The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No 183. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Found.

TAKEN UP, at Broomshields, at the beginning of the Month, a Young CUR BITCH. The Owner can have her on application to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, by giving descriptions, and paying expenses. If not claimed within seven day, it will be sold.

Wanted.

WANTED, a HOUSE, containing Five or Rooms, in a good situation. Apply at the *Guardian* Office, stating Rent.

Public Notices

NOTICE.
DERWENT AND CONSETT HUNT STEEPLE CHASE AND FLAT RACING.

THE above MEETING is fixed for WHIT TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th of MAY, 1864.
Particulars in future announcements.

EDMONDBYERS NEW SPRING FAIR.

THE SPRING FAIR for the SALE of CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, and PIGS will be held on the 6th of MAY, 1864.
STANDS and PLANS may be obtained on application to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, Punch Bowl Inn, Edmondbyers.

ALTERATION OF TIME OF STARTING THE BERRY EDGE AND MAIL COACHES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on and after the 25th day of March, the BERRYEDGE COACH will leave Mr. SEYMOUR'S, Berryedge, at a Quarter-past 7 in the Morning, and Newcastle at 4 in the Afternoon; and on and after SATURDAY, April 2nd, the MAIL COACH will leave Shotley Bridge at Half-past 5, and Berryedge at 6 on the Evenings of SATURDAYS and MONDAYS.
JAMES COLPITTS, Proprietor.

THE CONSETT READING ROOM will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th of March, to the PUBLIC, when Names of Subscribers will be entered, and Subscriptions and Donations received.
The Leading Daily and Weekly Papers will be on the Table.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUDDLERS' AND LABOURERS' UNION, WILL BE GIVEN IN THE THEATRE, CONSETT, ON SATURDAY, the 9th of April, 1864,
For the Benefit of
GEORGE McIVER.
Doors Open at Half-past 6, to Commence at Half-past 7 o'clock.
Admission—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d.
Particulars in future announcements.

EASTER MONDAY.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT in the CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S WAGGON SHOPS.

FIRST PART.

1. "The Village Choristers" .... Consett Choir.
2. "Thou art so near, and yet so far" .... Mr W. Siddell.
3. "Juanita" .... Miss George.
4. "Better late than never" .... Mr Richley.
5. "The sunny hours of childhood" .... Miss P. Medici.
6. "Under the willow she's sleeping" .... Mr Morgan.
7. "Beautiful star!" .... Miss Dobbs.
8. "Gipsy Glee" .... Consett Choir.
9. "Pretty Jane" .... Mr Coultate.
10. "Nelson" .... Mr Lumsden.
11. "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer" .... Miss E. Medici.
12. "My own, my guiding star!" .... Mr W. Surtees.
13. "Fairy Glee" .... Consett Choir.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

SECOND PART.

1. "Hail, smiling morn!" .... Consett Choir.
2. "The Widow Malone" .... Mr W. Siddell.
3. "Home, sweet home" .... Miss P. Medici.
4. "The larboard watch" .... Messrs Morgan & W. Surtees.
5. "If I had some one to love me" .... Miss George.
6. "There is a flower that bloometh" .... Mr Lumsden.
7. "Hearts and homes" .... Miss Dobbs.
8. "The last rose of summer" .... Miss E. Medici.
9. "The Standard bearer" .... Mr Morgan.
10. "Poor Uncle Tom" *(in character, with Banjo)* .... Mr Richley.
11. "A little farm well till'd ... Messrs Coultate, Morgan, and Surtees.
12. "Simon the Cellarer" .... Mr Siddell.
13. "God save the Queen" .... Solo and Chorus.

Admission, 6d.; Front Seats, 1s.; Children under Fourteen, Half Price.
Doors open at Half-past 6, to commence at 7 o'clock.

N.B.—For the convenience of the Public there will be Two Entrances—Entrance to the Sixpenny Seats, at the End of the Building, near the Standing Engine, in Knitsley Lane; Entrance to the Front Seats, at the Side of the Waggon Shops, near the Private Office.

Free by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44 A, Maddox-street, Regent street, W.

A LECTURE on MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, Nervous Exhaustion, &c. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten.
Admission 1s.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.
NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION, AND FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

JOHN SMITH, of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Builder, Architect, and Contractor, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District, on the 24th day of March, 1864, is hereby required to surrender himself to WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at the First Meeting of Creditors to be held before the said Registrar, on the 8th day of April next, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the said District Court.

Mr. Charles John Laidman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. John Theodore Hoyle, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will be appointed by the Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, of which Sitting due notice will be given in the *London Gazette*. At the said First Meeting of Creditors the Registrar will receive proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects. At the Public Sitting proofs of Debts of Creditors will also be received, and the said Bankrupt will be required to submit himself to be examined, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of all his Effects, and to finish his Examination.

Notice is also hereby given, to all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, not to deliver the same but to the Official Assignee whom the Court has appointed in that behalf, and give Notice to the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

MASCULINE POWER RESTORED IN FOURTEEN DAYS, without possibility of failure, by the use of Dr. BRIGHT'S GUARANTEED REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to ensure secrecy. Sent, carefully packed, on receipt of 11s.; free by post 12s., for stamps or Post-office Order; or on application. Address, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, London.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphillis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphillis and Secondary Symptoms.

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

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

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

Business Addresses

A FEW WORDS ABOUT GOOD TEA!
ARE NEVER OUT OF SEASON.

BRODIE AND SON,
TEA DEALERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

INVITE Special Attention to their TEAS at the present time. If any of the following TEAS are worthy of more notice than another, it is:—

THE FINE TRUE OLD-FASHIONED SOUCHONG, at .... 4s 0d per lb.
It is replete in goodness, and may be justly termed "The Cream of England."
FINE CHOICE, STRONG RICH SOUCHING .... 3s 8d "
This is better than that supplied by many at 4s, and even 4s 4d per lb.
VERY RICH FULL-FLAVOURED SOUCHONG .... 3s 6d "
FINEST CONGOU .... 3s 4d "
VERY SUPERIOR CONGOU .... 3s 2d "
VERY GOOD CONGOU (recommended) .... 2s 10d and 3s 0d "

☞ The excellence of these TEAS have secured to BRODIE and SON a pre-eminence that can only be maintained by keeping up the quality of their Articles, and that they are determined to do so, will, on comparison, be apparent to every one.

REALLY GOOD COFFEES WILL BE VERY ACCEPTABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The COFFEES supplied by BRODIE and SON are well known and much esteemed for their excellence. Comparison is respectfully requested of the Coffees, at the following Prices:—

USEFUL PLANTATION .... 1s 0d per lb.
THE FINEST JAMAICA .... 1s 4d "
VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA .... 1s 6d "
All these Coffees are exceedingly good and strongly recommended.

☞ BRODIE and SON deliver GOODS, Carriage Free, with their own Carts, to all parts of the Kingdom.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

JOHN BRODIE & SON, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, respectfully intimate that their buyers have Returned from the Markets, where they have purchased a large and varied Stock of
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS,
Consisting of BLACK AND COLOURED COBURGS, ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, &c.
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
Comprises BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS (Fast Dyes), SCOTCH TWEEDS, WEST OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE DOESKINS, for Suits.
AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND WORKMEN ON THE PREMISES.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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THE FIRST DELIVERY OF NEW SPRING BONNETS AND MILLINERY,
AT
GEORGE ROBSON'S,
BLACKHILL.
HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED AND ALTERED TO THE PRESENT FASHION.

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

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

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

LIVING FRAGRANCE OF THE FLOWERY LANDS

IS the quaint description the Chinese give to a rare selection of Tea culled from the Flowery Tea Mountains. On these Teas the Celestials themselves are accustomed to luxuriate, and rarely allow them to leave their native land. We may form some idea of their value from the care displayed over them. This year a consignment has arrived in England. Packed in small lead cases with canister lids, and enclosed in Boxes containing only 8lb. of this rare Tea we have been as curious to try as they have been to prove to what perfection the Tea plant can be brought. The leaves are white with ripe flowers, indicating perfection seldom seen in the English Market. In the cup they are without that herbic harshness found even amongst the finest Teas. They are Rich in character, delicate to the taste, and alive with fragrance. So delighted were we with them that the whole importation has been secured to us. For our greater security we have paid the duty on 80 Boxes that we might carefully examine them, and have only to say we cannot overstate their quality. Samples can be forwarded per post if desired. The whole Box can be purchased for Thirty Three Shillings. As this is an opportunity seldom offered we recommend it as a most valuable present, economical to the husband and none the less acceptable to his partner at Home. Post-office Order for Thirty Three Shillings will secure it carriage paid to any address.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
32, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COST OF PRINTING
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REPEAL OF PAPER DUTY,
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BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

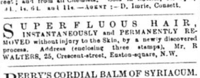
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. For all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, loss of natural power and vigour. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s.

PERRY'S COPAIBA AND CUBEB GLOBULES, the original preparation composed of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, in consequence of their being encased in sugar. In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this wonder working remedy. Price 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Sent anywhere, on receipt of Post-office order. Address, Messrs. PERRY & Co., as above; or may be had from Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford street, London. W.
Agent.—J. H. Leighton, Durham.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED MEDICINES OF THE DAY.



HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.

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TESTIMONIALS.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

Testimony of a Man in his 51st Year.
Teams, Gateshead, August 8, 1863.

Gentlemen,—With pleasure and gratitude I give you this unsolicited Testimonial to the great Cure effected on myself by the use of Downie's Life Preserving Pills. For the last Twelve Months I have felt great difficulty in attending to my occupation through an accumulation of water over my bowels, attended with great soreness, also a swelling in my legs and feet, and pains in the small of my back; latterly I could scarcely move about, having continually a desire to lie down; during this time I did not know the pleasure of enjoying my food or a single night's sleep. I tried several Doctors, but they did me no good. I was giving up all hope of again getting better, till I tried your invaluable Pills, and before I had taken the contents of one small box, the water began gradually to pass from my system, and I am now again in my usual health. I have recommended them to many friends, for they are wonderful Pills, and have been a blessing to me.
(Signed) WILLIAM PURVIS.

GREAT CURE OF BRONCHITIS AND COUGH OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has favoured us with the following statement:—

Mr. Downie,—Sir,—I have been a great sufferer for 12 Years from a very bad Cough, and latterly a severe attack of Bronchitis; all the *remedies I tried failed* in giving me *any relief*. I was becoming worse, and not able to attend to my household duties, when my husband brought me a *small* Bottle of Downie's Italian Cough Balsam and a Box of Downie's Life Preserving Pills. The first dose of the Balsam gave me *instant relief* and a sound night's rest. After taking the contents only of one *small* Bottle and Box, I was quite cured, and have not enjoyed better health in my life. I shall always keep these valuable Medicines by me, and would recommend all sufferers to try them.
Dec. 18th, 1863. (Signed) MARY ELLIOTT.

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HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage and other social duties, has published a Book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

VITA VITALIS,
A "New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s, by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,

SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London. W.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.
One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.
One of the Firm attends,

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STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Feb. 20 and Jan. 4.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, February 1, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, January 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, Febuary 2, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Jan. 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, Febuary 4, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month, Jan. 19, 1864.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

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WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.

To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

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

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent, the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 is for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding every thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.

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Apply to W. WAGGOTT, Proprietor, Cowgate, Head of Broad Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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MR. JOSEPH OLEY is directed by Mr. G. CRESSWELL, declining Farming, to name MONDAY, April 18th, for the SALE of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, SHEEP, HORSES, and FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Particulars in future Advertisements.

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MR. J. OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN HALL to name WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th of April, for the SALE of his Valuable SHORT HORN STOCK, FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, HORSES, and FARM IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PROPERTY AT CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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BY MR. JOSEPH HOWARD,
At the House of
MR. JOHN ANDERSON, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM,
ON THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1864,
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE LEASEHOLD ESTATE, called BAR HOUSE, a DWELLING-HOUSE, a COTTAGE, and containing about FORTY ACRES of LAND, which will be offered in Six Lots.
ALSO,
THIRTEEN HOUSES, in 13 Lots, situate at Consett, now used as Shops, Beerhouses, and Public Houses.
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For further Particulars, apply to THOMPSON RICHARDSON, Esq., Solicitor, Barnard Castle; or to Mr. HOWARD, the Auctioneer, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the House of Mr JAMES THOMPSON, "Smelters Arms Inn," Castleside.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1864.

THE following Goods belonging to William Barron of Newcastle, taken under an Execution issued from the County Court at Shotley Bridge.
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
1 Powerful Black Horse, 8 yrs old, 1 Chesnut Mare, 7 yrs old, 2 Excellent Wood Waggons, and 2 Sets of Harness nearly new.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, a.m., W. J. Clements, Bailiff.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the NEW MARKET SALE ROOM, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

THE following Goods belonging to Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, taken under an Execution issued from the County Court, at Shotley Bridge
MR. H BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
Comprising 1 Mahogany Couch, 1 Mahogany Centre Table, 1½ doz. Mahogany Chairs in Hair Seating, 1 Easy Chair, Bedroom Chair, Camp Beds, French do., 1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 1 Drawing Desk, 1 Kidderminster Carpet, 1 Felt do., Cocoanut Matting, Kitchen Press, Tables, Forms, Fender Fire Irons, Mattresses, Wash Stand and Dressing Table. With a great variety of Bed Room, Kitchen and other Furniture, also 1 very excellent Poney, 1 Saddle and Bridle, 1 set of Cart Harness.
Sale to commence at One o'Clock.
W. J. CLEMENTS, BAILIFF.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The twenty-first grand contest for the "blue riband of the river," between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was decided on Saturday over the Championship course, Putney to Mortlake.

Immediately on the signal being given, the light blues, who were the quickest off, obtained a great advantage, which on settling down into a good quick stroke, they increased to half a boat's length by the time they arrived off Simmons's. When the London Rowing Club boat-house was reached, they showed in front by three quarters of a length, in which position they continued rowing for about twenty strokes, when the Oxonians, amid the deafening cheers of their partizans, gradually crept up, and at the Point became strictly level. An exciting struggle now ensued for the lead, the Oxonians, being greatly served by their station and some bad steering on the part of the Cambridge coxswain, drew the stern of their boat up to number six in the other boat when rounding the Point, and putting on some fine long dragging strokes, led by their own length at Craven Cottage. On crossing the water they had just cleared themselves, and giving the Cantabs the benefit of their wash, led by two lengths at the Crab Tree, which they increased to three at the Soap Works. Hammersmith-bridge was reached in 7 minutes 45 seconds, the Oxonians at this part of the race leading by about four clear lengths, as nearly as could be distinguished from the steamboats, some of which had by this time become completely "tailed off," a proof of the tremendous pace at which the two eights had been rowing. The scene on Hammersmith-bridge was indescribable, the pier and bridge presenting one living mass of heads; while the towing-path was completely packed with people, some of whom received a drenching from the swell of the steamboats. When the top of Chiswick Eyot was reached, the Oxonians appeared to be rowing at their ease, with a lead of about eight clear lengths; and although the Cambridge men rowed with great pluck in the rear of their opponents, they could not succeed in reducing the gap which had been made between them by the superior strength and style of rowing on the part of the Oxonians. The time occupied in rowing to Barnes was 18 min. 2 sec., there being very little alteration in their positions. There was no further change in the race, as the Oxford crew passed the winning-post about eight lengths in advance, finishing the race in 22 min. 45 sec. without showing any apparent signs of distress. On the arrival of the steamboats at Barker's Rails both crews were lustily cheered, with cries of "Bravo, Oxford," and "Well rowed, Cambridge." After a little breathing time both crews turned their boats round and paddled back to Putney, where they partook of a luncheon.

The boat in which the winners rowed was built by the Salters, of Oxford, whilst the Cambridge men rowed in a skiff built by M. Taylor, of Newcastle.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, died at his family seat, Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, a few minutes past twelve on Tuesday morning. His Lordship had been unwell for a considerable period, the principal ailment, it is understood, being diabetes. Deceased was born in 1816, and had consequently only reached his 48th year. He married, in 1840, Lady Mary Baillie, of Jerviswoode, who survives him, with a family of three sons and three daughters. As Lord Haddo, the late nobleman represented the county of Aberdeen in Parliament for a number of years, and succeeded his father in the earldom in 1860. Lord Haddo, the new Peer, who has entered his 23rd year, is at present on a visit to his uncle, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—A fair trial is all that is asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how much more successful it is in curing old ulcers, inveterate sores, and disfiguring eruptions than any other application. When properly used it lessens the inflammation which invades parts adjacent to the wound or ulcer, thereby much local pain is immediately assuaged, and, in the course of an hour or two, the most satisfactory results invariably follow, which will steadily advance to a thorough and permanent cure. This treatment, so much at variance with the old-fashioned views of cauterizing, blistering, leeching, &c., has by common consent been pronounced to be the greatest blessing to persons thus afflicted.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

ATTACKS ON DUPPEL AND FREDERICIA.

A *Times* telegram, dated last Thursday, says that there had been heavy cannonading all along the lines. Düppel village and Tonbjerg position were taken by the Prussians, after an heroic resistance by the Danes. The position of Düppel was still unharmed. The writer adds:—"The numbers of the Prussians are always four to one. Their artillery has a range of three miles. A Danish colonel was killed to-day, and 70 wounded were brought in. The enemy's losses are severe. The Danish army is undaunted."

On Friday afternoon the Prussians obtained a few hours' armistice for the burial of the dead. On Saturday the cannonading was renewed from Broagerland without result. The Danes made no attempt to retake the village of Düppel and the village of Tonbjerg. On Sunday the allies cannonaded the south front of the position.

On Saturday the Prussians made a reconnaissance in force against Fredericia. The Crown Prince, Prince Albrecht, and the Prince of Hohenzollern were on the field. The Danish outposts of the entrenched encampment were driven into the fortress. During the reconnaissance sites were selected for the erection of batteries.

A sharp fire was kept up by the Danes from the fortress and gunboats. There were some casualties on the German side. The same night the Danes made a sortie, which, according to Prussian accounts, was repulsed. On Sunday the bombardment commenced. The Prussian shots told very well, and the town was set on fire in several places. Several of the Danish guns were dismounted. Their fire was moderate and ineffectual. One Austrian was wounded. A Prussian despatch of Monday says:—"The bombardment of Fredericia continued all last night and to-day. The town caught fire in several places. According to the statements of deserters about 200 men were killed and wounded in the fortress yesterday. We have had two men wounded since yesterday evening. The fire of the enemy has been almost entirely suspended to-day."

Six hundred Prussians have occupied the island of Femeren, and have taken the Danish garrison of ninety-six men prisoners.

The Austrians have made a requisition in Jutland for 5,000 oxen and 2,500 horses. Ten prefects of Jutland have been sent off to Prussia.

There has been a naval engagement between Danish and Prussian ships off Griefswald. The following is the report of the Danish Minister of Marine on the subject:—"On the afternoon of the 17th inst., the blockading squadron at Griefswald observed two Prussian steam corvettes and one paddle steamer steering for the southward. The frigate *Sjalland*, accompanied by the rest of the squadron, made for the Prussian vessels. The engagement was commenced by the *Sjaalland*, supported by the Skjold ship-of-the-line. After a fight lasting two hours the Prussians sailed off to Swinemunde. Six Prussian gunboats took part in the engagement. The loss on board the Själland was three killed and nineteen wounded. The Danish ships have not sustained any injury."

The Prussian gunboats safely reached Rugen and the two corvettes put into Swinemunde. The *Nympha* lost two, and *Arcona* three, killed. Nine men in all were wounded, including Lieutenant Berger, seriously.

It has been mutualy agreed between Denmark and the German States that the embargo shall be removed from all vessels seized up to April 1st.

The Danish Government has directed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports. The Danish brig *Prethe*, from Leith to Barcelona, has been taken into Lisbon by the Austrian war-steamer *Schwarzenburg* and the gunboat *Seehund*.

The elections to the Lower House of the Rigsraad are concluded. All the members elected belong to the national party, which wishes for the continuation of the war. Mr Hall, the ex-Premier, was elected unanimously. Bishop Monrad, the president of the council, who expressed himself favourable to pursuing the war, was elected by a large majority, four votes only being given against him.

The *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen states that the intelligence received in London that Denmark accepts a conference on the basis of the treaty of 1852, without an armistice, is substantially correct.

The *Dagblad* violently attacks the Ministry on account of its accession to the proposed conference.

Fresh disturbances have taken place in Stockholm, and the military had to be called out to quell the riot. Several persons were arrested. Demonstrations in favour of Denmark were made before the residences of the Danish Minister and Prince Oscar, and in front of the Royal castle.

It is stated by a Paris paper that the new King of Bavaria has already received officially the representative of the Duke of Augustenburg.

AMERICA.
ARRIVAL OF THE *ASIA*.

[REUTER'S EXPRESS.]

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Morning.—The royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, which left New York on the 9th instant, has arrived, bringing 86 passengers and 270,000 dols. and 10,000 dols. of United States Bonds and specie on freight.

