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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 36. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, an active MAN, to make himself generally useful upon a Small Farm.—For particulars apply at the Office of this Paper, or to Mr BAILEY, Little Greencroft, Lanchester.

WANTED, for about the middle of May, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, at Shotley Bridge, for a Family. One Sitting Room and Three Bed Rooms will be required. The use of a small Field or Garden will be deemed an advantage. Apply to X, Guardian Office, Consett.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY night, March 15th, or early on Saturday morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the offices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS, And stole therefrom certain Monies, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. Richardson and Co.

This is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, not being the actual thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead on Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices.

STINTS of all kinds will be taken in on CARR HOUSE FARM. Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Consett.

18TH DURHAM, OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT, VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Committee of the above Corps beg to announce that they propose holding a GRAND MILITARY FETE AND SOIREE, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

The Committee expect to arrange for the Band of the 2nd Northumberland Rifles (Hexham), and other Bands, to be in attendance.

Further particulars in future announcements.

R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.

18TH DURHAM RIFLE CORPS. FETE AND SOIREE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEA and BREAD, of first-rate quality, for from 1,000 to 1,500 people.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of dividing the Contract amongst the Competitors approved of, in portions of not less than 500.

Samples, with Tenders, addressed to the Committee of Rifle Corps Fete, Armoury, Blackhill, will be received up to June 1st, 1861.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in aid of this Society, to promote the Circulation of the Scriptures in this Neighbourhood, is intended to be held in the COMPANY'S SCHOOL ROOM, Blackhill, on Thursday Evening, 16th May, commencing at 7 o'clock.

A Deputation from the Bible Society, and other Friends of the Cause, are expected to take part in the proceedings. A Collection will be taken in Aid of the Society's Fund.

WASKERLEY SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in aid of the Sunday School Fund, on SATURDAY, May 18th, 1861. Tea on the Table at 4 o'Clock. After Tea Recitations, &c., by the Children, and Addresses delivered by several Gentlemen.

On Sunday, TWO SERMONS will be Preached at 2 o'Clock, and at half-past 6 o'Clock, after which collections will be made in aid of the fund.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

ON SUNDAY, May 12, 1861, SERMONS will be Preached in the above Church, in the Morning, by the REV. F. B. THOMPSON, Incumbent; in the Evening, by the REV. BLYTHE HURST, Incumbent of Collierly. Full Service by the Choir. Collections after each Service. Service to Commence at the usual time.

Benfieldside, May 2nd, 1861.

WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the UNITED BANDS OF HOPE will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, May 20, 1861. The Schools will meet at Consett at Twelve o'clock, and proceed via the Iron Works, Blackhill, Cutlers' Hall, and Shotley Bridge, to the residence of J. Renton, Esq.; from thence to Shotley Grove, the residence of T. Annandale, Esq., J.P., and return to the Stocks Field (kindly granted by Mr Annandale), when Tea and Buns will be served to the Children. The Public will be accommodated with Tea in the Tent as usual. After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be delivered by Mr CHAS. BELL, Middlesbro'; Mr JOHNSON, Darlington; Mr LAYSLY, Newcastle, and other Friends.

The Stanhope Sax-horn Band (Leader, Mr DE LACY), will be in attendance.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. Admission to the Field, Sixpence; Tea and Field, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at the Entrance.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHAPEL, CONSETT.

PROGRAMME OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES, ETC., TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE, CONSETT, On the occasion of the visit of the REV. SAMUEL ANTLIFF, (OF NOTTINGHAM), Whose powerful eloquence created such an impression at the last Newcastle-on-Tyne Conference.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 23rd, 1861, MR ANTLIFF will deliver a TEMPERANCE ORATION, GEORGE CHARLTON, Esq., of Newcastle, in the Chair. The Rev. R. SHIELDS, G. WHITEHEAD, W. LAUDER, and other gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. A TEMPERANCE MELODIST will sing several choice Airs.

Admission by Ticket—Reserved Seats, 1s; Front Seats, 6d; Back Seats, 3d.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 24th, MR ANTLIFF Will PREACH in the afternoon at half-past Two, and in the Evening at half-past Seven o'clock. Collections after each Sermon.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A PUBLIC TEA PARTY WILL BE HELD. Tea on the Tables from Four to Half-past Six. A PUBLIC MEETING AFTER. THE REV. W. LAUDER, PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, IN THE CHAIR. Admission to the TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, 1s Each.

ON SUNDAY, MAY 26th, MR AND MRS LOWERY, OF GATESHEAD FELL, Will PREACH Morning and Evening, and conduct a LOVE-FEAST in the Afternoon. COLLECTIONS AT EACH SERVICE.

N.B.—All the above will be held in the THEATRE, the Chapel being too small. The Choir and Harmonium will be present at all the Services.

The proceeds to be devoted to the building of a New Chapel.

CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND BLACKHILL PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. To be Held at Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR'S, Consett, on the 1st Monday in every Month, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.

TRUSTEES. Mr. William Smith. Mr. Jno. Seymour. Mr. Jno. Jopling. SOLICITOR—Mr. Compton. SECRETARY—Mr. Samuel Surtees.

Shares, £120. Half-shares, £60. Quarter Shares, £30. Monthly Subscription, 12s. Monthly Subscription, 6s. Monthly Subscription, 3s.

The object of this Society is to form a fund, by subscription, amongst the members, or by borrowing, to assist the members in acquiring Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.

Members may enter at any time, or subscribe for additional shares, without being called on to pay back subscriptions.

Borrowing members may fix a time, convenient to themselves, varying from 3 to 14 years, for repaying, according to table in the rules, the money borrowed; and by monthly, or quarterly instalments.

Shares may be withdrawn; or may be transferred.

No Premiums in this Society.

Property in Mortgage for advances may be redeemed on fair and equitable principles. Facilities for buying property at Auction; also for advancing money on buildings, as the same progress towards completion.

The first monthly meeting is to be held at Mr SEYMOUR'S, on Monday, the 6th May, 1861, at half-past 7 p.m.

Members can be admitted by applying to the Trustees, the Solicitor, or the Secretary.

Business Addresses.

BRODIE & SON

RESPECTFULLY intimate that their Buyers have visited the Various Markets and have secured at unprecedentedly Low Prices, an Immense Variety of NEW GOODS suited to the present and approaching Season.

Every Department of the Trade will be found well assorted and replete with the most Fashionable Display of Goods ever shown in this Neighbourhood.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing all the New Materials for Dresses, consisting of:—

THE NEW CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED FABRIC.

NEW CHECKS.

NEW STRIPES.

NEW CHERE MOHAIRS.

NEW REPS.

NEW MUSLINS.

NEW SHADES IN LLAMA.

NEW BEGES.

NEW JASPER DROQUETS, a decided novelty.

NEW PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED REAL MOHAIRS.

BRODIE & SON have their usual Supply of NEW GLOVES of every description, including FRENCH KIDS of the best make.

BRODIE & SON can supply HOSIERY of every description at remarkably Low Prices.

BRODIE & SON'S FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, and STUFF DEPARTMENT. An Immense Assortment, with great Variety.

BRODIE & SON'S HABERDASHERY and TRIMMING DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything that is chaste in style and beautiful in quality.

BRODIE & SON have received an Extensive Assortment of all the new Colours in French and Coventry Ribbons, which elicit the admiration of every beholder.

BRODIE & SON'S SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT has been re-furnished from the Leading Houses in the Trade, and includes everything new in

FRENCH WOVE CASHMERE,

CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,

LLAMA TISSUE,

BAREGE,

PAISLEY WOVE,

CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED

BROCHE AND STRIPED SHAWLS,

THE ZOUAVE JACKETS AND NEW SLEEVED MANTLES IN EVERY STYLE & COLOR.

BRODIE & SON'S Heavy Goods Department includes,

LINEN AND COTTON TICKS.

LANCASHIRE AND WELSH FLANNELS.

BED AND TABLE LINENS.

COTTON SHEETS AND SHEETINGS

CLOTH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.

WHITE AND UNBLEACHED CALICO, AT THE OLD PRICES.

BRODIE & SON have received from Yorkshire, Scotland, and the West of England an endless variety of FANCY DOESKINS and TWEEDS for Suits. A beautiful Stock of FANCY VESTINGS, BROAD and NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing—

NEW FRENCH SILK HATS.

BLACK CLOTH and LIGHT TWEED CAPS.

NEW SILK SCARFS, TIES, and HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, &c.

BRODIE'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY EDGE.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.

R. CHRISTOPHER respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has added to his Establishment a handsome NEW CARRIAGE, Which can be used either as an Open or Close Carriage, suitable for Family Visits and other Private Purposes.

R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready a stud of HORSES and CONVEYANCES, which he can confidently recommend, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

An excellent HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c., &c., complete.

M. N. WARD & SON, Boot Makers, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, tender their thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the Patronage they have received since they commenced Business in the above place; they likewise intimate that they continue to Manufacture Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots from the Best Material and at Moderate Charges, and hope, by strict attention to the wants of their Customers, to merit a continuance of that Patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon them.

Agents to the London Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)—Orders punctually attended to.

RICHARD WALKER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., NEAR VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has Removed from John Street to more eligible premises as above, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to business, together with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Carriages and Conveyances of every description neatly Decorated and Varnished.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

Business Addresses.

THE ONLY STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

J. O. STURGEON has now Finished his Extensive Alterations, and is enabled to Supply STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY in any Quantities, at the very Lowest Remunerating Prices—Lower than the York, London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh Houses—for Cash only.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

44, CLAYTON STREET.

MANUFACTORY—10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN McKANE, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER, BLACKHILL, AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.

Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.

Manager—Mr H. USHER.

JOHN GREAVES' TEAS AND COFFEES.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious Beverage, use these choice Teas, which can be had in sealed packets at 4s per lb., and Coffees in air-tight Tins at 1s 4d and upwards. Their excellent Qualities have long been celebrated throughout this neighbourhood.

TEA EMPORIUM, 17 AND 19, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

WHY GO TO NEWCASTLE FOR YOUR GROCERIES?

W. G. MORELAND respectfully informs the Inhabitants of LEADGATE, and surrounding Districts, that he has OPENED a BRANCH TEA, GROCERY, and GENERAL PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT, on the principle of a Good Article for READY MONEY, and as Quality alone, according to the ratio of its Price, can be the test of Cheapness, a Trial is Respectfully Invited.

W. G. MORELAND, 20, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

M. HETHERINGTON, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, HABERDASHER, HOSIER, GLOVER, HATTER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has just returned from the Principal Markets with the greatest Collection of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS in the above line, suitable for the approaching Seasons, that has ever been offered to the Public of Blackhill and Neighbourhood, and trusts, from the Low Prices he is determined to offer them at, to meet with that patronage which it will ever be his pride to acknowledge.

A Splendid Assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE JACKETS.

An Extensive Stock of SCOTCH TWEEDS for Summer Wear remarkably cheap, DOESKINS, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

AN EXPERIENCED AND FASHIONABLE CUTTER ON THE PREMISES.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

Blackhill, April 24th, 1861.

MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. AT M. COLLINSON'S, MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE BONNET ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

M. C. respectfully announces that she has just received an Extensive Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., for the approaching Season, which she can confidently recommend as to Price and Quality.

The Newest Styles in JACKETS, TURBANS, &c., in every variety of Colour and Material extremely Cheap.

NEWCASTLE VERSUS LONDON.

WE ask no favour. We only want a just estimate to be formed of our capabilities. We therefore offer to compete with any House in the Kingdom on equal terms. Send to any London Establishment, and to STEWART'S, of Newcastle, for Samples of Teas at the same price. Then carefully weigh equal quantities, pouring the same measure of boiling water on each, allowing them to infuse the same time. Then TASTE THEM AND JUDGE. DO THIS WITHOUT PREJUDICE. It is the only way to test their real merits. We wait the result and flatter ourselves to receive your thanks for the suggestion. We are proud to announce the fact that 53,670 Pounds of our Teas were sold to a delighted people during 1860.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, 55, GRAINGER STREET, AND 87, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CROWN AND THISTLE INN, AND COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL, GROAT MARKET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

GEO. BRINTON & SON, Proprietors. Only two minutes' walk from the Central Station, and closely adjoining the Markets. Carriages, Gigs, Dog Carts, Phætons, &c., can be had on the shortest notice. A New Patent Omnibus, suitable for Pic Nic Parties, Let on the most reasonable Terms. An ORDINARY EVERY DAY at a quarter past one o'clock. MARKET DINNERS on SATURDAYS as usual.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WESTGATE-STREET.

GEO. BRINTON & SON beg to inform the Public that being Lessees of the above Rooms, they are prepared to Let them for BALLS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, FESTIVALS, &c., and provide Refreshments of every description at reasonable Charges.

MEN AND BOYS' CAPS.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, and FASHIONABLE LOT of the above GOODS, just come to hand, at the LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE, And will be Sold at astonishingly Low Prices. An early call is requested.

Also just arrived, a beautiful Lot of LADIES' NEW DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., &c., quite new for the Season; and a handsome Lot of LADIES' COLLARS, HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, STAYS, &c.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!! REMNANTS!!!

A great quantity of REMNANTS of COBOURGS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c., suitable for Children's Dresses. Also, a quantity of REMNANTS of HOLLANDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., to be nearly GIVEN AWAY.

Be in time, as these Bargains must soon be cleared out. The Lowest Price will be marked in plain figures, from which no abatement can be made.

OBSERVE! W. PATTISON, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

WHITSUNTIDE! WHITSUNTIDE!!

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 8s. 6d. TO 15s.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SUIT, For Children from the Age of Four Years to Twelve. This Style is decidedly the most Gentlemanly, and best adapted to the Early Growth and Development of the Frame. In Endless Variety, from 8s. 6d. to 45s.

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

THE Richest and most Fashionable FLOUNCED ROBES and FANCY DRESSES are now shown at THOMAS POTTS', MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

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

HEARTS OF OAK, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. PETER WATSON, EATING HOUSE, ALES, PORTER, &c.

ISAAC MURRAY, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES.

Conveyances of every description on the lowest Terms.

N.B.—A STAGE COACH every Morning (Sundays excepted), at a Quarter before Seven o'clock, to Newcastle, returning at Three o'Clock.

REES THOMAS Returns his grateful acknowledgments for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him since his entrance upon the premises in MIDDLE STREET, Consett, and begs to call their attention to his Stock of Prime DURHAM ALES, Bottled and Draught, which he can confidently Recommend as being of the finest quality.

London and Dublin Bottled Stout, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water, Cordials, &c., &c.

GOOD STABLING. WELL-AIRED BEDS.

VICTORIA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, &c., respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he entered upon the premises as above, lately occupied by Mr T. Walton, where he has always on hand a large STOCK of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Men and Women's WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c., which he is offering at unprecedented Low Prices.

J. J. also begs respectfully to Announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, from time to time, large quantities of FURNITURE, &c., of which due Notice will be Given.

A large STOCK of Real Welsh FLANNELS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, &c., which he assures his friends are of the best Make and Warranted Genuine.

THE NEW SHOP.

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. beg to return their thanks to their friends and the public for the very extensive support received by them since opening the above establishment.

J. K. having had six years experience in the first wholesale houses in London, begs to assure his friends that from his thorough knowledge of the business, and from being in possession of the great secret WHERE TO BUY, and HOW TO BUY, they may rely on getting first-class articles at prices unprecedentedly low.

Buy for cash and sell for cash being the principle upon which our business is conducted, we again assure our friends that it will be our constant study to deserve the same amount of confidence we now feel so proud to acknowledge.

TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.

COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.

GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d. per lb.

GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.

GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d.; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.

