Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street
Newcastle on Tyne, By the Proprietor
Mrs Sarah Bradley by
Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 285. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

GRAND COMIC CONCERT,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Found.

TAKEN UP, at Wharnley Burn, a Black-faced EWE. The Owner can have it by applying to Mr FRANCIS BELL, and giving proper marks. If not claimed within fourteen Days it will be sold to pay Expenses.
Wharnley, March 22, 1866.

Wanted

GAS MAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED, immediately, a Person qualified to undertake the MAKING of GAS where there are only two Retorts. A Person who can lay Service Pipes and has a little knowledge of Fitting will be preferred. A good House, Coals, and Light will be included in his Wages.
Application to be made to Mr J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham, via Darlington.

WANTED, an Assistant in the Grocery and Provision Trade, by C. COOKE, of Annfield Plain. None need apply without an unexceptionable character.

Money.

WANTED, £450, on Mortgage of Copyhold Property of ample Value, on which Sum £6 per Cent. per Annum will be paid.
Address A. B. (prepaid), *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED to BORROW, £150, £400, £500, £1,400, £2,500, and £6,000 upon ample Freehold Building Property.
The last three Sums will be taken for 10 Years at £5 per cent. per annum.
For Particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Money and Share Broker, Consett, via Gateshead.

MONEY TO LEND.

£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property.—Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

To Let.

TO LET, at May-day, a STEAM SAW MILL and STEAM CORN MILL, with or without a Cottage attached, situate in Delves-lane, Consett.
Mr STEPHEN DOWNS, on the Premises, will show the same, and further Particulars may be obtained from Mr WILLIAM THOMPSON, Farmer, Singey Close, near Brancepeth, Durham.

TO LET, Entry at the May Term, an excellent SHOP, and DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, with Cow Byre, Stable, Yard, and other Appurtenances, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to WM. CHEESMAN, Grocer, Leadgate.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Rent and Water 7s per Fortnight.—Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Head of Delves Lane, Consett.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

GENERAL MEETING at the Club Rooms, Bridge End, on MONDAY, March 26th.
Field-day on Easter Monday.
N. OLEY, Sec.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL, HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, will be celebrated by a PUBLIC TEA and AFTER MEETING on GOOD FRIDAY, and SERMONS on EASTER SUNDAY. The Services of the Rev. G. WHITEHEAD, late Pastor of the Church, have been secured for the occasion. See Bills.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL will be held on EASTER MONDAY, April 2, 1866, in the SHOTLEY BRIDGE TOWN HALL.
Tea on the Tables at Four o'Clock.
After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. The Rev. G. Whitehead, of Manchester; Mr. Littlefair, of Sunderland, and others are engaged to address the Meeting.
For Particulars, see Bills.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF KYO TOWNSHIP.

GENTLEMEN,—Being informed that your Assistant-Overseer, Mr. Swallow, is about to resign that Office, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate. The many Years I held that Office under you, will, I trust, be a sufficient guarantee of your support; and should you be pleased to elect me, nothing shall be wanting on my part to secure the interests of the Ratepayers.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. MOOR.
Carrmyers, March 22, 1866.

LECTURE AND CONCERT AT THE BROOMS, ON EASTER MONDAY.

A LECTURE will be given at The Brooms, by the Very Rev. CANON BAMBER, of Sunderland, on "His Recent Tour in Switzerland," to be followed by a CONCERT.
During the evening Messrs Hedley and Catheside will perform the celebrated
DAVENPORT ROPE FEAT.
The Lecture will commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Tickets of Admission as usual.

EASTER MONDAY.

GRAND SACRED MUSICAL FESTIVAL and ORGAN PERFORMANCE, in CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.
Messrs. Lambert, sen., Bass, and Mr. J. H. Price, Tenor, of Durham Cathedral, will each sing Four Songs; Mr. J. H. Pothecary will preside at the Organ; and the Anthems and Choruses will be sung by a Choir of Forty Voices.
Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Half-past Seven.
Admission (by Tickets only)—Nave, 1s.; Aisle, 6d.; to be had of the leading Tradespeople of Consett; Mr. SPENCER, Blackhill; Mr. H. DUFOUR, Front-street; and any member of the Temporary Church Committee.

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

Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corsett Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable
"MODE DE L'IMPERATURE."

BOYS' SCHOOL ROOM, LEADGATE.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given by the LEADGATE CHURCH CHOIR, ON EASTER TUESDAY, April 3, 1866.
Tickets to be had from Messrs SMITH, TODD, PARKER, MURRAY, and Miss THOMPSON, Leadgate; Mr HORN, Watchmaker, Consett; and the Members of the Choir.
For Programme see Small Bills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the Ratepayers of the Township of Conside and Knitsley will be held at the house of Mr JOHN SEYMOUR, Puddlers Arms Inn, Consett, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1866, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of appointing OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, and a WAYWARDEN, under the Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 61, and such other business as at the meeting may occur.
JOHN DICKINSON, } Overseers.
JOHN SEYMOUR, }
Consett, March 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN SUDDES, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be answerable for any debt my wife, ELIZABETH SUDDES, may contract after this notice.
Consett, March 1, 1866.

EASTER MONEY CLUB.

£150 FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
8,000 Subscribers at 2s 6d each.
To be drawn on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1866.

FIRST PRIZE £150; TWO PRIZES of £50 Each; TWO DITTO of £25 Each; FIVE DITTO of £20 Each; TEN DITTO of £10 Each; TWENTY DITTO of £5 Each; FIFTY DITTO of £2 Each; FIFTY DITTO of £1 Each.
Either Stamps or Post Office Order; and to prevent mistakes it is advisable to send two stamped directed Envelopes, one for Tickets, the other for result List of Prizes.
Address, S. BURLAND, Box B 20, Post Office, Liverpool.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MESSRS. HEDLEY, HERBERT, AND FORSTER,
AT THE
GRAND COMIC CONCERT,
ON EASTER TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1866.

TRAFALGAR STREET SCHOOL, CONSETT.

MISS M. J. HALL respectfully announces that after TUESDAY, 3rd April, she will direct the Girl Section of Mr. J. C. WYLIE'S School, in Needle Work, Wool Work, Fancy Wax-Work, English, French, and the Piano-Forte.
Terms, 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per Month, paid in advance.
Terms for French and Piano—Quarterly.
March 22, 1866.

Business Addresses

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST.
SLADE'S HOUSE, EBCHESTER HILL.
BRANCH SEED WAREHOUSE, FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL.

ALL the leading varieties of FIELD TURNIP SEEDS, at a reduction of 2d. to 4d. per lb. from last year's prices, the present Stock being the produce of Transplanted Tubers, carefully selected. Cash 5 per cent discount, or six months' Credit.
Fine healthy Fruit Trees, Gooseberry, Improved Red, White, and Black Currant Bushes, Shrubs, &c.
Flour Pots, Vases, Bass Matts, Cuba Bass for invisible tying, Horticultural Implements, Mushroom Spawn, Mitchell's Prince Albert Rhubarb Roots, being the earliest in cultivation, Cucumber, Melon, Vegetable Marrow, and Gourd Plants.
Specimen Greenhouse Plants; also an extensive variety of Bedding-out Plants, catalogues of which will be sent out early in May.
N.B.—Designs executed for New Grounds.
Plantations undertaken by the Acre.
Men sent out by the Day.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 6d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 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.

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.,
Now on hand.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HOWARD,
MONEY AND SHARE BROKER, ACCOUNTANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT.

MRS. HOWARD,
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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.

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

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

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

THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

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

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

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON
THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Public Notice.

THE CONSETT AND DERWENT CRICKETERS, assisted by Dr. G. RENTON, Messrs W. SIDDELL, W. COLE, and LAX, will give a
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26TH,
IN THE IRON COMPANY'S SCHOOL ROOM, CONSETT.
See Programmes for Particulars.

Business Addresses.

CAN WE DO IT!—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—We have resolved (if spared) to increase our Tea Sales to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Don't think us presumptuous when we declare we mean to do it. Fifteen years of unprecedented successful experience has placed in our keeping the key to the public taste, and we mean to use it. With us it is only a question of time. We have faith in our judgment, strength enough in our will, and sufficient liberality in our spirit, to work the question. During 1865 we sold 74,707 Pounds of our justly celebrated Teas, showing an increase over last year's Sales of 6,498 Pounds. It is only for you who have not tried our Teas to consider whether it is not your interest to set aside your prejudice and share the advantages we offer to the Tea-consuming public.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GEORGE ROBSON'S NEW SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE),

WILL BE OPENED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, with a Beautiful Assortment of MILLINERY and DRAPERY GOODS for the Season. G. R. begs to announce that he has engaged an experienced Milliner from Richardson & Coxon's, Newcastle, and Bonnets can now be made and got up equal to anything in town.

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

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

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

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, and having Gas, Water, and other Convenience, with a Garden attached, at 2, Ledger Terrace, near the Tin Mill, Blackhill.
For Particulars, apply to Mr WM. L. HARRISON, Knitsley Lane, Consett, or at the *Guardian* Office.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE at Blackhill.—For particulars apply to Mr ROBERT JACKSON, foot of Trafalgar-street, Consett; or to Mr E. SPENCER, tailor, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY PROPOSAL, all the MANURE made at Carribees, from the 25th day of September, 1865, to the 1st day of April, 1866.
By applying at the premises near Berryedge, the Manure will be pointed out.
TENDERS will be received up to the 21st day of March instant, by
Mr. N. GREENER,
Standlone, near Greenside, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

Sales by Auction.

ANNUAL SALE OF DRAPERIES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. H. BROWN will SELL BY AUCTION, at Mr Cowey's, Annfield Plain, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 26th and 27th, a large Stock of DRAPERY GOODS.
Sale to commence each day at 1 o'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER, in sincerely tendering his Thanks to the Public for the most liberal Patronage that he has hitherto been honoured with, and by gratefully soliciting the favours of the Public, will by care and attention to his Business ever study to merit their esteem; and he further respectfully announces that he has been favoured with Instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the following very valuable FARMING STOCK, &c., &c., as follows:—
At the HOWEN'S GILL FARM, near Consett, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c., belonging to Mr. James Robinson, about the middle of April.
At the BRIZE FARM, near Slaley, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. William Henderson, in the beginning of May.
At CHOPWELL GREENHEAD FARM, FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Miss Margaret Lawson.
Blackhill, March 21st, 1866.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1866,
MR WM. STAINTHORPE, AUCTIONEER,

ALL the STOCK-IN-TRADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other Effects, on the Premises occupied by Mr Ralph Ewart, Grocer, &c., comprising Groceries, Confectioneries, Spices, Soap, Bacon, Lard, Washing Powder, Fancy Biscuits, Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Salt, Pickles, Ginger, Pepper, Rice, Starch, Brushes, Jams, Whiting and Oils, Counters and Shelving, Nest of Drawers, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mill, Show Glasses, 2 Flour Bins, Writing Desk, Paper, 14 Tea Cannisters, with various other Articles.
Time-piece, Camp Bedstead, Bed and Bedding, Tables, and Chairs, Washstand and Dressing Table, Dressing Glass, Pictures, Fenders and Fire-Irons, Long Settle, Tubs, Pots, Pans, and Ware, with various other Articles.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock at Noon.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
BARR HOUSE FARM, CONSETT.

MR SCOTT will SELL BY AUCTION, next Month, the STOCK and IMPLEMENTS upon the above Farm, belonging to Mr Joseph Wilkinson, who is declining Farming.
See future Announcements.

Business Addresses.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER,
HATTER, &c.
2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

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 SCAWIN & WORFLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr E. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

In Packets only
HIMALAYA
TEA
PURE NATURAL COLOUR
Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncoloured Tea.

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.
Astin & 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.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MESSRS. SIDDELL, CATCHESIDE, AND CATHCART,
AT THE
GRAND COMIC CONCERT,
ON EASTER TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1866.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.

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

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.
District Agent and Reporter for the Consett Guardian; Accredited Correspondent to the Northern Daily and Weekly Express, the Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle, and Newcastle Guardian.
All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

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

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

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
[illegible] was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.
Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, cured of a fearfully bad leg of 8 years' standing.

PRINTING
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING
OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET.

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 (128 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-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.

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

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. DR. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.
Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

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

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

NEWCASTLE WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

On Wednesday night the annual meeting of the Newcastle Working Men's Club was held in the rooms of the club, Nelson-street. Mr Geo. Dodds occupied the chair. Mr E. J. Blake, one of the secretaries, read the fourth quarterly report, for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1866, which stated that the number of members during the quarter was 100 quarterly, one two-monthly, 22 monthly, and 3,674 weekly members, making a total weekly average of 393, which, compared with the average of the three previous quarters, namely, 353, 239, and 318, respectively making 803, thus showing an increase of 84 members during the last quarter, and proving that the Newcastle Working Men's Club is the means of affording intellectual instruction and amusement to a large number of the working classes. The committee have to report a satisfactory organisation and opening of the library, which at the present time numbers 430 volumes. The books are kept in the conversation room, and the library is open free to all excepting monthly and weekly members. The committee gratefully acknowledge several valuable presents of books from a lady residing in Newcastle, who is well-known for her many acts of benevolence, also from Mr Joseph Garland and others. Nearly £25 have been expended, and there is still £17 in hand to be devoted to the object. With a view to procure standard works at a cheap rate, the committee have made an application to the trustees of "Dame Hussey's Charity," in order to participate in its privileges, which there is every reason to hope will be successful. The rules which were adopted at the last quarterly meeting have been passed by Mr Tidd Pratt, registrar, with some slight alterations, which will have to be submitted at a special meeting of the members previous to getting the club registered and the rules printed. The Monday Readings, Wednesday Dramatic Entertainments, &c., have been very successful, and crowded audiences have repeatedly testified their appreciation. The committee regret very much the smallness of the lecture room, and endeavoured to get it enlarged, but without success. It is to be hoped that before the next season a larger room will be provided. The news room increases week after week in the attendance, on many occasions being crowded. The committee have given their earnest attention to provide such papers, magazines, &c., as are suited to the tastes of the generality of the members, and have increased the supply considerably. As a proof of the judicious selection, with one exception, the whole of the papers were sold to members, some of them bringing good prices. A drawing class was attempted to be formed, but owing to the small number who joined, it was not proceeded with. A debating class has been formed, and the committee wish to draw the attention of the members to this class, believing that great good may be derived from the interchange of thought. The singing and dramatic classes are making great progress in the studies. The amusement rooms have been well attended, and have afforded healthy recreation to a large section of the members, bagatelle and draughts having the most supporters. The committee have experienced great difficulty at various times in preserving order, especially through the unruly conduct of some of the junior members, and would earnestly urge upon the members the desirability of placing the club in such a financial position as to warrant them in engaging a resident superintendent, feeling confident that it would conduce to the interests and welfare of the club. During the quarter an instrumental band has been formed, numbering seventeen members, and is making rapid progress under the tuition of Mr T. S. Watson. The balance sheet shows a total income of £64 5s. 11d., and the expenditure of £63 1s. 10½d., including 11s. 2d. due to the treasurer at the beginning of the quarter, leaves a balance of 12s. 10½d. in favour of the club.—Mr John Elliot moved, and Mr James Smith seconded the adoption of the report. It was suggested by several members that as the annual ball had not paid itself by several pounds, it should in future be given up; and the chairman remarked that it was worthy the attention of the committee that out-door sports appeared to be taken greater advantage of by the members, and were much more successful than in-door amusements. No definite resolution was come to, however, and the report was unanimously adopted, as read.—Mr R. Fisher read the treasurer's statement, from which it appeared that the total donations received for the Library fund amounted to £42 3s. Books had been bought amounting to £10 14s. 10d., which, after deducting several small items of expenditure, left a balance of £17 4s. 6d. The balance against the ball account was £5 6s. The amount received for the sale of tickets during the year, and other sources of income, was £200 14s. 3½d.; ordinary expenditure, £191 11s. 8d.; leaving a balance on the ordinary expenditure of £9 2s. 7½d. The extraordinary expenditure had, however, amounted to £40 3s. 7d., which left a balance against the club. During the year 11,276 weekly tickets had been sold, 418 quarterly, 31 two-monthly, 51 monthly, and one annual ticket. The total amount realised from the sale of tickets was £129 2s. 10d. The statement, after some conversation, was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr Geo. Dodds; vice-presidents, Messrs. Cuthbertson, Archbold, Pickup, and Gregson; treasurer, Mr Henry Taylor; sub-treasurer, Mr Daniel Robertson; general secretary, Mr Robert Fisher; minute secretary, Mr E. J. Blake; committee, Messrs. John Morton, Thomas Gallon, John Elliott, Thomas Wilson, Matthew Clement, George Sayers, John Brannon, J. M. Marr, Robert Seed, James Smith, J. K. Smith, James David, John Catherall, Charles Browell, — Sellers, Joseph Maillard, Thomas Hall, and William Batey. Some routine business was then transacted, and the meeting terminated.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The meeting of the Gateshead Board of Guardians was held on Tuesday, at the Workhouse, Mr R. J. Prockter presiding.

The CLERK read the following statistical statement for the fortnight ending 20th March, 1866. In-door, the number of paupers relieved in the Workhouse for the first week ending 12th March, 1866, 282. For the second week ending 19th March, 1866, 284. The corresponding weeks of last year were 230 and 238 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the Workhouse for the fortnight were—males, 95; females, 15; children, 9; total, 119 against 137 for the corresponding two weeks. Imbeciles or idiots in the Workhouse, 19; children in schools—boys, 40; girls, 39; girls receiving industrial training, 7. Out-door: The number of paupers receiving out-door relief for the first week of the fortnight ending March 12th, 1866, was 2,255, at a cost of £189; and for the second week ending 19th March, 1866, 2,190, at a cost of £160. For the corresponding weeks last year the numbers were, 2,222, and 2,165, at a cost of £180 and £151 respectively.

THE TEMPORARY FEVER HOSPITAL.

The report of the committee appointed in this matter said that the estimated cost of the building (now in course of erection near the Union) would be about £600. They had appointed Mr Thomas Gibson, architect, to superintend the building, and of that gentleman they expressed a high opinion for the assistance he had rendered. After the building had been commenced it was found that the estimate did not include certain essential requirements, and the estimated cost of the whole structure was £750, which the committee recommended to be borrowed at once from the Royal Insurance Company, with the consent of the Poor-law Board. The building was progressing rapidly, and would be completed about the 26th inst. The adoption of the report was moved, seconded, and carried. A letter was also read from Mr Gibson, the architect, suggesting some additions and alterations, among which was that a 9-inch drain should extend or communicate with the main drain in Union-lane, which would cost £50. He also pointed out the necessity of there being erected a dead-house, laundry, &c., which would entail an extra expense of about £100.

THE MEDICAL REPORTS.

Dr. Cook reported that there had been 11 cases of fever in the West District during the last fortnight, 5 of which had been sent to the fever ward in the Workhouse. In the Workhouse there had been 16 cases of fever, 2 of which had died, and 1 had recovered, leaving 13 under his treatment. Dr. Cook urged upon the attention of the Board the necessity for the early completion of the hospital for the purpose of ensuring isolation, and possessing the needful requisites for the treatment of the cases.—Dr. Douglas reported that he had 27 cases of fever, 15 of which had occurred within the last fortnight.—Dr. Brecknell, Heworth district, had no cases to report; and Dr. Davis, Felling, was happy to report "the continued immunity from fever of his district."—A letter, addressed by Dr. Banning, resident surgeon to the Gateshead Dispensary, to Mr Chapman, relieving officer, was read by Mr Browne, calling attention to a family called Dinning, living in Lambton-terrace. The mother and her three children were laid up in fever. "They were lying upon a little straw, with a stone for their pillow, and were in a state of semi-starvation." The husband of the poor woman was a drunken vagabond. Dr. Cook had also addressed a similar letter relative to the case, adding that the husband was a forgeman. In reply to the Board, Mr Chapman said that he had, at the instance of Dr. Cook, supplied the family with some articles of nourishment.—Ald. Johnson moved that the "husband" or "man" Dinning be summoned before the magistrates, which was seconded by Mr Woolston, and warmly approved.

THE NEW FEVER HOSPITAL.

Mr David Haggie moved "That in consequence of the urgent necessity for a Fever Hospital at the Workhouse, the Guardians determine to build an hospital on some portion of the Workhouse or other ground, and that the necessary steps be immediately taken for the erection of such hospital." He said that some gentlemen who were not in the habit of attending the meetings regularly, would perhaps be surprised at his proposing such a motion; but if they looked at the medical reports, he thought they would find sufficient ground to warrant the course he had taken. The building at present in course of erection, chiefly of wood, was only intended for temporary use, and was sanctioned by the Poor Law Board on the understanding that the Guardians would erect a permanent fever hospital. He knew now of forty-five persons who were lying, either dying or dead, in Gateshead from typhus fever, and no place to put them in. Of course they expected the temporary hospital would soon be ready. He pressed his motion. If the permanent hospital was commenced now it would be finished by next winter.—Mr Benson seconded the motion. — Mr Poole supported the motion. — Mr Johnson also supported the motion. Notwithstanding the measures taken to improve the town and the Union, it would be most remarkable if they succeeded in entirely banishing fever. There would always be fever, and they ought to have a permanent hospital.—Mr R. O. Lamb thought it right that the Guardians should keep watch on the expenditure, but at the same time they must not forget or neglect the poor. An important district like that should not be dependent upon the fever hospital at Newcastle. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that fever had been in the district for some time, and Mr Haggie told them that there were forty-five cases now in the borough. If they could diminish the fever by removing the patients to an isolated building, he really thought the money spent on such a building would not only be a saving to the ratepayers, but be a blessing and a boon to the poor. He was glad to hear the Guardians express themselves in favour of the resolution, which he hoped would be carried unanimously. (Hear, hear.)—Mr Spencer was in favour of erecting a permanent hospital, but thought it would be well to delay its erection till the enlargement of the Workhouse was commenced.—Mr Haggie pressed on the erection of the permanent building, because they would then get the £400 from the materials of the temporary hospital. If they put off the building for some time, they could not, of course, get so much money for the materials. Then let them look at the expense they were now incurring. It was costing them now, yearly, £2,000 to relieve the fever patients, and keeping the families after the parents died. There were 65,000 inhabitants in the union, and it would be a disgrace if they did not provide a fever hospital for so large a population. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The return of the attendance of the Guardians for the year having been read, the relief of the poor was proceeded with, after which the meeting adjourned.