The *New York Herald* of the 9th, in its "Situation of Affairs," says:—"Further details of General Kilpatrick's raid are given to-day, setting forth all the facts of the expedition from its start to the latest accounts of it. In four days the cavalry travelled 225 miles. The death of Col. Dahlgren is announced. He is said to have been shot dead in a skirmish with the enemy; but in another despatch from Fortress Monroe his safety is also announced. Our correspondent at Norfolk says that General Kilpatrick arrived at Fortress Monroe from Yorktown on Saturday, and represents that he describes the garrison at Richmond as numerous and formidable, springing up from behind their defences when least expected. It would appear from the rebel accounts of Kilpatrick's raid that the enemy were in possession of full information as to the movement. General Lee telegraphed the fact from Orange Courthouse on Monday.

"General Grant had a grand reception at the White House yesterday. Mr Seward got him by one arm and Mr Stanton by the other, and with this distinguished escort he was ushered into the East Room, amid 'thunders of applause,' after which he took Mrs Lincoln under his protection and made the circuit of the room, 'the observed of all observers;' but whether he is 'quite, quite down,' as Ophelia says of Hamlet, the result of the presidential election alone can tell. General Grant, in fact, was the hero of the White House for the day, but no doubt he has read Virgil, and remembers the line, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*—I fear the Greeks when they bring us gifts. However, the reception was a grand one, and the gallant General received no homage that his brave deeds did not entitle him to, whatever the object might have been.

"The army of the Potomac is to be reorganised temporarily by transferring the 1st and 3rd Army Corps to the 2nd, 5th, and 6th, under the command of Generals Sedgwick, Hancock, and Warren respectively.

"The news from Tennessee is confined to the fact of the capture of sixty rebels at Chilkawel mountain by the 4th Indian cavalry, and a fruitless attempt of the enemy's cavalry to dash into our lines at Mossy Creek, in which they were repulsed with the loss of several prisoners.

"An arrival of steamers at Cairo, last night, announces positively that General Sherman was back again at Vicksburg with his army on the 3rd instant.

"Our dates from Hilton Head are to the 4th instant. The bombardment of Charleston is still going on. The supply steamer *Bermuda* is reported to have captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens after an exciting chase. The rebels had just put a prize crew on a captured trading vessel, which was not retaken.

"The news from Florida, which is to the 2nd instant, is generally uninteresting. Reinforcements were arriving at Jacksonville, and General Seymour's position was sufficiently formidable to repel any attack. Our troops are outside of the town, some of them at a distance of eight miles.

"The main body of the enemy is encamped between Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, commanded by General Finnegan, and supported by Generals Walker, Gardiner, and Mercer. The rebels admit their loss to be enormous, some even setting it as high as 2,000. On the 27th a small skirmish occurred between our cavalry and the rebels near Camp Finnegan. The rebels had five wounded. None of our men were hurt.

"Our correspondent with General Grant's army gives a fine account to-day of the late advance toward Dalton, Georgia, to the occupation of Ringold, and the battle at Tunnel Hill. Despatches from Chattanooga, yesterday, say that the rebels are pressing our lines. Our advance has been withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringold, but despatches received late last night say that all was then quiet.

"The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, brings important news from Mobile. Our fleet opened a tremendous fire on Fort Powell on the morning of the 23rd ult., and it was thought that it could not hold out long. The rebel ram *Tennessee* now lies under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan. The women and children were being removed from the city. Admiral Farragut, on board the *Calhoun*, was inside Dauphin Island, and the flagship *Hartford* was at Ship Island, forty miles west of Mobile. An attack on our blockading fleet was anticipated, provided that the rebel rams were in good order and condition.

"A rebel attack on Newbern, North Carolina, is expected, and the greatest efforts are being made to resist it, by ordering out all the firemen and citizens generally to protect the city. A Newbern paper says that an army of 50,000 men sent to North Carolina could effect all that the Army of the Potomac has been three years in vain attempting to accomplish. With a force of that number we could take and hold both the grand lines of railroad communication through this State by which the rebel army of Virginia is replenished and fed. Cut off his supplies from the south and south-west and Lee must evacuate Virginia or starve."

General Longstreet's cavalry hold Bull's Gap, 56 miles from Knoxville. His army is at Greenville. The Federals occupy Morristown, 42 miles from Knoxville.

Later advices than the above state that Colonel Dahlgren, who was cut off from General Kilpatrick's command, was killed. Upon his person papers were found, informing the troops that their mission was to burn Richmond, release the Federal prisoners, and not allow Jefferson Davis to escape. General Kilpatrick's loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 500 men.

It is reported that 2,000 Confederates are advancing from Texas towards Western Louisiana. Active dispositions are being made by the Federals to check this movement.

The *New York Tribune's* correspondent reports that blockade running at Charleston has been resumed, two or three steamers entering weekly.

The Confederate General Preston has left Mexico, for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty, based upon the mutual recognition of the Confederate and Mexican Governments.

The following are the latest telegrams in reference to the bombardment of Charleston:—

CHARLESTON, March 3.—One hundred and twenty-eight shots were fired at the city to-day.

The enemy is engaged in hauling ammunition to Cumming's Point batteries. A derrick boat and schooner are lying alongside the sunken vessel, raising her guns. No movements elsewhere on the coast.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—One hundred and eight shells were fired at the city in the last twenty-four hours, ending at five o'clock this evening. One white woman was severely wounded in the leg this morning. This is the only casualty from 1,250 shells fired during the last fortnight. The *Monitor* fired a few shots at Fort Sumter to-day.

The President had signed the Whiskey Bill. It imposes a tax of 60 cents per gallon on all domestic manufactured liquors, from the passing of the Act, and 40 cents on imported spirits on hand.

A bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives to secure to persons in the military or naval services of the United States home-steads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts. It proposes to give to all persons who have been discharged therefrom by reason of wounds received or disease contracted therein 80 acres or a less quantity of the unappropriated lands in conformity with the provisions of the Homestead Act. The bill was ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any surplus gold in the Treasury over and above the amount necessary in his opinion for the payment of interest on the public debt had been abandoned, and an amendment, in lieu of the bill, passed, merely authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt from time to time, with or without a rebate of interest on the coupons, as to him may be expedient.

The Republicans have carried the elections in New Hampshire by re-electing the present Governor, Joseph A. Gilmore, by a majority of about 5,000.

A Portland, Maine, telegram of the 8th inst states that the steamer *Bohemian* had split open, and would be a total loss. As much as possible of her cargo was being saved as it washed ashore, and much more would probably be saved when the sea had gone down.

A severe earthquake was experienced in San Francisco on the morning of the 5th inst.

The building in which the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair is to be held in New York had been completed, and was ready to receive goods. The price of season tickets will be five dollars, admitting on all occasions except the opening day.

The statement that General Sickles had preferred charges against General Meade before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, sitting at Washington, is denied.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* had arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, with 512,358 dollars in specie from California.

The *New York Times* says:—"We learn that the forthcoming United States Loan of 200,000,000 dols. will bear 5 per cent. interest in gold, and that the bonds are drawn at forty years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years. The bonds are dated March 3rd, the day the Supplementary Bill to amend the Loan Act of March 3rd, 1863, became a law. The half-yearly coupons and registered interest will run March and September, and be paid on the first day of these months respectively.

[*Times'* Telegram.]

NEW YORK, 9th March, 1 p.m.—In the absence of official information from General Sherman, most unfavourable reports continue to circulate. One account from New Orleans states that on the 16th ult. he was defeated near Meridian, with a loss of 15,000 men, and that with the remnant of his army, he was retreating to Vicksburg, pursued and harassed by a large force of Confederate cavalry. Travellers who left Vicksburg on the 3rd assert that he had arrived in that city, but do not state whether with the whole or part of his army.

Admiral Farragut opened fire on Fort Powell, on Dauphin Island, commanding Grant's Pass Channel to Mobile, at daylight on the 23rd ult. One Federal gunboat was sunk, but the result of the bombardment is unknown.

The steamers St. Thomas, Titan, and Isller, plying in Chesapeake to-day, were captured by the Confederates on the 5th inst. and taken up the Rappahannock.

General Meade has been summoned before the War Investigation Committee, in consequence of statements of General Sickles and Doubleday that General Meade ordered a retreat of the Federal forces on the first day's battle at Gettysburg, and again on the second, which orders only failed to be executed through General Sickles engaging the enemy. General Meade is also accused of having expressed the opinion that the Confederates could not be conquered.

Admiral Wilkes is also to be subjected to a court-martial for disobedience of orders and insubordination.

An amendment of the Constitution of the state of New York, permitting soldiers to vote in camp, was yesterday carried throughout the state by a large Republican majority.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March 8, evening.—Money easy. Gold has advanced under the pressure of a demand for delivery to 64¼. Exchange in London, 178¼. Stocks advancing. There has been great speculative excitement in the market since Monday at higher prices. New York Central, 137¼; Illinos, 137¼; Erie, 117¼; Six per Cent United States Bonds, 112. Cotton dull—middling upland, 77c. Wheat and flour advancing. Indian corn inactive. Provisions quiet. Coffee flat. Sugars very firm. Molasses, good inquiry. Petroleum, very firm: crude, 31 to 32; refined, 48 to 50c.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1 p.m.—Money easy. Gold advanced under an active demand to 69. Exchange on London, 182. Stocks firm and advancing: New York Central, 138; Illinos, 138¼; Erie, 122. Petroleum firm and advancing: Crude, 31c. to 33c.; refined, 49c. to 50c.

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND "ARGUS."

The case, *Coventry and Others v. Willes*, was tried at the Cambridge assizes, on Tuesday. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C. appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. D. D. Keane, Q.C. for the defendant. The action excited considerable interest in the sporting world, and the court was crowded during the hearing. Mr. O'Malley, in opening the case, said it was an action in which considerable interest had been manifested, and in which great interest seemed to be felt; but as the facts would come before the Jury he feared they would be found of the simplest and driest character. All they would have to decide would be—first, were the Stewards of the Jockey Club the occupiers of Newmarket Heath; secondly, did the defendant trespass on that Heath; and, thirdly, was he there with the leave and licence of the stewards. The ownership of the Heath, he said, would be placed beyond all question. Everything that was done there was done by the Stewards of the Jockey Club; every right that was exercised was exercised by their permission; and, in fact, in reading over his instructions, he was surprised to find that such complete rights of ownership had been accorded to gentlemen holding the position which the Stewards of the Jockey Club held. Now, amongst the members of the Jockey Club were some of the highest names in the realm; but there were others, perhaps, meeting in the same room who, though holding nominally a position in society, were unworthy of the names they held. He did not say this in reference to anyone connected with this case; but all who took an interest in the turf must know that names of gentlemen of high position were sometimes associated with transactions calculated to bring the turf, the national sport of Englishman, into disrepute. The only persons who could exercise a control over these people were the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and from time immemorial they had exercised their right of excluding from the Heath those who came under their censure. Mr. Willes was a gentleman who, under various names, wrote for the press on sporting matters. Something or other which Mr. Willes wrote gave offence to the Jockey Club, and during the Craven Meeting in the year 1862, the Stewards of the Jockey Club came to the decision that unless Mr. Willes offered an apology he ought to be excluded from the Heath. That apology was not forthcoming, and accordingly Mr. Willes was served with a warning not again to appear on the ground. Disregarding this notice, Mr. Willes attended the following meeting. He was again written to, but again came, having previously addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Stewards, announcing his intention to come upon the Heath on the following day, not in a spirit of bravado, but with a view of raising a case for the Court of Queen's Bench. When this question was raised in the Court of Queen's Bench it was decided against Mr. Willes, and it was hoped that there would be an end of the case. This, however was not so, and it was left to the present Jury to finally decide the question.

Ownership and trespass having been proved, Mr. Keane made a powerful speech for the defence, but called no witnesses.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 1s damages.

THE SHEFFIELD FLOOD.

Public interest and attention have not one whit subsided, the people still lingering over the sad details of this great calamity, and visiting the spot to obtain some relic or memento of the catastrophe.

On Sunday the scene of the flood was visited by thousands of people. From early dawn the roads were lined with people, many of whom came from a distance to see the ruins of a flood more distressing and calamitous in its effects than any which has occurred in this part of the country. Much of the ground which was last Sunday covered with water is now trodden into a hard, dry highway. This enabled many to proceed along the whole route of the flood in vehicles, every description of which was brought into requisition, from the commodious party carriage with its well dressed occupants, to the costermonger's cart and donkey. The *Sheffield Independent* states that the road presented the appearance of the turnpike road to Epsom on a "Derby day." Nor was there absent on this occasion a full complement of that class of individuals who are to be found on every occasion where excitement attracts large concourses of people—we mean itinerant vendors of all kinds of eatables—who undertake to cater for the wants of the hungry multitudes. From Owlerton to the dam, were many carts and booths belonging to this class of persons, who appeared to drive a roaring trade.

The ruins of the flood were eagerly sought out and examined, but none but those who are acquainted with the district can form any adequate idea of the destructive effects of the water, for in many instances whole rows of houses have disappeared, not even their foundations remaining to mark the places where they once stood, and persons living in the neighbourhood have in many cases much difficulty in comprehending the immensity of the destruction.

The houses forming "Brick-row," at Owlerton, around which are so many interesting incidents, were a great source of attraction, and the hole in the ceiling of the end house, through which the young man named Dyson saved himself by getting on the roof, was much inquired after. These buildings are in a very dangerous state, and will require immediate attention in order to obviate their entire demolition, for so slightly are they built that a good gust of wind would complete the wreck.

Much of the *debris* has been cleared away from the houses in Owlerton-lane, but the inhabitants are in a most pitiable plight in many instances. In this lane are four houses—we might have said hovels, for the roofs of them might be reached from the road—that have been partly carried away, the whole of the bottom storeys being gone. They are the property of a gentleman named Lee, residing at Manchester. In one of these huts resided a widow named Hague, whose only means of subsistence was a mangle, which, with the other contents of the lower rooms, was lost. The wreck of the Stag Inn, at Malin Bridge, was eagerly inquired after by persons from a distance.

As might naturally be supposed, the remains of the farm premises of the late Mr. James Trickett, at Malin Bridge, were visited during the day by hundreds of persons. On a piece of ground opposite the place where the residence stood remains a small willow tree. It has been so cut and hewn away by persons anxious to preserve some relic of the calamitous flood that scarcely anything except the straight trunk is left, and probably in a day or so it will have entirely disappeared.

At the works of Messrs Marchinton and Makin, at Hillfoot, where so much destruction was committed by the flood, a temporary building of wood has been erected to preserve the machinery which has not been swept away. Every effort has been made to restore the bridge at Hillsbro', and several men were employed in its reconstruction. Its destruction caused a great amount of inconvenience, as all traffic between Sheffield and Hillsbro', except as far as the New Barracks, was prevented on this road.

At the weir below Hillfoot, several men have been employed in clearing away the accumulation of *debris* in the goit. Here the body of a child was found on Saturday night. It was taken to the workhouse, and has not been yet identified. The task of removing the great amount of rubbish collected by the flood will be the work of some weeks. At Neepsend Bridge the work of excavation and clearing is also going on. Here another body was found on Saturday, taken to the workhouse, and identified as that of a man named John Midwood, a mason, living in Neepsend-lane. The site of the house in which he lived was pointed out; not a vestige of it remains. At the time of the flood there were in the house John Midwood, his wife, and three children. They were all drowned, except one son, a young man named Joel Midwood. He saved himself by floating on a piece of furniture, and was picked up in a very exhausted state. It would, no doubt, be supposed that these bodies would have been much decomposed. This was not the case, for they presented a remarkably fresh appearance. About eight a.m. on Saturday, the body of a woman was found at the Rutland-road bridge, and identified as that of Mrs Hukin.

A circumstance, which strikes the observer as he passes along, is the fitful route taken by the flood. This is plainly indicated on the Owlerton-road. Whilst the heavy stone wall surrounding the new barracks, which was strongly built, has succumbed to the rush of water; only a few yards nearer the town is the toll-house of a man named Alderson, which has entirely escaped. Another instance of this is seen at the Bridge Inn, at Owlerton, occupied by Charles Burkenshaw. The stables and outhouses have suffered much from the water, whilst the house which stands close by has not suffered beyond inundation. It is a curious circumstance that whilst large numbers of substantial buildings have been completely washed away, other mean, ill-constructed houses in almost a direct line have not suffered material damage.

At most of the places of worship in the town sermons having special reference to this sad calamity were preached on Sunday, and during the afternoon open-air services were conducted in the neighbourhood of Hillsbro' and Malin Bridge, by the Rev. J. Wilkinson (Wesleyan) and other ministers. The crowd of sight-seers in this neighbourhood was immense, and the rev. gentlemen secured large but continually changing audiences.

Hair-breadth 'scapes are very numerous. Almost every day we hear of some providential rescue, and among the most marvellous are the following:—On Saturday morning, three young men were proceeding to their work in Ball-street, Green-lane, when they were met by an overwhelming flood. Such was the strength of the current that it carried the men forward, but, fortunately, they were washed round the corner of the Hallamshire Hotel, kept by Charles Staniforth, which, standing a little back, is protected by an adjoining building. The water rapidly increasing, the men called for help, when an old man named Wagstaff, lodging in the house, immediately opened the window, and put out his hand to grasp one of them. Finding his strength insufficient, he called aloud for help. Mr Charles Staniforth at once came to the rescue, and with the assistance of a cord tied to the bed-post, the three men were saved.—The next anecdote, besides narrating a wonderful escape, is invested with a melancholy and tragic interest:—John Parkes, of Orchard-street, Harvest-lane, who lost his wife and children, says:—We were awoke by cries of "Escape to the tip," this being the name given to the railway embankment, which stands close to the house we occupied. The cry was instantly followed by a loud cry of "Fire, fire!" Thinking the house was on fire, or that a tremendous fire raged in the neighbourhood, each seized a child and rushed down stairs. I was just about to unfasten the door when it was burst in, the water throwing us back with tremendous force. I was whirled round the house, and I heard my poor wife cry, "I cannot stand, I am going," but I saw neither wife nor children again. I remember no more, but those who saw me tell me that I was washed out of the window, and that I seized one of the shutters, drew myself up by that, and from thence to the chamber window, and to the roof of the house.

A return prepared by the county police shows, with regard to the loss of life, that one hundred and eleven persons were lost in their district—that is, outside the borough of Sheffield. At Low Bradfield, 1 life was lost; at Damflask, 5; Old Wheel, 1; Rowell Bridge, 1; Little Matlock, 8; Harrison's tilt, 2; Malin Bridge, 68; and at Hillsbro', 25. Out of the number drowned, 65 have been identified, and 40 bodies have been recovered and not identified. The police believe that some of the remainder will be found beneath the ruins; but there is no doubt that many of them have been swept by the stream out to its confluence with the Trent, and will never be recovered. With reference to the loss of property, the return states that at Bradfield Dale a farm-house, a stable, two bridges, and a barn were wholly destroyed, and a barn, a stable, and several corn stacks partly carried away. At Low Bradfield, a corn mill, an outbuilding, a house, a school, a blacksmith's shop, a barn, and a stable were destroyed, and great damage was done to two houses, a barn, and some stables. At Damflask a stable and a cow-house were partly swept away, and a bridge, a public-house, three cottages, and a corn mill were wholly destroyed. Immense damage was done to a wire mill, which contained a very extensive and valuable plant and machinery. At Staes a grinding wheel and a foot-bridge were swept away. At Storr's Bridge, the flood partially destroyed a bridge, a tilt, and a rolling mill. A stable, a tilt, and a rolling mill were greatly damaged at Old Wheel; and at Rowell Bridge a wheel and bridge were destroyed. The grinding wheel at Kenyon tilt has disappeared; and lower down the stream, at Little Matlock, the flood carried away a cottage house, a tilt, a forge, and a bridge. The works that were destroyed contained a very valuable plant. The Ashton Carr Wheel was totally destroyed. At Loxley, three tilts, two grinding wheels, a blacksmiths' shop, and the bridge were swept away; and another tilt narrowly escaped entire destruction. At Malin Bridge, the return states, "one farmhouse was wholly destroyed; a new public-house was partly destroyed, with an adjoining house, shop, and stable; and 13 cottage houses were wholly swept away." The latter are stated to have been "very poor buildings, and of little value as house property." At Hillsbro', a public-house and 31 cottages were partly, and five cottage houses wholly destroyed. No estimate is appended of the value of the property enumerated.

The committee have received the following subscriptions from members of the Royal Family:—From the Prince of Wales, £200; the Princess of Wales, £50; the Duke of Cambridge, £50. Miss Amy Sedgwick has sent £50.

Mons. A. Mille, the engineer in chief of bridges and causeways to the Government of France, arrived from Paris on Tuesday, to examine into the cause of the bursting of the reservoir. The English Government have sent Mr. Beardmore, engineer, to assist Mr. Rawlinson. M. Mille visited the dam on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Beardmore.

Lord Alfred Paget, who has visited the scene of the inundation at Sheffield, writes as follows to the Editor of the *Times*:—

It was my lot to visit a few days since a scene which no one can fully describe, and what certainly my pen cannot do justice to. In the most populous part of Sheffield there are at this moment hundreds—and I might say thousands—of the poorer classes, totally destitute of furniture, cooking utensils, and clothes, who a few days ago had each a comfortable and, I believe, a happy English home. It is a very prevalent and popular idea that the poor people who have suffered are those who have been swept away by the devouring flood. Would that it were so. Alas! these hundreds are but the few. The many are those who on the Friday night went to bed with every humble luxury that their industry and hard savings had earned them, and who were aroused in the dead hour of the night to find their home, their comforts, nay, even their common necessaries of existence, destroyed.