OBSERVE! J. KEENLEYSIDE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, &c., VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

N. B. Parcels sent to any part of the neighbourhood free of carriage.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is WILLSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALES. C. K. REID, AGENT, NEWCASTLE.

J. DAVISON, IRONMONGER, FURNITURE BROKER, PAPER HANGINGS. FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE. WILLIAM CLOSE, EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE.

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has made arrangements for a large supply of this excellent Ale, well matured with age. One trial sufficient.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. M. A. JOPLING, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, (From Mrs. Dennison's Millinery Establishment, Westgate-street, Newcastle) FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public that she has opened the Shop adjoining Mr. J. BELL, Shoemaker, with a choice assortment of MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c., and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience she has had in the business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Punctuality in the execution of all Orders, and Moderate Charges, may be relied upon.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

J. INNES, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has opened the Shop as above, opposite Mr Jackson's Victoria House, and hopes, by attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.

Jewellery neatly Repaired.—Country orders punctually attended to.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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

THOMAS WARDHAUGH, HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,

BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, HORSE-SHOER, &c., PLUMBER, BRAZIER, and GAS FITTER.

PLOUGHS of the Newest Patterns, and all other Agricultural Implements made to order.

Wrought and Cast-Iron PALLISADING, HURDLING, FIELD GATES, METAL SPOUTING, &c., contracted for.

HOT WATER APPARATUS for Churches, Chapels, Vineries, &c.

MILLS, of all descriptions, Re-Cut, Tempered, or Repaired.

IRON BEDSTEADS of every description Made to Order on the most reasonable Terms, and on the Shortest Notice.

DOMESTIC ENGINEER.

Please to note the Address:—THOMAS WARDHAUGH, (Near HIGH GATE,) BENFIELDSIDE.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON, MANUFACTURER OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF IMPORTER OF HAVANNAH CIGARS, 22, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

N. BROWN, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

FOR the newest Styles in Long and Square PAISLEY and CASHMERE SHAWLS, also, Ladies' JACKETS and MANTLES, Children's Do. Do., go to THOMAS POTTS', MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

WILLIAM BELL, Scale Beam, Weighing Machine, and Mill Manufacturer, 27, Westgate-street, adjoining the Museum, Newcastle, has a large stock of SCALES of every description on hand, fit up for immediate use; also Kibling and Bean Mills, Canisters, Vans, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Taps, Cheese and Bacon Knives, Saws, &c. Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills Re-cut.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF £1,240 FROM A "MILNER'S SAFE," AT THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE TIN AND IRON WORKS, NEWCASTLE.

THE ONLY SAFES THAT SHOULD EVER BE TRUSTED with the Custody of Valuable Property against Burglars, are "GEO. PRICE'S TREBLE PATENT," with Case-hardened Drill-Proof Doors, and Unpickable Gunpowder-Proof Locks. Neither Burglar nor Cracksmen will ever attempt these. Price Lists and Testimonials Post Free. George Price, Cleveland Safe and Lock Works, Wolverhampton.

THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, has now on hand the Newest, Largest, and Cheapest Lot of PRINTS ever shown in this District. Light Prints at 4½d., worth 6d. A splendid Lot of Light CAMBRIC DO. for the Season.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

THOMAS POTTS' SHOW ROOM is now complete with all the Novelties for the Season in BONNETS and MILLINERY.

LADIES' KID BOOTS, at 2s. 9d., worth 5s. 9d.

IF you want Good and Cheap READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all kinds, they are to be found at THOMAS POTTS', MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

GEORGE HOBSON, HARPERLY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.

G. HOBSON begs most respectfully to return his sincere Thanks to his numerous Agricultural and Horticultural Friends for the liberal and increasing Patronage bestowed upon him during the period he has been in the above Business, and begs to say it shall always be his utmost study to deserve their Patronage by strict attention to Quality and Price.

Always on hand, CLOVER and RYEGRASS SEEDS of every Description.

Fine SPRING TARES, SEED POTATOES, &c.

WANTED, an active BOY to drive a Pony Cart, and make himself generally useful.

R. SANDERSON, DAMASK, MOREEN, VELVET, SILK, AND GENERAL DYER, CLEANER OF LADIES' DRESSES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, &c., LOW MILLS, EBCHESTER.

AGENTS.

Shotley Bridge—Mrs. Scott, Draper.

Blackhill ......Mr. Heads, Shopkeeper.

Consett ......Mrs. Meughan, News Agent.

Leadgate ......Mrs. Richardson, Confectioner, 115, Front Street.

All orders entrusted to the Agents will be punctually attended to.

GEORGE PEART, HARDWAREMAN, IRONMONGER, DEALER IN BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD GOODS, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill and neighbourhood, that he has succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Mr ROBSON ORD, where he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the Business so successfully carried on by him.

A Large Stock of every description of Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, TIN and WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

PATTINSON AND THOMAS, JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS, CARTWRIGHTS AND UNDERTAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business in Premises situate in HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL, and hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Punctuality and Moderate Charges may be strictly relied upon.

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.

All Consultations free.

Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.

One of the firm attends SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 52, Frederick-street.

DURHAM — Every alternate Saturday, May 18th, at 81, New Elvet.

DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mr Baker's, 4, Horse-market, May 21st.

STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, May 22nd.

HEXHAM — First Tuesday in every Month, June 4, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, June 6th, at the Black Bull Inn.

BERWICK — Every alternate Saturday, May 11th, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

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J. G. DENT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, CIGARS AND SNUFFS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE.

Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

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Dealer in Patent Medicines, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, British Wines, Genuine Horse and Cattle Medicines, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

6-4 COBOURGS and FANCY LUSTRES, from 4½d., worth 7d., at THOMAS POTTS', MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Hart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

JOSEPH HOWARD, REGISTER AND COMMISSION OFFICE, CONSETT, LAND, HOUSE & GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSION AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT.

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REFORM YOUR TAILOR'S BILLS. You may save 8s in the £, by ordering your Clothing to Measure, at CALDWELL'S, CLOTH MARKET.

A Large Stock of REAL SCOTCH TWEEDS, Fast BLACK SUPERFINES; and first Class Cutters and Workmen only employed.

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RALPH HUTCHINSON, INSURANCE AGENT. AGENT FOR HENRY'S CATTLE FOOD AND PIG MEAL. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMICAL MANURES.

Agents and Canvassers wanted, on liberal Terms.—Apply as above.

RALPH HUTCHINSON, 86, LEADGATE.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, LEADGATE.

MESDAMES TELFORD and WOOD, Milliners, Dressmakers, and Straw Bonnet Manufacturers, respectfully announce that they have commenced Business in the above line, in premises situate near the Turnpike Gate, LEADGATE, where they hope by introducing the newest Parisian and other Fashions at the earliest period, attention to the execution of all orders entrusted to them, combined with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.

NEW FIELD TURNIP SEEDS, AT ROBERT SURTEES, GROCER AND SEEDSMAN, CONSETT.

PURPLE TOP SWEED.	BORDER IMPERIAL.
GIBB'S PURPLE TOP DO.	YELLOW BULLOCK.
GREEN TOP DO.	DALE'S HYBRED.
SKIRVING DO.	GREEN TOP GLOBE.
WHITE GLOBE.	RED GLOBE.

ALSO, A Stock of all kinds of Garden Seeds on Hand.

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND DRYSALTER.

JOHN MOORE, (Late with Mr. EDWIN WEBSTER, Newcastle)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has commenced Business as above, with a Choice Selection of Genuine Drugs, and a general assortment of Genuine Articles of Domestic Requirements; and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience he has had in Dispensing, with a complete knowledge of the Drug Trade, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately Prepared.

Veterinary Medicines prepared with Genuine Drugs.

Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY.

FRESH LEECHES.

J. G. DENT, Member of the London Orchestral Association, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Consett, &c., that he has commenced giving LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE and in SINGING, and having had considerable experience in London, trusts to secure their support.

Public Singing Classes are in course of formation.

Private Parties attended.

For Terms, &c., apply to J. G. DENT, Delves-lane, or at his Music Shop, Middle-street, Consett.

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SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the Newcastle Guardian Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street.

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DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, based on Government Security. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Plumber, Glazier, and Gas Fitter, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, begs to return his sincere Thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon him since he commenced Business in the above Line, and hopes still to merit a share of those orders with which he may be entrusted.

TIN WORK in all its Branches done with accuracy and neatness, and with the greatest possible despatch.

GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDENTS, and BRACKETS, of the newest design and from the Manufacturing House, always on Hand.

ROBERT SCOTT, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter, HIGH STREET, CONSETT, and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which will ever be his study to deserve.

BATHS and WATER-CLOSETS FIT UP on the most approved principles.

GAS FITTINGS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, CHANDELIERS, &c., of every description, and of the Newest Designs.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.
"POLSON'S IMPERIAL [illegible] STARCH," prepared expressly for fine Linens [illegible]. It is [illegible] clear, and strong, and imparts to [illegible] goods, clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.
To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.
WM. [illegible] & CO., [illegible]
Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD. — Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; coloured articles retain their original brilliancy; and white fabrics are greatly improved! — Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!
Patentee: — Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
DEAR SIRS, — I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.
I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.
I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

REDUCTION OF TEN POUNDS PER TON
IN THE PRICE OF
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
On and after the 1st of April, 1860.
IMPORTANT to every man who keeps, a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG,
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
Barrels containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., with measure, 40s each.
Case containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., in packets, 45s each.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

Nutritive Value	£15
Condimental Value	125
Total	£110 per Ton.

Showing a profit of £100 per Ton, through the use of this invaluable compound, adapted for the seasoning of all kinds of food for animals.

Sole Agent for Consett,
THOMAS CARRICK,
Grocer and Provision Merchant, Middle Street, Consett.
Always on hand — a large Stock of Bran, Sharps, Poxings, Maslin, and Davison's Fines, at very low Prices.
Cumberland Butter (Fresh and Salt) every week.
Home fed and American Bacon, Wholesale and Retail.
Also Sole Agents for Consett of the Celebrated Patent Wool Manure.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED. — The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. — Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.
Also, by the same Author,
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written.
Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., S, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.
THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.
Sold at the Guardian Office, West Clayton Street.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's productions — unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry — the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases. Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under.

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.
THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.
The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.
When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self-adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.
These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.
GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them, post free Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.
"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist." — Herald.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815), BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET; No. 27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON; and LIVERPOOL, 34, DUKE STREET.
American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.
STOPPINGS FOR TEETH. — More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.
GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per box.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Indigestion, acidity on the stomach. — These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue these troublesome disorders, though assuming an infinity of forms, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physicians. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act, likewise, most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The lawsuits relating to this subject have now reached the House of Lords. The cases are entitled, Major-General Stuart v. Lady Elizabeth Moore, and Lieut.-Colonel F. Stuart v. the Marquis of Bute. There are two appeals — two from the Court of Session in Scotland, and one from the Court of Chancery of England. The question involved is as to the guardianship of the Marquis of Bute, a minor. The marquis is the son of the late marquis by his second wife, the Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings, second daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, and was born at Mountstuart House, in the island of Bute, in Scotland, on the 12th of September, 1847. His baptism was according to the forms of the Church of England. His father was born and educated in England; and, in addition to the family mansion in London, he kept up establishments at Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire; at Luton-hoo, in Bedfordshire; and at Stuart field Lodge, Durham. He died on the 18th of March, 1848, at Cardiff Castle, and was buried at Keitling. His will was in the English form, and was proved as an English will. As it did not contain any provision for the guardianship of the infant marquis, on whom the honours of the family descended, a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery, and his mother, the marchioness, was appointed his guardian. In 1848 Lord James Stuart, one of the executors of the will, obtained in Scotland letters of tutory dative to the said infant, but he never interfered with the person of the marquis. The Marchioness died in December, 1859, and by her will requested that the Court of Chancery would appoint Major-General Stuart, the appellant, Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, Bart., and Lady Eliz. Moore, near relatives, guardians to her son. Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert residing out of the kingdom, General Stuart and Lady Elizabeth Moore were appointed guardians in February, 1860. The marquis resided with the latter at Mountstuart House, in Scotland, for some little time; but arrangements having been made that he should reside with General Stuart at his house in Hampshire, he was brought to London in March, 1860, with that view, but after some correspondence Lady Elizabeth Moore, on April 16, 1860, left London, taking the marquis with her, and proceeded to Edinburgh. On April 20, a scheme was settled by the Vice-Chancellor for the education and maintenance, and residence of the marquis, to which Lady Elizabeth Moore consented, by which he was to reside with General Stuart until August, 1860, when he was to be sent to a private and afterwards to a public school, and necessary and proper establishments were to be kept up for him at Cardiff Castle and Mountstuart House. It appeared that the property to which the marquis was entitled consisted of estates in Wales, Bedfordshire, Herts, Northumberland, and Durham, the proceeds of which were £76,000 a-year, and of estates in Scotland, which produced £17,000 a-year, making together £93,000 a-year. A sum of £7,000 a-year was ordered to be set aside for his maintenance during his minority. General Stuart having in vain attempted to obtain the marquis from Lady Elizabeth Moore, orders were made by the Court of Chancery, ordering her to deliver him up, and discharging her from the guardianship. On the 13th of July, 1860, a petition was presented by General Stuart to the Court of Session, praying for an order on Lady Elizabeth Moore to deliver up the marquis. The appellant, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, who had succeeded his late father, Lord James Stuart, as tutor dative in Scotland of the marquis, appeared to and supported the petition to the Court of Session. Some delay occurred in the proceedings, by which Lady Elizabeth Moore was left in custody of the marquis for four months; and arrangements having been made to transfer him to the care of the Earl of Galloway pending the decision of the Court of Session, her ladyship took the marquis to Glasgow, and otherwise tried to avoid this arrangement, to which, however, she at length assented, and she surrendered him on the 25th November, 1860, to his tutor-at-law in Scotland, who committed him to the care of the Earl of Galloway. On the 7th February, 1861, the Court of Session made an interlocutor, by which it was declared that the Scotch guardian had the exclusive right of providing for the custody, residence, and education of the marquis, and prohibited his being removed on any ground or pretence whatever from the jurisdiction of that court. This brought the Court of Chancery and the Court of Session in direct conflict, and the matter to be decided was which jurisdiction should prevail. The present appeals were then brought.

In the English appeal, Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. Hobhouse appeared for the appellant, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. C. T. Simpson were for the respondent. In the Scotch appeals the Attorney-General, Sir H. Cairns, and Mr. Macqueen, appeared for the appellant, General Stuart; Mr. Rolt and Mr. Gordon, of the Scottish bar, for the respondent, Lady Elizabeth Moore; and Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Millar, and Mr. Paton, of the Scottish bar, for the respondent, Lieut.-Colonel Stuart. — Judgment was postponed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN WORKHOUSES.

