinion that the Government was not right, but he had strong convictions that the expenditure might be reduced without impairing the efficiency of either the army or navy.

Earl RUSSELL was glad that the privilege of the two Houses had not been raised on this occasion, but he could not admit that the country was in a state of financial embarrassment; there was nothing in the state of the revenue to warrant this belief. In conclusion he urged the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of the army and navy, and stated that the Government would introduce all the reductions which were possible.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 10·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

On the order of the day for going into committee, Sir DE LACY EVANS moved: "That in the opinion of this House no further postponement ought to take place in giving effect to the promises of Government that the command of regiments should be no longer purchaseable, and that the promotions to that rank should be henceforth regulated by a selection upon the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief."

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that in consequence of the amalgamation of the Queen's and the Indian army, there were to be twelve regiments created—three of cavalry and nine of infantry—in which commissions would be given without purchase, and promotion would be by seniority up to the rank of field-officer. He said that there were difficulties in the way of Government carrying out the recommendation of the Commissioners, one was that a general abolition of the system of purchase would entail an expenditure of not less than £7,156,000 as compensation. The present mode he contended possessed the advantages of securing younger and more active men, and under these circumstances he should not assent to the motion.

Gen. PEEL objected to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and particularly to the interference of the House of Commons with the command or discipline of the army.

Lord STANLEY defended the Commissioners' recommendation, but said he was prepared to admit that a majority of the officers would oppose the abolition of the purchase system.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the English and Indian armies were the only cases in which the system of purchase prevailed. The principle of selection might act very well in a despotic country, but a country like this, where every man can say what he likes, and was never so friendless as not to be able to find an advocate in the House of Commons, it would not only prove dangerous, but would have a tendency to impair the usefulness of men in authority.

The House then divided upon the question when the numbers were:—For the motion, 62; against, 247: majority, 185 The motion was accordingly lost.

After some other business of minor importance had been disposed of, the House adjourned at 7·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

MERSEY PROTECTION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Mersey, Irwell, &c., Protection Bill.

Lord KINGSDOWN presented a petition against the extensive powers and penalties granted under the bill.—Lord REDESDALE explained that these powers were necessary to protect the navigation of rivers, and that the select committee had, on full consideration, approved of them.—The Earl of CAMPERDOWN, after some conversation, moved that the bill be committed that day six months.—After some further discussion, however, the Earl of CAMPERDOWN withdrew his amendment, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for a fortnight.

FLOATING BREAKWATERS.

Lord RAVENSWORTH asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps, or intended to take any steps, for carrying into effect the recommendation of the select committee of their Lordships' House in 1860, upon floating breakwaters, which was reported in the following terms:—"The committee are not prepared to recommend that Government should undertake the task of constructing breakwaters on these principles; but looking at the vast cost of harbours constructed upon the system hitherto in use, they are of opinion that a moderate sum would be advantageously expended by the Government in testing any plans which may offer a probability of important results in great future savings of money, and in giving protection to life and property in various localities." To carry this object into effect, the select committee proposed to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Admiralty for the purpose of trying the experiment; but the sum recommended was totally inadequate for the purpose. The Admiralty were fully alive to the importance of affording protection to our merchant shipping, but they were unable at present to take any steps for carrying into effect the recommendation of the select committee.

THE RIVER DEE COMPANY.

In reply to a question from Lord CHELMSFORD, the Duke of SOMERSET stated that Parliament had given to the River Dee Company the right to levy certain tolls in return for keeping up the navigation of the river. He believed they had not hitherto discharged the obligations which had been imposed upon them.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

Lord PROBY, comptroller of the household, brought up the reply of Her Majesty to the address of the House, for a commission to inquire into the Patent Laws, in which her Majesty stated that she had ordered the commission to be issued.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT fixed his Church-rate motion for Tuesday, the 24th.

Mr. WALPOLE gave notice that in the event of Lord Palmerston's amendment on Mr. Stanfield's motion in reference to the public expenditure being put as a substantive motion, he should move, as an amendment, that this House trusts that the attention of the Government will be earnestly directed to the accomplishment of such further reductions, due regard being had to the defences of the country, as may not only equalise the revenue and expenditure, but afford the means of diminishing those taxes which are confessedly of a temporary and exceptional character.

TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved the second reading of the Transfer of Land Bill, which had already passed through the House of Lords, and the object of which is to simplify and facilitate the transfer of land.—Sir H. CAIRNS said that he was most favourable to the objects of the bill, and most anxious to see this question settled in such a manner, that whilst a great boon would be conferred upon the landed interests, a perfectly efficient and reliable system of transferring real property should be established. He could not, however, approve of the system proposed by this bill, especially with respect to the enormous powers and duties to be conferred upon the registrars, and he therefore trusted that it would be referred to a select committee. — SIR FITZROY KELLY considered the bill, in its present form, most incomplete and unsatisfactory.—Mr. MALINS was convinced that the bill would not work, and he had great doubts if any practical system could be devised that would do so. He should offer no opposition to the bill, but to make it at all effective, it ought to be made general and compulsory; he hoped that this might be an experiment which would lead to a more satisfactory measure.—The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the bill must necessarily include many details of a purely technical character, but both lawyers and laymen admitted that the evils of the present system of conveyancing had become intolerable. Upon this ground, although he did not mean to affirm that the bill was all that could be desired, it was presented to the house as a measure framed by the most competent and the highest authorities, as the most practicable that could be devised, to meet not only the requirements of the case, but the objections of the landowners, and the interests of the parties likely to be affected by it, and, at the same time, to be carried out in an economical and compendious form.—The bill was then read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Declaration of Title Bill, the Security of Purchasers Bill, and the Real Property (Title of Purchasers) Bill were also read a second time.—The whole of these bills were ordered to be committed on the 16th of June, but it was understood that Sir H. Cairns would then move that the first should be referred to a select committee; and in the event of that being carried, the whole group would also be sent before the same committee.

The Assurance Registration (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

THE HIGHWAY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Highways Bill, Mr BARROW moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—After some discussion, in which the bill was severely denounced by Mr Freeling and Mr Newdegate, and supported by Mr Osborne, Sir George Grey, and Mr Hardy, the House divided:—For the third reading, 152; against, 31; majority, 121.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOMICIDES BILL.

The Jurisdiction in Homicides Bill, the Rifle Volunteers Rifle Ground Act (1860) Amendment Bill, passed through committee.

The Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

The Education of Pauper Children Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12·20 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and thirty-eight other measures.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted the absence of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but the question he had to bring forward was so important that not a day or an hour ought to elapse before a bill was brought in to prevent ships being fitted out, as he understood was now the case, at Liverpool, for the detestable slave trade. He alluded to the case of the Nightingale, and asked if the Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown with respect to it.

Earl GRANVILLE suggested that the noble and learned lord should give notice of his question.

The Public Houses (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to relax some of the provisions of the original act, which pressed heavily on the respectable houses, and to suppress illicit establishments, passed through committee.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 8·35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

Mr. Robertson took the oaths and his seat for Shrewsbury.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving that the House, at its rising, adjourn until Thursday, said he might avail himself of the opportunity of making one or two observations upon another subject. Yesterday, the Government had reason to believe that the House would have, in reference to the motion of Mr. Stansfeld, a choice of amendments, which amounted to pretty much the same thing, viz., a desire to enforce such practical economy as would be consistent with the due maintenance and efficiency of the defences of the country. But the notice which was given after the House met yesterday by Mr. Walpole, entirely altered the issue which was to be raised. It was no longer a question of the relative value of amendments, but a question whether gentlemen on the Ministerial or the opposite side of the House were to be entitled to the confidence of the country (loud cheers). He came to this conclusion from the particular mode in which the amendment of Mr. Walpole was framed, from the quarter from which it issued, and from the character of the meeting held yesterday, from which the amendment might be supposed to have issued. Her Majesty's Government were quite prepared to enter upon that discussion; but, at the same time, they did not conceal from themselves—and he was sure the House did not conceal from itself—the serious importance of that issue. They were of opinion, therefore, that it would be better for the House to go at once into a question fraught with so much importance, instead of wasting time in considering the comparative merits of many of the amendments which had been proposed. On any other occasion, the amendments would be worthy of every consideration; but they had been entirely superseded by the move which had been made on the other side of the House. His object now was to suggest that the hon. gentleman who had interposed the amendment between the resolution of Mr. Stansfeld and the amendment of the Government, should waive his privilege of precedence, and allow the House at once to come to the discussion of the great political question at issue.

Lord R. MONTAGU said he was sorry that the question should have been made the stalking-horse of party, and, so far as he was concerned, he was ready to withdraw his amendment. At the same time, he considered it a great mistake that such an issue should be taken on matters of such vital importance to this country. The noble lord had alluded to a meeting held yesterday. He (Lord R. Montagu) was present at that meeting; but nothing was said there which could be construed into a factious opposition to Government. On the contrary, it was distinctly stated that no party question was to be raised, and no such amendment as that now under discussion was mentioned.

Mr. HORSMAN said the amendment was not framed in any spirit of hostility to the Government. He thought the noble lord at the head of the Government was not justified in viewing the question as a vote of want of confidence, and that he had placed the House in an unfair position.

Mr. WALPOLE also thought the course taken by the noble lord placed the House in a position of great embarrassment and difficulty. If his amendment had been intended as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, he should certainly not have been the man to move it. On the contrary, he himself regarded the amendment as an amendment in support of the Government, rather than in opposition to it. The noble lord now said he would not allow the House to consider the question without considering also whether he was to continue to conduct the affairs of the country. That alteration in the course of proceeding was so grave that he would not, at this moment, undertake the responsibility of stating what course he should take in case the noble lord's amendment was moved. When the noble lord moved his amendment, he entreated him to allow the House a fair opportunity, not to do anything to thwart, or censure, or disturb the Government, but to determine for itself whether it would come to any resolution as to the mode and direction in which reduction in the national expenditure is to be made.

The SPEAKER reminded the House that the discussion was most irregular, as no motion had been made.

Mr. DARBY GRIFFITHS withdrew his amendment, but said he had done so reluctantly, as he considered it the best of the lot.

Sir F. SMITH also withdrew his amendment.

Mr BRIGHT observed that if the House was in any position of difficulty, it was occasioned by a declaration of the noble lord himself. For his own part, he preferred the motion of Mr Stansfeld to either of the amendments. The noble lord had told the House that the question was not to be discussed upon its merits. But was the noble lord to set himself up as an absolute dictator? The real question for the House to consider was, whether the expenditure of the country was too high and ought to be diminished; and not whether Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby was to occupy the position of Prime Minister, and conduct the affairs of the country. He repudiated any such issue as that. If they were in favour of a reduction of the expenditure, it was the duty of the House to take that resolution which most clearly expressed their feelings upon the subject.

Mr ELLIS objected to abstract motions, but entirely concurred in the view expressed in the motion of Mr Stansfeld. For several years we had been pursuing a reckless course of expenditure, not only in our naval and military establishments, but in all the civil estimates of the country; and it was high time that something should be done to effect a reduction.

Mr STANSFELD rose to move that, in the opinion of this House, the national expenditure is capable of reduction, without compromising the independence or the legitimate influence of the country. The hon. member said he had placed the motion upon the paper from the conviction that the time had arrived when it had become necessary that the House and the Government should reconsider the expenditure of the country with a view to its reduction. Objections had been made to the method and time of his proceeding. It was said that it was inconsistent to enter on a discussion of the expenditure of the country at a time when all the estimates had been passed. But the appropriateness of a discussion was to be judged mainly with reference to the temper of the time; and when the mind of the House began to concentrate and gather itself around a given question, then, of all times, was the fitting opportunity for those who took a special interest in it to bring it under the consideration of the House. He believed it was the general opinion that our peace expenditure had reached its maximum, and that it would become the duty of the House to apply some check. The question, as he regarded it, was purely one of sincerity of purpose and good faith; but if any hon. gentlemen had taken it up from party motives, he hoped they would be disappointed in the issue. In 1853, the total vote in Committee of Supply for the army and navy services, putting out of the question a supplementary vote of £200,000 on account of the Caffre war, amounted to £17,250,000. In 1861, not taking into account supplemental votes of £1,000,000 for the China war, £50,000 for the Russian war, and nearly £1,000,000 on account of the mail packet service, the cost of the army and navy services had risen to £27,500,000. The sole question for the House to consider was whether this enormous increase of expenditure was to be regarded as the ordinary and permanent expenditure of the country in a time of peace. He deprecated the continued imposition of war taxes in a time of peace, and said it was the duty of Parliament to enter seriously upon the task of reduction. At the same time he approved of the foreign policy of the Government, and believed that it would be an evil day for the liberties of Europe if the destinies of Italy were confided to the tender mercies of the leader of the Opposition. The House had had the promise of a system of economy from the leader of the Opposition, but that economy would involve a change in the foreign policy of the country which he could not approve, and would only secure economy at a price the country could not afford to pay. He had no desire to embarrass the Government; but he believed that it was possible to effect a very great reduction in the expenditure and still maintain the efficiency of every branch of the services of the country.—Mr BAXTER seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, after thanking the hon. members who had waived the precedence for their amendments to which they were entitled, proceeded to urge that the fittest and most convenient opportunity for attempting to effect a reduction of the expenditure of the country was when the estimates came on for consideration in committee of supply. Upon general principles, he entirely objected to anticipatory resolutions of this description, which either implied nothing, or that Parliament should apply blindfold, with regard to the future, a principle which it might be utterly impossible to carry out. A course of procedure that might be quite proper in May or June, 1862, might be most injudicious and destructive in 1863. He admitted that the expenditure of the country had greatly increased; but the increase had been rendered necessary in consequence of a loud demand on the part of the country for that improved organization of the naval and military services, which had been wisely proposed and carried into effect by successive administrations; and the House was now called upon to pronounce an opinion that next year less military and naval establishments would be necessary than the House voted last year; but a good deal of the speech of the hon. member for Halifax was entirely against his own motion. The hon. member told them not to flatter themselves by proposing that future years would be exempt from those unexpected casualties which had occurred in former years, and had expressed a hope that Italy would be saved from the tender mercies of the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire. He (Lord Palmerston) entirely joined with the hon. member; and sincerely hoped that nothing would be done which would have the effect of transferring the conduct of our foreign affairs from Earl Russell to the right hon. member for Bucks. (Laughter and cheers.) It was necessary, if we were to maintain our position as a great nation, that we should be able not only to protect ourselves, but to guard the various interests confided to our care all over the world. There could be no doubt that iron-clad ships in future would determine naval engagements; yet France possessed 36 such ships, built and building, against 26 possessed by this country. It was, therefore, preposterous to say that, in regard to our naval establishments, we were more powerful in point of ships than was requisite. England ought to be not only equal, but superior, to any other nation in naval power; whereas, at the present moment, she was absolutely inferior. He trusted that next year the Government would be in a position to come down to Parliament with a proposition for a reduction of expenditure; and the amendment he intended to propose would enable them to do so if they considered it consistent with their public duty. The amendment of Mr Walpole simply confined our defences to the protection of our shores; but it must be remembered that we had a great commerce, and many interests abroad also to protect. It might be supposed, from the speech of the hon. member for Halifax, that the expenditure had gone on increasing year after year; but the fact was exactly the contrary, inasmuch as it was this year £1,800,000 less than it was last, and £3,500,000 less than it was three years ago. Therefore, the foundation upon which most of the arguments rested, that the Government were going on extravagantly increasing the expenditure, utterly failed, because it was proved that without the stimulus of motions of this sort, they had on their own responsibility gone on annually diminishing the expenditure of the country. Upon these grounds, he claimed the assent of the House to the amendment which he submitted, "That this House, deeply impressed with the necessity of economy in every department of the State, is, at the same time, mindful of its obligations to provide for the security of the country at home and the protection of its interests abroad; that this House observes with satisfaction the decrease which has already been effected in the national expenditure, and trusts that such further diminution may be made therein as the future state of things may warrant." If that resolution were adopted, the Government would consider themselves bound narrowly to look into the estimates they would have to propose next year; and, if the circumstances of the world led them to believe that they could honestly propose a reduction to Parliament, they would only be too happy to do so. But he objected to their being tied blindfold, with regard to a future which they could not foresee. It would be better to turn them out of office at once than cripple them in the eyes of the world, and to exhibit them as a Government on sufferance which was not trusted by those who professed to support them. If the Government were to be shackled by their own friends, and were not to have a free and honest judgment of their own, then he said that they were not fit to live; and it would be better for the House, especially if they found that the country was of the same opinion, to replace them. The right hon. member for Cambridge said that he had no wish to disturb the Government. Hon. members might not wish to disturb the Government; but they evidently wished to lower them in the public estimation, and to degrade them in the eyes of their countrymen and of the world. He did not impute such an intention to the right hon. gentleman; but men sometimes did things which had an effect different from the intentions with which they did them. Mr. Horsman had already characterised the amendment as an expression of distrust in the present Government; and Mr. D. Griffith told him that the Government were no doubt called upon to swallow the leek. Could the House be surprised that the Government objected to be viewed with distrust, and that they were not prepared on compulsion to eat the leek? Mr Walpole said there was no difference between his amendment and that of the Government; but the difference was great because it was so small. Why should the right hon. gentleman ask the Government to tear up their exercise and write his. Why should he spurn the words the Government proposed, and peremptorily tell them to adopt his? There was no disguising the fact that this motion was a device to impose a degradation upon the Government. He objected to the words of the resolution, because they implied coercion instead of free action. Of course if the House was prepared to adopt it, it must be considered as an expression of distrust, and an attempt to make the Government swallow the leek, and the consequences must be such as the House might naturally suppose. (Laughter and cheers). They could not, in their consciences, submit to the distrust, nor could they even at this late hour consent to swallow the leek (cheers). If the right hon. gentleman opposite wanted the House to express distrust in the Government, let him do it manfully, by a direct accusation, and he should be prepared to give him battle (cheers). There was a manly way in which political parties came to a contest within the walls of that House; and if it was the desire of the party opposite to make a trial of strength, let them take that course. If the House had confidence in the Government, then the words of the resolution they proposed were sufficient for any reasonable man. If they had not confidence in them let them say so, and the Government would then know what to do.

