by the proprietors Mr Sarah Bradley Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 332. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

TO LET, a useful FARM called Woodside, near Iveston.—Good House and Buildings, with about 100 Acres in Grass. Mr Edward Ballent will show the Farm, and receive proposals for the same.

TO LET, Entry Immediately, that HOUSE, adjoining the Station Hotel, Blackhill, containing Five Rooms, with every convenience attached.—Apply to Mr Wm. Turner, Station Hotel, Blackhill.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT MANGLE.—Apply to T. Yellowley, Esq., Stobb House, near Dipton.

TO LET,
And Entered on 13th May next,

A HOUSE and SHOP, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow-byre attached, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to Mr William Cheeseman, Leadgate.

WANTED a young Countryman, to go with a Pair of Horses, and who understands Agricultural work; to reside in the house.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

GENUINE SEEDS.

WILLIAM AMBLER, Dipton, offers to his Friends and the Public a large Stock of Warranted GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, at as low prices as possible. Also a Stock of CABBAGE PLANTS.

TO LET,—and may be entered upon at May, the SHOP and HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, and every convenience, situate in Front Street, Leadgate, at present in the occupation of Mr Hedley, shoemaker. For further particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Hetherington, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate.

TO LET, immediate Entry, a BEERHOUSE, containing Five Rooms, at Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Apply to Mr Wm. Simpson, on the premises.

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a COTTAGE HOUSE, in Delves Lane. Also, a Free BEERHOUSE, in Delves Lane, to Let; entry, 13th May next.—Apply to Mr J. Dent, Delves Lane, Consett.

TO LET, with immediate possession, all that very excellent and commodious BEERHOUSE, situate on the Medomsley Road, Consett, lately occupied by Mr Thomas Walton. The House contains Seven good Rooms, large Concert Room, Bar, Pantry, and all necessary conveniences, together with Four Rooms; also, Seven good COTTAGES adjoining will be LET to good tenants, at reasonable rents.—Apply to William Raw, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon the 12th May next, STOBB HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, a good Garden, Stable and Gighouse, rent £20, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Yellowley, situate between Burnopfield and Annfield Plain, and near Collierley Church. Coaches pass daily within a short distance.

Mr Joseph Robinson, tenant of the Farm House adjoining, or William Scott, woodkeeper, Burnopfield, Gateshead, will show the premises, and Mr Chas. Armstrong, Land Agent, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle, will let the same.

TO CONTRACTORS.
TO LET.

THE ERECTION of a WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL at Howden, near Crook.

The Drawings and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr David Grewis, of Howden, on and after Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received by Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, until April 2, 1867.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Medomsley, via Gateshead.
March 11, 1867.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May-day next, THE WEST LAW FARM, near Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, containing 135 Acres or thereabouts, well adapted for a Dairy Farm.

The Farm is free of all Tithe Rent Charge, and is chiefly tile drained and in high condition, is well situated as to markets, and is within a few minutes of the North Eastern Railway Station.

The THRESHING MACHINE and CORN CRUSHER are worked by Water power, and are in complete order.

A good STEAM ENGINE and STEAMING APPARATUS are also on the premises.

Also TO BE LET, in connexion with the above or separate about 30 Acres of arable land nearly adjoining, tile drained and in good condition.

Proposals in writing will be received to the end of this month by E. O. Tregelles, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge. Plans can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application as above.

Dated 2nd of 3rd month (March) 1867.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT.

THE FLAGGING of a Portion of MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

Tenders will be received at the Board Room by the Inspector, up to the 2nd April, 1867, where the Specifications can be seen.

GEO. THOMPSON, Inspector.

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of the Ratepayers of the above-named Township will be holden in the Town Hall, Consett, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1867, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Nominating Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year, and such other business as at the Meeting may occur.

(Signed)
JOHN DICKINSON, } Overseers.
JOHN SEYMOUR. }

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS,
At Mr McNALLY'S,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
(Under a Distress for Rent),
On SATURDAY, March 23rd and MONDAY, March 25th, 1867,
At One o'clock in the Afternoon of each Day,

COMPRISING Broad and Narrow Cloths, Ready-made Clothes, Blue and White Flannels, Bed Ticking, Coburgs, Orleans, White and Grey Calicos, Fancy Dresses, Silk Ties, Stockings, Gloves, Shirts of all kinds, and a Variety of other things connected with the Drapery Trade.

DRAPERY SALE.

MR. COWEY'S Annual Spring Sale of Draperies will be held on the premises, at Annfield Plain, on Monday and Tuesday, March 18th and 19th, 1867.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

The Stock of Draperies for Sale comprises Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings, Winceys, Cotton Sheets, Prints, Calicoes, Flannels, Pickings, Quilts, Blankets, Coburgs, Fancy Dresses, Hosiery, Smallwares, together with Mantles, Jackets, Ready-made Clothes, &c., &c.

Sale to Commence at Two o Clock each day.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(By order of the Mortgagee under a Power of Sale)
At the house of Mr G. Dodds, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Tantobie, in the Parish of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, on Tuesday, March 26, 1867, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

Messrs ANDERSON & MACK, Auctioneers.

ALL that MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, Pantries, Water-closet, large Cellar, and all other necessary conveniences, situate at Tantobie aforesaid, known by the name of Madgshon's Buildings, at present occupied by Mr Robinson and others. Yearly Rental, £22 5s.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Chater, Forster and Brown, Solicitors, 21, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to the Auctioneers, No. 76, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

OFFICIAL RETURN of the Number of Individual Attendance at the Meetings of the Local Board of this District, from the 29th day of March, 1866, to the 13th day of March, 1867, both days inclusive:—

Name of Member.	No. of Attendance.
Edward Charlton	19
John Parker	15
William Cheesman	17
William Todd	15
George Rippon	10
John Fletcher	18
Rev. Francis Kearney	12
John Wilson	11
John Jopling	11
John Davidson	12
John Thompson	15
Watson Smith	14

M. COUPLAND,
Clerk to the Leadgate Local Board.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1867.

Public Notices.

WILLIAM BELL,
STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c
CRAWCROOK,
Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication.
PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE DRAPERY SALE AT FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.
Mr JOSEPH OLEY

BEGS to announce to the Public that he will recommence to clear out the Remaining Part of the Valuable STOCK of DRAPERY, belonging to Mr Ridley, on Monday and Tuesday, March 18th and 19th.

Sale to Commence each day at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Six in the Evening.

Don't forget—for Two Days only.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those PREMISES, situated at Leadgate, known by the name of Depot Cottages. Also, East House, occupied by Mrs Ord.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, Architect; or to C. H. Hines, Esq., of Sunderland, Solicitor.

Medomsley, via Gateshead,
March 11, 1867.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

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

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
Terms—Cash.

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

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

MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.

PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.

SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.

Residence:—
DELVES TERRACE, DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

THE NEW NANTYMWYN MINING EXTENSION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £50,000,
In 50,000 Shares of £1 each.

5s Deposit on application, and 5s per Share on Allotment.

No call will be made for six months, and it is probable, from the prospects, with the assistance of the ore money, that no further Capital will be required.

Directors:

Captain Wm. A. Rumbelow Pearse, R.N., St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, and Senior United Service Club, Pall Mall.

Major R. E. F. Craufurd, late Royal Artillery, 27, Oakley-square, Brompton, London.

Francis William Stone, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., 15, Royal Avenue-terrace, Chelsea, and 6, Prospect-place, Hastings.

Henry O'Malley, Esq., Barrister, 23, Sidney-street, Brompton, and Kilboyne-house, Mayo, Ireland.

Christopher Rigbye A'hmuty, Esq., 137 Cambridge-street, South Belgravia, London.

Henry Clinton Cooper, Esq., 78, Gloucester-street, South Belgravia, London.

Francis Joseph Slocombe Lester, Esq., Wellington-road, Gravesend, Kent, and Goodwood-road, New Southsea, Hants.

(With power to add.)

Bankers:
The North and South Wales Bank, Welshpool; and Messrs. Jones & Co.'s Bank, Llandovery, South Wales.

Auditor:
George Atkins, Esq., Sidney-villa, Richmond, Surrey.

Brokers:
Messrs. Barrett & Co., 20, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, and 78, Lombard-street, London.

Manager at the Mines:
Capt. R. Rowse, Mining Engineer.

Secretary:
William Henry Harden, Esq.

Registered Offices:
5, Batavia Buildings, Hackins Hey, Liverpool.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of the Company is to acquire three valuable Mining properties in Carmarthenshire, that is to say, New Nantymwyn, Gilfach and Glan-Towy.

New Nantymwyn is a continuation westward of the celebrated Nantymwyn Mines. These Mines have been worked to immense profit for centuries, and appear to be perfectly inexhaustible. Some idea may be formed of the great value of these Lodes from the fact that they occupy a channel of 180 feet in width, consisting of six divisions or lodes, and that a sink on one of them is now yielding eighteen tons of rich quality ore, worth upwards of £200 per fathom for Lead.

2ndly. The Gilfach property consists of a Lead Mine, worked to some extent and furnished with water machinery, in which a discovery of Lead Ore has been made by an Adit. It is proposed by the Company to extend the shaft downwards on this course of ore, as well as to explore another discovery of ore in the sett on the Lady Eliza No. 2 Lode, where there is a good back of ore ground cropping up to and extending a considerable length along the surface.

3rdly. Glan-Towy is an old Lead Mine. Shafts, which have yielded Lead Ore in some quantity, exist on the top of the hill, and the present Company propose to drive an Adit to prove the value of the Lods under the old sinks.

Plans taken from the ordnance survey, showing the exact position of the Lodes, together with ground plans of the estate sections of the Mines, and reports by skilful mining engineers, are appended, and will be forwarded on application to the Secretary. Specimens of the ore may be seen at the Company's Offices.

Taking into consideration the position of the Mines, the highly favourable prospects, and the return of ore being immediately available, the Directors feel confident that, with the outlay proposed, profits equal to the adjoining mines will be participated in by the Shareholders.

Applications for Shares, to be accompanied with the deposit of 5s per Share, may be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, or to the Bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW NANTYMWYN MINING EXTENSION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 5s per Share on Shares of the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares allotted to me.

Usual Signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence ....
Profession ....
Date ....

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO APPLICATION for SHARES can be received after Saturday, 30th March, 1867.

Business Addresses.

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

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE GREAT TEA RACE OF 1866.

The people thought us plucky when we ran off 74,707lbs. of our celebrated Tea in 1865, and then declared we meant to aim at selling 100,000lbs. per year. With us it was only a question of time. We meant to do it. We knew there was no Racer so sound, and certainly none so fine, and nothing that could go as fast as Stewart's Celebrated Tea. Off we went with the year 1866, and ran well until Money panic pulled the reins tight, still we went ahead. Next came the Great Iron Horse Strike, and stood like an iron statue blocking the course, but the mettle of our steed was too true to stand, and bounding over, whipped by keen competition, came in a winner, after running off 86,844lbs. of our celebrated Teas, thus beating the sales of 1865 by 12,137lbs. Now, let us tell you how this is done. We are fond of working, know our business well, can select Teas just suited to the taste of the district, doing one of the largest Retail Tea Businesses in England, gives us the pick of the Market, and, what is better, enables us to flourish on half of the profits of smaller men.

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

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT
SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES.
TRADE MARK
SECURITY
ARE NOT POISONOUS.
CONTAIN NO PHOSPHORUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
Sold by GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, CHANDLERS, STATIONERS &C. EVERYWHERE.
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, (Successor to Mr J. G. Pothecary), has Commenced TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Residence—Delves Terrace, Delves Lane, Consett.

DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.—"The Limner" (Registered) Invented by George Bell, Esq., late of the Government School of Design, and Professor of Drawing and Painting to the Airdale and Richmond Colleges. This ingenious invention enables any person (old or young) to copy Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, &c.; to sketch Landscapes, Flowers, Portraits, Architecture, &c., &c., from Nature, without any previous knowledge of Drawing or Painting. The instrument is so simple in its application that a child may use it. Engravings, &c., of the most elaborate kind may be copied in an incredibly short space of time; it also teaches perspective in a most effectual manner, without reference to the ordinary rules; and the price brings it within the reach of all classes. The Limner, price 2s., forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 27 stamps. C. Nash & Co., proprietors, 40a, King William Street, London Bridge. The public are respectfully referred to the opinions of the press and testimonials. Orders should be forwarded without delay, 30,000 having already been sold. An Agent required in every Town. A liberal discount allowed.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, & FLORIST,
SLADES HOUSE,
EBCHESTER HILL,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has now for disposal Fine healthy Fruit Trees, Gooseberry Bushes, Improved Black Grape, Black Currant do., Haughton Castle Red Currant do., Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard Weeping Willows for Cemetery Grounds, Forest Trees, Quicksets, Herbaceous Plants, Mitchell's Prince Albert Rhubarb Roots, Hyacinths in Pots and Glasses, &c., &c.

Also a choice selection of Dwarf and Standard Roses, including the justly esteemed (*Hybrid Perpetual.*), Hybrid Bourbon, French, Belgic, China, Banksian, Moss, Double Yellow, Scottish and other sorts, Flower Baskets and Vases, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, Russian Bass Matts, &c.

N.B. New Grounds experimentally laid out. Professional Gardeners sent out by the day.

Derwent Nursery,
Slades House, Ebchester Hill,
December 13th, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

JOHN WRIGHTSON, Jun., for many years Traveller to Mr R. Murray, Front Street, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and general Public of Consett and its vicinity, that he, in conjunction with his Brother, has succeeded Mr Murray, who is declining Business, and intends carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business in that old-established and well-known Shop so long occupied by the aforesaid Mr Murray, hoping by strict attention being paid to all orders entrusted to him, by keeping articles of the best quality, and by working on the good old principle of small profits and quick returns, to receive a share of the Patronage so largely bestowed upon his predecessor.

LIST OF PRICES.

A Good Family Tea, 2s 6d and 3s; Finest Imported, 3s 6d. Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Fruits, Spices, and all other Articles in the Trade equally Cheap. Cumberland Bacon, Hams, Bladder Lard, Cheese, and Flour, from the Cheapest and Best Markets.

Observe the Address—
WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

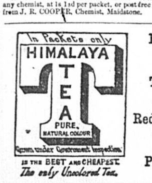
INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

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

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

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

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



IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
The only Uncolored Tea.

Duty off Tea.
—
Reduction in Price.

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

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

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

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

R. YOUNG,
(Late of Durham Cathedral Choir.)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Neighbourhood, that he intends visiting this district for the purpose of
TUNING PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c.
Orders left at the *Guardian* Office will meet with prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 20 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.

John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.

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

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

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

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

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

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

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

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

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

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

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs Hirst, Brooke, & Tomlinson, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs Scavin & Wortley, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.

FOR EVERYBODY. A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners, of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints);—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected; that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4 St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. Observe—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

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A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Bart." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits, epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have no longer a necessity to suffer. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per box, with dietary rules, &c. Sold by all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr Thomson, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. R." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hesitation since I took them. Mrs G. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite; I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G."

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness, derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally, all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name Ralph Thomson, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr Lan." "Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours. Mrs Hay."

SPORTING ITEMS.

The Caledonian Hunt will hold their annual meeting in connection with the Perth races on the 16th October next.

The new pack of foxhounds for the Raby country will be under the mastership of Mr Gilpin Brown, of Sedbury.

It is proposed to have a hound show in conjunction with the horse show, at Birmingham, next June.

Horses v. Hounds.—The horse and hound matches which have been so anxiously anticipated, will take place in sight of the grand stand, at the old Windsor steeple chase meeting, next Friday and Saturday. Three couple of beagles, under 18 inches, are matched against three horses for £25 a side P.P., the backer of hounds to have the option of running as many hounds as he thinks fit, but for every couple an extra horse may run, the horses to be common hunters, and not to have been in a training stable. The distance is 2½ miles. The hounds to have 1 minute 40 seconds start. Horses to carry 12st each. Any hound to win must be 30 seconds in advance of the first horse. The second match is £25 a side P.P., three couple of hounds of any size, v. three horses; four miles; to carry 12st each, 1 minute start allowed, and 30 seconds given at the finish. The hounds, we believe, have been selected from the pack of the Windsor drag.

The Value of a Sporting Dog.—On Saturday morning last, an action was brought at the North Shields County Court by William Turner, a miner, residing at Coxlodge, near Newcastle, to recover the sum of £20, the value of a greyhound, willfully destroyed by the defendant, Mr Thos. Hall, residing at Seaton Burn. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 6th of November last, the plaintiff and his wife were seated at the back door of their house, feeding a greyhound, nine months old, when they saw the defendant come into a field, some distance off, with a double-barrelled gun under his arm. A retriever dog, the property of Mr Dickinson, butcher, was in the same field, chasing some sheep, upon seeing which defendant shouted to it to make it desist. On hearing the sound of the defendant's voice, the greyhound left the dish he was feeding from, and ran away towards the defendant, who deliberately raised his gun and shot it, the charge taking effect on its hind legs, which it broke. The dog rolled about in agony, on seeing which the defendant shot the poor brute dead with his second charge. The defendant then ran away, and at a subsequent interview the plaintiff had with him he refused to pay anything as compensation for the dog. The present action was brought for compensation, and his Honour, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of £20, with costs.

Alnwick Fox Hounds.—A special meeting of the subscribers to this hunt was held on Saturday, at the White Swan Inn, Alnwick. The meeting was convened by advertisement, in consequence of John Grey, Esq., of Titlington, who has for some time acted as the master of the hounds, having intimated his intention of resigning that post, and the meeting proposed to consider the steps necessary to be taken for the future management of the hounds, and generally to make arrangements for carrying on the hunt as heretofore. There was a numerous and influential attendance of gentlemen of the district interested in the sport of fox hunting. Bryan Burrell, Esq., of Broomparke, was called upon to preside. A correspondence which had taken place between the acting committee and Earl Percy was read to the meeting, from which it appeared that, while the noble earl declined to assume the charge of the hounds as master, he expressed a warm interest in their success, and would continue to give every support in his power calculated to conduce to the prosperity of the hunt. A lengthened discussion followed, in which the utmost cordiality and unanimity prevailed, and it was ultimately resolved that the hunt should for the future be conducted by a committee of management, of which Mr Burrell kindly undertook to act as chairman; that a paid huntsman should be procured to take charge of the hounds, and that the hunt should occupy the same district and be carried on as heretofore. A subscription list was opened to defray the necessary expenses, when a liberal spirited was manifested by the gentlemen present, and a considerable sum was raised for the purposes required. After appointing a committee, the meeting separated.

Lord Palmerston's Fox Hunting.—His lordship was in the field one day when a fox was found at Bittern. Reynard ran straight to the water at Bursleton, but did not cross; instead, he turned short back by Botley coverts to Bittern, where he ran to ground with the hounds actually close to his brush. All the horses had had enough, and all the field left immediately except Lord Palmerston, who appeared anxious that the fox should be got out, saying that the hounds deserved to have him. He was told that it would be a long job, as the soil was sandy, and the fox could dig as fast as the men could. "Never mind," was the reply, "I will stay and help to the end!" His horse was accordingly sent with the rest to a farm stable, and all hands dug away as long as daylight lasted. Then lanterns were got, and at a quarter to eleven the fox was got at, after which the future Premier had a ride of fourteen miles in the dark to Broadlands. The explanation of his anxiety was that his horse was entered for the Hampshire Hunt Cup, to qualify for which it was necessary that he should have been in at the death of three foxes, and this made him the third!"—*Sporting Incidents in the Life of Another Tom Smith.*

The Duke of Hamilton is said to have presented Page, the rider of Cortolvin in the Liverpool Steeplechase, with a gratuity of £500.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Races.—Mr. W. Cowen's Moldavia, 5 yrs, should have been omitted from the entries for the Newcastle Handicap.

The Late Charles Winteringham.—We are glad to learn that a number of the friends of the late Charles Winteringham, trainer, intend opening a subscription at Warwick for his widow and six young children.—*Sportsman.*

A splendid programme has been issued for the Eglinton Hunt Meeting, £200 being added to the Eglinton Hunt Handicap, and £100 each to the West of Scotland Steeplechase and the Irvine Cup. The principal races close on April 9.

York Spring Meeting.—The Craven Stakes has closed with 12 subs., the Knavesmire Plate with 18 entries, the Union Plate with 13, the Londesborough Cup with 27 subs. and the Tally-ho Stakes with 14.

Anthony Taylor, son of Mr. T. Taylor, of Newmarket, and brother to Alec Taylor, of Fyfield, has been engaged as private trainer to Mr. H. M. Sandford, of New York, and proceeds to America early in April. Two jockeys, to ride 6st and 8st respectively, are required to go with him.

During the past week the severe weather has confined most of the horses in training for the forthcoming spring events to the immediate vicinity of their stables, and little progress has been made towards getting the animals into condition for their engagements. The news from the training quarters is almost nil, and all connected with the turf are anxiously awaiting the departure of the present wintery visitation.

Upwards of £300 has been raised for the two daughters of the late Mr. George Hill, the well-known bookmaker, who have been left entirely unprovided for at the death of their father.

Fenham Park Grounds.—The only item of interest at these grounds on Saturday was a dog race between Mr. Johnston's Maggie Lauder and Mr. Walker's Ratcliffe, 200 yards for £20. Mr. T. Sutton was referee. Maggie, who was not fancied, won an excellent race by about a yard.