The Court of Queen's Bench recently granted a rule on behalf of the Rev. Edward Gilpin Bagshawe, a Roman Catholic clergyman, calling upon the Guardians of the Poor of St. Luke's, Chelsea, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to permit the Rev. Mr Bagshawe, after request once made by him, from time to time, and at all reasonable times of the day, to visit the workhouse in the parish of St. Luke, for the purpose of affording religious instruction and assistance to the Roman Catholic paupers or inmates, at his reasonable discretion. At the same time, the Court was asked, but refused, to permit Mr Bagshawe, on one or more days in the week, to assemble the Roman Catholic paupers in some convenient place in the workhouse, for the purpose of imparting to them religious instruction. On Tuesday, Sir F. Kelly appeared to show cause against the rule obtained. He stated that up to 1856 a Catholic priest had been regularly permitted to attend the workhouse; but on the substitution of Mr Bagshawe in that year, dissatisfaction arose in consequence of what the Guardians alleged were attempts on his part to make proselytes amongst the Protestant paupers. From time to time, he attended many of the inmates at their own particular request, and the Guardians appointed Thursday evening in every week for him to attend, and to remain a considerable time in the boardroom of the workhouse, to impart religious instruction to as many Roman Catholic inmates as he could assemble. The able bodied Roman Catholic paupers were permitted once every Sunday to attend a Roman Catholic church or chapel; and in cases of necessity — such as baptism or illness, where the priest's religious instructions were required — he was immediately sent for, and was permitted to administer the rites of his religion to the Roman Catholic inmates as he thought proper. The Guardians, however, finding by general rumour, substantiated by the report of a committee appointed to investigate the matter, that the Rev. Mr. Bagshawe was constantly attempting, and with effect, to proselytise and distribute tracts amongst the Protestant inmates, passed a series of resolutions, one of which was to the effect that, except in particular cases, such as a Roman Catholic pauper being *in extremis*, or the particular priest named to be sent for did not minister to some congregation within the parish, he should not be allowed within the workhouse. The Poor-Law Board, however, informed the guardians such a resolution was not to be justified, and since then it had not been acted upon. Things went on in that way until the guardians found themselves under the absolute necessity of preventing the Thursday evening religious meetings in the workhouse, but still permitted the Roman Catholic inmates to go to some Roman Catholic place of worship on Sundays. If Mr. Bagshawe would pledge himself to abstain from attempting to make converts, there would be no objection on the part of the guardians to give him every reasonable opportunity for ministering to the Roman Catholic inmates. The Lord Chief Justice: If the purpose for which a Roman Catholic priest goes to a workhouse is not for the *bona fide* purpose of instructing or affording religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates, he is not within the provisions of the Act, and the Guardians are perfectly justified in withholding him access to the inmates. — Mr. Coleridge said he was desired by Mr. Bagshawe to say that there was not the slightest desire on his part to speak to, or communicate with, directly or indirectly, or to sanction directly or indirectly, communication on the part of others with persons in the workhouse, other than those who were members of his own religious persuasion; and he denies, in the most emphatic manner, that since 1857, when his attention was called to the 122d Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board, having directly or indirectly been guilty of anything that might by any reasonable construction be called proselytising. What the applicant wanted was this: That on an application made by a Roman Catholic, it should be sufficient for his future attendance at any reasonable time, and not to have to produce every time he went to the workhouse the written request of some inmate who wished to see him. — The Lord Chief Justice: If the separate request be insisted on, the Act practically will be nugatory. — Mr. Justice Crompton: A request to be visited at all reasonable times. — Mr. Coleridge: That is all we ask. — Sir F. Kelly: If the applicant was at liberty to use his own discretion, and choose his own time, and go as often as he pleased, he thought he and his learned friend would be able to agree to something that the Guardians might lawfully adopt. To this Mr. Coleridge assented, and the rule was enlarged, — the Lord Chief Justice remarking: The Guardians were perfectly right in preventing the abuse of those opportunities for proselytising. Steering clear of that, every facility ought to be given for the *bona fide* teaching and instructing Roman Catholic inmates.

The public accounts of Canada for the past year exhibit a deficit of 2,289,916 dollars. Among the "items peculiar to the year" is the expense of receiving the Prince of Wales, amounting to 204,880 dollars.

Miscellaneous News.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is at present composed of fifteen sail of the line, nine frigates, and twenty-three other vessels, all, with one exception, propelled by steam.

Miss Freer is engaged on a work on "Henry IV. and Marie de Medici."

Archbishop Whately is at present preparing a collection of his "Miscellaneous Lectures and Reviews."

Government has decided on building a large sanatorium and hospital for soldiers on the plains of Neweralia, in the centre of Ceylon.

The Lords of the Treasury have given their sanction for placing officers commanding the great districts of Artillery in the United Kingdom on the footing, pay, and allowances of Colonels on the Staff.

FALSE WEIGHTS. — It has been ascertained that in a quarter of a year, the quarter ending last Midsummer, upwards of 1,000 persons were convicted in Great Britain of the disgraceful offence of using false or unjust weights, scales, or measures. Very often the same tradesman has been found to have a number of short weights in his possession.

LEVEE. — The Prince Consort held a *levée* on Saturday, at St. James's palace, by desire and on behalf of Her Majesty, the Queen's commands having declared that the presentations to the Prince should in every respect be equivalent to those made to Her Majesty herself. The number present on this occasion may be taken as between 700 and 800, and the number of gentlemen presented to his Royal Highness at about 120. Among those presented were Sir Hope Grant and Mr. Sergeant Wheeler.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN NORFOLK. — Some sixteen years since, a woman, named Ann Margerson, disappeared at Great Ellingham, Norfolk, in a very mysterious manner. Nothing could be ascertained with respect to her fate, which remained an impenetrable mystery till within the last few days, when some workmen, who were engaged in throwing down a bank in the parish, found a human skeleton. The skull is fractured, and it is now supposed that the unfortunate woman was murdered and buried in the spot from which the remains have been disinterred.

We understand that the Queen has expressed her gracious intention to confer the companionship of the Bath upon Mr. Henry Loch, private secretary of Lord Elgin in his late mission to China; and upon Mr. Thomas Wade, Chinese secretary to the mission at Shanghai, who acted as chief interpreter during the late expedition. Mr. Wade is now at Pekin, whither he has proceeded by order of Mr. Bruce, to prepare for his reception at the capital. By the latest accounts everything was tranquil in the north of China, and the troops at Tien-tsin in the enjoyment of excellent health. — *Observer*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE DERBY RAILWAY STATION. — On Friday evening (May 3rd) a shocking accident occurred at the Midland Railway-station, Derby, by which a porter lost his life in endeavouring to save that of a passenger who had recklessly jumped on to the steps of a carriage whilst the train was in motion. The facts were as follows: — The 7.5 p.m. North Staffordshire train had just started, when a passenger named George Walker, of Wooton, near Ashburn, came running along the station platform, and sprang on the step of one of the carriages, and attempted to open the door. All the doors, however, were locked, as the passengers alighted on the other side of the carriages, which being known to a porter named William Hall, single man, he ran up to Walker, seized hold of him for the purpose of pulling him back on to the platform, when, by some means, his foot slipped, he fell over the buffers at the end of the carriage, and no less than six of them went over him, killing him instantaneously, and mangling his body in the most frightful manner.

EXPECTED RETIREMENT OF LORD HERBERT. — We read in the *Globe*: — We fear there is but too good a foundation for the rumours of an approaching change in the administration of the War Department. When a few months ago Lord Herbert resigned his seat in the House of Commons, it was hoped that the release from the late hours, and physical wear and tear would have enabled him to devote sufficient time to the working of the War-office. We deeply regret to learn that the state of his health will not permit him to do so. The management of a department so colossal is too much for him, and in a very short time the public may expect to hear of his resignation." — The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: — "It will be a difficult, if not an impossible, task for Lord Palmerston to find among his political followers one worthy to replace the retiring Secretary of State. Among those named as his probable successors are Lord Elgin and Mr. Cardwell. It is believed that before Lord Herbert's departure certain reforms in the organization of the office will be carried out, in conformity with the recommendations of the Select Committee of last year."

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BLACKBURN RAILWAY STATION. — About a quarter to eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, the roof which had just been constructed over a new portion of the passenger station at Blackburn, was brought down, it is supposed, by a strong gust of wind. About ten men were employed on and beneath it at the time it was seen and felt to heave. Those upon the roof immediately got upon one of the walls supporting it, and those beneath got away and thus escaped, one man, named John Hobson, of Ulverston, escaping death or injury by throwing himself on the line of rails between two platforms, on which the debris fell. The lines used for passenger traffic were thoroughly blocked up, but the traffic was not stopped, as the carriages were shifted to the lines used by goods trains. A number of platelayers, joiners, labourers, &c., were at once got to work to remove the wreck, the whole of which was cleared away the same afternoon. During the process, however, a platelayer, named Benjamin Wilson, had one of his legs broken in two places. Messrs. Holland and Whitehead, of Nelson, near Burnley, are the contractors. The damage is estimated at about £1,100. The accident will cause a good deal of delay in the construction of the new station.

OFFER OF A BARONETCY TO MR COBDEN. — Mr Cobden is about to return to England to receive the congratulations of his countrymen and the respectful welcome due to a man who has been engaged in the execution of a great national task. For the greatest part of last year he worked with unwearying zeal and assiduity, without any emolument, and, we are sorry to add, to the detriment of his health, in carrying out the details of the commercial treaty with France. There can be no difference of opinion on the point that a public man who has worked earnestly and assiduously to carry out a public object for the public interest should have his exertions rewarded by a public expression of gratitude. In various ways Mr. Cobden has already received this from municipal and other public bodies throughout the country, and we should hope every person will be gratified to learn that there has been every desire to give a cordial official recognition of the eminent and most disinterested services he has rendered. If he still remains plain Mr. Cobden, it is only because it is his own desire to do so. Lord Palmerston, on the part of the Government, has signified his desire to advise Her Majesty to bestow on her representative in carrying out the provisions of the commercial treaty with France a baronetcy and the distinction of a privy councillor, both of which honours he has declined. His reason for so doing we have of course no right or inclination to criticise, but it will gratify his admirers, and it is but just to him and to the Government that the fact should be known. — *Globe*.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN IN LONDON. — On Saturday morning, shortly before seven o'clock, as James Glover, a bricklayer, was proceeding to his work over Primrose-hill, he observed a respectably dressed man on the eastern side, near the Eton Cricket Ground, deliberately place a loaded pistol to his right ear. A loud report followed, and the man fell dead instantly. Glover was for a moment paralysed, but the police-constable, 184 S, who had heard the report, at once repaired to the spot, where he found the weapon of destruction was a new revolver of five barrels, two others besides that discharged being loaded. The suicide was attired in a most fashionable manner, and had gold studs in his shirt, a quantity of silver and copper in his pocket, and a paper on which was written the following, showing that he had premeditated the rash act: "Friend: You who shall find this body take it to the nearest public-house, and deliver the letters you find as addressed." On examining the letters one was found addressed to the Rev. Mr. Eyre, 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, a Roman Catholic priest, who on seeing the communication at once identified the handwriting as that of Mr. Richard Goreing, residing in Hamilton-street, Camden Town. The other letter, together with a bag and parcel subsequently found at his lodging, were addressed to George Goreing Esq., at Messrs. Blythe and Co., engineers, Fore-street, Limehouse. From the contents of the letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Eyre, that gentleman is led to believe that the cause of the commission of this desperate act was a love affair in which the unfortunate man had been disappointed. The deceased, whose age is 34, is supposed to belong to the well-known family of the Goreings, near Shoreham, Sussex, and is highly respectable.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CONCEALMENT OF SEX. — At the last sitting of the Salford County-court, before Mr. Trafford, amongst others, one Thomas Green was committed to the New Bailey for a period of 20 days for contempt of Court, or non-compliance with a judgment obtained at a previous Court. The debt amounted in all to £1 14s. 6d., and was the balance of an account for a suit of clothes. The defendant was noted for his aversion to paying debts, and had had the opportunity of meditating upon the wickedness of the world in general, and the gross wickedness of creditors in particular on two previous occasions, when he had "served time" in the New Bailey. Defendant was supposed to be between 30 and 40 years old, and was a married man. Mr. Green was difficult to catch, but at length, on Friday evening, he was "snared," and conveyed to his comfortable old quarters, near the Irwell and Albert-bridge. Mr. Green, however, was of opinion that two imprisonments were (or ought to be) equal to one "whitewash," and grumbled at the inconsiderateness of the Judge in giving him another "spell." The warders thought a bath (probably Turkish) would tone his nervous system, and hinted as much. The bath-room was reached, and the attendants urged Mr. Green to "throw these things off, and step in." Mr. Green made a most unreasonable objection; the attendant interjected a threat, and then laid hands on the prisoner after the gentlemanly manner of Government officials. Waistcoat followed coat, and both lay on the floor, when a long pause took place. Mr. Green affirmed something which rather astonished his friend. Certain other officials were immediately summoned, and the affirmation was confirmed — Mr. Thomas Green was a lady! A difficulty immediately arose in the minds of the officials with respect to the legality of detaining the "lady." The County-court offices are near the prison, and, we believe, one of the officials was summoned: the result was that "Mrs. Thos. Green," after being subjected to a curious interrogation, was dismissed to her affectionate wife. Green stated that when very young she was in the service of a lady who, requiring the services of a little page, dressed her up as a boy, and she has retained the dress of a male (to the confusion of her tailor) ever since. After leaving service, "Mr. Green" worked in a mill as a booker and stitcher, drawing men's wages. Being tolerably well off and lonely, he married. Mr. Green's marriage, the neighbours say, has been a very happy one. — *Manchester Examiner*.

The total amount of subscriptions received by the Lord Mayor in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund up to Monday evening was £81,000 16s. 8d.

A new comet was seen by a writer in the *London Review*, was seen on Wednesday week, near the constellation of the Great Bear. When [illegible] it was visible to the naked eye, and its right ascension then was 162; its declination 55.20.

At a recent launch on the Clyde the bottle of liquid dashed at the vessel's bows failed to break, and was appropriated by two workmen, who, mistaking the contents for wine, drank the liquid off, and discovered that they had been imbibing red ink.

At the plunder of the Imperial Summer Palace, near Pekin, on the 6th of last October, a little dog was found by Captain Dunne 99th Regiment, who brought it home. It is supposed to have belonged to the Empress, or one of the ladies of the Imperial family, and is considered one of the smallest, and by far the most beautiful little animal that has ever appeared in England. It now forms one of the Royal collection of dogs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. — It is understood that the Prince of Wales will employ the midsummer vacation in the practical studies of military duties and movements, and will for that purpose visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. His Royal Highness will probably be attached to the 1st Brigade and do duty with the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, in which corps he will go through a course of military instruction.

LORD NORMANBY AND THE FLORENTINES. — The following is an extract from a private letter: — "Florence, May 2. — Yesterday the Florentine gentry had a great day, having met at their club and expelled therefrom the Marquis of Normanby, on the grounds that he had insulted King Victor Emmanuel, the Italian Army, and had permitted himself to be the organ of the enemies of their country in the House of Lords."

THE GREAT ARMSTRONG GUNS. — A 200-pounder Armstrong gun will soon be sent to Portsmouth for experiments against iron plates. In the late visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Shoeburyness, the Whitworth and Armstrong field pieces were matched for time against each other; when the former fired 20 rounds in 20 minutes 16 seconds, and the latter did the same in 15 minutes 7 seconds. The practice was at 1000 yards range, and was of first-rate quality from both guns; but the Armstrong, in the form of the breach and manner of closing up, would appear to have an undoubted advantage. A 300-pounder gun, on the Armstrong principle, is in the course of manufacture. — *Navy and Army Gazette*.

The Emperor of all the Russias has sent to Mr. Atkinson a splendid emerald ring, set in diamonds, as a mark of his imperial approbation of the great and picturesque volume on "The Amoor." This gift is honourable to Mr. Atkinson as officially proving the accuracy of his delineation of Amoor scenery and life, and is creditable to the Emperor, as proving that Mr. Atkinson's many strictures on the policy of Russia in the remote regions of Asia have been received at St. Petersburg in a liberal and candid spirit.