Mr DISRAELI expressed his surprise that the noble lord had studiously omitted all reference to the present condition of our finances, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had described as unhealthy, and which the country had declared to be dangerous. The main question for the House to consider was, whether the present rate of expenditure was necessary to maintain the safety and honour of the country. He had no hesitation in saying that, with our military, our volunteers, our channel fleet, our rifles, our improved artillery, and our garrisons, we had abundant means of defence, and that the time had arrived for a prudent and well regulated retrenchment. It was a monstrous mistake to suppose, for a moment, that the country was not adequately defended. He maintained that our home defences were not only ample, but complete, and that we were never in less danger of a midnight foray from a cordial ally. The noble lord had alluded to the necessity of maintaining our influence unimpaired abroad. The influence of England, which, upon the average, was the most prominent influence throughout the continent, had arisen from this circumstance—that England was the only country which, when it entered into a quarrel which it believed to be just, never ceased in its efforts until it had accomplished its aim (loud cheers). In olden times, in the generation which had passed away, with scarcely one exception there was not a State in Europe, even the proudest and most powerful, that could ever enter into a third campaign. And what gave us this power? It was the financial reserve of England—the conviction that the resources of England, when once she chose to engage in war, were such that it was not a question of one, two, or three campaigns, but of an indefinite struggle if necessary, and if the object was considered an adequate one. The Government, by the course they were pursuing, were weakening this prime source of the power and influence of the country, and the result might eventually be most disastrous to our interests. He believed that retrenchment might be effected with honour and security, prudence and wisdom. He did not believe in the report of enormous naval preparations by France, and he regarded the story about 36 iron-cased ships at Cherbourg and other French arsenals as a monstrous mystification. The noble lord had counted orders for the construction of iron ships as iron ships themselves, forgetting that iron ships were not made in France, simply because they were ordered. If it was true that France had 36 iron ships, and this country only twenty-five, then more shame for the noble lord, who had frittered away the millions of money granted during the last three years for shipbuilding purposes (hear, hear). The noble lord took credit to himself for his policy with regard to Italy. It was true that the noble lord had given the Italians words enough; but what more he had given them, the Italians knew best. At this moment Europe was tranquil because it was exhausted. For fifteen years four millions of armed men had been in possession of Europe; and the result of the expenditure was that their operations had entailed complete financial exhaustion. These circumstances alone rendered the present a fitting opportunity for attempting economy, and for a scrutinizing revision of our expenditure; and the state of our own finances rendered it necessary that we should consider the question. At the present moment, the manufacturing population were suffering unparalleled distress; and would it be any answer to say to them, when they complained of the reckless expenditure of her Majesty's Ministers, that the House of Commons had passed a vote of confidence in the Government, moved by the Prime Minister himself, and expressed in the queerest possible language (laughter and cheers). He was not prepared to regard the motion now before the House as a vote of want of confidence; but, if he wished to countenance such a vote, he should be prepared to propose it himself. As to the original resolution, he thought it was hardly worth the numerous amendments which had been proposed on it. The appearance of the hon. member for Halifax as the apostle of economy was extremely sudden, and he should be glad to learn how it was that the hon. member had not enunciated his principles and enforced his views in committee of ways or means, or in committee of supply. He criticised the various amendments, stating that he should have been prepared to support that of Mr. Walpole, if his right hon. friend had not, like a favourite on a Derby day, unaccountably bolted from the course (laughter and cheers).

Mr. HORSMAN deprecated the course which the peace party had taken upon important political questions, contending their interference had generally resulted in increased expense to the country. The moral power of England upon the Continent was greater than it had ever been since the peace of 1815, and those results had been obtained solely because her material strength had increased. The motion was a practical censure upon the Government; and he regretted that Lord Palmerston had evaded that issue by the unprecedented course of moving an amendment himself. They had been challenged to justify their naval and military armaments; and, instead of meeting the question boldly and manfully they had evaded it by what is termed Parliamentary tactics.

Mr. COBDEN observed that Mr. Horsman had been designated in 1849 the exponent of dissatisfaction and faithful mirror of discontent; and he appeared to have preserved the character even until the present day. His opinion was that there never was more fitting occasion for attempting the work of retrenchment. Everybody felt that there was a great gloom thrown over the prospects of the country, a great calamity impending, and a great gulf beyond which none of them had had the courage to look into or to face. Under such circumstances, would it not be more rational and becoming for a great nation to effect reductions as part of a well-defined plan, instead of being eventually forced into it by the financial exigencies of the country? Mr. Horsman had talked of the necessity of England being fully armed, but he (Mr. Cobden) did not think that the strength of a nation depended so much upon its armaments as upon its resources. For instance, it had been a general complaint that America was overbearing in her policy; yet America was never armed. She had vast resources behind her. No country with twenty millions of people had shown such might as the Federal States of America during the last twelve months: taking the whole 30,000,000 of the States of America, they had kept nearly a million of men armed, equipped, and supplied, as no men in arms ever were before. And why was this? It was because they had not exhausted themselves previously by high taxation. They were a prosperous people. Wages and profits were high, because taxation was low; and as they were earning twice as much as Europeans earn when the war broke out, they had but to restrict themselves to one-half of their enjoyments, and they provided the means of carrying on the war. He altogether disputed the doctrine of Mr Horsman, that a nation increased its power because it always maintained a large war establishment in a time of peace. Again, he thought it an anomaly that, though professing to be the friends of peace, they should profess to be in a perpetual state of alarm as to the hostile intentions of France. Since the Crimean war, we had had no occasion to arm ourselves against Russia, America, or any other country, but our increase of armaments had constant reference to France. He thought it would be far better to go to France at once, and talk over the subject of these iron clad vessels (a laugh). Some hon. gentleman opposite laughed; but he forgot that such a proposal had twice been made by the right hon. gentleman his leader. The present opportunity was peculiarly fitted for entering into such an arrangement. We had now got at the end of wooden ship-building; but had not yet completed our arrangements in reference to iron clad vessels. As to the thirty-six iron vessels which France was said to possess, there were only six of them seagoing vessels. The rest were batteries intended for siege purposes, and five of these were now lying in a warehouse at Toulon. What was the use of the *entente cordiale* if they could not enter into an arrangement of that nature? If the object of the noble lord, in the course he had taken, was to frighten the people, and then to get the credit of being a spirited minister, able to protect them, he could not have carried it out in a more effectual manner. He warned the Government how it proceeded in a course of expenditure which, when added to the depression consequent upon the civil war in America, would before six months were over affect injuriously every interest in the country.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 65; against it, 367; majority, 302. The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering, and some laughter. The amendment moved by Lord Palmerston was next put as a substantive resolution.

Mr WALPOLE said he was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of throwing out the Government. The friends with whom he acted, the noble earl at the head of the party with whom he was proud to be connected, from the beginning of these proceedings had stated publicly in his place in Parliament, and privately among his friends, that he did not wish to displace the noble lord. That being so, it was not in his power, consistently with the duty he owed to the House and his friends, to persevere in a motion which might be attended with such consequences. He should not, therefore, persist in moving the amendment which he had placed upon the paper.

Mr LINDSAY moved the following amendment to the second paragraph of Lord Palmerston's motion:—"That this House will regard with satisfaction such a decrease of the national expenditure as will admit of a reduction of the present exceptional war taxation."

Lord PALMERSTON said his objection to this amendment was the same which he entertained to the amendment of Mr Walpole.

Mr DISRAELI thought it would be better to allow the resolution of the noble lord to pass. At the same time, he could not help remarking that Mr Walpole, with the intimate knowledge he possessed of the practice and proceeding of Parliament, ought to have anticipated at least that his motion might have been regarded as a vote of censure.

The amendment was negatived, and Lord Palmerston's resolution agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of and the House adjourned at 1·15 a.m.

THE DIVISION ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The following members constituted the minority of 65, who voted in favour of Mr Stansfeld's motion:—

Ayrton A. S.	Greville Colonel F.	Potter E.
Baines E.	Hadfield G.	Robartes T. J. A.
Barnes T.	Hennessy J. P.	Seely C.
Bazley T.	Heygate W. U.	Seymour W. D.
Bulkeley Sir R.	Hibbert J. T.	Shelley Sir J. V.
Buxton C.	Hornby W. R.	Sidney T.
Caird J.	Kekewich S. T.	Smith J. B.
Childers H. C. E.	Kershaw J.	Sullivan M.
Clay J.	Langton W. H. G.	Sykes Colonel W. H.
Clifton Sir R. J.	Lawson W.	Talbot C. R. M.
Cobden R.	Leatham E. A.	Taylor P. A.
Coningham W.	Lee W.	Tomline G.
Cox W.	Lewis H.	Trelawny Sir J.
Crossley F.	Lindsay W. S.	Warner E.
Dalglish R.	M'Evoy E.	Westhead J. P.
Dillwyn L. L.	M'Mahon P.	Whalley G. H.
Dodgson J. C.	Maguire J. F.	White J.
Douglas Sir C.	Marsh M. H.	Willoughby Sir H.
Doulton F.	Mildmay H. F.	Wyld J.
Dunlop A. M.	Mills A.	
Ewing H. E. C.	Pease H.	TELLERS.
Fermoy Lord	Peto Sir S. M.	Stansfeld J.
Forster W. E.	Pilkington J.	Baxter W. E.

Mr Disraeli, and the great body of the Conservative party, voted against the resolution. Mr Bright's name does not appear in the division list.

THE BENFIELDSIDE BURIAL BOARD AND THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR—Understanding that the Benfieldside Burial Board, instead of carrying out the legitimate provisions fairly within the scope and meaning of the Burial Acts, has presumed to enter upon the functions of legislation and made arrangements affecting the interest and principles of dissent, which the Parliament of these realms wisely left to the discretion of parties themselves, I beg to lay before your readers a few things bearing upon these arrangements. The Burial Board has, for instance, determined to charge a compulsory fee of two shillings and sixpence for the services of the officiating minister on the unconsecrated portion of the burial ground, at each funeral. Whatever other Dissenting ministers may determine to do in reference to this arrangement, I may be permitted to say that I could not conscientiously, with my convictions of religious duty, receive any *compulsory* fee for any religious service done there or elsewhere; and therefore, for the protection of the public, it should be made known that all fees demanded by the officials of the Board, on my behalf, for such religious service, will most distinctly be refused. That the Burial Board has no power to make such a charge is manifest from the following letter emanating from the Home Office:—

Whitehall, November 16, 1855.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to inform you that the law officers of the Crown have stated to him that they cannot find any words in the Burial Act which give either to the Burial Board, or to any person, expressly or by implication, power to settle the fees to be paid to Dissenting ministers, or other persons officiating in the unconsecrated part of burial grounds provided under the Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rev. D. Thompson. W. MASSEY,

It may therefore be distinctly understood that such payment cannot be enforced. At a date subsequent to the writing of the above letter, an Act was passed to "amend the Burial Acts," a section of which should set this matter completely at rest, and if it does not draw too largely on your space, it may be given at length:—20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 81, sec. xvii.—"No fees shall be charged or received by any Burial Board in respect of any service done or right granted in the unconsecrated portion of any burial ground provided by such Board, but such as are identical in amount with the fees charged or received in respect of the same service or right in the consecrated portion of such grounds, *less* any such portion of such fees or payments which may be received for or on account of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton, or of any trustee for or on account of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton." Will your readers believe it, that our local parliament have done what is equivalent to cancelling the word "*less*" from this section and substituting "*equal to*" instead?

It seems to be made imperative by this Burial Board of ours, that only "acknowledged ministers" will be allowed to officiate at any service in the unconsecrated portion of the ground. Have we really, Mr. Editor, returned again to the days of the Test Acts? Is the spirit of intolerance not yet dead? Is the religious liberty of the subject not to be respected now in this year of grace—the bi-centenary too of a movement of glorious memory? Has the Burial Board of Benfieldside become a sort of spiritual inquisition? "Acknowledged ministers" forsooth! "Acknowledged" by the Board of course. What the *standard* of "acknowledgement" adopted by the Board is, the public will be very curious to know. But every one who truly loves religious liberty may keep his conscience quite easy, for whoever may be the party engaged to conduct the religious service, provided it be done with decorum, the Board will never dare to put the conductor of such service on the iron bed of Procrustes, however much they may wish to do it, that bed not being an heir-loom in their possession. It is in point of law, and of fact, perfectly optional with parties to avail themselves of or decline ministerial services. Longing for the fullest religious liberty of the subject and assured that ministers officiating on the unconsecrated side of the burial ground have no claim for any fee but the optional and spontaneous gratuity of those who engaged them,

I am, &c.,
GEORGE WHITEHEAD, Baptist Minister.
Carey Cottage, Shotley Bridge,
June 4, 1862.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending May 31, 1862:—

	£	s.	d.
Passengers	1033	0	8
Merchandise	2,048	6	3
Total	£3,081	6	11
Corresponding week in last year......	3,797	6	4

HENRY SMILES, Manager.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Modesty in your discourse will give a lustre in truth, and excuse to an error.

There are those who are rich in their poverty because they are content, and use generously what they have; there are others, who, in the midst of their riches, are really poor, from their insatiable covetousness or shameful profusion.

Free Governments.—Countries are generally peopled in proportion as they are free—and are certainly happy in that proportion; upon the same tract of land that would maintain a hundred thousand freemen in plenty, five thousand slaves would starve. Liberty naturally draws people to it, as well as increases the old stock; and men as naturally run, when they dare, from slavery and wretchedness. Hence, great cities losing their liberties, become deserts, and little towns by liberty grow into great cities.