---

ch agst Queen of Trumps and Skirmish,
n. Won by a half a length; a bad

RACE of 5 sovs each, with 30 added;
e his stake. Two miles. (35 subs.)
of Hearts, 6 yrs, 9st 9lb ...A. Sadler 1
, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb ......E. Taylor 2
yrs, 9st 9lb ......J. Reeves 3
gst Greenland, 100 to 30 agst Acolyte
earts, 6 to 1 agst Benaset and Cutler,
Won by half a length, bad third.
FARMERS' PLATE.
......Mr Gibbs 1
......Mr E. P. Wilson 2
lb ......Mr Clifford 3
Lanassa, 6 to 1 bar one. Won in a
, bad third.
The WALTON HANDICAP of 5 sovs each,
dded, for all ages. Five furlongs.
......J. Grimshaw 1
......Kenyon 2
lb ......Holland 3
and King of Oude also ran.
Pantaloon, 100 to 30 agst Salisbury
Won in a canter by five lengths, bad

STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.
three furlongs. (31 subs.)
rtune, 8st 11lb ......J. Goater 1
odfellow......Payne 2
Roschill......Parry 3
30 agst Misfortune, 8 to 1 agst Lady
gst Goodfellow. Won by a neck, three
ond and third.
WICKSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each,
. One mile and a half. (32 subs, 16 of
vs each.)
, 5 yrs, 6st 9lb ......Murray 1
el, 3 yrs, 6st ......Ames 2
ambuscan, 5 yrs, 9st ......E. Marten 3
30 agst Jezabel, 10 to 1 agst Cambuscan.
Won in a canter by four lengths, the

ES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Two
miles. (5 subs.)
r, 6 yrs, 13st ......Mr Edwards 1
at Jack, 6 yrs, 12st 5lb......Mr Walters 2
gton, 11st 2lb ......Mr Beville 3
n the Plover, 6 to 1 agst Fat Jack. Won
ree lengths, same between second and

ICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft. One mile.
4lb......Mr Beville 1
......Capt. Barclay 2
on Flying Horse. Won in a canter by

5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 25 added: optional
eights. One mile and a half.
......A French 1
......T. Holmes 2
......Tomlinson 3
on Corsica, 3 to 1 agst Pot-Pourri, 10 to 1
hree lengths, two lengths between second

CUP of 50 sovs, added to a sweep-
s each. Two miles on the flat. (14

Pryor, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb...Mr W. Beville 1
ton, 5 yrs, 11st 10lb ......Owner 2
, 6 yrs, 12st 4lb......Mr T. Parker 3
n the Pryor. Won by a head, bad

HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.
Three furlongs.
go, 7st 7lb......Jarvis 1
......Kenyon 2
10 ......J. Adams 3
on Salisbury, 9 to 2 agst Rustic Beauty.
hs.
NUAL STEEPLE CHASE (handicap) of 20
ch, 10 ft. About four miles.
ander, aged, 11st......Mr Goodman 1
, 6 yrs, 10st 6lb ......C. Boyce 2
htheart, aged, 11st 5lb ......Jones 3
agst Salamander, 4 to 1 agst Cortolvin,
20 to 1 agst Lightheart. Won by 20
rd.
STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 50 added;
al selling weights. Half a mile.
, 8st 4lb ......J. Mann 1
......Payne 2
......Kenyon 3
4 agst El Ole, 4 to 1 agst Grenada filly, 5
by a neck, bad third.
STEEPLE CHASE, value 100 sov. About
les, over the steeple chase course.
......Waddington 1
......Mr Edwards 2
lb ......W. Sterling 3
1 agst Creole. Won by thirty lengths, bad

ICAP PLATE of 50 sov. One mile.
7st 5lb ......W.O.
MATCH.
ay gelding, 12st 7lb......Owner 1
w, 12st 7lb......Owner 2
o 8 on the winner, who came in by himself,
ng into the wrong course.
TEEPLE CHASE of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30
o miles, over the steeple chase course.
r, 6 yrs, 10st 5lb ......Ellison 1
obby, 10st 5lb ......Capt. Smith 2
Aggressor, 6 yrs, 10st ......Reeves 3
2 agst Sir Bobby. Won by three-quarters
third.
MATCH.
ing and Benanor, off by consent.
FAREWELL CUP.
......Mr Clifford 1
......Mr Hinch 2
lb ......Mr F. Robins 3
each agst Nelly and Billy Baker. Won

arket Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.
ORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade
ull, and to make sales freely of either Eng-
heats, 6d to 1s per qr less money than on
d to be taken, which reduction, however,
n board of ship, sellers were not dispos-
rley firm. Oats in good demand.
N MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market
supply of wheat, with a moderate demand,
es. There is also a moderate supply of
low demand, at higher rates. Oats: Very
mand good, and higher prices obtained.
pply, demand slow at former prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.
CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals
consisted of 48 head of cattle and
berdeen and the counties of the north-east
, also 226 beasts and 1,000 sheep were
300 pigs were from Ireland. The show
for sale exhibited an increase of 160
eep, as compared with that of last week.
y, that of cattle was middling, while sheep
age, including several lots of prime hog-
ly of beef comprised 680 head. The beef
nsettled state, and the demand varied very
to quality; finished bullocks and heifers
uest, and moved freely off at a decline of
e from the rates of this day se'nnight;
touched 8s 9d, but the greatest top figure
per imperial stone, while the middling and
ere almost unsaleable, as the Dead Meat
the attentions of the country butchers,
ll finish, and a total clearance was not
mber of sheep was 5,620. The mutton
gish state, and prices gave way about 0½d
e rates of Tuesday last, and part remained
0 were shown. The large quantity of
r had an unfavourable influence on the
ces did not recede to any quotable extent,
business a good clearance was effected.
market there was a fair display, which
gly prime quality; the highest price ob-
was 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs.

arriages, and Deaths.

marriages, and deaths are inserted free of
notices must be left at the *Guardian*
treet, Consett.

BIRTHS.
18, Mulgrave-terrace, on the 8th inst., the
Patterson, of a daughter.
treet, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr.
n, surgeon, of a daughter.
Bloomfield-terrace, on the 11th inst., the
hn Usher, of a daughter.
the 12th inst., the wife of John Annan-
daughter.

MARRIAGES.
St. Andrew's Church, on the 12th inst.,
Black, of Glasgow, to Dorothy, eldest
r. John Taylor, of this town.
urch, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R.
T. H. Forster, son of the late Mr. H.
rtha, second daughter of Mr. R. Major,

St. Cuthbert's Church, Bensham, on the
the Rev. J. J. Day, M.A., Mr. Henry
nning, to Miss Abigail Granger, both of
ol.

DEATHS.
23rd ult., aged 65 years, Mr. Thomas

-On the 23rd ult., aged 67, Mr. John

Byron-terrace, on the 18th inst., aged 72,
r.
on the 9th inst., aged 84, Mr. John

he Borough Arms, Windmill-hills, on
ged 23, Alice Ann Blackwell.
the 10th inst., Isabella, wife of Mr. J.

hed at 65, West Clayton-street, New-
, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 24,
the same town.
r Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr.
Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-

DAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION IN JAMAICA.

By the West India mail, with Kingston-dates to the 24th February, letters from the special correspondents now in Jamaica have been received, giving a copious summary of the evidence before the Royal Commission and from these we make the following extracts:—

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

A Mr. Sawyers, of Manchester, described the execution of eleven men at Chigoe foot market. Colonel Hobbs, he said, set them in a row, and then called upon the constables, if they could do so, to hold up their right hands and swear before God, and by their allegiance to Queen Victoria, and the constitution of Jamaica, that they had seen the prisoners in open rebellion. The constables identified each man and stated whether he had been found in rebellion or plundering. The prisoners were not questioned individually, though Mr. Sawyers believed that if they had had anything to say they would have been heard. A man named Sherrington added some new details to those already given as to the execution of Arthur Wellington, the alleged Obeah man, who was shot by Col. Hobb's order at 400 yards distance from the opposite side of a ravine. The witness said that after Wellington's death his body was rolled down the hill to the Market Place, and there, by order of one of the officers, his head was cut off and placed upon a pole, after which the body was buried. During the night there was a heavy fall of rain and the head was washed away, and was never seen again. The same witness described the shooting of fourteen men at the edge of a trench dug to receive their bodies. Two of them did not die immediately, but cried out, "Lord, save my soul!" to which a soldier replied, "Hold your tongue, you b—— wretch, or I'll let fly at your brains." It has been alleged that these poor wretches were despatched with a pickaxe; but this story is generally disbelieved. Quick lime was placed in the trench in which these men were buried, but the grave was not deep, and a few days afterwards, when Sherrington saw it, the water had washed away the earth which covered them, and the crows were eating their bodies.

EVIDENCE RELATING TO G. W. GORDON.

Some further evidence relating to Gordon has been given. Dr. Fiddles of Kingston, his medical adviser, said that on the 26th of September he saw Mr. Gordon, who was in very indifferent health, and whom he told to keep perfectly quiet for some time. On the 17th of October Dr. Fiddles heard that Mr. Gordon was to be arrested. He went in search of him, and accompanied him to Head-quarter-house, where he proposed to give himself up. Major-general O'Connor declined to receive him as a prisoner, but during the conversation Mr. Eyre came in. Mr. Gordon repeated to the governor what he had said to the general—that he had come to meet any charge which might be made against him, that he was entirely at the disposal of the government and was ready to go to any place which the government might wish. It was arranged that he should first go to see his wife and get necessary clothing, and that then he should go on board the Wolverene. A somewhat remarkable conversation with Gordon, occuring a few weeks before the rebellion, was detailed by Mr. J. B. Ford, manager of the Jamaica Bank, now incorporated with the Colonial Bank. Gordon was in the habit of chatting with Mr. Ford, who, on this occasion, referring to a speech delivered by Gordon at Vere, asked him how it was that he made the people discontended with their condition when they had really no ground for discontent. Gordon said they had a great many wrongs, and he was bound to see them redressed. Witness asked him how he could say that the custodes were the most wicked and scoundrelly of men. He said the greater part of them were so. Witness replied that his habit of speaking ill of them before the people was a very dangerous one; it was like putting a firestick into a barrel of gunpowder. Mr. Ford added, "Suppose, now, that the people were such fools as to rise in rebellion; do you think that, even if they were to succeed in cutting all our throats, England would not avenge us amply?" Gordon then replied, "You are quite mistaken there. All the power of the great Napoleon could not put down the rising in Hayti, for nearly all the French troops died of the disease of the country." "But, Gordon," Mr. Ford replied, "a very powerfully organised rebellion arose in India some years since, and here and there it was successful; but it was soon put down; English power was vindicated; and so it would be here." Gordon said, "India is not at all a case in point, for India is a flat country, and the English troops could overrun it and conquer it without any difficulty. But this country is a hilly one, and before the English troops could reach the people in the mountains they would all die of disease." Gordon rose to go soon afterwards, and then said, "Of course, this is mere abstract talk; but Mr. Ford was so impressed by it that when he got home he mentioned the conversation to his family, and said it seemed to him a very serious matter. This was about three weeks before the 11th October. On the Saturday after the outbreak witness saw Gordon again, who said, among other things, he was sorry for his friend Mr. Hire; that he (Gordon) was a peace-loving man, and the witness must not think he had had to do with any bloodthirsty intentions. He added, "They accused me of having been absent from this vestry meeting with intention and foreknowledge of what was going to happen. Now, you know, from my having been here every morning, that I was too ill to go down." Mr. Ford, continuing his evidence, said this was a fact; Gordon certainly seemed too ill to go to Morant Bay.

ANIMUS AGAINST GORDON.

An incident in the early history of the outbreak has been brought forward to shew the animus of the authorities against G. W. Gordon, even then, before any proof of his complicity could have been forthcoming. Mr. Kelly Smith, editor of the defunct *Watchman*, stated that on the night of October 12th, in going past Head-quarters House, the residence of the general, where a Privy Council had been held, he heard voices, and Colonel Hunt said, "We will proclaim martial law to-morrow, and make that fellow G. W. Gordon skedaddle." Several voices exclaimed, "We will hang him." This conversation took place outside the house, as they were stepping into their carriages, and witness spoke positively to his recognition, besides Colonel Hunt, of Mr. Westmoreland, Mr. Hosack, and Captain O'Connor, son of Major-General O'Connor. But it appears that Captain O'Connor was not then in the island. Goulson, another of the political prisoners, confirmed this statement, but did not mention Captain O'Connor as present. Joseph Smith, a nephew of Mr. G. Gordon, but who has not been on speaking terms with him of late years, deposed that on the 17th of October he heard Colonel Hunt, referring to his uncle, say to Captain Astwood, a volunteer officer, "I wish to God, Astwood, I had caught that —— —— at Morant Bay; the tallest tree there would not have been high enough to hang him on." And on the following day he heard Lieutenant Brand say, "I had the pleasure of hanging the first d—— rebel at Port Morant, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have the hanging of this —— son of a ——." Lieutenant Brand was the president of the court-martial which afterwards tried and condemned Mr. Gordon to be hanged.

EVIDENCE OF THE NEGRO WITNESSES.

The correspondent of the *Times*, who may be regarded as a witness not prejudiced on behalf of the negro, says:—"I now proceed to give a few of the painful stories told by some of the negro witnesses, promising that, though some of them may be true, all must be taken with a certain reservation. Alexander Grey, a peddlar, said that he saw 53 people flogged and 11 men hanged in one village. The people flogged got 50 lashes each, except one man who received 100. Those flogged cried out, whereupon the officer in command ordered them to be gagged with stones. A woman named Polly Livingstone, of Stony Gut, said that her husband was shot by the white soldiers, but made his escape into the bush, though wounded, and lived for a week afterwards. The soldiers came into her cottage, asked for him, and, as they could not find him, they took her to Paul Bogle's chapel and flogged her. They tied her round the neck with the lamp cord and half hanged her, so that she felt her eyes half shoot out of her head. This was because she did not tell where her husband was. Afterwards the rope was slacked, she dropped down, and she was tied up outside the chapel in the rain from the Wednesday morning till the Thursday evening, when she was let go. Next Sunday she was taken up by the constables, and tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be hanged, but Mr. Ramsay said she had got enough ill-treatment at Stony Gut, and begged her off from this punishment. The soldiers stole her wedding ring. J. Stuart, a free settler, at St. Thomas-in-the-East, said that on the 21st of October the Maroons came down, burning houses as they came along, and he saw them shoot three men and an old woman—old people who were in their houses at the time. The Maroons called one man, Trevititch, out of his house, and as he came out they shot him. They burnt witness's house and took away his clothes; his seven children ran into the bush." After giving the evidence of George Clark, son-in-law to Paul Bogle, which has already been published, he goes on:—"His brother, Samuel Clarke, who was hung, was flogged when he was brought up in custody; only an hour passed between his sentence and execution. If a man did not give sufficient evidence, he was taken down and received a dozen lashes. One man treated in this way afterwards gave evidence against three men who were hung. Two persons who thus gave evidence were afterwards themselves hung; and a third would have been hung too, but for the intervention of an officer. One man, named Panton, was forced to give evidence against his own son, and both were afterwards flogged and hung.

CATTING.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—I fear it cannot be truthfully denied that cats more capable of inflicting torture than the ordinary naval or military cat, were used, and used in some instances on the backs of women. There was a great difference in these implements, which, it must be remembered, were suddenly called for and supplied by several hands. Finding that the contradictory evidence given in Court on the question baffled all attempts to get at the truth in that mode, I have tried to get it by another way—the way of inquiry and actual investigation in all quarters where any trace of real evidence remains. I have seen many of these cats, though many more, there is reason to believe, have been destroyed or lost, or put out of the way. Beyond a doubt, the kind of cat which was used at Bath, under the direction of Mr Robert Kirkland, has wire plaited in the end, and is terribly severe. That women were flogged with such instruments, he admits. Captain Ford, in his exceedingly candid evidence, admitted that he (Ford) flogged women at the rate of three a day. "The women got from twelve or thirty lashes, but not higher." James Stewart, "a small settler" residing at Thornton, not only saw the Maroons shoot three old men in their houses and two women but was a witness to the flogging of several women with wire cats "until Mr. Stewart brought a bundle of English cats there." Not less shocking and overwhelming are the proofs of the utter demoralisation of the soldiery, of the impunity with which they burnt villages broke into houses and plundered the inmates of their worldly goods.

The *Colonial Standard* (the planters' organ), feels assured that the report of the Royal Commission will completely vindicate Governor Eyre and the military and naval authorities for the course adopted towards the rebels in St. Thomas-in-the-East.

AMERICA.

The more detailed advices received by the *Cuba* show how the reconstruction question now stands. The Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favour of admitting Tennessee to Congressional rights on certain conditions. Those conditions are that Tennessee shall maintain her existing constitution, exclude rebels from the suffrage and office for a certain time, ignore the rebel debt, and make no payment for emancipated slaves. The report has been sent back to the committee, on the ground that it does not sufficiently guarantee fidelity to the Union and protection to the freedmen. A resolution has been referred to the Reconstruction Committee of the Senate which provides for the admission of Southern representatives whenever the State Legislatures place freedmen upon perfect civil equality with the whites, grant the suffrage to those negroes who served in the Federal army, who pay taxes, and who can read, and when they agree to ignore the rebel debt, and refuse to grant any payment for emancipated slaves. Similar resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representatives, which, however, contain an additional declaration setting forth that until those conditions are fulfilled no State Governments organised under the President's authority, or by the action of the people, shall be recognised by Congress. The House refused to receive a communication from the Governor of North Carolina on the ground that the State Government of North Carolina is not recognised by Congress. The House has also adopted an amendment to the Military Bill, excluding Southern cadets from West Point until their respective States shall have been restored to the Union by a resolution of Congress. By the casting vote of the Speaker, the House adopted a resolution in favour of guaranteeing a Mexican Republican loan of 50 million dollars.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., a Fenian mass meeting, attended (according to American estimates) by 100,000 persons, was held under Mahony's auspices, at Jones Wood, New York. The speakers urgently appealed for subscriptions to the bonds, for the sale of which booths were erected on the ground. Mahony announced that fighting had commenced in Ireland, and asked for sufficient funds to enable an expedition to leave America for Ireland in six weeks. Captain M'Cafferty, who was introduced as an envoy from Stephens, declared that in Ireland the Fenians had ready for battle a disciplined army of 300,000 men; all they required was arms. The meeting passed resolutions declaring that as American citizens they had assembled to express sympathy with, and were determined to bestow material aid upon, a people desiring to be free. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was an acknowledgment that Ireland was in a state of war, and therefore entitled by all the rules of civilised warfare to belligerent rights; the meeting, therefore, called upon their Government at Washington, without delay, to acknowledge Ireland as a belligerent. It was further resolved that all funds should be immediately remitted to John Mitchell, at Paris. Great enthusiasm is said to have prevailed, and 25,000 dollars worth of bonds were sold. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York issued a circular urging upon his flock to absent themselves from the gathering, and in a sermon preached on the day of the meeting the Archbishop regretted that the Catholics had made an exception in their history by closing their ears to their clergy upon the subject of Fenianism. He appealed to them to withdraw from the movement, which had already gone too far, and said that the meeting at Jones Wood was an open profanation of the Sabbath. Captain M'Cafferty is reported to have had a long interview with President Johnson on the 3rd, and on the 6th a large demonstration was made at Philadelphia, when M'Cafferty made a speech, in which he said that if the first blow were struck in the heart of England, it would be twenty times more severe than in Ireland.

FRANCE.

In the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the amendment demanding more liberty at home, Jules Favre made a splendid speech, pointing out that while all political freedom was denied, at the theatres the greatest immorality was exhibited in the plays, and the light literature of the day was shamefully impure. M. Ernest Picard demanded the liberty of the press. MM. Jancourt, Daumas, Granier de Cassagnac, and Simon also delivered speeches. M. Rouher energetically protested against the attacks of the Opposition, which, he said, sought to damage the Chamber in the opinion of the country. The amendment was subsequently rejected by 238 against 17 votes.

In Saturday's debate, M. Buffet delivered a speech, explaining the amendment, brought forward by forty-five Deputies, to the paragraph of the Address relative to internal liberties. He demonstrated the necessity for extending the public liberties, and demanded that the Chamber should exercise an efficacious control over the Administration. He also claimed the right for Deputies to request examinations from the Ministers, the presence of Ministers in the Chamber, greater facilities for exercising the right of introducing amendments to Government bills, and the right of the press to discuss the debates in the Chamber. On the resumption of the debate on Monday, M. Talbouet advocated the expediency of more fully carrying out the provisions of the Imperial decree of the 24th November. M. Rouher explained the mechanism of the constitution of 1852, and specified the guarantees which it afforded. He also compared this organisation with the Parliamentary system, and drew a parallel between the principles of 1789 and the liberties which Frenchmen now possess. He further explained the general conduct of the Government with regard to the affairs of the country, and continued thus:—"The Government does not desire reaction; on the contrary, it wishes to uphold the banner of liberty, but not in such a manner as to expose itself to the danger of witnessing the renewal of disturbances." M. Rouher concluded by making an appeal for union, which was greeted by the majority with prolonged cheers. M. Ollivier replied to the speech of M. Rouher, and declared that the Government had no right to rear the banner of liberty if nothing was written upon it. The amendment was then rejected by 206 to 63.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the deliberations of the conference at present assembled in Paris. In his article M. Limayrac upholds the necessity for the maintenance of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, which he says has ever been the wish of the population. "The conference," he continues, "will ratify accomplished facts by definitively establishing the union of the two principalities under one Sovereign, and will thereby simplify the programme of its deliberation upon the serious question relating to the equilibrium of Europe."

On Saturday Count Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, in presenting to the Emperor the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle for the Prince Imperial, expressed the sentiments of personal friendship felt by King William for the Emperor, and his sympathies for the Prince Imperial. The Emperor replied by a similar expression of goodwill towards Prussia and her Sovereign.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

General von Manteuffel, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, has published a decree of the King of Prussia, by which any attempt to establish by forcible means any other authority in the Duchies than that of his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria is made punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for a period of from five to ten years. All acts that may be considered as directed to such an object, any endeavours to establish relations with foreign powers for the purpose of causing their intervention, and any abuse of official authority committed in order to prepare a change of Government, and, finally, the enlistment or drilling of men, are punishable by imprisonment with hard labour from two to five years. The decree further states that any instigation to rebellion by word or writing, or the designation of any other person than the King of Prussia or the Emperor of Austria as the rightful Sovereign of the country, will be punished by imprisonment for a period of from three months to five years.