A FEMININE TOWN. — The enumerators having now completed their work, and the necessary revision and summations having been made, we find the population of the burgh to be as follows, namely, — Females, 4,332; males, 2,788; total, 7,120; thus showing only an increase of 16 above the census of 1851. The number of females exceeds that of the males by 1,539. Rothesay appears to be a town of women and old maids. — *Glasgow Mail*.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIST. — An English and a German blacksmith quarrelled at Rouen about the merits of their respective countries, and at last the adversaries were soon lying on the ground, the German by a terrific blow from the Englishman's fist, and the Englishman from three stabs of the German's knife. For the "cutting and wounding" the German was brought to trial before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. "How could you use a knife," asked the President, "against a man who has no arms?" "No arms!" replied the accused; "why an Englishman's fist is like a club — a blow from it knocks you down at once. If I had not used my knife he would have finished me." The German got six months' imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN STATION. — The state of affairs in the United States have compelled Ministers to strengthen the squadron under command of Sir Alexander Milne; and the Challenger, a powerful screw corvette, mounting 22 guns; the Rinaldo, a screw sloop, mounting 17 guns; and the Driver, a paddle-wheel steam sloop, mounting 6 guns, will be dispatched as soon as ready to the North American and West India station. In the meantime, other vessels now ready for sea will be ordered off at once to protect British interests. With reference to these movements the *Observer* says: — "It is pleasant to hear the very earnest and decided prayer of Lord John Russell that we may be able to keep out of these complications. But it will require all our good will, and not a little good steering. The questions of blockade, efficient or non efficient, of letters of marque, of free bottoms and free goods, of belligerent rights, of rebellion and revolution, of governments *de jure* and *de facto*, of trade and navigation, of flags true and false, of enemies and neutrals, and many more, will certainly arise, and have to be treated with more than usual care and consideration. In the meantime, a very considerable increase is about to be made to the British squadron on the West Indian and North American station, under a cool and steady commander, and with instructions of more than usual caution and forbearance, becoming our undoubted strength, to be used in the natural duty of protecting the ships and trade of Great Britain."

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' MANIFESTO. — The address of the Roman Catholic Bishops recently assembled in Dublin, "to the Catholic clergy and laity of Ireland," is published. It is signed by all the Prelates, except Archbishop M'Hale, who did not attend the meeting. The address begins with congratulations on the progress of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, whose present prosperous state is contrasted with its prostrate condition in the days of persecution. The people thus highly favoured are exhorted to think of the afflictions of the Pope, to whose case a large portion of the address is devoted. Then they take a rapid view of the state of the Church on the Continent — in Austria, where the Emperor, "animated by the true spirit of religion," has been thwarted in his efforts to restore the Church to her rightful position in the State; in Belgium, where there is an enormous power wielded against her by secret societies; in France, where the zeal of the clergy has wrought wonders, but where wicked efforts have been made to fetter the independence of the episcopacy, and pamphlets have been published which they "reject, reprobate, and condemn," with all such deeds of darkness. They then pass to the "trials to which religion is exposed among ourselves," dwelling chiefly on the subject of education. They quote the decrees of several Councils to prove that education should be based upon religion, winding up with a quotation from the memoirs of M. Guizot to the same effect, and concluding from all these authorities that learning of the mere secular kind is "earthly, sensual, devilish." They quote the report of the Commission on Education in England in favour of the Denominational system, which alone will satisfy them. But they pronounce no formal condemnation of the National system, and issue no prohibition for the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children from the schools. They conclude with a reference to the Irish Poor Law, and express a hope that the Committee now sitting will remove the many grievances of which they complain.

MR. TURNBULL AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. — In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, the case of Turnbull v. Bird came on for hearing. This was an action against Mr. Bird, the secretary to the Protestant Alliance, to recover damages for libel — the statement complained of being contained in certain letters published by Mr. Bird relative to Mr. Turnbull, and his appointment as calendarer of State papers. Mr. Prideaux (with him Mr. Folkard) moved for a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why so much of an order of Mr. Justice Williams as allowed the 4th, 6th, and 8th pleas to be pleaded should not be rescinded. The learned counsel stated that the declaration contained two counts, and the libels stated in substance that Mr. Turnbull was a gentleman of such prejudiced, bigoted, and jesuitical principles that he could not properly be trusted with the care and custody of the State papers, and that Sir John Romilly had felt it necessary to have three gentlemen to watch over him, in order that he might not mutilate or destroy such parts of the papers as had an apparent bearing against the Roman Catholic interest. The three pleas which he asked should not be allowed to be pleaded, purported to justify certain portions of the libel, which, he contended, were immaterial whether they were true or false, and therefore the pleas were not such as should be allowed to remain on the record, inasmuch as it might necessitate the plaintiff traversing those pleas, and thus raising issues upon historical facts which occurred, if they occurred at all, centuries ago. — Rule granted.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A COVENTRY TOWN COUNCILLOR. — Mr. Gilbert Burbury, of Coventry, the owner of an extensive tanyard, and who is supposed to do business to a large extent in the leather trade, was taken into custody on Friday night, and lodged in one of the cells of the police-station, on the charge of forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for the sum of £300. The prisoner is a member of the Town Council, and has hitherto occupied a position of the highest respectability in the town. He is understood to have been affected in no limited degree by the recent heavy failures in the leather trade, his affairs having been for some time in a state of considerable pecuniary embarrassment. The prisoner was brought up in custody at the police-court on Saturday morning. The court and the avenues leading thereto were crowded with people. The prisoner was then, in due form, charged with having, on the 26th December last, forged a bill of exchange, purporting to be signed by John Gregory, of Birmingham, with intent to defraud the Union Banking Company at Coventry of the sum of £300. Sufficient evidence having been taken, the prisoner was remanded.

The iron ore in the Lake Superior country is almost a pure oxide. About one ton of metal may be obtained from one and a half tons of ore.

Government is gradually establishing the means of manufacturing war missiles at both of our principal naval ports, Plymouth and Portsmouth, so as to make them eventually quite independent of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Of course these arrangements will not in any way affect the establishment of the central arsenal at Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire. — *Army and Navy Gazette*.

The armament of the two floating batteries the *Ætna* and the *Thunderbolt*, now anchored in the Thames at Coalhouse Point and Shornmeade, for the protection of that river, is most powerful, each battery being provided with 16 68-pounders, each of 95 cwt. Of this armament two of the guns fire forward, and two aft, leaving six each for the starboard and port broadsides. If required, however, the whole battery of broadside guns, 12 in number, can be brought into action on either side of the floating battery, each having been constructed with that view.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST. — The parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, so long known for the disturbances which took place there week after week, seems to have been completely handed over to what, in clerical phraseology, is called "the low church party." Mr. Maguire, of Clerkenwell, has been preaching there, and next Sunday Mr. Ryle, of Helmingham, is to have possession of the pulpit. Mr. Bryan King's leave of absence will expire in July, but it seems to be doubtful at present whether he will again enter upon the active duties devolving upon him as rector of the parish. There is a rumour in the neighbourhood that a change of benefices with a clergyman near Colchester, is in contemplation.

EXPLOSION OF A WHITWORTH CANNON. — We read in the *Dagbladet*, that a Whitworth cannon, which was being tested the other day at Copenhagen, suddenly burst, killing a gunner, and carrying away the arm of a naval officer, besides wounding several persons. The piece was a 30-pounder, and had been fired 16 times just before it exploded. It had previously been discharged 120 times, so that not the slightest accident was apprehended. The range reached had been more than 6,000 yards, and, despite the accident, the projectile in this case was sent about three quarters of that distance. The explosion was of the most terrific character, bursting the interior and the outer covering, and carrying the fragments through a heavy wooden barrier to a distance of more than 100 yards.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. — The annual assembly of this important body was held on Tuesday morning, at Falcon-square Chapel. The Rev. G. S. Miall, the President of the Union for the current year, read an important paper upon the present aspect of Congregationalism in relation to other bodies. The Rev. G. Smith, the Secretary of the Union, read the annual report, which, after some remarks by Dr. Vaughan, was adopted. The Rev. S. Martin was appointed chairman of the Union for the next year. The ministers and delegates having dined together, Mr. S. Morley moved a resolution, urging the friends of the Union to use their influence with the Liberal members of Parliament to frustrate the designs of the advocates of church rates, and to effect the immediate abolition of an impost so unjust and so unscriptural in its character. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. R. Ashton, and was unanimously agreed to.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BRISTOL. — On Friday morning May 3rd, one of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in Bristol broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Terndall, Hilleer, and Wills, oil and naphtha merchants and colour manufacturers, Castlegreen, in that city. In one of the warehouses a cask was in the act of being filled from a tank of mineral naptha, when a man named James Board, who had charge of the operation, went to see if the cask was full. Unfortunately he was rash enough to bring a naked flame in contact with the vapour of the highly inflammable fluid, and an immediate explosion took place, and the warehouse became filled with flame. Efforts were made to save the unhappy man who had occasioned the catastrophe, but they were wholly unavailing, and he fell a sacrifice to his imprudence. The stock in the warehouse was of the most combustible description, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity, speedily wrapping the entire mass of buildings, with an adjoining cooperage and the manufactory of Mr. Glas, wholesale hat and cap maker, in flames. The whole of the back workshops, in which were a costly stock and a quantity of machinery, were gutted, and the front warerooms caught fire, and were also much injured. The extent of the loss is estimated at from £11,000 to £14,000.

THE LONDON RAGGED SCHOOLS. — From the 17th annual report of the London Ragged School Union, it appears that the number of school buildings was last year 170, and is now 176. The number of Sunday schools was last year 199, and is now 207. The scholars in them last year were 22,310, and are now 25,264. The number of day schools was last year 146, containing 15,437 scholars, and is now 151, containing 17,230 children. The evening schools last year were 200, containing 9,413 boys; this year there are 215, containing 9,841. The attendance in the boys' industrial classes was last year 404, against 462 this year; and the girls' classes were attended last year by 2,732, against 2,714 this year. The Refuge inmates were 605 last year, and are 698 this year; and the attendance at religious services was 4,762 last year, against 4,340 this year. The number of voluntary teachers was 2,670 last year, and 2,972 this year.

THE HUNGARIAN NOTES. — Vice Chancellor Stuart has given judgment in this case, granting a decree to restrain Louis Kossuth from issuing, and Mr. Day from printing, Hungarian Notes. The Vice-Chancellor said that the rights of the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, being acknowledged by this country, he was entitled to the protection of the Court when those rights were assailed. There must, therefore, be a decree against the defendants in accordance with the prayer of the bill. — Decree accordingly. — It was then arranged that the plates and notes should be delivered up to be cancelled within a month. Sir Hugh Cairns, who appeared for the Emperor of Austria, did not apply for costs. — The London *Observer* gives the following account of the manner in which the police became aware of the printing of the notes: — "A loquacious pressman, employed by the firm, mentioned the circumstance that a very large order for foreign notes was being executed by Messrs. Day, and showed a spoiled sheet of them. This was given to an inspector, and by him to Sir Richard Mayne; thence it went to the Home Office; and it is stated that from the latter place it was forwarded to the Austrian embassy. Before our police had heard anything of these notes nearly the whole of them had been printed — three days more would have sufficed to complete the whole of the order. Sixty presses had been continually at work for two or three weeks in printing off the notes, and nearly twenty millions of them had been printed before any interference was attempted. The whole quantity to be printed was 21 millions. When completed the whole of the notes were to be made up in parcels of 1,000 each, making altogether 21,000 parcels. The weight of the paper used for the manufacture of the notes was 16 tons, and its cost over £3,000. Messrs. Day undertook to complete the whole of the work, and to deliver the notes, in 10 weeks from the time of receiving the order; and but for the intervention of the Court of Chancery the work would have been finished within the stipulated time."

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY ANNUAL TICKET HOLDERS. — A case came before Mr. Justice Wightman, on the 6th inst., which is of importance to the holders of annual tickets. It was a case of appeal, in which Mr. Woodward had been convicted by two magistrates, at the instance of the Eastern Counties Railway Company for having on the 4th of February last, he being then a passenger on the line at Stratford, refused to show his ticket when required to do so by the servants of the company. It appeared that on the arrival of the train at Stratford Mr. Woodward was requested to show his ticket, which he refused to do, stating at the same time that he would not produce it then or on any other occasion. The collector demanded the fare, which Mr. Woodward refused to pay, but it was admitted that the collector knew he was an annual ticket holder. By one of the company's bye-laws, every passenger travelling on the line was bound to show ticket on its being demanded, subject on his refusal to a penalty of 40s. It had been contended that there was a special contract between the appellant and the company, and that the remedy was by action. The justices, however, had been of opinion that the bye-law extended to this case, and they accordingly convicted the appellant. The learned counsel for the company contended that, although the appellant was admittedly an annual ticket holder, he was still bound to produce his ticket on its being demanded, and that failing to do so he was liable to the penalty. The learned judge was of opinion that the conviction was good. — Appeal dismissed.

TURNING OUT FOR FIVE PER CENT: A SCENE. — A correspondent sends us the following dialogue, and assures us in doing so that it sets forth truly an actual conversation. It tells its own tale, and needs no comment at our hands: — Scene: A Street about Bolton. A Gentleman meets two or three Female Operatives. 1st Woman: Aw say, yo'n getten a dacent coat o' yo'r back, willn't yo' gi us a trifle? Gentleman: For what? 1st Woman: 'Cos we're aat o' wark. Gentleman: Why are you out of work? 1st Woman: We'n torned aat fur foive puzzent. Gentleman: What is that? 1st Woman: Why, — aw dunnot know — dues tdeaw know, Betty, wot it is? 2nd Woman: Noa, aw dunnot — wha its tekkin thir brass. Gentleman: How many looms do you drive? 1st Woman: Three. Gentleman: And how much a week can you make when at work? 1st Woman: Abeawt fifteen shilling. Gentleman: Now, tell me how much difference five per cent. will make in your wages? 1st Woman, (hesitatingly) — Wha — abeawt — a — hawve a creawn. Gentleman: You see you're quite mistaken, it will only make ninepence difference. 1st Woman: Hell's blazes! If it's no moor'n that, aw'l not stop eawt for that much, not aw indeed. 2nd Woman: Nur aw nother, they towd us it wur a good deal moor nur that. — *Manchester Guardian*.

The office of resident engineer to the Mint has become vacant by the superannuation of Mr. James Wyon.

India rubber has been put to a new and curious use in making cards, which cannot be defaced easily, and are almost indestructible.

Viscount Boyne has made a return of from 1 to 20 per cent. to his tenants on account of the unfavourable character of the past season.

Last Saturday, a woman named Smith, residing at Trowbridge, 80 years of age, committed suicide by cutting her throat. She had been for some time in great distress of mind, relative to her religious condition.

The principal batteries of the sea defences at the entrance to the river Medway are all to be armed with the 100-pounder Armstrong guns. The new fortifications at Garrison Point will shortly be commenced, the building of which will be proceeded with day and night.

The *New York Tribune* relates the recovery of a woman from the Comanche tribe of Indians, who had been stolen by them when nine years old, and had resided with her captors for twenty-five years. She had quite forgotten her language.

Some light has been thrown on the mysterious disappearance a year and a half since of Mr. Hogan, a member of the Canadian Parliament. A woman, named M'Gillock, states that she was an eye-witness to his being robbed and thrown over the Don bridge, Toronto, and has given the names of several who were implicated in the alleged murder.

Last week, Janet Lawson, a young woman belonging to Cowdenbeath, was to have been married. Everything pertaining to such a ceremony was provided for; but, alas! the bride, on being summoned in the morning to arise and get dressed for the joyous event, was found lying in her bed in the cold embrace of death. This event has created a sensation in the locality where it took place. — *Glasgow Mail*.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION. — Governor Weller will probably be pleased with the following correction, which appears in the New York *Times* of the 21st ult., in the despatch of a Washington correspondent: — "A typographical error in yesterday's *Times* made me call Mr. Weller, of California, an old political sot. It should be '*sat*.'"