The Formation of Coal.—A coal bed is in fact a *hortus siccus* of extinct cryptogamic vegetation, bringing before the imagination a vista of the ancient world, with which no arrangement of landscape or combination of scenery can now be compared; and gazing upon its dusky contents, our minds are baffled in aiming to comprehend the bulk of original materal, the seasons of successive growth, and the immeasurable years or ages which passed while decay, and maceration, and chemical changes prepared the fallen vegetable for fuel. If the specimens of plants thus stangely preserved teach us one truth more than another it is this, that size and development are terms of no meaning when applied to a low or high type or organization. The cryptogamia of the old world, the earliest planting in the new soil, are in bulk, as well as in elegance and beauty of form, unrivalled by the finest specimens of the modern forest.—*Macmilan's "Footnotes from the Page of Nature."*

Anecdote of George III.—Mr. Thackeray, in his lectures on "The Four Georges," has not failed to record that, in the early part of the reign of George III., the King and Queen, with the royal children, frequently walked on the terraces and slopes of Windsor, in the presence of considerable numbers of the higher classes of society. On an occasion of that kind one of the Princes suddenly bolted, and, running up to a lady, wrapped himself in her dress. The King, observing what had happened, instantly went and withdrew the Prince from his hiding-place, and, taking off his hat, addressed the lady in these words: "Madam, the only apology I can possibly make for this rude boy is that, in what he has done, he has shown at least his good taste." The lady was at that time young, blooming, and handsome. I do not see how Louis XIV. of France could have shown greater courtesy on such an occasion than was manifested by George III. of England. The incident was related to me more than once by the lady herself some fifty years ago, and I am probably the only person now living who can "tell the tale as 'twas told to me."—*Notes and Queries.*

Animal Peculiarities.—The similarity of motion in families is another subject well worth the consideration of the naturalist; the soaring of the birds of prey, the heavy flapping of the wings in gallinaceous birds, the floating of the swallows, with their short cuts and angular turns, the hopping of sparrows, the deliberate walk of the hens and the strut of the cocks, the waddle of the ducks and geese, the slow, heavy creeping of the land turtle, the graceful flight of the sea-turtle under the water, the leaping and swimming of the frog, the swift run of the lizard, like a flash of green or red light in the sunshine, the lateral undulation of the serpent, the dart of the pickerel, the leap of the trout, the rush of the hawk moth through the air, the fluttering flight of the butterfly, the quivering poise of the humming-bird, the arrow-like shooting of the squid though the water, the slow crawling of the snail on the land, the sideway movement of the sand-crab, the backward walk of the craw-fish, the almost imperceptible gliding of the sea-anemone over the rock, the graceful, rapid motion of the pleurobrachia, with its endless change of curve and spiral. In short, every family of animals has its characteristic action and its peculiar voice; and yet so little is this endless variety of rhythm and cadence both of motion and sound in the organic world understood, that we lack words to express one-half its richness and beauty.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Modern Journalist.—With the modern expansion of journalism, and the absorption of the writing faculty in the incessant production of a vast periodical literature, bearing for the most part on the immediate necessities or evanescent entertainment of the hour, we seem to be in some danger of losing the old scholarly type of authorship, such as existed in its highest perfection in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in the earlier part of the present. We have abundance of rapid and able penmen—writers full of information on the topics of the day—illustrious novelists, and clever observers of current manners; but the race of literary men, pure and simple, is fast dying out under the glare of gas, the roar of steam, and the quick flash of electricity. The age has to attend to so many practical questions of urgency and weight, and is so hurried from one grave crisis to another, that it has no time to linger on the sward by the side of the great dusty highway, or to dream beneath the shadow of immemorial woodlands. The man who follows literature for its own sake, apart from any design at once recognisable by the hurrying crowd, stands a poor chance of being listened to; and the author of to-day is perforce obliged to mould his work into some tangible shape, such as he can at once take into the market, and offer for sale with the probability of finding purchasers. Except in the case of those few geniuses who possess the rare gift of creative power, the literary man is finding himself speedily lapsing into the journalist. He may not have begun life as a politician; he may have had a stronger predilection towards the greener regions of imagination and fancy; he may love old books and the abiding phantoms of old days, with a tender and unsatisfied affection; but the press demands him, and will have him. "How is it," asked an old journalist one day, "that so many young poets finally develop into sub-editors?" The answer is obvious. Moonbeams are a very innutritious diet, and the young poet soon learns to appreciate the advantages that belong to the sub-editor's room. Accordingly, the mere author sinks out of sight, and the journalist take his place.—*"All the Year Round.*

A Scotchman's Estimate of English Literature.—Where indeed, in all the world, shall we find a match for that glorious literature? We are Scotch, and plead guilty to all a Scotchman's patriotic passion and even prejudice. We do not think the better of a man, when he gets so abominably philosophical that he cannot like his own country better than any other. As well might one pride himself on loving other people's wives as well as his own,—a catholicity of feeling which one's spouse, at any rate, would not reckon a very estimable feature. Yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the literature of England is the very flower of human thought and culture, the most magnificent product of genius, take it for all in all, that this world has ever seen. Far wider in its range than that of Greece, it rises high above the severe simplicity of the classic models, much as the cathedrals of Cologne and Strasburg excel, in the deep and varied thought which they embody, the mere graceful beauty of the Parthenon. It has more human interest, more compass at once of mind and emotion, and a more natural blending of the lights and shadows, the humour and pathos, the sorrow and mystery of human life. Nor if we except Dante, may we compare with it the remarkable literature of the Italian Republics; for though, in its beginning largely indebted to the genius of a Petrarch and a Boccacio, the spirit of the people led them to pierce deeper into the heart of things than was possible for men who were already beginning to turn virtue into virtu. From the Gallic muse it partly borrowed the early romance of chivalry, and in later times it caught there the infection of its worst vices; but France, with many rare gifts, has never yet produced a Chaucer, a Shakspere, or a Milton. Latterly a kindred literature has sprung up in Germany,—a young sister who greatly favours the elder, but can scarcely yet rival her rich and full-grown beauty, lacking, to say the least, her humour and grace, and the shrewd wisdom that underlies, and gives force to, her higher spiritual attributes. Altogether, this English literature appears to us unequalled; so broad, so manifold, so genial;—so sound in its morals, without being prudish;—in taste so true, yet a law to itself, and often gracefully defying mere canons of rhetoric;—so wise also and solid for the business of life,—though its firm hold of the real nowise excludes the ideal and the infinite mystery that presses on every side.—*North British Review.*

The Dragon.—The Dragon is the emblem of Sin in general, and of the sin of idolatry in particular; and the dragon slain or vanquished by the power of the Cross, is the perpetually recurring myth, which, varied in a thousand ways, we find running through all the old Christian legends, and not subject to misapprehension in the earliest times; but as the cloud of ignorance darkened and deepened, the symbol was translated into a fact. It has been suggested that the dragon, which is to us a phantasm and an allegory, which in the middle ages was the visible shape of the demon adversary of all truth and goodness, might have been, as regards form, originally *a fact*; for wherever we find dragon legends, whether the scene be laid in Asia, Africa, or Europe, the imputed circumstances and the form are little varied. The dragons introduced into early painting and sculpture, so invariably represent a gigantic winged crocodile, that it is presumed there must have been some common origin for the type chosen, as if by common consent; and that this common type may have been some fossil remains of the Saurian species, or even some far off dim dradition of one of these tremendous reptiles, surviving in the heaven knows what vast desolate morass or inland lake, and spreading horror and devastation along its shores. At Aix, a hugh fossilised head of one of the Saurii was for a long time preserved as the head of the identical dragon subdued by St. Martha; and St. Jerome relates that he had himself beheld at Tyre the bones of the sea-monster to which Andromeda had been exposed—probably some fossil remains, which in the popular imagination were thus accounted for. Professor Owen told me that the head of a dragon, in one of the legendary pictures he had seen in Italy closely resembled in form that of the Demotherium Gigantum. These observations have reference only to the type adopted when the old Scripture allegory took form and shape. The dragon of Holy Writ is the same as the serpent—*i.e.*, personified sin, the spiritual enemy of mankind. The scriptural phrase of the "jaws of hell" is literally rendered in the ancient work of art the huge jaws of a dragon wide open, and emitting flames, into which the souls of sinners are tumbled headlong. In pictures, Sin is also typified by a serpent or snake; and in this form it is placed under the feet of the Madonna, sometimes with an apple in its mouth; sometimes, but only in late pictures of the seventeenth century, winding its green scaly length round and round a globe, significant of the subjugation of the whole earth to the power of sin, till delivered by the Redeemer.—*Jameson.*

An old gentleman some years ago, inside the Bath mail, had two ladies, sisters, for companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell asleep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health. "Ah, yes, indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart."—"Dear me!" was the sympathetic reponse, "at her age? Ossification, perhaps?" —"O, no, sir, a lieutenant!"

MR. EDWIN JAMES'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Edwin James has created more excitement here than ever he did in London. The matter has been brought before the Supreme Court. All the leading lawyers think that his admission to practice here, when we take into consideration the circumstances connected with his career in England, is disgraceful. The Law Institute appointed a committee to examine into the case, and to report upon the facts. To-day, my Lord, the chairman of the committee, at the general term of the Supreme Court, submitted all the papers in the case, and made the following remarks:—"On behalf of the Law Institute I submit to the court these papers. It is not necessary to state what is contained in them; the court will read them. I desire that the court will give Mr. James an opportunity to answer the application. It is to have the order admitting Mr. James to the bar revoked, on the ground that some facts existed at the time of his admission which were not disclosed to the court, but which probably would have been sufficient to prevent his admission if known." The Judges Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosenkranz received the papers, and will make a decision soon. There is no doubt but the court will revoke the order it gave to admit James to practice. His legal career in this country is at an end. The judges pay too much respect to the American lawyers to come to any other decision.—*New York Letter.*

On the 17th of May, Mr. Edwin James met a number of the members of the bar of New York to defend himself against the charges preferred against him by the Committee of the Law Institute, who have moved his expulsion from the bar of New York. The *New York Herald* says:—"The attendance was respectable, and although the judiciary and the rising members of the profession were well represented, some of the old heads, the sympathisers with the committee of five of the Law Institute, were missing. The Irish element was predominant, though there was a mixture of English with the American audience."—Mr. James, in his opening remarks, said he had come there to practise in courts where, he thought, he should "receive more generosity and more liberality than in those courts where the cold shade of aristocracy frowns upon any man who dares to be independent." After the "great applause" which greeted this sentence, he proceeded to attribute the "defamation" which had been heaped upon him in England to the opinion he expressed in favour of the conduct of Captain Wilks in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell. He then dealt with the charges preferred against him—the first in order being his "pecuniary transactions" with Lord Worsley. On this point, he said:—"Those were transactions of a most private and confidential character, and had no more to do with my professional character and capacity at the bar, than if I had asked of a friend to loan me a £10 note, or he had asked me to do the same thing. They were purely private transactions. We were members of the same House of Commons, members of the same clubs, and upon terms of intimate social relations. I gave up everything, upon the demand of Lord Yarborough, even to my library, family plate, and to every testimonial that had been presented to me for causes I had gained, subject to the exactions that he demanded of me. In the same article in the infamous publication in England that attacked me for the opinion I had written upon the Trent question, I was called a 'fugitive insolvent.' Fugitive insolvent? It is painful (affected to tears) to look back upon one's ruin. I represented and had the confidence of the largest constituency in England. I had worked my way up to the bar by honour and independence. The Judges disliked me because I was not servile and subservient; and I was told, because in a celebrated case where I bearded them and told them they were trying a man upon grounds that they knew were illegal and unconstitutional, that I should suffer for it. You are aware that in England there still remains a barbarous relict of that system of imprisonment for debt, without fraud, without any improper conduct; it becomes a struggle, just like that of harpies struggling for a carcass, to ever Jew creditor and every merciless usurer against the unhappy man who has given up everything. While you are a member of the House of Commons you are protected from arrest. Read my address to my constituents. I told them that I scorned to represent a great constituency and to hold the confidence they had given me merely for my pecuniary protection, and I resigned my seat and called my creditors together. I arranged with them all, and I have a deed in my possession signed by every one of them; but there was a cabal working against me that destroyed my position at the bar, and I was cast out upon the wide waters through this cabal that was working against me in my absence, without the power to pay my creditors. I was obliged to leave England for personal protection. I had not a fraction in the world; but a lady who had been attached to me for years, who knew my position, declared to me for the first time that her heart had been mine, and she placed at my disposal an independent fortune.—(Applause.) Under these circumstances I came to America, and under no other. It is just to the representatives of Lord Yarborough to say that they have not complained, that they refuse to complain, before this self-constituted tribunal of benchers—my political rivals, my personal and professional enemies. Then as to his "unprofessional conduct" in the case of Mr. Herbert Ingram. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the case, "Scully v. Ingram," and obtained a verdict for £300. In the following month he became a candidate for Marylebone, and his election expenses amounted to £9,000. Mr. Ingram, who was a member of his committee, two other members of Parliament, and two private friends, agreed to advance him £1,000 each to defray his expenses. He was at the head of the poll, and—he added—"in that contest I committed an unpardonable offence; for I defeated, by a majority of 7,000 the Government nominee, and Lord John Russell's nephew. (Applause.) They never forgave me to the hour I left England." He repaid all the gentlemen who had lent him money, except Mr. Ingram, who was drowned in 1860. "Meanwhile," he continued, "the second trial of Scully v. Ingram came on. I opened the case against Mr. Ingram, and in my speech to this tribunal—the shorthand writers' notes of which were suppressed by the very man who has published the libel against me—I deliberately charged him (Mr. Ingram) again, as I had before, with fraud. That is suppressed in the libel. The Chief Justice suggested that it should be referred. It was referred. I had obtained before a verdict for £300, but now I got a verdict for £3,500 against Ingram. It had cost him £10,000. Then the executors had to pay it. So far from Mr. Scully's complaining, he personally thanked me by letter for my exertions, and dined with me a fortnight before I left England. Gentlemen, you little know what a man has to contend with at the bar of England. Pecuniary and social relations are made the subjects of attack. Though before now we have had executions in the houses of Judges in England and in the houses of Lord Chancellors, yet when a man has attained his position he is comparatively scatheless. When he is struggling at the bar it is that this exclusive influence is brought to bear against him. Far from the land where his forefathers sleep rests the consecrated dust of Thomas Addis Emmett—(applause)—a greater man, but not more persecuted than I have been. The opposition to him came from the same cowardly source, namely, from England. He lived to make the bar recant their hostility. He lived to make Chancellor Kent regret that he had opposed him. He made the Daniel Lords of that day cower before him. And he lived, as I hope to live, if I have the verdict of your good opinion, to turn jealousy into respect, and wretched, narrow professional rivalry into esteem and regard."—(Great applause.)

The meeting considered Mr. James's explanations satisfactory, and passed resolutions deprecating the efforts which were being made to obtain a revocation of the order admitting him to the New York bar.

The Liverpool police officials, employed by the health committee, have seized upon the premises of a Liverpool provision merchant, about 250 hams, weighing in the aggregate nearly 6,000lbs. The hams were totally unfit for food, indeed they were almost rotten.

Five Roman urns, in very good condition, have been found in the drainage works now being carried on in the artillery barracks at Canterbury. One of them, about twelve inches high, contains the ashes of some defunct Roman. Three saucers of Samian ware have also been found.