From what I witnessed, and from what I heard computed, I do not believe (though I wish I may be in error) that £2,000,000 sterling will restore what has been destroyed. Mills, habitations, shops, farms, nay even whole rows of houses and gardens, have been demolished. On Thursday last I saw numbers of the poor—one well to do—actually digging the remnants of furniture—sofas, chairs, cooking utensils, clothes, &c., out of the mud which this fearful deluge left on its retreat in the rooms of their cottages. One poor woman, whose husband was a grinder, and who kept a small grocer's shop, pointed out to me the mark where the muddy flood had run to within a few inches of the ceiling of her bed-room. The lives of herself and children were saved by her husband knocking a hole through a fortunately rotten ceiling, by means of which they succeeded in getting on the roof, where they had to sit in their night-clothes from one a.m. to five a.m., when the waters subsided. This is but one of the many cases of persons who had similar narrow escapes. The roofing of many houses will point out the truth of what I say.

When this fearful flood descended the narrow valley, it not only swept all before it for nearly seven miles, but it spread over the whole area of the suburbs at the entrance of the town, mostly inhabited by the poor and labouring classes, to an average height of nine feet.

Had this awful catastrophe occurred at midday, when all the men, women, and children were in the streets and mills, it is computed that not less than 5,000 or 6,000 souls would have perished. I am told that already about £20,000 has been subscribed, but do not for a moment suppose that any such sum will suffice to reinstate matters, or reasonably compensate the unfortunate victims.

It will take thousands even to clear the sewers and drains, which are choked up with mud, trees, *debris* of property. God grant that no typhus fever or pestilence may ensue! Experienced men fear this.

Let me add, to their honour, that not one murmur did I hear, and that those poor persons who were in a position to grant shelter to their less fortunate neighbours have done so with a free and willing hand. The suffering poor are always readiest to help their suffering fellow-creatures, and nowhere was this more plainly seen than under the shadow of this terrible calamity.

42, Grosvenor-place, March 19.

THE INQUEST.

On Wednesday, the Coroner for the borough of Sheffield, Mr John Webster, resumed the inquiry into the cause of the death of those who were drowned in the flood on the 12th instant. The inquest was held at the Town Hall. Among the gentlemen on the bench were the Mayor of Sheffield (Thomas Jessop, Esq.), Messrs R. Rawlinson, C.E., and N. Beardmore, C.E., the inspectors sent from the Home Office; S. F. Holmes, a surveyor employed by Government; R. W. Mylne, C.E., F.R.S., London; W. Lindley, C.E., London, engineer of the Hamburg sewage and water works; W. Smith, Chairman of the Sheffield Water Works Company; Perronet Thompson, barrister, representing the Company; Colonel Cobbe, chief constable of the West Riding constabulary; and M. Mille, engineer of bridges and roads in France, instructed by the minister of that department to report on the subject.

The Coroner briefly opened the proceedings, and then called the following witnesses:—

Mr John Towlerton Leather, of Leaventhorpe, near Leeds, civil engineer, said: I am the consulting engineer of the Sheffield Waterworks Company, and prepared the plans and specifications for the construction of the Bradfield reservoir in 1858. I examined the country previous to ascertain if water could be obtained. The contract for the works was let at the latter end of the year 1858. Originally the embankment was set out lower down the valley than where it was afterwards constructed; but it was not commenced, because on holes being sunk it was found that there had been a disturbance of the strata. Then the plans were altered, and the present site of the embankment was resolved on. The site was examined before the works were commenced. The geological formation is the outcropping of the coal measures, and the commencement of the millstone grit. There are first the ordinary soil, clay, stone, and shale; and in the valley there is a gannister formation and coal. I had to deal with the stone, clay, shale, and soil. My first operation was to sink a puddle trench in the centre of the base of the bank or embankment. The intention was to make the foundation of the trench about 10ft. below the surface but, in sinking the trench we did not find a good foundation, or get to anything water-tight at 10ft. which rendered it necessary to sink lower. The lowest depth we sank to was 60ft. and the other depths varied from 10ft. to 60ft. We thus reached water-tight strata. A good deal of water came into the puddle trench during the working, which was got rid of by pumping. I saw the puddle trench perhaps twice while it was in progress, when finished, I walked over the bottom of it, and know that it was tight. I saw the trench in 1861, and the puddle wall in 1863. I did not see the lowest part of the puddling while in progress. What I saw was well put in, and good work. The water was not got rid of, but was blocked out by the puddle wall. When this wall reached a certain height there would be water against it on the upper side. The object of the wall being to keep out water, water is always necessarily against it. The water against the puddle wall, as the latter rises, does not percolate into the wall; such water is often got rid of by pipes. If that water runs away by natural means the work is not perfect. The length of the bank across the valley is 90 chains, or 418 yards. Its width at the base in centre was about 500ft.; and at the top 12ft. The inner slope is 2½ to 1, and the outer slope is the same. The greatest height is 95ft. The width of the puddle varies with the height; it is 4ft. wide at the top, and widens ⅓in. on each side for every foot in depth. That gives the width at the deepest point 16ft. The depth to the foundation of the puddle wall in the deepest part is 155ft. I estimated the reservoir to hold a little over 114,000,000 cubic feet. The surface area of water was about 78 acres, and the area of the gathering ground 4,300 acres. The material for the bank we got from the inside of the reservoir, and in getting it the rocks were bared in some places, and some stock was taken out. The bank, apart from the puddle, was made of stone, clay, shale, and earth. Mr. Gunson was the resident engineer, and had the superintendence of the work, with occasional consultations with me. The work was carried on without consulting me except when it was necessary to deviate from my plans. There are two 18in. pipes, each 500ft. long, passing from the reservoir underneath the bank. The pipes are in sections of 9ft. each, and are joined in sockets in the ordinary way; the joints are of lead. These pipes passed about 9ft. below the surface of the ground. They were wrapped round with clay puddle to a thickness of 18in., and the pipe-trench was then filled in with the materials dug out. The pipes were laid obliquely as regards the bank, and in straight lines. The valves to these pipes were at the lower end, outside the bank. If one of the pipes broke under the centre of the bank it would be a very difficult operation to repair it. It would have to be done by excavations in the bank until it was got at. The breaking of such a pipe would most likely cause serious damage to the bank, and the bank might possibly fall before the cause could be ascertained. I never knew such an instance, however. The pipes laid under the bank were made double the usual strength of pipes. I think it is not likely there would be an unequal pressure on any part of the pipes, so as to cause them to leak. If water made its way into the pipe-trench as it might have done, it would show itself. If such a thing happened underneath the puddle-trench it would endanger the bank; if above the puddle-trench there would be no danger. Such water would show itself by percolating out at the lower end.

In answer to Mr Rawlinson, witness said that the pipes were always tested and he never knew one break. [From a calculation made by Mr. Gunson and Mr. Beardmore, it was stated by Mr Rawlinson that the pressure on each valve would be from 4½ to 5 tons.] When the water was flowing through the pipes, the pipes were not likely to sustain much injury.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said every means had been adopted in their power to minimise the danger.

The Coroner: No it has not. There has been no attempt to minimise danger, not the slightest; and I want to know from you, as a practical engineer, whether it is not desirable to have other means of reducing or lessening danger, even on the suspicion of danger, than you have adopted in this reservoir.—You have accumulated a great amount of water; and if the bank should give way as it has, or even upon any suspicion of its giving way, you have no means of taking the water in any other direction except bringing it down to Sheffield.

In reply to further questions, witness said he knew of no means by which, if necessary, the reservoir could be speedily discharged.

More discussion arose about the pipes, but witness persisted in his opinion that the pipes had stood firm. He had made many reservoirs, all on the same plan, and some of them had stood from 20 to 30 years. He could form no opinion as to the reason of the bursting of the bank, but there was a possibility of its being caused by a landslip under the seat of the bank.

Mr John Gunson, the resident engineer of the Sheffield Waterworks Company, and who constructed the reservoir from Mr Leather's plans, gave a lengthy account of its construction. Witness then proceeded:—I was at the bank about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th March. The water was then within six inches of the top of the weir. It was a stormy day, and I wanted to see the effect of the wind on the water. I stayed there all the afternoon, and did not observe the slightest sinking of the bank. I had no means of seeing the crack which was seen afterwards; but if I had I could not have saved the bank. Opening the pipes would not have had any effect, although that was not done. I cannot say what caused the crack. I think it may have been that the action of the wind and waves upon the bank may have loosened the material of which the inner slope of the top of the bank was composed; that would take away the support of the puddle wall on the inside, and would cause the puddle wall to lean forwards, towards the inside, thus making a crack on the outside. I went home about half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening, and an hour later I was summoned by a message to the effect that a crack had been seen. When I got there the pipes had been opened, and the water was running freely. The crack was longitudinal, about 10 or 12 feet down the slope of the bank from the top, and wide enough for me to insert my fingers. I went to the weir and instructed the men to prepare to lower it two or three feet below the surface of the water for a width of about 60 feet. The neck of the weir was 24 feet wide. They attempted to make this opening, but failed; the charge of powder exploded some time after the breach was made in the bank. While the men were at work the water suddenly fell. I had got over the bank, but how it got that way was a mystery. I passed over the bank with a lantern while the men were preparing the explosion, and said to Swinden, who was with me, "Good God, Swinden, the water's coming over the top." It was like a large white sheet. I was going down the valley to the valve-house, when Swinden insisted that there was danger, and that I must come away. I then returned, and saw there was a crack 30 yards wide, over which the water was rushing. I had no sooner cut my foot on the hillside than another rush of water came which shook the ground under my feet. Previous to this I had sent a man to warn the occupant of the nearest house that there was danger. I followed the messenger, met the cottager coming up with his cows, and while I spoke to him another tremendous flood came and swept his cottage away. I think it was about half past eleven o'clock when the bank gave way, and the flood subsided in an hour. The bank must have sunk for the water to run over the top; for at half-past five o'clock the water was 6ft. below the top of the bank. The inclination from the reservoir to Sheffield is about 90ft. in the mile.

By the Jury: On the 10th inst. the water was 2ft. 3in. below the weir; on the 11th it was 1ft. 3in. below. The water had never previously stood so high as it did then. The rainfall of the week was not greater than we considered we were prepared for.

In reply to Mr Thompson, witness said he knew of nothing that would have insured safety, except being prepared to let off the water in greater quantities. Mr S. F. Holmes has made some interesting calculations. He has found that the fall from the reservoir to Owlerton is 450 feet, or 72 feet per mile. The velocity of the flood was 18 miles per hour, or 26½ feet per second. The average area of the cross section of the flood between the same points was 8,730 feet, or 40,170 cubic feet of water passing per second, which would be equal to three and a quarter million of tons. This would empty the reservoir in 47 minutes. It was such a velocity as I have no conception of. It was something awful, and quite accounts for all the destruction. After the bank broke, a Derby horse could not have carried the warning down the valley.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Thursday morning.

MURDER AND ROBBERY NEAR HARTLEPOOL.

The public of the Hartlepools have been painfully excited by a murder committed within a few miles of those towns. The road on which the murder was perpetrated is the main highway between the Hartlepools and Sunderland. The atrocity, from the circumstances connected with it, appears to have been committed, not through any malice or passion, but solely with a view of obtaining possession of the murdered man's money, as the parties who are taken on suspicion were, up to within a short time before the deadly encounter took place, drinking with the deceased at the Raby Hotel, at Egypt, on the outskirts of Hartlepool, and had a knowledge of deceased having money in his possession. The deceased, Matthew Hodgson, was about sixty-seven years of age, and was a small farmer, residing at Hart Bushes, or South Wingate. On Saturday, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, he called at the Raby Hotel, Egypt, near Hartlepool. His daughter is servant girl there, and in the presence of two navvies named Joseph Charlton, of Hexham, and Joseph Skelton, of Morblaine, Cumberland, he pulled out £4 in gold, and asked his daughter to keep it for him, but on after consideration he put it back into his pocket. Charlton asked where the deceased lived, but his daughter, not liking his appearance, declined to tell him. A youth, however, who was in the room, said, "Hart Bushes, I believe." Deceased was told by his daughter if he did not give the money up he might be robbed on the road, and Charlton put in his word, and said he once had been robbed. Deceased left about four o'clock, and Charlton followed shortly afterwards. About half-past five, as the Rev. W. G. Harrison, vicar of Hart, was driving home, he found Hodgson lying across the turnpike insensible in a pool of blood with his head severely cut. He got assistance, and had the man conveyed to Hartlepool. When he recovered his consciousness about the first words he uttered were, "There were three of them." Mr Harrison then took the depositions of the dying man, which were read before the magistrates on Monday in a private investigation. Medical assistance was speedily obtained, but after the depositions had been taken and Mr Harrison had prayed for some time with deceased, he again became unconscious and expired on Monday morning about seven o'clock. He had been robbed of his £4, but some loose silver in another pocket had not been taken. The evidence adduced at the hearing before the Magistrates on Monday was taken in private. The two prisoners were remanded until Saturday.

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Wednesday afternoon, an inquest was held in the Town Hall, Hartlepool, on the body of Matthew Hodgson, farmer, of Hart Bushes, who was brutally murdered on Saturday afternoon last. Conveyances having been provided, the jury traversed the road over which the deceased had travelled, and saw the spot where the murder had been committed. The pool of blood which had flowed from the wounds on the poor man's head was visible on the road, and the embankment showed evident signs of a recent struggle. After examining the body of the deceased, which lies at the Raby Inn, Hart, they returned to Hartlepool, and the inquest was opened. Three men who are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the atrocious crime, named Joseph Charlton, Joseph Skelton, and John Wilson, were present.

Esther Hodgson, the first witness called, said: The deceased's name is Matthew Hodgson, and he is my father. He resides at Hart Bushes, and is a farmer. He is 65 years of age. The last time I saw him was about a quarter past four in the afternoon of Saturday, at the Raby Hotel. He left at that time to proceed homewards, which is distant about seven miles from Hartlepool. He intended to walk along the highway, and pass through the village of Hart, about four miles from Harlepool. I am domestic servant at the Raby Hotel, and the reason of my father being there on Saturday was in consequence of my living there. I saw my father in the Raby Hotel for the first time on Saturday after three o'clock. He had had something to drink, but was not affected by it. All that he had in the Raby Hotel was a pint of beer. He was sitting in company with a Mr Johnson and a coastguard, and others that I did not know. He was conversing with them. There was a man in the company now in the custody of the police, whom I am given to understand is Charlton. I have no doubt about his being the man. One of the company left the room, and my father pulled four pounds in gold from his pocket, and said he would leave it with me. After holding it in his hand for some time he placed it in his pocket again and said he should take it home himself. I then requested him to go home by train to Wingate; but he persisted in walking. I told him he might be knocked down upon the road and the money taken from him. He said "I shall be there when they do it." When I was holding out my hand and persuading my father to give up his money, Charlton was winking and laughing at me. Charlton asked where my father had to go to. A cousin of mine said "Hart Bushes." I did not like the looks of Charlton, and I told Mrs. King, the landlady, to try and persuade my father to give her his money. My father was at this time sitting with Charlton, and I told him to go to Mrs King in the back parlour. He would not give his money up. While we were in the room talking to my father Charlton passed and looked in. About ten minutes afterwards my father left the house to proceed home, and within a quarter of an hour I missed Charlton. About an hour after he returned and asked if his mate had gone. I did not see him again until nine o'clock when the police brought him in. During a conversation which arose in consequence of my wanting my father to give me his money, Charlton remarked that he had once been robbed himself.

By the prisoner Charlton: I did not say you were making faces at me.

Jane King said: My husband keeps the Raby Hotel. I saw the father of last witness in the tap-room in company with Charlton on Saturday afternoon. His daughter wished me to endeavour to get her father's money to take care of. On asking him for it he refused to give it up, saying "It will take a man to knock me down." The fear his daughter experienced with respect to her father's money was in consequence of the looks of Charlton. Joseph Skelton, also in custody, was drinking with Charlton a little after four o'clock, and left after four o'clock, and left after deceased had gone. Charlton returned about six and asked for his mate. I told him he had gone.

Charlton and Skelton had no questions to ask, but Wilson volunteered a statement, saying, "I was in Newcastle on Saturday night when this happened."

Henry Butters said: I was present when a conversation was going on at the Raby Hotel between the deceased and his daughter about taking care of his money. There were two men present at the time, who are not in custody. One of them offered Charlton a drink out of his pot of ale. He was a dark whiskered man, in fustian trousers and sleeved waistcoat.

Thomas Ibbotson said: I went about half a mile out of the town with deceased, and on returning to Hartlepool I met two navvies walking very slowly in the same direction in which the deceased was proceeding. None of the three present are the same. One of them had a white smock on, and the other short fustian trousers.

Margaret Denton said: I live on Hart Warren, and on Saturday afternoon I had to come to Hartlepool. I saw a man lying on a hill at the side of the road, near to the arch leading to the North Sands. I went to Hartlepool, and on returning, at the same place, where there is a turn in the road, I saw the man standing, leaning on some rails, where he was before. I looked at him, and he looked at me. He had a large stick in his hand. I saw an old man going along the road towards Hart. I went on to the embankment to go along the railway, and saw the man with the stick was following the old man along the road. I did not watch them long, but the man with the stick had gained ground upon the old man, so that he was within about five yards of him. None of the three men accused are the party who had the stick. I should know him if I saw him. He had on a pair of fustian trousers, marked with tar, and which appeared to have been washed.

Henry Dodds said: On Saturday afternoon I was about a mile from Hart, and met Matthew Hodgson. About 17 yards behind him I met another man. I thought he had rather a suspicious look, and I waited at the side of a gate until he came up to me. He had a neckerchief tied round his head, and I could not see whether he had whiskers, but he appeared to have marks such as small pox on his cheek. He had a dark stick in his hand. The accused John Wilson resembles the man in height and in face, except that he is not so sallow in complexion. The small stick in the custody of the police is like the one the man had.

Francis Turnbull said: I was in the Raby Hotel on Saturday, and Skelton came in about five o'clock and said to Charlton, "come let us go and get the beef."

Rev. W. G. Harrison, vicar of Hart, said: On Saturday afternoon I was driving to Hart, in company with a Mr. Dryden. At a place called the "Slidden Bank" we met a man coming towards Hartlepool, a tall, dark man. When within a quarter of a mile from Hart we saw a man lying across the road. His hat and stick were near to him. I immediately recognised him as Matthew Hodgson. He had a large wound in his head, and a large pool of blood under it. I obtained assistance, and he was removed to Hart. He remained unconscious for about half an hour, and on coming round said "There were three of them." I then thought it advisable in my capacity as a magistrate to take an information on oath as follows:—I left Hartlepool this afternoon about three o'clock, and three men followed me; one of them felled me. I do not know them but my daughter does. There was £4 in gold in my right hand trowsers pocket, and some silver in the other." The gold I found was gone, but the silver was untouched.

Other evidence was adduced, and the enquiry was adjourned until Thursday, the 31st inst.

FIRE AT SEA AND SUFFERING OF A SHIP'S CREW.