A Foot Race Between Mexican Women.—The Chihuahua (Mexican) correspondent of the *New York Herald* sends an account of a recent foot race between four women of the village of Raconia and four from the village of Sescguiche, selected by their villages as the fastest runners. The course was round an oblong mountain, and was to be run 14 times, making a distance of above 100 English miles. The eight women each wore a short petticoat. They started at 6·35 in the morning. By the twelfth round all but three had dropped from the track. The betting now ran to the wildest extremes; hoes, plough, and other implements, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, cats, dogs, and whatever else there was of value changed hands. Two wiry Raconia women were first in, and were received with the loudest shouts of joy by their townspeople. They had finished the race at 8 o'clock in the evening, making the whole distance, 109 miles, in 13 hours and 25 minutes. One of the two Raconia women who won had given birth to a child ten days before, and prepared herself for the contest by bandaging her breast. The only stops made during the time by the contestants for the prizes were either to take a little water or eat frugally of pinoli—a simple gruel made of parched corn, ground and sweetened with sugar. By the time the race was concluded nearly every Indian on the ground was drunk.

T. Brummell and C. Wilson's match is off. Their friends met on Monday at Mr. Baird's, Star Hotel, according to announcement, but as neither could come to terms, each drew his money down.

Tynemouth Amateur Rowing Club.—An amateur rowing club has been formed at Tynemouth, which will henceforth be known as the Tynemouth Amateur Rowing Club. A site for the boat-house has been secured in the Prior's Haven, and from the plans submitted to the meeting, a fine little building may be expected—midway between the lifeboat-house and the baths—in a short time. Several members are enrolled, and the list will no doubt be augmented when the season commences.

R. Chambers, of Wallsend, and J. Bright.—Last evening there was a strong muster at Mr J. H. Baird's, Star Hotel, Northumberland-street, to witness the second deposit of £10 a-side between these rival scullers. Young Chambers was present, and looked in blooming health. Mr J. H. Baird deposited the needful for Bright, and Mr J. Percy for Chambers, which was received by the stakeholder. In the room we observed Messrs J. Kirton, J. Adams, T. Bright, W. Usher, E. Brown, J. Fleck, W. Blenkinsopp, J. Bright, J. Hall, &c. During the evening's proceedings, several offers were made on the triple event, but nothing definite was settled.

Rabbit Coursing.—A match, which drew together a large number of spectators, come off on the Town Moor on Saturday, between Mr. Joseph Lynn's Fan and Mr. William Stoker's Raggy Lass, the best of 21 courses, 50 yards law, for £25 a side; handicap start of 4 yard to the inch when measured-in. Contrary to all expectation the contest was an entirely one-sided affair, Fan only getting one course, while Raggy Lass scored eleven.

Pigeon Shooting Match.—On Saturday a pigeon match took place at the house of Mr John Laws, High Felling, between Robert Cook, of Heworth, and Thomas Pittels, of Sunderland, for £20 a side, 11 shots. The match resulted in a draw, Cook scoring as follow:—Hit 3, missed 1, hit 5, missed 2—total, missed 3, hit 8—11.

The Aboriginal Cricketers in Australia.—The team of aboriginals, who made such a good fight against the admitted prowess of the Melbourne Club Eleven, on Dec. 26 and 27 last, intend, it appears, to visit England. The following is from *Bell's Life in Victoria*, of January 12:—"It is finally settled that the aboriginal cricketers go to England, arrangements having been entered into between Mr W. E. B. Gurnet and Mr Hayman on the part of the natives. They go home *via* Panama next month, and play a match in Sydney *en route*. In the meantime several matches are arranged for them in this colony."

Chester-le-Street Cricket Club.—A meeting of the Chester-le-Street Cricket Club, was held on Monday evening last, at the house of Mrs M. Lowes, Crown Inn, for the purpose of enrolling new members, and making further arrangements for the ensuing season. There was a goodly number of members present; and a good many new names were added to the roll, which bids fair to become a very large one before the playing season begins. Several matches have already been arranged; the first of which will take place at Chester-le Street on Whit-Monday, when they will contend against eleven of the Northumberland Club.

Bowling.—Harry Brown, ex-Champion, and E. Makepeace.—On Saturday, these men again met on the Town Moor to contend over the mile for £20, the terms of the match being the same as on the last occasion they met, viz., Makepeace to haugh a 9oz. bowl, and Brown to throw past his side also with a 9oz. bowl, and Makepeace to have 30 yards start. Although Makepeace has suffered several defeats by the veteran, he was the favourite at the commencement. In the first throw Brown made considerably up, but in the third throw Makepeace resumed his original position. At the fourth throw, however, Harry became the leader, and all the way along the flat he gradually gained, when almost any odds could be got on him, and he finally won by about fifty yards. At the last throw Brown astonished the spectators by lofting his bowl no less than ninety-three yards. This must be considered a feat unequalled by a man of his age, and there is no doubt that in his youth he could nearly have landed a 20oz. bowl the same distance. The longest throw (loft) was by Davy Bell, when he bowled against Swinney, in June, 1820, throwing a 20oz. bowl 94 yards. S. Dodds trigged for Makepeace, and S. Cook for Brown. The men mean to contend once more in a fortnight.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce.—At a committee meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday—Mr W. R. Hunter in the chair—Mr Robert Plummer was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr W. H. Brockett, as secretary. Mr Plummer having received his instructions from the chairman, the further needful arrangements for Mr Plummer assuming his duties were left with Mr Henry Clapham, who has been acting as secretary *pro tem.* The secretary was directed, amongst other things, to examine the parliamentary documents and papers from other Chambers of Commerce, which have been recently received, and to draw attention to any of importance, or which may require notice at the next meeting of the committee. It was also ordered that the secretary should procure a copy of the New Bankruptcy Bill.—Mr Clapham laid before the committee the reply of the Board of Trade to the memorial of the Chamber, in favour of the Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill. The reply was considered satisfactory. The secretary was ordered to state the same when he acknowledged the receipt of the Board of Trade's communication; and to write also to the members for the town and locality to support the bill. A vote of thanks to Mr Clapham for his services as secretary since the death of Mr Brockett, was proposed, seconded, and carried.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE EMPEROR-KING IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 12.

The sister cities of Pesth and Buda had by an early hour this morning completed the brilliant toilette in which they had for some days been decking themselves to receive their Sovereign. Every street, almost every house, in both burghs, was tricked out with the national colours and the Hungarian arms; whilst the route selected for the King's transit from the station to his castle at Ofen was adorned by thousands of flags, numerous evergreen arches, and tall flag-staffs, painted tri-colour, surmounted by massive emblazoned shields, and connected with one another by leafy ropes, from which again depended banners, graduated in size and varying in shape, but all red, white, and green, with the kingdom's escutcheon depicted on the central band of white. The suspension-bridge was indeed a lovely object; its approaches and towers were surmounted by immense standards, and the chains sloping down either way from the summit of their supports were studded at intervals of a few feet with small tri-colour pennons, producing an indiscribably picturesque and gay effect. The railway station, a large low-roofed building of no great architectural significance, had been entirely cleared of engines, carriages, and lumber; the space between the platforms covered with white sand; and a charming little retiring room, with a tiny lavatory and a miniature conservatory filled with choice exotics attached to it, had been arranged by the railway authorities, who had laid down a splendid carpet from the line of rails upon which the Royal train was to arrive to the entrance of the temporary boudoir. Purple velvet curtains gathered back by massive gold cord, and surmounted at their point of junction by a Royal crown, Hungarian escutcheon, and the monograms of the Emperor and Empress intertwined, formed the approach to the so-called private Royal apartment; through which, however, the Ministers and great public functionaries followed His Majesty as he passed out of the station to his carriage, and in which a few privileged persons (amongst whom I had the honour to be included), viz., the members of the Cabinet, the Burgo-masters of Pesth and Ofen, the Stadthauptmann, and the General commanding the garrison, awaited the King's arrival.

As—with the exception of Count Odon Szechenyi, who participated in the privileges kindly accorded me—I believe I am the only person in Pesth who witnessed the entry of his Majesty into the station, his reception of the civic addresses, and his state entry into the Castle of Ofen, where the great magnates, ranged in double line along the magnificent suite of court rooms, greeted their monarch on his first visit to the capital of Hungary since the restoration of the constitution, I shall endeavour to give your readers an account of what I have seen, in the order of its occurrence. At twelve o'clock I drove to the house of the Stadthauptmann, Herr von Thais—for whose courtesy and kindness I desire publicly to express my deep gratitude, this gentleman having not only furnished me with a document enabling me to pass all the military posts, &c., but having offered to convey me in his carriage to the station, and to place me where I could witness at my ease the whole ceremony of the Emperor's reception. Herr von Thais was donning his gala costume when I entered; and surely, if a thing of beauty be a joy for ever, this distinguished officer must have this morning been a source of eternal delight to every one who beheld him. His dress consisted of a tight-fitting violet moire antique frock slashed with gold, scarlet breeches, and gold-topped high boots; a deep brown velvet cap, from which issued a lofty white plume, fastened to the front of the cap by a jewelled aigrette and dead gold coronet. His heavy curved scimitar was supported by a gold chain girdle three inches broad, and from his shoulders hung a purple silk mantle lined with velvet, and clasped with precious stones. Being very tall and broad, with bold, manly features, and a very martial demeanour, the Stadthauptmann was one of the greatest attractions of to-day's show. His body servant was, if anything, a thought more gorgeous than himself, and was only cast in the shade by the wearers of Count Julius Andrassy's yellow liveries and huge white shakos, who literally "took the shine" out of all the "uniforms" of the *valetaille*, although hundreds were congregated outside the station waiting for their masters' appearance, and any one of them would have made Lord Cardigan's "Cherubims" look pale and seedy by his side.

We arrived before one at the station, and, as the King was not to arrive till half-past two, had a good deal of time on our hands. Inspecting the local preparations, however, occupied half an hour, after which the Ministers, Baron Eotvos, Counts Niko, Gorove, Lonyay, and Horvath, dropped one by one into the Royal waiting room, and the other hour slipped rapidly away in agreeable conversation. Meanwhile the guard of honour, a hundred picked men of the Mecklenburg regiment, headed by their band, had taken up the position outside the station entrance, which was lined with civic guards; this was the extent of the military element in the whole ceremony. The municipal deputations and the clergy had posted themselves in their appointed places, and between 40,000 and 50,000 people had assembled round and near the Bahnhof. Suddenly a braided official entered the room and informed us that the Royal train had been signalled. Forth we sallied upon the carpeted rails, the Ministers a little in advance, then the two mayors and their attendants, and lastly your correspondent and Count Odon Szechenyi, both prepared to bolt through the waiting-room and rush to our carriage so soon as the Emperor should have commenced his reply to the civic addresses—a proceeding by which we should be enabled to precede his Majesty on his route, and reach Ofen in time to mix with the magnates in the castle before his arrival there. The train slowly glided into the station; and, standing on a small platform outside the Royal carriage, alone, his handsome figure drawn up to its full height, the King of Hungary appeared to us more like a stately picture than a living and breathing monarch. It was a magnificent *coup de theatre*. As soon as the eager, swaying crowd got him fully before their eyes, such a burst of enthusiasm broke as I have never yet heard greet a monarch. A long shout of "Eljen!" that was half a sob, made the very roof and walls of the station quiver; and the Emperor's cheek grew very pale as he raised his shako in response. Francis Joseph appeared to great advantage in the splendid uniform of a Hungarian general of division—pale blue, scarlet, white, and gold; he sprang lightly from the platform, advanced, bowing repeatedly to the Ministers, with whom he exchanged a few words, and then turned to the civic deputations, in order to receive their loyal addresses. Our time was up; so, darting through the state room and guarded corridor, we jumped into Szechenyi's britzka and tore away through the thronged streets as fast as the spirited four-year olds would gallop. And what a sight the streets presented! Every scrap of carpet, velvet, table-cover, and bunting that could be collected had been hung out of the windows, which were thronged by ladies and children, in bright-coloured dresses; two huge masses of people, divided by a thin streak of roadway, kept clear by citizens with drawn swords, and girt with tricolour scarves, stretched from the very court of the Bahnof to the chain bridge, more than a mile of distance; clumps of dashing hussars, pulks of grim-looking Uhlans, draped to their horses' tails in voluminous brown cloaks, scoured the free space, or sat like statues on their splendid chargers at the street corners; the sun shone brightly on the multi-coloured costumes of the peasants and the bourgeoisie; and a certain barbaric element, exquisitely picturesque, pervaded the whole scene. On we go through the cavalry pickets—my pass omnipotent—over the bridge we fly rather than drive, and up the steep Ofen mountain leading to the Royal castle. I have the satisfaction of believing that our "rapid act" rather astonished the multitude, which cheered us heartily as we galloped along. Arrived at the Burg, we mounted the broad stone staircase, lined with life-guards, leading to the state apartments; upon entering which, at a glance could be seen assembled the whole of Hungary and Transylvania's proud nobility, clad in garments of such variety and richness that in sheer despair, I forbear attempting to give you anything like an adequate description of them. Diamonds, gold, furs to make a Russian empress's mouth water, velvet mantles of triple pile and deep rich hues, jewelled scimitars, collars of noble orders in gold and brilliants, waving plumes, such was the *coup d'œil* that greeted me on my entrance the throne room. Batthyanys, Ziehys, Festetics, Hunyadis, Almasys, Esterhazys, Bethlens, Szentwanys, and a hundred other noble families, were represented by their various branches; and it was impossible not to remark the great personal beauty of the men bearing these ancient names. A few officers of the Archer Life Guard in their scarlet and gold uniforms, white breeches, and huge steel casques with drooping white plumes, gave relief to the darker dresses of the Magyar nobles; whilst here and there the white Austrian uniform peeped out between masses of sombre richness. A few minutes, somewhat hot and nervous—for how many years of suffering were to be pardoned, what floods of tears and blood dried up for ever, in the event of the next moments?—and a roar from the hillside told us the King was crossing the bridge. Preceded by the two burgomasters, escorted by the Banderinnos (free horsemen) of Pesth and Ofden, followed by the Ministers, a glittering suite, and a squadron of national hussars, his Majesty drove slowly over the bridge, and commenced the ascent of the hill. Another short interval of breathless suspense, and the military bands struck up the Austrian Hymn; a carriage wheels into the spacious courtyard; we range in double line along the three rooms through which the King must pass ere he reaches his throne-room; another minute and he is among us, shako in hand, very pale, evidently agitated, but bowing gravely from side to side. The cry of "Eljen" is carried up from the hall to the doorway; it catches, it spreads like fire in a thatch, till it gains the whole assembly of nobles; plumes wave wildly in the air; the King looks proudly around him for a second; again the shout bursts out with one acclaim—he is forgiven! and the great magnates of his mightiest kingdom throng on his footsteps to pay him heartfelt homage. Shall it be wondered at such a scene caused the tears to flow down more than one aged and venerable face. considering the memories of 1848 and the sufferings of late years!

The King shortly afterwards retired into his private apartments, and the great event, the birth of so many high hopes in noble hearts, was over and done. I got away from the palace as fast as I could, in order to get to the Kiralye Angol and scribble this hurried letter in time to save the post, and even whilst I am writing a race against time, the opposite bank of the Danube is ablaze with joyous light; between the double panes of my window are ranged four flaring candles, which set letters of my words dancing over my paper in their quivering flame. The whole town of Pesth is illuminated from attic to garret. Ofen is a mountain of light, and the Danube itself glitters with reflected brilliancy. Before closing this sketchy scamper, I may mention that the Royal stay will extend over a period of ten days, during which the sister cities will be stark, staring mad, and will subsequently recover their senses, only to lose them more utterly than ever in May at the coronation.—*Daily Telegraph*.

FRANCE.

The debate on the foreign policy of France was commenced last Thursday by M. Thiers. The following is a summary of his speech:—

The state of Europe, and particularly of France, at the present time in serious. This fact is proved by he general increase of armaments; but it may, nevertheless, be viewed without anxiety. The present state of things is occasioned by the false ideas which have spread into European policy. Formerly the policy of Europe was based upon the equilibrium of power, and the smaller States, which served to weaken the collisions between the greater ones, were respected. This policy, which made the greatness of France, has been replaced by a new idea—that of nationalities and of great agglomerations having the same origin and speaking the same language. From this arose the interest shown towards Poland, and the efforts made to establish the unity of Italy. The ambition of Prussia and Russia in taking advantage of the idea of nationality is a menace to Europe. France made a serious mistake in permitting the development of this state of things. The Goverment had but to say one word to arrest the course of this ambition, and that word was "European equilibrium"; but the Goverment was led away by the chimera of the nationality principle, and by an unreflecting desire for popularity. To lessen the evil, a policy at once wise and firm is necessary. We will examine the scheme for the reorganisation of the army with patriotism, but we must also return to the policy of a European equilibrium. By pursuing this course. France will recover the alliance of England, and will again become the protectress of the small States. Her sword will once more be the independent sword of Europe. But support must also be sought in liberty, and a larger participation in the direction of public affairs must be restored to the country. A return, in fact, must be made to the policy of good sense, for not another mistake could be made.

M. Thiers' speech was listened to with great attention, but without any great marks either of approval or disapproval.

In the debate on the following day, M. Garnier-Pages said that the policy advocated by M. Thiers was the policy of the old monarchy, which sought to establish French influence abroad by force of arms. Moral influence—that of principles and institutions—was alone durable. M. Emile Ollivier urged that France should honestly accept the transformation in Germany, and which, he said, was not directed against France.

On Saturday M. Rouher addressed the House. He commenced by examining the course pursued by the Government during the late occurrences in Germany. He pointed out that the unity of Italy did not involve any danger for France, and declared that the Government entertained no regret for what had taken place in the Italian Peninsula. Danger, he added, could only ensue from revolution or violent reaction. Then, reverting to the affairs in Germany, he said:—

"The conflict in Denmark was only a pretext for the events which subsequently occurred. The battle of Sadowa filled our hearts with patriotic anguish, but we thought fit to have recourse neither to sullen inertness nor to war, but accepted the task of mediation, a labour which was not without difficulty, nor without glory. In presence of the partial realisation of the unity of Germany, what is our duty? We must be firm and precise; there must be no hesitation and no compromise. If it be thought that France had lost a single centimetre of her height we must draw the sword. I prefer the solemn storm of war to a morbid disquietude, in which our strength and prosperity would gradually be extinguished. France ought not to be alarmed at the events in Germany, for the Holy Alliance is shattered and the Confederation is dead."

M. Rouher proceeded to refute the assertion of M. Thiers that France had no allies, and declared

"The day that Prussia threatens the equilibrium of Europe, France and England will make her comprehend that the age of ambitious follies is past. Russia would also encounter the Western Powers united if she should wish to realise the views in the East which are attributed to her. No! No danger threatens France from without. It little matters that France has not grown in bulk if she grow in height; and our sovereign has just opened up to her activity new horizons of liberty."

M. Rouher refuted the opinion that Prussia would not be satisfied with the limits fixed by the treaty of Nikolsburg, but would attempt to advance to the Zuyder Zee, and said:—"Prussia has given France the most absolute guarantees in this respect. Had we not possessed these guarantees we should not have suffered such acts of ambition, for France does not accept unbridled ambition or unlimited pretensions." M. Rouher did not believe that Russia harboured the ambitious and perilous design of advancing to Constantinople. "If," he added, "she were to make renewed attempts for that object, she would encounter the Western Powers, having the same interests, the same strength, the same will." Prussia, he further asserted, had no interest in facilitating the alleged designs of Russia. He declared that the relations of France with foreign Powers were of the most friendly character, and said as regards Russia:—"Our relations have never been more sincere, more frank, nor did they ever bear the impress of greater cordiality than at the present time." M. Jules Favre followed, maintaining that France could have prevented the proceedings of Prussia and Austria in the Danish question if she had wished. "The events," he said, "which ensued would not then have occasioned the feeling of anguish to which M. Rouher has alluded."

On Monday the debate was resumed. The chief speaker was M. Jules Favre, who seems to have endorsed to a considerable extent the views of M. Thiers. M. Thiers, in again speaking, said:—

"I should like to see the formation of a great Conservative party in Europe, which should prevent all spoliation; secondly, a policy of confidence in our ruler; thirdly, a policy of watchfulness, which would not necessarily cause a complete reorganisation of our army, but a new organisation of our military forces. The policy I desire for France would be a Conservative abroad and a Liberty at home.

M. Rouher replied, and concluded by saying:—

"What is required of us? War? No one thinks of it. Violent annexations? No one has proposed them. A policy of watchfulness? That is the policy of the Government. Our isolation has been mentioned. We have no exclusive alliances. To-day we will be the allies of England, to-morrow of Prussia or Austria, and that, not with the object of conquest, but to solve by conciliatory diplomatic interference the various questions as they arise. We seek great means to allay great storms.

The simple order of the day was then passed by 219 against 45, and the sitting concluded.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* M. de Girardin will not prosecute his appeal against the sentence lately pronounced upon him for his article in the *Liberte*.

GERMANY.

On Monday the Polish representatives protested against the incorporation of any part of Poland in the North German Confederation. Count Bismark opposed the protest, and denied the right of the representatives to assume that they were complying with the wishes of the people in making the protest. He also attacked the Catholic clergy for the part they had taken in the elections of the Polish provinces. Another discussion took place in reference to the division of Hesse-Darmstadt by the line of the Maine. In speaking of this matter, Count Bismark took occasion to deny the truth of the rumours that attributed a want of good feeling towards Holland on the part of Prussia.