A curious literary deception has, it is said, been practised in a London College on the learned professors of that institution. A student discovered suddenly a new autograph of Bunyan's. It was a letter addressed to a customer, a Mr. Oldham, concerning some kettle that Bunyan had undertaken to mend for him. The autograph was prepared with coffee and other devices to make the writing look old. It was received with enthusiasm, connoisseurs remarking that hitherto Bunyan's tinkering had rested on insecure popular rumour, and on no adequate evidence. One learned professor even wrote a monograph on the Mr. Oldham to whom the letter was addressed.—*Spectator.*

A Man Stabbed by a Woman at Bradford.—At the Bradford Borough Court, on Monday, a young woman, named Mary Acey, was charged with stabbing a young man, named William Bently. The prisoner went to the Brickmakers' Arms beerhouse, Brick Lane, Bradford, on Friday afternoon. She asked for a glass of ale, which was supplied to her. When she had drunk it, she was, being in liquor, requested to leave the house. She refused to do so, saying that she would give somebody a bit of steel before she left. Having said that nobody there knew her, Bently told her that he knew her, and had seen her before. She said she would give him something to carry back to Halifax, and immediately struck him, and inflicted a gash with a knife, just below his right eye.—The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Charge against the Chief Constable of Nottingham.—At the Nottingham Town Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Joseph Hedington, chief-constable of the borough, was charged with using violent, abusive, and threatening language to William David Lonsdale, a builder. Mr. Hedington lives in a villa, next door to Lonsdale, and they have been on bad terms for some time past. On Friday morning Mr. Hedington went into his garden, and upon his servant telling him that the clothes line had been cut, threatened to break Lonsdale's back with a thick stick. He also called Lonsdale a vagabond and blackguard, and theatened to make him remember if he once got into the hands of the police. For the defence it was contended that the threat was applied generally to any persons who should cut the defendant's clothes line, and that no abusive language was used. The Magistrates considered both parties to blame, but said the conduct of Mr. Hedington, as chief-constable, had been most indiscreet. He would be required to enter into his own recognizance in £50 to keep the peace for three months, and pay costs.

"My wife tells the truth three times a day," remarked a jocose old fellow, at the same time casting a mischievous glance at her. "Before rising in the morning, she says, 'O, dear, I must get up! but I don't want to.' After breakfast she adds, 'Well I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to; and she goes to bed, saying, 'There, I have been passing all day, and haven't done anything."

FEARFUL PIT ACCIDENT AT BILSTON.
SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A most terrible accident happened at Bradley, whereby seven lives have been lost, on Friday afternoon. It appears that four men and three boys were engaged at the Bradley Colliery of G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., making a communication between the engine pit of the colliery and a pit in the thick coal seam. The object in view was to make a water level to draw off into the engine pit a large accumulation of water in the thick coal before described, and which was at a higher level than the engine pit. The men had proceeded in their work to within fifteen feet of the water, when it burst in upon them in great force. They were driven before it to the shaft, by which they descended a distance of about seventy yards, and shouted for the tackle to be sent down. The butty of the pit, who had just ascended, made instant preparations to comply with their request; but before the skip could be got down to the point at which they raised the alarm, the weight and force of the rushing water had destroyed the scaffolding which here spanned the shaft, and forced the poor fellows into the water beneath. As soon as the two pumping engines, which were at once put on in full work, had drawn off sufficient water, Harvey, the manager, descended, and, accompanied by other two men, found two of the deceased driven by the force of the liberated water into the "inset" at the bottom of the engine pit, some two hundred yards from the place where they were at work when the water broke in upon them. They were by that time quite dead. When the water broke in upon the deceased, about forty men mere working some distance off in the thin mine coal. Their pit being connected with the engine pit, the roar of the water could be distinctly heard in the thin coal, and the men became greatly alarmed, but they had the means of escape in several directions, as indeed had the deceased, if the water had not gained upon them with fatal rapidity. Even if the forty men in question had not had the facilities for escape which they possessed, the water in the thick coal was not sufficient to render their position hazardous. The deceased are Thomas Dunning, aged 48, married (the "doggy" of the pit) and his son Isaac, aged 12; Charles Deakin, aged 22; Joseph Wilks, married, and having four children: Samuel Speed, 20; Frederick Cound, 15; and William Schofield. The bodies recovered were those of Speed and the boy Dunning. It was not known at the colliery whether Speed was married; but the "doggy," in addition to his son, who was killed with him, had three children. Capt. Thornycroft, who at the time of the accident was on the magistrates' bench at Bilston, was at the colliery within an hour after the occurrence happened, and he remained there the greater part of the night, as did also Mr. Hartley and another member of the firm, with Mr. Baker, the Government inspector, and Mr. Smallman, mining engineer to Messrs. Thorneycrofts. By the last named two gentlemen the efforts of the working parties were being directed. Much consternation naturally prevailed in and around Bilston, and the pit banks at the colliery were crowded during most of the evening, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

Up to a late hour on Saturday evening only three of the seven deceased killed by an irruption of water from a pit adjoining that in which they were "thurling" towards the water, had been discovered. They had all been washed out through an old watercourse on the opposite side and lower down the shaft, in the direction of the third or engine pit.

The Ranby-house estate, midway between East Retford and Worksop, Nottinghamshire, has been purchased for Lord Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, for, it is said, the sum of £55,000. The estate is well timbered, and is of great extent.

The Ludgate-hill Tragedy.—It is fully expected Mrs. Vyse will recover. It is stated that the poison was administered by mistake; and in despair at finding that she had destroyed her children, she attempted her own life. Such, according to reports, will be the foundation of the defence.

In the 23d annual report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, just presented to Parliament, it appears that the numbers of literary inquirers who availed themselves of using the records without payment of fees, during the year 1861, was 142; they attended 1,514 times, and consulted 12,435 documents, exclusive of calendars and indexes. The total number of inquirers from 1852 to 1861 has been 1,081, who attended 13,123 times, and consulted 104,746 documents, exclusive of calendars and indexes.

Early Marriages.—The returns for 1860 show, as usual, an increasing number of marriages. In 1841, of the men who married in England, only 4·38 per cent were under 21; in 1860, the proportion had risen to 6·35. Of the women married the proportion under age in 1841 was only 13·29 per cent; in 1860, it was 19·35. Every year above 2,000 girls are married under 18, when neither mind nor body has attained maturity; above 30,000 are married under 21. Within the last 20 years, the number of persons who marry under age has doubled, though marriages have not increased much more than 40 per cent. The increase of early marriages has been most rapid in the prosperous ten years 1851-60. In Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire, where the straw-plait and lace manufactures place so many girls in a condition of some independence, a fourth of those who marry marry under age. The proportion is as high in Staffordshire, the West Riding, and Durham. It is low in the Metropolis, in the south-western counties and in Wales.

More Destructive Fires in London.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, a fire attended with a great loss of property happened in the premises of Mr. R. W. Southey, the extensive whiting manufacturer and lighterman, carrying on business at No. 33, Wharf-road, City-road. The discovery was made by Police-constable No. 370, of the G division, who at once sounded an alarm and sent off for the proper assistance. In the course of a few minutes Inspector Baddeley with the engines belonging to the Royal Society attended, as well as Conductors Vigo and Ivoy. Fortunately the inmates of the adjoining houses had succeeded in effecting a safe retreat, but the fire could not be extinguished until the storehouses and lofts, nearly 100 feet long, had been burned out and the greater portion of the roof destroyed. Fortunately the sufferer was insured in the Phœnix Fire-office. The police rendered great assistance to the firemen by keeping an immense crowd out of danger. Other fires also took place in several parts of the metropolis, but the damage done at each was not of a character to call forth lengthened details.

Strike of a Thousand Pauper Labourers in Blackburn.—A matter of considerable importance was brought before the Guardians of the Blackburn Union on Saturday—the strike of 1,000 of the factory operatives employed by the parochial authorities in breaking stones and laying out the ground at the new workhouse and infirmary. It seems that soon after eight hundred operatives had commenced work that (Saturday) morning at the stone quarries, they were informed, under the direction of James Shorrock, the labour master or inspector, that in future they would not be paid for "broken days," or time which were prevented working by reason of bad weather. The result was that, about half past eight o'clock, they whole struck work, and marched in procession down Grimshaw Park, Darwen and King William-streets, through the Market-place, and back, along Northgate, and the offices of the Union. There they represented their grievance, and crowded into the premises. The timely arrival of Mr. Alderman Boyle quelled their indignation. He obtained a statement of their complaint as above reported, when he urged them to return quietly to their work, promising to lay their grievance before the Guardians, and obtain them redress. They cheerfully responded to his wishes, and he accompanied them to their labour fields, where he again addressed them, and deprecated the system of strikes, exhorted them to abstain from all demonstrations and parades, and told them to make in future their grievances known to the Guardians by means of a deputation of one or two of their body. Their objection to this advice was that the deputation might afterwards be unfairly treated as ringleaders. They then resumed work. Soon afterwards the Guardians elected a committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Thompson, and Baron, to investigate the dispute, it being stated that no such order as that complained of had been officially issued. The committee found that Shorrock had issued the order in question, and at once cancelling it the men continued work, and no further interruption ensued.

Mr. Cobden on the Consumption of French Wines in England.—The delegates from Burgundy to the International Exhibition, M. M. le Vicomte de Vergnette Lamotte, le Comte Liger Belair, and le Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, entertained at dinner last week, Mr. Cobden, and many gentleman connected with the Exhibition, or with the wine producing countries of Europe. After the cloth was removed, M. de Vergnette Lamotte, in proposing the health of Mr. Cobden, expressed the hope that the commercial treaty between France and England might be the prelude to many other treaties of a similar nature, and that soon all European markets might be open to the wines of France. He said that as railways had already been the means of lessening many prejudices that formly existed between nations, so the reduction of import duties removed many barriers that stood in the way of commercial intercourse, and had diminished more and more the chances of war; for, said M. de Vergnette, "as each nation finds markets with foreign countries for its productions, the interests of all become so indentical (solidaires) that wars become impossible." Mr. Cobden, in returning thanks for the honour done him by the Burgundian delegates, said that the commercial treaty between France and England was only a preface to the great results it was destined to produce—that these results, so far as regarded the consumption in England of French wines, could only be obtained by a wise use of the powerful lever put in the hands of the proprietors of vines and of the wine trade. The growers abroad must not expect that the habits of the English were to be changed in a day, or that England would at once become a large consumer of light wines. He hoped, however, and believed, that gradually the wines of France would become popularised here, and that a good sound wine that could be purchased by the consumer at a very moderate price per bottle, would find a large consumption. He thought that Burgundy wines, from their generous nature and freedom from acidity, would in the course of time prove to be well adapted to English tastes, and he hoped so, for the sake of both countries. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, M. Leiden (chairman of the jury at the International Exhibition for the Zollverein), M. Javal (membre à la Chambre pour le Department de l'Yonne), successively expressed the pleasure they felt at meeting Mr. Cobden, whose great services to the cause of peace and commerce were justly appreciated in the countries they had the honour to represent at the International Exhibition.

Irishwoman.—A gentleman passing through Bond street, a short time ago, was accosted by a female mendicant, whose countenance spoke her distress more forcibly than her language. He gave her a shilling, asking her at the same time, from something that struck him in her tone, whether she was not an Irishwoman.—"Indeed I am," said she, dropping a grateful curtsey, "and have been ever since I was a child."

"Isn't your hat sleepy?" inquired a little urchin of a gentleman, with a "shocking bad one." "No; why?" inquired the gentleman. "Because I think it's a long time since it had a *nap*," was the answer.

The facetious Mr. Bearcroft told his friend Mr. Vansittart, "Your name is such a long one, I shall drop the sittart, and call you Van, for the future."—"With all my heart," said he; "by the same rule I shall drop the croft and call you Bear."

The usual Saturday Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

Captain Francis Minchin and Quartermaster Alexander Hendry have been appointed Poor Knights of Windsor.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the special commission will be opened at Limerick on the 16th June, and will be presided over by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy.

We have to record the death of the Very Rev. James Henry Cotton, Dean of Bangor, at the advanced age of 82 years. The deanery is in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the Racoon, twenty-two, screw steam corvette, will shortly be commanded by Count Gleichen (His Serene Highness Prince Victor Hohenlohe), for the purpose of conveying Prince Alfred—who, on passing his examination, will join the ship as one of her lieutenants—to several of the chief ports of Europe.

The Recent Murder in Donegal.—After a protracted inquiry the Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Hugh Freil. It appears that Freil dodged after Blaney from Milford, followed him into M'Alie's public-house at Carrowkeel, and when Blaney was about to leave, left before him, and waited for him at a dark part of the road, where the tragedy was committed.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Horrible Shaft Accident.—On Saturday morning, an accident of a horrible nature occurred at a bobbin-turning establishment in Wallshaw-street, Oldham. A youth, named Berry, was in the act of throwing a belt over a pulley, when it became entangled in his clothing. He was immediately drawn up to the shaft, and before the engine could be stopped his body was mutilated to a fearful degree. His arms and legs were broken and literally severed from his body, in addition to which, his head was terribly battered by coming into contact with the roof. Death was, of course, instantaneous.

Singular Case of Concealment of Birth.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, at Heslington, near York, on the body of a new-born male child, the son of Catherine Adams, the under housemaid in the service of G. J. Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall. She had only been six weeks in his service, and the housekeeper had charged her with been *enceinte*, but she invariably denied that such was the case. She gave birth to a child on Friday morning, but it was not until the afternoon that the body was discovered. It could not be found in the room of Catherine Adams, and it was not until the housekeeper caused her to be undressed that the dead child was found tied round the girl's person. Mr. Husband, of York, surgeon, was sent for, and he subsequently made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The result of this examination was that he was of opinion the child had breathed, and that it had died from want of proper attention. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. The girl had never provided any clothes for the child, and she had never admitted that she had given birth to a child.

The Court at Balmoral.—The transactions of the Court are about the same as ever—riding, driving, or walking about in a very quiet and unostentatious manner. Prince Alfred arrived at Balmoral on Thursday, to be present on her Majesty's birthday, which passed off quietly. The poor, however, were not overlooked. Her Majesty sent Mr. Loland with a supply of tea, sugar, and flannels around the district, with instructions to ask how each of the old recipients were as regarded health and comfort. Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, with a number of the suite, attended divine worship in the parish church on Sunday, the services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Caird. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Lady Bruce, had a drive in the afternoon, visiting some of the poor in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie. Prince Alfred left on Monday to join his ship, which is said to be bound for the Baltic. The Princess Alice visited a number of the poor on Tuesday afternoon, making kind inquiry into their circumstances. We rejoice to learn that her Majesty has derived considerable benefit from her sojourn on Deeside.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

A Railway Engine in the Exhibition.—The London and North-Western Railway Company exhibit a 16-inch outside-cylinder express passenger engine—the "Lady of the Lake," designed by Mr. Ramsbotham, of Crewe. The driving wheels are 7ft. 6in. in diameter. The tender of this engine is fitted up with Ramsbotham's scoop for picking up water as the engine runs along. On the Chester and Holyhead Railway, near Conway, an iron trough is laid down between the rails, into which a natural supply of water is allowed to flow, and stand to the depth of about five or six inches: when the train arrives at the proper place the scoop is lowered down until it dips two or three inches into the water, and the velocity at which the engine travels causes the water to rush up the pipe and pass into the tender; 5,000 gals. of water are thus gathered up in about a quarter of a mile, and the trains are enabled to travel from Chester to Holyhead, 85 miles, without stopping; in fact, on Jan. 7th, one of these engines ran the American express, with the President's answer to the demand of the British Government in the Mason-Slidell affair, from Holyhead to Stafford without stopping, a distance of 130½ miles, in two hours and twenty-five minutes, or an average speed of 54 miles per hour.