The Liverpool ship *Windsor Forest*, Captain John Curtis, was burnt at sea on the 18th of January last, in lat. 12° 28' N. long. 26° W. The crew took to the boats and the Captain thus describes the sufferings which he and his companions underwent:—"Daylight came, but with it no gleam of hope of a sail; and I saw no other course to pursue but start for the line, which was 720 miles off. So with two small-boat sails, with oars for masts, I took the other three in tow and steered to the south, in the following order, viz. my boat leading, with sail, second mate's lifeboat next, Flag Captain Evans' small boat next, and J. Drew last in lifeboat No. 2. It was but a short time before a blanket was up in one, and then another, until we got going two or three miles per hour. Our two lifeboats were built in Liverpool, and were very near worthless. My other two were 22-foot boats, and in fine order. It was so ordered, in the short time that we had to prepare, that we got a little of everything we needed, for amongst the rest we found three bolts of light canvas, with which the sailmaker and crew went to work and made small sails, so that the oars we had for masts would bear them; and after I had towed them for two days I had the pleasure of seeing everyone as well able to get along as myself, and just as they were about ready to cast off the wind breezed up, and the sea made so that it would have been impossible to tow them two hours longer. That night we lost the second mate's boat, but found her after a few hours' search, and proceeded south again, looking at our little stock of water, and feeling the hot sun. All went well until the 24th, when the joyful sound of "Sail ho" thrilled through every heart, the wind and sea increasing. All was then excitement for the chase, as she was then a large ship steering to the northward. But we could not get near enough to her for them to see us; so we sat with heavy hearts and saw her pass us, and then I kept away and picked up my other boats. On finding them I found the bottom of lifeboat No. 1 giving out, and she half full of water. It was a sad sight to us all, for our little boats were struggling for life. I asked the second officer if he thought he could keep her up until daylight, hoping it would moderate. To this his answer was, "If you say so, I will try it." I took another look, and thought it was madness to attempt it; and, trusting in the Almighty, I divided the men, and the provisions and water, which was reduced to a five-gallon jar, amongst the remaining three boats. Then all eyes were turned to windward watching, and all looks were getting more anxious, as the two small boats were shipping a good deal of water; got canvas up around the weather side, and felt a little more secure, when J. Drew, in lifeboat No. 2, came alongside, and said his boat was failing fast. Then, for the first time, I felt that our fate was sealed; but as I told them that I never would leave them, I made up my mind, if she went, to take the nine into the two remaining boats, and all go together. I told him I would shorten sail, and keep close to him through the night, and he must endeavour to keep her up until daylight. Daylight came, but no sail. Lifeboat keeping just above water, sea heavy, and trades strong. That morning every face told the expected tale, for the two small boats could not have lived one hour after we had taken Drew's crew on board, for they were just living then, sea after sea coming into them. Monday morning came at last, showing us the wind the same and the sea no better. Heavy hearts, and thoughts of dear ones and friends far away came over us all. Drew said his boat could not hold out many hours longer, and my little stock of water through the night got salt water into it, and that was very bad. Each one took a piece of bread and ate it, but it was hard work with our mouths so dry; we could not feel any moisture in them. When every heart was the heaviest, and no other alternative appeared to be before us but death, the joyful sound of "Sail ho" was given by the steward, and all strained their eyes to see which way she was going, but she was steering right for us. It was then you could hear the heartfelt "Thank God" go up from every one's lips. She sees the sailmaker's boat first, and went close to him, when he got alongside his boat was half full of water. I came next, and it proved to be the Finland brig *Aino*, of Gurthwad, Captain Wyberg, who received us with all the kindness possible for man to show and feel, and offered everything he had for us to wear, as there was nothing saved from my cabin, I not having a pair of shoes to my feet, and those who did save anything had to throw it overboard to lighten the boats. We were picked up in lat 5·20 north and 28 west. Had sailed 490 miles a south-by-west-half-west course, and were in the boats just six days."

STATE OF LANCASHIRE.—According to the report presented on Monday to the Central Executive Relief Committee, there has been during the last fortnight a decrease of 6,737 paupers in the twenty-seven unions of the cotton manufacturing districts.

SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL.—The *Madras Times* gives some curious information respecting the notorious fraudulent banker, Sir John Dean Paul. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realised all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at a penal settlement in another part of Australia as one of a gang of convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

The *Morning Post*, September 29, speaking of Benson's Watches in the Exhibition, says:—"The collection of watches shown by Mr Benson is a large, and at the same time an interesting one, and considerable attention has been paid by the exhibitor to the decoration of the cases. Many of them are extremely elegant in the design, and were the results of prizes offered by Mr Benson to the pupils of the South Kensington Schools of Design." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watch making, with descriptions and prices, from 3 to 200 guineas each. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, Class 33, Honourable Mention, Class 15; 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

SELF-DISPARAGING EGOTISM.

(From the Nonconformist.)

It is a very common mistake to suppose that egotism is only to be found in combination with self-complacency. Almost as frequently it is allied with self-depreciation and distrust, and, on the whole, croaking egotism causes greater annoyance than that which is always on good terms with itself. There are people who, owing partly to an unfortunate temperament, partly to an erroneous estimate of themselves, and partly to an unchecked indulgence of a certain morbidness of feeling, walk along the path of life, no matter whether it be troubled or pleasant, fretting themselves as they go with all manner of surmises as to the dislike of or ill-will towards them supposed to be entertained by almost everybody with whom they may chance to be thrown into temporary or lasting association. They interpret—we may go the length of saying, they torture—the most innocent acts, the most playful jokes, the most undesigned negligence, and sometimes the most delicate and kindly proofs of consideration, in others towards themselves, as indicative of a settled desire to affront them. If a friend accidentally meets or passes them in the street without recognising them, they are certain that it was intended as a "cut direct." If in conversation he unconsciously makes use of a phrase, a figure, or a quotation, which has the least applicability to anything in their circumstances, although he may never have dreamed of it, they instantly detect in it an unpleasant innuendo. They are for ever plotting against their own peace by attributing to other persons plots which never had any other existence than in their own imagination, and, having indirectly passed sentence upon themselves as though it were the sentence pronounced upon them by other folk, they go about the world under a perpetual impression that they are ill-used and have a right to complain.

The basis of all these self-worrying habits in excessive egotism. It may be silent, timed, distrustful, shrinking—it may wear sometimes the appearance of humility and self-abnegation—but it is egotism none the less. It springs out of the practice of constituting oneself the centre of every conceivable circle into which one may be carried, and concluding that everything stirring within that circle must find its explanation in, or derive its significance from its relation to that centre. If we might suppose a case of physical disease in which the skin has become so sensitive and sore that it is pained by every kissing breath of wind, and smarts under the slightest friction of the dress caused by an otherwise imperceptible contact with passers-by, we should have a good physical analogue of the moral malady now under notice. The cause of the pain is to be looked for, not in the force of the wind, nor in the rudeness of the passengers, but in the abnormal tenderness of the epidermis which converts what is harmless enough in itself, into an agency which inflicts suffering. A healthy skin would enjoy the breeze and would be utterly unconscious of any slight and momentary displacement of the raiment that covers it. And, in like manner, a mind and temper in a sound and healthy condition would detect nothing disparaging in any one of the thousand incidents which make an over-sensitive egotism wince. It is only when every inch, if we may say so, of a man's inner surface is morbidly self-conscious, that he suspects himself intentionally disparaged by gestures, words, and acts which may be reasonably referred to some less studied and more natural origin than "malice propense."

That inflamed egotism is at the bottom of this self-worrying temper may be inferred from another of its forms of manifestation. The very same individuals who fancy a design to disparage them in the unconscious or indifferent acts of others when in their presence, are apt to assume that in their absence none of the relative responsibilities will be recognised, none of the relative duties conscientiously performed. They appear to cherish a sort of dim but indefinite impression that it is to their watchful inspection that all regular deportment on the part of their friends is to be attributed; and that when they are temporarily removed, and their eyes no longer see what is going on, something will be sure to go wrong. And the kind of wrong the strong probability of which they imagine is always that which bears some relation to themselves. It is not that such and such a friend will seize the opportunity of their being away to turn pickpocket, or commit forgery, or be guilty of violence, or in any other way infringe the laws or even the recognised proprieties of society—but that he will at once abnegate some one or other of the obligations imposed on him with respect to them—will ungratefully forget them, or unduly despise them, or whisper evil things against them, or wantonly pursue a course of conduct which will unjustly place them at a disadvantage. In short, by that self-same activity of egotistic suspiciousness by which they transmute what they see into causes of offence, they also imagine what they cannot see to be of a like character, but somewhat intensified by the removal of restraint.

Believing as we do that this self-disparaging egotism is mainly hereditary, and is owing chiefly to physical derangement—although doubtless, like every other evil sprung from the same origin, it may be greatly aggravated by unchecked indulgence—we think it ought to be treated with peculiar forbearance and compassion. Everyone knows that there are certain stages of sickness in which the patient is prone to ascribe everything done for him, or omitted from being done, to unkind personal motives on the part of those around him. Sickness and suffering have a natural tendency to concentrate a man's attention upon himself, and cause him insensibly to slide into the habit of accounting for the acts of those with whom he has to do by an exclusive reference of them to something in his own state. A considerate nurse will make full allowance for repeated displays of this nature, and will think as little of them as possible. But predispositions and tendencies of mind, under some circumstances, and within certain limits, are transmitted from generation to generation, and, in many cases, become as involuntarily operative as in the instance of sickness to which we have just alluded. Possibly, if we could trace back through successive generations the gradual development of self-disparaging egotism to its formation, we might discover its origin in severe oppression practised through a long number of years upon comparatively remote progenitors. Habits of feeling gendered and kept alive by external circumstances for any lengthened period in lineal descendants, reproduce themselves long after those outward circumstances have passed away—and whenever we come across individuals whose unhappy propensity it is to turn everything against themselves in the way we have attempted to describe, we are wont to speculate upon the historical antecedents of their ancestry, and are disposed to regard with commiseration the unfortunate persons in whose constitution have been lodged the *debris* of stormy experiences undergone by their forefathers long, long ago.

It must, however, be confessed that the result, from whatever remote causes it may have flowed, is not only very disquieting to the immediate victim, but is also an excessively uncomfortable one to his personal *entourage*. Where people feel constrained to repress every ebullition of fun, to sheer away from every *equivoque* of speech or action, to make every movement conform to an established routine, and to study the possible effect of every movement, lest it should be interpreted in a sense altogether foreign from that which they intended, the naturalness and freedom of their lives are subjected to a very galling restraint. And our readers may perhaps have observed that the mental or moral disease, whichever it may be, is contagious, and that it is almost impossible for the frankest and least suspecting natures to be in close contact with one thus afflicted, at least for any considerable length of time, without catching and exhibiting some modifications of the complaint.

We are afraid that no effectual remedy can be prescribed. It is a malady for the cure of which there is no specific—at any rate, we know of none. Perhaps it may be best alleviated by treating it rather as a physical infirmity deserving tenderest pity, than as a moral obliquity demanding condemnation. It is worse than useless to deal harshly with it—for harshness only drives the eruption inwards. Familiarise the patient with the notion that it is a temperament due chiefly to physical and constitutional causes, and, where there is good sense, there will come to be after awhile a correcter appreciation of the predisposition by the unfortunate subject of it. He will begin to class the suspicions of his self-disparaging egotism in the same category as his disagreeable dreams. He will attach to them less importance. He will be less disturbed by them—less disposed to accept them as facts by which he should be influenced. His daily life will be pleasanter to him, admitting of some intervals of sunshine, during which his morbid fancies will vanish—and, we need hardly add, that the experience of his friends will be pleasanter also. Trust is born of trust—where this is fairly exercised on the one side, it will ultimately quicken it on the other.

THE CHURCH AND THE GRAVE.

[*From the Daily Telegraph.*]

There are things in heaven and earth that are not dreamed of in philosophy, and instincts in the human heart with which cold criticism must not meddle. Many of them cluster about that great mystery, Death, which reason teaches us to be so natural, but from which nature so earnestly shrinks. Who fathoms all the meanings of the wish for "coming home to die?"—a wish that seems common to men and lower animals—a wish that not only directs the feeble step of the exile towards home, but seems to sustain his strength just long enough to reach it. Obedient to that subtle longing to lay the body where it first began to exist, soldiers who have a hundred times tempted death—travellers who have wandered all the world over with their lives in their hands—lonely men and women, whose birthplace "knows them no more"—wend their way back to the old spot; nay, fishes ascend the rivers, wildfowls seek the familiar marsh, or mere animals crawl to the den where they crouched as cubs—all to die where they lived. Again, too, there is the care we cannot shake off for the body. What use is it to tell people that that vesture of the soul is nothing but what soul and the principle of life make of it—that is, water, earth, gases, salts, dust—that it must and will revert to matter, as it came from it, and has been maintained upon of his own, against the day when his spirit lays aside its encumbrance? Are there not many who would rather lie in the churchyard, in "God's acre," than be flung into a ditch, or carted, like dead soldiers after battle, into a common trench? Ideas are strong; and none more so than that of the quiet grass about the grey old church—where the flowers grow, where the sheep nibble, where the children sometimes play—the only human ones too wise to be afraid of the dead—where the organ, pealing an anthem, may often be heard, and the feet of the living come and go to prayers. These things seem sweet. And sweet it seems, however little real difference it makes between affectionate hearts, to rest in such a spot together. What more natural than that the husband and wife, the mother and child, the sisters, or the friends who in their lives have been undivided, should feel the strong desire to lay their remains close together under the turf? We may urge that it makes no difference; that what is laid there is as much done with and replaced with better material as the oldest dress that the body ever wore. We may point out that affection, and not propinquity—mind, and not the eye—what is, and not what seems—constitute and continue love; that a household may have scattered its darlings all over the earth, or, on the other hand, have laid them all below one village sward; but the re-union of those loved ones cannot be prevented by the separation, or assured by the common tomb. It is an idea, all the same, and life lives upon ideas; it was the idea of Joseph, when he made his people vow to bring his bones up out of Egypt; of Electra, when she took the urn from Orestes; of Artemisia, when she built the Mausoleum of the Pharaohs; of the Greeks; of the Latins; of the Sikh Sirdars who begged lately, through us, for the body of their mistress, that her ashes might rest by the holy water "with her people." Perhaps some great truth, dimly discerned, underlies the feeling—to which it is by no means necessary, but of which it is a token. At any rate, the desire exists, very deep and strong, in all hearts touched with true mutual affection, that their bodies may repose side by side as they lived on earth; that one grave may hold them against the great changes, the solemn teachings—perchance the happy undeceivings—of silent death.

Would it be conceived that this sentiment could be rudely outraged in the name of religion? It has in it so much feeling—it is so graceful, so tender, so hopeful, so full of faith and faithful constancy—that a clergyman who knows his duty and mission, and cared for the spirit of the creed he taught, would encourage such a wish, and aid in its consummation. However he interpreted the doctrine of resurrection, no false reading of it could be dreaded here. Whether bodies rise again as we know them, or only in the glorified likeness of what we know, the great hope of all cannot be better insisted upon and illustrated by human hearts than in the wish thus to await knowledge and certainty. It should be met half-way then by a wise minister, and it is met half-way in almost every English parish, where the commonest sight among the grassy mounds is to see them ranged side by side, or in the rich man's vault to witness the niche kept among the beloved dead for the yet living. It is with indignation, therefore, and surprise, that we direct attention to the facts of a letter printed in another part of our columns to-day. A parishioner of Foxearth, Essex, a landed proprietor, has been upon indifferent terms with his rector for some years, because of the "High Church" opinions of the latter; but, desiring to "die in peace with all men," the little feud is made up, and the parishioner is to be buried in his own churchyard, on condition that a space should be preserved at his side for his wife. It is, of course, agreed upon; he dies; and his widow erects a monument; which fails to please the parson, because it has only words of love and reverence upon it, and none of the conventional inscriptions. He insists upon his own design and a cross, but is presently pacified by the insertion of the letters I.H.S. Shortly afterwards, the widow quits the parish, and dies in a neighbouring village, whereupon communication is made to the Foxearth rector, with a view to place her remains in the spot reserved for them by her husband. To the astonishment and pain of the family this High-Church priest replies that no preparations for the grave can be made till the executors engage, by written bond, not to erect any monument or carve any inscription without his consent, although informed through the curate that nothing but the name and date of death was contemplated in addition to the existing monument. The rector was at a distance; the correspondence was delayed; it became necessary to bury the widow lady's body elsewhere, in contravention of the solemn and affectionate agreement of the pair, and the promise of this cold-blooded priest. It remained, however, to hope for a tardy compliance with the sacred wishes of the dead by removing one body to the side of the other; but this was flatly refused, and the rector of Foxearth at present has vindicated his notions of sepulchral art by outraging the feelings of a most respectable family, and separating the relics of those who died in the trust of slumbering one by the other.

It may be that the rector was within the law, but most certainly he was not in the right. The churchyard is vested in the vicar or rector in fee, and he has the control of its peaceful administration. It is right he should have, for there is need of a person of grave and religious mind to guard its precincts from the invasion of really improper or offensive records or monuments. He may also, under certain circumstances, decline to open his churchyard to parishioners of another parish, lest it become over-crowded. But nothing can be more monstrous than the violation of moral and social duty in this case. If the grave was paid for, and the double space, we even doubt whether the Puseyite parson had legal right upon his side. In that instance it was the freehold of the family, and so long as they inscribed nothing immoral upon the stone erected over it, no *penchant* of the rector's for crosses, or Gothic letters, or rubrical engraving of any kind, could constrain them. If it was not so, the natural feeling of the family should have had more force than than these miserable æsthetics. What religion is it that dares to keep a wife's body from her husband's when both on their death-bed have desired to sleep together? What religion is it that forgets a solemn pledge, and remembers to insist upon crosses and crucifixes? We have not been so much disgusted by a manifestation of the peculiar Christianity taught at "St. Aldate's No. 3" for a long time. It is quite impossible that this reverend person can be of any use in his parish after this; the cold priestly code which he carries inside him, instead of a heart, finds its proper place in a monastery, not in an English parish. The very stones rise against his arrogant ecclesiastical tyranny—the gravestones in a thousand churchyards, whereon there is no cross, nor yet I.H.S., but the simple story of love united on earth, under earth, and beyond earth—the moral of the cross, and the practical translation of the "Jesus Hominum Salvator."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DERWENT MINES.

On Thursday afternoon week, a serious and fatal accident occurred at the Derwent Mines, near Blanchland, which resulted in the loss of the life of Mr. Thomas Morpeth, of Fell Grove, who for a great number of years has acted as superintendent of the workmen employed in the extensive lead mines in that district. On the day named Mr Morpeth was performing his duties of inspecting various workings in the mines, and having visited the workmen employed near the 80 fathoms' level, he inquired of one of the miners, who worked at some distance, if he had time to go down the level before the despatch of the loaded waggon from that place, when he was answered in the negative, and particularly requested not to attempt it. Despite this advice, Mr Morpeth, who was of a persevering disposition, unfortunately ventured on his journey. He had not, however, proceeded far when he was caught by the loaded waggon, on a slightly inclined part of the line, and struck with such great force on the chest and head that he only survived about two hours. The body was immediately conveyed to its home, and an inquest on it was held at Bridge End, near Blanchland, on Saturday, before Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. The deceased, who had been in the employment of the Derwent Mining Company from his boyhood, was 64 years of age, and has left a widow and family to mourn his lamentable end. He was a kind-hearted, steady, honest, and industrious man, and by his skill and perseverance had advanced from a humble position to the responsible situation which up to the time of his death he held. The interment of the remains took place on Sunday at Blanchland.

The *British Standard*, March 15, 1861, speaking of Benson's Argentine spoons and forks, says:—"Their appearance is certainly such that but for the absence of the customary credentials of silver, detection would be almost impossible." This splendid material is a compound of various metals, with a heavy deposit of pure Silver, forming one hard compact body, possessing all the beauty, richness of colour, and durability of Silver at a fraction of its cost. When the Argentine and the real Silver are placed side by side, the most skilful judge cannot distinguish between them, while its durability is so great that after many years' wear its appearance remains unaltered. During the last seventeen years it has been so well received by the public, that its manufacture has been extended to all those articles usually made in silver, viz., Spoons, Forks, Dinner, Tea, and Coffee Services, Waiters, Bread and Cake Baskets, Candelabra, dishes of all kinds, Epergnes, Claret Jugs, &c., &c., &c. A Sample Spoon will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 30 stamps, and an Illustrated Catalogue, containing 300 Engravings, and full Price-list of the various manufactures, both in Argentine and solid silver, will be sent to any address on receipt of six stamps. A Prize Medal was awarded to J. W. Benson for "Excellence of manufacture, Argentine and Electro Plate." Post-office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to James W. Benson. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. All communications should be addressed to the principal establishment, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749.—Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

murder on board the barque *Pontiac*, of Liverpool.—A strange story is told in connection with the report of the murder at sea on board of the barque *Pontiac*, of Liverpool, by Jean Moyatos, a Greek sailor, now in custody in Edinburgh. It may be remembered that on the 13th October last, five days after the *Pontiac* left Callao, Jean Moyatos murdered one of his fellow seaman, and stabbed another in such a dangerous manner that his life was despaired of. Two nights before the fatal occurrence, the mate of the *Pontiac* was standing near the man at the helm, no other person being on the quarter-deck at the time, when the latter in great terror called out, "What is that near the cabin door?" The mate replied that he saw nothing, and looked about to see if anyone was near, but he failed to discover any person. The steersman then, much terrified, said the figure he saw was that of a strange-looking man, of ghostly appearance, and almost immediately afterwards exclaimed, "There he is again, standing at the captain's window!" The mate, though in view of the captain's window, saw no figure near it, nor at any other part of the quarter-deck, though he looked round and round. Next day the report went from one to the other that a ghost was on board, which filled some of the sailors with alarm, while others made a jest of it. Next night, a boy (a stowaway) was so dreadfully alarmed in his bunk by something he saw or felt (we do not know which), that he cried out so loudly as to waken all the seamen in bed. The boy was sure it was the ghost seen the previous night that had frightened him; and others of more mature years were inclined to think so too. Perhaps more than one half of those on board believed that something supernatural was on board, and that some calamity was about to happen. But there were two on board who did not believe the ghost stories, and these were the man who was murdered and his companion who was stabbed. The former joked with the boy about the ghost, and said he would have his knife well sharpened and ready for the ghost if it appeared the next night. He would give it a stab and "chuck" it overboard. The latter joined in the joke, saying, he also would help "to do" for the ghost, and others said they would have letters ready for the ghost to carry to their friends in the other world. Jean Moyatos overheard what was said as to stabbing and throwing overboard, and in consequence of his imperfect knowledge of the English language, and having previously supposed there was a combination against him, thought the threats were made against him, and therefore resolved to protect himself. A few hours after the jesting we have briefly explained took place, he stabbed the two men who principally carried on the jest, with the fatal result known. The murder, as might be expected, filled everyone on board with horror; and the terror of the sailors who believed there was a ghost on board was overwhelming. At night, whether in bed or on watch on deck, they had great dread, which was heightened by reports that strange noises were heard below. Not even at the end of the voyage had the fear been overcome; for after the ship was moored in the docks two of the crew who had agreed to sleep on board became so frightened after their companions were paid off that they refused to remain in the vessel at night.