Great agitation and warlike rumours prevail on the Vienna Bourse. It is asserted that Austria has addressed a circular note to the non-German great Powers, disclaiming all responsibility with regard to the consequences of any conflict with Prussia on the question of the Duchies. The *Frankfort Journal* says that an order for the concentration of 100,000 troops on the frontiers of Silesia has already been dispatched from Vienna.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The draft Address of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet deplores not only the rejection of all requests of the House, but also the suspension of those laws which required no modification. It states that if his Majesty does not intend to govern absolutely, a constitutional state of affairs must be practically re-established. All the various points of the Imperial Rescript are controverted, and the re-establishment of Parliamentary and legal municipal government is again demanded. Hungary, it is stated, requires a real constitutional rule, the establishment of which is not a political impossibility. The draft of the Address was agreed to amid general applause. All the members of the House rose and loudly cheered Herr Deak.

The Address was finally discussed on Monday. After a speech from M. Bastal, who opposed the Address, a division took place, when all the deputies present, including M. Bastal, voted in favour of the draft of the Address, which was then sent to the Upper House.

THE AMERICAN FENIANS.

A letter from Philadelphia says:—It was natural to suppose that the news of the sudden suspension of the privilege of Habeas Corpus in Ireland would create a commotion among the American branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. The news arrived in America on the 2nd of March, and ever since the Fenians of all shades of opinion have been lashing themselves into a furious excitement. They have held mass meetings in all parts of the country, and denounced the law; but being 3,000 miles away from Ireland it is difficult to see what good these denunciations will do. They have talked in loud tones of sending an army to invade Canada or Ireland, but the United States Government has given their leaders fair warning that Fenianism may talk as fiercely as it chooses, but the moment it attempts any act in violation of American neutrality, that moment both O'Mahony and the Senate will be clapped in gaol, and the Order broken up by military force. Upon no point of policy is the American Government more determined than that the American soil shall not be used as a rendezvous either for an invasion of Canada or of Ireland. The Secretary of State has informed the British Minister of this; and during last week a Fenian delegation sent to Washington to urge the President to espouse the cause of American Fenian emissaries captured in Ireland, was told in plain language that those agents deserved their fate, and that the Brotherhood in America might take fair warning by them—the first attempt at a violation of law in the United States would be followed by the arrest and punishment of the Fenian leaders. These plain expressions of opinion have tied the hands of O'Mahony and Company, but, nothing daunted, they make the sudden outburst of feeling among the Irish an excuse for another appeal for "funds." For a year past the dupes of this outrageous swindle have had money wrung from them at every change of fortune in Ireland; but in their praise it must be said that so incredulous have they now become, that to the most heartrending appeals they turn a deaf ear. All the eloquence of the loan agents is wasted, for very few of the Fenians subscribe to the bonds; they have no notion of giving their hard-earned money to support gorgeous establishments for Head Centres in marble palaces in New York.

Anxious for a chance to appear in a new character before an almost nauseated public, O'Mahony availed himself of the intelligence from Ireland to issue the following fierce proclamation:—

"Headquarter, Fenian Brotherhood, New York,
March 2, 1866.

"Brothers,—The hour for action has arrived. The Habeas Corpus is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your Circles together immediately; send us all the aid in your power at once; and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid brothers; help for God and Ireland.

"God save the Green. "JOHN O'MAHONY."

Frantic telegrams communicated this indirect appeal for cash to all parts of the country, and it was quickly followed by a more direct request for money. A financial proclamation issued the same day by the Fenian "Secretary of Civil Affairs," would have been worthy of Jay Cooke, the American loan agent in the darkest days of our late war. Says the "Civil Secretary:"—

"Headquarters, Department of Civil Affairs.

"Brothers,—The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland. Our compatriots are thus thrown into the field, and are doubtless fighting as God gives them strength at this moment. Remember your promises, and be prompt in your assistance. The Military Department of the Brotherhood will take charge of your military contributions, and mobilise them. The Financial Department will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the 'gap.' Success depends upon immediate action. Let every man understand his duty.

"PATRICK J. DOWNING, Secretary."

These stirring proclamations, although they have brought out very little money, have produced a shoal of *pronunciamentos* from every Fenian dignitary in the land. There have been no end in the pledges and resolves, to the mass meetings and fierce speeches, but the sinews of war are very sparingly offered. The "Grand Military Council" of the O'Mahony branch, after a laborious session at New York, prepared a lengthy address, in which they "earnestly call upon every Fenian to purchase at least a 20-dollar bond of the Irish Republic." The mass meetings, which have been very noisy and uproarious, have made every possible suggestion which will avoid any risk of facing English bayonets. A meeting at Washington resolved that British Columbia should be seized, and a harbour for privateers be established on the Pacific coast. At Pittsburg, a similar meeting divulged General Sweeny's "plan," which he has made so much fuss in hatching—that Canada be attacked about the middle of March with a small force, while the main body seizes New Brunswick. To support this absurd scheme, the Fenian Senate at Pittsburg, with 8,000 dollars in their treasury, appropriated 1,000,000 dollars, and the brave senators and their friends, to meet the first draft, got up a subscription list for 79,000 dollars, to be paid when the expedition starts. A Fenian mass meeting at New Haven, after passing bloody resolutions, enforced them by the subscription of "several hundred dollars in cash," a welcome announcement to the itching palm of O'Mahony. The great meeting of all, however, was held on Sunday, March 4, at Jones Woods, a large beer garden in the suburbs of New York. The assembled masses were harangued from four stands, an immense amount of liquor was consumed, portions of Ireland were conquered by other portions, until the police came to the rescue; fierce resolutions were passed, and golden promises made; but the meeting broke up without any result. The strong arm of the American Government, there as at all other places, held the restless Brotherhood, and prevented them from open violations of the law. Even the *New York Herald* could not urge them forward, and it is loud in its calls for the United States to recognise Ireland as a belligerent, and for the Irish supported by this Government to start on their invasions of Canada and Ireland. Another drag on Fenian ardour is the opposition of the Catholic clergy. On Sunday morning, before the New York Fenian mass meeting began, a letter from the Catholic Archbishop, M'Closkey, was read in all the churches, admonishing all good Catholics to have no part with the Fenians. This kept thousands away from the meeting. In Philadelphia to-night a great crowd is in front of Independence Hall, and fierce orators are "firing the Irish heart." It is of little use, however, so far as any attack on Ireland is concerned. No invading force will ever leave the United States to attack either Canada or Ireland. The Government will take care of that. The Fenians are permitted to make a noise, but they can do no more.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord REDESDALE gave notice that on Friday next he should call attention to the fictitious character of the financial arrangements of new railway companies, asking for the power from Parliament.

EARL GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of Lichfield, stated that the Government were now engaged in framing Orders in Council in reference to the cattle plague.

Earl GREY, in moving that the House resolve itself into a committee on Tuesday next to consider the state of Ireland, said that there was a general impression in that country that, owing to the state of public opinion in England, no ministry would be able to carry measures for ameliorating the condition of Ireland.

Lord DUFFERIN would ask the House to negative the motion upon two grounds—that it was inconvenient for the House to decide whether it would or would not go into committee on resolutions with which it had no opportunity of making itself acquainted, and secondly, though he would not deny the distress in Ireland or attempt to dispute its existence, he must contend that exceptional legislation was not the remedy.

Earl RUSSELL thought that it was impolitic to discuss the question, and denied that the disaffection at the present was connected with any of the ordinary grievances in Ireland.

After several members had addressed the House, Earl Grey replied, and the motion was negatived without a division.

Their Lordships adjourned at 10·25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr BLAKE drew the attention of the Attorney-General to the severe restrictions placed upon the prisoners arrested under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in confinement in Waterford Gaol, and wished to know whether it was under the direction of Government.

Mr BAGWELL thought that a prisoner should not receive more harsh treatment at one gaol than another.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that Mr Blake had been misinformed in reference to the real facts of the case.

Mr MAGUIRE said the prisoners in the county gaol of Cork were treated with more rigour than the ordinary class of prisoners who were awaiting trial.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised that the matter should be fully investigated.

Mr ROEBUCK believed that an inquiry would prove the statements to be entirely without foundation.

Several other hon. gentlemen took part in the discussion, after which the subject dropped. The consideration of the navy estimates was then resumed, when, after some little discussion, it was agreed to adjourn the debate until Monday, and the House rose at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE TRANSPORT OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

The Duke of MONTROSE gave notice that to-morrow he should ask what the intentions of the Government were with regard to the transport of cattle after the 25th of March.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Earl RUSSELL laid a bill upon the table, the object of which was understood to be to effect a change in the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

The bill was read a first time; but the observations of the noble lord were almost entirely inaudible.

The Sale of Land by Auction Bill, and the Mutiny Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5·20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Deputy-Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

Mr W. B. BEAUMONT gave notice that on the 22nd inst. he should ask whether the Government, having regard to the increased cost of elections, would not insert clauses in the Reform Bill to render the conveyance of voters to the poll at the cost of the candidates illegal; to multiply voting places; and to place on the local rates the charges connected with returning-officers, polling places, &c., now defrayed by the candidates.

COPYHOLDERS AND LEASEHOLDERS.

Mr BANKES STANHOPE gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the absence of all information in the electoral returns with respect to copyholders and leaseholders resident within the limits of Parliamentary boroughs, and to the defective character of the returns with respect to the occupiers in counties under the gross rental of £50.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.

Mr WHITESIDE gave notice that on the next occasion of going into Committee of Supply he should call attention to the escape, or rather retirement—(laughter)—of Mr Stephens.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, in reply to Mr Maguire, said that a measure was in course of preparation to improve the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. He hoped it would be laid on the table shortly after the recess.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REFORM PROGRAMME.

Sir H. HOARE asked whether, in the event of the Reform Bill passing into law, it was the intention of the Government to bring forward a measure for the redistribution of seats and the settlement of borough boundaries early next session.

Mr H. SEYMOUR asked whether the Government would issue a Royal Commission to report upon the boundaries of boroughs and a fair redistribution of seats, so that Parliament might be in a position to legislate upon them next session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had simply to state that the Government did not consider that they would have acquitted themselves of the responsibility which they had undertaken with respect to the representation of the people, until they had brought under the notice of the Parliament the question of the redistribution of seats. He must state, as he had stated before, that the Government reserved their own freedom in the exercise of their sense of duty and the choice of the opportunity. With respect to boundaries of boroughs, they did not think that they should do anything until after they had seen their way as regarded the important propositions which they had submitted to the House. After the question of the franchise had been settled, it would very possibly be their duty to issue a Royal Commission to examine whether the towns now represented ought to change their boundaries, or in any way required rectifying.

THE AUTHORITIES AND FENIANISM.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said, in reply to Mr O'Reilly, that his attention had been called to the speech of Mr W. S. Gwynn, at Antrim, on the 12th inst. There was not the slightest authority for the statement that the Lord-Lieutenant had said that he expected an invasion. Several applications had been made to the Government from large landlords for permission to assemble, arm, and drill their tenantry, but they had refused them, stating that the authorities felt themselves perfectly competent and ready to protect the property of Her Majesty's subjects. He could only state that it would be illegal for any landowner to arm and drill his tenants, and the parties applying for permission to do so had been informed that they would incur a very serious responsibility if they attempted it.

COMPOUNDING HOUSEHOLDERS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr Warner, said that the intention of the Government in the bill for the representation of the people was to place the occupier who compounded for rates and taxes in exactly the same position as the occupier who paid them himself; and that the clear annual value, which he understood to be the amount for which the house might be reasonably expected to let, should be decided by this test, both in the case of the compounding and the tax-paying householder.

THE NEW CATTLE PLAGUE ORDERS.

Mr HUNT called attention to the Orders in Council, issued on Saturday last, with respect to the cattle plague, and complained that the Government had not adhered to their pledge given when his bill was withdrawn, and carried out its provisions with respect to the clearing and disinfection of railway traffic. If there was one point on which the House had expressed a decided opinion during the late discussion it was that this duty should be performed under the inspection of Government officers.

Sir G. GREY replied that the time was so short between the date of the order and the 25th March, that it was impossible to appoint a sufficient number of inspectors, or that the inspectors could assemble at one place or go over all the cattle trucks of the different railway companies. At the time he had objected to the motion of the hon. gentleman, on the ground that the liability and the cost of discharging this duty ought to fall on the companies. It had, therefore, been determined to call upon the railways to disinfect and cleanse their trucks upon every occasion of their being used, under heavy penalties, which could be recovered by any one, and by the usual summary process, one-half of the fine going to the party informing.

THE FAST FOR THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that no select committees should sit to-morrow until one o'clock, in consequence of the Bishop of London having set apart the day for a solemn fast and humiliation, on account of the Cattle Plague.

Mr BOUVERIE said a very objectionable practice had sprung up of late years with respect to Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day. He did not dispute the propriety of having a day of fast and humiliation, but it ought to be ordered by the Queen, as the head of the Church, and not by the Bishop of London, whose proclamation the House did not recognise, and had no knowledge of. He raised a doubt as to whether the hour of meeting could be put off in the case of the election committees.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting upon what was the desire of a very large portion of the population, had made an application to the Government to issue a royal proclamation. The Government had declined, for reasons already stated; but an intimation was made by the Government that it would be better for the bishops, after consulting their clergy, to invite (they had no power to enjoin) the inhabitants of their respective dioceses to join with them in a special service. The Bishop of London had issued this invitation, and the object of the Government was to give the members serving on select committees an opportunity of attending the special services if they thought fit. He must express his deep regret if any difference of opinion should arise on the subject.

A short conversation arose, in which Mr Bright, Lord Stanley, Mr Walpole, and many other hon. members took part.

On a division, the proposal of the Government was agreed to by a majority of 259 to 112.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.

The Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE "LONDON" INQUIRY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the loss of the steamship *London*, and especially to the manner in which the inquiry into that calamity had been conducted. In his deliberate opinion that inquiry was a mockery and a delusion; and it appeared to have been conducted with no other view than that of indemnifying the owners.

Mr MILNER GIBSON said that every precaution had been taken in an especial degree to ensure the safety of the *London*, so much so that he could not but suspect that some unforeseen cause produced this deplorable calamity. He believed that the surveyors did their duty, but the effect of the system was to relieve the owners of the responsibility which was after all the best security for the public. In his opinion no system of Government inspection could be an effectual preventative of these awful calamities. The primary object of the Board of Trade inquiries was not to prosecute any one but to ascertain the cause of the loss of the ship. In this case the case was conducted strictly in accordance with the Act of Parliament. The Board of Trade examined all the witnesses they could get, and he was dissatisfied at their not obtaining more independent testimony, but they could not find any more. He was satisfied with the law as it stood, but it was susceptible of great improvement.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the vote of £12,656 for the reserved pay of flag officers of the royal navy to be placed on the retired list, a long and desultory discussion took place on the proposal of the Admiralty to extend the system of compulsory retirement to officers of this rank.

On a division, the vote was carried by a majority of 88 to 70.

Progress was then reported.

COURT OF CHANCERY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debates, on the second reading of the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill,

Sir F. KELLY protested against so important a measure being proceeded with at so late an hour, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 99 to 55.

Lord C. HAMILTON proposed the adjournment of the House.

After some discussion,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to postpone the bill until Wednesday.

The motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

The House adjourned at 12·50.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.

The Earl of CADOGAN gave notice that on Thursday next he should ask what progress, if any, had been made with respect to the competition for the Wellington Memorial, and for which a grant had been made by Parliament in 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill was read a first time.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, the Earl of Mansfield and Lord Polwarth were added to the Select Committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

TRANSPORT OF CATTLE BY RAILWAY.

The Duke of MONTROSE asked what were the intentions of the Government with respect to the transport of cattle by railway after the 25th inst? He understood that the Government had not yet made up their mind on this point, but he should regret very much if the prohibition was not renewed, for the apprehensions that were originally entertained had proved unfounded. The markets in the towns were well supplied, and meat was even cheaper; whilst the returns showed that the number of animals attacked had decreased weekly—a proof, in his opinion, of the value of recent legislation. The uncertainty with respect to the intentions of the Government was calculated to do a great deal of harm.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH pointed out that the regulations for the importation of foreign cattle were being violated, and instead of being taken to market, cows were being distributed amongst the London cow sheds.

Earl GRANVILLE said the order in Council allowed healthy cows to be moved a limited distance in the metropolis with a license. His noble friend, the Duke of Montrose, was not quite correct that no inconvenience had resulted from the stoppage of the railway traffic in cattle. The Government was overwhelmed with complaints, and was of opinion that the prohibition could not be long continued. It was intended to allow the carriage of cattle by railways in certain districts, and under certain restrictions, so as not to come in contact with the cattle plague. Due notice would be given of these changes, and the prohibition would continue in force until the new order came into operation. The Government intended to introduce into the House of Commons to-morrow a bill to amend the Act 11th and 12th Victoria, chapter 107, giving enlarged powers to the Privy Council.

In reply to the Earl of Airlie,

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government could not undertake to inspect all the cattle trucks on all the railways. The Privy Council had received most satisfactory assurances from the companies that their cattle trucks should be properly disinfected and cleansed, and officers would be sent by the Board of Trade to see what steps had been taken by the companies for this purpose.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES.

On the motion of the Archbishop of YORK, a return of the benefices augmented and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which would show what had been done by the Commissioners with the funds at their disposal, was ordered.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH suggested that the amount of the grants should be added.

The return, as amended, was agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Deputy-Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Col. TAYLOR a new writ was ordered for the Borough of Wigan, in the room of General Lindsay, who has accepted the Chiltern hundreds.

THE REFORM BILL.

Earl GROSVENOR gave notice that on the second reading of the Reform Bill, he should move that, in the opinion of the House, it was not expedient to discuss the bill until the House had before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people.

Sir W. HUTT gave notice that he should move an amendment on the first clause of the Reform Bill, the object of which was to prevent the bill taking effect until provision was made for the redistribution of seats.

IRISH CHARITIES.

Mr CHILDERS, in reply to Mr Lefroy, said the attention of the Government had been drawn to the defects in the present law of charities in Ireland, but they had not yet decided upon introducing a bill on the subject this session.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir A. Buller, said the Government had reason to believe that the present provisions of the law in reference to corrupt practices at elections were unsatisfactory, and it would be the primary duty of any Government to give the subject their best attention. The question, however, was attended with considerable difficulty, and he could give no pledge as to the time when the Government would be prepared to deal with it.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr CHILDERS, in reply to Mr H. Sheridan, said the Government intended to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to weights and measures, so far as the imperial standards were concerned; but not with regard to the use of local and customary measures, and the present mode of imposing and applying penalties and costs.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr Du Cane, said it was intended that the occupation franchise for county voters should, in the case of non-resident claimants, be joined with premises of £6 value.

CONVEYANCE OF CATTLE BY RAILWAY.

Sir GEO. GREY, in reply to Mr Read, said the Government did not think it expedient to continue, for any considerable time the existing prohibition of the traffic of cattle by railway. Permission for the removal of cattle would be given, under certain restrictions, and the restrictions would form part of a general order now in preparation, and which would come into force on the 25th.

A WORKHOUSE SCANDAL.

Mr VILLIERS, in reply to Mr W. Egerton, said his attention had been called to the case of a child which was alleged to have been laid out for burial some hours before its death, at St. Pancras' Workhouse Infirmary. An inquest was about to be held, and an inquiry, instituted by the Poor-Law Board would take place to-morrow.

THE MALT DUTY.

Mr SELWYN gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 17th April, he should move that, in the opinion of this House, an early reduction should be made in the duty on malt.

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES' ACT.

Mr H. BAILLIE moved for a select committee to inquire into the operations of the Fishery (Scotland) Act, 1862. He strongly censured the Salmon Fishery Commission in Scotland, alleging that without any compensation or regard to the rights of property, and without appeal, their decisions were upsetting the acts of session, confirmed by charters of the ancient kings, and by special acts of the Scottish Parliament.

Mr C. BRUCE seconded the motion, which was opposed by

Mr ELLICE, who thought that the act worked satisfactorily, and that there was no necessity for inquiry, especially as a bill had been introduced on the subject in the House of Lords. If an inquiry was conceded, it must also be allowed in England and Ireland.

After some observations from Mr Dyce Nichol, Mr Edmonds, and Mr Blake,

Mr T. BARING opposed the motion. He stated that the act in regard to England and Ireland had worked satisfactorily, and there was no reason to believe that the {case would be otherwise in Scotland.

Sir J. FERGUSSON also opposed the motion.

After a few words from Mr BAILLIE in reply, the House divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion, 58; against, 164. The motion was accordingly rejected.

ART UNIONS.

On the motion of Lord H. MONTAGU, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Art Union Laws.

Mr AYRTON moved the repeal of the standing orders of the House relating to applications for public money and public aids or charges upon the people, also the substitution of others, providing that the House would receive no petition for any sum relating to the public service, unless recommended from the Crown, and that any motions in the House, on the same subject, should be referred to a committee of the whole House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Walpole concurred in the motion, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VICTORIA.

Lord R. MONTAGU called attention to the dispute between the two Houses of Legislature in the colony of Victoria, concerning the Appropriation Bill of 1865, and moved for additional papers on the subject. The noble lord went at considerable length into the circumstances of the quarrel, and drew from them an argument against the lowering of the franchise, and the admission of the democratic element into the constituencies.

Mr MARSH seconded the motion.

After some observations from Mr Ayrton,

Mr CARDWELL expressed an earnest hope that the House were not about to constitute themselves into a court of appeal. Nothing would more tend to sever the ties which existed between ourselves and the colonies than for us to constitute ourselves the guardians of their rights, judges of their conduct, and interpreters of their policy and wishes. The only question for us was to see that the law as it existed was properly carried out. It had been his painful duty to recommend that the Governor of Victoria should be recalled, but no other course was open to the Imperial Government, after the temper which had been displayed by the Governor. Having done this it was unnecessary that we should be censorious as to the proceedings of the colony, and we should be careful how we gave rise to any feeling of discontent among the colonists, by too severely criticising their actions.