Licensed Occupations.—On the motion of Mr. Bass, a return has been made stating the trades and professions that pay licence duties. These taxes produce above £1,500,000 a-year, and the amount may in a few years approach £2,000,000. The larger portion is paid by dealers in spirits, wine, and beer, and by brewers and maltsters. Dealers in tea, coffee, and pepper, and dealers in tobacco and snuff, pay a small annual sum; makers of tobacco, soap, paper, vinegar, a larger amount. There are also the licence for horse-dealers and persons keeping horses or carriages for hire. Attorneys are in the list, but not barristers; and the other professions are not represented at all. Bankers, pawnbrokers, hawkers, pedlars, medicine vendors, and plate dealers, are liable to this tax. Auctioneers were brought under it when the auction duty was taken off; they pay £10 a-year, appraisers only £2. The latest addition is that of house agents, who came upon the list in 1861, and pay £2 a-year; a change was made in stamps on agreements to let furnished houses, and it was considered necessary to keep the agents under the view of the revenue department. In most trades the tax is the same whether a man does a large business or a small, but in some there is a sliding scale.

The Alleged Murder in Drury Lane.—John Lemon was brought up before Mr. Corrie, at Bow-street, on Saturday, having been remanded from Saturday week, on suspicion of causing the death of Ann Gedling, a woman with whom he had for some years cohabited. It will be remembered that the prisoner lived by manufacturing base coin; and having returned home on Friday evening to his lodgings in White Hart street, Drury-lane, they had a desperate quarrel, during which the prisoner struck the woman a severe blow on the head with a flat iron, which was found covered with blood. The next morning she complained of sickness, and called to the prisoner (according to his statement), when he found she had swallowed a quantity of cyanide of potassium, a material used for electro-plating coin. He took the bottle from her, and went for a doctor, but she died immediately on the arrival of the medical man. Mr. Lovett, the surgeon, now attended to state that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and he believed death to have been caused by the poisonous solution in question, which he believed the woman had taken in mistake for gin. There was a bottle containing gin in the room. Mr. Corrie: Then the prisoner must be discharged. The prisoner left the court without saying a word.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—(From the *Observer.*)—Negotiations have been going on for some time past between the Government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the subject of the assistance which the Treasury or the Admiralty would give to any well-considered plan for a renewal of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph. The decision which has been arrived at on the part of the Government is that they will not consent to give an unconditional guarantee, or any part of the capital required. The arrangement into which they entered with the Atlantic Telegraph Company still continues in force, which is the payment of £14,000 a year so long as the cable continues at work. The Admiralty have, however, agreed to grant the use of certain vessels to make a more complete survey of the bed of the Atlantic than has yet been made. Soundings will be taken at every mile instead of at intervals of 30 or 40 miles, as was the case when the previous attempt to lay the cable was made. The Admiralty will also grant the use of vessels to assist in laying the cable. The opinion is now very generally entertained among those who have paid attention to the subject, that, from the great improvements which have been made in the art of telegraphy, and the accuracy to which instruments for testing have been brought, it will be quite possible to lay the cable in a perfectly sound and workable condition.

Extraordinary Death of a Lady in the Regent's Canal.—On Saturday morning an investigation was held at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Cambridge Heath, South Hackney, by Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, touching the death of a lady unknown, apparently about fifty years of age, who lost her life in the Regent's Canal on Monday night, under extraordinary circumstances. Mr. E. Hulse, of No. 2, Park-place, coffee-house keeper, said that at a little before ten o'clock on the night in question, a gentleman rushed into his shop in a most excited state, vociferating that a female was in the water, and wanted to be got out. Witness had since been informed that the gentleman was a lunatic, and had been recently liberated from an asylum. Witness went to the banks of the canal, and saw deceased struggling in the water under the bridge, when he gave an alarm, and she was brought on shore by means of the drags. She was still alive, and did not appear to have been five minutes in the water altogether. A doctor was sent for, and she was brought to the Rose and Crown, and on the way she gave a groan and expired. She was very respectably attired, and seemed to be about fifty years of age. Witness lost sight of the gentleman above-mentioned, and did not know where he could be found.—Police-constable Ravenstock, 493 N, said that deceased was a highly respectable-looking person, attired in a black silk bonnet, black dress, and kid feather boots. In her pocket he found 1s. 4d. in money and two packages of poison. One package was labelled "Sugar of lead—poison. Dudley W. Smith, Southampton-street, Camberwell;" and the other "Oxalic acid—poison!" Deceased was totally unknown to the police of the district, and, though a full description had been circulated over the metropolis, no clue had been obtained as to her identification.—After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was found dying in the Regent's canal, but by what means she came into the said canal there was no evidence to show."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Madrid journals publish bitter articles against England for not endeavouring to support the preponderance of Spain in Mexico.

The *Temps* says:—"The picture of M. Ingres, 'Christ in the midst of the Doctors,' has been purchased by the Emperor at the price of 25,000f. This picture is signed, Ingres fecit, anno ætatis suæ, lxxxii."

A letter from Boulogne says:—"By order of the mayor, the names of several of the streets have been changed. The Rue de l'Abreuvoir is to be called Rue du Prince Albert, in memory of the late Prince Consort, and of his landing and embarking at Boulogne in 1854 and 1855."

The Madrid journals of the 25th May state that the session of the Spanish Cortes, which was to close in June, will be extended to the end of July on account of the Mexican question and numerous bills which remain to be voted. The *Correspondencia* contradicts a report that General Prim is to be named Ambassador to Mexico.

Preserving Timber.—An experiment has been made at Cherbourg for preserving wood for vessels from being affected with dry rot, by subjecting the timber to a slight carbonization with common inflammable coal-gas. The cost is only about ten cents per square yard of framing and planking, and the result is stated to be completely successful.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"If we are well informed a conference of the German States of the second rank is being held at Wursburg, in which the plenipotentiaries to the Diet will also take part. The object of the deliberation will be less the German question in general than the conflict between Prussia and the Electorate of Hesse, and the attitude to be taken by the Confederation with regard to that difference."

Anti-Episcopal Emeute in Malta.—The *Malta Times* of the 22nd ult. says:—"We regret to learn that the Bishop of Malta, on arriving at Messina, in the steamer Quirinal, was grossly insulted by the inhabitants of that city, who swarmed in boats with Italian flags round the vessel, shouting 'Porce di vescova di Malta, Spia dei Borboni, Maledetta l'anima sua, Porci Maltesi,' and cries of a similar nature. They even, it is said, went so far as to attempt to board the steamer, on seeing which the crew were placed under arms. The captain of an Italian frigate in the harbour is reported to have shotted her guns, and warned the people that he would fire on the boats if they did not disperse. It is, moreover, rumoured that the English vice-consul, after conferring with the supreme local authority, who expressed every desire to protect the bishop as far as the circumstances of an excited rabble would permit, advised him and the Maltese on board not to land. The French consul, it is also stated, protested against the insult to individuals enjoying the protection of the French flag; and it is added that such was the panic on board that the packet steamed out of harbour, picking up some passengers in the Straits, without even landing her goods deliverable at Messina, or transhipping that part of her cargo destined for the Levant."

New Features in War-Engines.—The Americans, never slow in new "notions," are eclipsing all former instances of their impetuousness, in the rapidity of their suggestions and devices for making and using war-engines. Immense solid cast-iron balls were supplied to the great 15-inch Rodman gun in Fort Monroe, for the purpose of crushing the Merrimac if she ventured to pass into the Chesapeake; mirrors have been proposed as a means of observing, and of pointing guns at the enemy from under safe cover; breach-loading cavalry cannon, of fifteen inches in length and thirty pounds in weight, have been suggested, to be pivoted on the saddle-tree, and to be of sufficient bore to insure a greater or less "flare," so as to scatter a charge of a hundred or more bullets which it is designed they should vomit upon the enemy; explosive shells have been constructed, with the interior surfaces grooved, furrowed, corrugated, or indented in various directions, for the purpose of causing their rupture at many points, or in many lines, to increase greatly their destructiveness. Magnetic torpedos, it has been hinted, may be attracted by the iron armour of ships, and exploded under them by the percussion of their contact. The delay in getting up the artillery for the battle of Newbern, has given Dr. Upham, of Boston, an opportunity of trying the sounding of the Morse telegraph alphabet by the steam-whistle, as a means of signalling orders at night, or during foggy or obscure weather. Two locomotives, a mile and a half apart, and out of sight of each other, communicated intelligence and replying in this manner, without the least difficulty whatever. The latest American "notion" is working gunpowder "expansively!"

French Family Law.—*Galignani* reports the following rather strange decision:—"The civil tribunal of the Seine yesterday gave judgment in a suit instituted by a M. Bigi, against General d'Orgoni, his son-in-law, for the purpose of compelling the latter to allow him a pension of 1,200f. a year to keep him from starving. It was stated that M. Bigi, who is now sixty-three years of age, had entered the marine army in his youth, but was obliged to quit the service about six years afterwards through having had his right arm partially disabled by a wound received in a duel. Being then obliged to work for a living, he became successively a journalist, corrector of the press, and bookkeeper; but as none of these professions proved very lucrative, he was unable to save anything for his old age, and is now reduced to the necessity of appealing to his daughter's husband for assistance. General d'Orgoni (which name is an anagram of his real patronymic, Girodon) is a person who has made no little noise in the world, if we may credit the accounts given of his adventures by several biographers. General d'Orgoni's counsel opposed the demand, asserting that M. Bigi had wasted his own property by thriftless wanderings, and would never follow any occupation long enough to make it profitable. He denied that the General possessed the enormous wealth attributed to him, and said that he had so many just claims on his resources that he was not able to meet them all. The General had, however, offered to secure to his father-in-law an honourable subsistence if he would go to Birmah, but he could not settle an annuity on him in France. After hearing a reply from M. Bigi's counsel, the tribunal gave a judgment condemning the General to pay M. Bigi a pension of 900f. in monthly instalments."

The Prince of Wales in Smyrna.—The royal squadron made its route among the islands from Rhodes to Scalanova, passing near Patmos and Samos. At Scalanova, the Prince of Wales, suite, and officers went ashore to visit Argasolook, where tents had been pitched for them by the general manager of the Ottoman railway, Mr. Fergusson, and where extensive works are in progress, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Russell Crampton. After visiting the interesting buildings and ruins of Ephesus, they set sail for another of the seven churches, and arrived at Smyrna on the next day, Sunday, the 18th. On the Osborne coming to an anchor, his Excellency Mehemed Reschid Pasha, Governor-General of Smyrna, accompanied by his official interpreter, went on board to receive the instructions of the Prince in conformity with which the royal disembarkation took place at half-past three in the afternoon, the Prince going ashore in the cutter of the Osborne, accompanied by Major General the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Teesdale, and the Rev. Mr. Stanley. The foreign shipping in the bay paid royal honours to the Prince, and at the landing-stairs a guard of honour was stationed, and his Royal Highness was waited on by Reschid Pasha, chief commissioner of the railway; Mr. Mallouf, the chief dragoman of the consul; and other Ottoman officials. His Royal Highness then proceeded on a tour of the city and environs, the duty of conducting him being assigned to Divan Effendi and Chevket Bey. At the railway station, Mr. Fergusson, the general manager, was in attendance, and accompanied his Royal Highness to Bournabat, whence the Prince returned by the accustomed route of the Caravan-bridge, through the town, to the place where the royal barge was stationed. His Royal Highness expressed himself to the Governor as much gratified with the attention paid to him. The next morning the royal squadron sailed to the Troad and the Dardanelles.

After a Battle.—A correspondent of the *New York Times*, describing the appearance of the scene of the recent battle at Williamsburg after the fight, says:—"The battle-field at this place, on the morning of the second day following, presented a most sickening spectacle. Hundreds of men, friends and foes, mangled and horribly disfigured, lay dead and even dying, heaped in groups of six or eight, awaiting burial, and scattered about promiscuously among the trees and brush. One, a rebel, hung dangling in shreds in a tree-top, where he met his fate by a shell bursting as it entered his body from his own artillery. Large circles of clotted blood lay around the trunks of the trees, while close beside, the newly-filled grave marked the resting-place of the victim. The enemy were buried with no preparation in trenches, while our own men were carefully wrapped in blankets and tents, and carefully laid to rest. Horses lay dead thickly strewn over the plain, killed by the bursting shells and bullets. In one of the forts was found a dying wretch, striving with his shattered arms to gather over him the mud in which he lay, spurning all proffered kindness, and hissing from his disfigured lips vengeance upon the Yankees. Forty dead rebels were found in and about the principal fort. Lieutenant Colonel Irwin, in command of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, and formerly United States senator from that state, was found dead upon the field, pierced with bullets. Major Ireson, of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, who was taken prisoner after being wounded, was found upon the field. His brains had been knocked out by the merciless foe. Other acts of barbarous atrocity, too revolting to record, were practised upon our soldiers who fell into their hands. Among the rebel dead was a young Indian, of most beautiful features. He lay by the roadside, with his long black glossy hair waving in the wind, pierced in his naked breast by three buckshot and a ball, which is by far the most fatal of any musket ammunition used in the service. A great majority of those killed were found to have been shot in the head and breast. Two were found lying side by side, each having the other's bayonet plunged through his body. For nearly half a mile in the woods, which are remarkably clear of underbrush, the soil is dotted with graves. The trees are scarred with bullet-marks, and broken and shattered by shells and shot, while the ground is strewn in every direction with clothing, knapsacks, havresacks, cartridge-boxes, and other trappings of the soldier. In one small sapling, no larger around than a man's wrist, I counted twelve distinct bullet-holes, within a range of six feet from the ground, larger trees being perforated in proportion. Muskets and rifles lay loosely about, or piled in huge stacks in hundreds, some of which were bent, and twisted, and shattered, and even pierced by cannon-shot and bullet. Everything indicated that this battle was the most desperate of any yet recorded in this campaign.

A darkey having been sent to California, thus speaks of his introduction to San Francisco: "As soon as dey land in de ribbar, dar moufs began to water to be on land; and as soon as dey waded to de shore, dey did'nt see any gold, but dey found such a large supply of nuffin to eat, dat dar gums cracked like baked clay in a brick-yard."

STRIKE AT THE ELSWICK ORDNANCE WORKS.

On Friday afternoon, about 250 of the men employed at Sir William Armstrong and Co.'s Ordnance Works, Elswick, struck work in consequence of some new arrangement about to be adopted by the firm in reference to the remuneration of "night shifts." It appears, from the statement of the men, that they have been in the habit of receiving seven and a half days' pay for five night shifts, and that the firm have resolved in future to allow only six days' pay for five night shifts, an arrangement which the men have refused to comply with, and hence the present strike. It was rumoured on Monday—though we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement—that the men in the engine-works had also threatened to cease work, and that they had refused to finish the guns sent from the ordnance works, where the men are on strike, to the engine works.

On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the operatives was held in the Music Hall, Nelson-street,—Mr. James Blakey presiding.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said it was hardly necessary for him to go into the question that had brought them together that night; he dared say the most of them were familiar with the principal facts which had transpired in the late dispute between some of the men at the Elswick Ordnance Works and their employers. As chairman, he should endeavour to act impartially, and to see that each speaker had a fair hearing, and with their assistance to maintain order (hear, hear). They were a body of working men, and they must remember that eyes were upon them, and they must see to it that they acquitted themselves as gentlemen (hear, hear, and cheers). Let them never forget that the true gentleman was he who was a gentleman in manners, and not in purse; and they should, by doing this, prevent any remarks that might be passed upon their meeting, and not only act with credit to themselves, but with credit to the class to which they had the honour to belong (cheers).