THE ST. HELEN'S MURDER. EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

At the South Lancashire Assizes, on Tuesday, before Mr Justice Willes, James Clitheroe (22) was indicted for the murder of Mary Woods, a schoolmistress, at St. Helens. Mr Higgin and Mr McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Torre for the defence. The prisoner, a small made, dark, sharp-featured man, looked very pale and anxious.

Before Mr Higgin opened the case, the Learned Judge said that, upon looking over the depositions, he found a series of instances where evidence appeared to him to be inadmissible, and tending merely to prejudice.

Mr Higgin said he had gone carefully over the evidence, and had marked the most important passages. He then went on to say that the facts of this case were very curious, and such as would necessitate a most serious and careful investigation. He would lay three propositions before the jury, and if they decided that either of these propositions were proved, it would be their duty to find the prisoner guilty of the offence. The woman who was alleged to have been murdered was a cripple (having had a paralytic attack when very young), and was in the habit of using a crutch. She was unmarried, and had living with her a little girl, who was, however, at West Derby at the time of the occurrence in question. The deceased kept a children's school, and also sold small beer, which was obtained at a neighbouring brewery, where her father and brother worked. There could be no doubt that the prisoner and the deceased were upon terms of intimacy. It would be shown, also, that the prisoner's children went to Mary Wood's school. On the night of the 28th December (Sunday night) the prisoner was at a public-house kept by a person named Morgan. While there the conversation turned upon the notorious Townley case, and the prisoner made the observation that "next morning there would be a greater bother than ever there had been about Townley." Immediately afterwards he went away to the house of the deceased, and in all probability passed the night with her, as they were found in the same bed on the following morning, about nine o'clock. A man named Lawton (who was not examined before the Coroner), would state that he lived close to deceased's house, and that on getting up at five o'clock on Monday morning to go to his work, he heard a woman's voice call out "Oh don't!" or words of that character. The next matter in point of time was that the little children assembled at school on Monday morning, but being unable to gain admittance, a man named Mounsell was asked to break open the door. But before he did so, it was discovered that the back door was open, and when Mounsell went upstairs he was extremely alarmed to find Mary Woods in bed with her throat cut, and dead. He rushed down stairs, and meeting with a police-officer they both went up to the deceased's room, and it was then found that the blood upon the deceased's face was so dry that in the opinion of the medical men she must have been dead for some time. The prisoner was also in bed lying beside the deceased. He had three wounds upon his throat, which seemed to have been recently made, and whence the blood was issuing in large quantities. The prisoner was put under the care of a surgeon, and was now recovered so as to be able to appear in the dock. Upon the wall at the head of the bed there was found the bloody mark of some person's left hand. In his statement the prisoner had declared that this was made by the hand of the deceased, but when measured it was found to be much larger than the woman's hand. This mark was dry, but at the woman's right hand in a recess was found a razor, the blood upon which was wet, and there was also a mark of wet blood upon the wall, supposed to have been caused by throwing the razor against it. Mr Higgin would not detail to the jury the various and contradictory statements which the prisoner made to the police-officers, as these would come out in evidence; but one statement he could not avoid mentioning, as he should found a proposition upon it. The prisoner said to the policemen:—"We made it up to cut our throats. She told me that the razor was in the drawer under the looking-glass. I fetched the razor, got into bed, and first cut my throat." Mr Higgin submitted upon this that if two persons agreed together to commit suicide, and one of them was successful and effected the object of the agreement by killing himself or herself, and the other escaped, the one who escaped was in law guilty of murder.

Mr Torre submitted that it must go further than a mere agreement to constitute murder.

His Lordship, for the present, would assent to Mr Higgin's proposition, as the person who survived was an accessory to the act by which the other died.

Mr Higgins went on: There was also another view of the case. The deceased had saved and scraped together upwards of £30. The prisoner knew that she had this money, and where it was kept, namely, in a box, and where the key was to be found—in the woman's pocket; and more, when one of the officers who had him in charge had to purchase some milk, he directed the officer to search the deceased's pocket, and he would find three half-pence in copper. Mr Higgin further submitted that the prisoner's statement that he and the woman mutually agreed to destroy themselves was untrue in point of fact, and that the strong and irresistible probability was that somebody cut her throat about five o'clock in the morning, and that she must have been dead some hours before he made the attempt upon his own throat, which was not successful. There was only one wound upon the woman's throat—a clear cut from left to right—and not as the doctors would state in evidence such a wound as a woman would inflict upon herself if she were determined to commit suicide by cutting her throat, but such as would be inflicted by one who had perfect command of her and the instrument he was using. The blood upon the woman's throat was dry, but when the prisoner was found he had three cuts upon his throat from which the blood flowed in large quantities, and therefore it was clear that his wounds had been inflicted a very short time before the police-officer and Mounsell entered the room. The prisoner also stated that after he had cut his own throat, he went down stairs about eight o'clock in the morning, and opened the back door, so that any person might get in; but if this statement were true it was most extraordinary that neither upon the stairs, the landing, nor at the back door were there marks of blood, all such marks being confined to the room where the woman was found dead. Therefore this statement could not be true, and if he did go down to open the door, it must have been before he cut his throat; and if this were so—if he opened the door at eight, and he was not found until nine, it followed that his throat must have been cut between eight and nine. In conclusion, Mr Higgin remarked if the jury could not clearly satisfy their minds as to the prisoner's guilt, it was their duty to acquit him, but if on the other hand, they thought the evidence conclusive as to his having murdered the woman, whatever feelings they might entertain upon the subject, they had no alternative but to find him

John Mounsell corroborated counsel's statement as to the finding of the prisoner in bed with the deceased.

John Turner, police-officer, gave the substance of several statements made by the prisoner to the effect that they had agreed on Christmas-day to commit suicide, and that the deceased gave him a razor, which she said had belonged to her father; that he cut his throat first, and that she then cut hers, that she lived twenty minutes afterwards, and died in his arms, and that he kissed her before she died; that when she was dead he went down stairs and unlocked the door; and that he had frequently been at the house and slept with the deceased.

Mr John Rigg, surgeon, of St. Helens, described the deceased's wound, and said that it was very improbable that she had cut her own throat.

Henry Houghton, police-constable, said that the prisoner had told him that the deceased raised herself in bed after her throat was cut, and made a mark on the wall with her hand.

John Woods, father of the deceased, denied that the razor (produced) was his, and said that the deceased fully intended spending New Year's-day with her sister-in-law.

Mr Lawton, who lived near the deceased's house, described hearing, about five o'clock in the morning, the exclamation, "Oh, don't," followed by a scream.

This closed the case for the prosecution; and Mr Torre addressed the jury for the defence, contending that there was a total absence of motive to murder.

His Lordship having elaborately summed up the evidence, the jury, after a brief absence from the box, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and his Lordship, putting on his black cap, passed sentence of death in tones which were scarcely audible. The prisoner was removed in a most pitiable condition from the dock.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny and other Bills.

Earl RUSSELL appealed to the Earl of Ellenborough to postpone the motion of which he had given notice in reference to the affairs of Denmark. He thought a discussion at the present time would do harm.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, though of a different opinion, consented to postpone his motion.

The Malt for Animals Bill passed through committee.—The Conveyances (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE censured the leniency of the Government in the treatment of persons recruiting for the Federal corvette, *Kearsage*, at Cork.—Earl RUSSELL said the noble marquis had himself answered the complaint, for he had preferred a case in which the Government had found itself able to prosecute.

After some remarks from the Earl of Donoughmore, followed by a few observations from Earl Russell, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that he would move for the information, and indictments, &c.

The House adjourned at 6·5 p.m. until Tuesday, the 5th April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir GEORGE GREY said in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown Starch Mills did not come within the meaning of the Factory Act.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said the Law Officers of the Crown had declared the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company to territorial rights to be valid.—Mr F. PEEL, in reply to Mr Vance, said arrangements were in progress for providing better accommodation in the Bankruptcy Courts in Dublin.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked whether the Government had grounds for believing that the order of succession in Holstein and Schleswig, contemplated by the treaty of London, would be consented to by the estates of those Duchies.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that Holstein and Schleswig were now occupied by a foreign force. The authority of the King Duke was suspended, and there was no power to convene the estates.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Sir H. Bruce, said that there was no practical difference in the instructions issued to the Irish police in October, 1837, and in March, 1863.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Lord Naas, said that measures would be taken to carry out the opinion of the House the other night, with respect to the better watching of towns in Ireland, but he did not think it was possible to meet the views of Sir H. Bruce.

Mr. ADDERLEY gave notice that he should after Easter move that the minute of the Committee of Council on Education, of the 19th March, on Endowed Schools, does not meet the objections made to the minute of May 16th, 1863.

Sir JOHN HAY referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attack on Mr. Sheridan and moved that the House observed with regret the determination of, Mr. Gladstone not to withdraw his imputations.—An angry discussion followed, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER challenged the decision either of a Select Committee, or of the House, on his conduct, promising in case such a decision should be adverse to him, to express his regret that his opinion was not borne out. After some further discussion, Sir J. HAY withdrew his motion.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House, at the rising, should adjourn until Monday, the 4th of April next.

Lord ELCHO asked if it was true that Mr Stansfeld had tendered a formal resignation of his office to the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that the noble lord had thought fit to revive the discussion of last night. He should, however, abstain from going into the question. With reference to the question which had been put to him, he might state that Mr Stansfeld had made through a common friend a communication to him after the notice which was given some days ago by Mr Cox. The effect of that communication was that he placed his office entirely at the disposal of the Crown, and at the slightest intimation from him (Lord Palmerston) he would tender a formal resignation of that office. His answer was that he did not wish his hon. friend to take that step—that he wished him not to take it—and that if any responsibility attached to that decision, he (Lord Palmerston) was perfectly ready to take it on his own shoulders.

Mr W. P. DUNCOMBE and Mr Alderman ROSE expressed great regret at the course which Government had taken in the matter.

Mr W. E. FORSTER defended Mr Stansfeld, and said the manly and generous tone which had been assumed by Lord Palmerston would add still more to his great popularity in the country.

Sir J. WALSH thought that the unfortunate conduct of Mr Stansfeld would prove a great blow to the administration of the noble lord. He recommended the hon. member to place his resignation unreservedly at the disposal of the Government without the interposition of a third person.

Lord PALMERSTON said his hon. friend, through a mutual friend, had placed himself and his office entirely at the disposal of the Government.

Mr HALIBURTON said the noble lord would perhaps explain his reasons for not accepting it.

Mr HENLEY thought the whole conduct of the hon. member for Halifax had been indiscreet, and he was sorry that the Government had to some extent identified themselves with it.

Mr B. OSBORNE strongly censured the attack which had been perseveringly made by Conservative members upon Mr Stansfeld, and said persistent continuance in it amounted to a most undignified persecution.

Mr SEYMOUR FITZGERALD denied that there was any persecution in the case. The whole affair originated in the indiscretion of the hon. member; but the noble lord at the head of the Government had taken the whole responsibility upon himself, and the whole question now rested between the noble lord and the country.

Mr NEWDEGATE deprecated the attacks which were being made on that side of the House upon individual members of the Government, and reminded the House that notwithstanding the indignation which it now expressed at the conduct of Mr Stansfeld, it had listened night after night to speeches from Conservative members on the affair of Italy, in which the vilest brigands in that unfortunate country were lauded as patriots.

After some observations from Mr. Denham and Sir J. Ferguson, the subject dropped, and the motion for the adjournment was agreed to.

Mr. OSBORNE gave notice that on the 19th of May he should draw the attention of the House to the foreign policy of the Government in reference to the affairs of Denmark.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. GREGORY called the attention of the House to the demolition of the fortifications of Corfu, and the neutralisation of the Ionian Islands. The hon. member moved an address on the subject.—Captain JERVIS seconded the motion.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. Smollett, Mr. Layard, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part.—The motion was adjourned, and the House went into committee *pro Forma*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The adjourned debate on the Government Annuities Bill was adjourned until the 11th April.

The Collection of Taxes Bill passed through committee.—The Fish Teinds (Scotland) Bill and the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill were read a second time.

The House then adjourned at 12·45 a.m.

THE BUDGET.—The *Star* says the surplus will be very large—considerably in excess of any amount that has yet been named. We have reason to believe—and we venture to predict—that the excess of calculated income over necessary and probable expenditure will be between three and four millions.

THE UNIVERSITY BILLIARD MATCH.—This annual contest took place on Friday evening, at the Volunteer Rooms, Leicester-square, London, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The game was a double one, 500 up, Messrs Horne and Payne representing Cambridge, and Messrs Starkey and Hobbs the sister University. Play commenced at 6·15 and finished at 12·10. Oxford took the lead, but were passed by Cambridge at 59, and from this point to the fourth hundred the light blue led considerably. Oxford came again, but failed to overhaul their opponents, and the final score was—Oxford, 481: Cambridge, 500. The latter thus won by 19 points only.—Mr Starkey won the single match on Monday evening against Mr Paynes.

CURIOSITY SATISFIED.—Some people will probably enquire why the name of the most precious of gems has been selected for the "DIAMOND BLACK LEAD." The manufacturers will try to satisfy them, because firstly on account of its purity, secondly its brilliancy, and thirdly its great value.—Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge, E.C., and Hull.—*Retailed by all Oilmen, Chandlers, Grocers, Ironmongers, &c.*

Bill is fixed for Wednesday, the 11th May.

A Post-Office notice states that the mail service between Galway and America has been suspended until further notice.

Sir J. Bowring has presented to the British Museum his very fine collection of insects made during his long residence in the East. The Bowringian collection, as it is called, consists of 84,200 specimens.

Morris, the convict, who had wounded a warder with intent to murder him, in Maidstone Gaol, a few days before the assizes, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude by the Lord Chief Baron, on Friday last, at Maidstone.

On Monday evening there was a one mile race between E. Mills, of London, and J. White, of Gateshead, for £50. The race took place in London, and was won by White, who ran the distance in 4 minutes 31½ seconds.

A sugar refinery at Greenock, belonging to Messrs. Crawhall, took fire on Tuesday night, a little before nine o'clock, the fire having originated in the upper part of the building, which is eight storeys high. At ten o'clock there was no prospect of saving the building, to the lowest storey of which the fire had made its way. The loss will amount to about £20,000 sterling.

The two 70-pounder naval guns and four 12-pounder breech-loaders manufactured by Mr Whitworth, and intended for the competitive trials at Shoeburyness with a similar number of Armstrong guns, were on Monday received at Woolwich by Major Freeth, inspector of artillery, and will be forwarded to Shoeburyness in readiness for the experiments ordered to commence on Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

A murder of a very brutal character has been perpetrated at Cambridge. On the 28th of February, a man disguised with a mask and cloak, made his way into a cottage in Cambridge, where two old ladies lived. He stabbed one of them with a knife, broke her arm with a bludgeon, and struck the other several severe blows on the head, leaving her insensible. On Friday last, the first-named lady, named Hunt, died. A man named William Morley is in custody on suspicion of having committed the inhuman outrage, but he has not been identified.

ARMAGH ELECTION.—Col. Stronge was on Wednesday duly elected for the county of Armagh without opposition.

THE LEOMINSTER MURDER.—At the Herefordshire assizes, on Tuesday, Watkins, the man charged with the murder of his wife at Leominster, pleaded guilty. The plea was, however, withdrawn, on the recommendation of the Judge, and the trial was postponed.

LOSS OF ANOTHER HULL STEAMER.—We have to report the loss of another steamer, which it appears had suffered from stress of weather, and went ashore. The Archimedes, steam-ship, Hull and Hamburg trader, Captain Martin, when on her homeward voyage on Sunday, the 13th inst., and when crossing the bar at the Brielle, grounded, and speedily became a total wreck. We are informed that all hands were saved.

THE LISBURN BRIBERY PROSECUTION CASE.—The celebrated Lisburn bribery case came on for trial at the assizes at Belfast on Friday last. It will be remembered that Mr. J. D. Barbour, who was returned as the representative for Lisburn in February, 1863, was unseated by a decision of a committee of the House of Commons, and a prosecution directed against him and his brother Robert for bribery and treating. Mr. Robert Barbour was indicted for these offences, and, after a lengthened hearing of the case, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," which was received in court with great applause.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The rather unusual course of committing a witness for contempt of court was taken on Thursday, by Mr Justice Ball, at the Belfast Assizes. A man named Liddy was examined as to his knowledge of the circumstances of a case of seduction, and amongst other questions his Lordship asked him was he a publican. He replied in the negative, but stated that he was a sinner; and this so offended his Lordship that he reprimanded him. The witness sharply retorted that he could not answer questions he could not understand, adding that he was incapable of doing a mean thing. His Lordship at once made out a warrant, and the sheriff took the witness to prison.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—On Saturday afternoon His Grace was seized with very alarming symptoms, and for some hours his life was thought to be in a critical state. On Sunday His Grace regained his consciousness, and in the latter part of the day and evening was pronounced to be decidedly better. In consequence of the very alarming nature of his illness, a telegram was forwarded to Paris, apprising the Earl of Lincoln of the serious illness of his father, and urging his speedy return to London. The Earl accordingly arrived in town shortly before twelve on Sunday night. Up to midnight the noble Duke was better, and was in a favourable way to recovery. Viscount Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl Russell, the Earl de Grey, and a large number of his political friends have made anxious inquiries after His Grace's health.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.—At Maidstone Assizes, on Saturday, Robert Large, a child seven years old, surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of maliciously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Richard Allahin, of Shipbourne. The poor little fellow, when he was taken into the dock, began to cry and ask for his mother. The Lord Chief Baron expressed astonishment at seeing such a child committed for trial, and wished to know whether it was seriously intended to prosecute him. He was informed that Mr Barrow was instructed in the case, but he was not present. Mr Barrow afterwards came into court, and stated that he should not offer any evidence against the prisoner, and he was therefore ordered to be discharged.

SHAKSPEARE'S WILL.—The will of this illustrious man, which consists of three sheets of brief paper, has, by direction of the Judge of the Court of Probate, been very carefully cleaned, and each sheet placed in an elaborately polished oak frame, between sheets of plate glass. The frames are made air-tight, and on the top of each is a brass plate, engraved, "Shakspeare's Will, 25th March, 1616;" and each one is fastened with one of Chubb's patent locks. This excellent plan prevents it being handled when shown to the public, and will very much add to its preservation. The three frames fit into a beautiful oaken box, and the memorial is now well worth seeing by those who take an interest in the coming "Shakspeare Tercentenary." The Judge has also sanctioned the taking of photographs of it, but in the presence of one of the record keepers of the court. This permission was refused by the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

FIRES AT CARDIFF.—During Saturday night Cardiff was visited with two rather alarming fires. The first broke out early on Saturday evening at a large Creosote works at the head of the Dull Docks, and was not extinguished until a large quantity of timber, &c., had been damaged. The second, and more serious fire occurred in the thickly populated neighbourhood of the docks, and broke out at one o'clock on Sunday morning, in the sail loft and ship stores of Messrs. Fraser and Co., of Cardiff, Newcastle and Belfast. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock it burnt fiercely for about six hours before it was subdued. At one time a large block of merchants' offices, dwellings, &c., adjoining, was in imminent danger, but owing to the great exertions of the firemen and public, and the favourable position of the wind, the flames were prevented from spreading beyond the out-premises and stores. No loss of life is reported in either case. The damage from fire and waste is very considerable.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY OF POLISH BONDS.—The curious case of abstraction of half a million's worth of bank-notes from the Government Bank at Warsaw, of which £27,000 worth were offered for exchange in this country, and have been detained by the agent of the Russian Government, was again before the magistrates at Guildhall on Saturday. Two foreigners, Mr. Forester, and Mr. Herniscz, were charged on the joint summons, at the Mansion-house, on Saturday, with having unlawful possession of the notes, and the case was fully opened on the part of the Russian Government, but, as it appeared that the offence was committed under a foreign jurisdiction, and further that an action was pending in the Court of Queen's Bench on the subject, the magistrate considered that it was of too great magnitude to be tried in a police-court and dismissed the summons.

DISRAELI AND THE DAGGER.—"Opinion" writing to the *Morning Post* says:—"On Mr Bright's saying on Thursday night that Mr Disraeli in one of his early writings had expressed opinions very much like those which the hon. baronet (Sir H. Stracey) attributed to Mazzini, Mr Disraeli broke in—'There is not the slightest foundation for that statement. I give it my most unqualified contradiction.' Mr Disraeli's 'Revolutionary Epick,' published with his name in 1834 (when he was not far from 30), is all composed very much in the Mazzini vein, and proposes summary modes of getting rid of kings and priests. Although the poem is allegorical, there is no difficulty in discovering which of the allegorical characters speak the sentiments of the author. One of these, Eyridon, speaking of Rome, says:

> The spirit of her strong career was mine,
> And the bold Brutus but propelled the blow
> Her own *and Nature's laws* alike approved.
>
> PART II., p. 108.