Mr ADDERLEY entirely approved of the motion, and argued that, although it was not desirable that we should interfere in the internal affairs of the colonies, still events might arise which would make it desirable that we should criticise the conduct of the executive when imperial interests were concerned.

Lord R. MONTAGU said that as the whole of the papers were not yet in the Colonial Office he would not press his motion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS.

Mr COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the improvement of commons in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the protection thereof from nuisances. The bill would, he said, prevent the Enclosure Commissioners from enclosing any waste lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the metropolis. A Board of Commissioners, consisting of five persons, would be appointed to carry out the provisions of the bill, and means would be taken to drain the commons, and make them otherwise as much available as possible for the enjoyment and recreation of the people.

The motion was seconded by Mr POWELL, and carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir C. O'LOGLEN, in committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish a certain declaration, commonly called the declaration against transubstantiation, and the invocation of the saints and the sacrifice of the mass, as practised in the Church of Rome, to render it unnecessary to make or subscribe the same as a qualification for the exercise or enjoyment of any civil office, franchise, or right.

Colonel NORTH moved for a select committee to inquire into the mortality of the troops in China, the cause which led to it, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those troops.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON assented to the motion, which was agreed to.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the benchers of the Inns of Court to appoint judicial committees in certain cases, and to give the necessary powers to such committees.

The Consolidated Fund (£19,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Poor Relief (Scotland) Bill and the Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Bill were read a second time. The report on supply was brought up and agreed to. The East India Military, &c., Funds Transfer Bill and the Dockyard Extension Act Amendment Bill passed through committee. The Exchequer Bills and Bonds Bill was read a third time and passed. The County Courts Bill and the Sheriff Court-houses (Scotland, 1860) Amendment Bill, as amended, were considered and ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at five minutes after 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Deputy-Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

On the motion for referring the Thames Embankment North Approaches Bill, the Thames Embankment (Chelsea) Bill, and the Park-lane Improvement Bill to a select committee,

Mr ROEBUCK moved to strike out the first bill, but

Mr COWPER contended that the bill would confer a great public benefit, and its defects could easily be amended in committee.

The bill was opposed by Colonel Patten, Lord Cranbourne, Mr Locke, Mr Horsman, and Mr Henley, and supported by Mr Tite. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Mr OLIPHANT gave notice that on the 10th of April he should move an address, praying Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to get information to supply a basis for determining whether any and what alterations might be made in the boundaries in boroughs, and the existing distribution of the seats in the House.- (Laughter from the Opposition benches.)

THE TESTS ABOLITION BILL.

Mr COLERIDGE, in a speech which was listened to with marked attention, and conveyed a most favourable impression of the qualifications of the hon. gentleman as a Parliamentary orator, moved the second reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill. He reviewed at some length the history and constitution of the University of Oxford, contending that it was essentially a lay corporation, and that it was not until the existing colleges had monopolised the university that its connection with the Church of England alone was established. Parliament, finding that a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects were deprived of the benefits of education in a great national seminary, was bound to interfere. Examining the arguments of those who had in previous years opposed the bill, he insisted that the Church of England was not entitled to consider the universities as exclusively church institutions, and he ridiculed the idea that the presence of a few Nonconformists in convocation would substantially alter the relations of the colleges to the Established Church, any more than the presence of Jews in that House hindered them from being considered a Christian assembly, or the presence of Roman Catholics in large numbers from being regarded as an essentially Protestant body. Frankly, his object was to restore the University of Oxford to its ancient position as a great national institution, free to all the subjects of the Queen who sought to enter it, to attract thereto Nonconformists in large numbers, and subject them to the refining, ennobling, and even the sanctifying influences of that venerable place, whilst it would prove a great benefit to the Established Church by rendering it more self-reliant upon the purity of its doctrines, and by a healthy rivalry infuse greater life and vigour into its teachings. As a member of the Church he should be ashamed if he did not hope that the influence of the University would be sensibly felt, not only in elevating the education of Nonconformists, but in reconciling them and bringing them within the pale of the Church. Nothing was more calculated to smoothen the asperities of religious controversy than bringing together men of independent minds, sincerely earnest for the truth, and enabling them to understand and do justice to each other's excellencies. He briefly explained that the object of the bill was to repeal the clause of the University Reform Act, and allow Nonconformists to proceed to the degree of M.A., and enjoy all the privileges conferred by it, reserving the professorships and other offices now by law associated with the Established Church. In conclusion he appealed to the opponents of the bill to waive the cry of "No surrender," and not to convert what might now be a generous concession into a hard-wrung triumph, perpetuating instead of healing religious animosities.

Mr TREVELYAN seconded the motion.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that there would be no difficulty in admitting Dissenters to the degree of M.A., but the bill proposed a great deal more. Great concessions were made in 1854, and, instead of being received as such, they were made the basis of further demands. The same would be the case if they gave way now. There were no objections to admitting Dissenters to the benefits of a university education, but he must make a stand against admitting them to the government of the university. He did not desire to oppose the second reading of the bill, if a reasonable prospect of a compromise in committee were held out. He would, therefore, formally propose that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr BUXTON said the Dissenters had no desire to lessen the religious influence of the Church—they only required justice for themselves.

Mr BERESFORD HOPE said the bill, as it stood, did not meet the requirements of the Church, and would fail to conciliate the Dissenters. He was favourable to giving them the same privileges at Oxford as they now enjoyed at Cambridge, and he hoped that some arrangement of this kind would be made in committee.

Mr Lamont, Mr B. Johnstone, and Mr Neate supported the bill, which was opposed by Sir W. Heathcote and Mr Henley.

Mr LOWE regarded the bill as infinitesimally small. To place the University on its true foundations Dissenters should be able to establish colleges of their own, and the present fellowships devoted to strengthening the professorial and teaching power of the University, in order to give the most ample instruction in every branch of knowledge. Dissenters could not be satisfied with less, but he did not ask so much on their behalf as that of the nation at large. The promoters of the bill would do better to frame their measure on this broad basis, and they would soon awaken the sympathy of the public and arouse it to a true sense of what the Universities ought to be.

Mr Hardy and Lord Cranbourne further opposed the bill; which was supported by Mr Goschen and Mr Morley.

Mr COLERIDGE, in reply, briefly reiterated the object of the bill, and intimated that he could not make any concession, with respect to those objects or agree to any compromise.

The House divided—For the second reading, 217; against, 103: majority for, 114. The bill was then read a second time.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said a large number of members opposed to the bill had left the House under the impression that there would be no division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Act, 1860, Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Sir GEORGE GREY got leave to bring in a bill to amend the 11th and 12th Vict., chap. 107, to prevent the spread of contagious or other infectious diseases among sheep, cattle, or other animals.

Mr ADAMS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Acts relating to Lun[illegible]y in Scotland, and make further provisions for the care and treatment of lunatics.

Mr EGERTON brought up the report of the Boston Election Committee, which stated that they had unseated Mr Parry, and seated Mr Staniland. The Committee also reported that certain electors had voted without qualification, and that others had received bribes, but that the said bribery took place without the knowledge of Mr Parry.

The House adjourned shortly before six p.m.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The last act of the great boating competition of the year is soon to be performed. The "Putney week," with its careful laborious exercises, nervous suspense, and eager speculations, is already half over. Cambridge made their debut on the river on Wednesday last. They found the ebb about two hours out when their boat arrived, rowed gently up to the Ship at Mortlake, and then came down on a strong stream in about 21 min. 20 sec. The next day witnessed the appearance of the Oxonians. They came late in the afternoon, and could spare time only for a row to the top of Chiswick Eyot (two miles and a half), and then for a brisk spurt down with the ebb. They took no "time," and did not race against the enemy, coasting inside the bays opposite Craven for the benefit of coaching. They met a foul wind for the last mile and a half, and came rather badly through the waves, shipping much water, which was the fault of the boat, and rowing out of all form, which was the fault of the men. Cambridge had been out earlier, with the flood tide, the wind blowing strongly behind them at starting and still worse at Corney Reach. They took 23 min. 25 sec. to do the distance, which was not good, even making allowance for the wind. Oxford rowed the whole course on Friday, about twenty minutes too late to get the best of the flood. The wind was very like that which blew at the time of the performance of Cambridge the day before, but the stream was a trifle stronger. In 21 min. 26 sec. they traversed the course. Cambridge did no long rowing that day, but paddled later, against the ebb, to Barnes-bridge, and then rowed down, stopping twice, at Hammersmith and Craven; they found some lumpy water at the Crab Tree and beyond, but went through it remarkably well. On Saturday Cambridge again went over the course, with a lighter wind, in the same direction as on the previous day. They rowed a quicker stroke than either crew had yet attempted, and were decidedly fast for the first two miles. In the last mile the pace seemed to tell upon them, and they came in slowly. Their time was 21 min. 38 sec. Oxford could not go out before 4·45 p.m. "Collections" had a call upon one of the crew, and took him down overnight to Oxford, thus hindering the practice. They rowed up to the "Duke's Bathing Place," and thence came down on the ebb at a brisk pace, stopping a few strokes short of the Aqueduct. The course rowed was a fanciful one, and no definite time was taken. The pace was decidedly slow, even allowing for a head wind for the last mile and a half, but the rowing, in style, time, mode of work, swing, &c., was utterly at variance with the recorded rate of progress.

Sunday offered the usual orthodox repose, and Monday morning found Cambridge rowing with slow ebb on an empty river. They rowed in much improved form, longer than on Saturday, more together than heretofore, but with one crying fault, an utter disregard of the value of "catch at the beginning." However, they maintained a good pace through the water, though the time, as was natural on such a bad tide, was by no means wonderful—22 min. 28 sec.; no wind and but little stream.

The practice of the two eights was witnessed on Wednesday morning by a very small muster of spectators, the wet and miserable state of the weather being sufficient to deter a great many from putting in an appearance. The Cantabs launched their boat from Simmons's-yard shortly before ten o'clock, and paddled up against the tide to the Ship at Mortlake, where they turned their boat down and stripped. They did not get to work so quickly as on Tuesday, but soon made up for lost time, and at the rate of 37 and 38 strokes per minutes reached Barnes-bridge in three minutes seventeen seconds. From Barnes to Hammersmith-bridge the same pace was maintained, except at Corney Reach, where they encountered a little rough water, and the number was reduced to 36 per minute. After shooting the middle arch of Hammersmith-bridge Mr Griffiths quickened his strokes to 40 in Barnes Elms Reach, and finished at Putney at the rate of 41½ strokes per minute. The time occupied by them in completing the distance was exactly 22 minutes. The Oxonions launched their boat 20 minutes after their opponents, and also paddled up as far as the Ship at Mortlake, being coached by Mr Woodgate from the towing path on horseback. Here they doffed their blue jackets, and started to row the course down; but the "knowing ones" were again taken in, for the crew, instead of rowing all the way to the Aqueduct-bridge, eased up a few lengths above the Bishop's-creek. Their time to Barnes-bridge was three minutes 20 seconds; the number of strokes up to this point being 35 and 37 per minute. Their style was as finished as usual, the pace being increased to 39 strokes per minute at Hammersmith, and 40 in Barnes Elms Reach, where the river was as smooth as a mill-pond. The time occupied by them in rowing to within a few lengths of the Bishop's-creek was 28 minutes 13 seconds, and the latter place being within two minutes row of the Aqueduct-bridge, their time would be about the same as that of the Cantabs, so that the race at present is a very open one. Both crews still row in last year's boats, and the race will be rowed up, starting from Putney shortly after eight o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND FENIANISM.

Leeds.—The fears entertained regarding an outbreak on the part of the Fenians in Leeds on Saturday (St. Patrick's Day), turned out, as we anticipated, to be entirely groundless. The town, indeed, was unusually quiet; the number of disorderly persons taken into custody by the police was much smaller than is frequently the case on Saturday nights, and in the neighbourhood of Marsh-lane, Duke-street, the Bank, and the Leylands, where the large bulk of the Irish population reside, nothing of a special nature occurred. In the course of the evening, some little excitement was apparent in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, the fact that a large body of special constables were in attendance in the building inducing a crowd to congregate outside; but as the night wore on, the chances of any event occurring calling for the specials diminished, and the people gradually dispersed. An incident which occurred at Miss Stanley's entertainment in the Victoria Hall showed how strongly the rumours which have been prevalent for some days past had taken possession of the public mind. A large number of the special constables, finding it rather dreary work to hang in the corridors in prospect of a disturbance, sought the more congenial society gathered in the Hall. Shortly after nine o'clock one of the magistrates entered the room, and quietly requested those gentlemen to follow him. Anticipating that the constables had been summoned on duty, and that information of a serious character had been received, the greater portion of the audience flocked out, only to find, however, that the specials had been called out for the purpose of attacking not the Fenians, but a substantial supper provided for them in the barrister's-room. About half-past twelve o'clock, the special constables were dismissed; Mr Darnton Lupton thanking them for the readiness with which they had seconded the endeavours of the magistrates to adopt precautionary measures for securing the peace of the borough.

Durham.—Two Men Stabbed by an Irishman.—Considerable apprehension was entertained in some of the principal towns in the North of England that disturbances connected with Fenianism might arise on St. Patrick's Day. A large number of Irishmen work at the collieries in the neighbourhood of Durham, and on Saturday many came into Durham for the purpose of doing honour to their patron saint. Unfortunately, however, the day did not pass without a disturbance of a very serious character. About nine o'clock at night, three pitmen belonging to Shincliffe Bank Top, near Durham, were proceeding home, when they overtook a party of Irishmen, about half-a-mile from Durham. The Irishmen, who were accompanied by two women, were in a highly exhilirated condition, and forthwith proceeded to pick a quarrel with the pitmen, whose names are Peter Makepeace, Christopher Davison, and James Walker. Peter proved less pacific in his disposition than his name would imply; for, on being struck by one of the Irishmen, he promptly returned the blow, and a fight ensued. While the struggle was going on, another of the Irishmen was heard to call out for a knife, and immediately afterwards Makepeace felt himself stabbed in the thigh. On receiving the wound he rushed through a stile leading into Houghall Wood, and then fell bleeding amongst the bushes. He was followed by his two companions, Davison and Walker, who raised him up, and prepared, after some time, to assist him home. The Irishmen in the meantime had been heard breathing out "threatenings and slaughter," but their voices having ceased, Walker and Davison concluded that they must have passed on. They got Makepeace between them, and were in the act of lifting him through the stile when a man made his appearance, and suddenly slashed Walker in the face with a knife, and inflicted a wound several inches in length, cutting from the corner of the mouth nearly up to the ear. Walker fell, after being struck, and his assailant ran off in the direction of Shincliffe. Davison remained with the two wounded men until some persons passing along the road were attracted by his calls. Ultimately a cab was procured, and the wounded men were taken home. Mr Robson, surgeon, of Durham, was subsequently sent for, and examined and dressed the wounds. He found that Makepeace had had a very narrow escape from death, as the blade of the instrument with which he had been stabbed had passed within the eighth of an inch of the femoral artery. Walker was frightfully disfigured by a cut across the face, but neither of the wounds, though serious, are likely to be attended with fatal results. On Sunday, a man named Higgins was apprehended on suspicion of being the person who inflicted the wounds, and he was brought before the county magistrates this on Monday, and remanded.

Sunderland.—Saturday, which had been looked to with some degree of apprehension, in consequence of the large preponderance of the Irish element in Sunderland, passed over without any disturbance. Whether the apprehensions that had been entertained of a Fenian demonstration were well founded or not, the precautions taken no doubt materially tended to keep the peace, aided, as they were, by the endeavours of the priests.

Newcastle.—Any fears which may have existed as to a probable Fenian demonstration in connection with the celebration of the festival of St. Patrick's Day have happily, so far as Newcastle is concerned, been altogether unrealised. This may be attributable in a great measure to the decided tone in which the Roman Catholic clergy in this district have spoken against the movement from the very first, while they have supplemented their own protest by adopting the rescript recently issued by Archbishop Manning, enjoining on their flocks the desirability of almost totally abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors until some days after the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint; and we are credibly informed that, in Newcastle at least, this pledge has been extensively taken.

Fenianism in the Army.—A salient instance of the inefficiency, not to say iniquity, of the existing system of trials by court-martial is recorded in the *Daily News*. The finding and sentence of the court-martial held at Cork on Private James Rose, of the 20th Regiment, for saying that he was a Fenian, was read at Parade. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Queen directs the sentence not to be carried out, and the prisoner has consequently returned to his regiment. What are the army and the public to infer from this—that the court-martial convicted an innocent man, or that the Commander-in-Chief sympathises with Fenianism? Two years' imprisonment is a sore punishment, which ought not to be lightly or carelessly awarded. We hope that some member of Parliament will ask for a further explanation of this matter.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COURTSHIP IN THE SUNDERLAND COUNTY COURT.

On Tuesday, at the Sunderland Police Court, before George Hudson, Esq., and Alderman Alcock, a respectable looking young mam named George Maybanks, was charged by John E. Marshall, of the County Court, Athenæum-street, with being on the premises for an unlawful purpose, on Monday night at half-past ten o'clock. Mr Marshall stated that he was registrar at the County Court, and resided in Durham, but frequently came over to Sunderland previous to the business of the court commencing to see that all was in order for the day. On coming down stairs on Monday night he fancied he heard some one in the cellar. He tried to open the door, but found that it was locked on the inside, and he then sent for a policeman. P.C. Dunn came from the Central Police Station, and on his arrival he requested the person, whoever it might be, that was concealed in the cellar to open the door, and in accordance with the request the door was opened from the inside, when the prisoner made his appearance, and much to his astonishment was ordered to be taken into custody. From what transpired on the premises the officer was satisfied that the prisoner had not concealed himself for an unlawful purpose; but that he had gone there with a different intention, having been in the habit of paying his addresses to the housekeeper, Mrs Middleton, who might or might not be aware that "Down the dark cellar her laddie was there." Mr Marshall, however, persisted in giving him in charge for the offence above stated, on which charge he was taken to the police station and locked up.—The prisoner, after Mr Marshall had given his evidence, asked him if he did not know him? to which he replied that he did not remember ever having seen him before. In his defence the prisoner said he had met Mr Marshall on several occasions, and that on Sunday night he was there and had his "carlins" along with Mrs Middleton and other friends; one of them was a young man from the Felling. He also said that he was there on the Saturday night, and a week past Sunday a detective officer saw him coming out. The magistrates thought, in justice to the prisoner, Mrs Middleton ought to be brought, and after some little delay, a messenger having in the meantime been despatched for her, she made her appearance in the witness box, when their worships told the prisoner he might ask her any questions he pleased.—Prisoner: Do you know me, Mrs Middleton? Witness, giving a side look towards the prisoner, answered in a low tone of voice "Yes." Prisoner: How long have you known me? Witness: About three years. Prisoner: Do you know I was here last night? Witness, who evidently felt placed in an awkward position and desirous not to say anything that would offend either party, answered in a somewhat cautious manner "No." Some other questions were put by the prisoner to the witness, and he made reference to other people having been in the house, who could testify to the truth of his statement if they were communicated with.—The magistrates, seeing how matters stood, remarked that there was something suspicious about the circumstances, and asked the prisoner if, provided they discharged him, he was prepared to make a promise he would not go there again. Mr Marshall interrupting said, if the prisoner made that promise to their worships that he would not go there again, he had no desire to press the charge against him. Prisoner, addressing Mr Marshall, said—I have no doubt it will suit your purpose. I shall certainly not go there again; she having denied what is true it is time for me to be done. The prisoner was then discharged accordingly.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A meeting of the members of the Northumberland Cattle Plague Association was held at Morpeth on Wednesday, Mr Chas. Wm. Orde presiding. The meeting was held for the purpose of deciding whether the association should be dissolved or continued. Several letters were read from various parts of the county, all of which expressed an opinion that the association should be dissolved, inasmuch as the Cattle Disease Bill provided for the payment of compensation to those who sustained loss by the death of their cattle from the plague. A discussion ensued as to whether it would not be more desirable to continue the association, seeing that the compensation fixed by the Act was only partial, whereas by continuing the association the compensation might be increased to an amount more nearly approaching the actual value of the stock slaughtered. Ultimately, it was resolved that the association should be dissolved. It was decided to obtain subscriptions towards defraying the expenses connected with the formation of the society, and the meeting was adjourned to a future day, in order to receive a report thereon.

CLEANSING OF CATTLE TRUCKS.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Tuesday evening, contains an Order in Council that every railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire within any part of Great Britain shall forthwith thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all pens, carriages, trucks, and boats used by such company or persons for holding or carrying animals, by a washing of lime water, or with the approval of the Board of Trade, by some other process; and until such pen, carriage, truck, or boat has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid, no animal nor any article shall be placed or carried in any such pen, carriage, truck, or boat; and when such pen, carriage, truck, or boat has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid, such company or person, as aforesaid, using the same, on every occasion, after any animal has been taken out of such pen, carriage, truck, or boat, and before any other animal or article is placed therein, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect every such pen, carriage, truck, or boat, in such manner as the Board of Trade shall from time to time direct; and if any pen, carriage, truck, or boat shall at any time be used in contravention of this order, the company, or person by whom it is so used, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for every time that such pen, carriage, truck, or boat is so used. In this order the expression "animal" shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, and swine; and the expression "truck" shall include any horse box or other vehicle used in the carrying of animals.

The following are the figures, in detail, for the northern half of England and Wales, and for Scotland:—

Counties and divisions.	Animals attacked From commencement.	In the week ended Mar.3	Mar.10	Difference between last two weeks.	Recovered.
Division 6 (part of):					
Salop	4512	582	214	—368	593
Stafford	3454	390	149	—241	313
Warwick	740	10	7	—3	130
Worcester	156	9	9	...	10
Division 7:					
Derby	493	25	70	+45	34
Leicester	308	13	20	+7	46
Lincoln	8301	790	635	—155	775
Nottingham	1746	204	185	—19	184
Rutland	25	...	...	...	...
Division 8:					
Chester	44762	1273	1827	+554	4285
Lancaster	3639	271	196	—75	406
Division 9:					
York, East York, North York, West	29532	558 351 284	251 319 241	—382	5609
Division 10:					
Cumberland	4410	657	473	—184	725
Durham	521	30	28	—2	81
Northumberland	1075	10	21	+11	120
Westmoreland		...	...	...	...
Division 11:					
Monmouth and Wales	7294	113	90	—23	1017
Scotland	44785	834	766	—68	9839

Note.—The decreases marked with the *minus* sign —; the increases by the *plus* +. The difference between the numbers recovered and the numbers attacked does not represent the total which perished by disease and slaughter, because there is a certain number remaining of which the result of the attack was not known at the time of publication.