Mr Curry then proceeded to narrate the principal points of dispute between some of the men and their masters. A few days ago it was intimated by the masters that some men were required to work at nights, at the same time telling them that they would be paid at the rate of six days for five nights. The men naturally looked upon this as an infringement of what they considered their due; because, if they took in consideration the inconvenience of attending night work, and also how injurious it was to their health, the men likewise losing, in a great measure, the comforts of home, they would see it was an important question. A working man with a family required to be as economical as he possibly could. They therefore considered this an infringement on their rights, more especially as hitherto it had been the practice to allow 7½ days for the five nights' work. He could not regard the conduct of the men in the affair as altogether right. He expected what he was about to say might appear harsh, but he begged them to bear with him while he stated what he considered to be the convictions of his own mind. In the first place, the men when they saw the question talked it over, which was natural enough; but in talking the matter over all the men became excited and they had a meeting, at which they demanded an alteration, and agreed that they would leave work unless some intimation was received from the masters before half-past three o'clock. In the meantime, there was a notice put out not likely to soothe the feelings of the men, but rather to act as a caustic and make them burn the harder. The men saw the danger before them, yet they acted upon their former resolutions and left work. He considered that those men were not now on strike because they were no longer connected with the works at all; they had received their money on Saturday. Viewing it therefore this way it became a delicate point for those left behind—Were the men at work to uphold and defend them? Cautious men shrunk from taking any active part in it; it became, then, a point with the men remaining, and principally with the mechanics. Other subjects would be brought before them, but he would speak principally to the mechanics. The words addressed to them on Friday night caused them to look at the question, as it concerned their interests. If they had to work at nights the same as other men, and work five nights for six days' pay, they thought that would be unjust. They therefore resolved to go and elicit from the masters their opinion as to the mechanics. They accordingly asked their employers this question—If the mechanics refuse to work at nights does the rule apply to them the same as to the non-mechanics? The reply was given — Certainly it will. Acting upon this, they then began to look at the question as one entirely their own, and called a meeting on Saturday. At that meeting they appointed a deputation, and now they had the present meeting, and the first question before this meeting was this. That day a telegram had been received to this effect—"Let the mechanics remain as they were; if a mechanic works at night he receives the same as before." The question he should therefore leave for the present for their consideration was — Were they now satisfied with the answer of the masters as conveyed in a telegram from Mr. Rendell?

Mr King next addressed the meeting, in reply to some statements that had fallen from Mr Curry. Something had been said that the mechanics had no right to countenance this question. He maintained that they had a right to make it a question for the mechanics, and illustrated his argument by some occurrences which he said took place recently, when one of their superintendents found that they had got a number of "home-made" mechanics sufficiently trained, so that with a very little risk they could go and fill the office of mechanics (hear, hear). What was the result? They discharged both night and day shifts in No. 2 shop, and the "home-made" mechanics from No. 1 went and filled their places, and they got other recruits from the streets to fill up No. 1. His opinion was that if there was not support given to them the thing would creep on, for they would still work on the idea of making mechanics of their own. He urged them to combine together to prevent this reduction taking place, for whatever the master might say now, one of their principal men told him in conversation, that if they allowed this to pass now, the day-and-a-half would never be got more (cheers).

After some desultory conversation on the subject, the Chairman put the question, whether the mechanics present were satisfied with the answer of the masters, at the same time requesting that none but mechanics should vote. On the hands being held up the Chairman declared the question answered in the affirmative. This decision was disputed, whereupon the vote was again taken, the number of hands for and against being this time counted, when there appeared 75 ayes and 48 noes.

Mr Curry then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting appoint four intelligent working men to draw up a petition to be presented to the employers for the purpose of securing an amicable settlement of the dispute now pending between the workmen and the masters." (Cheers.)

Mr. Dawson having seconded the motion, it was put to the meeting, and agreed to *nem. dis.*

Mr. Handlin rose to move another resolution, and in doing so, controverted the statement of a previous speaker, that the men having taken their money were not on strike. He contended that they were, and that it was the duty of mechanics and labourers all over the banks of the Tyne, in every factory, to sympathise with them. (Cheers.) He moved "That if the petition which the four intelligent workmen are to draw up be slighted by the employers, the gentlemen upon the committee in charge of it will see that those on strike be protected as far as lies in their power."

Mr. Hendry seconded the motion, which on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The proceedings—which had been of the most orderly character throughout—were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER.

The deputation appointed by the meeting waited on Captain Noble, at the Elswick Ordnance Works, on Wednesday, Mr Rendell being still from home.

Captain Noble, in reply, stated that he had no doubt the company would entirely approve the conduct of the mechanics in presenting their address. With regard to the night shift, which was only required to expedite a few experimental guns, their contracts with the Government would not permit them to carry it on at a higher rate than that proposed; if, therefore, they were unable to get it on those terms, they would have no alternative but to discontinue it altogether. Mechanics employed either temporarily or permanently on night work would get the same rates as are usual in the district, viz., time and a half. With regard to unskilled men on the night shift, the terms proposed were higher than were usually given in this neighbourhood, or at the Government establishments. With reference to the general reduction of wages, it was rendered absolutely necessary by competition with Government establishments. If the company could not work as cheaply as other establishments, the work would necessarily be driven away from Elswick altogether. As the whole of the men who struck were at the time not required, they cannot all be received back, simply because there is not sufficient work for them. The same remark applies to the men employed in the foundry. Nearly all the labourers at the shot end would have been discharged some time since, had the employers not been unwilling to turn away men with whom they were satisfied. As there is no work at present for them, it is obvious that some time must elapse before they can again be employed. The mechanics in No. 2 shop who left will not be required at present, on account of the scarcity of work. The whole of the men not being required to return, they will not, of course, be treated with as a body, but individually.

After leaving Captain Noble, a committee meeting was held, when the following resolution was agreed to:—"It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the mechanics had sufficient grounds for believing that the new rule would affect them as well as the unskilled workmen, until the receipt of the telegram on Monday."

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

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

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

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

The *Consett Guardian* is delivered by a Special Messenger at the following Places, viz:—
Colliery Dykes, on Friday Nights.
Whiteley Head and Tantobie, at 7 o'clock on Saturday Morning.

Tanfield at		8 o'clock.	
Shield Row		9 "	
Stanley Colliery	half past	10 "	
Oxhill	"	11 "	
Kyo	half past	12 "	Afternoon
Catch Gate	"	1 "	
Greencroft	"	2 "	
Annfield Plain	"	3 "	
Quarry Houses	"	4 "	
South Moor	"	5 "	
Sykes	"	6 "	

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

It was fully anticipated last week that this strike had been finished. We regret to state that it continues. A long statement has been forwarded to us of the matters in dispute, from which we gather that the difference has arisen from the men having been supplied with a different quality of iron from that which they usually work. Not understanding the merits of the case we give no opinion upon it. Our columns are open alike to masters and men, if they choose to address us in the usual manner. For ourselves we only deplore that anything has occurred to interfere with the progress which Consett has latterly made out of its deep depression, and to interrupt the amicable relations which all must be anxious to see existing between employers and employed.

Local and District News.

THE ELSWICK STRIKE.—We are glad to announce that this partial but unfortunate strike is at an end. Several of the men have gone in at the terms submitted to them, but owing to the paucity of orders, the employers have dispensed with the services of some.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Armstrong, late of Hexham, has been appointed organist to St. Mary's Church, Blackhill. On Saturday night last, the Consett Catholic Drum and Fife Bands played down to his house to give him a welcome. Mr. Armstrong's talents, as an organist and musician, are well known. He has also a fine voice and much skill as a vocalist. We hope Mr. Armstrong's abilities will be appreciated by the public of this neighbourhood.

BLACKFINE BUILDING SITES.—It is gratifying to have to announce that confidence is rapidly reviving in this district. Several building sites have been advertised for sale, situate as above, which are rapidly being taken up. The speculators intend to call the settlement "New Town." The buildings will stand pleasantly, over-looking the vale of the Derwent, and are in the vicinity of the beautiful new cemetery, and within a few minutes' walk of Blackhill and Consett, and immediately adjoining the projected new station of the Blaydon and Conside railway.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Saturday evening last a temperance meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Annfield Plain. The proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer, after which Mr Christie took the chair, and after a few remarks, called upon Mr Thos. Armstrong, who addressed the meeting. The chairman then called upon Mr C. Graham, who sang a melody of his own composition, which as much astonished as delighted the audience. The other speaker was Mr Wilson Retson, who, in an excellent address, entered fully into the question. Votes of thanks to the worthy speakers and to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A GALLANT RIFLEMAN.—A few nights ago a young man was taking a stroll after supper accompanied by a little lap-dog in the vicinity of Shotley Bridge, when he met a handsome young rifleman. The dog saluted him with a bark—when lo! the valiant rifleman turned and took to his heels, the little animal pursuing till it was fairly outstripped by the gentleman, when it returned to its master. The rifleman had taken refuge in a cottage on the way in a fearful state of excitement. When he had received his equanimity he stated to the good people "that he had been violently attacked by a great big fellow and his great black dog;" that they had actually *throttled* him. He added that he was just about to be married and had above £35 in his pocket for the occasion. After remaining some time in the cottage he ventured home, which he reached unmolested. It is hoped that his nerves have not been permanently shaken by the incident.

BURIAL BOARD, BENFIELDSIDE.—At a meeting of the Burial Board held on Saturday last, some resolutions were come to which have given great umbrage. It is said that the fees to be charged for burials in the new cemetery ground are exorbitant, that the charges will be 5s to the board, 2s 6d for the grave digger, and 2s 6d to the officiating minister. An impression has got abroad that the 2s 6d to the officiating minister will go to the incumbent of the parish, although it may be that a Dissenting minister officiates at the grave. This, however, is not the case. The 2s 6d is to be paid to the clerk of the board, to be paid over by him to the actual officiating minister, and if that gentleman thinks proper to return it to the bereaved well and good. Another resolution which was passed has given offence to the society of Friends. The resolution to which we refer is that none but accepted or authenticated ministers of the Gospel are to officiate at the grave to read the service of the dead. The press being prohibited from attending these meetings the public must be content with such statements as rumour supplies us with. It is understood that some differences exist among the members of the board; at all events one of its most zealous members declares that he will not attend any more meetings.

LEADGATE CHURCH SCHOOL TEA PARTY.—In consequence of a misunderstanding now existing in the Band of Hope, the friends and teachers of the above school determined to give the children a tea, so that they might not feel the disappointment so much in being deprived of walking to the Slonks on Monday next with the Band of Hope. On Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, the whole of the children connected with the school and a number of friends had tea in the school-room, Leadgate, numbering upwards of five hundred. After tea, the children repeated the catechism and other pieces with great correctness. At the conclusion of these proceedings the school-room became more densely crowded by adults, it being understood that at the particular request of some gentlemen the Rev. J. Dingle would repeat his popular lecture on Geology. A little after six the rev. gentleman came forward and read an excellent paper on that subject. The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention and interest. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present from a considerable distance. The proceedings gave great satisfaction throughout, and it is hoped that the children enjoyed their afternoon as much as if they had gone to the above-named field.

BLACKHILL U.P. CHURCH.—The anniversary services of the above church took place on Sabbath last, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle. The subject of his morning discourse was taken from Exodus, 2 chap. and first ten verses, showing that it was by faith all the patriarchs foresaw the coming of the Saviour, and by faith alone we can be saved. In the evening he chose for his text the 22 chap. of Luke, 22nd and 23rd verses, when the pathos and beauty of his discourse produced a deep impression on all present. On both occasions the church was well filled, and many strangers were there eager to hear the words of the reverend doctor. The collection taken morning and evening amounted to £6 17s. On Monday afternoon, the church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and having being only recently painted, it had a very pleasing and cheerful effect. The tea arrangements were excellent and well conducted, and a goodly number partook of the cheering cup. After tea, the Rev. Dr. Bruce was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Lauder, who stated that he (Dr. Bruce) had been requested to give some account of his journey to Pompeii and Herculaneum. The doctor illustrated his lecture by large paintings. At the close a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and the ladies, and a collection was taken in aid of painting and cleaning the chapel which amounted to £1 8s. 4d. [Our correspondent has forwarded notes of the lecture, but these would only give an inadequate idea of its multifarious matter, and we have not space for a full report.]

The forthcoming foot ball match at Tantobie is an advertisement, and must be paid for as such.

THE FISH IN THE WEAR.—The prospects of the present fishing season are very good, for, owing to the vigilance of the agents of the Wear Anglers' Association and other conservators, the poaching depredations which formerly tended so much to diminish the breed of fish have been in a great measure checked.

18TH DURHAM RIFLE CORPS.—The inspection of this corps took place on Monday night before Adjutant Horne and Captain Dolphin. The inspection was highly satisfactory. Ball practice has taken place every morning and evening during the week, and some excellent points have been made by some of the members. A prize is offered to be shot for on Tuesday next, when it is expected that the shooting will show that this corps has men that will stand fair to compete with the best at the Lambton review in June. The corps is now upon a firmer footing than hitherto, and it is sincerely hoped it will prosper. Preparations are making for a grand *fete* in a few weeks. The park has been kindly granted by Mr Wilson, and assistance promised by a number of the neighbouring corps.

ODDFELLOWS' PROCESSION, M.U.—The members of the Bishop Auckland (Amity) Lodge, together with those of the numerous lodges in the district, about 1000 in number, have made arrangements for a grand procession and dinner, to be held in that town on Monday next. It was thought at one time that the large room of the Town Hall would be ready for them, but as such cannot be the case, the dinner and meeting—at which it is expected some of the leading men of the order will attend—will be held in the Floral and Horticultural Society's tent. We believe that the Stanhope and Crook Bands have been engaged for the occasion, which promises to cause no little excitement in the town.

THE BAND OF HOPE.—In a paragraph in last week's impression headed "Whitsuntide," it was stated that "no Sunday school teacher who is not a signed teetotaller would be admitted to the *grounds*, and that no child of a publican should be allowed to *attend* at tea." This, it appears, requires modification. The word "grounds" should have been "procession," and as an explanation to the expression "that no publican's child should attend at tea," we are informed that a publican's daughter attended or waited at one of the tea tables last year, which gave great offence to some of the more rigid of the body. There is a standing rule that none but signed teetotallers will be admitted to the procession, and the question was put to parties attending as deputations from Sunday-schools, which question was evaded by their saying they were teetotallers for the day. This has brought, in some instances, scandal upon the cause. The committee therefore determined to be strict in their adherence to the rules this year, and admit none to the procession but those who were signed members of the Band. At the same time, to carry out the object of the society, they will be glad of the attendance of all friends to take tea. Children, members of the band, have their tea for one penny, whilst others are charged sixpence each. The rifle band will play some excellent selections of music, which are announced in the advertisement, and will be relieved by the efforts of the Consett drum and fife band, under the leadership of Mr Edward Sanderson.

AN IMPATIENT RAILWAY GUARD.—On Sunday night last, a great number of passengers assembled at the Monkwearmouth station for the 9 p.m. train. The ticket bell rung at ten minutes to 9, when the passengers soon filled the platform. Some of them lingered till the last moment, conversing with their friends, awaiting the next bell to take their seats, but no such notice was given. As the clock struck nine, the impatient guard sounded his whistle, when the train moved, and parties were to be seen running to snatch an opportunity of jumping upon the steps of the carriages. If an accident had occurred to any one at the time, on whose shoulders would the responsibility have fallen? The guard expressed his opinion that it was quite unnecessary for any notice to be given to passengers to take their places.