The National Liberal fraction of the North German Parliament have decided on proposing twelve fresh amendments to the draught of the Constitution. One of these is in the form of an additional paragraph to provide for the remuneration of the Deputies and the defrayment of their travelling expenses. Another proposes to give Parliament the right of sending addresses to the Presidency of the Bund, of making interpellations, and of receiving petitions, complaints, and other documents, and referring the same to the Federal Chancellor. Another would prohibit the arrest of judicial examination of any Deputy during the Parliamentary Session. The Left fraction have agreed to propose amendments which would change Art. 4 of the draught of the Constitution in such manner as to deprive the Federal Council of the executive power, and establish instead a responsible Ministry.

A plan for the formation of a German fleet will be submitted to the Parliament. This plan, it is said, is now being prepared by the Prussian Government. It is added that a large iron-clad is being constructed for the Prussian Government in the United States of America.

AMERICA.

The bill for the military government of the South has been declared in force in Carolina. General Schofield has ordered the officers of the existing Government of Virginia to continue in the exercise of their duties until their successors are appointed. A Fenian mass meeting has been held in Union-square to appeal for aid and men for Ireland. The Ohio House of Representatives has refused to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution. The New York Assembly has rejected the bill for allowing negroes to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Great destitution is reported in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina.

It is stated that the first meeting of the Canadian Representatives will declare the United Provinces to be a kingdom, under the rule of Prince Arthur.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha has issued a circular memorandum relative to the insurrection in Candia, and the concessions to the Christians urged upon the Porte by the great Powers. He protests against the unnecessary foreign pressure upon Turkey, and represents the actual condition of the Christians as excellent. Fuad Pasha states that the Cretan movement is partial, and not founded upon real grievances. In conclusion, the memorandum promises further gradual reforms,

ITALY.

The *Times* publishes the following important despatch, dated from Florence on Sunday night:—"The Pope allows the Italian troops to enter his States to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brigandage. Cardinal Antonelli was adverse. The 'Blacks' were furious."

The Papal authorities have abolished the transit dues on all merchandise passing through the Papal States by rail, and have given travellers other facilities in connection with the Papal Customs.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that the Emperor, previous to his departure for Hungary, sanctioned a bill for the introduction of trial by jury into Austria.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, is negotiating for the sale of the Hungarian ecclesiastical property.

The Emperor of Austria presided at a meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet held at Pesth on Sunday afternoon. In the evening his Majesty went to the National Theatre and was most warmly received. He is to be crowned King of Hungary, in May, in the Cathedral of Buda.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A CHILD.

On Monday Louisa Elston and Edwin Goldsborough, the latter a shoemaker, both "on tramp," were taken before the Stamford magistrates charged with the murder of Alfred Elston, a child four years old, by drowning it in the Welland on the 16th inst. Shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday night, the female prisoner went to the police station and reported that her child, on crossing the George-bridge, had slipped into the water and was drowned. From her manner the superintendent became suspicious, and ordered her and Goldsborough to be arrested. Inquiries were set on foot, and it appeared that the female was seen with the child going along the street in the direction of the bridge, which leads to a footpath crossing the meadows to the town. A few minutes after this she was seen walking on the grass by the side of the stream in the direction of the bridge. She was not on any path, and footmarks of two persons were visible in the snow. On getting to the bridge she asked a person who had just crossed, "If he had seen anything of a man up there who had gone to put a net in?" At that time the child was not with her, but she picked up from the grass some articles of clothing, one a child's frock. Subsequently this frock, with other articles of clothing, were found in a stream near to the town, where they could by no possibility have floated from the bridge; and the supposition is that the poor child must have first been stripped naked and then thrown into the water. The male prisoner was at supper at a lodging house shortly before nine o'clock, and on the female, who then had no child's clothing with her, joining him there, he at once asked her if she had "got rid of him?" He asked her to have some meat, but she declined, and, on his putting the bread on the shelf, she exclaimed, "It is no use making a fool of yourself, humbugging about like this; you know I cannot stay here." They then, after whispering, left the house. It seems the husband of the female prisoner left her four years ago, with two children—the deceased and a child who is kept by her friends; and she had lately cohabited with Goldsborough. They were both remanded for a week, when further evidence will be forthcoming. The announcement that he would have to be locked up till Saturday took the male prisoner by surprise, and it required all the efforts of four policemen to drag him to his cell. In the meantime the water in the river will be run off, in order to find the body.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

On a Saturday afternoon in the season, when all Long-acre and Pall Mall are gathered together in Hyde Park—or at least when the clubs and the coach-building establishments are as well represented as the most ardent admirer of fashion could wish—the most interesting objects of the animated scene are undoubtedly the four-in-hand drags. Mr H. Barraud, whose elaborate picture of Hyde Park in 1864 presented more than two hundred portraits of aristocratic *habitues*, has followed up his success with another work of the same magnitude and at least equal variety of detail. His former picture, it will be remembered, took in a wide panoramic section of Rotten-row, at the time of year and hour of day when that favourite ride is thronged with the beauty and rank of London society. The scene which he has more recently depicted lies but a few steps off, though the point of view is completely changed. We are standing, in fancy, not far from the statue of Achilles, within the Park gates, having the back and the west wing of Apsley House on our left hand, and the whole space before us crowded with well-known personages, on horseback, on foot, or seated in some kind of open carriage. There is so well-contrived an air of pervading life and movement in the picture—so commendable a freedom from that sort of artistic restraint which compels every one of the human subjects so to twist his neck as to bring the eyes in a direct line with the painter's easel—that one feels inclined to wish even a little more boldness in discarding the conventional stillness of portraiture, enough at least to present some of the principal figures at a brisk trot. In particular, we must say that the slow walk at which the Queen's landau, conveying her Majesty and the Princess Helena on their road through the Park to the Great Western Railway, appears to proceed, is an incident so abnormal as to verge on solecism. But this, the greatest objection that can be taken with a work so comprehensive, is after all a matter of slight importance.

The four-in-hand drags are mostly drawn up in line near the right of the picture, first coming the scrupulously appointed equipage of Lord Abingdon. Next is Mr Henry Chaplin's drag, with its chestnut team; then Mr Angell's, with Captain Coventry by the owner's side on the box; then Lord Londesborough's, the ribbons being handed by Colonel Tyrwhitt, while his lordship on foot is talking to Lady Londesborough near the extreme left of the scene. The drag belonging to Mr Morritt, M.P., with a finely matched team of roans, is the next in line; and the last of this notable file is the four-in-hand of Mr Henry Wombwell. Alone on the left hand stands Major Stapleton's dark team, accounted the best in London. The surrounding groups contain many unmistakeable likenesses, among them being those of the Duchess of Wellington, driving her three ponies abreast; the Duke on his favourite old roan cob; Lord Albert Gower on horseback, and in the undress scarlet uniform of the 2nd Life Guards; Lord Sefton in a cab of consummate elegance; Lady Wilton with her pair of creams; Colonel C. H. Lindsay, most characteristically limned, even to the cock of his hat; Lord Alfred Paget, riding by the carriage of the Queen, and, in his present pictorial condition, needing a little more colour in the face and a shade or two more darkness in his beard; Captain George Mackenzie, in the uniform of his volunteer corps, the London Scottish; Lord Henry Paget; Lady Grey de Wilton; the youthful Duke of Norfolk and his brother; Lady Louisa Moncrieff and one of her daughters; Earl Spencer; and others whose faces are familiar to all who see and are seen, from April to August, in the chief resorts of fashion.

The background of this noteworthy picture has for its highest central point Wyatt's equestrian statue of the "Iron Duke," on the top of the arch leading to Constitution-hill. The painting of all the accessories, near and remote, is not wanting in solidity or in just and careful arrangement, bringing the many parts of a large composition well together. This new work of Mr Barraud's, hardly yet finished, is to be engraved as a companion to the forthcoming print of "Rotten Row," the artist's proofs of which are but just on the point of delivery.

GOOD NEWS FOR FOXHUNTERS.—There may be seen at the present time near the Bath-house in Wolsington Park, at this unusually early part of the year, a litter of foxes. A few weeks the gamekeeper (Mr Leighton) on traversing his usual rounds, observed at the outlet of a dry conduit, connected with the Bath-house, not less than nine dead rabbits, two hares, and other winged game. His practiced and keen eye at once told him that "the varmint" was near at hand; and in a few days, his opinion was duly verified as he unfortunately caught one of the young ones in a rabbit trap. the size of which was much larger than a cat. Of course its leg was broken, but was at once set, and no doubt will at some future period give more than one "good run" to the Morpeth hounds, as he has already been taught by his indefatigable mentor some tricks that even a fox, by nature, is not "up to." It may be added that this same Reynard is now in the possession of the same residence of a brother vulpine—situated in the stable yard at Woolsington—who died lately at the patriarchal age of sixteen years.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL.

This bill was issued on Tuesday. It is divided into three parts, the first referring to Franchises; the second to Distribution of Seats; and the third to Supplemental Provisions.

The preamble sets forth that it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, and then follow the franchise clauses, as below:—

FRANCHISES.

Clause 3. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows; that is to say:

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
2. Is on the last day of July in any year and has during the whole of the preceding two years been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling house within the borough; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough, to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and
4. Has, before the twentieth day of July in the same year, paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises, up to the preceding fifth day of January.

Clause 4. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows; that is to say:

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
2. Is on the last day of July in any year and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been the occupier as owner or tenant, of premises of any tenure within the county of the ratable value of fifteen pounds or upwards; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and
4. Has before the twentieth day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January.

Clause 5. Every man shall be entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county or borough, who is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the year immediately preceding been resident in such county or borough, and is possessed of any one or more of the qualifications following, that is to say:

1. Is, and has been during the period of such residence, a graduate or associate in arts of any University of the United Kingdom; or a male person who has passed at any senior middle class examination of any University of the United Kingdom; or
2. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, an ordained priest or deacon of the Church of England; or
3. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, a minister of any other religious denomination appointed either alone or with not more than one colleague to the charge of any registered chapel or place of worship, and is, and has been during such period, officiating as the minister thereof; or
4. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, a serjeant-at-law or barrister-at-law in any of the Inns of Court of England, or a certificated pleader or certificated conveyancer; or
5. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, a certificated attorney, or solicitor, or proctor, in England or Wales; or
6. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered under the Medical Act, 1858; or
7. Is, and has been during the period aforesaid, a schoolmaster holding a certificate from the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education;

Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote in respect of any of the qualifications mentioned in this section in more than one place.

Clause 6. Every man shall be entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county or borough, who is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is on the first day of July in any year and has during the two years immediately preceding been resident in such county or borough, and is possessed of any one or more of the qualifications following, that is to say:

1. Has on the first day of July in any year, and has had during the two years immediately preceding, a balance of not less than fifty pounds deposited in some savings bank in his own sole name, and for his own use; or
2. Holds on the first day of July in any year, and has held during the two years immediately preceding, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or Ireland in his own sole name, and for his own use, any Parliamentary stocks or funds of the United Kingdom to the amount of not less than fifty pounds; or
3. Has during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of April in any year been charged with a sum of not less than twenty shillings in the whole by the year for assessed taxes and income tax, or either of such taxes, and has before the twentieth day of July in that year paid all such taxes due from him up to the preceding fifth day of January:

Provided, first, that every person entitled to vote in respect of any of the qualifications mentioned in this section shall on or before the twentieth day of July in each year claim to be registered as a voter; secondly, that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, or to vote in respect of any of the qualifications mentioned in this section for more than one place.

Clause 7. A person registered as a voter for a borough by reason of his having been charged with and paid the requisite amount of assessed taxes and income-tax, or either of such taxes, shall not by reason of being so registered lose any right to which he may be entitled (if otherwise duly qualified) to be registered as a voter for the same borough in respect of any franchise involving occupation of premises and payment of rates, and when so registered in respect of such double qualification he shall be entitled to give two votes for the member, or (if there be more than one) for each member to be returned to serve in Parliament for the said borough.

The 8th clause provides for the disfranchisement of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster; and the

9th clause provides that the following boroughs shall in future return only one member:—

Honiton
Thetford
Wells
Evesham
Marlborough
Harwich
Richmond
Lymington
Knaresbro'
Andover
Leominster
Tewkesbury
Ludlow
Ripon
Huntingdon
Maldon
Cirencester
Bodmin
Great Marlow
Devizes
Hertford
Dorchester
Lichfield

The 10th clause provides that the following new boroughs shall return one member each:—

TORQUAY.
DARLINGTON (including parishes of Darlington, Haughton-le-Skerne, and Cockerton).
HARTLEPOOL (including municipal borough of Hartlepool, townships of Throston, Stranton, and Seaton Carew.)
GRAVESEND.
ST. HELENS.
BURNLEY (including townships of Burnley and Habergham Eaves).
STALYBRIDGE (including the municipal borough of Stalybridge, remaining portion of township of Dukinfield, township of Stalley, and the district of the Local Board of Health of Mossley).
WEDNESBURY.
CROYDON.
MIDDLESBRO' (including the township of Linthorpe, and so much of the townships of Middlesbro', Ormesby, and Eston, as lie to the north of the road leading from Eston towards Yarm).
DEWSBURY (including the townships of Dewsbury, Batley, and Soothill).
BARNSLEY (including the townships of Barnsley, Worsborough, Dodworth, Barugh, Monk-Bretton, and Ardsley).

The eleventh clause provides for the register of voters in the new boroughs; the twelvth clause provides for the division of the Tower Hamlets, and the thirteenth for the register of voters in these new divisions.

The fourteenth clause provides for the division of the counties of South Devon, West Kent, North Lancashire, South Lancashire, Lincoln (parts of Lindsey), Middlesex, South Staffordshire, and East Surrey; and that two members be given to each division.

The fifteenth clause provides that the University of London shall return a member, and the sixteenth provides that every graduate of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, shall be entitled to vote for such member.

The following clauses are given under Part III., Supplemental Provisions:—

INCIDENTS OF FRANCHISE.

Clause 17. Different premises occupied in succession by any person as owner or tenant shall have the same effect in qualifying such person to vote for a county or borough as a continued occupation of the same premises.

Clause 18. In a county where premises are in the joint occupation of several persons as owners or tenants, and the aggregate rateable value of such premises is such as would, if divided amongst the several occupiers, so far as the value is concerned, confer on each of them a vote, then each of such joint occupiers shall, if otherwise qualified, and subject to the conditions of this Act, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for the county.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Clause 19. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of voters:—

1. The overseers of every parish or township shall make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in boroughs are required by the Registration Acts to make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds:
2. The claim of any person desirous of being registered as a voter for any county or borough, and hereinbefore required to make a claim, shall be made in the form marked 1, in Schedule (E) annexed hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit:
3. The claim of a person claiming to be registered in respect of a deposit in a savings bank shall not be received by the overseers unless it have annexed thereto a certificate in the form marked 2 in the said schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and is signed, in the case of a Post-office savings bank, by some officer authorised to sign the same by the Postmaster-General, and in the case of any other savings bank by two of the trustees or managers of such savings bank, or by some officer authorised by them:
4. The claim of any person claiming to be registered in respect of the holding of any Parliamentary stocks or funds of the United Kingdom to an amount of not less than fifty pounds shall not be received by the overseers unless it have annexed thereto a certificate in the form marked 3 in the said schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and signed by an officer of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or, as the case may require, by an officer of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland:
5. The claim of any person claiming to be registered in respect of the payment of assessed taxes and income tax, or either of such taxes, shall not be received unless it have annexed thereto a certificate in the form marked 4 in the said schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and signed by one of the commissioners or collectors acting in relation to the tax in respect of which such certificate is required:
6. The overseers of parishes and townships in counties and boroughs shall annually give notice directing all persons who are required by this Act to make their claim to send in their claims to them, such notice to be given in the same manner, so far as circumstances admit, in which overseers give notice in counties under the law in force at the time of the passing of this Act to persons desirous of being placed on the list of county voters:
7. Upon the receipt of a claim by any such person as aforesaid, having annexed thereto such certificates as aforesaid, the overseers may make all such objections to the claim so made as overseers in counties are empowered to make on receiving claims of voters, but subject thereto shall place the claimant on the list of voters for the parish or township in which the residence of the voter is situate.

Clause 20. If any person whose certificate is required under this Act in support of the claim of a person to vote wilfully refuses to give such certificate, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Clause 21. If any person is guilty of any of the following offences, that is to say—

1. Wilfully gives any certificate required by this Act falsely;
2. Forges, counterfeits, or fraudulently alters any such certificate, or any signature thereto;
3. Knowingly makes use of, in support of a claim to be registered or to vote, any false certificate, or any certificate forged, counterfeited, or altered as aforesaid;

such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on being convicted thereof shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

The twenty-second clause provides that the places of nomination in North Lancashire shall be Lancaster; North-east Lancashire, Blackburn; South-east Lancashire, Manchester; South-west Lancashire, Liverpool; North Lincoln, Glandford Brigg; and South-Lincoln, Lincoln.

The twenty-third clause gives power to the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint a polling place in every parish or township in which there are not less than 200 resident electors; and a polling place for every two or more adjoining parishes or townships in either of which separately there have been less than 200 resident electors. The twenty-fourth clause provides for the hiring of rooms for polling.

The twenty-fifth clause provides that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London shall be the returning officer for the University; and the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth clauses provide for the notice of election, the polling, and employment of poll-clerks.

The twenty-ninth clause provides—Any elector may give his vote by a voting paper in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which an elector of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin may give his vote, and all the provisions of the Act of the session of the 24th and 25th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 53, shall, with the requisite variations, apply accordingly; and in construing the said Act 'the returning officer' shall be substituted for 'the Vice-Chancellor of the University,' and the expression 'University' shall be taken to mean the county or borough for which the elector votes.

The thirtieth clause provides for the appointment of returning officers in new boroughs.

The thirty-first clause provides that the Enclosure commissioners shall appoint assistant commissioners to examine the boundaries of the new boroughs and report if enlargement be necessary.

Clause thirty-two provides that persons voting under the fancy franchise shall vote at the same booth as they would vote at if they were registered as voters in virtue of occupation.

The 33rd clause provides for the repeal of the proviso to 6th Vic., c 18, relating to the residence of voters at the time of election.

The thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth clauses are as follow:—

Clause 34. Where the owner is rated in respect of a dwelling-house instead of the occupier, the occupier may claim to be rated for the purpose of acquiring the franchise in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which an occupier may claim to be registered under the existing Acts of Parliament for the purpose of acquiring the franchise in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds,' and all the provisions of the said Acts shall apply accordingly. provided that the rates to be paid by such occupier in order to entitle him to the franchise shall be rates calculated on the full rateable value of the premises.

Clause 35. When any occupier of a dwelling-house in respect of which the owner is rated instead of the occupier at the time of the passing of this Act would be entitled to be registered, in pursuance of this Act, at the first registration of Parliamentary voters to be made after the passing of this Act, if he had paid rates for the required period, such occupier shall, notwithstanding he may not have paid such rates, be entitled to be registered, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That he makes a claim to be rated in manner in which such claims are required by the existing law to be made, within one month after the passing of this Act:
2. That he pays all rates due in respect of such house at the time of making his claim, and further pays all rates becoming due in respect of such house between the date of his claim being made and the date of his name being placed on the register of Parliamentary voters, such last-mentioned rates to be calculated on the full rateable value of the premises.

Clause 36. Any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any voter, for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, or for the purpose of inducing him to vote, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privity any such payment is made shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

The thirty-seventh clause provides that members holding offices of profit under the Crown shall not vacate their seats on taking office.

The thirty-eighth clause makes provision in case of separate registers.

The thirty-ninth clause makes a temporary provision with reference to persons on the register for the counties in which the proposed enfranchised boroughs are situated.

The fortieth clause provides that the franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchise.

The forty-first clause provides for the issuing of writs; the forty-second for the construction of the Act; and the forty-third and last for the interpretation of terms.

Appended to the Bill are several schedules and forms.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

No bulletin respecting the Princess of Wales has been issued since Thursday last. On Saturday, in answer to inquiries at Marlborough House, it was stated that her Royal Highness remained about the same, no change for the worse having occurred since the preceding day. On Monday it was announced that there was an improvement, and it is stated that this improvement has continued.

The Queen of Denmark arrived on Monday evening at Marlborough House from the Continent, on a visit to her Royal Highness.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA, (more commonly called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, as being prepared and introduced by J. Epps, the Homœopathic Chemist first established in England).—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The fine natural flavour of the highest class cocoa is refined and made extremely delicate and grateful. For breakfast no other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining. Thousands now use cocoa who never used it before. Dr. Hassall says: —"Cocoa stands far higher than tea or coffee." ¼lb, ½lb, and 1lb packets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Several makers of cheap Baking Powders (supplied to retailers cheap because adulterated) having imitated the wrappers of Borwick's Original Baking Powders so closely that consumers have been deceived thereby, to the injury of their own health and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, this is to give notice that, for the better protection of the public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely New Trade Label (duly registered), and to imitate which is felony. Borwick's Baking Powder was pronounced pure and perfectly wholesome by the late Sir Wm. Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department, on its introduction into the Navy. Dr. Hassal, author of "Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "pure and good," as also Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Elliott, and other eminent medical men. It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's private Baker, &c. Extract from the *Lancet*, June 10, 1865 —"We were surprised to find that some baking powders were adulterated with alum to the extent of 20 per cent. The use of alum is universally condemned." *Lancet*, July 22, 1860.—"Mr Borwick's Baking Powder was analysed amongst others, and was found to be perfectly free from alum." To be had of all respectable Dealers. Be careful to look at the label.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

MARCH, 1867.

Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Regent's park Barracks
2d Hyde-park
Royal HorseGuards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester
2nd do. Muttra Canterbury
3rd do. Ahmednuggar, Cant.
4th do. Newbridge
5th do. Newbridge
6th do. Cahir
7th do. Benares, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Manchester
2nd, Dublin
3rd Hussars, Aldershot
4th do. Edinburgh
5th Lancers, Lucknow Canterbury
6th Dragoons, on pas from Bombay, Canterbury
7th Hussars, Sealcote, Cant.
8th do. Birmingham.
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th do. Mhow, Cant.
12th Lancers, Cork
13th Hussars, Canada; Cant.
14th do. Hounslow
15th do. Aldershot
16th Lancers Bangalore, Cat.
17th do. Aldershot
18th Hussars, Secunderabad, Cant.
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Kamilpore, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Canterbry
Royal Artillery—
Head-quarters, Woolwich.
1st Troop, Curragh.
2nd — Aldershott
3rd — Curragh
4th — Kensington
5th — Woolwich
6th — Dublin
7th — Woolwich
8th — Dublin
9th — Woolwich
10th — Aldershott
11th — Aldershott
12th — Aldershott
13th — New Zealand
14th — New Zealand
15th — New Zealand
16th — New Zealand
17th — Aldershott
18th — Woolwich
19th — Portsmouth
20th — Woolwich
21st — Woolwich
22nd — Aldershott
23rd — Chatham
24th — Aldershott
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Chelsea; 2nd Wellington Barracks; 3rd bat. Tower, London
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Dublin 2d bat. Wellington Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. St. George's Barracks; 2nd bat. Windsor
INFANTRY—
1st, 1st bat. Kamptee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Nusseerabad, Chatham
2d, 1st bat. Aden, Chatham; 2d bat. Birr, Chatham
3d, 1st bat. Meerut, Shnclf. 2nd bat. Belfast
4th, 1st bat. Poona, Parkhurst; 2d bat. Halifax, Parkhurst
5th, 1st bat Ferozpore, Shrncliffe, 2nd Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat. Fermoy; 2nd bat. Jamaica, Colchester
7th, 1st bat. Saugor, Walmer; 2nd, Canada, Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Malta, Chatham; 2d bat. Malta, Chatham
9th, 1st bat. Cape, Pembroke; 2d bat. Japan Pembroke
10th, 1st bat. The Cape, Chatham; 2nd bat. Bangalore, Chatham
11th, 1st bat. Fyzabad Parkhurst; 2d bat. Cape Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd bat. Seetapore, Gosport
13th, 1st bat. Kinsale; 2d do Mauritius, Shorncliffe
14th, 1st bat. Curragh; 2nd bat. New S. Wales, Chatm
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Chatham
16th, 1st bat. Canada, Colchester; 2nd bat. Barbadoes, Colchester
17th, 1st bat. Devonport; 2nd bat. Toronto, Chathm
18th, 1st bat. Aldershot; 2nd bat. New Zealand, Colchester
19th, 1st bat. Nowshera, Sheffield; 2nd bat. Thyetmyoo, Sheffield.
20th, 1st bat. on pas. home, Shorncliffe; 2nd bat. Hong Kong. Shorncliffe
21st, 1st bat. Dublin; 2nd bat. Secunderabad Preston
22d, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Mauritius, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Jubbulpore, Walmer; 2nd bat. Montreal, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Malta; Sheffield; 2nd bat. Rangoon, Sheffield
25th, 1st bat. Montreal, Preston; 2nd bat. Ceylon Preston
26th, Bombay, Preston
27th, Hazareebagh, Shorncliffe
28th, Mullingar
29th, Malta, Chatham
30th, Montreal, Chatham
31st, Kilkenny
32nd, Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd, Mhow, Sheffield
34th, on pas. home, Chathm
35th, Mooltan, Colchester
36th, Shahjehanpore, Pembroke
37th, Bareilly, Preston
38th, Sealcote, Parkhurst
39th, Enniskillen
40th, Portsmouth
41st, Agra, Colchester
42nd, Peshawur, Aberdeen
43d, Portsmouth
44th, Dover
45th, Bombay, Chatham
46th, Lucknow, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S. Pembroke
48th, Curragh
49th, Bombay, Colchester
50th, N. Zealand, Chatham
51st, on passage home, Sheffield
52nd, Dublin
53rd, Canada, Shorncliffe
54th, Manchester
55th, Lucknow, Sheffield
56th, Portland
57th, New Zealand, Clchstr.
58th, Benares, Pembroke
59th, Athlone
60th, 1st bat. Malta; 2nd bat. Cork; 3d bat. Madras, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63rd, Glasgow
64th, Malta Parkhurst
65th, Aldershot
66th, Aldershot
67th, Cork
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Jersey
70th, Dover
71st, Aldershot
72nd, Edinburgh
73rd, China
74th, Limerick
75th, Waterford
76th, Bellary, Shorncliffe
77th, Peshawur, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Roorkee, Aberdeen
80th, Devonport
81st, Aldershot
82nd, Meen Meer, Colchester
83rd, Dublin
84th, Malta, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Gibraltar, Gosport
87th, Gibraltar, Shorncliffe
88th Rawul Pindee, Prkhrst
89th, Aldershot
90th, Subathoo, Preston
91st, Dum Dum, Stirling
92nd, Dublin
93rd, Jhansi, Aberdeen
94th, Umballa, Colchester
95th, Kurrachee, Pembroke
96th, Bombay, Colchester
97th, on passage home, Gosport
98th, Do, Colchester
99th, Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Cawnpore, Walmer
102nd, Cannanpore, Shorncliffe
103rd, Morar, Shorncliffe
104th, Dugshai, Walmer
105th, Dinapore, Parkhurst
106th, Jullundur, Chatham
107th, Allahabad, Preston
108th, Secunderabad, Gospt
109th, Poona, Chatham

Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Quebec, Winchester; 2nd bat. Calcutta, Winchester; 3d bat. RawulPindee, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
2nd, Jamaica
3rd, Jamaica
4th, Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape
Rl. Canadian Rifles, Kingstn
Rl. Malta Fencibles, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham
Army Hospital Corps, Netley
A (Horse Bgd.) Meerut
B — Aldershot
C — Woolwich
D — Bangalore
E — Kirwee
F — Umballa
Depot, R.H.A. Maidstone
1st Brigade, ord. to Halifax
2d — Mauritius
3d — Malta
4th — Canada
5th — Woolwich
6th — Portsmouth
7th — Plymouth
8th — India
9th — Dublin
10th — Canada
11th — Lucknow
12th — Gosport
13th — Dover
14th — Ahmedabad
15th — ord. to Gibraltar
16th — Barrackpore
17th St. Thomas' Mount
18th — Kurrachee
19th — Peshawur
20th — Kamptee
21st — Mhow
22nd — Morar
23rd — Secunderabad
24th — Mean Meer
25th — Benares
Coast Brigade, Woolwich
Depot Brigade, R. A.:—
1st Division, Sheerness,
2nd Division Woolwich
3rd — Warley
A Troop, R.E. Train, Aldershot
B Troop Aldershot
1st Company Canada
2nd — Mauritius
3rd — Aldershott
4th — Halifax, N.S.
5th — Bermuda
6th — Chatham
7th — Isle of Grain
8th — Woolwich
9th — Bermuda
10th — Shorncliffe
11th — Dover
12th — C. of G. Hope
13th — Dublin (survey)
14th — Dublin (survey)
15th — Canada
16th — Southampton (survey)
17th — Gibraltar
18th — Halifax, N.S.
19th — Inverness(survey)
20th — Curragh
21st — Shorncliffe
22nd — Mauritius
23rd — Cape of G. H.
24th — Cape of G. H.
25th — Dover
26th — Weymouth
27th — Malta
28th — Chatham
29th — Portsmouth
30th — Gibraltar

[illegible] at 65 [illegible] Street, Newcastle on Tyne

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

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

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented petitions from congregations of various religious denominations against the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Lord's day.

The Earl of Gainsbro' presented several petitions from the inhabitants of London for the removal of Catholic children from workhouse schools to certified Roman Catholic schools.

The Fisherton Anges, and Bemerton Water Bill, and the Barking Gas Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duty on Dogs Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, at which hour the House was crowded in every part, in anticipation of the promised statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the provisions of the Government Reform Bill.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr Parry took the oath and his seat for Boston, in the room of Mr Staniland, resigned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr Hugessen gave notice that on the second reading of the Sale of Land by Auction Bill, he should move its rejection.

Mr Monsell gave notice that, on an early day, he would ask the Government if they intended to confer any rewards on those members of the Irish constabulary who had recently distinguished themselves by meritorious services.

FLOGGING.

Sir J. Pakington, referring to the vote of the House on Friday on the question of flogging in the army, said that, considering the importance of the question and the extent to which it affected military discipline, the Government could not regard the decision of a majority of one in a House of 215 members as a deliberate expression of the opinion of the House. It was therefore their intention to insert the usual clause in the Mutiny Bill, giving power to inflict the punishment of flogging in certain cases.

Captain Vivian asked when the Government intended to go into Committee on the Mutiny Bill.

Sir J. Pakington said he would give due notice.

Mr Otway asked if the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to insert in the Mutiny Bill the usual clause, or to insert a clause restricting corporal punishment to certain cases.

Sir J. Pakington said the course he intended to follow was to insert the usual clause in the Mutiny Bill.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in rising to move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Representation of the People, was received with much cheering. He said that the question had been so fully discussed that it would not be necessary for him to do more than to explain the details of the measure which it was the opinion of the Government would attain the objects which they had in view. That object was not to change, but strengthen the constitutional character of the House of Commons. The House already possessed all the attributes of a senate, from representing every variety of interest. The best way, therefore, to strengthen and sustain this character and the position of the House was to establish them on a broad and general basis. It was a mistake to consider popular privileges and democratic rights as similar and identical. They were not; the one recognised inequality of persons, the other demanded perfectly equal conditions. This measure would enable the Crown, with the advice of Parliament, to grant a large measure of popular but strictly constitutional privileges. He trusted that it would never be the fate of this country to exist under a democracy, and the measure which he was about to propose would have nothing of that tendency. Looking at the increase of population, of wealth, and the spread of knowledge since 1832, the Government was of opinion that a wide extension of popular privileges was desirable, but that this extension should be effected in the spirit of the constitution. He would first ask the House to consider the franchise in the boroughs, and the principles on which the occupation franchise in them ought to rest. The Act of 1832 fixed it at £10, subject to residence and payment of rates. That franchise had on the whole worked well, but it was all but certain, in the course of time, to give rise to an agitation for its extension. This had now been the case for some years, and several attempts had been made by several public men to meet the requirements of the times, and to appease popular demands. The only remedy they one and all devised was a reduction of the borough franchise to various amounts, but none of their proposals had met with approval, chiefly because it was alleged that no reduction to seven or to five pounds contained the elements of a settlement of the question. The measure, for instance, of last year, had no principle, but was confessedly based on expediency, for whilst recognising the desirability of extending the franchise of the working classes, it fixed the limit at the highest figure that it was thought would be acceptable. There could be no question that a reduction to £7 offered no prospect of a settlement, especially whilst proposed in so unsatisfactory a measure. The House, therefore, took the question into its own hands, and laid down by a majority in one of the fullest Houses ever known the principle that the borough franchise should be based on the principle of rating. The late Government accepted that decision and resigned, because they felt that principle incompatible with the whole of their measure. In that decision, laid down with authority, the House of Commons showed its unerring instinct, and very much simplified the way to the settlement of the question which had occupied its attention for more than fifteen years. This principle he understood to be the concession of popular rights, coupled, as a proof of trust-worthiness and personal fitness, with the discharge of some public duty—such as the personal payment of rates. The Government believed that the House of Commons desired that the borough franchise should be based on the payment of rates for the maintenance of the poor, and they had endeavoured to see if that could be established, together with a limit of value. They found that if this principle of rating was accepted, with a limit of value, there must be a disturbing element, and they had come to the opinion that no satisfactory application of the principle of genuine rating could be thus established. There were in the English and Welsh boroughs 1,367,000 male householders, of whom 644,000 already were qualified and 723,000 were not qualified. Accepting this principle of payment of rates, of this last number 237,000 persons would become qualified, making a total number of 881,000, or two-thirds of the total number of householders, leaving 486,000 persons who, as they did not, from some cause or other, pay their rates, would not become qualified. The Government believed that if the principle was accepted by the House, it would be desirable to afford opportunities to the compound householders to obtain those privileges which others of the same class of society, who are possibly no better qualified, enjoyed. The Government was strongly of opinion that the establishment of the borough franchise on the principle that every householder who had occupied his house for two years, and paid his rates himself, should have a vote. This would at once add 237,000 persons to the borough constituencies, but facilities would be given to the others to pay their rates, and become entitled to their constitutional privileges on fulfilling their constitutional duties. This would give a permanent, and the only solid settlement of the question, for there would be no man who deserved a vote who would not be able to earn it, and that too in a strictly constitutional manner. It would be an insult to the working classes to say that they took so little interest in the franchise, that they would not undertake the duty in order to gain it. The Government, in making the proposition, did so with no intention of assaulting the rights of the upper and middle classes. They wished to recognise and respect both, whilst they gave way to the expediency of extending the franchise to the working classes. They thought that they might base a franchise upon another great principle—the payment of direct taxation, as well as upon the payment of rates. They would, therefore, propose that every person who paid 20s a year direct taxation should possess a vote; and, if he were a householder paying rates, should exercise the privilege of both franchises. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr Roebuck: What kind of taxes?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Income tax and assessed taxes, but no taxes paid under licenses. There were other franchises projected, most of which were familiar to the House. The Government would extend the same privileges to the holders of personal property as those enjoyed by the holders of real property. There was also the educational franchise, in favour of which many persons were strongly inclined. It was not his business to enter into speculative statements like an election agent, but to show to the House how the case would be affected by the laws under which they existed. He estimated that 68,000 persons would be qualified in the new boroughs to be created; 200,000 as direct taxpayers, 35,000 under the educational franchise, 45,000 under the saving banks, and 55,000 fundholders. In all they would qualify in the boroughs alone more than a million of persons, but no person, except the direct taxpayers would enjoy two votes. With respect to the occupation franchise in counties, he contended that the House never had the opportunity of laying down directly and distinctly any principle, except declaring that it ought to be reduced. The Government, therefore, thought they would be justified in proposing to reduce the county franchise to a £15 rating, which would qualify 171,000 additional voters, and, together with the other new franchises, including probably 100,000 direct taxpayers who would have two votes, there would be an addition to the county constituencies of upwards of 300,000. With respect to the distribution of seats, he discussed some of the plans proposed, but stated that after due deliberation the Government had come to the opinion that none of them were desirable. They were only two courses open if they wished to improve the distribution of seats—they must either create a new electoral map of England or deal practically with the circumstances before them. If the House of Commons desired a complete revision of the representative system of the country as far as the electoral localities were concerned, the subject was too great to be dealt with by the House, or by any Ministry, but must be the subject of a careful preliminary inquiry. The Government were not prepared to take such a course, and believed, further, that any great disturbance of the present system on which seats were distributed would be highly objectionable. The course they were prepared to take was to apportion the 30 seats that would be obtained by the mode which he had before explained, to Hartlepool, Darlington, Burnley, Staleybridge, St. Helens, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Wednesbury, Middlesbro', Croydon, Gravesend, and Torquay. The counties which would be divided were North Lancashire, East Surrey, East Kent, Middlesex, South Staffordshire, South Devon, and South Lancashire. The Tower Hamlets would also be divided, and one representative would be given to the London University. He was told that the scheme was full of checks and counterpoises, and that it assumed in this country the existence of classes; but if there were checks and counterpoises in it, we lived under a constitution of which it was the boast that it was a constitution of check and counterpoise, and if it bore some reference to the existence of classes in this country, why should they conceal from themselves and omit from their discussion that this country of all countries was a country of classes, and a country of classes it would ever remain. The Government desired to give to all who were worthy of it a share in the representation of the country, to prevent the preponderance of any particular class, and to give representation to the nation at large.

Mr Gladstone said it would not be expected that he should state at once the course he might feel compelled to take in reference to the measure. Until they had the bill before them it would be impossible to arrive at any fair conclusion, with such an amount of knowledge as the nature of the question and the gravity of the circumstances demanded. He would, however, frankly state the the impression made on his mind by the statement of the right hon. member was in many respects a perplexed and not on the whole a pleasing one. They had commenced the session with a hopeful and cheering anticipation of settling the question, but instead of being any nearer a settlement the right hon. gentleman, to use a homely phrase, had only led them further into the wood. The details of the present bill had already obtained a remarkable publicity, having been explained three days ago at a select meeting of the supporters of the Government before these details could reach the mere mob of the House of Commons. As far as he knew, after an experience of thirty-five years, it was a practice entirely novel for the Minister of the Crown to gather in his house those Members of Parliament who agreed with him, and to state to them days in advance of the House of Commons the particulars of a measure he was about to bring forward. It was an innovation that was not an improvement, and he hoped there would be much consideration before it was repeated. With regard to the measure itself, he thought the data upon which it was founded very inaccurate. He declined to accept the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimates of the number of persons likely to be enfranchised by the scheme, regarding three-fourths of them as little more than men in buckram. Instead of 237,000 more voters being added to the borough constituency, he believed the number would not be as much as 140,000, while the compound household clause would lead to positive disfranchisement, and would place a large class of voters at the mercy of the parish officer. He asked further, how it was proposed to deal with that large class of persons who were usually excused payment of their rates. If the parish officer were a partisan, he might induce 500 to allege their poverty, get excused the rates, and thus become disenfranchised. The only remedy would be that the election agent would be let in. Aware of the politics of the parish officer, and determined not to be behind, he would come down with the amount of the rates, and, in triumph, he would reinstate these bribed and contaminated men. It was all very well to talk about the old franchises, such as the scot and lot, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seem to understand the spirit of the recent legislation, which, in preferring to deal with the landlords rather than the occupiers of small tenements, had made short work with the great principle of the British Constitution—of the personal payment of rates. There would be great advantages if the reduction of the franchise could be arrested at the payment of rates. There were three restrictions in the bill, first, length of residence; secondly, the payment of rates; and, thirdly, the duality of voting; which were cited as proofs of the unerring instinct of the House, but to which he should be tempted to apply a coarser epithet. The first would affect the richer quite as much as the lower classes. There was no advantage in the second, for its own sake. In many towns, like Leeds, it would depend on the will of the vestry and the adoption of the Small Tenement Act, whether the householders below £6 should be enfranchised, and they were asked to take such a principle as this as the basis of their legislation. If this principle was to be a reality let them sweep away all these distinctions. In many towns also the local acts established a system of assessing the landlords rather than the occupiers, upon a very extensive scale. In others, such as Wilton, Thetford, and Westbury, where there was no local assessment act, it would establish all but universal suffrage amongst the lowest class of the peasantry, and if so, in a short time they would be called upon to emancipate the peasantry in other rural districts. The second restriction as proposed was crude, for it would be regulated by pure accident, and could never be tolerated in an act to amend the representation of the people. With respect to the dual votes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, although he left a wide margin, greatly underrated the number of duplicate votes. This was of all new-fangled schemes the most new-fangled, and yet the Government did not condescend to supply the House with a rag of information as to the numbers that would be enfranchised, although they had been thinking over it for months, except that they would be over 200,000. How much over? This was a gigantic ingenious fraud, that nothing could restrain, and to it he must record his implacable hostility. If it had been confined to the payment of the income tax, the difficulty might have been avoided. As it was, it was a proclamation to men with money to create votes, and he amused the House by showing, in a humorous manner, how these frauds might be effected. He was astonished how any Minister could propose such a scheme of dual votes, which, he must feel, was dead and gone from the first. As far as the bill went, the Opposition ought to be very thankful to the Government that there was something higher to be considered than the interest of parties. The object ought to be to select the most skilled and instructed of the working classes, on the principle of selection laid down by Lord Stanley, in his letter to the working men of Huddersfield; but this bill scattered that principle to the winds, and admitted, with them, an enormous number of the least skilled and least instructed classes of the community. In conclusion, he reiterated his determined opposition to the dual voting, and expressed a decided opinion that the bill, as a whole, would never obtain the sanction of the House.

Sir W. Heathcote had never given his assent to the bill, and must reserve the right of dealing with it at future stages, irrespective of his party connections. He was not so single in this opinion as the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to think.

Sir G. Bowyer condemned the speech of Mr Gladstone, although most vigorous and telling in a party view, as plausible, bitter, and captious. It proved to him that reform, always difficult, was now impossible.

Mr T. Baring thought Mr Gladstone was premature in his denunciations of the bill. He was afraid that the bill went too far, and wished to know what portion of it the Government regarded as integral.