A TIGHT ROPE DANCER ACCIDENTALLY HANGED. — At the fair at Bridgenorth a few days ago, there was a "tumbling" company present, one of whom was accidentally, but not fatally hanged under these circumstances: — One portion of the performance consisted in the man's slipping from the cross rope to one suspended vertically from its centre, and from this he swung with his head downwards, and afterwards slipped his head into a noose and swung like a man hanging. This noose was intended to fit under the chin and at the back of the head; but by some means it slipped from its position and encircled the neck of the performer. He was seen to struggle, but it being considered part of the performance, the people applauded, and the band continued to play, while the man was in his death agony. At length the performer's hands dropping to his sides, his features beginning to blacken, with other unmistakeable evidences that he was suffering from strangulation, a fearful scene of excitement ensued. Women ran about shrieking and wringing their hands, and for some time all was confusion. At length a ladder was procured, and while several persons held it in an upright position as firmly as they could from below, a man out of the crowd climbed up and cut the poor fellow down. Owing to the agitation that prevailed, and the imminence of the man's danger, proper means were not used to catch him as he fell, and he dropped a distance of from 12 to 15 feet on to the platform, his head striking the edge of it with great force. He was at once conveyed to the nearest public-house, and medical assistance instantly procured. He remained for a considerable time in a state of insensibility, but at length suspended animation was restored, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WOMEN. — An Act came into force on Wednesday, to amend "the Aggravated Assaults on Women's Act," and for the comfort of women likely to be interested, and as a warning to unmanly husbands, we may state that the amended bill will affect the latter with a vengeance. The chief emendation is this, that for a first offence the prisoner is to suffer six months hard labour, and to find sureties for good behaviour for six months afterwards; and whosoever having been *twice* convicted of any such offence as aforesaid shall afterwards commit any such offence shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned in a Common Gaol or House of Correction, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, and if the said last-mentioned justices shall so think fit, the person, if a male, so convicted, shall be *once* privately whipped with not more than *forty-eight* lashes. Where any person shall be convicted of any assault as aforesaid such person may, if the court think fit, in addition to any sentence which the court may deem proper for the offence, be adjudged to pay to the prosecutor his actual and necessary costs and expenses of the prosecution, and such moderate allowance for the loss of time as the court shall by affidavit or other inquiry and examination ascertain to be reasonable; and, unless the sum so awarded shall be sooner paid, the offender shall be imprisoned for any term the court shall award, not exceeding three months, in addition to the term of imprisonment to which the offender may be sentenced for the offence.

A DETAINING CREDITOR-GENERAL. — In the case of Nathan Waterworth, of Leigh, heard at the Insolvent Court, Lancaster, on Saturday, it transpired that the insolvent was given into custody by a man, named Thos. Houghton, who lives at Dangerous Corner, Leigh, or West Houghton, who alleged that his debt was due for silk and cotton goods supplied to the insolvent. In the course of the inquiry it was stated that all the furniture Houghton was possessed of consisted of two chairs and a table and a straw bed, but no bedstead, and that he was in the habit of becoming detaining creditor for insolvents, attending the County Courts at Wigan, Leigh, St. Helens, Bolton, Warrington, and other places, and that at the present time there were eight persons in gaol for whom he was detaining creditor; and that in this case he had received £8 for sending the man to gaol; and that in a case coming up at the next court he had received money, furniture, and jewellery of the value of £25 or £30. His Honour said his only difficulty in the case was that he should be obliged to punish the victim instead of the victor. If he had Houghton before him and those facts were proved, he might then direct him to be indicted for conspiracy, along with the insolvent, who had lent himself to such a proceeding. The petition of the insolvent must be dismissed. He (the Judge) was sorry for him, for he had been made the victim of an unscrupulous vagabond, who he hoped before long would receive the reward he merited; and if he (the Judge) was asked to direct an indictment against him in the present case he should do so. The opposing creditor said he should carry out the Judge's suggestion, and in a case at the next court would bring the matter fully home to Thomas Houghton, and ask for a commitment.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The weather on the whole continuing favourable during the past week, vegetation has made some progress; but the sharp frost following Saturday's snow storm did much damage to the fruit blossoms, especially of the smaller kinds. The wheat plants have advanced a little, though the cold nights still tend to keep them and the spring corn unduly backward. The wheat markets have generally been heavy, with little doing, and an abatement in price has occasionally taken place on the best samples. Inferior qualities have been generally lower, but the lamentable turn of politics in America gave more firmness to holders at the week's close. European advices have been much of a character with our own. The nights have been cold, and the days low in temperature and dry, so that little progress has appeared in the corn fields; while the accounts from Great Britain have been anything but encouraging to shipments. The proposed change in the corn laws may take some time in France before it becomes law, and the markets in the meanwhile continue much the same. Belgium and Holland have been dull, and the Baltic still more so. Odessa and the Principalities have been in perfect calm and rather lower. The Egyptian, Italian, and Spanish markets have, too, been very quiet; and though fine quality flour and wheat have not been plentiful at New York, rates have been tending downwards. We have yet to learn the effects of an announced blockade of the Southern ports.

FOREIGN.

The Paris flour market has very little altered during the past week, the same relative prices having obtained between flour and wheat; the range for the best marks has continued from 40s 4d to 48s 4d per 280lb English, the latter being an extreme price; the four marks were 45s 8d to 55s 10d for the current month, and for delivery in July and August, 46s 10d. The weather had been very variable, and several nights frosty. The wheat trade proceeded at a sluggish rate, good quality being still quoted at 58s to 61s per quarter English, fine to 62s 6d. Fine oats were more in favour, and advancing, the best having reached 38s 6d per quarter: fine Swedish oats, to arrive in six weeks or two months, were offering at 28s 6d per quarter. The country wheat markets mostly preserved their tone. Metz was 1s 2d to 1s 7d per quarter English; but Gallardon was down 1s 2d per quarter, Bordeaux and Havre were calm. Marseilles firm, with inquiry for the interior.

The cold and backward weather was complained of in Belgium, though favourable to the keeping of flour. The best wheat in some localities was firm; but inferior was a slow sale, and cheaper. The wheat, on the whole, looked well; but rye wanted warmth and rain. At Liege wheat was about 6d cheaper. Almost nothing was doing at Antwerp in the face of fair foreign supplies.

With good arrivals and dull foreign accounts, Odessa had been very calm, with rates declining, a week's business not exceeding 16 000 quarters in all grain. Holders of corn in bad condition were anxious to quit on easier terms; but buyers stood aloof. Holders of good parcels also seemed more desirous to sell; but this quality being scarce, not much reduction was expected. Rates for wheat 36s 6d to 49s 2d. A large arrival of vessels at Berdianski gave spirit to holders, about 10,000 quarters wheat being sold at 42s to 48s; oats, 15s 6d. Ghirka wheat at Taganrog was quoted 58s; for hard, 47s 4d was paid.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.
PROGRESS OF CIVIL WAR.

THE DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

The *New York Herald* of the 25th April, says—"Government has sent special messengers on here, urging the forwarding of troops as fast as possible to Washington, and as many field pieces as can be sent. It will be necessary to have the national capital reinforced as rapidly as may be, it being believed that the secessionists have a strong force in the neighbourhood, and that they are preparing for an early attack. It is supposed that General Beauregard and Jefferson Davis are both in Virginia, ready to lead the assault. There is a great scarcity of food in Washington."

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Cornelius Wendell, with his family of five children, has just come in from Washington. He left on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. There was great excitement in the city.

When the secessionists found they were bluffed at Harper's Ferry, they started for Alexandria, where 4,000 men are encamped. The number of secessionists near Washington is estimated at 6,000, of whom 4,000 are at Long Bridge and 2,000 near Arlington Heights. Heavy cannonading was heard on Saturday night, and crowds were at the Washington Navy Yard, without ascertaining anything definite before Mr. Wendell left. Ladies and children are being sent away rapidly from Washington. The secessionists declare their intention of seizing the Capitol this week, and Mr. Wendell says that they seem determined to try it. He went by railroad to Baltimore, and found the city in the hands of a mob. No churches have been burned or property injured; but tremendous excitement prevailed, and no man was safe who did not agree with the mob. He paid 300 dollars to get from Baltimore to New York, with five children, all under thirteen years old. The appearance along the road was funeral. Long lines of carriages and other vehicles, filled with people, were flying from Baltimore, and so great was the crowd that quick travel was impossible. Troops from the North were all day expected to arrive here. Much solicitude is expressed concerning them; but it is generally believed that they will be successful in their journey. Whatever truth there may be in the report of a concentration of troops about twelve miles from Washington, or six miles from Alexandria, it is certain that the secessionists are earnestly at work; but there is no public knowledge of their plans and purposes.

THE MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS TOWARDS WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, April 24.—The Executive Department furnishes the following abstract of the operations of the Massachusetts troops under the command of Brigadier General Butler:—On Saturday, the 13th inst. Captains Devereux and Briggs were detailed with their companions to proceed from Philadelphia to the crossing of the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, and occupy the ferry, which was done without opposition. The remainder of the troops having been advanced during the day, at six o'clock p.m. the whole body embarked with General Butler upon a steamer directly for Annapolis, and arrived off the capital of Maryland at a late hour of the night, to anticipate the treasonable intentions of an organisation in the vicinity, which had formed a plot to seize the United States' frigate Constitution, which lay moored at the wharf of the Naval Academy. Captain Devereux, with his company, was ordered to take possession of her, which was promptly done, and she was towed several miles out from the town. On Sunday morning, the 21st, the steamer grounded, and the troops were unable to effect a landing until the morning of Monday. They were joined during the interval by the 7th (New York) Regiment. Some evil-disposed people upon the shore made preparations at this time for erecting a battery to command the steamer, but were prevented from completing their work. On Monday the 22nd, the troops disembarked, took complete and peaceful possession of the town, pushed forward parties in advance along the line of the railroad leading towards Washington, and seized and replaced the rails which had been torn from the tracks. They continued at the same labour on Tuesday the 23rd, and last evening were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the 5th (Massachusetts) Regiment, with its accompanying artillery battery and rifle battalion, upon the arrival of which, together with the New York Regiments, which departed from Annapolis on Sunday and Monday, they would be fully able to open and maintain communication between Annapolis and Washington. The latest intelligence which has been received from them is that they were on their march across the country to Washington, and the Commander-in-Chief does not doubt that before this time they have reached the National Capital. In the meanwhile Havre de Grace has been occupied by a Pennsylvanian regiment, and large bodies of troops are being concentrated there from Harrisburg. Steamers for their transportation have been sent round the Capes up the Chesapeake Bay from Philadelphia, and will doubtless commence to-day to convey them to Annapolis. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, and only one man in the whole 8th Regiment is reported as being sick.

BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AND WAR SHIPS AT NORFOLK.

The *New York Herald*, April 24, says:—The Pawnee left Washington last Friday night, with an extra detachment of officers, men, and marines, with Flag Officer Paulding on board, and proceeded to Fort Monroe, where she received the Third Massachusetts Regiment, just arrived hence for the navy yard at Gosport. Here it was found that the officers in charge had commenced discharging the public property, finding it would fall into the hands of the enemy. They had scuttled all the ships (the Cumberland being the only ship in commission), cut down the shears, and rendered most of the other property useless. The object of the rioters having been partly frustrated by the scuttling of the ships, it was intended the federal forces should leave. Preparations were made to make the demolition complete, to blow up the dock and burn the property—all things to be ready at daylight. The Pawnee, with the Cumberland in tow, assisted by the Yankee, started, and after passing the Navy Yard sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal to apply the match—and in an instant ships, shiphouses, and storehouses were in flames, and so rapid were they that Commodore Rogers, of the Navy, and Captain Wright, of the Engineers, were unable to reach the point of rendezvous, where the boat was waiting, and were necessarily left behind. They have not been heard of since, and it is probable that they perished. All the ships were destroyed except the Cumberland. Large quantities of provisions, cordage, and machinery were also destroyed, besides buildings of great value, but it is not known that the dock was blown up. The burning of the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, was done by the Union men, who are in a majority, but comparatively unarmed. The following is a list of the vessels of war destroyed, their tonnage, and the number of guns which they carried:—

Pennsylvania	3,241 tons.	120 guns.
Columbus	2,480	89
Delaware	2,633	80
New York	3,683	84
United States	1,607	50
Columbia	1,726	50
Puritan	1,726	50
Merrimac	3,200	40
Plymouth	983	22
Germantown	289	22
Dolphin	224	4
Total	21,398 tons.	606 guns.

THE STATE OF BALTIMORE.

The following account of the desperate condition of affairs in Baltimore was furnished us by the Rev. Henry M. Field, who went in the special train which left Wilmington in charge of the superintendent of the road, for the conveyance of labourers to the different points between Washington and Baltimore where the line had been injured and the bridges burned down. The work of repair would have been speedily carried on, but at Havre de Grace, when they arrived there, the superintendent was met by a party of friendly persons from some twelve miles beyond Havre de Grace, who emphatically warned him not to cross the river on any account; that if he did so, it would be at the certain peril of his life. The whole population is in a ferment of excitement; the respectable portion of it in an agony of fear and dread under the reign of terror which has raised its horrid head in their midst. Great numbers of the people are flying from their homes and seeking safety in the country. Most, in fact, of those who can go are hurrying off. Terrorism reigned along the whole line within the borders of Maryland. Late travellers have been spotted, and all who may venture to pass through are liable to arrest and long detention, if not worse. In each of the hotels a vigilance committee, composed of sixty armed men, exercise a severe espionage over all entering the same; and already Northern guests at the hotels, if not ready to give a satisfactory account of themselves, are in danger of arrest, and subject to many hardships and indignities. In Baltimore there are not many secession flags flying, but numerous Maryland flags are to be seen, while the Stars and Stripes are "nowhere," and none dare utter a word in behalf of the Union. The passengers, as they steamed out of the bay, noticed that Fort M'Henry was in a state of defence, with all her guns run out to defend the flag of the Union.

HAVRE DE GRACE, 24TH APRIL.—The *Baltimore Sun* and *Exchange* arrived here at five o'clock this evening. They contain the following items of news:—General Trimble had issued an order stating that no absolute restriction would be placed on steamship travel, but no person will be allowed to leave the city without permits. Everyone must exercise their own judgment as to leaving the city by private conveyance, as personal safety may be endangered. 2,000 stand of arms had arrived from Harper's Ferry. Supplies of pork, flour, and provisions for New York have been stopped. Numerous seizures of arms and powder are recorded. 800 kegs of powder consigned to Foley Brothers, Baltimore, from New York, had been handed over. The lightboats on the Potomac river were fired by Virginians, and consumed, in order to prevent Government vessels from conveying troops to Washington. Heavy guns were heard the same evening in the vicinity of the White House, and the supposition was that some transport steamer had been fired into. The mails between Washington and Annapolis had been stopped. The mails from Richmond had been detained by Government. A messenger late last evening from Annapolis Junction brings intelligence that 100 troops had arrived from Washington, and were stationed at the Junction. The road from Washington to Annapolis was in possession of the federal troops, and the Annapolis road under guard. The road was but little damaged, and a train of cars passed over it yesterday. The rails which had been removed from several places had been easily replaced. Military were despatched from Baltimore late last night, to proceed to the Relay House, for the purpose of protecting the viaduct at that point. They took several pieces of artillery with them. The *Baltimore Sun* says that although Jefferson Davis is not at Richmond, he would be there in a few days, with an advance guard of 5,000 Carolinians, and would be speedily reinforced, having ordered an enrolment of 30,000 men. It is stated by officers of the army who arrived on Sunday evening from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort M'Henry were turned towards Baltimore, but there had been no firing yet. An officer of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, who returned to-night, says he saw on Saturday, in Baltimore, twelve brass field pieces parade the streets, and two troops of horse and a regiment of infantry; the latter seemed to be composed of merchants' clerks. Baltimore was threatening the fort with artillery on the neighbouring heights. Military drilling and marching to the sound of music, were alone to be seen. Business was entirely suspended, and there will not be a solvent house in Baltimore within a week. Virginia money was at thirty per cent. discount yesterday. On the 22nd a naval officer who arrived at Wilmington says the steamer S. R. Spaulding, landed a portion of her troops, and reinforced Fort M'Henry very quietly. The Baltimoreans were waiting for her arrival to seize her, but she started down the bay and frustrated their designs.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The war feeling in New York continues unabated. The rolls are rapidly filling up, and preparations are making by the various regiments for an early departure for the seat of war. On the 24th Captain Sellam, formerly of the steamer Boston, took command of the steamer Daylight, which immediately took on board 240 recruits and volunteers, also some of the members of the New York 7th Regiment. The steamer Montgomery sailed this morning at six o'clock with the 1st Company of the 8th Artillery of New York (80 men and 40 horses). The Huntsville, after being thoroughly overhauled, was on the same morning taken to the navy yard, to be turned into a gunboat. The houses on the Monticello have been taken off. She will carry two 10-inch swivels, also two guns between decks. It is expected she will sail this evening. The Chesapeake sailed yesterday, 28rd, for Old Point Comfort with provisions and a company of rifles. The Parkersburg is all ready, and will take the 25th Albany Regiment, now mustering.

FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.

The *New Orleans Picayune* says:—No change had taken place in the military *statu quo* of Pensacola. Fort Pickens had been reinforced by all the men that could be spared from the ships of war composing the fleet of Pensacola. It was not expected, however, that any attack would be made for the next ten days. The troops were all in fine condition, and anxious for the battle to commence. The report that General Bragg was constructing works on Santa Rosa Island is erroneous. On the contrary, the United States troops were busily engaged in doing so, and at the time our informant left had extended the works to a point nearly opposite Warrington. General Bragg has several sand batteries on the beach, strongly fortified, between the lighthouse and Fort M'Rae, and between Forts M'Rae and Barrancas, and between Barrancas and the Navy Yard. The Confederate States have now stationed at our fortifications about 5,000 men—two regiments from Mississippi, one regiment from Georgia, and one or two regiments from Alabama.

PRIVATEERING FROM THE SOUTH.

A New York paper says:—It cannot be denied that the Gulf rebels are pursuing a course which is calculated to interfere very seriously with American commerce. It is idle to doubt that Mr. Davis can obtain men both at the south and at the north to man piratical expeditions under the guise of letters of marque. The Matagorda, a well-armed steamer, has already sailed from Texas to intercept the California treasure ships. The Star of the West has been taken into New Orleans, a prize to the south. Other ships and steamers are being fitted out as privateers at other southern ports. Of course these privateers will, in due course of time, be seized by our cruisers, and their officers and crews hanged at the yard arm. But in the meantime many peaceful merchant ships will probably have been seized by them, and their cargoes sold at some West Indian or South American port. The administration has proclaimed a blockade of the southern ports; but no steps have yet been taken to render the blockade effectual at Galbeston, New Orleans, Mobile, Apalachicola, Savannah, or Charleston. While we write, privateers are doubtless putting to sea from all these ports. Very grave apprehensions are entertained by our merchants that the administration is not alive to the importance of the interests involved, and is not pursuing a sufficiently vigorous policy to crush out piracy at once and for ever.

ITALY.

TURIN, May 7.—The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of yesterday, approved of the Government bill for raising 36,000 men in the Neapolitan provinces, to be furnished in two levies. The anniversary of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily has been celebrated at Genoa. Perfect order prevailed. The military movements in Venetia continue. Signor Torrearsa has been sent on a mission to Sweden and Denmark.

The rumours which were current here of the proclamation of a Republic at Palermo have proved entirely false. They originated in an attempt at a Garibaldian demonstration made in that city on the 29th ult. The members of the United Democratic Association succeeded, however, in tranquillising the people. General Carini has taken the command of the National Guard at Palermo. The Archbishop of San Andrea and three large landed proprietors have been arrested. A letter addressed by the Director of Public Worship to the Archbishop of Naples has been published, in which he reproaches the archbishop with having forbidden public prayers for King Victor Emmanuel, and warns him that if he persists in such a course he will be prosecuted according to law.

The Bourbon bands, commanded by Chiavone, have been completely beaten at the village of Lenola, near Fondi, by a battalion of the Italian army. The fugitives were pursued towards the Roman frontier. Some disturbances at Nola have been easily suppressed.

ROME.

ROME (*via* Marseilles), May 4.—The Government has ordered Count Christen and two other Frenchmen to quit Rome, on account of their having taken part in the insurrection in the Abruzzi.

ROME (*via* Marseilles), May 5.—The address of the inhabitants of Rome to the Emperor Napoleon, requesting him to withdraw the French garrison from Rome, already bears thousands of signatures. The sheets have been signed at the French Embassy. On Thursday last the Pope gave a grand dinner to the French and Pontifical generals. By order of the Pope, the Catholic club, which had been established by a society of Frenchmen, has been dissolved

FRANCE.
THE D'AUMALE PAMPHLET.

On Saturday last, the printer of this now celebrated pamphlet, M. Beau, and the publisher, M. Dumineray, were tried before the Correction Tribunal of police for having printed and published the said document. The court was crowded to excess. The presiding judge was M. Masse; and M. Ducreux, public prosecutor, conducted the case against the prisoners. In the course of his speech Mr Ducreux said—Advantage had been taken of the remarkable speech of Prince Napoleon to issue a party manifesto, and make an attack on the Government. The pamphlet was even more than a manifesto. It was, so to speak, the summary of all the attacks that had been made on the Government in the Senate and the legislative body. It attempted to rehabilitate the past, but it could never clear that sinister personage Philippe d'Egalite, of the accusation against him. What the Duke D'Aumale more particularly wished in his pamphlet was to light up discord in France. The accused, who were his agents, knew well what they did. Thus Beau, in his preliminary examination, had confessed that he had weighed well the consequences of printing the work. He and his co-accused were therefore bad citizens, and they ought to be punished as such. The whole pamphlet was illegal, but he would call attention to certain passages. To take the conclusion—First, he said that "If the Government did not abandon the bad paths on which it had entered the question which could never be addressed either to the Bourbons or the d'Orleans would be put to it—'What have you done with France?'" He denied the inference that France was pursuing a bad path, and said that the course which the House of Hanover adopted against the Stuarts, the Imperial House of France had a right to take against the House of Orleans: and returning to the question "What have you done with France?" he affirmed that the present government had raised her so high that she dominated over other nations—that her name was nvoked by oppressed nations hoping to regain their rights—that there was none whose name was more respected than hers, and that she had once again become the soldier of God. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that the Court would punish an attack on such an action, and that the pamphlet was one of a character which could not be tolerated.

M. Dufaure then addressed the Court on behalf of Dumineray. He accused the Government of France, in the language of the Duke d'Aumale, of "stifling but not answering accusations. The Government of France," he said, "has reserved to itself the power both to stifle and answer. And what answers! We have had seven of them anonymous out of nine. The two that are signed are from some imaginary count, whom nobody knows, and from a journalist whom every one too well knows to be at the disposal of Prince Napoleon. What do these shameful productions say of themselves? They mutilate, they falsify, they misquote the passages of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, which the Minister is prosecuting after the police had seized it. Here, gentlemen, is what I read in the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. vol. 1, p. 419:—'Take care'—he is speaking to the exile—'take care of every word that issues from your lips, of every sigh that escapes from your heart, for there are people paid to give a false interpretation to your words and sighs. If you are calumniated, do not reply; if you are offended, remain silent. The organs of publicity are shut against you, and they accept no explanation from banished men. The exile must submit to be calumniated without answering, and he must suffer without complaining.' These words, gentlemen, I understand as the bitter complaint of the exile, but I do not understand them as the programme of the government of an exile who has become an Emperor." This quotation from the Emperor's works, and the comment, produced a sensation even on the judges. The Court heard the other advocate, and then the Tribunal, after an hour's deliberation, declared that the pamphlet was a veritable political manifesto, which contained an attack on the Government, was calculated to make it unpopular, and to mislead public opinion, and that such things could not be tolerated. It accordingly condemned M. Dumineray, the publisher, to a year's imprisonment and 5,000*l.* (£200) fine, and M. Beau to six months' imprisonment and the same fine.

PRUSSIA.
THE CASE OF CAPTAIN MACDONALD.

BERLIN, May 6.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. von Vincke's question with reference to the affair concerning Captain Macdonald was discussed. M. von Vincke expressed his regret at what he termed the tirades pronounced by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. He spoke of the esteem in which Prussia had always held the English alliance, and recalled its historical traditions. He continued as follows:—"The alliance with Prussia is likewise a necessity for England on account of the positions taken up by the other great Powers."

Baron von Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, thanked M. von Vincke for having afforded him an opportunity of stating his own views on the subject. Baron von Schlenitz said that the impression produced in Prussia by the words of Lord Palmerston, with reference to the affair, was of a most regrettable and painful character. He continued as follows:—"Lord Palmerston does not recognise in a neighbouring nation of equal rank with England the same noble and just conscientiousness with which he directs the destinies of a great nation. Without underrating the value of an understanding with England, I may say that Prussia, thank God, need not in any way sacrifice her independence for the friendship of any Power."

Baron von Schleinitz then communicated to the Chamber a note which he had addressed to Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, and which Lord John Russell was to receive yesterday (Sunday). In conclusion he expressed a hope that the good understanding, which was necessary to all Europe, would not be disturbed

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Accounts have been received from the African coast to March 3. Dr. Livingstone and Bishop Mackenzie had gone up the river Rovooma to endeavour to find a passage by that river into the interior, which would occupy about three months. The others forming the mission remained on the island of Johanna.

Mr. Horace Bishop, one of the patriots of the revolution, died at Michigan, not long since, in the 109th year of his age. He was one of the guard who stood sentry over Major Andre, at the time of his execution.

At Rumford, Mass., March 23rd, Samuel Ackley, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 99 years, 8 months, 6 days. Mr. A. was a native of Boston, Mass. Both his parents died before his recollection, and he was sent to the Alms-house at four years of age. John Merrill, Esq., of Topsham, took the child and brought him up as his own son. At the age of eighteen he enlisted for the Revolutionary war, and served three years, when he was honourably discharged. He was paid off in continental money, which being worthless, he had to beg his way home. In 1814 he volunteered again in the service of his country, and was a short time on duty in Portland. In politics he called himself a "Washington whig;" in religious views he was a Baptist, and for many years he was a member of that church. He was of temperate and industrious habits, and finally passed from earth like one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

BUT TWO POSTMASTERS AND FOUR COLLECTORS IN SEVENTY-TWO YEARS.—There have been but two postmasters in the City of Charleston since the days of Washington. General Washington appointed Mr. Balot in 1797, who served until his death, when the present incumbent, Mr. Huger, was appointed by Mr. Monroe. Mr. Huger is now over 70 years of age, of Huguenot blood, a gentleman of commanding and venerable appearance, about six feet high, well proportioned, fine Roman face, full head of hair, as white as snow, fine black eyes, heavy eye-brows, very erect, and one of the most high-toned gentlemen in all our city. We have never had at this port but four collectors of the customs since the formation of the United States, and one of these collectors died soon after being appointed.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A letter from Alexandria of the 26th ult. says:—"In my last I informed you that his Highness the Viceroy had gone out to sea with his steamers. It will no doubt be interesting to you to know that he at the same time paid a visit to Port Said, where M. Lesseps is carrying on extensive works for his canal, where is now a very large colony with an immense number of huts and tents, and the place presents a very busy appearance. Said Pacha, it seems, is determined to assist the scheme in spite of our teeth, as on his return he has given, as I hear, a verbal order for 10,000 labourers (natives) to go down there. From another source I learn that his Highness did not order the men, but that he said he could not prevent M. Lesseps getting as many as he liked to pay for. Nearly the number above mentioned, I am told, have since left from the different villages, and are to receive 1 franc per day. The effect of this drain will no doubt very soon be felt on the labour market. I hear that Lesseps has also got 2,000 men from Syria."

THE CATHEDRAL IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—This gorgeous Catholic edifice is said to be the most capacious structure for worship in America. It is 500 feet long, 420 feet wide, and capable of holding 30,000 persons. The edifice is thus described:—The building is not in conformity with any order of architecture, although remarkably imposing. The walls are built of unhewn basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving; white, massive pillars rise up against the wall for the support of its lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for costliness than taste. The chair is formed of rare carved woods, and elaborately covered with golden images. The high altar, raised from the floor on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses, and other ornaments of solid gold or silver, and is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels estimated at the value of more than 2,500,000 dollars; and all parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, founts, &c.

A TIGER HUNT.—DEATH OF LIEUT. GRANT.—Lieut. Charles Newal Grant, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, came by his death on the 20th March at Ruttunghur, under these circumstances. A party of officers, viz., Captain Baumgartner, young Hemsted, of the 2nd, Crawford, of the 13th N.I., and poor Grant, proceeded on a shooting expedition to Ruttunghur, 30 miles off. The first day they obtained khubbur of a tiger, which was shot without any accident happening. On Saturday forenoon they were again informed of the presence of a very large tiger some five miles from their camp, to which spot they proceeded, and coming up with the tiger each gave him a couple of barrels, wounding him very severely. The beast then made off for some short jungle, and after beating for him they found the brute again about four or five in the evening, when some shots were fired, and he was again hit. He then turned to the right, where poor Grant was in advance of all, and on seeing him fired at him; the brute then seized him, the beaters bolted, and the tiger commenced to bite and claw poor Grant fearfully, carrying him off to some distance. The other officers were only aware of the occurrence by hearing Grant cry out to Baumgartner to come and kill the brute. The latter in the most plucky and brave manner ran to the spot, and found the tiger on the top of Grant crunching his arm. Baumgartner had only one barrel loaded (his shikaree had also bolted with his rifle); but like a fine fellow as he is, he went close up, and placing the muzzle just behind the animal's shoulder, fired, and seeing that even then the tiger would not relax his hold, drew his revolver and fired the five barrels into its head. Hemsted then came up and fired two shots into the savage beast's head, when it died; but before poor Grant could be extricated the brute's jaws had actually to be forced open. Poor Grant was then removed in a dooly into Neemuch, but unavoidably some twenty odd hours elapsed before his wounds could be dressed, owing to the distance he had to be carried. On reaching Neemuch, Doctors Arnott and Wright were immediately in attendance, and did all that human skill could, but the poor fellow breathed his last on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th inst. The tiger was of the largest size, measuring twelve feet in length.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Earl of CAERNARVON moved for copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Consul General of Egypt, and of any other communications that have passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Turkey and France relative to the proposed construction of the Suez Canal. His own opinion was that if the scheme, as at present proposed, was carried out, it would place a strip of land three miles wide, and extending from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, virtually under the power of France. It was true that M. Lesseps had obtained a concession from the Pasha of Egypt, but this had not been confirmed by the "Porte;" and he wanted to know under what sanction the construction of the canal was proceeding.—Lord WODEHOUSE said the policy of the Government in regard to the Suez Canal remained unchanged. They considered its construction physically impossible and commercially unremunerative. The Government were bound to uphold the engagements entered into in 1856, for securing the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the engagements entered into in 1841 with Mehemet Ali, in regard to the relations between Turkey and Egypt. It was perfectly true that no concessions had been granted by the Porte, and that there were grave objections to a company protected by the consul of their country obtaining a strip of Egyptian territory extending from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It would not be convenient to produce the papers asked for.—After a short conversation, the Earl of CAERNARVON withdrew the motion.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was reported with amendments. The Royal Marine Barracks (Eastern Stonehouse, Devon) Bill was read a third time and passed, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

ENGLISH SHIPPING IN AMERICAN WATERS.