MR. ANTLIFF AT THE SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

The following is an abridged report of this gentleman's speech, for which we could not find room last week:—

The Rev. S. ANTLIFF rose, amid enthusiastic cheering from all parts of the Hall. He said that although some people wore an elongated face, and others wore a sombre countenance, as though they had never tasted anything but wormwood and gall, and this world was a vale of tears, and a vast howling wilderness where no enjoyment was to be had and no pleasure found; yet others had enjoyed a considerable amount of pleasure here which they had derived from a variety of different sources, and it was his business to refer to some of these sources. Here the rev. lecturer directed the attention of his audience, first to *the pleasures of sense*. He said that God had made us with a variety of natural passions, capacities, appetites, and propensities, and there was pleasure to be derived from the gratification of these. The eye views the beauty and variety of this lower world; its hills and valleys, its woods and streams, its wide-stretching landscapes covered with every variety of herbage and flower, of every tint and every hue; and these afforded unspeakable pleasure to the well-cultivated mind. He had often been enraptured when standing on some lofty hills of the Derbyshire peaks and viewing the variegated landscape that stretched below, or while gazing upon the starry Heavens on a fine winter's night. But without touching upon some of the lower sources of gratification, he said there was pleasure arising from eating when a man is hungry, and that if any of his audience were sceptical on the subject they might try the experiment. He would advise them to take no food for three or four days, and he was sure they would sit down with rather uncommon relish to pudding and roast beef. There was pleasure in drinking to a thirsty man. Here again they might try the experiment. There was pleasure in rest to the weary man. If they did not believe it, he would advise them again to try the experiment. He would advise them to take a walk of fifty or sixty miles the next day, and they would see with what pleasure they would creep into their hammock at night. (Laughter and cheers.) Indescribable pleasures are derivable from this source, although it is one of the lowest sources of pleasure. He next directed attention to *social pleasures*. Those are above and superior to the pleasures of sense. Man is a social being, made for society. He was never designed to live as a hermit, or recluse, in some den or cave of the earth, or in some forest, or wilderness, communing with the rocks and hills. He was intended to live in society, not only for the benefit of the human race, but for his own personal and relative enjoyment. There is a place dearer to us than any other upon earth; where loved ones meet around the social hearth. It is home! How intensely we have longed for the society of our friends after a season of absence, and what peculiar sensation we have felt as we have drawn nigh to the favoured spot. He then passed on to consider *the pleasures of sympathy*, and dwelt most eloquently on these. He said sympathy is something which we cannot define, because we do not know what it is. In this it is like electricity. No one knows precisely what electricity is, and yet we know enough of it for practical purposes. A son of Africa, on seeing a large ship approach the shore, began to speak eloquently on the wonderful abilities of the white man; and he built great ships, and caught the winds, and put them in his sails, and made them plough the mighty ocean, and if they could catch the thunders they would make them their servants. (Cheers). He (the lecturer) would not say that the white man had caught the thunders but he had caught the lightning, and made it his errand boy. (Laughter and cheers). Yet we do not know what it is. Sympathy can be felt though it cannot be defined. It is not always necessary that you should know the precise cause, sorrow or joy, in order that your sympathy may be moved. There is a little group of twenty persons gather together and engaged in general conversation till the whole become embarrassed and an uncomfortable silence prevails, and while several are taxing their brain for a fresh subject, one in the company is seen to be very sad, he is trying to repress a sigh, and hide a tear. His friends ask "What is the matter with you?" This only elicits a deeper sigh and a larger tear. He urges again "What is the matter with you; do tell me!" This breaks up the fountain within him, he sobs aloud, and tears flow amain. While this is going on the tears start to the eyes of one and another, until the whole are bathed in tears. But nineteen out of the twenty do not know what they are weeping about. It is sympathy acting upon the little group. In another group, similarly engaged in conversation, during the dead silence, one begins to titter and laugh. One of the company enquires, "What tickles you, my friend?" He laughs the louder, and every time the enquiry is pressed tickles him the more, till his whole frame shakes. One and another has caught the infection, until the whole room rings with the peals of laughter by the whole company, who are laughing in chorus, though nineteen out of the twenty do not know what they are laughing at. Here he dwelt upon religious sympathy, showing the unspeakable pleasure arising out of rejoicing with these that do rejoice and weeping with those who weep, and showed how sympathising with the afflicted and sorrowful might afford pleasure. He then spoke of *the pleasure of benevolence*, which is higher than that of sympathy. He said that benevolence was a source of rich, pure, unmingled pleasure, and if they disputed it, he would advise them to try it. Seek out the poor and needy, the afflicted and sorrowful, and as far as you are able relieve them. It did not require great riches in order to acts of benevolence. They might be very poor and yet enjoy the pleasures of benevolence. Here, he gave a beautiful exposition of 2nd Cor. 8 chap. 2nd ver.:—"How that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." Acts of benevolence do not always consist in giving money, though that should not be withheld when occasion calls for it, and the ability to give is possessed. The affectionate look, the kind word, the beneficent act bring their rich store of enjoyment. He then dwelt upon *intellectual pleasures*. He said that there was pleasure arising from the acquisition of knowledge, whether from the study of nature, or the study of books. What ecstacy some scientific men had experienced on the discovery of a new idea, fact, or principle in nature. Among other enjoyments of the mind were the *pleasures of imagination*. Who had not been thrilled with delight while reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin." What excitement he felt when the woman, escaping with her child, leaps over the river as neither she nor any other woman ever did; when he saw the great rough man climbing up the rocks after his prey, and the quaker stretching his long bony arms, and shoving him over the precipice, saying "We don't want thee here, friend,"—when he saw that little merry black creature, and heard her say, "I 'specs I neber was born, I growed,"—and when he saw the little tiny white hand put forth to wipe the tears from her black face. Here imagination seemed real life. People often build castles in the air,—and it was often much pleasanter, and always much easier, than building real ones. He had often built such castles. When travelling at night, much fatigued and his mind recoiled from more substantial work, he had set himself to build castles in the air. He would be rich all at once; and it was as easy a matter to create fifty thousand pounds a-year as fifty; he thought he might as well have plenty; so having created it at his pleasure, he set to work and built hospitals and schools, and mechanics' institutes, and to found charitable institutions, and endowed them all;—and while he was bestowing great benefits on every neighbourhood, the opening of the door dissolved the whole, and he was as when he began, but the tedeum of the journey was beguiled. He then spoke most touchingly on *the Pleasures of Religion*, which he said was the highest kind of pleasure enjoyed upon earth. He differed from Burke, who said that the highest pleasure upon earth arose from reciprocated love, when the young lady tells her lover that she loves him. He (the lecturer) concluded that Burke had never been converted, for he maintained that the greatest pleasure upon earth arose from the pardon of sin and restoration to the Divine favor. Here he gave an interesting account of his own conversion to God. He said religious pleasures are lasting; they will endure for ever. He said that all men did not derive an equal amount of happiness from the same source. Here he recapitulated the sources of pleasure, shewing, as he proceeded, the reasons why different persons derived different degrees of pleasure from the same source. The lecturer here made a close application of his subject, and closed amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the whole congregation.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer, which included a request that he would come to their next anniversary, was passed by show of hands, and the proceedings were closed by singing the doxology.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL. *Re* WILLIAM COLLINSON, farmer, grocer, and provision dealer, Blackhill.

Mr. J. Trotter, of Bywell (on behalf of his father, the trade assignee) said they had an objection to make against the charges of the messenger (Mr. Job Reeves). Two of the farm servants of the bankrupt were engaged by the messenger to take charge of the stock, &c., at 16s. a week, and the messenger had charged them on the estate at 24s. 6d.

His Honour inquired if any solicitor represented the estate?—Mr. Trotter said Mr. Hoyle did.

His Honour: You had better send for him.

Mr. Hoyle was accordingly sent for, and on his arrival, His Honour informed him of the objection just made.

Mr. Hoyle said it was a matter that he did not know there was anything in. If it was an application about Mr. Reeves, he was not present, and it ought not to be gone into in his absence. The bill had been taxed and allowed by the Registrar.

Mr. Trotter said they objected to the messenger paying the men 16s a week, and charging 24s. 6d., thus charging a profit upon the estate.

The Registrar said the assignees still continued the responsibility of the messenger, and he was entitled to charge something for undertaking that responsibility.

His Honour said that if the messenger was responsible, he was entitled to be paid for his responsibility. He was responsible for those men, and he (his Honour) thought the messenger was entitled to some consideration for it.

Mr. Trotter said the messenger had one man in possession at 5s. a day, as well as the two others.

His Honour said he should not consider the charge unreasonable, but when the messenger returned, he should call upon him to explain.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY,—(Before G. D. Wooler and Valentine Rippon, Esqrs.)

George Patterson, of Wolsingham, cartman, was charged by Patrick Mahon, of Wolsingham, with assaulting him on the 25th of April last. Discharged.—*James Bell*, of Wolsingham, cartwright, was charged by P.C. Reveley, of Towlaw, with committing a breach of the peace on the 7th ult. Bound over to keep the peace in £5 for six months, and 9s. 6d. costs.—*John Parkin*, of Towlaw, beerhouse keeper, was charged by P.C. Reveley with refusing to admit him into his beerhouse on the 17th ult. Fined 20s. including costs.—*Alfred Haselton* of Durham, charged on two warrants by Elizabeth Longstaff, of Stanhope, with disobeying an order in bastardy. Committed for two months on the first warrant, and one month for the other.—*Simpson Collinson*, of Halfway House, near Wolsingham, labourer, was charged by Elizabeth Walton, of Harthope, with being the father of her illegitimate child. Discharged.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.—On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Copyright Works of Art Bill was referred to a Select Committee—The University (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Bill was also read a second time.

The Bishop of ROCHESTER moved for copies of the correspondence of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the Committee of the proposed National School at Christhall, relative to an application for a building grant for the said school, and refused by the Committee of Council—After some remarks from the Bishops of Lincoln and St. Asaph, Earl GRANVILLE justified the refusal of the application, which he said was in accordance with a long established rule—The motion, after a short conversation, was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at 8·15 p.m., until Friday, the 13th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, and immediately afterwards an ineffectual attempt was made to count out the House at the instance of Mr Scully.

Mr M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr Roebuck, stated that he would proceed with the Trades Marks Bill on the second week after Whitsuntide holidays.

Mr BEAUMONT gave notice that when the House reassembled after the holidays he should call attention to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Belgium.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr Maguire, stated that Mr Horsley, Poor-law Inspector, had made an official report to the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, respecting the several districts west of the county of Cork which he had lately visited, with a view to ascertain their condition, but it was not usual to lay confidential reports of such a nature on the table of the House.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked the Secretary for War whether Colonel Bentinck, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, had been placed on half-pay, according to the regulations by medical certificate; and if not, why the new regulation of 1861, under which no officer had been allowed the privilege of being placed on half-pay until a service of twenty-five years, as a commissioned officer on full pay, had in this case been disregarded and set aside.—Sir. G. C. LEWIS said he was not in the slightest degree responsible for the course which had been taken in reference to Colonel Bentinck and Captain Robertson. The responsibility rested solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Mr. Mills, said he should make his financial statement in reference to India on the first day vacant after the holidays.—Mr. BRIGHT hoped that the question would be brought forward in such a manner that the House could discuss it with the attention that its importance deserved.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House on its rising do adjourn till Thursday, the 12th inst.

Mr MAGUIRE made an appeal to the noble lord at the head of the Government to give the report of Mr Horsley to the Irish Poor Law Commission with respect to the distress in the County of Cork, which had been refused by Sir R. Peel.—Mr SCULLY complained of the manner in which Ireland was governed, and said there would be no tranquility unless it was greatly altered.—Lord PALMERSTON said Mr Horsley was sent down to inquire into very conflicting statements, and his report was not intended for publication.

The motion for the adjournment was then agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Mr WALPOLE moved the vote for the British Museum. He said that the total vote was £99,012 against £100,414 last year.—After some discussion on the opening of the Museum on Sunday, and affording better facilities for the working classes visiting it, that led to no practical result, the vote was agreed to.

A very desultory discussion arose on the vote of £2,000 for the National Portrait Gallery, but it was eventually agreed to.—Some other votes were agreed to, and progress was reported.—The Rifle Volunteer Ground (1860) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. —The Naval Victuallers' Stores Bill was read a second time.—The House adjourned at ten minutes to 1 until the 12th inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND SPRING ASSIZES.

Baron Wilde and Mr Justice Mellor will be the Judges on the Northern Circuit at the ensuing Spring Assizes.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN LONDON.

On Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock, a gentlemanly looking man walked into the middle of Fenchurch Street, deliberately knelt down, and placed his head on the road with his face downward, a foot or so in advance of a waggon drawn by four horses, with a load of eight tons, and the next moment the broad wheel passed over his head, crushing it flat. A thrill of horror ran throught the crowd on witnessing this fearful act. The body has been identified as that of Mr George Hay, managing clerk to a merchant at No. 4, Mark Lane, in whose service he had been many years. In his pockets were found the names of the winner and other horses which ran for the Derby. No cause can be assigned for his committing this rash act. He is stated not to be married.

STATE OF THE FEDERAL CAMP.

The *Morning Star* correspondent in M'Clellan's camp writing from Whitehouse, Virginia, May 17th, says:—It took the division a day to move five miles owing to the frightful condition of the roads. The troops were knocked up, and camped in a pouring rain, the march next day was equally difficult. Whitehouse is described as an admirable depot, the river was filled with shipping and lined with store house. On Sunday, May 18th, the morning was hot and close, and at half-past ten the heat was almost too great for ordinary troops to withstand it. The correspondent speaks confidently of a victory for the Federals.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

SCUTARI, June 3rd.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., a battle was fought near the village of Yenikoi. The Montegrins numbered from eight to ten thousand. The Turks, under the command of Abdi Pasha, obtained a complete victory. The Montenegrin loss is stated at from 500 to 600 killed. The Turks had 26 killed and 113 wounded.

LATEST SPORTING.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR THE OAKS.—Alert, Annette, Bertha, Bonny Breast Knot, Feu de Joie, Hurricane, Imperatrice, Maid of Masham filly, Miss Sarah filly, Moula, My Partner, Olive Branch, Q. E. D., Sappho, Villettee.

BETTING ON THE DERBY FOR 1863.—13 to 1 agst Lord Clifden.

Mr. Snewing had offered Goater £100 a-year for life if he would ride Caractacus, but he preferred to ride his brother's horse Spite, which broke down.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1862.

JUNE.

Chelmsford 11	Ascot 17	Hampton 25
Manchester 11	Newcastle 24	

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES, 1862.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs, added to a handicap stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c., for three-year olds and upwards; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 25 guineas towards expenses; certain winners to carry extra. Two miles. (53 subs., 19 of whom declared.)

(Weights published Tuesday, May 27, at 4·30 p.m., and forfeits declared Tuesday, June 3, at noon.