Mr Lowe said that many hon. members were greatly afraid of household suffrage, but felt that they were drifting into it in spite of themselves. The question was whether these new restrictions were better and likely to be more effectual than the old safeguards, which they knew to be very feeble. There was no principle in figures, for one could be easily substituted for another, and there was no stopping when they began to descend. Would, therefore, the principle of rating be effectual as a resting place? What were the restrictions? The first was the personal payment of rates, which would be a most unpopular check, and in his opinion, would be more feeble than a fixed amount. It was the whole principle of the bill of the Government, which had evidently been framed on the belief that large numbers would never avail themselves of it. If the compound householders were to have votes, they might as well go to household suffrage; if not, it would be much the same as a six-pound franchise. He agreed with the objections of Mr Gladstone, and warned the supporters of the Government that they were relying on a quicksand and a quagmire, and would find that they had only established a state of things more unstable and unsound than the present. He threw out a suggestion, that they should take, as the basis of the franchise, the point at which the payment of rates was compounded for. In conclusion, he asked for information as to what the Government considered the vital point of the bill, by which they would stand or fall, or whether, after it had served its purpose, they were ready to cast it aside altogether. He strongly denounced the plan of giving with one hand and taking it away with the other. The Government showed that they were aware that they were going further than they thought prudent, and they suggested a scheme of counteracting it, but, in his opinion they must not create a privileged class, and sow the seeds of fresh agitations. They were breaking up a system which had worked well, and embarking in its place on a dangerous course, in pursuit of a levelling equality, tempered by fictitious oligarchy.

Mr Hankey had long been of opinion that those who bore the public burden in any degree ought to be entitled to the franchise, and believed that the difficulties pointed out by Mr Gladstone might be obviated, if they addressed themselves calmly and dispassionately to the task. He approved of the proposed county franchise, but regarded the dual voting as unmixed mischief.

Mr Roebuck had heard a great deal about the settlement of the question, but did not see much prospect of it from the tone of the discussion. They might now make a very good bill if they took it out of the hands of the Government. It was idle to talk of a resting place—let them do the best they could for the present, and leave posterity to provide as it thought best for itself.

Mr Beresford Hope criticised, with some severity, the propositions of the Government, and said they constituted a wanton, unnecessary, and dangerous deviation from the bill of last year, in order to outbid the Liberal party for popularity.

Mr Butler Johnstone expressed his approval of the plan, and hoped it would lead to a final settlement of the question.

Mr Buxton regretted that the Government had given up the plan of cumalitive voting, which he had ascertained was regarded favourably by many members.

Mr Sandford complained that the Government had abandoned the principles on which they came into office as Conservative Ministers, in order to bring in an innovating and dangerous measure. Amidst loud cheers from the Opposition, he severely criticised the conduct of the Cabinet.

Mr Osborne objected to the bill being rejected in this peremptory manner, before they really knew what it was. He hoped the Liberal party would resist the tempting opportunity, and not repeat the mistake it made in 1859. For his own part he was willing to consider the bill, and make the best he could of the Government principle of household suffrage.

Lord Cranborne hoped the House would give the bill a fair and candid consideration; but, on the other hand, the Government was bound to inform those who were inclined to support it what they would hold as vital points. He should, however, greatly regret to see the Conservative party disregard all its traditions and principles. The bill could only result in household suffrage pure and simple, and the Conservative party could not carry on such a measure without seriously injuring the character and position of public men in this country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied with great spirit and animation, the bill was read a first time.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned

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THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

TABULATED SUMMARY.

The following is a tabulated summary of the figures given in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday night, but it is necessary to add, with reference to the fancy franchises, that they are largely in excess of those given by the right hon. gentleman on the 25th February, though the qualification is understood to be the same:—

BOROUGHS.

Proposed franchises.	Increase of voters.
Rating, with two years' residence and personal payment of rates	237,000
Ditto in new Boroughs	68,000
Payment of direct taxes	200,000
Savings' Bank	45,000
Educational	35,000
Investment in funds	25,000
Total	610,000

Payment of 20s in direct on assessed taxes, but not licenses, to give a second vote.

BOROUGHS TO BE DISFRANCHISED.

Lancaster (2 members).
Great Yarmouth (2).
Totnes (2).
Reigate (1).

Number of seats gained........ 7

Certain boroughs, not named, to be partially disfranchised.

BOROUGHS TO BE ENFRANCHISED, AND TO HAVE ONE MEMBER.

Barnsley.
Burnley.
Croydon.
Dewsbury
Darlington.
Gravesend.
Hartlepool.
Middlesbro'.
Stalybridge.
St. Helens.
Torquay.
Wednesbury
Tower Hamlets (to be divided, with two members to new division).

COUNTIES.

Proposed franchises.	Increase of voters.
£15 rating	171,000
Direct taxes Savings Bank Educational Funds	129,000
Total	300,000

COUNTIES TO BE DIVIDED AND TO HAVE TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Lancashire, North
Lincolnshire, North
Kent, West
Surrey, East.
Middlesex
Staffordshire, South
Devon, South

South Lancashire, an additional member.
London University, one member.

Total of New Members 30

Total increase of voters 910,000

Present number of working-class voters 128,000

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

METROPOLITAN POOR BILL.

The Earl of Devon moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Poor Bill.

The Earl of Kimberly expressed his cordial approval of the Bill, regretting that it did not go further, and remove the sick and insane of the metropolis altogether from the care of the guardians.

The bill was then read a second time.

METROPOLITAN TRAFFIC.

The Traffic Regulation (Metropolis) Bill was reported and agreed to, with an amendment, giving the Commissioners of Police authority to regulate the bearers of advertising boards.

EMBARRASSED RAILWAYS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Railway Traffic Protection Bill,

Lord Cairns objected to the bill, as unprecedented in affecting the rights of creditors retrospectively, and raising an individual distinction between different classes of creditors, for the Crown and the local authorities would still recover taxes and rates. Whilst the act was in force they might sweep away the security of the other creditors, which would prevent parties recovering damages against railway companies for accidents and injuries, for the payment of land already bought, and for rolling stock and other liabilities already incurred. Instead of benefiting it would prevent railways from obtaining any credit whatever. The bill was a mere fragment of a most serious question, which ought to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

Lord Redesdale said the object of the bill was to facilitate the passing of the bill so much desired by the Noble and Learned Lord. The bill was only temporary, to allow Parliament time to deal with the whole question, and more effectually protect the rights of the creditors of railways, which were always complicated enough, and would be inextricably so, if individual creditors enforced their rights, whilst Parliament was deliberating.

The Duke of Montrose said the noble and learned Lord had made out a most plausible and ingenious case, but the bill was required to preserve the rights of all parties for a short time, whilst Parliament was deliberating. If the bill was arrested on its course the interests of the railway, of their creditors, and of the public, might be permanently injured to a serious extent.

The Duke of Buckingham strongly urged a similar opinion.

Lord Wensleydale intimated that he had been convinced by the speech of Lord Cairns.

After a few words from Earl Grey, the bill was withdrawn.

The Duty on Dogs Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7.19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir Stafford Northcote took the oaths and his seat for So. Devon on his re-election.

MR. BARBOUR.

Sir T. Bateson gave notice that, on Monday next, he would ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it was true that Mr John Doherty Barbour, who was for a short time member for Lisburn, and was found guilty, by a committee of the House of Commons, of bribery, had been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Down by Lord Chancellor Brady.

REFORM AMENDMENTS.

Mr J. S. Mill gave notice that, in committee on the Representation of the People Bill, he should move, in clauses 3, 4, 5, and 6, that the word "man" be omitted, and the word "person" be inserted. He should also move that clauses 8 to 16, relating to the redistribution of seats, be omitted, and clauses be inserted in their stead embodying the principle of personal representation.

MAGISTRATES AND BRIBERY.

Lord H. Thynne asked the Home Secretary if he intended to call the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the names of magistrates who had been reported by the recent election commissions to have been guilty of bribery, with a view to their being struck off the commission of the peace.

Mr Walpole said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case to enable him to answer the question.

Mr Bentinck asked Mr P. Taylor if he would enlarge his motion for an address to the Crown to remove Mr Churchward from the commission of the peace, so as to include all magistrates who had been found guilty of, or consenting or privy to, corrupt practices by bribery commissions.

Mr P. Taylor declined to extend his motion to circumstances of which he knew nothing; but if the hon. member would bring forward another motion he (Mr Taylor) would support him.

PREVENTION OF BRIBERY.

In reply to Sir R. Knightley,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would introduce a bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections before the Easter holidays, but it was impossible to state the date.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr Bright was anxious to put a question to the Government, the answer to which, he said, might affect the course of many gentlemen on that side of the House on Monday next. He wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, after the expression of opinion last night with regard to dual voting, he intended to adhere to that proposition in the bill, or whether he considered it an important and essential part of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the legitimate occasion for answering such a question was when they came to discuss the second reading of the bill.

Mr Gladstone said—There are several questions which I wish to put to Her Majesty's Government in reference to the Reform Bill, but they differ from the question of my hon. friend, inasmuch as they do not touch a matter of policy, and are only put for the purpose of procuring information. I wish to ask, first, whether the conditions of voting in boroughs, so far as they are affected by the bill of the Government, are to be the same for occupiers of the value of ten pounds and upwards as for occupiers under ten pounds, or, if not, in what respect they differ. Secondly, whether it is intended by the bill that the occupying franchise in boroughs, which now depends on the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other buildings, is henceforth to depend on the occupation of dwelling-houses exclusively? Thirdly, whether the total number of male occupiers, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, consists exclusively of the occupiers of dwelling-houses? Fourthly, if Her Majesty's Government will lay on the table the estimate of the number of voters to be enfranchised under the several clauses of the bill, together with the data, as far as they think fit, upon which such estimates are framed? Lastly, whether an occupier claiming to be registered under clause 34, where a compounding or other reduced rate on the premises has been duly paid by his landlord, must, in order to be registered, pay the difference between such reduced rate and the rate which should have been chargeable upon him if directly rated?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if the questions were put upon the paper he would answer them to-morrow.

MEMBERS REPORTED GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Mr Bagge asked if Mr Wm. Henry Leatham, Mr Philip Vanderbyl, Mr E. W. Watkin, and Mr Alfred Seymour, who had been reported by different election commissions and committees to have been guilty of bribery, were members of that House, and whether, if they were justices of the peace, it was the intention of the Government to remove them from the several commissions to which they belonged?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was very difficult to answer the question, because in the annals of our jurisprudence in the present day there were no circumstances more startling than the frequency of incidents of mistaken identity. He was therefore bound to be extremely cautious in offering an opinion, for fear that some mistake might occur. Certainly there was a great similarity in the names quoted by his hon. friend and those which were habitually used by certain members of that House. (Laughter.) But, then, on the other hand, judging by the general tone of expression and conduct of the gentlemen in question, the purity of their motives, and the readiness they always displayed to condemn anything like Tory corruption, were *prima facie* evidence that they could not be the same. (Great laughter.) Under these circumstances he thought that a select committee would be the best means of ascertaining the truth.

Mr Watkin said he had written to the Lord Chancellor asking him to direct an inquiry to be made into his personal conduct, as far as it was impugned by the report of the Yarmouth Bribery Commission. He added that he should refrain from acting as a magistrate until he learned the decision of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr Vanderbtl said he was perfectly willing to meet any inquiry into his conduct.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

Mr H. Sheridan moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, a further reduction of the duty would have the tendency to bring within the protection of insurance a large amount of the present uninsured property of the country, and that a further reduction of the duty should therefore be made at the earliest opportunity."

Mr Cochrane supported the motion.

Mr Hubbard advised Mr Sheridan to withdraw it, believing that, after the repeated declaration of the House in favour of the reduction and discontinuance of the duty, the Government would give the subject the consideration it deserved in their financial proposals, and it would be injudicious to fetter their action.

Mr Gladstone strongly opposed the motion, and said it was inaccurate to assert that the House had frequently declared its desire that the tax should be reduced, or that it should not continue. He objected to anything that would fetter the House in forming its impartial judgment when the state of the estimates would allow—1st. On the question whether there were any means of granting a remission at all; and, 2ndly, to the point to which a remission should be extended. The repeal of taxes must not depend on the energy of the advocates of particular plans, but on the judgment of the House, formed when it had the opportunity of considering at once and comprehensively the whole state of the finances, and when it was able fairly to balance one claim against another. The great error into which the hon. member had fallen was that he had constantly held out that, if Parliament would sufficiently reduce the tax, the revenue would be recovered by the augmentation of insurances. He believed that to be an entire delusion.

Mr Hadfield supported the motion.

Mr Hankey said the difficulty of following the advice of Mr Gladstone was, that it was impossible ever to select an opportunity which would be considered convenient for the reduction of taxation. He believed that the number of insurances would be materially increased if the duty were lowered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the hon. member for Dudley would adopt the suggestion of Mr Hubbard and withdraw the motion. If he declined, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would move the previous question. He thought the House should not hastily pledge itself to specific remissions of taxation, but should keep itself perfectly free as to the course they would hereafter follow, until it was fully informed of the financial condition of the country.

Mr Sheridan declined to withdraw the motion.

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the previous question	215
For the motion	156
Majority	59

The question was therefore not put.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to turnpike trusts. He proposed the gradual extinction of the existing trusts during the next ten years, and gave power to compensate the trustees and bondholders. The same course, he said, had been followed in Ireland with the happiest results. The bill would not apply to Scotland or South Wales, and he had no objection to refer it to a select committee.

Mr Walpole assented to the introduction of the bill, and approved the proposal to refer it to a select committee.

After a short discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Lord John Manners obtained leave to bring in a bill to make further provision for the enlargement of the National Gallery.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC HOUSES, &C.

Mr Graves moved that the House go into committee in order that he might move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of public houses and refreshment and beer-houses.

Mr Roebuck moved that the House should go into committee on that day six months. He said the bill really meant free trade in liquor, and he moved the amendment in order to ascertain from the Government whether they meant to support such a proposition. If they did not, he should divide the House on the subject.

Mr Walpole recommended that the House should go into committee, and said that he had made up his mind as to the sort of measure which ought to be introduced upon the subject; but he was not prepared to state what his opinion was until he had an opportunity of consulting his colleagues.

After some observations from Mr W. E. Forster, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into committee, when leave was given to bring in the bill.

NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

Lord J. Manners asked leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire lands for the purposes of the new palace at Westminster, and to construct an embankment on the north shore of the river Thames, in the parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Westminster.

MR CHURCHWARD AND THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

Mr Taylor moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to give directions for the removal of Mr Churchward from the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Dover. He grounded the motion upon the fact that two committees of the House had reported Mr Churchward to have been guilty of bribery at Plymouth and Dover. Mr Churchward had also gained unenviable notoriety in connection with the contract for the mail service between Dover and Calais.

Major Dickson characterised the attack upon Mr Churchward as wanton and cowardly.

Mr Osborne rose to order. The word "cowardly," he said, was quite unknown in that House.

The Speaker interposed, whereupon

Major Dickson withdrew the word, and substituted "unjustifiable." He said the persecution Mr Churchward had met with was without precedent. Political spite instigated the proceedings against him in 1859, and political spite, coupled with personal animosity, had instigated the proceedings of 1867. If the hon. member for Leicester was sincere, he need not have gone to Dover to find a case of this kind, but he might have found, sitting on the benches by his side, men who had been found guilty of bribery ten times more heinous than that attributed to Mr Churchward. He asked if it was wise and generous, now that all political animosities were at an end in Dover, to come forward and throw this firebrand into the camp. He thought the great Liberal party ought to rest content with what they had already done to ruin Mr Churchward in property, fortune, and prospects.

Mr C. Bentinck moved an amendment to the effect that the address should extend to the removal of all persons in the commission of the peace of any county, city, or borough, who have been found either by a committee or commission of this House guilty of, or consenting or privy to, corrupt practices.

Mr Gladstone said the question involved in the motion of the amendment was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. Referring to Mr Disraeli's answer to Mr Bagge in the early part of the evening, he deprecated any attempt to get rid of it as if it was a subject of great levity. With regard to the case of Mr Churchward, it was upon a different footing from any other, inasmuch as the Government and the House had ratified and affirmed the decision arrived at by the Select Committee, that Mr Churchward, in his dealings with the Government, had resorted to corrupt expedients. Under these circumstances he regretted that the Lord Chancellor had appointed Mr Churchward to the borough magistracy of Dover. It was no justification to say that the Lord Chancellor had acted in ignorance of the antecedents of Mr Churchward, because it was his duty as soon as the facts came to his knowledge, to have acted as he would doubtless have done if he had known them in the first instance. Mr Churchward had expressed no regret for the conduct of which he had been guilty, and the question now in issue was, whether the House in the censure it had passed upon him had been actuated by political spite, or whether Mr Churchward was really guilty of the offence of which he had been convicted.

Sir Stafford Northcote was of opinion that Mr Churchward in the packet negotiations in 1859 had been unfairly dealt with, and that he had good ground to complain of the treatment he had received. He repeated what he had said formerly, that the verdict pronounced by the House against Mr Churchward was unjust.

Mr Osborne thought the whole question could be easily settled if the Home Secretary would ask Mr Taylor to withdraw the motion, and intimate that the martyred Churchward would then quietly retire into private life.

Mr Barrow opposed the motion.

Sir R. Palmer asked if the decisions of the House were never to be regarded as final. Hon. members ought to be very strongly convinced that an act of injustice had been none to Mr Churchward before they deliberately expressed an opinion that he was a fit subject for honour at the hands of the Crown.

After some observations from Mr Freshfield, in defence of Mr Churchward, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the original motion	141
Against	161

The Speaker then put the amendment as a substantive motion, whereupon

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked the House to pause before they assented to a general proposition of so sweeping a character, and grounded upon no specific facts.

Mr Gladstone hoped the House and the country would consider well the purport of the short speech which had just been extracted from the right hon. gentleman. For his own part, he readily said "Aye" to the motion as now submitted.

The question was put and agreed to without a division amidst loud cheers from the Opposition.

The Chester Courts' Bill passed through Committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12·25 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

MEMBERS GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Mr Leatham entered into an explanation with respect to the question put the previous evening by Mr Bagge. He said that he had placed a statement in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointing out that the Election Committee of 1859 had decided that the bribery at Wakefield had not taken place with the consent of the sitting member, and complained that the right hon. gentleman had not read that statement to the House.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

Mr Hardcastle moved the second reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill. He reviewed at some length the various measures which had been proposed to deal with the question, and contended that, all compromises having failed, the total abolition of church rates was the only practical course. He could not believe that an abolition of an impost so obnoxious to many classes in the country would prove an injury to the Established Church, but would rather improve its position by calling forth a stimulating and voluntary effort on the part of so wealthy a body as its members were.

Mr Baines regretted that the compromise which he had hoped would have been effected last year had not been carried out, and that rendered this bill necessary. The Dissenters were, as they always had been, quite ready to respect the rights of Churchmen; and, in spite of the failure of that compromise, would, when this bill was passed, give their assent to any measure for that purpose.

Mr Beresford Hope explained the reasons why that compromise had failed, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr Gorst seconded the amendment, complaining of the hardships that would be inflicted on small and poor and rural parishes.

Sir G. Grey had hoped that they had last session arrived at the basis of a satisfactory compromise, on the terms suggested by Mr Gladstone. He gathered that Mr Baines and the supporters of the bill were quite ready to accept a proposal of that character, and, therefore, he regretted that they had not confined it to the abolition of compulsory church-rates. The way would then have been opened for dealing with the other matters mixed up with the question. They would, however, be dealt with in committee, and he should record his vote in favour of the second reading.

Sir W. Heathcote pointed out that, in assenting to a bill of this arbitrary character, Churchmen would be precluded from obtaining legal sanction to any compromise.

After some remarks from Mr Reid, Mr Schofield, Mr Hubbard, Lord J. Manners, Mr Neate, Sir E. Lechmere, and Mr Newdegate against the bill, and from Mr Remington Mills, Mr Hibberd, Mr Thomas Chambers, and Mr M. Bass, and Mr Akroyd in support of the bill, suggestions were made on both sides for a compromise.

In reply to an appeal from Mr Goschen,

Mr Walpole said that when last in office Lord Derby's Government proposed a compromise, relieving Dissenters from the liability to church rates, but they were met by an organised combination of the other side. They were ready now to adhere to that opinion. They were ready now to adhere to that opinion, which was embodied in the bill of Mr Hubbard, but they would hardly assent now to the principle of unconditional abolition, as proposed in this bill.

Mr Gladstone was willing to go into committee upon the bill, when they could easily engraft upon it provisions and proposals that might be made with a complete settlement of the question.

The House then divided—

For the second reading	263
Against	187
Majority	76

The bill was then read a second time, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

Mr Newdegate moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill, the object of which is to make church rates a charge on property, to be paid by the owner instead of occupier.

Mr Serjeant Gaselee moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	45
Against	177
Majority	76

The bill was therefore thrown out.

Mr Hubbard postponed the Church Rates Regulation Bill for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Religious, &c., Building Sites Bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Sale and Purchase of Shares Bill, but no progress was made with it before a quarter to six o'clock, when proceedings were suspended.

The House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

THE ENGINE DRIVERS STRIKE.

Three meetings of the engine drivers of the North Eastern Railway have been held since our last issue at Mr Brown's, the Hawk Inn, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding as to what should be done with relation to the present demand for a lessening of the hours of labour, or an increase of the remuneration. The gatherings have been large, and the drivers of the goods trains, who are most concerned, have agreed to appoint a deputation to meet the North-Eastern authorities at York on Friday, in order that the whole question may be discussed. The men exhibit a conciliatory disposition, and it is hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to both parties.—Mr Ramsbottom, the locomotive superintendent of the London and North-Western line, received a deputation at Crewe on Wednesday last, and discussed the statements made by the men in their memorial to the Company. The conference was of a decidedly conciliatory character on both sides, and the meeting was renewed on Wednesday. In the interval the men are to consult and determine concerning a matter of detail in respect of the time, which, Mr Ramsbottom proposes, should be undertaken as sixty hours a week, instead of prescribed as ten hours a day.—Sir D. Gooch, chairman of the Great-Western Railway, received a deputation at Paddington, on Wednesday, and a meeting was arranged for the men to discuss the memorial with the board.

CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF "FLINT JACK."

A notorious Yorkshireman—one of the greatest impostors of modern times—was last week sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for felony at Bradford. The prisoner gave the name of Edward Jackson, but his real name is Edward Simpson, of Sleights, Whitby, although he is equally well known as John Wilson, of Burlington, and Jerry Taylor, of Billery Dale, Yorkshire Moors. Probably no man is wider known than Simpson is under his aliases in various districts, viz., Old Antiquarian, Fossil Willy, Bones, Shirtless, Cockney Bill, and Flint Jack, the latter name universally. Under one or other of these designations Edward Simpson is known throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland—in fact, wherever geologists or archæologists resided, or wherever a museum was established, there did Flint Jack assuredly pass off his forged fossils and antiquities. For nearly thirty years this extraordinary man has led a life of imposture. During that period he has tramped the kingdom through repeatedly, vending spurious fossils, Roman and British urns, coins, &c. His great field was the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, Whitby, Scarbro', Burlington, Malton, and York, being his chief places where he obtained his flint or made his pottery. Thirty years ago he was an occasional servant of the late Dr. Young, historian, of Whitby, from whom he acquired his knowledge of geology and archæology, and for some years after the doctor's death he led an honest life as a collector of fossils and a helper in archæological investigations. He imbibed, however, a liking for drink, and he admits that from that cause his life for twenty years past has been one of great misery.

Miscellaneous News.

A Russian agent has arrived at Washington to purchase American rifles, the Russian Government being desirous of pushing on its armaments as rapidly as possible.

The fortifications round Vienna which had been commenced have been suddenly stopped, and it appears that the idea of fortifying the Austrian capital has been abandoned.

Death in the Snow.—At four o'clock on Monday morning a man, named Hammond, of Guildford, was found by a policeman on duty lying in an exposed place near the railway station. The policeman at once attempted to convey him to the Railway Arms adjoining, but before he could succeed in doing so the unfortunate man expired. The body was conveyed to the inn, and a medical man was sent for, who almost instantly arrived but only to pronounce that life was extinct. The night was bitterly cold, and a high east wind prevailed, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and it is feared that deceased was exposed to the merciless weather all night. It is said that the body was discovered through the instinct of a dog, who directed the police to the spot.

Another of the series of meetings which have been organised by the Reform League for the benefit of the metropolis took place in Trafalgar-square on Monday evening. The weather was wretched in the extreme; still a considerable number appear to have stood the bitter north-east wind that prevailed. Mr Beales presided, and told his hearers that the fact of their gathering on such a night proved their earnestness in the cause of Reform. He characterised the Government measure as an insult and a mockery, especially the proposals relating to residence, payment of taxes, and duality of voting. What the people really wanted was residential manhood suffrage and the ballot. Resolutions were carried, declaring the bill to be "a contrivance antagonistic to the true principles of representation," and denouncing the Ministry as wholly incapable of dealing with the question of Reform.

Terrible Railway Accident in Russia.—The recent accident on the railway from Moscow to Riazan was of a terrible nature. A carriage got off the rails, and, dragging several others after it, rolled over an embankment 35 feet deep. In one third-class carriage seven persons were killed. The carriage contained a case filled with telegraphic apparatus weighing some 250lb. (seven *puds*), which seems to have been hurled with crushing effect to and fro among the unhappy passengers. The bodies were so frightfully mutilated that the peasants from the neighbouring villages, who hurried to the scene of the disaster, were for some time afraid to touch them. A priest rendered valuable and essential services, and many of the peasants behaved well. Others, however, plundered the wounded like camp followers on a field of battle. Thus many persons who had sustained grave injuries found, on returning to consciousness, that they had been deprived of their watches and purses. A great deal of luggage, too, was lost, and the window-blinds of one of the second-class carriages were torn away by a thief. Forty rails were displaced, and some of them were smashed to pieces. The number of wounded amounts to nearly 100, of whom 11 are injured very severely. Seven passengers were killed on the spot, and one wounded man died soon after his removal to the hospital. The accident is attributed to the too great rapidity of the pace, and it is said that the two stokers were both drunk, but the official inquiry has not yet taken place. The sight of upwards of 100 dead and wounded passengers lying bleeding on the snow is described by a correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* as something appalling.

A melancholy occurrence took place at Wheatley Cottom, near Halifax, on Saturday night. A wool warehouseman, named Whitaker, after taking poison, administered a quantity to his three children. The father died in a short time, but the children are expected to recover.

Glasgow was on Saturday morning the scene of a disastrous fire, which originated at Lancefield Quay, and before it could be extinguished had caused damage to the amount of £12,000, and destroyed the homes of thirty-two families.

A French journal says that the blind man on the Pont des Arts was recently observed to have shifted his placard of "Pity the poor blind," &c., from his chest to his back, to have turned himself round, and to be intensely gazing into the water. On being addressed, the man turned round and proved not to be blind at all. He explained the matter by saying that he was the intimate friend of the *pauvre aveugle*, who had gone to the wedding of one of his relations, and he begged his friend to do duty for him during his absence.

A New York correspondent writes: "You are likely to have a female consul sent to you from this country very shortly—a great encouragement to the advocates of woman's rights. The candidate is a Mrs Frances Lord Blond, of New York, and it is understood that her application has been taken into favour, and that the President has promised to nominate her for a British port. The success of the new consuls will depend somewhat on the discrimination with which they are selected."

A French physician has composed a liquid which he calls gazeol, and which is said to produce remarkable and certain cures in cases of whooping cough. A teaspoonful of it is placed in an open phial, which is put into a water bath always kept at the same temperature. Children suffering from the whooping cough are taken into the room, and are cured by inhaling the emanations from the gazeol as it mixes with the air of the room. It evaporates very rapidly. The remedy is said to have been used with complete success in the Orphan Asylum at Paris.

The Coming Budget.—The "Morning Post," in giving a sketch of the absolute requirements of the forthcoming Budget, estimates that the expenditure for 1867-8 will be £68,233,000, and the income £67,992,000, thus leaving a deficit of £241,000. The supplementary estimates for the naval, military, and civil services amount to more than £2,000,000 over those sanctioned by Mr Gladstone last year, and thus, in spite of revenues which grow at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, Mr Disraeli will be called upon to make up a deficiency of a quarter of a million sterling. After the successive prosperity budgets of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, 'increased taxation' will not be a very promising cry upon which the Conservatives can appeal to the country should their Reform Bill be rejected by the House of Commons.

A Long Deposit in a Savings' Bank.—Some few weeks ago, an aged labourer, living in the neighbourhood of Croydon, presented a deposit book at the Croydon Savings' Bank for the amount therein contained. The book presented a very ancient appearance. There was only a single entry of £7, and that was deposited in 1826. No interest had ever been added, and it was evident that this was the first time it had been presented at the savings' bank since the entry had been made. On referring to the ledger, however, it was found that the account with interest was paid out in 1832, the cash book of the transactions of the day confirming this. The depositor said he had never had the money, that the book had been at the bottom of his box ever since he deposited it, and that he had never authorised anyone to take it out. The matter was brought before the trustees and managers, and they decided to take the opinion of Mr Tidd Pratt, who examined the depositor on oath, the result of which was that Mr Tidd Pratt held the trustees and managers liable. On Saturday last the old man had his money in full, the principal and interest amounting to £21 12s 8d. A portion of this was re-deposited, the depositor remarking that he should not leave that in so long.

Garibaldi at Verona.—Garibaldi is apparently doing his best to destroy the high opinion which had been formed of him in this and in every other country. Not content with making frantic speeches against the priests, he has degraded himself by burlesquing one of their most sacred functions. The new journal of the Extreme Left—the *Avanguardia*—relates that on his arrival at the station at Verona, a child was presented to him by its parents to be baptised. He accepted the office. 'I baptise thee,' he said, 'in the name of God and of the legislator Jesus; may thou become an apostle of truth. Love thy neighbour; assist the unfortunate; be strong to combat the tyrants of the conscience and of the body; be worthy of the brave Chiassi, whose name I gave to thee. Adieu!' The crowd applauded frantically, and the *Avanguardia* relates the story with great exultation, which is scarcely likely to be shared by the truest friends of the General.

On Monday morning, at Southmolton, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, who has been appointed Secretary of State for India, offered himself for re-election as a knight for the Northern Division of the county of Devon. There was, of course, no opposition, and the proceedings were very harmonious. Sir Stafford Northcote in coming forward to return thanks for his unanimous re-election, was most cordially received. He observed that there were two principles of dealing with the question of Parliamentary Reform, the Conservative and the Democratic. The first was so to arrange the measure as to obtain a Legislature fairly representing all classes and the varied interests in the country, so as to give full and free expression to public opinion. The other principle—the Democratic—was, as far as possible, to give power to the majority. The policy which the Government had decided on adopting he believed to be the best calculated to settle the vexed question and give satisfaction to the country. The right hon. baronet returned to town by the next train.

The Prosecution of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand.—We are informed that the Jamaica Committee have resolved to prosecute Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand for the murder of Mr T. Clarke and Mr Lawrence, in addition to the murder of Mr Gordon. It will not be necessary for this purpose to repeat any of the proceedings at Bow-street, because, as the prisoners are already in custody for the murder of Mr Gordon, additional indictments may be preferred against them without any preliminary proceedings. The reasons for bringing in the cases of Clarke and Lawrence are, first, to provide for the contingency of the prosecution in Mr Gordon's case being defeated on some merely technical ground; secondly, to show that the illegality of what was done in Mr Gordon's case does not wholly arise from the fact that he was arrested out of the district in which martial law prevailed; and, thirdly, because, in the cases of Clarke and Lawrence, the responsibility of their illegal execution rests solely upon Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, the sentence not having been referred to and approved by Mr Eyre. The cases of Clarke and Lawrence are in some respects even more remarkable than that of Mr Gordon; both having been executed, not only without any proof of guilt, but after a proclamation of amnesty had been issued by Mr Eyre, all disturbances having ceased for about three weeks.—*Star.*

Strike of Agricultural Labourers.—A novel strike—a strike among the agricultural labourers—has just occurred in the north-west portion of Buckinghamshire. During the past winter it appears that the labourers have been in receipt of wages amounting to only 9s and 10s per week, which, with bread at 8d per 4lb loaf, coals 1s 1d per cwt, and other necessaries of life proportionately high, they considered to be very insufficient. The fact that the farm labourers at Brackley have just enjoyed an advance of 1s, and in some cases of 2s per week, seems to have increased the discontent of their brethren in Buckinghamshire, and accordingly a movement was instituted, the initiative being taken at the village of Gawcott, near Buckingham, and a formal demand was made for an advance of 2s. per week, and of 1s for Sunday in all cases where their services were required on that day. The farmers generally refused to give this rate of wages, and, it is stated, in one or two cases, the labourers were summarily dismissed. Be this as it may, it is a fact that in that village alone 28 labourers a day or two ago "struck," refusing to return to their work for less than the above-mentioned sum. The movement appears to have taken even an organised form, for a strike committee has been formed, and a fund opened, from which assistance has already been rendered to the men who were dismissed, and a secretary and treasurer appointed. The committee have published a manifesto, explaining the circumstances; and the treasurer, Mr Thomas Baker, jun., of Bridge-street, Buckingham, has appealed to the public for subscriptions to keep on the movement, "so that the men may not starve while endeavouring to obtain the modest sum of 2s a-day for their labour." A similar advance of wages is intended to be demanded in other villages in the district.—*Times.*

Shocking Case of Cruelty.—A shocking case of cruelty was investigated at the Middlesex sessions on Monday morning. William Foot, aged 39, was charged with gross brutality to his son, William, by beating him and burning him with a hot poker upon the chest, neck, and face, and by kicking him across the eye with his boot.—The boy, whose head scarcely reached the top of the witness box, said he was nearly 12 years of age. The prisoner was his father. On Wednesday night sen'night he came home and swore at him because the kettle was not boiling. He beat him and kicked him, and he was so afraid of him that he got under the bedstead out of his way. The prisoner said to him, "You little vagabond, I will pay you for the old and the new tricks." His father put the poker into the fire, and after waiting some time for it to get heated he struck at him under the bed and burnt him on the chest, on his neck, and on his arms. At the time this occurred he had no jacket on. "On the Saturday following," the boy added, "when I got up the burns hurt me so much that I could not hold my head up and bent it on my chest. My father then said, 'Stand up, you little——,' and kicked me over the eye, causing this place." (The witness put his hand to his forehead). In answer to further questions the lad said he had a stepmother, and she used him very kindly. His father was sober when he assaulted him.—The doctor who was called in to see the boy, Mr William Francis Fuller, said he had a large wound over the right temple, as though it had been a kick. There were burns round the corners of the mouth, as though something hot like a poker had been thrust into his mouth. The instrument was not red hot, and must have caused a deal of pain at the time. There were several burns on the neck, chest, and arms, caused by blows and the application of some hot instrument.—The prisoner made no defence beyond saying that he was very sorry, and that he was out of temper.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty.—The Assistant Judge said he was at a loss to understand how a man could treat his own flesh and blood in such a way as the prisoner had done, the only provocation or aggravation being that of his not finding the water boiling when he came home. The Court had very great doubts whether they ought not to send the prisoner away to penal servitude. A person who would injure his own son as he had done was a disgrace. Should the prisoner, when his imprisonment had expired, be guilty of any act of cruelty to his son, he would be brought before the Court and severely dealt with. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Consett Guardian.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Lanchester Highway Board next week

"A RATEPAYER" writes a letter, requesting that there be no contest for the office of Guardians of Conside and Knitsley, and that Messrs Gledstone and Scott, who have secured the almost unanimous support of the ratepayers, should be elected. His object is to save the township, especially at the present time, from unnecessary expense.

Local and District News.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT PERCY MAIN.—On Thursday afternoon a frightful accident occured to a little boy, named Thomas Mason, seven years of age. He had been playing on a waggon way near Percy Main, and before he could get out of the way the waggons came down and ran over him. He was taken to the Newcastle Infirmary, there it was found that he was most seriously injured. His right leg was torn from the trunk; his right arm was broken, he had sustained a fracture of the brain, and his lungs were injured. He is not expected to survive.

THE SUSPECTED ROBBERY OF £175 FROM A YORKSHIRE FARMER.—On Monday, at the Darlington Police Court, Alice Hurston was again brought up on a charge of robbery of £175 from Thomas Graham, of Thurstoft, near Northallerton. Prosecutor was not so definite in his statements as he had been to the police. He stated distinctly that he had the pocket-book containing the money before he went into the public-house with the girl, but he knew nothing of what transpired afterwards. The magistrates considered the evidence of the prosecutor unsatisfactory, and dismissed the charge for want of sufficient proof.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—On Saturday evening, an inquest was held before the coroner for the borough (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.), at the Grace Darling Inn, Gibson Street, in this town, respecting the death of Sarah Ann Hetherington, six years of age, the daughter of a baker, residing at No. 6, Stepney-terrace. Deceased, on the 8th inst., had been playing near the fire in the kitchen of her parents' residence, when her clothes caught the flames, and, ere they could be extinguished, had inflicted such injuries as to result in her death, on the 11th inst. She was attended by Dr. Newton. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEAFNESS.—George Crozier, Esq., Well House Farm, Harbottle, suffering from a dangerous form of deafness, caused by a thickening of the membrane, was cured by Mr. Rackham, during his last visit.—Mary Toman, at Messrs Haggie's Rope Company, deafness caused by a scrofulous discharge from the ear, cured.—Rev. Bro. Andrew, of St. Saviour's Broadway, Worcester, travelling through Newcastle during Mr R.'s last visit, deafness resulting from imperfect secretion, cured.—Elizabeth Clark, assistant at the Northumberland Street Baths, scorbutic form of deafness, with noises and discharge, cured. Mrs Hannah Hindmarsh, schoolmistress, 52, Queen Street, North Shields, nearly 60 years of age, acute deafness, which would have obliged her to have resigned her profession, was perfectly restored by Mr R. on his last visit. Mr Rackham may be consulted daily for a short period at 23, Oxford Street, Newcastle. Hours 10 until 4 p.m. (not later.)

WRECK OF TWO SHIELDS VESSELS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday, a telegram was received in Shields from Falmouth, stating that the barque Euphrosyne, of North Shields, had foundered off Falmouth on Monday morning, and that the Captain (Wm. Creigh) and two men were drowned. The captain's residence was in West Percy-street, North Shields, and his wife and child have likewise perished. The barque was on her voyage from the Black Sea to Falmouth for orders. She was owned by Mr Thomas Knox, Nile-street, North Shields. Another telegram was received in North Shields on Monday, from Falmouth, announcing that the barque Marmion, of North Shields, Capt. George Davis, had gone ashore in Falmouth West Bay, and had since become a total wreck. The captain, who had been greatly exposed to the cold and the water, has since died of exhaustion. The vessel was the property of Messrs Donkin & Co., North Shields, and was on a voyage from Constantinople to Falmouth for orders. The ship Atlas (Capt. Lelean), of North Shields, likewise went ashore on Monday at Falmouth.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH NEAR DARLINGTON.—An inquest was held by Mr Settle, coroner, at Neasham, near Darlington, on Saturday, on the body of Mr Edward Horsman, farmer and miller, of that place. Deceased was the owner of Dinsdale Fish Locks Water Corn Mill, and remained in the mill on Friday afternoon whilst the men went to dinner. He was last seen by a boy sitting quietly smoking his pipe, but on the return of the boy, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, he was horrified to observe the mangled form of his master amongst the machinery of the mill. The boy stopped the machinery as soon as possible, but deceased, who was a man of extraordinary frame and bulk, and is said to have weighed 23 or 24 stones, must have been killed instantaneously. He was a man about 40 years of age. It is believed that he must have been oiling the machinery, and incautiously allowed his clothes to become entangled in it whilst in motion. The deceased has left a wife and, it is stated, a young family. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Gateshead Board of Guardians was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Workhouse, Union-lane—Mr B. J. Prockter, chairman, presiding. The Gateshead Relief Committee, in their report, recommended the following rates per ton for breaking stones at the workhouse, not more than a ton to be broken per day:—A single man, 1s per ton; a man with wife and child, 1s 2d; a man with wife and two children, 1s 4d; a man with wife and three children, 1s 6d; and a man with wife and four children, 1s 8d. The report was adopted. On the motion of Mr Spencer, it was agreed to have the parishes of Chopwell, Crawcrook, Ryton, Ryton Woodside, and Stella re-valued by a professional man. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr B. Frazer, to establish a surgery at the workhouse for the use of the house. The usual statement of relief was read. For the first week of the fortnight ending March 16, the number of persons relieved in the workhouse was 280, and for the second week 278; the numbers of vagrants relieved during the fortnight were—males 161, females 25, children 21; out-door relief was given during the first week to 2,573 persons, at a cost of £207 9s 6d, and during the second week to 2,491 persons, at a cost of £173 3s 1d. For the corresponding weeks of last year the numbers were 2,255 and 2,190 persons, at a cost of £198 8s 2d and £160 0s 11d respectively.

MAN KILLED BY A TRAVELLING STEAM ENGINE.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the house of Mr William Coates, Houndalee, in the parish of Widdrington, before Mr J. Hardy, coroner, on the body of George Heath, aged 22 years, a native of Rufford, near Ollerton, Notts. On the farm of Houndalee the land is worked by two steam engines, and deceased had the management of one of them. He was a steady, experienced man, and thoroughly understood his business, which he had followed for the last two years. The engines are set at each side of the field, and each is attended to by one driver, and the plough is worked backward and forward between each end, a man going with and riding on the plough. There are also two boys carrying the wire rope. There is a bevilled wheel on the crank shaft and another on the horizontal shaft. When at work deceased's place was on the fire box, but he frequently came on to the road wheel while the engine was acting. On Friday morning, while the plough was at work, it was observed to stop, and one of the other men going forward he found deceased's body between the wheels, and quite dead. The deceased wore nailed boots, and it is supposed he had been standing on the wheel, and on turning to go to the fire box his foot slipped, and that his body by this means was drawn into the position in which it was found by the action of the engine. Verdict, "Accidentally killed."

A DOUBLE PERJURY.—A PROSECUTOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—On Saturday last Michael Kenney, a pitman, was charged before the Sunderland magistrates with perjury. The perjury was committed at Sunderland in September last, and again at the recent Durham Assizes, when Kenney was a prosecutor against two Irishmen, whom he charged with highway robbery. Kenney, it appears, was big-drummer to a "band of hope" belonging to Usworth, a pit village near Sunderland. In September last, on a Saturday, the band paid a visit to the latter town, and were returning home in the evening on a waggon when, on the road, Kenney, who was intoxicated, quarrelled with the remainder of his temperance friends, and, leaving the drum on the waggon, proceeded to walk home, the waggon preceding him. On reaching Hylton Castle, his story was that two men named Welch (brothers), who were at work in a harvest field, came across a hedge on to the road, and robbed him of two florins, half a crown, and threepence, and knocked him into a ditch. The Welches then returned into the field, and he followed them, and demanded his cap. He persistently swore to the men, because he saw their faces when lighting his pipe, and it was also moonlight. This story he gave before the magistrates, and again at Durham, and he called his son, a lad, who had left the waggon and returned in search of his father, and who came up at the time of the robbery. When the Welches were on trial at Durham, the lad broke down in cross-examination, and admitted that his father had instigated him to swear that which was untrue. The Welches were thereupon discharged, and Mr Justice Mellor ordered Kenney to be apprehended on the charge of perjury. The case was conducted by Mr Dixon, and the prisoner was defended by Mr Robson. A good deal of evidence was produced to show the Welches never left the harvest field in which they were working, and therefore could not have committed the robbery, while Kenney was very drunk at the time. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

LENT SERVICES.—On Wednesday evening, the third of the series of Lent Services was held in Christ Church, Consett, when an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Mathwin, incumbent of Tanfield. Considering the inclement state of the weather, the attendance was good.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.—We understand that fifteen gentlemen have been nominated to serve as members of the Leadgate Local Board, and as only four are required to complete the required number, it is confidently anticipated that almost the whole of the retiring members will be re-elected.