Mr GREGORY asked several questions affecting British shipping in the present aspect of American affairs.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he had consulted the Queen's Advocate, and was informed that whether the attempt to collect dues before the vessel broke bulk was an infringement of International Law would depend upon the facts of the case, which it was impossible to define beforehand. Under these circumstances, no instructions had been sent to her Majesty's cruisers; but he believed that the attempt to levy dues would prove impracticable, and was not likely to be made. With respect to the second question, he had made no communication to the United States Government, as it was well known that a blockade must be effective to be recognised. With respect to the third question, Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the Confederate States must be recognised as belligerents, according to the principles laid down in 1825 in the case of Greece. There were other points of great delicacy and importance involved, which were undergoing serious consideration; but at present he was not in a position to state the decision of the Government with respect to the whole of this important question.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the people of England were justly proud of the royal family, and he believed that not only the respect which the country bore to its members, but a due regard to their own dignity, required that adequate provision should be made for maintaining the royal family in a position consistent with the honour of the country. Having spoken in terms of the highest praise of the conduct of her Majesty in regulating her affairs, he proposed a resolution, granting to the Princess Alice, on her marriage, an annuity of £6,000 a-year, and a dower of £30,000. This was not so large as in the case of the Princess Royal, who stood in a somewhat different position as the eldest born of the royal family. He trusted that the House would agree with him, that as it was deemed inconsistent with public policy for the royal princesses to marry in this country, it was not suitable to the honour and credit of England that they should be sent forth to marry abroad as paupers.—The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The House then went into committee of ways and means. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that on and after the 1st day of October, 1861, the duties of excise now payable upon or in respect of paper of any denomination, and button-board, mill-board, paste-board, and scale-board made in the United Kingdom, and also all allowances and drawback, of, or in respect of, any such duties, shall cease, and shall be no longer charged, levied, allowed, or paid respectively.—Lord R. CECIL hoped the House would pause before it committed itself to an irrevocable step in repealing this duty; and said they were bound to protect the revenue from being sacrificed to the political exigencies of the Government.—Mr L. GOWER defended the policy of repealing the paper duty, not so much upon political as upon social and economical grounds.—Mr BENTINCK said that, as an independent member owing political allegiance to no one, he was opposed to the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as dangerous and mischievous. He did not desire a change in the Government, but he regretted that the noble lord at the head of the Government should have given his sanction to so unsound a scheme.—Lord C. HAMILTON opposed the resolution.—Mr BAINES believed that the Budget was framed upon the broad grounds of general policy. In abolishing the Paper Duty, the House was consummating the policy which it had pursued for many years in repealing the taxes upon knowledge, and promoting the education of the lower class.—Sir L. PALK said that those who arrogated to themselves the title of the Friends of the People used to repeal the taxes which pressed most heavily on their necessaries. He opposed the repeal of the Paper Duty, as more objectionable now than last year.—Mr DISRAELI would not divide the committee now, but reserved a right to take the opinion of the House on a future occasion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the right hon. gentleman had a perfect right to do so.

CHICORY—SPIRITS—TOBACCO—AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

Resolutions were then agreed to with respect to the duty upon chicory, to the amount of 8s. 6d. per cwt., until April 1st, 1862, and 11s. after that date.—The next resolution was that imposing a duty upon all houses, &c., open for the sale of refreshments, cigars, or tobacco, to be consumed on the premises, except in the case of beer, cider, wines, and spirits, between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning.—Mr AYRTON objected to the establishment of a foreign system of police surveillance.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the resolution was to give effect to the Refreshment Houses Act of last year. The worst class of houses were not open for the sale of intoxicating drinks; and if it was desirable to subject any to police surveillance, it was this class. It was found impossible to draw a line of distinction.—Mr HENLEY complained that the resolution was too general in its scope and too stringent in its operations. Unless it was considerably modified, he must oppose it.—Lord FERMOY and Sir M. PETO hoped that the resolution would be modified or withdrawn.—After a few words from Mr NEWDEGATE and Lord W. GRAHAM, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said his object was a social, and not a financial one. He would consider the objections which had been raised, but doubted whether he should be able to meet them without sacrificing the object in view.—After a short discussion, the resolution was postponed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution authorising persons having taken out a wholesale license for the sale of spirits, to sell them also by retail in quantities of not less than a reputed quart bottle, on payment of an additional license duty of three guineas. After a short discussion, in which the injustice with which the Licensed Victuallers were treated was complained of by the metropolitan members, the resolution was agreed to.

STAMPS—HOUSE AGENTS—BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The resolutions authorising the following duties were also agreed to:—The Stamp Duty of 2s 6d upon Agreements to Let Furnished Houses under the value of £25. License Duty of £2 upon House Agents. The Reduced Duty upon Hawkers' Licenses of £1 for six months, and £2 for a year. The Stamp Duty of 1s for every £100, or part of £100, on Foreign Bills of Exchange exceeding £500 in value. The Duty of 5s for the Sale of Beer by retail at a price not exceeding 1½d.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On the motion that the chairman report progress, Mr BENTINCK asked if Government still adhered to its financial scheme, after the serious intelligence from America?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that any person of foresight must have anticipated this unfortunate result from the commencement of the quarrel in the United States. However much they might regret this intelligence, the Government saw no reason to alter the arrangements which they had made after a full consideration.

In reply to Mr DISRAELI, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the financial propositions would be embodied in one bill, which would be laid on the table on Wednesday, and he hoped to move the second reading on Thursday.—The resolutions were then ordered to be reported.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.—The Copyright (Works of Art) Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion for going into committee on the Wills of Personalty Executed by British Subjects Abroad Bill, Lord LYNDHURST said that nothing but illness had prevented him from coming down to support the second reading. The object of the bill was to define the law of domicile in relation to international laws. There was no similar difficulty with regard to real property, and he could not see why the same principle should not be extended to personalty.—Lord ST. LEONARD'S observed, that the domicile was part of the law of the nation and could not be altered without general consent. He recommended the reference of the bill to a Select Committee.—Lord WENSLEYDALE opposed the bill as useless and needless.—Lord CHELMSFORD contended that some alteration in the law was absolutely necessary.—The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill, which would be a great boon to British subjects abroad; but he was willing, that it should be referred to a Select Committee, which had been the understanding from the first.—Lord KINGSDOWN, who had charge of the bill, having assented, the bill was referred accordingly to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr FORSTER gave notice that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the policy of refraining from encouraging citizens in insurrection by recognising the Southern Confederacy of America.

Sir M. PETO asked the Secretary for India what steps the Government intended to take consequent upon the despatch from India, dated the 22nd of February last, in which it is stated that a state of things is possible, or rather probable, in "which, in the event of funds not being supplied from home in anticipation for carrying on the railway works, the Government of India would have no alternative but to order their abrupt and complete suspension."—Sir C. WOOD replied that there was no intention whatever of stopping the works.

Mr GRIFFITH asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received information of the proclamation by the President of the Republic of Hayti, protesting against the possession of the Dominica portion of the island by a slave-holding State, such as Spain, and calling upon the population and army to defend their liberties and independence; and whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government will be turned to the protection of free institutions in that country.—Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had received copies of the proclamation alluded to, but had taken no steps in the matter.

In answer to Mr Walpole, Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the opinion that it was not advisable then to discuss the subject of belligerent rights at sea. He reminded the House of the statement made by Lord John Russell on the previous evening, who had declared that so complicated and serious a matter deserved the greatest consideration, and trusted the House would wait until the Government had taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and were in a position to make a definite communication to the House. If the question was brought forward, it would be impossible to make any other statement than the one already made. In fact, in the present position of affairs, the duty of Government was to remain perfectly silent.—Mr HORSFALL said that, however his wishes might lead him to bring forward the question, his judgment induced him to concur with the noble lord and his right hon. friend. He therefore should postpone his motion, of which he had given notice, till the views of the Government could be made public.

Mr MAGUIRE moved for copies of papers and correspondence relative to the mission of the Right Hon. W. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, in November, 1858; and of papers and correspondence in continuation, namely, from the arrival of Sir Henry Storks in Corfu, on the 16th day of February, 1859, to the latest period, including those in relation to the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly by Sir Henry Storks, in March, 1861. Under the circumstances, he was astounded that the Government refused to give due information relative to the people of the Ionian Islands. He further complained that no report of the result of Mr Gladstone's mission had yet been laid before Parliament.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the documents were of two kinds; one concerning the constitutional questions, which were lengthy, and entered into matters of history and detail. These it would be inconvenient to produce. The other was simply correspondence, and that part was under proper reserve. The Government was quite willing to lay upon the table the substance of his (Mr Gladstone's) proposals, which was contained in the recommendations which he had made to the Ionian Assembly, and which had been already published. Entering into the general question, he said the better portion of the Ionian community was full of gratitude and good feeling towards England, and anxious to maintain their connection with her. He denied that foreign intrigues had any influence on the country, believing that the people preferred union with England to that of any other nation. The objections to a union with Greece were felt to be insurmountable; and even in Greece itself strong difference of opinion prevailed as to the propriety of such a step. He strongly condemned the actual constitution of the island as corrupt and injurious to the best interests of the people. The officials did nothing, and the country was heavily taxed to pay them. He protested against the conduct of these demagogues, who, after strong professions of regard for England, were the first to turn round and raise an outcry against her. He declared that all the evils which afflicted the Ionian Islands were indisputably the result of our earnest endeavours to improve the condition of the country.—Mr LAYARD regretted that the Legislative Assembly had rejected the liberal constitution which had been offered them. Had the Assembly been in earnest in their desire for the establishment of free institutions, they would at once have accepted that constitution, as the same circumstances might hereafter arise, which might render a union with Greece favourable to the interests both of the island and England.—Mr WHITESIDE remarked that the speech of Mr Gladstone, attributing universal corruption to the people of the island, would destroy what popularity he had acquired when sent to the islands as Commissioner.—Mr C. FORTESCUE said it was intended to produce those papers which shewed the nature, objects, and results of Mr Gladstone's mission.—Mr MAGUIRE declared himself satisfied with this arrangement.—Lord PALMERSTON believed that the discussion would be of service to the Ionian Islands, as showing that the only feeling with regard to them in this country was a desire to add to their happiness. Nothing would be more disastrous to them than a union with Greece, and none who knew the divided and discontented state of that kingdom would desire it. In refusing their assent to such union, Her Majesty's Government only showed their wish to keep faith with treaties, and do their duty towards the people of that island. He trusted that the people would unite with the Government in their efforts for the improvement of the country, and if this discussion tended to that end, they had reason to be thankful to the hon. member who introduced it.—The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr Sergeant PIGOTT obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the constitution, practice, and procedure of the court of the Island of Jersey.

Mr ALCOCK moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire and report how far it may be desirable and practicable to substitute an equitable system of assessment in lieu of the present mode of maintaining the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales by tolls.—Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the motion, which was negatived without a division.—Mr S. ESTCOURT obtained leave to introduce a bill to require all friendly and assurance societies to render to every member thereof, and persons depositing money therein, a copy of their annual accounts

The house then went into committee on the Tramways (Ireland) Bill. On clause 2, Colonel DUNNE objected to centralisation, and did not see why tramways could not be treated by the counties in the same manner as the common roads. He moved the omission of the clause.—Sir E. GROGAN objected to the proposed alterations in the bill of last year, which he highly approved.—Mr CARDWELL suggested that amendments might be introduced, giving further protection to the interests of the landlords.—After some observations from Mr Longfield, the house divided, when the clause was carried by 157 to 106. A long discussion on other clauses ensued, during which Mr BUTT moved that the Chairman report progress.—After some discussion the committee divided—For reporting progress, 181, against, 79.

The resolution respecting the dowry to the Princess Alice was then agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, an excited discussion took place, in which Lord R. Cecil, Mr Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, and many other members joined. The motion for going into committee was carried by the Government by a majority of 62.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then consented to the consideration of the report being postponed till Thursday.—The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Sir L. PALK moved the second reading of the Labourers' Cottages Bill, the object of which was to improve the dwellings of the agricultural labourers. He drew an appalling picture of the vice and immorality which resulted from the crowding of large families into one bedroom, as was often the case. To obviate those evils he proposed that the money should be borrowed upon the estate upon application to the chairman of the quarter sessions, and that the money should be a first charge on the estate, for the purpose of improving the labourers' cottages. He believed that if this bill passed it would be followed by the establishment of large and important public companies, the object of which would be to advance money for the purpose, and that it would lead to the general improvement of our labourers' cottages. He was aware that many objections would be made to the plan, but he hoped that his bill would be suffered to go into Committee

Sir G. C. LEWIS quite agreed as to the general principle of improving labourers' cottages, but could not help thinking that the condition of those cottages had been somewhat exaggerated, and that of late years great improvement had been, and was now being, made in labourers' cottages. Undoubtedly the deficiency in sleeping accommodation existed, and to that extent they might be susceptible of improvement. He doubted very much whether the chairman of quarter sessions was a properly constituted authority to authorise the raising the money on mortgages, because the chairman of quarter sessions possessed no separate power, but was simply the head of the county magistracy. He entertained the greatest doubt as to whether this bill would be found to work, but would not oppose the second reading, reserving it to himself to dissent from any of its provisions in committee.

Mr COCHRANE entertained strong doubts as to whether the measure would work, and also as to whether it would be popular with the labourers themselves. He suggested that, if the scheme was to be carried out, the Government should advance the money themselves, at three per cent.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE said that the real evil was not the crowding of people in the cottages built on the landowners estates, but the crowding of agricultural labourers in the filthy back lanes and small streets of villages where the cottages were run up for the mere purpose of speculation, and where they suffered every inconvenience. The real remedy was to be found in a wise alteration of the law of settlement. There were objections to almost every clause of the bill, and he certainly could not give it his support.

Sir B. LEIGHTON should very much object to the chairman of quarter sessions being the person who was to give his sanction for the erection of the cottages. He believed that it would be found utterly impossible for a non-resident landlord to prevent overcrowding in labourers' cottages.

Mr. COLLINS quite agreed that no remedy would be so efficacious as to alter the provisions of the Irremovable Poor Act, because there was no doubt that where the land of one parish was in the hands of one or two individuals, there was a systematic exclusion of the poor, who were driven to the open parishes, which led to the overcrowding. At the same time there were many objections to the details of the measure, and he thought the best way would be to refer it to a Select Committee.

Sir J. TROLLOPE was of opinion that if the matter was referred to a Select Committee they would hear no more of it this session; as it was a question upon which some legislation ought to take place, he thought the bill ought to be proceeded with, so that they might see whether it could not be so amended in committee that it might come out a useful measure. He objected very much to the chairman of quarter sessions having to give his sanction to the borrowing of the money, and thought it would be far better to have the sanction of the Inclosure Commissioners (cheers).

Mr SLANEY supported the bill, on the ground that it was desirable to enable persons with a limited interest in estates to borrow money for the improvement of labourers' cottages.

Mr S. ESTCOURT said that he believed his hon. friend was quite ready to substitute the Inclosure Commissioners for the chairmen of quarter sessions as the tribunal whose sanction was to be obtained; and he would ask the House to pass the bill through committee *pro forma*, so that it might be introduced in an amended shape.

The bill was then read a second time.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS PREVENTION BILL.

Lord RAYNHAM moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to increase the penalties upon persons who set dogs or cocks to fight, or who purchased skins which had been taken from living animals. He also proposed to give power to magistrates to call for the production of animals alleged to be illtreated, and, in the case of horses which were unfit to be worked, to order them to be shot.