CENSUS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Return No. 19, for week ending March 10th, 1866.—These returns do not profess to give the total number of cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained from the official information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office from inspectors, whether appointed by the clerk of the Council or by the local authorities.

	Farms, &c.	Cattle.	Slaughtered.	Attacked
England (total)	17,108	275,650	28,028	143,243
Wales	716	10,691	509	7,294
Scotland	3,466	75,069	12,419	44,785
Total	21,284	361,410	40,956	195,322

	Killed.	Died.	Recovered	Unaccounted for.
England (total)	27,072	87,485	16,570	—
Wales	168	5,780	1,017	—
Scotland	5,027	26,475	9,839	—
Total	32,267	119,740	27,426	—

Of the counties in England, exclusive of the Metropolitan Police District, two counties remain free from the disease. In eight counties no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; thirteen counties show an increase of 880 cases during the week; eighteen counties show a decrease of 1,503 cases during the week—showing a total decrease during the week in the counties of England of 703 cases. Of the counties in Wales, ten remain free from the disease; in ten no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; one shows an increase of 22; one shows a decrease of 45; showing a total decrease during the week in the counties of Wales of 23 cases. Of the counties in Scotland, ten counties remain free from the disease. In nineteen counties no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; six counties show an increase of 151 cases during the week; nine counties show a decrease of 219 cases during the week—showing a total decrease during the week in the counties of Scotland of 68 cases. Of the counties in England, Wales, and Scotland, 22 remain free from the disease; in 37 no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; 20 counties and the metropolitan police district show an increase of 1,055 cases; 28 counties show a decrease of 1,847; a total decrease during the week ending March 10, 1866, in England, Wales, and Scotland, of 792 cases, as compared with the week ending March 3, 1866.

Note.—225 inspectors have not reported this week in time for this return; of these, 15 reported cases last week, viz.:—For the county of Buckingham, 1; Chester, 2; Lancaster, 1; Lincoln, 1; Norfolk, 1; Oxford, 1; Salop, 1; East Riding of York, 2; metropolitan police district, 1; and for Scotland, 4. These inspectors returned 1,416 cases last week.

Miscellaneous News.

Parisian ladies are beginning to wear boots of which the heels are in gold and silver!—*Court Journal.*

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

A Parliamentary return shows that the total amount of the fund for the Military Savings Banks up to the 12th inst., was £321,834 13s 4d.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, is about to leave Nice for Mentone, where she will reside in one of the large hotels in the city until the end of April.

The wife of the notorious Baron de Camin, a lecturer against Popery, on Wednesday applied for relief at the Southwark Police Court, having been deserted by her husband.

A society has just been formed in Paris for the purpose of producing a new and more rigorously exact translation of the Bible.

The Count de Christen, whose captivity at Naples excited so much sympathy, has arrived at Rome. He is about to publish a memoir of his imprisonment.

Dr. O'Reardon, first cousin and once the physician of Daniel O'Connell, died last week in Killarney, having reached the patriarchal age of 90.

A manufacturer at Lowell, in the United States, has taken out a patent for washing cups and tumblers.

The Queen is to settle £12,000 a year on Princess Helena. The young couple will thus have £18,000 a year to begin life with.

Trade Complication at Middlesbro'.—Several master joiners having refused to grant the advance of 2s. per week, and hour less on Mondays, as demanded, their workmen have struck work, and have for the past two days been walking about the streets. It is thought that some of the men will resume work to-day at the advance of 2s., without any diminution in the hours of labour, which the masters connot see their way clearly to grant. The platelayers and other workmen on the Stockton and Darlington Branch of the North-Eastern are about commencing an agitation for an advance in their wages, the present pay being 18s. per week, and in some cases lower than this.

A somewhat strange scene is reported to have taken place at the Manchester Assizes. Twenty prisoners were placed at the bar for sentence at once, thirteen of whom were men guilty of garotte robberies. Mr Justice Lush announced his intention of being severe, and he carried it into effect. The thirteen garotters were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from seven to fifteen years, with the accompaniment of a dozen and a half or two dozen lashes each. Three of the women, or rather girls, who had been guilty of highway robbery with violence, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and the woman in whose house they had lived, and who was unquestionably the most guilty of the crew, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Three other women were sent for seven years each.

A Swedish nobleman has been making a sensation in the Champs Elysees by driving a team of Norwegian dogs attached to a sort of droiska.

It is stated at Vienna by persons who are usually well informed as to what passes at Court, that the Emperor would rather change his Ministry than take any violent steps against the Hungarians, of whose attachment to the throne he is fully convinced.

The Charleston paper stated that on the 23rd ult., three thieves were found dead behind the counter of a druggist in that city. It seems that poison had been put in some food and placed in a convenient position, which the robbers had eaten of and died.

The average annual cost per volunteer, as shown by the estimates, is a little under £2, to which should be added about £1 more for arms and ammunition, making a total charge of £3. The average cost of the yeomanry is above £6 per man, or more than double. The cost of the militia per head is probably about four-fold that of the volunteers, and that of the regulars about twenty-fold.

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a sensible article by M. Xavier Raymond on England, in which the writer calls attention to the present state of parties.

A Berlin letter brings a curious item of news. The Princess Eliza Redzivil, daughter of Prince Wilhelm Redzivil, only twenty-five years of age, will probably take the veil.

St. Patrick's Day passed off with the greatest quietness in Manchester and those places where the sons of Saint Patrick most do congregate, notwithstanding the rumours of, and in some cases preparations which were made for, a disturbance.

On Friday evening the usual state ball in celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held in Dublin Castle. Shortly after ten o'clock the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse entered St. Patrick's Hall, attended by a large and distinguished assemblage.

The Late Mr. G. V. Brooke.—Mrs Avonia Brooke writes to the *Times*:—"On Friday night I received the last written words of my dear husband. They were found in a bottle on the Brighton beach, and forwarded to me by Mr C. A. Elliott, of Trinity College, Cambridge. They are written in pencil on a torn envelope, and read as follows:—'11th of January, on board the *London*. We are just going down. No chance of safety. Please give this to Avonia Jones, Surrey Theatre.—Gustavus Vaughan Brooke.'"

An application for an injunction against Mr Bentley, the publisher, was on Monday made to Vice-Chancellor Wood, on behalf of Mr Harrison Ainsworth, the proprietor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, on undertaking the publication of which Mr Bentley had entered into an agreement that he would not publish any other magazine. In January last he began to publish *Temple Bar*, and the prayer of the plaintiff was that he might be prohibited from dealing further with the issue of that magazine. The Vice-Chancellor granted the injunction, without prejudice to the publication of *Temple Bar*, until the hearing of the cause; Mr Bentley's name, however, to be removed from the cover and the advertisements.

A Novel Return.—The following is a verbatim copy of the form in which a labouring man living at Thorpe-le fallows filled up the Government schedule requiring the number of live stock in his possession on the 5th instant:—

"I, William Goulding, the truth will tell;
I've got three pigs I want to sell:
I want to replace 'em, but that makes me falter,
I can't get 'em home if the law does not alter."

Mr W. C. Bennett proposes to collect into a single work "A Ballad History for the English People," to be composed, if we understand him rightly, in the first place, of such metrical pieces as already exist in illustration of our national deeds; in the second place, of such pieces as he may either write himself, or induce other persons to write, in fulfilment of the general design. Many events in our history—most of them legendary, we fear—are already celebrated in such verses as "Chevy Chase," and the Robin Hood ballads. Mr Bennett invites the poets of England and America to assist him in completing the series, so as to present a full history of the English race in metre.

Everybody has heard of the Devonshire Tiara, and of the amethyst which is its most precious and peculiar gem. The history of this beautiful jewel—the perfection of Eastern lapidary skill—has just been traced by Mr Thomas. The legend surrounding the central portrait proves that it constituted the royal signet of *Bahram*, Kerman Shah, the son and second eventual successor of Sapor the Great (Postumus A.D. 310, 381), so celebrated in the wars of the Lower Empire as the too-successful opponent of the Byzantine Constantius. The son of the Persian monarch, whose seal has been so singularly preserved, was during his father's lifetime sub-king and effective ruler of Kerman, from whence he took his title; and, after the brief reign of his brother, the third Sapor, he himself attained imperial honours.

Lost on the Hills.—Two lads belonging to Uppertown lately went to fish in a lake three miles up in the hills. Soon all the hills were enveloped in fog. Night came, but the lads did not; and it was soon too apparent they were bewildered on the hills. The alarm was spread, and the whole country side went in search. It was one of the coldest and most rainy nights we have had for a long time. The search was continued all night on the hills, when, early in the morning, the two lads were discovered making for their homes far away on the mountains, near Strathglass, cold, wearied, and fatigued. One of them was quite exhausted, and it was very doubtful whether he could have managed to crawl home. They said that during the night they lay beneath a projecting precipice, which partially defended them from the wind and rain.—*Inverness Courier.*

Coincidences.—Some ingenious individual has been amusing himself by instituting a comparison between Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon, in the matter of certain dates. In the case of the former we have, date of birth, 1773; birth of queen, 1782; marriage, 1809. It will be seen that the sum of the figures of each of these dates is 18, which added to 1830, the year of his ascension, produce 1848, in which year he abdicated. The dates of the three similar events in the history of Louis Napoleon, 1808, 1826, and 1853, also produce totals corresponding with each other, viz., 17, which added to 1852, the year of his ascension, gives 1869, as the time when, if the parallel is to be completed, we may look for the political extinction of L. N.

An Epitaph.—A friend of mine, a surgeon in General Sherman's army, copied the following inscription from a tombstone in a graveyard at Cheraw, South Carolina, while on the march through that State:—

My name—my country—
What are they to thee?
What, whether high or low,
My pedigree?
Perhaps I far surpassed
All other men:
Perhaps I fell below them all!
What then?
Suffice it, stranger,
Thou see'st a tomb!
Thou know'st its use;
It hides—no matter whom.

—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

"Laying Out" a Live Child.—On Friday, an extraordinary story was told in reference to an alleged case of laying out a child for dead, in the workhouse infirmary of St. Pancras, while it was still alive. The occurrence was brought to light in a letter directed by the Rev James Hillock, of Stanhope-street, Regent's Park, to the Poor-law Board. The reverend gentleman states that he had been to visit a woman in the infirmay, when as he was passing through the infant nursery in search of another woman who had left the infirmary, he had his attention directed to an infant laid out for dead with its jaws bandaged up. He told the nurse the child was alive and moving, and she said it had been moving about for hours." He ordered her to remove the bandage and to call the doctor, and while the woman readily obeyed the first order, she replied as to the second, "I have to tell the lady superintendent, and she tells the doctor." "Go and tell her," the doctor said, to which the woman said she had been an hour before and she could not go up again, as the "lady" superintendent had a party. He went himself and found the "lady," who was either "angry or confused;" and as he was going to call a doctor, she asked him to stop. She then went with him to the nursery, where the child was found breathing, and now more freely from the removal of the bandage. This took place on Thursday afternoon or evening. On Friday the rev. gentleman made further inquiries, and learned that the child lived three hours after he saw it.—The lady superintendent has been suspended.

The Rev. C. Kingsley on the Changes of the World.—Mr Kingsley had an immense congregation to hear his sermon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday afternoon, the Bishop of London, as well as a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons, being present. The preacher, taking his text from the words in the Epistle of the Hebrews, "Yet once more, and I will shake not the earth only, but the heavens," declared that the prophecy was being fulfilled once again now, as it was in the first, the fifth, the eleventh, and the sixteenth centuries. All systems of ethics, theology, and science seemed changing, he said. Some talked of this as the glorious nineteenth century, the age of progress, the eve of a new reformation, of all sorts of blessings to humanity; others spoke of it as the unhappy nineteenth century, the age of scepticism and atheism. Both parties were right and both wrong. God was shaking not the physical world only, but our conceptions of the spiritual world. With increased knowledge had come not increased doubt ("that," said Mr Kingsley, "I deny,") but increased reverence, and the truly irreverent time was the middle ages, with their system-making and their system-mongering, and their cosmogonies framed in the cloister, when the earth was supposed to be a flat plane (the notion of antipodes being unscriptural), heaven above it with the good people in it, and hell below it with the wicked—what could be clearer, since Virgil said so?—when Tartarus, Styx, and Phlegethon were recognised Christian entities, and Tartarology was as firmly believed in as astronomy now. Astronomy had shaken the theories of the size of the earth, geology those of the age of it. Again, in an age which hated torture, reformed criminals, and hesitated, rightly or wrongly, about continuing capital punishment, people asked whether Scripture really endorsed all the middle-age notions of future punishment—whether such phrases as "outer darkness," "the undying worm," "a Gehenna of fire," were to be taken as implying torment hereafter, or as the sure punishment of sin in this life—whether heaven might not be the moral world full of goodness, beneficence, and purity, in which God reigned, and hell a condition of hatred, malice, impurity. If men were to believe in the same theories of religion as men in mediæval times believed, when criminals were racked, heretics burned alive, and every Mussulman slain by the crusaders was consigned to eternal torture, fearful times were coming for the Church and the people. What, then, remained for us? Surely not an unchangeable cosmogony or ethical system, or dogmatic theology, but an unchangeable King, an unchangeable kingdom. If we believed in that kingdom surely Christ, the King, who governed it, knew how to govern it better than we did. He it was who was shaking the earth and heaven, changing opinions, burning the chaff and stubble from about the one foundation of Truth. The Reformation was a change back to apostolic doctrine—might not the new Reformation be more so?

A lady of Massachusetts is giving lectures and instruction to a large class of young ladies in the art of making and baking bread.

A new printing telegraph is announced that is to transmit through a single line of wire and print in Roman letters the enormous number of 330 words in a minute. This surpasses the pace of stenography.

Mr. Geo. Leeman, M.P., of York, is gazetted as a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire.

Sir Edwin Landseer has completed the second model of the lions for the base of the Nelson column.—*The Reader.*

A boat was run down by a collier on the Thames, on Saturday, and one of the two men in the boat was drowned.

On Saturday, the Master of the Rolls made an order for the compulsory winding up of the Joint-stock Discount Company.

Her Majesty and the Royal family will, it is understood reside at Windsor Castle till about the middle of April, and then proceed to Osborne for about four weeks. After the Royal return from Windsor the Queen is expected to make a spring trip to Balmoral in May.

Earl Granville, president of the Council, has nominated the Rev. John Richard Blakiston, M.A. the head master of Giggleswick Grammar School, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Mr. Fenwick, who was recently defeated at Sunderland on seeking re-election, has resigned his place as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. The *Observer* semi-officially repeats the announcement made some months ago that Lord Clarence Paget will shortly take command in the Mediterranean.

The stoppage is announced of Messrs. Hinde and Gladstone, merchants connected with the Swedish trade. The engagements represent about £250,000 to £300,000, and the assets, it is said, will allow of a favourable liquidation. They comprise foreign railway concessions, Swedish timber and commission accounts, and also ordinary business debts.

The Late Duchess of Kent.—Friday being the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent, the mausoleum in the grounds of Frogmore house was thrown open between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in order that the domestics of her late Royal Highness and the Royal household might visit the tomb out of respect to the Duchess's memory.

In a letter from Natal, dated the 22nd of January, the writer, after giving an account of Bishop Colenso's excommunication, observes:—"Immediately afterwards, the Bishop held his service, and again in the evening, to particularly crowded and attentive congregations. Whatever can the lesser excommunication be? for the greater seems only to have had the effect of disgusting people with the fulminators. Many have come over to the Bishop's side since he was proclaimed 'a heathen man and a publican.' Indeed, he is certainly making way."

The Cattle Plague Returns.—The cattle plague returns for the week ending March 10th are again incomplete, 225 inspectors have failed to make any report. The returns collected show that during the week 6,513 were attacked, against 7,310 in the previous week. In Yorkshire 811 cases occurred against 1193 in the week before. There is every reason to fear that accurate returns would have shown no abatement in the disease. Since the commencement of the disease, 195,322 beasts have been attacked. Of these 32,267 have been killed; 110,740 have died; 27,426 have recovered; and 15,889 remain unaccounted for.

The Reciprocity Treaty and the American Fishermen.—The coast of British North America is one of the finest fishing grounds in the world, and it will be in the memory of most of our readers how long and bitter were the dissensions between the adventurous New Englanders, who were continually trespassing, and the jealous Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders, who were as constantly driving them off. The Reciprocity Treaty put an end to those disputes by giving the American fishermen the right to come into our waters in return for a much less valuable concession on their part, and for twelve years they have followed their calling in peace. But now their rights have come to an end. These people, who have been accustomed for so many years to a certain fishing ground, and who probably have come to look upon it as their own, must now be content to retire, or come into collision with the Canadian authorities. We believe a vessel of war will be placed on the coast for the purpose of seeing that the rights which revert to the British Crown are not infringed, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces, and of the United States. The American fishermen will first be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. We trust they will understand that the restriction will be caused by the act of their own Government, and that, if they will suffer, their grievances can only removed at Washington. Whenever the States think fit to conclude another Treaty, American fishermen will recover their former rights.—*Times.*

The Road Murder.—The parents of Constance Kent have raised an action of damages in the Court of Session, against the *Daily Review*, a newspaper published in Edinburgh, for a "false and calumnious" article which appeared in that journal on the 27th of July last. The article complained of makes strong charges and insinuations against the pursuers. While the mother is described as the author and occasion of the grossest cruelties to Constance, the article founded on contains the following remarks as to the position of Mr. Kent:—"Neither in her case nor yet in Doctor Pritchard's have all the facts been divulged; but the case of the girl Constance Kent differs from Doctor Pritchard's inasmuch as—with respect to her—the worst, at all events, is known. And on this point we then are compelled to differ from the leading journal. 'It is difficult, says *The Times*, 'to doubt that Mr. Kent must have been aware of the guilt of his daughter, or have had strong suspicions. Yet it does not appear that at the time when public opinion bore hardest on him he tried to divert the weight from himself by suggesting that the crime lay with his child.' This is not quite accurate. If he did not believe her guilty, it was a most diabolical thing to act that belief histrionically so far as actually to apply to her trustee to ascertain if the property to which she was entitled through her mother could not be so secured as, in the event of her conviction, to prevent it from going by confiscation to the Crown; and, if he did believe her guilty, the man who in such circumstances could occupy his mind with a scheme for securing the reversion of the poor girl's goods must have 'affected' the goods, one would say, an immense deal more than the girl." The damages are laid at £5,000.

A Cotton Vessel Burnt at Sea.—Intelligence was received at Plymouth on Friday of the destruction of the barque Maggi Atkinson, 444 tons of North Shields, by fire at sea, with a valuable cargo of cotton from Tutticorin, four of her crew being landed at Plymouth from the Hamburg barque Gustav Adolph. The Maggie Atkinson left Tutticorin, on November 17 last with a crew of 14 hands all told, and 540 tons of cotton valued at about £55,000. All went well on board up to February 13, when she had arrived in 25 30 N. 39 W. At two a.m. on that day a strong smell of fire and smoke was noticed on board, and on examination it was found that the cargo was on fire near the mizenmast. Active exertions were at once made to suppress the fire, but it was soon discovered that it had obtained such a hold of the cargo as to render all attempts to save the vessel of no avail. The long boat and a small boat were then got out, and at about six a.m. the whole of the crew left the vessel in the former, the small boat being abandoned. While, however, attempts were being made to suppress the fire, it had cut off all communication with the cabins and storeroom, and no arrangements had been made for securing any provisions or water. The crew had therefore to leave with only four pumpkins, a small pig weighing about 14lb, a bottle of curry, and about four buckets of water. Their clothes were also sacrificed, saving nothing beyond what they had been working in. In this condition they were five days at sea in the boat, subsisting during that time on the blood and entrails of the pig, rendered somewhat palatable with the addition of the curry, and on an allowance of half a gill of water per day. On the evening of the fifth day they were fallen in with and rescued by the ship Manfred, from Foochoo for London. Subsequently the mate and three seamen were transferred to the Hamburg barque, on account of the Manfred being short of provisions. The ship's papers and instruments, and a sum of money that was on board, have been lost with the vessel.—*Western Morning News.*

The Conservatives and the Reform Bill.—The *Morning Herald*, the organ of the Conservative party states that—"A very large and satisfactory gathering of the supporters of the Earl of Derby took place on Friday, at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Arlington-street. In the absence of Lord Derby, who was confined to his house by a slight attack of gout, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli addressed the meeting. The Right Honourable gentleman's remarks were very enthusiastically received, and it was agreed, without one dissentient voice, that the ministerial Reform Bill should be strenuously opposed at every stage. The amendment to the second reading will take the shape of a resolution to the effect that no reform bill will be satisfactory to parliament which does not offer a complete settlement of the question." The *Advertiser* hears that the party mustered 240 strong. The course to be adopted with reference to the government measure of parliamentary reform was the ostensible object of the meeting, and on that point Mr. Disraeli spoke at considerable length and with great earnestness, availing himself, however, of the opportunity to criticise the division on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, and to utter words of congratulation and of hope on the "insignificant majority" of 14 through whose votes the government form of oath had been carried in the House of Commons to the rejection of his own Elizabethan form. "All the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reform scheme were presented to the assembly in Mr. Disraeli's most sarcastic style. Having worked the party up to a degree of enthusiasm which they seldom exhibit, it was unanimously resolved that the most uncompromising and determined hostility should be offered to the further progress of the bill. Some were for meeting the second reading with a direct negative, while others thought that a resolution denouncing any interference with the franchise, in the absence of some well-considered and equitable plan for the redistribution of seats, was the more advisable course. The latter opinion prevailed, and Mr. Disraeli was requested to prepare and give notice of the Opposition amendment. Should the second reading be carried, every succeeding stage of the bill is to be fought with the most dogged determination, and nothing will be left undone to prevent the measure becoming law in its present shape. The £7 borough franchise and the lodger franchise clauses are those which excite most the determined hostility of the Conservative party. An £8 borough clause amendment will be moved in committee, should Mr. Disraeli's resolution be defeated, and the lodger clause will be subjected to a proposition for its omission from the bill. Lord Derby was prevented by severe indisposition from being present. In the course of the conversation which took place after Mr. Disraeli's address, it transpired that Mr. Lowe calculates on between fifty and sixty liberal members following him into the lobby. There are at least, he considers, that number on the ministerial side who will not have the bill. The government, on the other hand, calculate on a clear minimum majority of thirty votes.