THE COST OF A KISS.—On Monday, James Nicholson, publican, belonging to Chirton, was fined 20s. and costs, by the Tynemouth county magistrates, for attempting to kiss Ruth Brown, a sailor's wife; and John Nicholson, his son, was fined 10s. and costs for assaulting the prosecutrix.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., at The Ford, before M. Kearney, Esq., Adam Steel and James Lapping, pitmen, were charged by William B. Dickinson, on behalf of the owners of South Derwent Colliery, for absconding on the 14th inst. Each committed to Durham Gaol for two months with hard labour.

CONCERT AT CATCHGATE.—On Saturday evening the Consett amateurs gave a concert at the house of Mr Urwin, Catchgate. There was a very large audience, numbers not being able to gain admittance. The programme was substantially the same as that given at Waskerley a week or two ago, the execution of which delighted the company, and nearly every performer was encored.

WHO IS TO BE OUR SECOND GUARDIAN.—Our readers will, no doubt, be fully aware that the Poor Law Board has given its consent for the election in future of two guardians for the township of Conside and Knitsley. Mr J. Gledstone has, for some time, sat as our representative at Lanchester, and it is generally acknowledged that he has discharged his duties satisfactorily. His re-election is, therefore certain. We understand that Mr W. J. Scott has consented to stand as the second guardian for the township, and if the reports we hear are correct, it is almost certain that he will be elected. It has also been rumoured that Mr J. Collinson has been nominated but we are not in a position to say that such is the case.

A collection has been made of eight of the sermons recently preached to working people. Those who have consented to contribute their discourses are Dean Stanley, R. W. Dale (of Birmingham), Revs. S. Martin, E. White, Dr. Hamilton, H. Allon, A. Mackennal, and Mark Wilks. The volume has just been published by Mr Arthur Miall, and being intended for wide circulation amongst the working classes, is sold for sixpence. We know of no more valuable contribution to the consideration of this much-vexed and important subject.

ROYAL ALBERT THEATRE, MIDDLESBRO'.—An immense audience crowded this popular theatre on Friday evening, the 15th, to witness the romantic play of Ingomar, and the laughable farce of The Steeplechase. The house presented an animated appearance, the evening's performance being by command and under the distinguished patronage of the Members of the Cleveland Hunt Club, the popularity of which was certain to crowd the house with a fashionable audience. The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company ran special trains from Saltburn, Marske, and Redcar. Mr Wybert Rousby played his part in a masterly style amid great applause; also did Miss Helen Paget. The other parts were made perfect, being most ably portrayed. The farce was performed during roars of laughter. We are informed the theatre is well filled nightly, and that the present company is fully appreciated by the town of Middlesbro'.

LECTURE ON ST. PATRICK.—The anniversary of the patron saint of the "Emerald Isle" was celebrated at Consett on Monday in a remarkably quiet manner. In the evening a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall by Mr Wm. Duffy, a Newcastle, upon "The Life and Times of St. Patrick, the great Apostle of Ireland, and the unbroken Hierarchy of Armagh, up to the present Archbishop." Considering the unpropitious state of the weather there was a good audience, and Mr J. McShane was called to preside. Mr Duffy commenced his lecture by noticing the varied histories and traditions extant of the deeds of the benevolent, the brave, and the wise, but none of which, he thought, possessed more interest than the history of God's unerring and infallible church. Having given a brief outline of the origin of the Christian Church, of the persecutions of 300 years which followed its establishment, and of the conversion of St. Augustine, he asserted that St. Patrick was born in a town in France, upon the shores of the straits of Dover, in the year 371. In youth he learned the Celtic language, and at his maturity he became a priest and missionary, and subsequently issued from the Vatican in the year 432 *en route* for Ireland, which was at that period immersed in idolatry. He landed in Downpatrick, about Easter, and at once proceeded to where the Parliament was held. The court was held in the open air, and as St. Patrick drew near to the assembled princes, he offered mass, which attracted their attention, and inquired from whence he came. He informed them of his errand, and at once began his ministry, teaching the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and illustrating the dogma of the incomprehensible Trinity by the Shamrock. In nine years the entire nation was converted. No other country had received the faith so soon, and kept it so firm. Wood churches were speedily built, the sound of sacred song and psalmody was heard everywhere, and crime was unknown in the land. He died at a good old age, and, after he was buried, hymns (said the speaker) were sung by heavenly visitants at his grave for three days. He was succeeded in the Archiepiscopal see of Armagh by St. Benigners, who missioned Caledonia, and taught the clans the peaceful arts. In after years Ireland gave to the world great teachers, who travelled over almost the entire of Europe preaching. The lecturer then went over the persecutions that Ireland had endured for her religion, showing that in the midst her fidelity had never been shaken; and in the darkest part of her history she had an Archbishop of Armagh. Mr Duffy delivered his lecture in an eloquent manner, and he was loudly applauded. Several songs *apropos* of the occasion were sung by two gentlemen, which were encored.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.

On Tuesday night, a report was circulated throughout Consett that a young woman, named Agnes Nicholson, residing in Pant Row, had died suddenly, and on the following morning considerable commotion was caused when it transpired that the unfortunate woman had terminated her existence by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The whole facts of the case are so fully detailed in the report of the inquest as to render any particulars unnecessary here.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held upon the body on Thursday, at the house of Mr Joseph Armstrong, Railway Hotel, Consett, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, and the following jury:—Messrs T. Carrick (foreman), R. Jackson, W. Ainsley, J. Collinson, R. Hedley, W. Close, R. Ord, J. Brodie, A. Little, J. Hetherington, G. Robson, and Todd. The jury having viewed the body, the following evidence was adduced:—

Rebecca Atkinson was called, and said: I am the wife of John Atkinson, engineman, and half-sister to the deceased Agnes Nicholson. We are both the daughters of John Nicholson, but had different mothers. She was 18 years of age, and was recently a domestic servant with a solicitor in Sunderland. She visited us about five weeks ago, and stopped a short time, as she was ailing. At that time she was receiving medicine from the surgery, but she went back to Sunderland again, to her situation, I understand. She came back again a week gone Tuesday unwell, but was able to go about. On Tuesday afternoon last I saw she was very bad, and I sent for the doctor. I thought she was in a fit.

By a Juror: Deceased was in bed all day on Tuesday. I visited her in the morning, and asked her to have a cup of coffee, but she refused it. She asked for a drink of water, which I gave her. I inquired what was the matter with her, and she replied "Nothing; what do you think could be the matter with me?" In the afternoon I heard someone moaning, and I immediately ran upstairs and found her in a fit, as I thought. I then brought in a neighbour, and called upon my father. We sent for the doctor, who remained with her till she died.

Mary Jane Patterson, a little girl, eight years of age, daughter of James Patterson, deposed to getting for deceased two pennyworth of laudanum at Dr. Routledge's, and the same quantity at Mr Imrie's. She told her to say it was for John Nicholson.

Donald Macre was then sworn, and said: I am a surgeon, and am at present residing in Consett, and am assistant to Dr. Renton. I saw deceased at fifteen minutes past four on the afternoon of Tuesday, in her sister's house. I had seen her five weeks before at the surgery. On the afternoon in question she had all the symptoms of being poisoned by laudanum. She was breathing quick and short, her pulse was almost gone, her lips were blue, she was slightly convulsed, and the pupil of her eye was contracted. I am perfectly convinced that she had taken laudanum. I went to the surgery to get the stomach pump, but it was not there. I gave her a powerful emetic, but she was too far gone, the poison being in the last stage of its operation upon the system. I then got two strong men, brought her over the bed, walked her about the room, but it was unavailing, and she died at five o'clock. I searched her dress, and found this bottle (produced) with a few drops of laudanum in it.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict that deceased had poisoned herself by drinking laudanum.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Lanchester Board of Guardians was held on Thursday, at the Board Room, Lanchester.

Present:—Rev. J. Thompson (presiding), Messrs A. H. Talmadge, J.P., J. Parker, N. Clark, W. J. Joicey, D. Balleny, J. Calvert, G. Hobson, R. Dickinson, J. Bowey, R. H. Gee, J. Gledstone, T. Humphrey, T. Elliott, Major Joicey, J.P., E. Leybourne, G. Alder, and J. Cumming.

The minutes of last meeting were read over by the Clerk, which, on being confirmed, were signed by the chairman.

The correspondence received since last meeting from the Poor-Law Union, authorised the election of an additional Guardian, and also sanctioned the election of two relieving officers for the Lanchester Union.

The Chairman reported that the treasurer had £739 13s 11d in hand, and that all arrears were paid.

ELECTION OF RELIEVING OFFICERS.

Mr R. Dickinson said before proceeding to the election of relieving officers, he wished to ask whether the parties elected would be allowed to carry on business.

Mr Clark thought that whoever was appointed by the Board as relieving officers would have to be bound by their decision as to whether they could carry on their business or not.

Mr Gledstone was under the impression that if they acted as Mr Clark suggested, they would be dealing somewhat stringently.

Mr D. Balleny begged to remind the Board that there was a somewhat significant question contained in the correspondence from the Poor-Law Board, which was: Is the officer appointed in business or in partnership with any other person in business.

Mr N. Clark proposed that the parties approved of should not undertake the duties of the office unless the Guardians approved of the business they were engaged in.

Mr A. H. Talmadge seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr N. Clark said before the election commenced he might be allowed to say that Mr R. Lumley, the present relieving officer, was willing to undertake the duties of either district.

Mr Calvert thought it would be advisable for one of the relieving officers to reside at Consett.

Mr Dickinson said that it did not matter very much whether he resided at Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, or Consett, but perhaps the latter was the more central place for the western divison.

Mr Clark could not see that it was any more necessaay for the officer to reside at Consett than at Tanfield.

Mr Calvert said that one reason why he thought the officer should reside at Consett was that the Guardians met once a fortnight at Consett, and the officer might be present at such meetings.

The matter was then ordered to be left over until a subsequent meeting.

The following names were then read over by the chairman as candidates for the offices:—

- Mr Edward Routledge, Consett, chemist.
- Mr Isaac Whitfield, Iveston, teacher.
- Mr J. C. Wylie, Consett, teacher.
- Mr John Ker, Consett, grocer.
- Mr John Todd, Annfield Plain, draper.
- Mr George Oliver, Sherburn Hill, grocer.
- Mr W. G. Laycock, Lanchester, dispenser.
- Mr James Johnson, Annfield Plain, grocer.
- Mr W. Beckett, Durham, agent.
- Mr Joseph Watson, Leadgate, agent.
- Mr Robert Clough, Blackhill, innkeeper.
- Mr J. S. Nicholson, Consett, contractor.
- Mr W. Potts, Consett, grocer.
- Mr Robert Robson, Leadgate, grocer.
- Mr G. Hawdon, Leadgate, grocer.
- Mr Robt. Lumley, Lanchester, relieving officer.

Mr Calvert proposed Mr E. Routledge, of Consett, as a proper person for relieving officer.

Mr D. Balleny proposed Isaac Whitfield.

Mr J. Gledstone proposed Mr John Ker.

Mr Talmadge proposed Mr W. G. Laycock as a fit and proper person to undertake the duties of either district. He thought it unnecessary to dwell upon his qualification for the office as they were known to the other members of the Board as well as himself.

Mr R. H. Gee seconded the nomination of Mr Laycock.

Mr J. Bowey proposed Mr Joseph Watson, as a relieving officer.

Mr T. Humphrey seconded the proposition.

Mr J. Parker proposed Mr George Hawdon, as a suitable person to act as relieving officer. He was at present employed as collector to the Consett and Leadgate Local Boards, and, although he had a shop, he would, if elected, give up shopkeeping. He had no doubt but that he would perform the duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

Mr John Calvert seconded this proposition.

Mr E. Leybourne proposed Mr R. Lumley as relieving officer to the Eastern District.

Mr George Hobson seconded the proposition, and Mr N. Clark supported the same.

On a show of hand being taken, Mr R. Lumley was unanimously elected to the Eastern District. For the Western district the votes were: for Mr Laycock, 9; Mr Watson, 3; Mr Hawdon, 3.

Messrs Lumley and Laycock were then called in, and the chairman informed them of their election to the offices, for which they both returned thanks.

Mr R. Dickinson asked the clerk whether he had yet written to the Poor Law Board in reference to Mr Hurst's case.

The clerk said that he had not done so yet, but would attend to it in the course of a day or so.

The Chairman said he was sorry that he (the clerk) had not done so up to this time. He hoped he would attend to the matter at once.

Mr N. Clark thought that the clerk was very careless in first committing the Guardians by his negligence in not producing Mr Hurst's letter at the time, and then afterwards omitting to apologise as ordered by the Guardians.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, during which the

FINANCE COMMITTEE

sat and arranged the calls for the ensuing half-year at 9d. in the £ (exclusive of township charges). The first quarter to be 4d. in the £, payable on the 18th of April, and the second at 5d. in the £, payable on the 18th of July.

The contracts were then let to the following persons:—

Groceries—Mr George Winship.
Leading Limestone—Mr Robert Toward.
Butcher Meat—Mr Thomas Wall.
Boots and Clogs—Mr W. Dickinson.
Coals and Hearse—Mr George Whinney.
Tailoring—Mr W. Fenwick.
Coffins—Mr W. Hall.

These arrangements were confirmed by the Board, who afterwards adjourned.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

The monthly sitting of this court took place in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, before H. Stapylton, Esq., judge.

The court was crowded during the whole day; considerable anxiety being evinced to hear some of the cases set down for hearing. There were about 160 cases, which were, with few exceptions of no public interest.

JUDGMENT SUMMONSES.

Several persons were ordered by his honour to be sent to prison for 14 days for non-payment of amounts ordered by the court; some of whom had not paid anything in liquidation of their debts since May, 1866.

ORD AND MADDISON *v.* THOMAS WALTON.

This was an interpleader case, and was adjourned from last court for his honour's decision. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr Patrick, solicitor, of Durham, and defendant by Mr Theodore Hoyle, of Newcastle. The defendant's goods which were seized by plaintiffs and sold under an execution, were claimed by a Newcastle Building Society, who gave notice of the same to the bailiff, and the amount realised at such sale was paid into court to await his honour's decision. His honour gave judgment for plaintiffs, and decided that the notices sent to the bailiff were insufficient, and the claim of the building society was barred.

DICKINSON *v.* WALTON.

This was a precisely similar case to the one just given, and a similar judgment was given.

BEAVELY *v.* JOPLING.

This case was adjourned from last court for the production of the young woman who ordered the goods from Mr Almond, since deceased. The plaintiff in this case sued for £2 17s 7d for flour, &c., supplied to the defendant. Mr Patrick appeared for plaintiff. Mrs Almond said she had applied for a settlement of the account, but defendant denied the debt. Mary Jane Minks said that she had lived with Mr Jopling; she had gone to Mrs Almond's for goods, and got some tobacco, which was all she got without paying for at the time Mrs Jopling sent her for it. To prove that the statement made by defendant at last court was incorrect, plaintiff produced her book to prove that defendant had sometimes ordered goods and had not paid for them at the time. Judgment for plaintiff for £1 17s 1d.

ARMSTRONG *v.* SCOTT.

In this case the plaintiff sued for £10 5s 8d for value of shop fixtures which defendant thought excessive. The case had been adjourned for the valuation of Mr Smith, of Medomsley, who valued the fixtures at £9 1s 3d. Judgment for the amount of valuation.

FARRER *v.* STEPHENSON.

The plaintiff in this case sued for £4 13s 11d being the balance of rent of glebe land which was let to defendant at the rate of £2 per acre. The defendant was represented by Mr Patrick. The agreement was then produced, which, after stating the amount of rent at which the land was let and after the signatures of the contracting parties, contained another paragraph which bound the defendant to pay the arrears due for rent. This paragraph the defendant stated was not written at the time he signed the agreement, while the plaintiff and Mrs Farrer stated most distinctly that it was. His Honour said it was a most strange way of writing out an agreement, to place the signatures in the middle of an agreement. Defendant also claimed a set-off for the amount now sued for, but a summons could be taken out by him for the amount claimed. Judgment for plaintiff, to be paid at the end of 14 days.

BROWN *v.* DONKIN.

The plaintiff, a shoemaker, sued for 17s 5d for goods supplied. Defendant denied the debt, as the goods were for her children, who had been accustomed to pay for their own boots and shoes. Judgment for plaintiff at 2s 6d per month.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS CO. *v.* GIBSON.

In this case the plaintiffs who were represented by their manager, Mr Moir, sued the defendant for £1 4s 0d, for gas supplied to him for a number of years. The gas was consumed and charged by meter, and defendant objected to payment, owing to the name being Thomas in place of Joseph. The accounts from the gas company which the defendant produced were sufficient to prove that he was the proper party to sue, and an order was made for the full amount at 10s per month.

IMPORTANT ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Dodds *v.* Osborne.—In this case the plaintiff, Margaret Dodds, sued defendant for damages which were laid at £50 for false imprisonment. Mr Salkeld, of Durham, for plaintiff; and Mr Patrick, of the same place, for defendant. From the evidence it appeared that plaintiff was in the service of defendant, and shortly after she went into her service a muff was missing. Plaintiff who was unwell at the time went to her lodgings, and while there two police officers arrived, who, after examining the place for the missing article, were unsuccessful, and apprehended plaintiff, charging her with stealing the muff. She was then taken to Consett, where she was incarcerated for some hours. One of the police officers went after the apprehension of plaintiff, and asked them to make a thorough examination of the house, and the muff was found. As soon as the muff was found the plaintiff was taken out of the cell, and brought down to Shotley Bridge, and as early as possible brought before Mr Town, magistrate, who dismissed her. The evidence appeared to hang on whether the police officer had been instructed to apprehend the plaintiff or not. Sergeant Wood swore that defendant instructed him to apprehend plaintiff, while defendant denied that he ever instructed the officer to apprehend her. After a patient hearing of the case, his Honour decided that plaintiff should receive £10 as damages, and the verdict was received with applause, which was speedily suppressed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA,

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 19.

It is expected that the President will veto the supplement to the Reconstruction Bill which has been adopted by both Houses of Congress. In this event the measure is certain to be passed over the veto.

NEW YORK, March 19 (5 P.M.).

The Legislative Council of British Columbia have passed a vote in favour of admission to the Colonial Confederation.

PRUSSIA AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening says:

"The treaties of alliance between Prussia and Bavaria and Baden, which are published now that the grounds for keeping them secret no longer exist, afford us the certitude that the line of the Maine is not a boundary dividing national unity, and that the national power is now more strongly established than ever. Germany and Europe will see in these facts a pledge for the preservation of peace."

HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 10, Evening.

The Deak party have agreed to accept the proposals made by the committee of '67 upon the future relations between Hungary and Austria, the Hungarian Ministry having declared their intention of resigning unless these proposals are adopted by the Diet. The party of the Left intend to propose an adjournment of the question. Yesterday and to-day the Hungarian Ministers met in the council. Baron von Beust will return to-day to Vienna.

The Emperor and Empress will be crowned at the same time as King and Queen of Hungary.

Herr Liszt has composed the coronation mass.

PESTH, March 20.

The debate upon the report of the committee of Sixty-seven commenced in to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet.

The members of the Left did not bring forward their motion for the postponement of the debate.

A deputation from Fiume is expected here to-morrow.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.

The *Invalide* and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day publish articles upon the speech recently delivered by M. Thiers in the French Legislative Body. Both journals draw attention to the peaceful sentiments of the Russian Government and the people, and declare that the aim of Russia's policy is not to threaten or conquer Turkey, but to place the Christian inhabitants of the Turkish Empire upon an equal footing with the Mussulmans.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 20.

The *Opinione* of this evening, alluding to the rumours here that Signor Ratazzi will shortly join the present Cabinet, says:—"These rumours have arisen from the fact of interviews having taken place between Signor Ratazzi and Baron Ricasoli. Up to the present, however, none of these interviews justify any positive conclusions."

TURKEY AND CANDIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.
(*via* Marseilles.)

Further Turkish reinforcements are being sent to Crete under the command of Hussein Pacha, who has received orders to strike a decisive blow at the insurgents.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

ATHENS, March 14.
(*via* Marseilles.)

The son of Garibaldi has arrived here with twenty-five companions. The Cretan committee have, however, declined their services, stating that they are in hopes that a diplomatic solution of the question will be arrived at.

Interpellations have been addressed to the Greek Government in the Chamber in reference to the despatches received from the Governments of England and France.