But the loftiest thoughts are confided to the utterance of 'Opinion,' who is introduced telling us:—

> ——round the cradle of my infant hours
> Knowledge and Truth were nursing ministers.

Now this young lady, nursed by knowledge and truth delivers herself thus:—

> Ay, in vain, in vain.
> Ye muster all your hosts, *ye crowned things*,
> That seem to threat me in the vacant air,
> And press imperial fingers to your lips,
> In vain, in vain, ye threaten! Pharaoh's doom
> Shall cool these chariot wheels now hot with blood,
> And blessed be the hand that dares to wave
> The regicidal steel that shall redeem
> A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood.
>
> PART II., p. 127.

Mr Disraeli must have forgotten this poem when he asserted that there was not the slightest foundation for the statement of Mr Bright."

The *Engineer* of August 15th, in its description of Benson's Great Clock, says: "It is the largest and unmistakeably the best finished clock in the Exhibition." Benson's new Show Rooms contain clocks designed by the first artists of the day, and include clocks for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting house, with musical, astronomical, and every description of clock, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks and watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of clock and watch-making, with descriptions and prices; it acts as a guide in the purchase of a clock or watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world to select a clock. Also a short pamphlet on Cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. J. W. Benson received a Prize Medal and honourable mention in classes 33 and 15. 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. Established 1749.—Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

scribed "W. M. Thackeray, from Charles Dickens, whom he had made very happy once a long way from home." For this little book, an ordinary copy of Mr. Dickens' story, there was a most exciting competition, and it was at length sold for £25 10s.

The "miscellaneous" payments of the past year included the following items:—Postage of order for inserting the names of the Princess of Wales in the Prayer Book, £65; fees on installation of Prince Alfred as K.G., £552; fees on account of the funeral of Lord Clyde at Westminster Abbey, £147; deposit for dock dues on removing the steam-ram El Toussain in the Mersey, £150; schooling and return to New Zealand of Wiremi Repa, £200; Poor-law Inspector for relief of sundry destitute Poles, £333.

There is a most wonderful Hindoo chess player at present in London. He plays three games blindfolded, and wins. At the same time he plays a game at cards, and wins. During the game a bell is touched every one or two seconds, and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind and throws little pebbles one by one against his back; these, too, he counts; and after the games are told he recites a poem in perfect rhyme which he has composed during the sitting.—*Court Journal.*

On Saturday night, a fire, attended with disastrous consequences, broke out in the premises of Mr Marden, an oil and colour man, Searles-place, London. From the nature of the goods in store the flames spread rapidly, and not only enveloped Mr Marden's house, but ignited the adjoining buildings. Miss Clara Marden, aged 19, jumped from the window, and fell heavily on the pavement, fracturing her skull, and breaking some of her ribs and other bones. She was taken at once to King's College Hospital, but had hardly been admitted when she expired. Two other women jumped from the third floor windows, and are reported as seriously injured.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A stack of buildings, or rather one edifice of very great extent, has recently been finished at the corner of Cannon-street, Old Change, and Watling-street, which is worthy of remark at the present day, in which space and light have become such important elements in architectural construction. It has likewise been built with great economy of both time and capital, the building having been completed and stocked within eight months, and its cost being under £10,700; the latter fact, it is said, rendering it the cheapest structure of the kind ever erected. There are, however, several novel features in its arrangement, the floors being tested to carry 40 tons each, the employment of artistic brick above the basement, the talent displayed in the interior, and its thorough fitness for the objects in view—that of a Manchester warehouse. Whilst acknowledging the courtesy of one of the superintendents of Messrs. Arthur, Kay, Evans, and Co., who was kind enough to show us over this model establishment, it would be unfair to omit the names of Mr. Henry S. Legg, of Bedford-row, as the architect, and Mr. Downs, of Union-street, Borough, as the builder.—*Globe.*

THE EDMOND'S MAIN EXPLOSION, AND COMPENSATION TO THE WIDOWS OF THE SUFFERERS.—By the explosion which took place at the Edmond's Main Colliery, in Worsbro' Dale, near Barnsley, in December, 1863, thirty-four females were made widows. It was believed by the executive of the Working Miners' Association, that the sacrifice of life on that occasion resulted from causes in which, under the provisions of Lord Campbell's Act, compensation might be obtained for the widows of the deceased. Accordingly, actions were entered with that intent, and two of them were to have come off at the York Assizes, which commenced on Monday. Intimation, however, has been given, on the part of the colliery proprietors, by Messrs Baxter and Co., of London, solicitors, that the former were willing to settle the matter by the payment of £1,550. It was thought wise by the Association to accept this sum, the committee, as they declare through their secretary in a private communication, having no desire to introduce anything vindictive into their proceedings; their object was simply to see the principle of compensation admitted, and in this respect that object has now been accomplished. This is the first case, south of the Tweed, in which compensation has been obtained from colliery proprietors.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND BIGAMY.—A blacksmith—a married man, with a large family—recently disappeared from Rochdale; and it is alleged that, before leaving the town, he had defrauded the Order of Druids of £60 by means of forged certificates of death, and also married a young woman of respectable parentage. The case was placed in the hands of Mr Superintendent Sylvester, who soon ascertained that the fugitive and his young bride had sailed from the Thames in an emigrant vessel, the *Leaping Water*, bound for Melbourne. Mr Sylvester proceeded to Plymouth, where the ship was to call. At five o'clock on Saturday morning the *Leaping Water* hove in sight. Mr. Sylvester hired a boat to take him to the vessel, and when within a few hundred yards of the ship, he observed the blacksmith making for the shore in a boat. He at once gave chase, but the other boat gained considerably in the distance. Mr Sylvester, however, noticed that the boat he was pursuing was taking a roundabout course for the shore, and he ordered his own boat to be at once steered in. After climbing a few rocks, he found himself just in time to seize the blacksmith as he was landing. The prisoner, it appeared, had taken passage for Melbourne, and had a good deal of baggage. The unfortunate young woman, on learning how heartlessly she had been duped, appeared to be in great distress, and it was with reluctance she returned to Rochdale. On Wednesday, the prisoner was charged with the embezzlement, but discharged, as the society had not been legally registered. He will be prosecuted on the charge of bigamy.

FUNERAL OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.—The late King Maximilian II. was buried on Monday week at Munich. Long before noon, the streets through which the endless procession afterwards passed were thickly crowded with people, among whom were many who had arrived from some distance. As soon as the procession began to move the bells tolled and the cannon fired at intervals. The hearse containing the remains of the late King, arrived at St. Cajetan's Cemetery at three o'clock, and was there received by the whole of the dignitaries of the Church, surrounded by their clergy. In the chapel at this place the last prayer was said over the body of the King, and the coffin was placed in another one which was awaiting to receive it. The chapel was then closed by the Minister of State to the Royal House, and sealed up by the Chamberlain when the last gun was fired, as an intimation to the inhabitants that the King rested with his fathers. Many special envoys from foreign Sovereigns were present, and amongst them were Marshal McMahon, from the Emperor of the French, The Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Frederick of Wurtemburg, Prince Adalbert of Prussia (brother of the widow of the late King), the Archduke Louis Victor of Austria, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Tour and Taxis, and many other German princes had also arrived, as well as several Bavarian officers of all branches of the service, and from the most distant garrisons. A great number of the Bavarian towns and cities sent deputations of their inhabitants.

LOCK OUT OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.—The South Yorkshire coalmasters having agreed, at a meeting of their association, in consequence of the demand of the miners at the Oaks and High Royd collieries for an advance of 10 per cent on their wages, to stop working collieries, under the belief that the demand would become general, notice was given to their men to leave. That notice expired on Saturday last, so that at the present time there are upwards of 3,700 men depending in a great measure for support on the Miners' Union. From the attitude of both parties, there can be little doubt that the struggle will be a severe one. The men state that there has been a rise in nearly every other colliery district, and that "the South Yorkshire is the only body of miners in the kingdom that has not received a general advance of wages by the deliberate consent of the colliery owners." On the other hand, the masters state that, even with the advances recently made, the miners in the district are better paid than the men in any other coal getting locality. A pamphlet, just issued by Mr T. S. Galland, one of the original proprietors of the Lundhill Colliery, states that, "This district being notoriously the most dangerous and fiery in the kingdom, of course wages are higher there than anywhere else. This being the case, when the price of coal has notoriously increased as much as it has of late—and, consequently, the profits of the masters—it is suicidal nonsense to talk of resisting the application of the men for a fair and reasonable participation in those profits." The masters, nevertheless, aver that the rise in other districts has not yet raised wages to a rate equal to that paid in South Yorkshire, and that the extra risk of the district has been fully considered. Seeing that upwards of £24,000 is paid weekly in wages, the lock out, if it continues for any length of time, cannot but cause great privation and misery.

THE FIRST DRAWING-ROOM OF THE SEASON.—On Saturday, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held the first Drawing-room of the present season at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. As at the Levee some days ago, the ladies, in order to secure good places, were very early; and notwithstanding the coldness of the morning many were waiting in their carriages several hours prior to obtaining admission into the Palace. St. James's-street and Piccadilly were lined with carriages, and as the day advanced a strong body of police had the greatest difficulty in preserving order. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess de Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. R. H. Meade, and Lieutenant Colonel Keppel, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, left Marlborough House at five minutes to two o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a blue train, ornamented with silver cord and tassels; a petticoat of white satin, with Brussels lace flounces, and trimmings of blue velvet and silver flowers. The head dress, a tiara of diamonds, with feathers, and tulle veil with silver stars. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, brooch, and ear-rings of pearls and diamonds, a corsage of the city diamonds, and the Portuguese Order of Isabella. The Princess Helena wore a train of rich pink silk, trimmed with crape ruche; petticoat of white glace, covered with white tulle ruches, and trimmed with bunches of moss roses and acacia; head-dress, wreath of the same, feathers, and lappets; ornaments, diamonds. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg wore a manteau of rich blue satin, trimmed with Honiton lace; petticoat, white satin, with Honiton flowers; tiara, necklace, stomacher, and ear-rings of diamonds and pearls. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle petticoat, with ruches of blue crape covered with silver, tulle veil, a white corded silk train, lined with blue and trimmed with Mechlin lace; head-dress, a diadem of diamonds, with forget-me-nots, feathers, and silver veil; necklace, stomacher, and ear-rings of diamonds and turquoises. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which regiment his Royal Highness is colonel, with the Star of the Garter and the Star of India. There were an immense number of presentations on the Lord Chamberlain's list, and the Drawing-room therefore lasted until the evening was considerably advanced. Among those who attended from the north were the Right Hon. Sir George Grey and the Right Hon. W. Hutt. Miss Caroline Hodgson was presented to the Princess by Countess De Grey and Ripon. The following, among other ladies, attended the Drawing Room:—The Countess Tankerville, Lady Harry Vane, the Hon. Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Morritt, and Mrs. W. Hutt, and Miss Minnie Liddell.

The following is the number of postage stamps requisite to be affixed to an UNSTAMPED or STAMPED copy of any paper sent to the undermentioned countries :—

Australia	1d	Hamburgh, via Belgium	2d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	1d
Do. via Marseilles	3d	Malta	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. via Southampton	1d
Brazil	1d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	1d
California, via Panama	4d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via U. States	2d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australian mail	1d
East Indies and China via Marseilles	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	2d	Portugal	1d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	3d	Turkey	2d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via France	3d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Hamburg, via France	1d		

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

THE CONSETT IRON WORKS.

After a long season of doubt and anxiety these vast works, on the success of which the very existence of this neighbourhood depends, are at length announced as having been transferred to a company of proprietors. Three of the provisional directors are, Mr Henderson, M.P. for Durham, Mr J. W. Pease, of Darlington, a gentleman largely interested in the salvation of the works, and Mr David Dale, to whose untiring assiduity and enterprise the present position of the works is mainly due, and who is already connected with the iron trade of the neighbourhood, being one of the proprietors of the Shotley Bridge Iron Company. The price stated to have been obtained for the entire establishment at Consett and Bishopwearmouth is £295,000, and the purchase dates from the 1st of January last. Any creditors of the old bank are to be at liberty to take shares in the new venture for the amount of their debts, and one eminent firm alone take their private debt, to the amount of £60,000, in that form. The original cost of the works is understood to have been over one million sterling, and as the sum at which they were valued a year ago by the competent persons appointed by the liquidators of the bank was £250,000, their present price must be considered a successful termination of long-pending negociation and intricate legal enquiry, although a capital bargain no doubt to the parties who have banded themselves together to lift so great a weight.

We can congratulate the people of the district on the bright prospect before them. When it was the fashion to croak over the approaching ruin of this vast concern and to prophecy its early dissolution, we always had faith in its stability and success. And it is satisfactory to find all our anticipations more than realised. There appears now to be a bright future before the works. The character of their iron is established ; the works are now in an exceedingly flourishing state ; large blast furnaces are erecting at Consett, and Crookhall, once bare and desolate, has participated in the general revival. The character of the proprietary, too, leaves little doubt but that the works will be carried on with increased energy, and, we may predict, increased success. The stability of this great undertaking, whilst it is the very life of Consett, has, too, an important effect on the North-Eastern Railway Company, and especially on the Darlington section, in which many of its present proprietors are large shareholders. In its success the railway shares, and we will, in leaving the subject, again express our gratification at so satisfactory a result of long litigation and negociation.

Local and District News.

JOSEPH COWEN Esq., Jun. of Stella Hall, has received a letter from Caprera, from General Garibald, to say that he intends to visit Newcastle during his stay in England.

A PROLIFIC EWE.—An ewe of the Leicester breed, which was purchased last year at Hamburgh, by Mr Lumley, of Black Hedley, and now in his possession, brought forth four fine lambs last week. They are all doing well.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS.—Mr Bell continues to produce some excellent portraits on glass, as well as *carte de visites* of a superior caste, at his establishment at the top of Delves Lane. He has just finished some important alterations in his establishment, which he anticipates will enable him to take portraits of every description on a new principle, which, for correctness and sharpness of outline cannot be surpassed.

CONSETT READING ROOM.—This long looked-for boon has at length been granted to the reading public of Consett. The place which has been fixed upon as the reading-room is the large shop lately occupied as the New Tea Shop, Front-street. It has been thoroughly renovated, painted and papered in a very elegant style, and a porch has been added to increase the comfort of the place. It is furnished with arm chairs, desks, &c., in fact every attention has been paid to the comfort of the subscribers, and it is hoped that the working men of Consett will rally round this institution, and not stop till there is a good and useful library attached to the institution. It will be seen that this place is to be opened for public reception, and for the use of the subscribers on Monday first. The subscription falls within the reach of every one, and we can safely say that the place will be found an agreeable place for an hour or two in the day for information and recreation.

CROOK HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The above anniversary was commenced by a tea-party on Saturday, the 19th inst., at which about 200 took tea. A public meeting followed, at which addresses were delivered by Messrs Wilson and Robson, of Leadgate, and Mr Savoy, of Greencroft—Mr W. Westthorpe in the chair. On Sunday, the 20th, service was conducted in the morning by Mr Robson; in the afternoon by Mr Thomas Wilson; and in the evening by Mr Mark Halliday, of White Lea Head. The collections were good, and the school was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

THE EASTER MONDAY CONCERT.—The concert of the Consett Church Choir, advertised in another column, is, as far as we can learn, to be something more than an ordinary amateur concert, inasmuch as Mr Coultate, who is a professional gentleman of some repute, takes a part in the affair, and will sing a song or two. Mr Coultate has been indefatigable in his instructions to the various performers, and he speaks in the highest terms of his pupils. The waggon shop will, for cleanliness and comfort, far exceed the most sanguine expectations, and every provision has been made against confusion, there being two entrances, by which visitors may enter. If the weather be favourable, there is little doubt that there will be a bumper house.

PENNY READINGS.—On Monday night last there was another large attendance at these popular entertainments. The programme was full and varied. Mr Siddle, of Shotley Bridge, although not announced in the programme, gave two excellent songs, which elicited abundant applause. Mr Imrie's, sen., "Beggar Man," and a Scotch dialogue between Messrs Imrie, sen. and jun. (volunteered in the absence of a piece in the programme), were both exceedingly successful. Mr Tippetts also rendered efficient service to the entertainment by his reading, songs, and presiding at the pianoforte. Mr Marriage read a piece on the "Mississippi," descriptive of the change experienced in the climate from a ten days' voyage down that river. The entertainment throughout was well received. In consequence of the concert in the waggon shops on Easter Monday, the readings will be postponed for a week or two, when it is hoped they will be resumed with increased vigour.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT CONSETT.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr Joseph Armstrong, Railway Hotel, Middle-street, Consett, on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, before J. M. Favell, Esq., and a respectable jury, touching the death of Elizabeth Hannah Richardson, aged 8 months, daughter of James and Margaret Richardson, who died on Saturday last under the following circumstances :—On Wednesday last the mother of the child was washing, and not having too much room in the house she placed the infant in its chair upon the table close by her, and told the little boy to mind it. She had occasion to use a tin basin with some boiling water in it, which she had placed upon the top of the poss-tub, thus raising it nearly level with the table. She turned round, and had not left the table more than a few feet when she heard a splash. She turned again, and found the child in the water. She instantly took it out, but the shock had been too much for it, as it only lingered till Saturday. It was stated in evidence that the water was not hot enough to scald so as to cause death, although it had blistered the child's face and arms. As it was evident the child had died from the shock, and not from the effects of the scalds, a verdict to that effect was returned. The jury also expressed an opinion that there had been a great want of caution on the part of the mother in placing the child in so dangerous a position, and only in the charge of another child.

BENWELL CHURCH BAZAAR.—The bazaar to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Westgate-street, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, for the purpose of realising funds to defray the expenses incurred in enlarging Benwell Church, promises to be of the most successful character. Several liberal contributions of articles of the most elegant description have been forwarded to the ladies who will preside at the stalls, from the various ladies who have patronised the bazaar. The doors will be opened at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, and we hope the efforts of the fair saleswomen will be amply rewarded by large pecuniary transactions, and that the praiseworthy objects of the promoters will be attained.

LET.—A dramatic performance was given in the Shotley Town Hall, on Thursday evening, by the Consett Amateur Dramatic Society. The entertainment was produced under the auspices of the Town Hall Committee, and the proceeds were devoted to defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the new proscenium. The pieces performed were "Othello" and "The Cramond Brig," and were both very well received by a large audience.

THE WEST HARTLEPOOL POISONING CASE.—CENSURE BY THE JURY.—An adjourned inquest was held a few days ago on the body of John Clarke Coulson, son of an engineer, residing at West Hartlepool, who was poisoned by mistake under circumstances reported in last week's *Guardian*. The jury returned the following verdict :—"We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased child died from an overdose of laudanum administered by the parents by mistake, and that death was caused by misadventure; and we condemn in strong terms any one unacquainted with the use of such drugs dealing in them.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRON COMPANY.—The Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, belonging to the Derwent and Consett Iron Company, are now being privately formed into a Limited Liability Company. Messrs. John Rogerson and Co., are engaged in making the organisation, and parties desirous of joining the project can obtain information as to the undertaking by an application to that firm.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT NEWCASTLE.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday morning, an occurrence of a painful nature, resulting in the almost immediate death of Elizabeth Finnigan, 52 years of age, took place in St. John's Lane. The deceased it appears, was the wife of James Finnigan, linen and feather merchant, St. John's Lane, and has for some time past, been in a desponding state of mind. On Sunday morning Mr. Finnigan was in the kitchen, making preparations for attending chapel, having previously left Mrs. Finnigan in her bed room on the 4th story. He called upon her to come down stairs and get ready to accompany him to chapel, and she replied that she would be down immediately. A few moments afterwards he heard a loud clash, but thought it was occasioned by the violent shutting of his neighbour's, Mr. Cockburn's, door, until he was informed by George Weatherburn, a servant with Mr. Cockburn, that Mrs. Finnigan had fallen from the window. This was found to be too true, as the unfortunate woman had either fallen or thrown herself from the bedroom window, on the fourth storey, falling into St. John's Place with a fearful crash. Mrs. Finnigan was immediately removed into the house, and Dr. Gibb's and Dr. Rayne's assistants were promptly in attendance, but their efforts were unavailing, the poor woman having received such frightful injuries that she expired about an hour after the occurrence. A person named James M'Dougal, saw the deceased fall from the window, but is unable to say whether the poor woman precipitated herself intentionally from the fearful height into the street below, or whether it was the result of an accident. The deceased, we understand, has been for some time under the medical care of Dr. Gibb. An inquest was held on Monday night at the Golden Lion Inn, Bigg Market, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner, on the body. From the evidence adduced, it appeared she had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, and was under medical treatment for her general health, but was considered to be recovering. A little before 7 o'clock on Sunday morning she was preparing for mass and shortly afterwards, while her husband was down stairs, she threw open the bed-room window and flung herself over into a back yard, fracturing her right arm, besides receiving other injuries. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner, in addressing the jury, said he did not think it very material to inquire in what state of mind the woman was, as there was not sufficient evidence before them to enable them to pronounce an opinion on that point one way or another. An inquiry of that kind might be of importance where an insurance had been effected, but not here. The jury therefore returned a verdict—"That the deceased came by her death from injuries received by throwing herself over the window, but there was not sufficient evidence before them to satisfy them as to the state of her mind."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE HEATON JUNCTION.—A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday, at the Heaton Junction, on the North-Eastern Railway, near this town. A goods guard, named Andrew Purvis, aged 34, and residing in Shieldfield, Newcastle, was engaged in shunting a goods train, when he was caught by a passing train of waggons and knocked down, and the whole train passed over him. One of his limbs was completely severed from his body. The unfortunate man was instantly taken to the Infirmary ; but he survived the accident scarcely two hours after his admission into that institution.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Infirmary (before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., the Coroner), on the body of the deceased, Andrew Purvis.—Wm. Walker, a pilot guard in the employment of the North Eastern, stated that the deceased was shunting a goods train, of which he had charge, on the afternoon in question, and that while uncoupling two of the waggons when the train was in motion, he overbalanced himself, and falling across the rail, one waggon passed over his body, nearly severing the right leg below the knee and severely lacerating the left hip, besides inflicting other frightful injuries. He also stated that the deceased had been from thirteen to fourteen years in the employment of the North-Eastern, first as porter, and for the last ten years and a half as goods guard. He and two other servants of the North-Eastern, of the name of Davidson and Proud, further stated that it was against one of the rules of the company to uncouple waggons while in motion, but that the rule was never observed, and that neither the directors nor the secretary ever found fault with any of their servants for not complying with it.—The coroner passed some severe animadversions upon the conduct of the directors of the company.—The jury appeared to concur with the coroner, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death," appending to it the remark that the rule against uncoupling carriages, while a train was in motion, was seldom or never observed.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN, and H. C. SILVERTOP, Esqs.