We (*Dublin Evening Mail*) deeply regret to learn that the Bishop of Limerick is in Dublin very seriously ill.

Eighty-five Knights of the Legion of Honour were appointed on the 16th, the Prince Imperial's birthday.

It is said a new Egyptian seven per cent. loan for £3,500,000 is about to be introduced at Paris and London. The issue price is to be 91.

The extensive floorcloth manufactory of Messrs. Roles, situate in Kennington Lane, Lambeth, was wholly destroyed by fire on Friday night.

It is stated that, during the late gales, the famous steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle—one of the most beautiful works of its kind in existence, and which is very much in need of repair—rocked to and fro so much that it was expected to fall. Also, that the Council of the town and the churchwardens have been quarrelling about who shall pay for the repairs, which, meanwhile, are neglected. Probably, the next storm will settle the question in its own way.—*Athenæum.*

A Woman Sentenced to Death.—At the Exeter assizes, on Friday, a woman, named Mary Ann Ashford, was sentenced to death for the murder of her husband by poison. The woman had formed a connection with a man twenty years her junior, and there can be little doubt that she poisoned her husband with the view of marrying the object of her immoral passion. The prisoner, towards the end of His Lordship's summing up, became very excited, and wept bitterly, and on hearing the verdict she became apparently insensible. The prisoner was then arraigned, but remained with her head thrown back, and to all appearance unconscious. The sentence of death having been pronounced, she was carried from the court in a state of unconsciousness.

Lord Shaftesbury and his Steward.—The case of Lord Shaftesbury and his steward was before Vice-Chancellor Stuart last Saturday. A bill was filed by the late steward of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Waters, to have the accounts between him and the Earl taken. It will be remembered that recently Mr. Waters was charged with embezzlement by the noble Earl, but the trial of that charge was postponed until this cause was heard. Mr. Waters insisted that an examination of his accounts would show a balance of about £5,000 in his favour. The Vice-Chancellor ordered the accounts between the parties to be taken, and directed that, with respect to the matter which was chiefly contested, namely, the right of Mr. Waters to be credited to the extent of about £3,000 by way of profit earned by him under a contract for land drainage, Mr. Waters should have credit for the amount.

A Distressing Story.—At the Thames Police Court on Saturday, a poor woman, named Elizabeth Gitliff, a native of Australia, who appeared to be labouring under great trepidation and anxiety, related an extraordinary story. Her husband died a few years since on his return from the gold diggings, leaving her with two young children, both girls, with whom she was living at Melbourne until the early part of 1863, when severe illness compelled her to go into the hospital. She left her children in the care of George Brown, an engineer, and his wife, of Little Collins-street, Melbourne. Brown worked on board steamboats, and his wife was her cousin. While she was in the hospital they sent her a letter, and no answer being returned, they then took it for granted that she was dead, and went to the diggings, taking both the children with them. Directly she was restored to health she followed the Browns and her children to the diggings, but could not find them there. She returned to Melbourne heartsick, wearied, and disappointed, and in very great distress. She was there informed that the Browns had gone to England and taken the children with them. A subscription was raised, sufficient money collected, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Beech, rector of St. James's, Melbourne, to send her to England. She arrived in Liverpool at Christmas, and travelled to London. She could hear nothing of her children or the Browns, and her resources were now entirely exhausted. She had lived by raising money on her property for the last six weeks, and put in the duplicates relating to it in confirmation of her statements. She wanted to return to Melbourne, and had not the means of doing so. The ages of the children were—one ten and the other twelve in 1863. Mr. Paget said it was a distressing case. He would cause inquiries to be made, and see what could be done for the poor woman.—Mr. Livingstone, the chief usher, believed, from a perusal of the documents in the possession of Mrs. Gitliff, and the inquiries he had made, that her statements were strictly true.

The Attempted Murder near Doncaster.—At the Doncaster West Riding Police-court, on Saturday last, before William Aldam, Esq., and other justices, Frederick Mason was brought up charged with attempting to murper Patrick Davies, aged five, and Margaret Davies, aged three years, near Rossington, on Sunday afternoon before. Mr. Shirley watched the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Woodhead was instructed by the prisoner's parents. The prisoner enticed the two children half a mile from their parents' house on the Sunday afternoon, and when he had got them by the side of the river Torne he flung them in, and then sat on the bank and watched them. Because they requested him to take them out he began using the vilest language to them. He did take them out, then most inhumanly beat them on the head and the face, and then a second time flung them in and then ran away. The poor children were found, not until they had been in the water some considerable time; the little girl's legs were fast in the mud and her head only just above water; the boy was nearer the side, but the bank was too steep to allow of his getting out. After being rescued, the girl was seized with convulsions, and remained in a dangerous state until the Monday night. Mr. Lister, surgeon, described the nature of the injuries, and stated that had it not been for the promptitude of Police-constable Cowen, who administered brandy, and ordered the girl to be rubbed with salt till the surgeons came, the result probably would have been fatal.—Mr. Woodhead said that what the lad had done was under the influence of drink; he had had a pint of beer, and afterwards with three other lads of his own age, had his share of half a gallon of ale in which some gin had been mixed, and this seemed to madden him. Mr. Lister, as well as the officer, however, stated that when they saw the prisoner two hours after the assault he was perfectly sober.—The Bench committed him for trial at the next Leeds Assizes, and refused an application by Mr. Woodhead for bail for his appearance there to answer the charge.

Extraordinary Concealment of Birth, at Stafford.—At the Merionethshire spring assizes, held on Saturday, before Judge Bramwell, George Francis Griffin, described as a gentleman, and Thyrza Tunstall, domestic servant, both of Stafford, were charged separately with concealing the birth of the illegitimate child of the latter. Mr. M'Intyre prosecuted; Serjeant Ballantine (specially retained) appeared for Griffin; and Mr. Coxon for Tunstall. The female prisoner upon being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was admitted as evidence against Griffin, who pleaded not guilty. The father of the male prisoner has been mayor of Stafford three years in succession. The facts of the concealment are somewhat curious, and are as follow:—On the 23rd September last, two little children were playing on the side of the river at Dolgelly, North Wales. One of them picked up a small bundle which she found on the bank of the river, and carried it to her parents. Here it was opened, and the body of a newly-born child was discovered wrapped in the half of a pillow-case and a newspaper, the whole being covered in stiff brown paper. The newspaper when examined proved to be a copy of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* for September 12th, 1866, and upon the margin was written in large letters, Mr. G. F. Griffin. The whole affair was put into the hands of Captain Clough, the chief constable of the county, and he knowing Mr. Griffin as an occasional traveller in that part of the district, communicated with the police at Stafford. Colonel Hogg, upon this caused inquiries to be made, the result of which was that the female prisoner was then arrested. Whilst in custody she made a statement implicating Mr. G. F. Griffin, who was apprehended the day after, near Stafford. When accused of the crime, he did not answer. The whole of these facts were fully proved before the court, the only direct evidence against the male prisoner being that of the woman, who stated that she wrapped the child up, and he carried it away in his portmanteau. A rigid cross-examination by Sergeant Ballantine failed to shake her evidence in any material point. Medical evidence was given that the male prisoner was suffering from an acute disease. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Griffin for the concealment, and his lordship sentenced him to a fortnight's imprisonment. The woman was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, to date from the commencement of the assizes.

The Iron-clad Northumberland.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to launch the Northumberland at Millwall, on Saturday. An immense concourse of people had assembled to witness the ceremony. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were among those present; and Lady Percy did the christening. On the ship being named the spectators standing round gave a loud cheer, expecting that the vessel would at once glide away; but some little disappointment was caused by no movement being observed. The workmen below were heard plying their hammers with heavy strokes, but still she did not move. After a full minute had passed fears were expressed that there was something the matter, and that the launch would be a failure. Sir John Hay and some of the other officials left the platform, and it was stated that owing to the immense weight of the vessel—upwards of 7,000 tons—precautions had been taken to prevent her moving too fast. In a few moments it was seen that she did move, though so slowly that at first it could not be perceived except by those very near. Gathering way, however, she gradually moved off, and the mass of spectators raised cheer after cheer. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, joining in the general enthusiasm, waved their hats, and bid her God speed. But just as the object of these expressions was half way down the slips, and moving along majestically, a blank dismay fell upon these on the chief platform by hearing a loud shout—"She's stopped!" Such unfortunately, was seen to be the case; there stood the immense ship hard and fast. The superintendent of police promptly ordered his men to keep the people off from the sides of the slip, in case of any accident. After patiently waiting some minutes to see whether the vessel would move, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and some of the principal persons present left the platform and ascended the long flight of stairs on the right side of the ship, which just previously had led to her decks, for the purpose of seeing the efforts which were being made to tug her off. Four tugs were warped on to each quarter, but their puny attempts were useless to move such a dead weight as 7,000 tons, which was then impeded by some serious obstacle. Various statements were given as to the cause, one being that the ways had not been properly greased below the middle water line. Another explanation was that the ship had not been sufficiently cleared, and that she had been brought to a stand by running her stern into the mud. It is again asserted that the real cause was the strain which was put on her at the bows to prevent her getting off at too great a rapidity. Very thick warps had been paid out at the bow ports, and when it was seen that she was fairly off, too great a tension was put on. Some time having elapsed, it was announced that it would not be possible to get her off that tide. The royal party proceeded to luncheon, which had been provided in the private office, while a large number took luncheon in another part of the building.

The Prince Imperial is to have the Order of the Black Eagle.

A novel action was tried at the Oxford assizes on Saturday. A farmer, at West Bromwich, sought to recover damages from a butcher for having sold him a cow which was affected with the rinderpest, and which he had represented was in perfect health. The cow communicated the disease to the plaintiff's herd, and twenty-two cows had to be disposed of at considerable loss. The jury awarded the plaintiff £111 as compensation.

The consumption of coal, including waste, in the United Kingdom, amounts to three times the quantity expended in 1845. In the year 1845 the consumption in Great Britain, for domestic and all manufacturing purposes, was 31,800,000 tons, and there were exported in the same year 1,800,000 tons. In 1865, however, there were consumed for domestic and all purposes of manufacture 87,000,000 tons, 9,000,000 being exported.

The annual report of the Royal Literary Fund Corporation, read at the general meeting held on Wednesday, supplies us with some curious information concerning the comparative prosperity of the various departments of literature and art. In all, fifty-two grants had been awarded from the fund during the past year. Of these, ten were made to indigent students of History and Biography (£385); nine suffered from Science and Art (£360); Periodical Literature supplied seven applicants (£280); Classical Literature and Education, five (£155). Poetry is accountable for only four applicants (£65), Essays and Tales for eight (£255). The Drama and Law only sent one applicant each to the Adelphi Chambers for relief (£45), Medicine, two (£60), and Miscellaneous one (£20). Total, £1,685.

The Attempted Murder by a Boy.—The boy Mason, who attempted to murder two little children at Doncaster, was brought before the magistrates on Saturday. He gave his age as ten years and six months. The elder of the two children, though too young to be sworn, stated the facts of the outrage, as they have already been given, in a clear and intelligent manner, and they were not denied by Mason, who is said to have appeared perfectly indifferent to his position. An attorney who appeared for him said he had taken a large quantity of gin and ale with some companions, and was drunk, but this was denied by the surgeon who was called in to see the children. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial, and refused an application which was made to admit him to bail.

Rivals of the Siamese Twins.—Two negro children are now exhibiting at Raleigh, North Carolina, that excite much curiosity. They are 14 years of age, and were born of slave parents in Anson county. The connection between these girls is closer than in the Siamese twins, there being more of the physical and mental organs common to each. The connection begins below the neck, and terminates at the extremity of the spine. To touch one at any point of her body below the connection sends a sensation to the brain of each; while a touch of either above the connection is felt by that one only. They can talk to different persons at the same time on entirely different subjects; and one can engage in a game of whist while the other reads or sings. —*Raleigh Standard.*

A curious bit of news, which is not without its significance, is recorded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The other day at a fashionable banquet given by one of the most distinguished members of the Roman aristocracy, the whole of the noble guests drank the health of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. This incident produced a tremendous sensation, as might be supposed, at the Vatican. Cardinal Antonelli at first thought of taking violent measures against the culprits; but, after considering that there were not one or two, but upwards of a hundred of them, and that they all belonged to the wealthiest and most powerful families—such as that of the Orsini, who were the terror of the Popes in the middle ages—he determined to let the matter pass unnoticed, and hush it up as much as possible. Among the guests at the banquet was Prince Odescalchi, whose wife, according to the *Monde*, was miraculously cured of a severe illness by Pius IX. last year.

The Charge against the Earl of Shaftesbury's Steward.—The case of Lord Shaftesbury and his steward was heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Saturday. A bill was filed by the late steward of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr Waters, to have the accounts between him and the Earl taken. It will be remembered that recently Mr Waters was charged with embezzlement by the noble Earl, but the trial of that charge was postponed until this cause was heard. Mr Waters insisted that an examination of his accounts would show a balance of about £5,000 in his favour. The case has occupied the court several days. Mr Malins and Mr Roupell appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, Mr Bacon, Sir H. Cairns, and Mr Snape for the defendant. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment at the conclusion of the arguments on Monday. He ordered the account between the parties to be taken, and directed that, with respect to the matter which was chiefly contested, namely, the right of Mr Waters to be credited to the extent of about £3,000 by way of profit earned by him under a contract for land drainage, Mr Waters should have credit for the amount.

Mr. Gladstone and the Dogs.—Mr Gladstone has promised justice to dogs. He suggested in the House of Commons on Friday week that the dog duty is too high, and is in fact a purely voluntary tax, only 300,000 dogs paying it, whereas the dogs of Great Britain are probably some 3,000,000. He thinks it would be well to reduce it to 4s or 5s from its present rate, 12s, and also substitute a license for the assessed tax. Mankind, he says, are strictly divided into dog-lovers and dog-haters, and all who are not lovers of dogs are haters of dogs. Very kindly, therefore, he proposes to meet the views of both parties, by making dogs cheaper to keep for dog-lovers, and at the same time making it easier for haters of dogs to fasten the responsibility of the dogs on the owner, who will be liable to be asked at any time for his license, and to lose his dog if he cannot produce it. No doubt the dogs as a class will prefer the change when it is once completed, though the dogs of the world, who own no particular master—some of the acutest of the species—like Borinowski, who lives at Florence and goes out of town to the baths of Lucca in the season—will have reason to fear a violent end. The advantage of the change is, that it will link the dogs more closely to the constitution. A dog was once discovered carrying the assessed-tax paper on which he was entered to the fire, where he burnt it, showing the same jealousy of taxation as was evinced by his master. But to the new license even that animal will get attached—regarding it as the charter of his political existence. The dogs will no longer be a rabble, or, as Coriolanus said, fragments. They will have a status. Even the police may be called in by a "licensed" dog to protect him from the unlicensed cruelty of boyhood.—*Spectator.*

The Day of Humiliation in London.—Tuesday having been appointed by the Bishop of London for prayer and humiliation on account of the cattle plague, divine service was held in all the churches, but there was a very partial suspension of business to be observed, and in many parts of the metropolis not a closed shutter was to be seen, or any other outward indication of a fast-day. At St. Paul's Cathedral, at a quarter before ten o'clock, there was service in the choir, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Coward, M.A., Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, the Rev. J. Lupton, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and the Rev W. C. F. Webber, M.A., Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in state in the afternoon, when the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, at nine o'clock, there was morning prayer, with Holy Communion. At eleven o'clock there was a Litany, the Communion Service, and a sermon by the Bishop of Ely. There was an immense congregation, many peers and commoners being present. At Westminster Abbey divine service commenced at ten o'clock, by which time the choir, nave, and transepts were well filled. The chancel was reserved for peers and members of the House of Commons. Several peers and commoners, amongst them Lord Lyttleton, contented themselves with seats in the transept. There was a full choral service, the prayers being sung by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., minister of St. Matthew's, Spring-gardens, and the lessons read by the Rev. Evan Nepean, M.A., the canon in residence. For the "Venite Exultemus," Psalm xxxvi. 5-7, and xxxiv. 9-15 were sung. The "Te Deum" and the "Benedictus" were sung to the music of Patrick. After the prayer for the cattle plague the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, ascended the pulpit, and offered up a special prayer bearing closely upon the solemn circumstances of the day, asking that we might bear the present chastisement manfully, and meet it manfully. He selected for his text the 6th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, 10th verse, "Thy will be done."

The London Opera Houses.—Mr Gye and Mr Mapleson have issued their programmes for the coming season. At Covent Garden the direction of the musical department is again placed in the hands of Mr Costa, while Mr Harris retains the position of stage manager. The list of artistes contains the following new engagements:—Mdlle. Aglajo Orgeni, Mdlle. Marietta Biancolini, Mdlle. Fanny Deconnei, Mdlle. Vestri, Mdlle. Morensi, Madame Maria Vilda, Signor Fancelli, and Signor Nicolini; and also the following re-engagements:—Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Désirée Artot, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Sonieri, Mdlle. Lustani, Mdlle. Antonietta Fricci, and Mdlle. Pauline Lucca; Signor Mario, Signor Brignoli, Signor Neri-Beraldi, Signor Lucchesi, Signor Rossi, Signor Naudin, Signor Fancelli, Signor Nicolini, Monsieur Faure, Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani, Signor Attri, Signor Ciampi, Signor Fallar, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Capponi, and Herr Schmid. Director of the music, composer, and conductor: Mr Costa. Principal danseuses: Mdlle. Marietta Urban, Mdlle. Dor, and Mdlle. Elvira Salvioni. In addition to the general *repertoire*, the following operas will be performed during the season:—'L'Etoile du Nord,' 'Norma,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Le Nozze de Figaro,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Dinorah,' 'Le Prophète,' 'Faust e Margherita,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'La Favorita,' 'La Traviata,' 'Crispino e la Pomare,' and 'I Puritani.' The 'Africaine' will be produced with new scenery, costumes, and appointments early in June, and will be represented by the following artistes:—Mdlle Artot, M. Faure, Signor Graziani, Herr Schmid, and Signor Naudin. At Her Majesty's all the chief stars of last year will re-appear:—Titiens, De Murska, Bettelheim, Trebelli, Sinico, Gardoni, Stagno, Gunz, Santley, Junca and Foli. Mongini, the celebrated tenor, is re-engaged; and another tenor, of whom great expectations are entertained, Mr Hohler, is to make his *debut*. A most interesting announcement is the intended re-appearance of Grisi. She is to appear in several of those characters with which her name is for ever associated; and in these representations she will be aided by Titiens. We shall thus have Norma and Adalgisa, Donna Anna and Donna Elvira, and other great tragic parts, conjoined. Mr Mapleson has announced two of the greatest operas of the eighteenth century—the 'Iphigenia in Tauris' of Gluck, and the 'Vestale' of Spontini. Mozart's comic opera. 'Die Entfurung aus dem Serail'—which has never been performed in either of our Italian theatres—will also be given under the title of 'Il Seraglio,' and adapted to the Italian stage by Signor Arditi. Rossini's 'La Donna del Lago,' and Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah,' will be revived, with Mdlle. De Murska in the characters of the respective heroines. Lastly, Gounod's 'Mirella' will be reproduced, with the part of Mirella by the same lady, for whom the composer has written several new morceaux. For the rest, the performances of the season will be selected from the repertory of the theatre. The musical direction will remain in the hands of Signor Arditi. Mr Jarrett will be the acting manager; and Messrs Telbin the scenic artistes. The season will begin on Saturday the 7th of April; and the subscription will consist of thirty-five nights.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent......Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office ....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Tuesday, March 27 ....Leadgate.
,, ,, ...Consett.
Wednesday ,, 28........Shotley Bridge.
,, ,, ...Blackhill.
,, ,, ...Consett.
Thursday ,, 29........Dipton
,, ,, ...Catchgate.
,, ,, ...Annfield Plain.
,, ,, ...Lanchester.
,, ,, ...Leadgate.
,, ,, ...Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

SIXTH SUNDAY IN LENT, March 25th, 1866.

MORNING.—Psalms, 119; First Lesson, Exodus 9; Second Lesson, Matthew 26.
Hymns — 75 and 83.

EVENING. — Psalms 119; First Lesson, Exodus 10; Second Lesson, Hebrews 5 to 11.
Anthem—"Vital spark."
Hymn—287.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Our Iveston correspondent cannot expect us to publish as *news*, paragraphs nearly three weeks old.

The sporting challenge is unauthenticated, and cannot, therefore, appear.

THE REFORM BILL.

THE Government Reform Bill is, after all, to be vigorously and earnestly contested. The Tories, arising like political Rip Van Winkles, from their long sleep, have held a council of war, and have decided to oppose the Bill at every stage. This opposition can have no other effect than to bind together all Liberal Reformers. Opposition, says a great authority, only acts as a stimulus to men, and we are sure that the call for increased effort will not be unheeded. Already there is, as it were, the first faint soughing of the gale; meetings have during the week been held to support the Government measure, and everywhere there is an awakening and a renewed activity of political life. In another week or two the country will have given its decided verdict on the measure, and the wave of popular favour will be able to overcome all the factious opposition of Tories and recreant Liberals. Mr LOWE and Mr HORSMAN may, by a rhetoric of which MILTON spoke as able "to dash maturest counsels, and to make the worse appear the better reason," strive against the measure, but if it be, as we believe it is, supported by the great mass of the people, it will be successful, despite all opposition.