	Age	st.	lb.
Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway, by Flying Dutchman	5	8	12
Mr O'Hara's Ivanhoff, by Muscovite	4	8	9
Mr Osborne's Rapparee, by Rataplan	4	8	4
Mr Merry's Sir William, by Knight of Avenel	5	7	12
Mr E. Mills' Knutsford, by Rataplan	4	7	7
Mr Jackson's Tim Whiffler, by Van Galen	3	7	7
Mr Stewart's Joey Jones, by Newminster	4	7	4
Mr Baker na Paste, by Kingston	4	7	3
Mr Hargreaves na Neptunus, by Weatherbit	3	7	3
Lord Zetland's Matador, by Voltigeur	4	7	3
Mr Innes na Timandra, by Voltigeur	6	7	0
Mr Whittaker na Crusade, by Hermit or Turnus	4	7	0
Mr Alexander's Invader, by Voltigeur	4	6	10
Mr Robertson's Boabdil, by Newminster	4	6	10
Mr W. I'Anson's Prologue, by Stockwell	5	6	9
Mr H. Goater's Spite, by De Clare	3	6	8
Mr Jackson's The Pilot, by Lambton	3	6	8
Sir C. Monck's Gardener, by The Cure	4	6	7
Mr Bowes' Welcome, by Fazzoletto	3	6	7
Colonel Bigge na Bernice, by Stockwell	4	6	0
Mr Thomas's Brighton, by Kingston	3	6	0
Mr Forster na Haddington, by King of Trumps	3	6	0
Lord Glasgow's c. by Y. Melbourne, dam by Lanercost or Retriever—Physalis	3	6	0
Mr W. Day's Lord Stanley, by Prime Minister	3	5	13
Mr T. Dawson's Town Councillor, by Kut. of Avenel	3	5	13
Mr Sharpe na Beverley, by West Australian	3	5	12
Mr Wilkinson's Wallachia, by Hospodar	3	5	10
Mr Gill's Patrick, by Chanticleer	3	6	10
Mr Burrell na Tommy Jones, by Fazzoletto	3	5	10
Mr Osborne's King of Kars, by General Williams	3	5	10
Mr Gilby's Adventurer, by Newminster	3	5	9
Mr Bailey na Moutebello, by Weatherbit	3	5	7
Mr Gilby's Jackal, by Augur	3	5	7
Mr Stewart's Jiuney Jones (once called Mrs Mac), by Weatherbit	3	5	7

EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY, June 3.—Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Last mile and a quarter of the New Derby Course.
Mr Savile's Buckenham, 3 yrs ....Fordham 1
Mr Halford's Star of the West, 3 yrs ....Clements 2
Lord Uxbridge's Laughing Stock, 3 yrs........Bullock 3

Brighton Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Lambert's Humphrey, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ....Doyle 1
Mr W. Day's Surbiton Hill, 3 yrs, 6st ....Noble 2
Mr Quarterm aine's Grey Hen c, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb...Johnstone 3

Heathcote Plate of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Captain Christie's Miss Julia, aged ....Fordham 1
Mr Wilson's Cairncastle, 2 yrs ....Thomas 2
Lord Stamford's Ellerton, 4 yrs........Edwards 3

Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr J. A. Hind's Lord Clifden, by Newminster ...Fordham 1
Lord St. Vincent's The Orphan, by Frogmore ...Grimshaw 2
Mr Jas. Clark's c by Windhound—Elcot's dam ...Ashmall 3

Rous Stakes, a free handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 200 added. One mile.
Mr W. S. Cartwright's Fairwater, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb Grimshaw 1
Mr G. Lambert's Humphrey, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb ......Whiteley 2
Lord Chesterfield's Bathilde, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb ......T. French 3

Horton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 80 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Lord Chesterfield's f by Kingston—Oroco......J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Thompson's Salisbury ....Nightingale 2
Mr I. Woblcot's Damson Cheese........Dowling 3

THE DERBY DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.—The eighty-second anniversary of the "Great Epsom Derby" was celebrated this day. It was established in 1780, and inaugurated under auspicious circumstances. Since that early period, it has wonderfully grown into importance. The first Derby was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, beating a field of nine, out of a subscription of 36. S. Arnull was the jockey of the day, and the same eminent rider succeeded in carrying off on three consecutive occasions this important stake—viz., in 1782, with Assassin; in 1787, with Sir Peter Teazle; and in 1793, with Sir Harry. The family of the Arnull's afterwards became very popular as jockeys, for we find that another of the family (J. Arnull) won the Derby no less than five times, and W. Arnull three times, so that the round number of a dozen of the earlier struggles fell to three of this family. Buckle won five times; and Jem Robinson steered the winner no less than six times, thus eclipsing any other rider for the number of victories. Bill Scott, the most popular rider of modern date, won this prize four times, and was considered the most accomplished rider that ever crossed a thoroughbred, having, besides, won the "Oaks" three times, and the Doncaster St. Leger nine times, four of which victories he gained in succession. Frank Butler scored the Derby twice, Job Marson twice, Jim Templeman and "Tiny Wells" accomplishing the same feat. The following statistics will show the growing importance of this race:—

Year.	Winner.	Subs.	No. of Starters.	Time. m. s.
1780	Diomed	31	2	—
1793	Waxy	50	13	—
1831	Spaniel	135	23	—
1848	Surplice	215	17	2 48
1859	Musjid	246	30	2 59
1861	Kettledrum	236	18	2 43

The present year the subscribers were 239, and the nominations for the ensuing year reach the enormous number of 250, excelling by a dozen the large entry in the year when Musjid won. Thus we perceive that a race of comparatively little importance for the first few years of its existence has now surpassed in popularity anything of the kind that was ever established on the turf.

This year, the attendance at Epsom was the largest and most aristocratic gathering that ever visited this renowned sporting mart. Amongst the visitors were the Japanese Ambassadors, who in themselves were a host of attraction. They occupied an open carriage, and were attended by the whole of their staff. On their route to the course they were repeatedly cheered, and appeared to be highly delighted with their reception, which they frequently acknowledged in their peculiar style. A serious accident, however, we are sorry to say, occurred to a gentleman named Jackson, who, with two other gentlemen, was pitched off a chaise, the former gentleman falling upon the crown of his head, causing a concussion of the brain, and at present is lying in a very precarious state. The other two gentlemen escaped without injury.

The Derby Stakes stood second upon the programme; and after the Manor Plate had been disposed of, arrangements were commenced for the "great race."

The Manor Plate of 50 sovs. One mile.
Spencer ....Lynch 1 | Entremet........Drew 2
Baliverne ....Grimshaw 3

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second to receive 100 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 150 sovs towards expenses. Mile and half (239 subs.)
Mr Snewing's Caractacus, by Kingston ....J. Parsons 1
Mr Hawke's The Marquis, by Stockwell ....Ashmall 2
Mr Merry's Buckstone, by Voltigeur ....Grimshaw 3
Mr Jackson's Neptunus, by Weatherbit........Bullock 4

The following also ran:—Colt by Stockwell, c by Barbatus—Clarissa, c by Barbatus—Brown Bess, The Knave, Harlequin, Argonaut, St. Alex, Lord Burleigh, c by Voltigeur—Typee, The Earl of Surrey, Maharajah, Ensign, Norroy, Alvediston, Gemse, Star of the West, Tolerno, Ace of Clubs, Spite, Malek, Nottingham, Ellangowan, Welcome, Schehaliou, Exchequer, Michael Grove, Vanguard, Zetland, Ashford, and Brighton.—5 to 2 agst the Marquis, 100 to 30 agst Buckstone, 7 to 1 agst Neptunus, 12 to 1 each agst Argonaut and Zetland, 100 to 6 agst Stockwell colt, 20 to 1 agst St. Alexis, 25 to 1 agst Ensign, 40 to 1 agst Caractacus, 50 to 1 each agst Harlequin, Spite, Tolerno, Nottingham, and Lord Burleigh, and 100 to 1 agst Star of the West.—At the appointed hour (three o'clock), the course was cleared, and every eye turned to the point where the horses would make their *debut*. Thirty-four put in their appearance, and having taken their preliminary gallops, were drawn up at the starting post. After several false starts, in which Ashford, Gemse, and others took a conspicuous part, the flags were lowered at about half an hour after the appointed time. The lot, with the exception of Ensign and Ellangowan, got away on tolerably even terms. Argonaut at once rushed to the front, and carried on the running for a short distance, when the command was taken by The Marquis. On approaching Tottenham Corner, Nottingham, Caractacus, and Lord Burleigh, in addition to The Marquis, showed well in front. On crossing the road, Nottingham broke down, and Caractacus, Buckstone, Neptunus, and The Marquis lay nearly level. Coming towards the distance, Caractacus, who had taken the lead, hung a good deal towards The Marquis, and Neptunus was beaten from this point. The issue was left to Caractacus, The Marquis, and Buckstone, the ancient Briton winning cleverly by a neck. There was a length and a half between the second and third, and three lengths between the third and fourth horses. Zetland was fifth, The Knave sixth, Lord Burleigh seventh, and the others were all pulling up in a cluster as they passed the post. Spite broke down so badly, that his racing career is at an end. Time, 2 min. 45½ sec. On returning to the scale, the jockey of Caractacus could not draw the weight, but on the bridle being added, the "all right" was pronounced by the clerk of the scales amidst a great cheer from those present. The Derby for 1862 has been a most perfect success, inasmuch as it has secured a greater number of running horses than any of its predecessors, Teddington's year being the next in rotation, when 33 horses took part in the struggle. The race having been won by an outsider, the bookmakers will once more be on the "right side." Caractacus has run in handicaps several times during the present season, and was successful last week in the Somersetshire Stakes. Both The Marquis and Buckstone performed respectably, but the victory was cleverly achieved by Caractacus, who received a tremendous ovation on returning to weigh in. He was ridden by G. J. Parsons.

The Bentinck Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages. Three quarters of a mile.
Lord Uxbridge's Keane, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ... .J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Craven's Women in Red, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb............Daley 2
Mr Wilson's Cairncastle, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb ....Thomas 3

The Epsom Town Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile.
Mr Bignall's Wild Rose, 6 yrs, 8st 13lb............Rogers 1
Mr Savile's Vertumna, 3 yrs, 6st............Whiteley 2
Gen. Shirley's Beneventum, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb...J. Grimshaw 3
6 to 4 agst Wild Rose, 2 to 1 agst Beneventum, 4 to 1 agst Vertumna. Won by three lengths.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Half a mile.
Winsome............S. Adams 1 | Tiney ....J. Grimshaw 2

THURSDAY, June 5.—The Epsom Four Year Old Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. New Derby Course.
Lord Strathmore's Struggler............Aldcroft w.o.

The Grand Stand Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added. Mile and three-quarters.
Gen. Shirley's Bryn Gwyn, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb.......J. Grimshaw 1
Lord Westmorland's St. Lawrence, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb...Hunter 2
Mr Ward's Traveller, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb............S. Adams 3

The Two Year Old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Mr Ten Broeck's Vivid, by Vidette ....Grimshaw 1
Mr Naylor's Stockbroker, by Stockwell ....Challoner 2
Baron Rothschild's f by King Tom—Delopeia ......Osborne 3

The Epsom Cup of 10 sovs each, with 200 added; m and g allowed 4lb. Derby Course.
Sir J. Hawley's Asteroid, 4 yrs, 9st............Wells 1
Mrs Osbaldeston's Camerino, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb ......Aldcroft 2
Mr Cartwright's Fairwater, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb............Grimshaw 3
Mr Hamilton's Aurelian, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb ....Goater 4
Even on Asteroid, 7 to 4 agst Fairwater, 5 to 1 agst Camerino. Won by four lengths.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Salisbury ....J. Adams 1 | Aconite f........J. Grimshaw 2

The South-Western Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for all ages. One mile.
Nemisis ......H. Grimshaw 1 | Flirtation ....Snowden 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas (for mares only). Two miles and a quarter.
Colonel Towneley's Doefoot, 4 yrs ....Snowden 1
Mr Bryan's Waterwitch, 4 yrs ....Lynch 2
F. by Weatherbit, dam by Irish Birdcatcher ......Bullock 3

The Shirtley Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. Mile and a quarter.
Lord Stamford's Ensign, by Orlando, 8st 7lb......Edwards 1
Baron Niviere's Baliverne, 8st 3lb............Grimshaw 2

BLAYDON RACES. These races come off on Monday first, and should the weather prove fine, we think, from the inducements held out by the programme, it will be a very successful meeting.

DERWENT-WATER.

Where Derwent's waters to the Tyne
Their crystal tribute bring,
How lovely is the bloom divine
That brightens all the spring!
But though the valley's green and gay,
Its freshness sweet to see,
It cannot charm the thought away
That Lizzie's far from me.

The lark ascends on gladsome wings,
And warbles o'er its song,
And many a thrush and linnet sings
The tender boughs among:
But take of wild notes sweet the choice
From cloud-land or from tree,
My Lizzie's dear remembered voice
Is sweeter far to me.

Newcastle, June 3. T. O.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At The Grove, near Houghton-le-Spring, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr John S. Nicholson, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, at 8, Copland Terrace, Shieldfield, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr Frederick Hastilow, draper and undertaker, of a son.—In Wesley Street, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Wm. Buckham, of a son.—At 14, Copland Terrace, Shieldfield, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr James Todd, H.M.'s Customs, of a son.—In Cromwell Street, same day, the wife of the Rev. Robert Brown, of a son.—In Kent Street, Shieldfield, same day, the wife of Mr Francis Bell, bootmaker, of a son.—At Byker Hill House, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr Robert Atkinson, of a daughter.—In Gloucester Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs T. Carse, of twin daughters.—In Blandford Street, on the 5th inst., Mrs W. N. Simpson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Pelton, on the 31st ult., Mr James Paxton, mason, Whittingham, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr Matthew Ferguson, of Linden Hillhead.

At Richmond, Surrey, in St. John's Church, on the 30th ult, by the Rev. J. H. Ward, Lewis C. Legge, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, to Charlotte Cunningham, eldest daughter of J. S. Tripp, Esq., of Paris.

DEATHS.

At Pittington, near Durham, on the 27th ult., aged 74, Mr James Rutherford.

At Watford, on the 1st inst., aged 79, Miss Ridsdale, formerly of Houghton-le-Spring.

In Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lately, at the advanced age of 106, Mr James Potter, weaver. He was hale, and retained all his faculties to within a short time of his death.

At Gateshead, in High Street, on the 31st ult., aged 75, Hannah, widow of Mr John Watson, much respected.—In Melbourne Street, on the 1st inst., James, infant son of Mr R. B. Reed.

At St. Anthony's Pottery, on the 3rd inst., suddenly, aged 71, Catherine, widow of Mr George Askew, much respected.

Market Intelligence

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a moderate coasting and foreign arrival; the demand was not so brisk as on Saturday, and only a limited business was done, at barely the rates of that day. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley had a limited sale for grinding, at previous terms. Oats dull, at about 6d lower. Flour moved off slowly, but was a trifle dearer. Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending May 31:—Wheat, 525 qrs, at 54s 4d; oats, 77 qrs, at 20s 1d. Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending June 3:—Coastwise—Wheat, 1,401 qrs; barley, 135 qrs; oats, 980 qrs; flour, 1,211 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 1,693 qrs; peas, 350 qrs, flour, 276 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—231 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland. The show of stock presented for sale here to day exhibits an increase of 343 beasts and 340 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was a splendid show. Seldom, if ever, has there been a better lot shown at this market, while both sheep and lambs were reasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,284 head. The great weight of beef brought forward to day, and the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the trade was in a sluggish state. Prices gave way 3d. per stone from the rates of last week, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,370. The mutton trade ruled steady, and prices underwent little or no change from Tuesday last. Lambs were in good demand, at full rates of currencies. Pigs:—168 were shown. The best class of porkers were in active request, with a good demand for the South, and the rates of this day sen'night were well supported.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Thursday.—The supply at our market to-day was very small, and prices maintained the rates of Tuesday. Regents, 20s to 22s; rocks, 14s 6d to 15s; reds, 12s 6d to 14s; flukes, 18s to 20s per load. New potatoes, from 2s to 2s 6d, and kidneys from 4s to 4s 6d per stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; new land hay, £3 10s 0d to £6 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; oat straw, 1s to 2s per thrave. Hay at market, 92 carts; straw, 41.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, May 31:—Wheat, 0 qrs 0 bushels, at £0 0s 0d; barley, 6 qrs 2 bushels, at £1 16s 9½d; oats, 0 qrs 0 bushels, at £0 0s 0d.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; barley, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel; peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s to 0s per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 6½d to 7d; veal, 7d; lamb, 1s; pork, 0d per lb. Butter, 1s 1½d to 0s 0d per lb. Eggs, 18 for 1s. Potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone. Gooseberries, 4d per quart. Young chickens, 1s 1d to 1s 9d, hens, 1s 3d to 2s each; pigeons 1s 2d per couple.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Hides 95lb and upwards, 5¼d per lb or 6s 8½d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 5d per lb, or 5s 10d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4½d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3½d per lb or 3s 8d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2½d, or 3s 2½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Cows, 2¾d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 0s 0d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads 6d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 6d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 6d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 6d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4d per lb; kips, 0d to 4½d per lb. Horse hides, 8s 3d to 11s 0d each. Wool skins, 2s 9d to 10s 9d each. Scots, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Males, 7s 0d to 0s 0d each. Lambs, 0s 10½d to 5s 0d each. Tallow, 4s 3d per stone; do. Saturday, 4s 2d.

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THE NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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