A BATCH OF DRUNKARDS.—*Matthew Murphy* was charged with being drunk on Sunday afternoon, at Consett. The man acknowledged being very drunk, and did not even know that he had been in custody. He is a grocer at Consett and holds a situation in the works. The bench pointed out to him the disgraceful position in which he had placed himself, and fined him 5s and costs.—*Michael McCartey* was charged with being drunk on Saturday night at Consett. The defendant admitted being drunk and was ordered to pay 5s fine and 3s 10d costs.—*Ann Collins* was charged with drunkenness at Berreyedge on Sunday morning last. Sergeant Scott stated that he found the prisoner in the street in a wild state of drunkenness, shouting she had lost her child. On the officer making enquiries at her lodgings, he found she had a child about three months old, which the prisoner had taken out with her the previous morning. The prisoner was taken into custody as she would give no account of where she had put the child. The same morning the child was found, wrapped in a shawl, on the Highway near Leadgate, by a person named McNally. The prisoner in defence said she was so drunk she did not know what she had done with the child. The bench severely admonished her for her heartless conduct and dismissed the case.—*Michael Riley* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Berryedge, on Saturday night, and was fined 5s and costs.—*James Moore* was charged with being drunk, at Consett, on Saturday night ; he was also charged with assaulting another man who did not appear, and was fined 5s and costs.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—*Owen Shuvlin* was charged with an assault upon Peter Grant, at Consett, on Thursday afternoon. The complainant did not press the charge, as they had been having a glass together on St. Patrick's-day. There was no previous quarrel, and they had been fellow-workmen for many years. Shuvlin said he was very drunk and scarcely knew what he was doing. He was also charged with an assault upon Mr Humphrey, a butcher, who also did not press the case, and the defendant was discharged on paying a fine of five shillings and costs. The Bench severely lectured him upon the absurdity of thinking to do honour to St. Patrick by getting drunk on his festival.

PRACTICAL JOKING AT THE IRON WORKS.—*Richard Curry* was charged with assaulting Patrick Flannagan on the 3rd inst. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that the quarrel arose about the man Flannagan applying to Curry for some shale or shell which comes off the plates. He was seized by the arm by Curry, and then some of the other men put a rope round his neck and dragged him down into a hole at the end of the Rolls and bruised his arm in such a manner as to cause his arm to fester. In defence it was stated by Curry that he never laid hold of Flannagan nor did he ever interfere with the rope. He explained that it was a regular game with the lads to put a rope over a chap's head to drag him down. It was also stated that the complainant had been as busy in the lark on a previous part of the night as any of them. A witness said that Flannagan did not hurt his arm on that occasion ; that he had been a fortnight off work, but that was caused by a "blind boil" on his arm. Another witness, named Monteith, gave a very laughable description of the affair : that the young "deevils" had had the rope round his neck before that ; that there was a loop in the rope "just fit for Calcraft or any other hangman." Mr Dickinson, the night manager, who saw the whole affair, stated that the rope was put round Flannagan's neck and body ; Monteith took the rope off the man's neck, and Mr Dickinson ultimately got the rope and locked it up. The Bench, after due consideration, considered the whole affair as a practical joke, and therefore dismissed the case, the defendant to pay costs.

A BASTARDY CASE.—*John Low* was charged with being the putative father of Ann Sinton's illegitimate child. The parties belong to Shotley Bridge. Mr Patrick appeared for the defendant. An order was made for 1s. 6d. per week, but Mr Patrick gave notice of appeal to Quarter Sessions in July next.

A "PROFESSIONAL" VAGRANT.—*James Hughes*, a professional vagrant, was charged with vagrancy on Saturday night last in Middle-street, Consett. P.C. Taylor proved the case. The fellow was drunk, and made his way into the best commercial rooms, and demanded assistance in the most insolent manner. He was turned out of one or two places. The superintendent of police stated that Consett and neighbourhood were completely over-run with beggars on the pay week ends. The man was severely reprimanded, and on his promising to leave the place and not appear again, he was dismissed.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—*John Coulthard* was charged with using threatening language towards his wife, Mary Ann Coulthard, at Berry Edge, on Monday night. P.C. Thompson appeared while prisoner was in the act of striking his wife. Two previous convictions were proved against him for wife beating, and he was committed to prison for two months in default of finding sureties.

WEDNESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

A VAGRANT COMMITTED TO PRISON.—*James Hughes*, a vagrant, was brought up by P.C. Thompson, and committed to Durham gaol for one month. He was brought before the Bench on Monday for vagrancy and acquitted on his promising to leave the district. He had not done so, and was again apprehended by P.C. Thompson on Wednesday, and committed as above.

Death of Robt. Smith Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall.

It is with melancholy feelings of unfeigned regret that we have to announce in our columns, to-day, the decease of this truly country gentleman. The painful event occurred somewhat suddenly, on the 16th inst., at Brighton, at which place he had been sojourning with his family for the last few weeks. The deceased had recently been suffering from a cold, which induced him a short time ago to leave the North for the more genial climate of the South. Beyond this there was nothing to cause any alarm to his family until a few hours before his death, so that the sorrowful event was quite unexpected by them, and when the mournful intelligence reached his neighbours on the Derwent, it produced feelings of deep and poignant regret. The deceased gentleman was the second but oldest surviving son of the late Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall, and was at the time of his death in his 60th year. His elder brother, Anthony Surtees, jun., Esq., died at Malta, on the 24th of March, 1831, whilst returning home from an expedition to the Holy Land and Egypt.

Mr Surtees had been a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham for upwards of twenty years, and had, for nearly the same period, acted in a magisterial capacity for Northumberland. He was a deputy lieutenant of the former county, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1856, on which occasion, it may be remembered, he distinguished himself by his cordial hospitality towards her Majesty's Judges of Assize. Mr Surtees, too, was formerly a Major in the Durham Militia. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1838, and married, in 1841, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Addison Fenwick, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, by whom he leaves issue, one son and two daughters.

Since this period Mr Surtees devoted himself to a rural and sporting life, being a keen and intrepid fox-hunter, as all his forefathers had been for generations before,—few, if any, could have taken the lead of him when the hounds were in "full cry," and their music re-echoed through the dale. Whilst, however, he was thus exercising his physical constitution, he was not altogether idle in his leisure moments, for during this period he has produced several volumes, the result, no doubt, of what otherwise would have been unoccupied hours in his sylvan retreat at Hamsterley. His writings all partake of a sporting and humorous, but in no less degree of a satirical character, and their contents unquestionably prove him to have been a careful and observing student of human nature, extremely discriminating in his judgment, and possessed of a happy knack of picturing, as minutely as happily, character in almost every grade of life. Amongst the publications which have issued from his pen may be enumerated the following, which are the best known and most popular of his works, viz. :—"Jorock's Jaunts and Jollities," "The Spa Hunt," "Hillingdon Hall," "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," "Ask Mamma," and "Plain or Ringlets," and at the time of his unexpected demise another was about to be added to the list. This work, which its genial author never lived to see published, bears the title of "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," and like nearly the whole—if not the whole—of the works mentioned, is illustrated by that inimitable caricaturist, John Leech. Many of them have enjoyed more than an ephemeral popularity and fame, and both from their own merits and from their spirited engravings, furnish to the eye and to the mind a fund of mirth and amusement, and have a charm for the most *blasé* novel reader. It is said also that the deceased was a considerable contributor to the renowned *Punch*.

His early years were passed in training for the bar, although, like many others, he never practised. He always took a leading part in the legal tribunals of the county and Her Majesty's Judges, whilst on circuit, together with all the leading members constituting the northern bar, were repeatedly invited to enjoy his hospitality. The hospitality of Hamsterley Hall was also extended to many literary men of renowned celebrity, amongst whom the deceased was well known.

In his magisterial character he was well fitted from his early training to unravel the intricacies of the law, and to mete out its punishments with an unerring hand. The reprobate who, time after time, despite his admonitions, appeared before him, felt the full force of the law's majesty upon his head. Whilst, however, the deceased gentleman administered the law in an impartial and discriminating manner, he was not forgetful that the milder form of persuasion might not be without its beneficial results to the young delinquent in crime, and would then "temper justice with mercy." He occupied the position of chairman in the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions during the whole of his magisterial career in conjunction with the late Peter Annandale, Esq., and after a brief interval of time both gentlemen are gathered to their fathers, and the seats which they so worthily occupied will now know them no more for ever. We step aside to indulge the hope that the two gentlemen who have now succeeded them will be blessed for many years, and be enabled to occupy the vacated places as advantageously to the public well-being as did their predecessors.

In his private character the deceased was to the casual observer somewhat cool and reserved, yet to those once admitted to his confidence, he was kind, hospitable, and free. Strictly conservative in politics, he was no less so in private life, and would not surrender, in however small a degree, any prerogative or right to which he might consider himself entitled. His charity, if not bounteous, was certainly unostentatious, the deceased having at all times a great repugnance to anything approaching pomp or display. Possessing a high and pure regard for strict integrity and truth, he sought for those virtues in every one with whom he came in contact, and, if these were found, their possessor was duly appreciated and rewarded ; on the other hand, he disdained with a contemptuousness which less scrupulous minds would have passed unnoticed or unheeded, the bare appearance of deceit and duplicity. We shall now draw the curtain over the public and private life of the deceased gentleman. He was a noble-hearted good English gentleman, and his loss will be felt in this neighbourhood. His remains were brought from Brighton, to be laid "at home" to rest among his fathers, and when on Tuesday night they passed through Newcastle, the great bell of St. Nicholas' and of St. Mary's, Gateshead, tolled forth their solemn notes.

The remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault in the parish church of Ebchester. The body was encased in three coffins, the second being of lead and the third of polished oak.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

His Honour took his seat punctually at ten o'clock. There were 100 cases on the list, nearly all of the usual character, and presenting no points of interest.

SMITH *v.* WINTER.—This cause, which had previously been before the Court, was struck out, as plaintiff had omitted to obtain the defendant's earnings, according to the order of the learned judge.

BATT (and Husband) *v.* BARNARD QUIGLY.—This case, which we have previously reported, was again adjourned, for the plaintiff to produce the register of the death of her late husband and the date of the assignment. The plaintiff was a Mrs Beldon, and this case was brought for goods supplied after the date of her assignment.

FENWICK *v.* M'CLOUD.—This case was decided in favour of plaintiff last Court day, in the absence of the defendant. Defendant now moved for a new trial. The amount claimed was £2 10s for a cart body, and 15s for wheels. The latter item was the cause of the dispute. Defendant stated that plaintiff agreed to make a cart body for £2 10s, and for that he considered the cart should be complete. Defendant had sent the wheels off another cart, but plaintiff proved that these were too large, and for reducing them, re-hooping them, &c., he claimed the 15s in dispute. Judgment in favour of plaintiff was confirmed.

Two pitmen appeared before the Court in respect to a quarrel between them as landlord and lodger. The landlord had turned his lodger out, and had detained his tea, sugar, bacon, pit clothes, &c., for the amount due. His Honour gave a verdict in favour of the landlord, the clothes, &c., to be deducted from the amount, and plaintiff to pay costs. The balance due to plaintiff was just one penny !

PETER BROWN *v.* M. COUPLAND.—In this case Mr Patrick appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff had been a pitman at the colliery of defendant, and had either been discharged or left his work without proper notice. He had been fined 2s 6d for doing so, and to recover this money he brought the present action. The printed rules of the colliery were produced, which contained the fine for absenting from work, but the plaintiff denied knowing anything about any rules. The defendant acknowledged that the rules were not sufficiently published, but he said every man had been distinctly told about the rule in question, and the overman, Mr Proudlock, stated that the rule was well understood by the workmen, for several of them had been previously fined for the same offence. His Honour found for the defendant, but advised him to have the rules posted up about the colliery.

THOMPSON *v.* BARRON.—Mr Patrick appeared for the plaintiff. This was a claim for £28, for the hay, corn, and attendance of defendant's horses employed in leading the pipes for the Consett Water Company. The horses were kept at plaintiff's stables at Castleside, and he had detained two of them for the debt. They are, however, in popular *parlance*, "eating their heads off," and he, therefore, brought this action. The defendant was ill, and had written to the Court requesting an adjournment. Verdict for the plaintiff for £25. There had been two previous cases decided against defendant, and his Honour felt a difficulty in giving judgment as he was afraid if he made it at a short time the defendant would, in all probability, file a petition in bankruptcy.

THOMAS HALL *v.* DICKINSON, South Pontop Colliery.—This case was brought to recover damages for working 21 yards of coal. This was another dispute between a pitman and his master. Plaintiff had been a pitman at South Pontop Colliery, and had been engaged to work a certain quantity of coal, in which there was a band of stone. For this plaintiff claimed damage six days, at 4s. per day. Mr Briggs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Patrick for the defendant. Witnesses were called to prove the usage at the colliery. According to their statement, whoever works the bottom seam has the privilege of working the upper seam, the coal of which is more easily worked ; that the master had agreed to pay all men who left the top coal standing 9d per yard extra. Mr Dickinson explained that when a "cavel" was not driven to a pillar, that is 30 yards, and the working left, that portion done is claimed by the next comer. In this case plaintiff had left his work before this "cavel" was ready to work. Judgment was ultimately given for the defendant.

MUSGROVE *v.* WANLESS.—This was a replevy, to obtain damages against the defendant for an unjust distress, and to recover the goods illegally distrained, amounting to £3. Mr Patrick appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Bush, of Newcastle, for the defendant. This action was brought to determine the ownership of a house or cottage situate at Dipton. The difficulty in the case was from the fact that the cottage in which Musgrove lives is described in the deed as being surrounded on every side by Lanchester Common, whereas the cottage upon which the distress was made adjoins the Fox Inn, and in such a way as to appear one building. The present tenant, Musgrove, the plaintiff in the present action, has not paid any rent for some years, and though the property has changed hands several times, he still holds the year's rent of £3, hence arises this replevy.—Mr. Jackson, the bailiff to the Lanchester Commissioners, stated that he had received 6s. 8d. per year for encroachment rent for the Fox Inn and cottage, and garth from the year 1859.—John Hope, the present tenant, stated that he had known the Fox for 50 years, that he lived in one of the rooms of the cottage 38 years ago, and during that time he had known the premises, the two buildings had never been under separate owners. Part of the Fox is under the same roof as the cottage, and the stable, which is at the side of the cottage, is built into both the houses.—Mr. Edward Grey said the Fox Inn formerly belonged to his father and Mr. Fenwick. They had the Burnopfield Brewery at that time, and it was considered part of the brewery property. He produced the rent books, shewing the various dates of receiving the rent of the cottage. The cottage was always let upon separate terms. He distinctly stated that in all cases when this property had changed hands it was always understood that the cottage and house went as one purchase. After a long and animated discussion as to whether the cottage and the Fox Inn were ever tenanted or occupied by one person, it was clearly shown that Grey had let Musgrove the cottage, and for which Musgrove had paid rent. After wading through a pile of deeds and abstracts, Mr Patrick said they did not claim this property, but that they had taken the cottage of Mr Grey, and that throughout all the deeds, and even in the advertisement for the sale of the Fox Inn in January gone a year, the cottage was never spoken of, but in all cases the Fox Inn, Garth, &c., is mentioned in this singular case. Under these circumstances, Mr Patrick contended that Mr Wanless had no authority to distress for rent of the cottage, as he had no such place in his conveyance. Mr Bush contended that as the two houses were one distinct block, they were sufficiently described in general terms, so as to give Mr Wanless a title to the buildings.—His Honour requested to have the abstracts of deeds, &c., to consider his decision, and judgment was accordingly deferred.

LOUISE ON THE DOOR-STEP.

[*By Charles Mackay.*]

Half-past three in the morning!
And no one in the street
But me, on the sheltering door-step
Resting my weary feet :—
Watching the rain-drops patter
And dance where the puddles run,
As bright in the flaring gas-light
As dewdrops in the sun.

There's a light upon the pavement—
It shines like a magic glass,
And there are faces in it,
That look at me, and pass.
Faces—ah ! well remembered
In the happy Long-Ago
When my garb was white as lilies,
And my thoughts as pure as snow.

Faces ! ah yes ! I see them—
One, two, and three—and four—
That come on the gust of tempests,
And go on the winds that bore.
Changeful and evanescent
They shine 'mid storm and rain,
Till the terror of their beauty
Lies deep upon my brain.

One of them frowns ; I know him,—
With his thin long snow-white hair,
Cursing his wretched daughter
That drove him to despair.
And the other, with wakening pity
In her large tear-streaming eyes,
Seems as she yearned toward me,
And whispered "Paradise."

They pass,—they melt in the ripples,
And I shut mine eyes, that burn,
To escape another vision
That follows *where'er I turn* :—
The face of a false deceiver
That lives and lies ; ah me !
Though I see it in the pavement,
Mocking my misery !

They are gone !—all three !—quite vanished !
Let no one call them back !
For I've had enough of phantoms,
And my heart is on the rack !
GOD help me in my sorrow ;
But *there*,—in the wet, cold stone,
Smiling in heavenly beauty,
I see my lost, mine own !

There on the glimmering pavement,
With eyes as blue as morn,
Floats by, the fair-haired darling
Too soon from my bosom torn ;
She clasps her tiny fingers—
She calls me sweet and mild,
And says that my GOD forgives me,
For the sake of my little child.

I will go to her grave to-morrow,
And pray that I may die ;
And I hope that my GOD will take me
Ere the days of my youth go by.
For I am old in anguish,
And long to be at rest,
With my little babe beside me,
And the daisies on my breast.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(*From the Mark Lane Express.*)

BRITISH.—With the much desired change in the weather during the past week, a more cheerful complexion has been put upon agricultural labours. In the lighter lands, already much benefitted by the sun and wind, sowing has re-commenced extensively, and should the favourable alteration last another week, much progress will have been made in spring planting. We may now also expect to see a considerable improvement in the fresh thrashed samples of the wheat brought to market, and farmers will be able to reckon with more certainty on the sale of their produce. It is too early yet to note any marked amendment in this respect, and therefore prices have been mostly stationary ; but here and there signs of more confidence have been evinced, and a little more money realized for anything fine and dry. The young wheat still looks well, and if the lower temperature of the weather should only keep steady, it may reserve its strength for the growing time. Again we have to note the almost fixity of the general averages, the last week's returns (40s 1d) being only 1d per quarter below the previous week ; and it is rather singular that they should be so close upon the top price of town-made flour, say 40s per sack. But when millers still have to pay 55s per quarter for the best old Dantzic, which is required to keep up their quality, the seeming disproportion ceases, for it is like buying the raw material at 7s and selling it manufactured at 8s.