The opponents of the measure appear to be divided into those who, to use a proverb of CERVANTES, seek better bread than is made of wheat, and those who desire no Reform at all. They mean to take the measure in flank, not proposing any direct negative, but with a resolution to the effect that no scheme of Reform which deals with the franchise only can be a satisfactory settlement of the question. A resolution to this effect will be moved by Earl GROSVENOR, one of the cream of the Whigs, and if it fail our own neighbour, Sir WM. HUTT, lately a member of the Government, will move in committee a clause providing that the Act should not take effect until provision has been made for the redistribution of seats. The Conservatives will thus have the satisfaction of following the lead of recreant Liberals in opposing the measure of the Government. But we cannot suppose that such tactics will be successful, or that the Liberals will endorse such transparent political sophistry. We do not believe that the measure is any better for being sent out in detachments, but, when we have the promise of the Government that if they succeed in carrying the Franchise Bill other reforms will follow, this should at least satisfy us as to the honesty and *bona fides* of the Government. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to questions put to him on Monday evening, said, "We should certainly not hold that we had freed ourselves of the obligation which we undertook with regard to the representation of the people until he had brought under review the question of the present distribution of the seats." And then, after reserving for Government full liberty to choose their own opportunity, he added, "After a settlement of this question has been obtained, I certainly think it would perhaps be our first duty to issue a commission for the purpose of examining whether in any cases the towns which are now in possession of the franchise are still of the same extent as they were when their boundaries were fixed, or whether in any instance they require revision." This is a distinct and practical assurance that a measure for the re-distribution of seats is comprehended in the duty the Government have taken upon themselves, and that when they have passed the first portion of the Bill they will at once proceed with framing a measure for the re-arrangement of electoral power.

The country would not, we fancy, any more than the Tories, be content with a bill which deals solely with the franchise. But they accept the measure of the Government as good so far as it goes, as an earnest of future efforts in the like direction, and as the first instalment of legislation on the subject of the reform of our representative system. The character of the Government is staked on their carrying out in its fulness and completeness the whole measure of Reform. If we could believe that the Tories would give us a better or more complete bill we would heartily and gratefully accept it, but their only hope is to stave off by delay popular agitation on the subject But in this they will be unsuccessful. Reform, as Lord BROUGHAM long ago observed, is very much like the Sibyl who came to King TARQUIN. She asked a good deal, but then at first she offered nine prophetic rolls of imperial annals. The monarch would not give so much. Then she came with six at the same price. When he refused that, she came again with but three, and made him pay exactly as much for these as she had first demanded for the nine. So it is with the present crisis. At the cost of a fair bargain with the people, the selfish interests of the day may obtain a further lease of life: all they get by delay is, that, while they must finally accord the same price or more, they will be able to secure a very much shorter term of existence. Unless we mistake very much the signs of the times, Reform will be granted, and no opposition can prevent a fair measure being carried.

"He who too much fears hatred is unfit to reign," says SENECA, and it is equally true that anyone who attempts to do battle for a great cause must not be fearful of opposition. We have the strongest faith in the success of the Government in dealing with the measure. We cannot suppose that the Tories, aided as they will be by certain old Whigs, will be able to defeat the combined and united forces of Liberal Reformers. All that is required is that the true and earnest Liberals in Parliament should heartily support the proposition of the Government, and that those outside should by their voices and influence sustain and approve the action of their representatives. All the traditions and wishes of the Tories are opposed to placing any confidence in the people. They abjure the class who have done so much for England's prosperity and greatness—a class, without whom, as M. GOURVILLE once had the boldness to tell CHARLES II, they themselves are nothing—and would refuse as long as they were able to concede anything to them If then the question be one as to which party should have the confidence of the people, we think it will be easily answered. Has the country more to hope from Earl RUSSELL and Mr GLADSTONE, or from Lord DERBY and Mr DISRAELI? Real Reformers will be at no loss to decide. The matter is one that must be settled by friendly hands; and so long as it is in such hands it is of no great importance whether it is settled in successive steps, or all at once. Suffice it for us to know that the question is in honest and able guidance, and that, if the Liberal party is united and zealous, the measure will be readily and safely carried.

Local and District News.

We are glad to see by an advertisement in another column that we are to be favoured with a visit of a much-esteemed minister of the Gospel, the Rev. G. Whitehead, for many years pastor of the Baptist Church, Highgate, and augur for him a most generous and welcome reception.

INQUEST AT LEADGATE.—On Thursday an inquest was held at the house of Mr Hetherington, on the body of a man named Mackey, whose death was caused by a fall of coal in the Tin Mill Pit (or Shotley Bridge Iron Works Pit), before J. M. Favell, Esq., when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—On Monday evening, Mr M. Bell, of Shotley Bridge, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on astronomy, in the School-room, Iveston. At the conclusion of the lecture, the lecturer exhibited a sucernal microscope, which magnified 500,000 times, and exhibited several objects invisible to the naked eye. Several comic songs were also sung, and a pleasant and profitable evening was spent by the audience, who were highly delighted with the whole proceedings.

CONSETT READINGS.—The last of these readings for the present season, took place on Monday evening in the school room Consett, the Rev. F. Steggall in the chair. The readings and recitations were by Miss Cole, the chairman, Dr. J. R. Carr, LL.D., Messrs Priestman, Cross, Robson, and Armour. The songs were by the Misses Medici, Watson, and Cole. The audience was large and the manner in which the programme was gone through gave satisfaction. We understand that about £8 has been realised by these readings which will go in defraying the expense of placing a stained glass window in Christ Church.

THE STRIKE AT CONSETT.—This is the seventh week of the strike at Consett Iron Works, and yet we are unable to record any arrangement being entered into between the employers and the employed; in the meantime business is to a considerable extent affected. It is rumoured that this dispute has been referred to arbitration, and we sincerely trust that such is the case, as we may rest assured that a speedy and honourable settlement will be the result. The establishment of a court of appeal for trade disputes would, we doubt not, be the means of putting an end to "strikes," which have been the curse of Consett for some time past.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT EAST TANFIELD COLLIERY.—It appears, from a correspondent, that the version of the attempted suicide at East Tanfield Colliery, as given by us in last week's *Guardian*, was scarcely correct. Our correspondent on this present occasion states that the lad hung himself up in a lark to frighten some of his companions, but that he had slipped his feet, and would have been strangled had not a deputy found him in that position. He further states that the report of the lad's being suspected of the robbery of the tokens is a basefabrication, the party who has committed the offence is known to the proper authorities. [We beg to thank our correspondent for his communication, as it is our desire at all times to give correct reports of everything worth reporting in the district.]

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT NEAR TOW LAW.—On Saturday last, a young man, named William Wilson, attended a pigeon shooting, which came off at a public house kept by James Clark, at High Stoop, near Tow Law. After the pigeon shooting was over, Wilson and some of his companions were engaged in shooting small birds, when Wilson's gun exploded, causing such injuries to his left hand that amputation was found necessary. Fortunately no other accident occurred to any of his companions who were standing near. The young man was taken to his father's house in Tow Law, and Drs. Hood and Reid were in immediate attendance, and performed the operation. We understand he is doing as well as can be expected.

THE WEATHER.—During the week the weather has again been fickle. Sunday was a magnificent day, being clear, sunny, and mild. The fact of a Sunday school anniversary being held in the open air in the afternoon at Crook Hall is a proof of the delightful weather. At night, however, a change took place, and a small rain fell, accompanied by a dense fog. Monday was bleak and cold, with alternate showers of sleet and snow. On Tuesday and Wednesday we had another taste of winter, a few heavy showers of large hail and snow fell, accompanied by a severe frost. On Thursday morning snow again fell, but in the afternoon we had fine spring weather. In the evening frost set in again as intense as ever. The farmers in the district are, however, doing their best to push work, and are ploughing the land although it is almost covered with snow.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT.—On Monday morning, an accident occurred to a person named George Lumley, who is in the employment of Messrs Dickinson and Co., brick manufacturers, by which he sustained several severe injuries. Lumley and another person were engaged in driving waggons laden with bricks from the manufactory to the line of the Consett Iron Works. In consequence of an incline, which commences at the police station, the service of the horse is no longer required, and it is therefore disconnected from the vehicle. It is then the duty of the men to "sprag" the waggons, lest they go too far down the incline. Having done this on the occasion, Lumley took hold of the animal's head to lead it back to the brickworks, whereupon it shied, and unhappily Lumley missed his footing and fell, head downwards, with considerable force, which very much disfigured his face, and injured the back of his neck and shoulder. He was at once conveyed home, and medical aid was promptly in attendance.

CROOK HALL PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Saturday afternoon, a tea party was held in the Primitive Methodist meeting-house at Crook Hall, in connection with the anniversary of the above school, when about 150 children and adults—which is a very good company for the place—partook of the dainties provided by the ladies of the congregation. Tea being over, a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr W. Westhorpe, superintendent of the school. The meeting was addressed by a "host" of speakers, and the speeches, which had special reference to Sunday School tuition, were of an excellent and practical character, and were well received by the audience. On Sunday three services were held, which were conducted by Mr W. M. Patterson, of Consett. At these services the children recited portions of scripture, catechism, and poetry, in a creditable manner. The congregations were very large, so much so that, owing to the propitious state of the weather, the afternoon service was held in the open air. The collections taken at the close of the services were in advance of last year.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT AT LEADGATE.—On Tuesday evening, a concert was given in the Boys' School-room, Leadgate, in aid of the funds of the Literary Institute at that place. The programme was commenced by Mr Pothecary, who performed in excellent style the "Overture to Zampa." The Benfieldside choir sang with good taste, "Blow, blow, thou Winter's Wind," "Strike the Lyre," "As it fell upon a day," and "The Chough and Crow." In the latter piece they were assisted by Miss Jenny Thomson. Mr W. Siddell gave in excellent style "A Father's Love," "The Men of Merry England," and in company with Miss Jenny Thomson, "Home to our Mountains;" in answer to an encore he gave "The German Band," in his usual facetious style. Miss Jenny Thomson, of Newcastle, was, however, deservedly the star of the evening, and her singing has, we think, considerably improved since we last heard her. "In happy moments" was well sung and encored, in answer to which she gave "Home, sweet home" in such a manner as to call forth the applause of the assembly. "The ship boy's letter" was also well given; "Maggie's secret" was tastefully executed and encored, which was answered by "Janet's Choice," which was deservedly applauded. Mr J. Dixon gave "Where have my loved ones gone" and "Some one to love," the latter of which received an encore, and he then gave "Poor old Joe" in such a manner as to call forth the plaudits of the audience. Mrs Birkett gave "Caller Herrin" with good taste. Mr Whinney gave "The Englishman" well, and received an encore, to which he replied by giving "The Old Arm-chair" with good taste. The catch "Would you know my Celia's charms" was then given by Messrs Siddell, Heymer, Whinney, and Dixon, in such a style as to draw forth the applause of the numerous and respectable company. The whole of the proceedings were such as to give genuine satisfaction, and we hope that the object of the concert, to raise funds for the Leadgate Literary Institute, has been attained. Mr Pothecary presided at the piano-forte, and performed several select pieces with his usual ability.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

THE CONSETT FIRE BRIGADE.—On Thursday afternoon, the hose and reel belonging to the Consett Local Board were tried in Nelson-street, Consett. Superintendent Thompson, with his fire brigade very soon obtained a plentiful supply of water from the pipes of the Consett Water Company, and the force was such as to throw a large stream of water to a considerably greater height than any building in the neighbourhood. The trial was a perfect success, too successful, we think, for some who did not get out of the way in time, and who received a cold shower bath grates.

CONSETT AND DERWENT CRICKET CLUB.—By referring to our advertising columns, our readers will perceive that the members of the above club intend giving a concert, in the Iron Company's School-room, Consett, on Monday evening. We observe the names of several local gentlemen, who have obtained some degree of popularity by their performances at the Blackhill Penny Readings, and elsewhere, who are to lend their valuable aid on the occasion, and these, together with their own staff, and a well-selected programme, will no doubt form a sufficient attraction for a bumper house.

INQUEST AT THE DURHAM COUNTY PRISONS.—On Wednesday morning, Mr Favell held an inquest at the Durham County Prisons, on the body of a young man, named Robert Dyston, a native of Hill Top, near Ushaw College. The deceased, who was a labourer, was committed by the Lanchester magistrates on the 1st of the present month, on a charge of assault, his term of imprisonment being six months' hard labour. He made no complaints on entering the prison, but on the 12th he complained of pain in his legs, and could not take his food. On the 15th he was removed to the Infirmary. Both before and after this time he had been regularly attended by the surgeon, Mr Shaw, who ultimately detected symptoms of pneumonia, although deceased had never once complained of his chest. Wine, beef tea, quinine wine, and other restoratives were given the prisoner, but he gradually sank, and died on Monday morning. Mr Shaw stated that the cause of death was pneumonia with congestion of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. Deceased had been five times in prison. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a widow.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The members of this club gave a grand entertainment in the Low School-room, Blackhill, on Thursday evening—Mr J. Lax, Shotley Bridge, presiding. The proceedings were opened by a chorus, "Parody on Slap Bang," which was sung in a happy style by the cricketers, and was followed by Mr J. Dixon singing "The Hazel Dell," in a creditable manner. Mr Dixon gave several other songs in the course of the evening, which were encored. Mr Paton amused the company with reading a few of Dean Ramsay's famous Scotch anecdotes. Mr W. Siddell's singing, particularly his rendering of the comic songs, was vociferously applauded. Mr W. Wilson read Hood's "Song of the shirt" very effectively. Dr. Renton's reading of "The Yorkshireman and his family" was encored, and the other readings he gave were highly appreciated. Mr Cole's reading was, as usual, happily rendered, and the singing of Mr Whinney was excellent. Messrs Richardson and Bell also took part in the entertainment. The chairman, at the close, in a few well-timed remarks, advised the young men present to practice the healthy sport of cricket; after which, on the motion of Dr. Renton, seconded by Mr W. Wilson, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to J. Priestman, Esq., for the use of the school-room. The company dispersed, after singing "Rule Britannia." There was a very large and respectable audience, the school being full.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Seldom, if ever, have we had to record such instances of juvenile depravity as have been brought most prominently before us during the last day or two, by our police officers at Consett. For some time past, almost every tradesman in Consett has lost articles from his shop, and in some instances money has even been taken out of the till. Up to this week no clue could be got to the thieves, who had got so emboldened by their past success as to break into a warehouse belonging to Mr R. Murray, grocer, Consett, from which, on Sunday evening, they took nearly a sack of flour. During the following day the flour was missed, and Mr Murray determined to watch the warehouse on Wednesday evening. After waiting for some time, he was surprised to see a number of lads enter the premises, who immediately began to help themselves. They were immediately secured and the police sent for, when it was discovered that they had been supplying a lodging-house close by with the articles; the lodging-house keeper giving the lads a nominal sum for the stolen goods. Search was immediately made, and there were found several brass wheels belonging to Mr Carpenter, watchmaker, and a quantity of flour, ham, &c., which had been taken from the shops of tradesmen. Mr and Mrs Wilkinson, the keepers of the lodging-house, were, of course, immediately apprehended. No sooner were the little fellows in custody than they began to tell of each other, and by this means it is expected the most of the goods will be recovered. Amongst the goods recovered there are three brooches which had been stolen from Mr Carpenter's shop some time ago. Seven little fellows, whose ages are from seven or eight up to thirteen years, are now in custody on these charges, and one or two are the children of a woman now in Durham Gaol for stealing. The father of these children died only a few weeks ago, and since his wife was imprisoned, and the robbery, together with the imprisonment of his wife, is thought by some to have been the cause of his death. We are sorry to say that others are implicated for receiving goods from these lads, and we hope that this will be a sufficient caution to guide them in their future transactions. We fear that the responsibility resting on parents has sat too lightly on some, and hope that this serious example will tend to the welfare of our rising generation. These prisoners will, we understand, be brought before the bench at Lanchester on Thursday next.

THE WEARDALE WATER SCHEME.—TERMINATION OF THE AUCKLAND OPPOSITION.—On Monday night a second meeting of the ratepayers, in reference to the Weardale Water Scheme, adjourned from the 5th instant, was held in the Town Hall, Bishop Auckland. Mr Richard Bowser occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether the town should accept the terms of agreement which had been decided upon by a committee and the promoters of the Weardale and Shildon Waterworks Company, which proposes to form reservoirs on the Waskerley Burn, a tributary of the Wear, running past Wolsingham, and it had been doubted whether that would not affect the Bishop Auckland water supply, and opposition was made to the bill by Durham, Wolsingham, and Bishop Auckland. The latter, however, was disposed of at Monday's meeting by the acceptance of the terms agreed on.

SUDDEN DEATH IN SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday morning Mr Abraham T. Loder, a well-known musician in Sunderland, related to the celebrated composer, was found dead in a miserable garret, in Dundas-street, Monkwearmouth. Deceased, who was 43 years of age, at one time occupied a very respectable position in the town, but he had given way to habits that reduced him to the most destitute condition. He had gone home on Monday night, and lay down on bed, out of which he afterwards crept to the front of the fire, and at three o'clock in the morning, his wife discovered him lying there dead. The wretched garret which he and his wife and three children occupied, was almost wholly destitute of furniture. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of "Died from natural causes" returned.

MEETING ON THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—On Monday night, a meeting of the men now on strike for the nine hours movement, in connection with the iron shipbuilding trade, was held in the Temperance Hall,—Mr H. Kelley presiding The meeting was called principally to assure the men of the sympathy and support that they would continue to receive from Manchester and other places if they stood true to the movement. The deputation were Mr Swan and Mr Allen, from the Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Association at Manchester. Mr Swan, in his address, stated that meetings to sympathise with the men would be held in the principal towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and if they wished to be supported by the different trades' unions, they must be for the 54 and not for the 56 hours per week. Mr Allen stated that already the sum of £500 had been expended in the strike by the Boiler Makers' Association, and a much larger sum would shortly be placed at their disposal. He trusted that when they did get the money they would put it to a good use, and keep sober, and if they failed in obtaining the nine hours, so long as they had acted honourably it would be no disgrace. Mr Hill, of Newcastle, next addressed the meeting, and defended himself from the aspersions that had been cast on his character by some of the Stockton men, with reference to transactions connected with his official duties in the movement. The meeting, however, cleared him of any accusations that had been made by passing a unanimous vote of confidence, and it was suggested that he continue his services as long as the strike lasted.

ATTEMPTED PRIZE FIGHT ON THE TEES.—On Tuesday morning, information was received at the various police stations in South Durham, and the adjoining district of the North Riding, of a prize fight being about to take place. It seems that the gentlemen who patronise the "ring" at Middlesbrough and Stockton, have for some time past been engaged in training two men of the former place, named David Reece and John Parton, as pugilists. The meeting was known, amongst the initiated in the district, to be about to take place, and an announcement of it has appeared in the great sporting authority, *Bell's Life*. The police have, therefore, been carefully watching the principals in the affair, and it was generally believed that the present week would not be allowed to pass over without an attempt being made to bring the fight off. During Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, the Middlesbrough police found out that it was intended to have the fight at daybreak, although the *locale* was kept a mystery. At three or four o'clock it was noticed that 'busses, vans, &c., were moving to the outskirts of the town, where it was found that they were waited for by a large number of the "ring" fraternity, including the two pugilists. The police kept in the background as much as possible, and on the party making a start, followed them in the direction of Stockton. They passed through South Stockton, where they were joined by a large number of the Stocktonites, who were in the secret. Here the accession of the services of a body of the Stockton force were obtained, and telegraphic messages were forwarded to Darlington and other stations, from which places policemen were dispatched towards Stockton. The North Riding constabulary also were on the alert to prevent the fight taking place in Yorkshire. The scene of the intended "mill" was found to be a small place with a few scattered houses called Goosepool, about eight or nine miles beyond Stockton in the direction of Darlington, but on the arrival of the pugilistic party at their destination, the police appeared in large numbers on every side, and completely shut out all prospect of their being able to carry out their arrangements. No attempt, indeed, was made to form a ring, and after waiting a short time an adjournment took place to the public houses of Fighting Cocks and Middleton-one-Row, adjacent villages, where the party solaced themselves for their disappointment by partaking of stimulating beverages, which so excited their pugilistic propensities that the police were hardly able to restrain them from fighting each other. Here they remained till about twelve or one o'clock, and then finding there was no hope of getting the fight off they gradually dispersed, the majority taking the trains to Stockton, Middlesbrough, &c. The numbers present are variously estimated at from 400 to 700.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday.—Present: Rev J. Thompson, chairman, presiding; E. T. Smith, R. H. Gee, E. Leybourne, T. Elliott, G. Alder, J. Bowey, T. Humphrey, G. Hobson, J. Calvert, E. Charlton, Major Joicey, W. J. Joicey, D. Balleny, N. Clark, and R. Dickinson.

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

The correspondence received since last meeting was read over by the Clerk. It included a letter from the Poor-Law Board, in reference to the bonds for the late assistant-overseer of Conside and Knitsley, in which it was stated that they had great doubts as to their ability to recover the amount. A letter from the Teesdale Union was also read, enclosing a petition to the House of Commons praying for the House to pass a measure for the rating of lead and copper mines, moors for shooting, fisheries, &c. The Board concurred with the prayer of the petition in reference to the rating of these places, and it was resolved that the Clerk prepare a petition on the subject, to be signed by the chairman. In another letter the Board declined to increase the number of Guardians for Consett. The Board also objected to the payment of £30 to the Clerk of the Assessment Committee before such payment had their sanction. They, however, allowed the sum to be paid, on the condition that it was not to be repeated.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. Dingle, stating that he had attended the Workhouse for two years, and requesting payment for his services in future.

Mr Charlton proposed, and Mr Clark seconded, that Mr Dingle be paid for his services. Mr Calvert proposed, and Mr Humphrey seconded, an amendment that no salary be given. The motion was carried by 8 to 6 votes. It was afterwards decided by the casting vote of the chairman that the salary should be £10 per year.

Mr CHARLTON alluded to the attendance of the medical officers in the various districts. He was informed that the medical officer had not been at Leadgate for three weeks.—The Board considered that these officers should visit each district at least once a week, but no motion was made on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the treasurer had a balance of £586 13s 5½d in hand, and that all arrears were paid up by the respective townships.

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

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Met and let the contracts for the ensuing quarter as follows:—

Messrs Murray and Son, of Leadgate, for groceries and provisions.—Mr George Whinney, for supplying coals.—Mr Thomas Wall, for butcher meat.—Mr Joseph Wall, for leading limestone.—Mr W. Fenwick, for tailoring.—Mr W. Hall, for coffins.

Accounts amounting to £7 10s. 6d. were then examined, and passed.