The Ministry replied that they would observe the treaties as their predecessors had done, but that it was impossible to stop the commercial and contraband expedition of arms and munitions of war.

Sporting Intelligence.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HUTTON.—As you are so particularly anxious to have your real name attached to your poem, perhaps it will be better for you to write something which will not expose you to ridicule. The verses which you have sent us on both occasions are simply childish, and your letter not a very manly one.

WELLER.—The maiden name of Mrs Charles Dickens was Hogarth, and she claims, we believe, connection with the great artist of that name. Her father was Mr Geo. Hogarth, a musical composer of some note forty years ago.

MARCH.—She Stoops to Conquer, The School for Scandal, and The Heiress are, according to the opinion of very many, the three best comedies in the English language. The authors were all Irishmen—Goldsmith, Sheridan, and Murphy.

ENQUIRER.—The Palace at Naples stands on ten and a half acres, Hampton Court on eight or nine, St. James's on four, and Buckingham House on about two and a half.

ARCADE.—Yes, the extreme use of coffee is pernicious, more especially to persons of a nervous habit. It is suitable only to persons who are engaged principally in out-door pursuits.

MARY.—It is an old story, that of the domineering step-mother, but do not run away from home. Seek some respectable employment, and then leave with her knowledge.

RINGWOOD.—John Morgan and several hounds were killed by a railway accident on February 28th, 1865.

WEST.—The Prince of Wales is a member of the Jockey Club. He was unanimously chosen about three years ago.

ENQUIRER, GUISBRO.—1st. We belong to the craft, also the Royal Arch Chapter, but are not at liberty through the press to advise on any point of masonry; you must go to the master of a Lodge, who will tell you what you ought to do. 2nd. There are no secrets or mystery in connection with masonry. If faith, hope, and charity, supporting the orphans and widows of departed brethren, educating and housing some thousands of boys and girls, endowing schools and institutions, pensioning old and infirm masons, establishing funds for the relief of brethren who may become unfortunate in business, or in distress through illness, or want of employment, if this and the keeping up various other institutions of a like nature, too numerous to mention, be a mytery, then masonry is a mystery of a huge kind, and the larger and more mysterious it grows the better. You had better put yourself in communication with Mr Galloway, or one of his officers. 3rd. A little touch or two of the heated poker would enlighten you this cold weather more than aught else beside. You could procure some healing ointment of Mr Duck, opposite the Market Cross.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SPRING MEETING, 1867.

STEWARDS:—The Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle; Hunter Allgood, Esq.; Henry Parker, Esq.; and T. W. Bulman, Esq. Mr Thomas Craggs, Stockton, secretary and clerk of the course. The Newmarket rules are strictly in force at this meeting.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

The Tyne Spring Handicap of 50 sovs, for all ages. New T.Y.C. (24 subs.)

	Yrs.
Mr James Bates na b h Little John	5
Mr R. Calder's br f Dark Agnes	4
Mr W. Cowen's ch h Moldavia	5
Mr W. W. Cradock's b f Queen o' th' Craggs	3
Mr H. Darley's b g Applecross	4
Mr Dawson's ch f Jura	4
Mr Davidson's br m Deerhound	5
Mr Dawson's b h Arkenside	5
Mr Falshaw's b f Ladylike	3
Mr Fobert's b g Wiseman	4
Mr Gray na b g Armlet	3
Mr Hetherington na br h Tring	3
Mr T. Lund na b c Dear Tom	3
Mr T. Lund na br f Edith of Lorn	4
Mr T. Masterman's br m Gayous	6
Mr W. Miller's b c Murillo	4
Mr Smith na b f by Skirmisher	3
Mr Sunderland na b c Rel-Tub	3
Mr Sunderland na b c brother to Ghillie Callum	3
Mr Watson's ch h Nothing More	5
Mr H. Wilkinson's b c Bob Chambers	4
Mr H. Wilkinson's ch f Louisa	3
Mr G. J. Wilson's ch h Puritan	5
Mr W. Vaughan's b h Lozenge	5

The Tyne Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, 2 ft, with 25 sovs added. Five subscribers or no race. Five Furlongs. (8 subs.)

	Yrs.
Mr Harrison's ch g Raxer, £30	5
Mr Dawson's b f by Storm £30	2
Mr G. H. Wilson's ch h Puritan £30	5
Mr H. Bragg's br f Minna £30	3
Mr Bullock's b c Half Moon £30	3
Mr T. Lund na br f Edith of Lorn £30	4
Mr W. W. Cradock's br g The Vicar £30	3
Mr W. B. Kerr's b f Fair Maid of Perth £30	4

Newcastle Spring Handicap of 50 sovs added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, 1 ft. From the Blue Post (New Course) nearly One Mile. (23 subs.)

	Yrs.
Mr T. Brannen's b h Little John	5
Mr R. Calder's br f Dark Agnes	4
Mr John Clarke's b f The Mite	3
Mr W. Cowen's ch h Moldavia	5
Mr Dawson's b h Arkenside	5
Mr Dawson's ch f Jura	4
Mr Davidson's br m Deerhound	5
Mr C. J. Dove's b f Underhand's Daughter	3
Mr Falshaw's b f Ladylike	3
Mr Fobert's b g Wiseman	4
Mr J. Gray na b g Armlet	3
Mr T. Lund's b c Dear Tom	3
Mr T. Masterman's br m Gayous	6
Mr T. Masterman's br c Fitzroy	4
Mr W. Miller's b c Murillo	4
Mr R. Osborne's br m Lady of Coverdale	5
Mr P. Smith na b f by Skirmisher	3
Mr Watson's ch h Nothing More	5
Mr H. Wilkinson's b c Bob Chambers	4
Mr H. Wilkinson's ch f Louisa	3
Mr H. Wilkinson's br c Blairgowrie	3
Mr G. J. Wilson's ch h Puritan	5
Mr W. Vaughan's b h Lozenge	5

The Northumberland Hunt Plate of 40 sovs in money. Two miles (Northumberland Plate Course). (36 subs.)

	Yrs.
Mr J. Anderson's ch g Nunnykirk	6
Mr J. C. Anderson's ch g Jim Mason	a
Mr W. L. Anderson's ch g Yellow Jack	a
Mr J. Atkinson's b g Barrister	6
Mr Barker's m Miscott	4
Major Bell's b m Vandal	a
Mr Bramwell's b g Brilliant	a
Mr Breben's b h Onward	5
Mr R. Calder's b h Marksman	6
Mr G. J. Cookson's bl m Benwell	a
Mr W. Cowen's b m Whitesocks	a
Mr R. Crosier na b m Little Nelly	6
Mr J. Dale's b h Tally-ho	a
Mr Dickson's b m by Gobbo	a
Mr C. J. Dove's b m Flora Tybbe	a
Mr H. Fenwick's b g Hobbie Noble	a
Mr W. Fenwick's na b g The Owl	a
Mr C. G. Grey's br g Ribcracker	6
Mr J. Hall na b m Cross Patch	a
Mr J. Herod's bl m Miss Menken	6
Mr J. Haliday's b g Oustwick	4
Mr R. Holmes na ch m Prairie Flower	5
Mr P. Hutchinson's bl g George Buchanan	6
Mr H. M'Pherson ch h Artemus Ward	a
Mr W. Miller's b g Yellow Diamond	a
Mr Robinson's b m The Spinster	6
Mr W. Robson's br m Jessie Brown	4
Mr F. J. Scott's b m Miss Fisher	a
Mr J. Scott's b m Rebecca	5
Mr W. H. Scott's ch m Heart's-ease	a
Mr G. Tait's b g Word of Honour	a
Mr T. Watson's br g Scarringtha	4
Mr P. J. Webster's b m Whortleberry	a
Mr W. G. Woods' ch g High Sheriff	a
Mr C. J. Wylam's b m Hawkwell	a
Mr R. Forster's b g Comrade	6

The North of England Hunters Steeplechase Stakes of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each. Three miles, over hurdles. (24 subs.)

	Yrs.
Mr J. Anderson's br g Gnome	6
Mr T. Brannen's b m Little Nelly	6
Mr Breben's b h Onward	5
Mr R. Calder's ch g Daybreak	5
Mr R. Calder's b g Lockshiel	a
Mr W. Cowen's b m Whitesocks	a
Mr J. Dale's b h Tally-ho	a
Mr W. Fenwick's b g The Owl	a
Mr Gardner's b g Arab Chief	a
Mr J. Harrison's br m Widow Malone	a
Mr W. Henderson's b g Carlton	a
Mr R. Holmes na ch m Prairie Flower	5
Mr Lawrence's ch g Johnny Cope	a
Mr W. Miller's b g Yellow Diamond	a
Mr Payne's gr f Wicket	–
Mr Robinson's b m The Spinster	6
Mr W. Robson's br m Honey Cup	6
Mr J. Scott's b m Rebecca	5
Mr S. D. Shafto's b g Bedale	a
Mr W. H. Scott's ch m Heartsease	a
Mr G. Tait's b g Word of Honour	a
Mr George Winks' br g Madcap	6
Mr W. G. Woods' gr f Spark	a
Mr F. J. Scott's b m Miss Fisher	a

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Match was not run.

RACING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for two and three-year-olds; optional selling weights. Five furlongs.

Rebecca colt, 6st 1lb	Butler	1
Pocket Hercules, 6st 5lb	Kenyon	2
Dinah, 7st 2lb	Evans	3

Betting: Even on Pocket Hercules, 5 to 4 on Rebecca colt. Won by a neck; bad third. The winner was not sold.

TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Mile course.

Mr Goodwin's Saccharometer, by Sweetmeat—by Defamation, aged, 9st 4lb	A. Edwards	1
Mr G. Jones's Huntsman, 3 yrs, 7st	C. Page	2
Lord St. Vincent's Redan, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb	Morris	3

Betting: 7 to 4 each agst Saccharometer and Redan, 5 to 2 agst Huntsman. Won easily by a length; bad third.

CROYDON SPRING MEETING.

SATURDAY.—OPEN HUNTERS' STAKES.

Maurepas 1

Four ran.

CROYDON STEEPLE CHASE CUP.

Sir Bobby 1
Cortolvin 2

Four ran.

SELLING STEEPLE CHASE.

St. Maximum 1
Monitor 2
Atalanta 3

GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

Doctor 1
Fortunatus 2
Pirate 3

Twelve ran.

INNKEEPERS' STEEPLE CHASE PLATE.

Brandy Apple 1

TUESDAY.—HUNTERS' STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. About 2½ miles.

Aggravator, 12st 7lb	B. Land	1
Salamis, 11st 7lb	Mr Thompson	2
Quicksilver, 11st 7lb	Owner	3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Aggravator. Won by three lengths, bad third. The winner was not sold.

SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About two miles

Monitor	H. Ellison	1
St. Maximum	Hawkes	2
Over the Sea	Daniels	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Monitor, 3 to 1 agst any other. Won in a canter by twenty lengths; Over the Sea refused. The winner was not sold. Mr Gilkes claimed St. Maximum.

SURREY OPEN HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 2 only if declared, with 200 added; winners 7lb extra. About 3½ miles. (33 subs.)

The Doctor	G. Holman	1
Accident	Griffiths	2
Harold	Pickett	fell

Betting: 5 to 2 on Doctor, 4 to 1 agst Harold, 12 to 2 agst Accident. Won in a canter by twelve lengths.

MATCH.

Tally-ho, 10st 7lb	Griffiths	1
Bonnie Kate, 11st 7lb	Pickett	fell

Betting: 7 to 4 on Tally-ho, who came in alone.

SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About 2½ miles.

Monitor, 11st 7lb	H. Ellison	1
Salamis, 11st 9lb	Mr Thompson	2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Monitor. Won by ten lengths. The winner was sold to Mr Franks for 56 guineas.

HURDLE RACE HANDICAP PLATE of 40 sovs. About a mile and a half.

Balham	Owner	1
Risk	H. Ellison	2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Balham. Won by eight lengths.

HURWORTH HUNT.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., a meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Hurworth Hunt took place at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, in order to come to a final arrangement as regards the future prospect of the hunt, in consequence of the Raby and district so ably hunted by Major Elwon having been transferred to Gilpin Brown, Esq., of Sudbury Park.

The meeting was convened by circular by Thos. Garbutt, Esq., the secretary, which contained the following paragraph:—

"The portion of the Raby county at present hunted by the Hurworth is arranged to be hunted under separate management, and this hunt will therefore be limited to the Old Hurworth Country."

If any regret is felt by the division by those who have taken part in the Hurworth hunt during the last two years, we can only add that we see cause for congratulating the Hurworth on returning to its old ground, every acre of which is familiar to us, and over which, in the days of Mr Wilkinson, we have had many a gallant spin.

Thomas William Waldy, Esq., occupied the chair, and amongst the company present were the gallant master, Major Elwon, George Gilpin Brown, Esq., master-elect of the Raby, A. H. Newcomen, Esq., C. M. Newcomen, Esq., Captain Waldy, Major Vaughan, Major Bell, W. Vaughan, Esq., M. Fowler, jun., Esq., R. Collyer, Esq., Captain Temple, and H. Rowe, Esq., T. Hutchinson, Esq., and Thomas Garbutt, Esq., of Yarm.

During the meeting Major Elwon offered to hunt the Hurworth county two days a week—Tuesday and Saturday—with a subscription of £600 a year, exclusive of the covert and poultry fund. The guarantee was given for £600. A vote of thanks to the Major and Thos. Wm. Waldy, Esq., was proposed and carried, and the proceedings terminated.

We have so often referred to the Hurworth Hunt in our columns since Major Elwon assumed the mastership, both as regards his munificence in hunting the county, and able generalship, as well as the quality and condition of the hounds and the sport shown, that we can only say that we feel confident that his continuing to wear the "silver dog couples" will be hailed with the most lively satisfaction by the gentry as well as by the landowners, and tenant farmers of the district. Of the respected secretary, Thos. Garbutt, Esq., it is unnecessary to say more than that the indefatigable interest he has always taken in the Hunt, more especially during the last three months, has been fully appreciated, not only by the Hurworth, but by the neighbouring Hunts, and the lovers of the chase throughout the county.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKET.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been characterised by much firmness at an advance of 1s per qr the rates of this day week, with a good demand for English and foreign wheat. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was good and sold at last week's prices. The trade with factors was firm for English and foreign, at an advance of 1s per qr on the rates of last week. For barley there was a steady sale. Beans and peas no change. Rye little doing. Flour 1s per sack cheaper. Wheat, 59s. to 71s; Barley, 42s. to 49s; Beans, 46s. to 50s; Peas, 44s. to 46s; Rye, 33s. to 35s; Malt, 68s to 72s; Flour, households, 44s. to 45s; Whites, 45s. to 47s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Good attendance, still the wheat trade was not brisk at Saturday's rates, being rather dearer than this day week for foreign, and 1s per qr. higher for English samples. Barley unaltered. Oats and other articles same as on Saturday.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	67	0	to 68	0
—— Scotch red and white	58	0	64	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	60	0	68	0
—— Stettin, red	64	0	—66	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	64	0	—66	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	60	0	—68	0
—— " Silesian red	00	0	—00	0
white	00	0	—00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	64	0	—67	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	63	0	—64	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	62	0	—64	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	64	0	—66	0
—— Swedish	60	0	—62	
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	44	0	—45	
—— Scotch	40	0	—41	
—— Saal	00	0	—00	
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	40	0	—42	
——Chevalier	00	0	—00	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	25	0	—27	
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	00	0	—00	
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0	—44	
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0	—43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	43	0	—44	0
—— Ditto ditto small	45	0	—46	0
Flour, English, per sack	43	0	—45	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A small supply of wheat, and good samples sold at last week's prices. Of barley there is a large supply, with a good sale, at rather above last week's quotations. Good supply of oats, demand slow, and prices without any change.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 37 head of cattle and 32 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-east Coast of Scotland, 390 sheep were from foreign, and 200 pigs were from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 54 beasts but a decline of 347 sheep, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was inferior, time of year considered, while sheep were scarcely an average.

A few sheep out of their wool were shown (being the first this season); they were suffering severely from the stormy state of the weather, and the parties who sent them should have exercised a little more humanity, for certainly they might have been at the trouble and expense of procuring jackets for them.

As a proof of the correctness of our remarks last week, that a considerable portion of the finest cattle are going direct to the manufacturing districts, Mr John Stott, of the firm of Messrs John and Andrew Scott, one of the oldest, most extensive, and respectable firms belonging the Scottish borders, attended Wakefield market last week, being the first time for a period of fifteen years.

The supply of beef comprised 766 head. The beef trade, generally speaking, was in an exceedingly sluggish state, and the finest description of bullocks and heifers receded about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, but the middling and inferior sorts experienced one of the worst selling markets for some time past, and prices were almost nominal, with a heavy dull finish, and part remained unsold.

The number of sheep was 4,370. The mutton trade ruled firm at fully the rates of Tuesday last. A few hoggets would realise 9½d per lb with a tolerably good clearance at the close of business.

Pigs—780 were shown. The pork trade was somewhat depressed, at a reduction of 6d per stone from the rates of Tuesday last, and part remained unsold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 766; sheep, 4,370; pigs, 780.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d; secondary sorts, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 3d. to 6s 3d; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 6d; middling, 6s. 9d. to 7s 6d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Sheep—good vendable welders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 8¼d to 8d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7d to 7½d;

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

	Beasts.	Price ⅌ st.	Sheep	Price ⅌ lb.
1864	1,200	6s 0d to 8s 3d	3,330	7½d to 9d
1865	1,288	5s 6d ... 8s 9d	3,880	6½d ... 9½d
1866	361	6s 0d ... 9s 6d	4,141	8d ... 11d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	0	0	to	7	10	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	6	0	0	to	7	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	5	5	0	to	7	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	6	to	0	3	10	⅌ thrave
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	3	10	"
Oat straw	0	2	6	to	0	3	0	"

Carts at market: hay, 155; straw, 35.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, 65, West Clayton-street.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Smith, millman, of a son.

LEADGATE.—On the 20th inst., the wife of Mr Thos. Close, tailor and draper, of a son.

NEWCASTLE.—At Collingwood Terrace, Jesmond Gardens, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr John Atkinson, of a daughter.

BENWELL.—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Reed, of a daughter.

SCOTSWOOD.—At Dene House, on the 15th inst., Mrs Wm. Hogarth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GATESHEAD.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 18th inst., Mr Timothy Archbold Vickers, of this town, to Miss Isabella Bowmaker, of the Felling.

TANFIELD.—On the 16th inst., George, second son of the late John Bolam, Maiden Law, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Siddle, Pea Farm.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At the Presbyterian Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Black, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Mr M'Lellan, Captain Robert C. Warden, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Craig, Esq., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Middle-street, on the 10th inst., aged 3 years and 5 months, William, son of Mr John Baty, pawnbroker.

LEADGATE.—On the 19th inst., aged 46, Jane, wife of Mr Thomas Stevenson, miner.

On the 17th inst., aged 47, Mr Thos. Stephenson.

NEWCASTLE.—At Gallowgate, on the 10th inst., aged 67, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr Richard Atkin.

At 54, Blandford-street, aged 46, in child-birth, Emma, the beloved wife of Mr Peter Richley, smith, and daughter of John Robinson, late of Corbridge.

At Russell Terrace, on the 14th inst., aged 1, Barbara, daughter of Mr R. Appleton.

At 56, Hinde-street, Scotswood Road, on the 16th inst., aged 76, Mr Henry Turnbull, formerly of Beamish.

GATESHEAD.—At Bensham, on the 17th inst., the infant daughter of Richard and Minnie Welford.

At No. 1, Walker Terrace, on the 19th inst., aged 69, Mr John Kimpster.

RIDING HILLS.—On the 15th inst., after five days' illness, aged 19, Miss Jane Ayre, daughter of Robert Ayre, farmer, much lamented by a great circle of friends.

FRANCE.—At Bourges, on the 2nd inst., in the 85th year of her age, Mrs Isabella Pattenson, late of Appleby, Westmorland, relict of the Rev. Thomas Pattenson, late of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland.

ST. PETERSBURG.—On the 20th inst., aged 19 months, Ada Sophia, youngest daughter of Charles Swan, Esq., of St. Petersburg and Walker-on-Tyne.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending March 16th, 1867:—

	1867. Miles open 1221½.			1866. Miles open 1207¾		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, &c.	14,247	0	0	14,346	0	0
Merchandise & Minerals	51,450	0	0	49,916	0	0
Total	65,697	0	0	64,262	0	0
Aggregate	696,492	0	0	692,401	0	0

TIDE TABLE.

DATE.	NEWCASTLE.				SHIELDS.				SUNDERLAND			
	Morn.		Even.		Morn.		Even.		Morn.		Even.	
MARCH.	H.	M.	P.	M.	H.	M.	P.	M.	H.	M.	P.	M.
Saturday ...23	5	49	6	6	5	9	5	26	5	19	5	36
Sunday 24	6	24	6	42	5	44	6	2	5	54	6	12
Monday 25	6	59	7	16	6	19	6	36	6	29	6	46
Tuesday 26	7	34	7	55	6	54	7	15	7	4	7	25
Wednesday...27	8	18	8	42	7	38	8	2	7	48	8	12
Thursday ...28	9	8	9	41	8	28	9	1	8	38	9	11
Friday, ...29	10	20	10	59	9	40	10	19	9	50	10	29

High Water at Blyth 20 minutes before, at Hartlepool 10 minutes, and at Stockton 50 minutes after, the time of high water at Shields.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1867.