FOREIGN.—During the past week the Paris flour market has been very inanimate, but prices could scarcely be said to be lower, though to make any way in sales it was necessary to take 1f less per 157 kilos. (say 8d per 280lb), though quotations were nominally 45f to 51f per 157 kilos. (say 29s to 33s per 280lb). The wheat trade was in the same heavy state, and 43s per quarter was quite an extreme price for the best white quality, the current rates being 38s to 42s 3d. The price of the best barley had become nominal from the limited inquiry, but lower sorts were in fair demand, say at from 20s 3d per quarter. The improvement noted last week in oats had brought more supplies to market, but this had lowered the demand, without, however, reducing prices ; choice De Brie were still 18s 6d per quarter. The wheat trade in the country had been calm, without much change of values. Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles were all in calm. In Belgium there had been the same inactivity. The weekly averages, published in the *Moniteur* at Antwerp, noted a decline of 4d per quarter, being 43s 6d for wheat ; the lowest quotation was 30s 6d at Denant, the highest 45s 6d at Courtrai. At Verviers, wheat was neglected, and to make sales a reduction of 1s per qr. was necessary. Business at Liege was in a state of absolute calm, buyers and sellers showing equal carelessness. Oats had advanced 6d to 1s per qr. ; the best were worth 18s per quarter ; wheat to 43s 6d per quarter. In Holland the same state of dullness prevails. The best Dantzic wheat at Amsterdam was worth about 51s. In Rotterdam buyers took off only the white Friesland wheat in retail, at the previous rates. Hamburg remained inactive, with 40s to 41s free on board quoted for fine new Saale and Mecklenburg wheat. Munich, in Bavaria, had given way 9d per quarter on wheat. Dantzic remained very dull for inferior wheat, which was as low as 30s per quarter, but the best new was rather higher, say 42s per quarter. Freights, per English vessel, 5s 3d per quarter. The shortness of supplies at Alexandria had caused an advance on wheat and beans for local consumption, and maize was very scarce. Some contracts for Saidi wheat had been made at 32s per quarter—say in the fortnight for 5,000 ardebs. The exports in the same time to England were 4,325 ardebs wheat, 12,290 ardebs beans. Danish and German vessels went begging, but English were 1s 6d to 2s 9d per qr.

It is stated that Field-Marshal von Wrangel has sent to the Crown Princess of Prussia a Danish cannon-ball which fell near to the Crown Prince while he was making a reconnaissance, and that her Royal Highness has caused the ball to be placed in her drawing-room at the Potsdam-palace.

THE CORNWALL LUNACY CASE.—The trial of Samuel Porter, of Flushing, near Falmouth, for maltreating and wilfully neglecting his brother, Robert Porter, a lunatic under his charge, was concluded on Thursday before Baron Martin, at Bodmin. The case, it will be recollected, created a great sensation a few months ago. The jury found the prisoner guilty of neglect, but recommended him to mercy. Sentence was postponed till the opinion of the Court of Appeal shall be known, and the prisoner was discharged on his own recognisance.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE STAGE.—Though Oliver despised the stage, he could condescend to laugh at, and with, men of less dignity in their vocation than actors. Buffoonery was not entirely expelled from his otherwise grave court. At the marriage festival of his daughter Frances and his son-in-law Mr. Rich, the Protector would not tolerate the utterance of a line from Shakspeare, expressed from the lips of a player ; but there were hired buffoons at that entertainment, which they well-nigh brought to a tragical conclusion. A couple of these saucy fellows seeing Sir Thomas Hillingsley, the old gentleman-usher to the Queen of Bohemia, gravely dancing, sought to excite a laugh by trying to blacken his face with a burnt cork. The high-bred, solemn old gentleman was so aroused to anger by this unseemly audacity, that he drew his dagger, and, but for swift interference, would have run it beneath the fifth rib of the most active of his rude assailants. On this occasion, Cromwell himself was almost as lively as the hired jesters ; snatching off the wig of his son Richard, he feigned to fling it in the fire, but suddenly passing the wig under him, and seating himself upon it, he pretended that it had been destroyed, amid the servile applause of the edified spectators. The actors might reasonably have argued that "Hamlet" at Scotland Yard or at Holland House was a more worthy entertainment than such grown-up follies in the gallery at Whitehall.—*Their Majesties' Servants, by Dr. Doran.*

The Dolphin Brewery, Close, [illegible] been the scene of a shocking accident, resulting in the death by scalding of George Simpson, the brewer employed by Mr T. C. Oakes, the owner of the brewery. Simpson had been employed in the brewery between eleven and twelve years. On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, he left his house, and descended the few flights of tortuous stairs that separate his residence from the brewery, which he entered for the purpose of attending to some of the brewing operations then going on. There was no one but himself in the brewery at the time. A very few minutes afterwards he crawled back, evidently in great suffering, to his own house. It was then discovered that he had been shockingly scalded on the left side. Medical assistance was immediately called in, and on the removal of his clothes, the skin stripped off in large flakes. The melancholy accident is supposed to have occurred in this way. There is a large copper in the brew-house which is kept filled with boiling water for washing casks. It is fenced off by a railing, over which it is necessary to have to turn on a tap of cold water. It is supposed that in leaning over to turn this tap the poor fellow had over-balanced himself and fallen across the copper, when his left side became immersed in the scalding water with which the copper was filled at the time. His cap was afterwards found lying by the side of the copper where it had fallen when he tumbled over. He had then managed to crawl away home, as already related. The poor fellow lingered in great suffering until Friday night, when he died. He was only 31 years of age, and was a steady and industrious workman. A widow and three children are left to lament the shocking deprivation they have suffered. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held before the coroner (Mr. J. T. Hoyle, Esq.), on Saturday last, at the house of Mr Robt. Spanton, Cookson's Arms, Hanover-street. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A CASE OF SEDUCTION IN YORKSHIRE.

At the Yorkshire Assizes, on Wednesday, the case of Carr *v.* Jackson, came on for trial. The plaintiff occupies a farm at Moss, near Fenwick, and the defendant who is twenty-seven years of age, lives at Fenwick. The plaintiff has four sons and four daughters. His wife died about five years ago, and the young woman who formed the subject of this action was his second daughter. She was twenty-one years of age, and at the latter end of 1861 she became acquainted with the defendant. A harmonium had been provided for the church at Fenwick, and the defendant played upon it. The plaintiff's daughter, Martha, went to assist at the singing in the church, and an intimacy arose between her and the defendant. He visited her at her father's house, and it was in January, 1863, that the seduction took place. She gave birth to a child in November, and it appeared that she had the care of her father's household and family. The defendant had wrote two letters to her, one in August and the other in November, 1862. In the first he said, "According to your solicitous request, I shall insert a few love words for your meditation. It may reveal the adage 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder.'" Speaking of his morals, he said he had not tried to allure Miss Carr by enticing enchantments, and he was not chained fast with deep-rooted immorality. He assuredly knew he was designed for a great end—(laughter),—and he was fully sensible of the ray of divinity which mortal man was endowed with. If his conduct was not in strict accordance with her liking, might God grant her success in ensuring one of those faultless, happy men as a partner. If his morals were not sufficiently refined according to his contemporary—(laughter)—he must lead a celibate life, and join those of nobler enjoyments than any one on earth. He concluded both letters with the words, "I am, loyally, John Jackson." He had also penned the following lines :—

"I oft inverted letters write,
To hide defects of wit,
And though, my dear, you'll puzled be,
If to the glass you'd place these lines,
Your charming self you'll view.
Nay, blush not, for the secret true,
I fancy none but you," (Laughter.)

After the young woman had been confined, he expressed a wish to marry her, if his father and his uncle were willing. The plaintiff had been obliged to bring this action. He sought ample compensation, and to set right the character of his daughter, for if any one was excusable for what had occurred, it was this young woman. It was also said that substantial damages ought to be given, inasmuch as the defendant was the son of a wealthy man, and his relatives were well-to-do in the world. On the other hand, it was contended that the defendant's position in life had been much exaggerated, and that, although he had done wrong, the damages ought not to be of a vindictive character, but temperate and moderate.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £400.

Sporting Intelligence.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE MORPETH FOXHOUNDS will meet on Tuesday, March 29, at Kirkley ; on Thursday, March 31, at Chevington Moor ; and on Saturday, April 2, at Nunnykirk—each day at a quarter before eleven.

THE HAYDON FOXHOUNDS will meet on Wednesday, March 30, at the Whitfield Inn ; and on Saturday, April 2, at the Travellers' Rest—each day at nine.

THE DURHAM COUNTY FOXHOUNDS will meet on Monday March 28, at Croxdale—at nine o'clock ; on Wednesday, March 30, at the Ford ; on Friday, April 1, at Plawsworth Bar ; and on Saturday, April 2, at Fir Trees—each day at a quarter before eleven.

THE TYNEDALE FOXHOUNDS will meet on Monday, March 28, at Riding Mill ; on Wednesday, March 30, at Matfen Piers ; and on Friday, April 1, at Hesleyside—each day at a quarter before eleven.

TATTERSALL'S BETTING.—THURSDAY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—4 to 1 agst Lord Zetland (off) ; 100 to 15 agst Gardener (t) ; 11 to 1 agst Wingrave (t) ; 12 to 1 agst Costa, (off) ; 100 to 7 agst Touch-and-go, (t) ; 20 to 1 agst Fairwater, (off) ; 20 to 1 agst Gibraltar, (off) ; 25 to 1 agst Blondin, (t) ; 40 to 1 agst Fantail, (t) ; 50 to 1 agst Sheridan, (t) ; 50 to 1 agst Blithfield, (off) ; 50 to 1 agst Isca, (off) ; 50 to 1 agst Flash-in-Pan, (off) ; 50 to 1 agst M. Philippe, (off).

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE—6 to 1 agst Soapstone, (t) ; 10 to 1 agst Templar, (t) ; 14 to 1 agst Biondella, (t) ; 20 to 1 agst Orphene, (t).

THE DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Scottish Chief (t. off) ; 16 to 1 agst Forager, (off, t 17) ; 22 to 1 agst Blair Athol, (t) ; 1000 to 15 agst Balornock, (t).

MANCHESTER BETTING.—THURSDAY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—6 to 1 agst Gardener, (t) ; 6 to 1 agst Lord Zetland, (t) ; 10 to 1 agst Costa, (t and off) ; 11 to 1 agst Wingrave, (t 12) ; 100 to 7 agst Touch-and-go, (t and off) ; 20 to 1 agst Fairwater, (t) ; 25 to 1 agst Blondin, (off) ; 33 to 1 agst Countersign (t) ; 40 to 1 agst Fantail, (t) ; 40 to 1 agst Glenorch, (t) ; 50 to 1 agst Welbeck, (off) ; 66 to 1 agst Turn-of-Luck (t and off) ; 66 to 1 agst Blithfield (off) ; 100 to 1 agst Whitethorn (off).

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE.—100 to 15 agst Soapstone (t) ; 10 to 1 agst Flying Fish (t and off) ; 100 to 9 agst Templar, (t) ; 12 to 1 agst My Mary (t).

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 1 agst Change (t 100 to 8) ; 20 to 1 agst Anfield, (t) ; 20 to 1 agst Golden Pledge, (off) ; 50 to 1 agst Veterinarian, (t) ; 66 to 1 agst Whitethorn, (off).

THE DERBY.—8 to 1 on the field, (off) ; 22 to 1 agst Blair Athol (t) 100 to 3 agst Historian, (t) ; 100 to 3 agst Birchbroom, (t).

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE HANDICAP FOOT RACE,

To be run at the Wrestling Ground, Newcastle, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Distance, 440 yards.

1ST HEAT.		6TH HEAT.	
J. Armstrong, Hall Bank Gate	28	J. McGill, Newcastle	37
W. Taylor, Elswick	32	J. Storey, Newcastle	32
W. Bell, Felling	12	M. Collinson, Newcastle	34
J. Hogg, Gateshead	Scratch	J. Creen, Cox Lodge	36
J. May, Newcastle	40	W. Young, Elswick	24
2ND HEAT.		7TH HEAT.	
J. Blaylock, Felling	29	W. Gleeson, Newcastle	35
W. Temple, Scotswood Road	30	S. Watson, Newcastle	31
J. Skipsey, Newcastle	36	W. Watson, Gateshead	35
R. Tweddell, Dunston	23	T. Nicholson, Newcastle	35
S. Ord, Gateshead	40	J. Black, Bulman's Village	35
3RD HEAT.		8TH HEAT.	
R. Fenwick, Gateshead	32	J. Ferguson, Swalwell	36
T. Furnis, Gateshead	34	W. Turnbull, Felling	30
W. McKay, Newcastle	37	C. Thompson, Newcastle	33
J. Young, Felling	35	J. Bennett, Newcastle	39
M. Fermoile, Leeds	30	B. Jobling, North Shore	35
4TH HEAT.		9TH HEAT.	
T. Vickers, Newcastle	32	T. Charlton, Newcastle	33
J. Peareth, Teams	30	J. Simpson, Felling Shore	32
T. Ellison, Newcastle	36	W. Sloane, Dunston	36
T. Bright, Ouseburn	21	J. Muir, Glasgow	26
J. Guthrie, Newcastle	29	M. Draper, Newcastle	24
5TH HEAT.		10TH HEAT.	
J. Sutherland, Newcastle	32	M. Cassidy, Workington	28
G. Corbett, Sheriff Hill	32	J. Percy, Newcastle	9
G. McKenzie, Gateshead	34	J. Riley, Gateshead	32
J. Burnhope, Boldon	16	A. Scott, Newcastle	43
T. A. Reid, Newcastle	35	T. Richardson, Gateshead	32
		W. Armstrong, 14 years, Newcastle	43

STEEPLE CHASE FIXTURES FOR 1864.

APRIL.			
Abergavenny	5	Croydon	21
Stratford-Avon	5		

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1864.

MARCH.			
Durham	28	Catterick	30
Northampton	29		
APRIL.			
Croxton Park	1	Epsom Spring	7
Edinburgh Spring	2	Newmarket Craven	11
Thirsk	5	Newmarket First Spring	25
Abergavenny	6		
MAY.			
Chester	3	Manchester Summer	31
York Spring	10	Harpenden	20
Salisbury	12	Epsom	24
Bath	17		
JULY.			
Carlisle	5	Nottingham	19
Newmarket July	5	Winchester	19
Abingdon	12	Southampton	20
Liverpool	13	Goodwood	26
Stamford	14		

AMERICA.

(Per *Bremen*.)

NEW YORK, March 11, evening.—General Sherman's return to Vicksburg is confirmed ; he penetrated 35 miles beyond Meridian, destroying all railroads, and lost 500 men. No important military movements had taken place.

An amendment to the Gold Bill has been passed in the Senate authorising Secretary Chase to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. The amendment will have to pass the House of Representatives before becoming law.

NEW YORK, March 12, evening.—A decline has taken place in gold in consequence of the Congressional legislation. It is now quoted at 62¾ per cent. Exchange on London Bankers' Bills, 178 ; Paris, 3.12½. Stocks steady.

The situation of military affairs is unchanged. General Grant, after being presented by Lincoln with the commission of Lieutenant-Generalship, and paying visits of inspection to the Potomac army, accompanied by Meade, suddenly left for the South West where military affairs are considered to be of a serious character.

The bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile, is still continuing. The fortress is stated to be bomb-proof, and should its reduction take place, the Federal fleet will have to proceed a distance of thirty miles through a narrow and well fortified channel before they can reach the city.

Rosencrans has issued a proclamation declaring that all persons attending religious worship in Missouri should take the oath of allegiance.

All is quiet at Chattanooga and Knoxville.

The Confederates are stated to have 20,000 men at Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Federals at Jackson, Florida, having been heavily reinforced, their position was sufficiently formidable to repel an attack.

The Chesapeake prisoners were released on the ground that there was no proper requisition made for their retention by the Federal Government.

Secretary Chase has requested his name to be withdrawn from the Presidential nomination.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

[*Times'* Telegram.]

COPENHAGEN, March 22, 10·45 p.m.—The Prussian cannonade continues daily without result. The King of Denmark landed this evening at Horup Hav. The bombardment of Fredericia has ceased since Sunday.

CLOSING OF THE RIGSDAG.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

COPENHAGEN, March 22, 8·40 p.m.—The Rigsdag was closed to-day. The principal passages of the Speech from the Throne were the following .—"We are still alone, and do not know how long Europe will look with indifference upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us. We are ready to do everything that may serve to obtain peace ; but the enemy must know that the period is still distant when we shall be compelled to submit to a humiliating peace. This is the King's farewell to you."

The Flensburg Chamber of Commerce has resolved upon continuing to make the settlements in Danish currency, notwithstanding the loss by the Agio.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a fair supply of wheat at this day's market both from the growers and the coast, and a good arrival from abroad. The trade again ruled slow, and the business done was at barely the rates of this day week. Barley 1s lower, and very difficult to quit. Malt neglected. Beans unchanged, but peas were rather cheaper. Oats moved slowly off at about previous terms. Flour was very dull, at about late rates.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending March 19 :—Wheat, 2,104 qrs, at 40s 6d ; barley, 1,004 qrs, at 31s 9d ; oats, — qrs, at —s ; beans, 10 qrs, at 34s 0d ; peas, — qrs, at —s 0d :—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending March 22 : Coastwise—Wheat, 3,720 qrs ; barley, 920 qrs ; malt, 622 qrs ; oats, 1,167 qrs ; beans, 207 qrs ; peas —qrs. ; flour, 2,197 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 2,280 qrs ; barley, 302 qrs.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market moderately attended. Wheat meets a slow sale, at about last week's prices. Barley more inquired after, and the turn was against buyers. Oats very quiet, and in limited demand. Beans and peas unaltered. Maize was rather dearer.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies were large, particularly of oats. Wheat : a very dull sale, at last week's prices. Barley : sales brisk, and fully 1s per qr advance. Oats : seed samples brought full prices, but all other sorts fully 6d per qr lower. Beans sold readily, at full prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of eight head of cattle from Aberdeen, 422 sheep from Hamburg, and 197 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 11 beasts, but a decline of 500 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were fully a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,200 head. The beef trade ruled steady, at about the rates of this day week. The South dealers bought somewhat largely ; the tendency, however, was in favour of the buyer, with a slow finish, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep was 3,330. The demand for all breeds was in a tolerably active state. A few pens of small wedders, Leicester-Cheviots, made 9½d ℔ lb, but the general top figure for mutton was 9d, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. A few pens of sheep, out of their wool (being the first this season), were shown by John and Andrew Scott, and sold at 54s per head. Several very fine lambs were on offer, and brought prices ranging from 36s to 42s each. Pigs : 806 were shown. The pork trade ruled inactive, yet prices did not vary to any quotable extent, and nearly all were disposed of.

Numbers shown :—Beasts, 1, 200 ; sheep, 3,330 ; pigs, 806.

Prices—Beasts : Prime heifers, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d. ; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. ; first class oxen, 7s. 9d. to 8s 0d ; middling, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. ; cows, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. ; stags, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. ; pork, large, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. ; do., small, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 3d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, small, 9d. ; large fat, 8½d ; middling, 8d to 8½d ; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years, viz :—

Years.	Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	Sheep.	Sheep ℔ lb.
1861	1,012	6s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.	4,790	7d. to 8½d.
1862	1,024	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3,290	7½d. to 8½d.
1863	1,032	5s. 3d. to 8s. 0d.	4,170	7d. to 9d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beasts, 1,595 ; sheep, 7,583 ; calves, 782. There was a good supply of beef, but the demand was not good for it, while sheep were more plentiful. Best beef, 7d to 7½d ; middling, 6d to 6½d ; inferior, 4d to 5½d. Sheep, best wedders in wool, 8½d to 9d ; ditto clipped, 6¾d to 7½d ; ewes, 5d to 6d. Calves, 6d to 8d per lb.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Larger supplies of sheep, but trade not quite so good, at 1s a head reduction ; a clearance nearly effected. Prices—Extreme top, 9d ; current 8d per lb. Supplies of cattle larger, trade generally heavier, and the prices a shade lower, with a few left. Top price, 8s ; current 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	10	0	to	6	10	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	10	0	to	6	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	5	10	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	4	to	1	10	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	9	to	0	2	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	4	to	1	7	0	"

Hay at market, 138 carts ; straw, 46.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.—There was a very thin supply of all sorts, and a slight improvement in the sales took place, at the following rates.—Rocks from 4s 6d to 5s ; reds 5s to 5s 6d ; English regents, 6s to 6s 6d ; Scotch, 7s to 7s 6d.——TUESDAY.—Rocks from 4s 6d to 5s ; reds, 5s to 5s 6d ; English regents, 6s to 6s 6d Scotch, 7s to 7s 6d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Beaumont Hill, on the 20th inst., Mrs Rand, of a daughter.

At 40, Copland-terrace, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr A. Brewis, jun., grocer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas's Church, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. Henderson, B.A., Mr Chas. Jeffrey McKenzie, woodcarver, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Heslop, confectioner.

At Marlborough Crescent Chapel, on the 24th inst., Mr George Patton, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr John Harrison, of this town.

DEATHS.

At Brighton, on the morning of the 16th inst., in his 60th year, Robert Smith Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall, in the county of Durham.

At Medomsley, on the 17th inst., aged 13 years, Joseph, son of Mr Shields, overman at the Derwent Colliery.—On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr Peter Gibson, of a son.

At 111, Consett, on the 14th inst., aged 88 years, Ann, widow of the late Peter Robson, grocer, Corbridge.

At Tow Law, on the 23rd inst., aged 15 weeks, Ralph, son of Robert Wheatley, joiner, Tow Law.

On the 16th inst., Anna Maria, wife of John Pace, Esq., of Croydon, last surviving child of Dr. Oswald, of Sedgefield, and granddaughter of the late Captain Thomas Swinburne, of Old Acres and Pontop Hall, Durham.

At Holtingside Hall, near Lanchester, on the 19th inst., aged 66, Rachel, wife of Mr John Spraggon, formerly of Ovingham.

At Humshaugh, on the 16th inst., Mr Wm. Robinson.

At Alston, at the Townhead, on the 16th inst., aged 64, Hannah, widow of Mr. Isaac Bell.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.