The calls for the half year were then considered. It was moved that clerk write to the Poor Law Board respecting the balances. The following were the amounts of the calls on the various townships at an equal half-yearly rate of 8d in the pound, to be paid on April 19th and July 12th, being two quarterly rates at 4d in the pound:—Benfieldside, £322 8s 0d; Billingside, £23 9s 4d; Collierley, £158 6s 0d; Conside and Knitsley, £442 0s 0d; Cornsay, £121 6s 0d; Ebchester, £71 2s 8d; Esh, £99 10s; Greencroft, £148 5s 4d; Healeyfield, £42 6s 8d; Hedleyhope, £77 16s 8d; Kyo, £192 2s; Lanchester, £401 0s 8d; Langley, £64 8s; Medomsley, £219 2s 8d; Muggleswick, £111 14s 8d; Satley, £19 2s; Tanfield, £586 16s; Iveston, £219 8s 0d; total, £3,320 4s 8d. The corresponding half of last year was £3,140, the balance at the end being under £250. The amount apportioned to poor rates by this call is 5½d in the pound, the remainder being for police and county rates.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

then met. The rate on Oliver Ford Farm was reduced to £50 less 12 per cent.

Letters were read from Messrs Roddam and Rowlandson, the valuers at Hedleyhope, and it appeared the valuation had given great dissatisfaction.

The committee shortly afterwards adjourned.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP and R. WALLIS, Esqrs.

ASSAULTS.—*Patrick McCabe*, of Blackhill, navvy, was brought before the Bench charged with assaulting Robert Clough, of Blackhill, beerhouse-keeper, and Isabella, his wife, on the 18th inst. The complainant stated that on the night in question the conduct of the defendant was so bad that he had to eject him from his house. In a short time he came back and struck at himself and assaulted Mrs Clough. Fined £2, including costs, for each assault, or in default two months' imprisonment.

Alexander Smith and *Edward Smith*, of Jeffrey's Rake, miners, were charged by William Eadie, of the same place, miner, with assaulting him in a public-house at Jeffrey's Rake on the 10th inst. From the evidence it appeared that the parties had been drinking together in a public-house, where they quarrelled about money matters. The case was dismissed, the complainant to pay the costs in one month.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—*William Johnson* and *Henry Price*, of Blackhill, puddlers, were charged by P.C. McKeon with committing an assault on him on the 5th inst., whilst in the execution of his duty, at the Tin Mill Ironworks, Blackhill. Fined 10s each and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Robert Curry* and *Arthur Macanally*, of Blackhill, labourers, were then charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill, on the 3rd inst. Fined 5s each and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Richard Oliver* and *Michael King*, of Berryedge, labourers, were charged by P.C. Thompson with committing a breach of the peace at Berryedge, on the 3rd inst. Each of the defendants to find sureties in the sum of £5 each to keep the peace for six months, and to pay costs.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—*Peter Skenlan*, of Ebchester, navvy, was charged by P.C. Scott with being drunk and incapable in the streets at Blackhill, on the 18th inst. Fined 5s and costs.

VAGRANCY.—*Benjamin Walker* and *John Batt*, tramps, were charged by P.C. Thompson with vagrancy on the 19th inst. The officer stated that on the day in question the prisoners, who were both strong, able-bodied men, were wandering in the streets at Berryedge, asking alms, and that when apprehended they were both in liquor. Committed to gaol for one month each.

BASTARDY.—*Alexander Smith*, of Jeffrey's Rake, was charged by Jane Forster, of Ramshay, with being the putative father of her child. Order made for 2s per week and costs.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord ST. LEONARDS introduced a bill, which was read a first time, to establish councils of conciliation between masters and operatives for the prevention of strikes among the latter.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH called attention to the want of security to foot passengers in the streets of the metropolis. He censured Sir George Grey for not paying attention to the question, and said the right hon. gentleman had been so much engaged of late in applying the pole-axe to cattle, and if the pole-axe were applied to the borough of Morpeth, he did not see that there would be any great loss to the country. The noble Marquis was called to order for using such unparliamentary language, and after having expressed his regret for having transgressed the rules of the House,

Earl GRANVILLE said a committee had been appointed to consider the subject, and he trusted that they would be able to suggest a remedy for the evils complained of.

Earl GRANVILLE stated that an Order in Council would be issued prohibiting the importation of all cattle from Holland into the metropolis; a cargo of cattle, in a state of disease, having been brought into London.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Reports were brought up by the Chairmen of the Great Yarmouth, Bridgnorth, and Totnes Election Committees.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that Government would submit a proposal to the House for the erection of a building at Kensington for the reception of a portion of the collections at the British Museum, due notice of which would be given.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr W. B. Beaumont, said that, taking the several parts of the reform question in their natural order, it was the duty of Government to consider the boundaries of boroughs and the redistribution of seats, before they proceeded to revise the law with respect to the registration of voters, and the expenses of the electors.

The O'DONOGHUE made an appeal for the release of persons now in custody in Ireland, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to release parties who had been actively engaged in Fenianism. Applications from parties from America who were in custody, would be favourably considered, on their promising to leave Ireland and "return from whence they came."

Mr WHITESIDE called attention to the escape of Stephens, the chief Fenian rebel, whom he described as a most able man, but a conspirator of the most enthusiastic and determined character, who had been all his life engaged in treasonable practices. He censured the Government for not having earlier apprehended Stephens, and complained that no steps had been taken to put down the Fenian conspiracy until after the general election.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland said the Government were not aware of the serious character of the movement until the eve of the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper, nor were they aware of Stephens's connection with the conspiracy until they learnt it from documents seized in the office of that paper.

Sir ROBERT PEEL defended the Government from the charges of Mr Whiteside.

Lord NAAS said the explanations of the Government showed that the most extraordinary laxity prevailed with regard to the management of Richmond Prison, and blamed them for having adopted a hesitating, feeble policy, while the rankest treason had been circulated for two years, within one hundred yards of Dublin Castle.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND and Sir GEORGE GREY spoke in defence of the course adopted, and, after a few words from Mr H. BAILLIE, the subject dropped.

The Government were defeated on a motion by Mr C. BENTINCK, relative to the competition of architects for building the new Courts of Justice, by a majority of 31.

In Committee of Supply some votes were passed connected with the army estimates, after which leave was given for the introduction of new Bills on various subjects; and some routine business having been transacted, the House adjourned.

The River Wear Commissioners have determined upon a further extension of their new dock at Sunderland to an area of eleven acres, in addition to the existing dock space, and an application will be made to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for £150,000 to enable them to complete the work.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA,

[Per the *Hermann*.]

NEW YORK, 10th March, Morning.—The Fenian movement continues to be actively carried on throughout the country, and great excitement prevails on the subject.

Military preparations against invasion are being made in Canada. The volunteers have been called out, and the people are enthusiastically responding to the appeal.

NEW YORK, 10th March.—Advices received here from Panama state that the Spanish commodore Nunez had proposed an armistice to Chili, stipulating for the return of the captured vessel, the *Covadonga*, and the Spanish prisoners, and the appointment of peace commissioners. These propositions were refused by Chili.

The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the bill for regulating the trade with Canada, increasing the duties on lumber, fish, and coal.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, 9th March.—Great excitement prevails in Canada on the subject of anticipated Fenian invasions, and extensive military preparations are being made throughout the country. A Cabinet Council was held on the 7th inst., at which it was determined to call out 10,000 volunteers. All the militia are enrolled, and it is expected that they will be called out immediately. The people throughout Canada are promptly and enthusiastically responding to the Government calls. The Government has seized the Montreal telegraph line. An impression prevails that the Fenians will make a demonstration against Canada on St. Patrick's Day. It is reported that the Canadian Government will suspend the Habeas Corpus Act before that time.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Wednesday.—A special courier has arrived here from Berlin with despatches for Baron Von Werther, the Prussian minister at this Court. Two delegates from the Rouman Provisional Government have arrived here with the object, it is said, of inducing Austria to support the nomination of a foreign prince as Hospodar of Roumania. A similar mission is announced to have left Bucharest for London.

PESTH, Wednesday.—The motion introduced yesterday by M. Deak, for the appointment of a commission to regulate the labours of the Diet, was adopted to-day in the Lower House. In the Upper House it was resolved to appoint members for the purpose of forming, jointly with members of the Lower House, a Committee to negotiate with the Croatian deputies on the question of the union of Croatia and Hungary. It was further resolved that the magnates appointed on the Committee should receive the same instructions as those already determined upon by the Lower House.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following telegram has been received by Mr Morrison, agent of the New Zealand Government:—

WELLINGTON, Feb. 13.—The operations of the Imperial and colonial forces, under General Chute, between Wanganui and Taranake have been unsuccessful. Eight fortified pahs have been taken. On the east coast the friendly natives have engaged the Hau-haus, with heavy loss. Ninety natives of the interior have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. Confidence is restored. There is a great increase in the Customs' revenue. The yield of gold is increasing.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

Soon after preaching at St. Paul's on Tuesday the Bishop of London was seized with a painful attack of exhaustion, which continued for some hours. An entire absence from his diocese and labours has been considered imperative by his medical advisers. His Lordship will leave town as soon as he has sufficiently recovered to move, in the hope that a rest of three weeks or a month may restore him to his usual health.

THE REFORM BILL.

The *Times* considers the amendments of Earl Grosvenor and Sir W. Hutt of dire significance, and that their concurrence is inexplicable, unless on the supposition that the whole ground is sapped under the bill, and that a universal antipathy is ready to break out at any opening in that outer crust of silence and perplexity maintained by the Liberal party.

Mr Kinglake will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday whether, in the course of the recess, the Government would take into consideration the expediency of proceeding by resolutions towards a settlement of the question relating to the representation of the people. On the question of going into committee on the Reform Bill, he will move that it is requisite first to have the expected bill for the redistribution of seats.

The *Telegraph* anticipates no danger to the bill from Lord Grosvenor's amendment.

Sporting Intelligence.

WARWICK RACES.—SATURDAY.

WELTER HANDICAP.—Jack's Alive (Colonel Jelf Sharp), 1. Gamecock, 2. Corsica, 3. Five started. An objection stands over.

HANDICAP (five furlongs).—Wild Thyme (Goodwin), 1. Lord of the Manor, 2. Balornock, 3. Five started.

GRAND MILITARY HURDLE RACE PLATE.—Merrimac (Mr Shaw), 1. Westbury, 2. Four started.

MILITARY CHALLENGE CUP.—Cortolvin (Colonel Knox), 1. Bollingbroke g., 2. Pallas Lass, 3. Five started.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Lincoln (Colonel Knox), 1. Cloister, 2. Sweet Spirit, 3. Nine started.

HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Bezanet (J. Page), 1. Sir Bobby, 2. Merrimac, 3. Five started.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The DELAPRE FREE HANDICAP of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. About half a mile.

Mr Hughes' Dolphin, aged, 8st 10lb ....T. French 1
Mr Price's Tesane, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb ....Hibberd 2
Colonel Martyn's Harliquina, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb ....Kenyon 3

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Dolphin, 3 to 1 agst Tesane. Won by half a length; bad third. Juliet, Reception, and Bay Dayrell also ran.

The BRIXWORTH STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for all ages. About one mile and a quarter.

Mr Ten Broeck's Forester, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ....H. Covey 1
Mr Thellusson's Star, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ....Deacon 2
Mr Maund's Wild Bee, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb ....Payne 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Forester, 3 to 1 agst Wild Bee, 9 to 2 agst The Star. Won by half a length; bad third. Silenos, ademus, and Veracity also ran.

The TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.

Regalia ....Carroll 1
Duke ....Cannon 2
Elland ....Thomas 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Saccharometer, 3 to 1 agst Duke. Won by three parts of a length; bad third. Saccharometer, King Charming, Historian, and Amazon also ran.

The GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES, of 100 sovs, added to a handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. Two miles. (80 subs., 37 of whom declared.)

Mr Smith's John Davis, 5 yrs, 9st ....T. Challoner 1
Mr W. Day's Mail Train, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb ....Parry 2
Mr Bayley's Ethelred, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb ....J. Grimshaw 3
Mr Brayley's Pearl Diver, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb ....Cannon 4

Betting: 5 to 1 agst Mail Train, 9 to 1 each agst Pearl Diver and Ethelred, 10 to 1 agst John Davis. Won by ten lengths; three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

The PITSFORD STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. Half a mile.

Mr Ten Broeck's Miller's Maid, 8st 6lb ....Perry 1
Mr Godding's Dignity, 8st 6lb ....T. French 2
Mr Trimmer's Minulus, 8st 6lb ....Payne 3

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Miller's Maid, 7 to 4 agst Minulus, 4 to 1 agst Dignity. Won by a length.

The STAND PLATE HANDICAP, of 50 sovs, for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile. (22 subs.)

Mr Payne's Beadle, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb ....T. Challoner 1
Mr Foy's Godmersham, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ....Parry 2
Lord Stamford's Brick, 6 yrs, 7st 9lb ....J. Grimshaw 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Beadle, 7 to 2 agst Godmersham, 4 to 1 agst Brick. Won by four lengths; half a length between second and third.

The WHITTLEBURY STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. About three-quarters of a mile, straight. (38 subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's Mr Pitt, 3 yrs, 9st 1lb ....Cannon 1
Baron Rothschild's Sister to Hippolyta, 2 yrs ....Peake 2
Mr Pardoe's Rector, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ....Loates 3

Betting: 6 to 5 on Mr Pitt, 4 to 1 agst Rector, 7 to 1 agst Sister to Hippolyta. Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

The PYTCHLEY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Selling allowances. Spencer Plate Course.

Lord Ronald, 6st 8lb ....H. Day 1
Soapstone, 7st 4lb ....S. Adams 2
Volunteer ....Huxtable 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Lord Ronald, 6 to 1 agst Soapstone. Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs. Two miles.

Regalia ....Carroll 1
Ackworth ....Cannon 2
Mr Godding's Black Prince ....Parry 3

Betting; 4 to 1 on Regalia. Won by 15 lengths.

WEDNESDAY.—The RACING STAKES of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds. One mile.

Duke of Beaufort's Mr Pitt, 9st 3lb ....Cameron 1
Mr Morris's Ambition, 8st 11lb ....Custance 2
M. of Hastings's King Hal, 9st 1lb ....Challoner 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Mr Pitt. Won by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

The LAMPORT HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each. Spencer Plate Course.

Professor Anderson, 7st 7lb ....Carroll 1
Vexatious, 7st ....Heartfield 2
Medicis, 7st 12lb ....Elphick 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Professor Anderson, 7 to 2 agst Vexatious, 6 to 1 bar two. Won by three-quarters of a length, bad third.

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft if declared. The New Spencer Plate Course, straight. (52 subs, 18 of whom declared.)

Mr Chaplin's Vespasian, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ....Grimshaw 1
Mr Lincoln's Zisca, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ....Kenyon 2
Lord Uxbridge's Goldylocks, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb ....Parry 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Vespasian, 20 to 1 agst Goldylocks, 40 to 1 agst Zisca. Won by length and a half, the same between second and third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, 5 ft, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.

Mr Chaplin's Problem, 8st 3lb ....Grimshaw 1
Baron Rothschild's Sister to Hippolyta, 8st 3lb ....Baley 2
Lord Falmouth's Reigning Beauty, 8st 3lb ....French 3

Betting: Even on Sister to Hippolyta, 5 to 4 agst Problem. Won by a head, bad third.

The SULBY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3 ft if declared, with 50 added. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Nightingall's Belzoni, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....Clark 1
Lord Westmorland's Echo, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb ....Morris 2
Mr Ten Broeck's Scheldt, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb ....Payne 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Scheldt, 100 to 30 agst Echo, 4 to 1 agst Belzoni. Won by a neck, three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The ALTHORP PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for two-yr-olds. About half a mile.

Mr Pryor's Rake ....Loates 1
Lord Stamford's Celina ....Grimshaw 2
Mr Ten Broeck's Fitzroy ....Payne 3

Betting: 10 to 1 agst Rake, 100 to 7 agst Fitzroy, 20 to 1 agst Celina. Won by three-quarters of a length. Fitzroy and Knight of the Garter ran a dead head for the third place.

The SELLING PLATE of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for all ages. Spencer Plate Course.

Old Robert, 5st 12lb ....Murray 1
Volunteer, 9st 4lb ....French 2
Tadmor colt, 5st 12lb ....Kenyon 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Tadmor colt, 5 to 1 agst Old Robert. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

The ST. LIZ HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 if declared, with 100 added, the second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 5 sovs to the Bentinck Benevolent Fund. One mile and a quarter. (50 subs, 13 of whom declared.)

Mr Prior's Raglan, 6 yrs, 8st 1lb ....Loates 1
Mr Starky's Tattoo, aged, 6st 8lb ....Sopp 2
Mr Kelso's Filbert, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb ....Scorey 3

Betting: 100 to 30 each agst Tattoo and Raglan. Won by a length and a half, bad third.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each. Two miles.

Mr Chaplin's Miss Harriette, 3 yrs ....Kenyon 1
Duke of Buccleugh na Shakspeare, 5 yrs ....Loates 2
Lord Burghley na Amazon, 3 yrs ....Dunbar 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Miss Harriette, 10 to 1 bar three. Won by ten lengths. Mr Joseph Dawson claimed the winner.

LEWES SPRING MEETING

THURSDAY.—The CRAVEN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft if declared, with 40 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards; winners after March 15th, 7lb extra. T.Y.C. (25 subs.)

Mr Chamberlayne's Indigestion, 7st 7lb ....Whitehorne 1
Mr England's Ethelred, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb ....Elphick 2
Mr Padwick's Mineral, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ....Grace 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Mineral, 5 to 1 agst Indigestion. Won in a canter by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

The CASTLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. T.Y.C.

Pelerin, 6st 5lb ....Mordan 1
Venturous, 8st ....Hibbard 2
Quiver, 6st 2lb ....Milne 3

Betting: 6 to 5 on Pelerin, 2 to 1 bar one. Won by a neck, bad third.

The WELTER CUP (handicap) of 50 sovs, by subscription of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added. One mile and a half. (11 subs.)

Mr Jones's Zelo, 6 yrs, 9st 12lb ....Whickham 1
Mr Read's Llangollen, 5 yrs, 10st 9lb ....Clements 2
Mr Mitchells's Varnish, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb ....Humpage 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Zelo, 5 to 2 agst Varnish, 5 to 2 agst Disappointment. Won by a length, bad third.

The TOWN PLATE (handicap) of 40 sovs, winners after March 15th, 7lb extra. Seven furlongs.

Mr Porter's Fortunatus, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....Mordan 1
Mr James's Puebla, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb ....Neale 2
Mr Read's colt by Frogmore, 4 yrs, 7st ....Jackson 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Fortunatus. Won by a head, a bad third.

SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. Seven furlongs.

Star Cross, 6st [illegible] ....Mordan 1
Varnish, [illegible] ....I'Anson 2
Queen Bee, [illegible] ....Milne 3

Betting: [illegible] Star Cross, 2 to 1 agst Queen Bee, 6 to 1 bar [illegible] by half a length, a bad third.

The TWO [illegible] STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Half a mile. (9 subs.)

Mr Stevens's Premier, 8st 10lb ....Payne 1
Mr England's Lady Pam, 8st 12lb ....Forster 2
Mr Padwick's My Love ....J. Grimshaw 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on My Love, 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has assumed an inactive appearance, with little business doing, but in the limited sales effected the full prices of this day week are maintained. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was liberal, and met a slow sale at 1s per qr. under last week's prices. The trade with factors rules firm for English and foreign, with a steady demand, at the rates of this day week. Barley, good sale. Beans and peas, unaltered Rye little doing. Malt steady sale. Flour, slow sale at last week's prices. Prices:—Wheat, 45s to 51s; barley, 33s to 34s; beans, 39s to 40s; peas, 39s to 40s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 60s to 62s; flour—households, 32s to 33s; whites, 34s to 35s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade ruled excessively dull, at a decline upon all descriptions of wheat of 1s per qr since this day week. Barley firm. Oats in good request. Peas 1s per qr lower, and limited demand. Other articles unaltered.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market there was a large supply of wheat, which met a slow sale at a decline of 1s per qr. Barley a large supply, slow sale, at a reduction of 2s per qr on the rates of this day week. Oats as before.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 28 head of cattle and — sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, also 115 beasts and 450 sheep were from foreign, and 270 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 319 beasts and 1,479 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was middling, while sheep were fully an average, including several lots of prime hoggets. The supply of beef comprised 361 head. There was a decided improvement to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at an advance of 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 4,141. The mutton trade ruled active, at an advance of ½d per lb on the rates of Tuesday last; buyers were numerous, and at the close a good clearance was effected. Pigs—526 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, and prices were fully at, but nothing beyond the rates of last week, and all sold. In the Dead Meat Market the supplies were somewhat splendid, and had the animals been slaughtered in this town, there is no provincial market in the kingdom which could have produced a finer display. The highest price obtained would be 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone of 14lbs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Buxton-street, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr C. Wilks, of a daughter.

At 10, Snowden-street, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr John Lithgow, printer, of a daughter.

At New-road, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr William Wilkin, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At Regent-terrace, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Robson, of a daughter.

At Sedgwick-place, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Robt. Dixon, of a daughter.

At Albert-street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr James Charlton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr Shepherd, Mr Thomas C. Wood, of Birmingham, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of this town.

At St. Nicholas' Church, on the 19th inst., Mr James Armstrong, pressman, to Miss Catherine Young, both of this town.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Railway-terrace, Delves-lane, on the 11th inst., aged 67, Mr Theophilus Smith, much respected.

LANCHESTER.—At the Workhouse, on the 21st inst., aged 38, Miss Cecilia Barnes.

BENFIELDSIDE HOUSE, Shotley Bridge.—On the 18th inst., aged 92, Mr W. Ritson.

NEWCASTLE.—At 10, Snowden-street, on the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, aged 3 years and 4 months, William G. Davis, eldest son of Mr John Lithgow, printer.

At Half Moon-yard, on the 16th inst., aged 63, Esther, wife of Mr James Conolly.

At Sandgate, on the 15th inst., aged 63, Mrs Mary Bevens.

At St. Mary-street, on the 16th inst., aged 28, Mr Neil O'Donnell.

At Shield-street, on the 17th inst., aged 19, James, son of Mr John Buglass.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 19th inst., aged 71, Mrs Eliza Stark.

GATESHEAD.—At Church-street, on the 14th inst., aged 67, Mr Edward Monkhouse, for 56 years with Messrs Hawks & Co., Gateshead Iron Works.

ROOKHOPE.—On the 16th inst., Ann Dawson, shopkeeper.

RIGSIDE WEARDALE.—On the 14th inst., aged 33, Phœbe, wife of Mr Joshua Teasdale.

WITTONSTALL.—On the 17th inst., aged 67, Mr Codling tailor.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 24, West Parade, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.