Sir G. GREY said that the measure was of such a character that if the evil really existed which it proposed to remedy, it would be the duty of the Government to introduce a bill on the subject. He very much doubted whether increasing the penalties would not tend to lessen the number of convictions, and observed that there were several provisions in the bill of which he highly disapproved.—The bill was then withdrawn.

THE VALUATION OF SCOTLAND.

Mr BLACKBURN moved the second reading of the Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he must offer his most uncompromising opposition to this bill at every stage, because its tendency would be entirely to destroy the whole basis upon which the assessment of the income tax was made. There was a provision in the bill to deduct all expenses of repairs, and if the bill were to pass, the owners of property in England would come next year with an irresistible claim to have the cost of repairs deducted from the annual value in their case also.

Sir J. FERGUSON said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer need be under no alarm with respect to the income tax, because, as he understood his honourable friend, the member for Stirlingshire, he was quite willing to exempt the income tax in Scotland from the operation of this bill.

After a few words from Mr. Blackburn in reply; the House divided, and the bill was rejected by 146 against 78.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Mr. MACKINNON moved that the Masters and Operatives Bill be read a second time.

The motion was opposed by Sir G. C. Lewis and the Solicitor General, and the discussion was proceeding when, at a quarter to six, the House adjourned.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON DESCRIBED.

The following description of the capital of the United States will be peculiarly interesting at the present time.

"The streets of Washington point directly to the four quarters of the compass, running parallel to a meridian line and crossing each other from east to west. They are diagonally intersected by the spacious avenues named after the respective states of the Union. The plan was that of Washington himself, who arranged it with a special view to the value of its military features. The great avenues constitute, at their angles of intersection on the boundaries of the town, points of defence from which the termini of all the streets bearing north and south can be easily protected, and afford routes for the swift movement of men and artillery from one end of the city to another. But the city is laid out on so grand a scale—its northern or leading boundary being nearly five miles in extent—that the very magnificence of its distances would diffuse the strength of an army of occupation.

"The natural geographical defences of Washington are unsurpassed. Faced on the south-west by the Potomac, and on the south-east by the Anacostia, or eastern branch, at whose intersection lies its extreme southern point, its eminences, like the seven hills of Rome, rise nobly here and there, as commanding for military purposes as for the sites of the public edifices which crown them. Three of these elevations lie along the south-west boundary, between which and Virginia flows the river Potomac; and across the river the length of the Virginia hills rise by a slope of half a mile. Any forces locating on this slope will be exposed to the inspection and fire of the artillery from the eminences above-named, of which more anon. It is from Virginia, of course, that danger would first be looked for; but the Virginia boundary is thus happily provided with the strongest natural defences.

"The shore of Maryland lies opposite the south-eastern limit of the city. The Anacostia river is narrow, though deep enough for the passage of large vessels at high water, to the navy yard. Here, too, is a bridge, crossing just above the yard, to Uniontown. But the high grounds of the Capitol-hill overlook this region, and the river marks the line of defensive operation.

"It is, of course, on the northern boundary, toward the state of Maryland, that Washington is most open to the approach of a hostile force. If Maryland, incited by the noble counsel and action of her Governor, remains true to the old flag, it must be a large and daring army that would venture on her territory. But commencing at the extreme west end of the city, let us see what are the natural defences in the North. First, we have Rock Creek, a narrow river, flowing through a deep ravine, and dividing Washington from Georgetown. Then, commencing on this creek, a mile above the city, a range of hills, fairly skirting the entire boundary of the capitol, stretching along for miles till it crosses the Anacostia River on the east.

"In the event of an actual attempt upon Washington there can be no doubt that the distinguished soldier whose skill and patriotism are now the reliance of all loyal hearts will avail himself in the most scientific manner of these geographical advantages. General Scott keeps his own counsel; neither he nor the War Department suffering military plans to be disclosed. It is, however, thought probable, from many reasons, that heavy batteries will be located on the several hills described above as commanding the Virginia shore. These are all to the west and south of the White House and are as follows:—

"1. The high ground near 'the Circle,' by which designation the round plot containing the Washington statue, and located at the west end of Pennsylvania avenue, is known to all frequenters of the city. On this spot Washington was encamped with Braddock's army, and it was from this elevation that the advantages of the angle formed by the two rivers for the site of a stately city attracted his youthful attention.

"2. The open space by the observatory—a commanding elevation, close by the side of the river.

"The hill on which the Washington monument is undergoing slow construction. This is lower down the river, and overlooks the 'Long Bridge' of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, connecting with the Virginia shore.

"It is also probable that batteries will be placed on other elevated localities, such as both extremities of Capitol Hill, the City Hall Square (Magundois' field battery is already located there), the Presidential Reservation, &c. The Roche Creek Bridge, between Georgetown and Washington, the 'Long Bridge,' and the bridge near the navy yard, may all be advantageously occupied by artillery; and the complement of troops soon to arrive here from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, will find employment for two-thirds of its force in the occupation and protection of the land boundary on the North. The secession army may make a detour to the north-west, cross the Potomac near the Little Falls, seven miles above the city, and march over Maryland territory to attack the city on the weakest side.

"As a precaution against surprise, and in consequence of the late advices from Virginia, General Scott has already instituted certain prudent measures. These consist of the establishment of night patrols and of posts for mounted sentries at the extremities of all the avenues leading out of the city. Sentries and flying artillery are also guarding nightly the various bridges named above. All the public buildings and departments, the Capitol and the White House, are also under guard, and the surveillance will hourly become more strict, with the arrival of the new forces expected. As soon as any considerable number are quartered here Washington must present the aspect of a besieged town, and martial law will soon obtain in all its provisions, with the single reservation of the continuance of the Habeas Corpus."

"Husband, do you believe in special judgments of Providence upon individuals in this life?" "Yes, my dear." "Do you, indeed? Did one of the judgments ever happen to you?" "Yes, love." "When?" "When I married you, my dear."

AN OLD BACHELOR'S PREFERENCE.—"In what company is your life insured?" asked a sprightly young miss. "In the Hope." "I prefer the Alliance," said she blushing. "Then we'll make a joint-stock operation, if you choose," said the delighted old bachelor.

BREVITY IN CORRESPONDENCE.—There is a story told of a gallant, who wrote to a noted general the following brief epistle:—"To General Simpson. Sally has accepted me. Can I have her? Yours, Paterson." To which the general replied:—"Go a head. Yours, Simpson."

The blind Goddess of Fortune sometimes bestows her smiles upon fools, to reconcile men of sense to her frowns; and often runs from the proud to revisit the wretched. A man who possesses what is called a fortune, generally pays in anxiety, or *ennui*, or both, more than the value of his money.

A man named Bosturoh was elected Justice of the Peace. The first case tried under the jurisdiction of his court was that in which one man sued another for damages for cutting timber on his land. The evidence was against the defendant. The Justice had but one law book, and it was an old English work. He read a long time in it, when he turned to the defendant, and remarked, "Well, sir, the law is very strict; you must be *hung* immediately. No power on earth can save you!" and he ordered the constable to hang the prisoner. It is needless to say that he had but few more cases, and soon resigned his office in disgust, saying, at the time, "I am a law-abiding executive; I am for juridical proceedings forthwith, always."

§ Business Address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM LISLE,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has OPENED the NEW SHOP (near the Site of the New Market), and having laid in a well assorted Stock of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Flour, Maslin, Wheat Meal, Sharps, Bran, and Boxings, &c., &c., he is prepared to offer them at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

To be Let.

TO LET, COTTAGE HOUSES or Single ROOMS, situated at Leadgate. Also, for SALE, a WATER CART, little worse than new. Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET BY PROPOSAL, the WINNING and BREAKING of a Quantity of STONES, at Butsfield, near Dean House, size of broken stones to be 2½ inches; also, the CARTING of the same to Elm Lane End. The Proposals to state the price per cubic yard, inclusive of filling.

WILLIAM LANGTON will attend at Butsfield Saw Mill on Thursday morning, the 16th of May inst. to shew the Quarry, and further particulars may be known on application to Mr MATTHEW COUPLAND, Road Surveyor, West Wood House, Ebchester, who will attend at Mr. T. N. Hepples, Dead House, on Thursday, the 16th May inst., at Four o'Clock, to receive Proposals for the above.

TO CARTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, by Proposals, the CARTING of several quantities of BROKEN SLAG, as under, viz.:—

From Bradley Iron Works to Annfield Lane, near to Rantling Castle.

From Bradley Iron Works to Medomsley Lane Depots.

From Consett Iron Works to Berry Edge.

The above to be laid in such quantities as the Surveyor may direct, the proposals to state the price per cubic yard (inclusive of filling).

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr MATTHEW COUPLAND, Road Surveyor, West Wood House, Ebchester, by whom proposals will be received for the different Contracts, up to 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861.

Sales by Private Contract.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, situated in DELVES LANE, near the Railway Station, Consett.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. SHEPHERD, Saw Mill, Delves Lane, Consett.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, containing Nine good and large Rooms, including Kitchen, and Front and Back Shops. A good Yard behind, with Coalhouse, &c., &c.

Apply to Mr. COMPTON, Solicitor, Consett.

FOR SALE, a Few Loads of POTATOES, which have for Three Years been grown on New Land each year, never under Potatoes before. Would make first-rate Seed. Apply to Printer, or to Mr BELLANY, Little Greencroft, Lanchester.

FOR SALE, an excellent SPRING CART, with SET of HARNESS complete, in good condition. Apply to Mr DUFOUR for particulars.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent BRAKE, nearly New. Also, TWO SETS of HARNESS, complete.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM LEYBOURNE, Lanchester, or at the office of the *Consett Guardian*.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, situate in a pleasant and airy situation on the Durham Road, near Blackhill.

For further particulars apply to TAYLOR and ARMSTRONG, Builders, Consett.

LAND FOR BUILDING SITES.

TO BE SOLD, BLACKFINE ESTATE, containing upwards of Forty Acres. To be Sold in Small or Large Lots as may be agreed upon.

Also, One Acre of Desirable BUILDING GROUND, on the Consett Estate, adjoining the Road leading to the Tin Works Pottery.

Five Acres of most Eligible BUILDING GROUND, along Benfieldside-lane, to be Sold, for Superior Dwelling Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards.

For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT WHITFIELD, Consett (Berryedge).

Sales by Auction.

H. BROWN'S SALE APPOINTMENTS.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.—DRAPERIES at Sale Room, commencing at 5 o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 13.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and HARDWARE, at Berry Edge, commencing at 1 o'clock. For particulars see hand bills. Draperies in the Evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.—DRAPERIES at Sale Room, commencing at 7 o'clock.

MAY 27.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at Medomsley Brickworks. Particulars in due time.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY'S SALE APPOINTMENTS.

1. SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Mr Peacock's, Front Street, Berry Edge. (See advertisement.)
2. SALE of FURNITURE and BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS and IRON, at Townfield, near Blanchland, on Saturday, May 11th.

Particulars in due time.

Shotley Bridge, April 18th, 1861.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE, AT BERRY EDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the BLACK HORSE INN, BERRY EDGE, on Monday, May 13, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. James Peacock, leaving the neighbourhood.

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

comprising Mahogany High Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Sofa and Seating, One 24-hour Clock in Oak Case, One 8-day Clock in Mahogany Case, Mahogany Centre Table, Mahogany Easy Chair in Hair Seating, 2 Dozen Chairs, 2 Arm Chairs, 1 Four pole and 1 Camp Bedstead with Mattresses, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Kitchen and other Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons, a large number of Glass and Earthenware, with other Household Requisites.

Sale to commence at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at DERWENT COTTAGES, near Medomsley, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr P. Tomlinson, leaving the neighbourhood,

JOS. OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising Mahogany Bookcase, 1 small Do., Mahogany Press, Eight-days' Clock in Mahogany Case, Mahogany Turnover Tea Table, Four-pole Bedstead, Lobby Bedstead, Cradle, Child's Crib, 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs, 2 Birch Do., Windsor Arm Chair, Couch, Swing Dressing Glass, small Do., 2 Cases of Stuffed Birds, Several Pictures, Kitchen Table, Small Tea Table, Ornamented Fender and Polished Fire Irons, Kitchen Fender and Fire-Irons, Tray, and Set of China, Earthenware, Glass Ware, Pans, Kettles, Poss and Washing Tubs, Oil Cloth, large Water Butt, &c.

Also, a number of Gripes, Spades, and other GARDEN TOOLS.

Sale to commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

POOR BACHELORS!—In China, if a man is not married by 20 he is drummed out of the town. No place for bachelors among the fum-fums.

LONGEVITY AMONGST PEERESSES.—At the meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, last week, a paper was read "On the rates of mortality prevailing in the families of the peerage during the nineteenth century;" and in order that the results might be compared with other modern tables of mortality, the time over which the observations extended had been limited to the present century. The number of cases brought under observation was 7,473—4,221 being males, and 3,252 females; and tables were exhibited, showing the results for each sex separately, and for both combined. The results showed that the families of the peerage are an unusually long-lived class. Amongst the males, the mean duration of life, at all ages under 73, exceeds, not merely that of the general population, but even that of the selected lives of the Equitable Assurance Society. In old age it is rather less than that of the Government Annuitants, but coincides very nearly with both the former tables. With the females, the mean duration of life is throughout greater than that of the females of the general population, agreeing very closely with that of the Government Annuitants at all ages under 55, but surpassing the latter in old age. In short, the female table indicated a more favourable mortality than any other table in ordinary use. In infancy and childhood, the mortality is only about one-third of that prevailing among the general population; but this remarkable advantage is, to some extent, counteracted, on arriving at the age at which the first introduction into society takes place. Amongst the males between 20 and 30, and the females a few years younger, the mortality exceeds that of the general population at corresponding ages; the excess is greater in the case of the males, but is distinctly marked in both sexes. Comparing the present with other observations on the comparative mortality of the sexes, reasons were given for arriving at the conclusion, that in early life and in old age the mortality of the female sex is less, and in middle life greater, than that of the male—the mean duration of life being at *all* ages greater for the female.

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

Weekly Retrospect.

The recent division on the Budget has been closely scrutinized during the week. The result, at first incorrectly given, shows a majority of seventeen. Sir E. Lytton Bulwer is the only conspicuous Conservative who left his party, the right hon. baronet having, true to his previously expressed convictions, voted in favour of a repeal of the paper duty. Mr. George Moffatt, whose speech was one of the earliest in opposition to the Budget, and who at the time doubted the existence of a surplus, was so far influenced by the subsequent explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to appear in the list of the majority. Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, also voted with Ministers. The most remarkable fact disclosed by the division list is this, that of the eight ex-officials who were members of Lord Palmerston's former Government, only one voted in the majority, with his late chief—viz., Mr. Osborne; of the five privy councillors created by Lord Palmerston, three—viz., the Right Hon. H. Herbert, the Right Hon. W. Monsell, and the Right Hon. Lord Bernard Howard, voted against him, whilst the Right Hon. E. Horsman paired off in favour of Mr. Disraeli, and the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce absented himself altogether. Sir John Ramsden, late Under Secretary at War, voted with the Opposition, and Sir Robert Peel abstained from recording his vote. We suppose gratitude is a word unknown in the political vocabulary; clearly it has more sound than significance.

The betrothal of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt has been followed by the demand for a dowry and annuity—the former being fixed at £30,000 and the latter at £6,000. The occasion was one which furnished Lord Palmerston and Mr Disraeli an opportunity of uttering graceful compliments to royalty, and it was somewhat singular that not a member was found to object to this resolution on "ways and means." It seems to be generally admitted that John Bull ought to provide handsomely for the Continental grandees who are good enough to seek and happy enough to gain the hands and hearts of the fair daughters of our Queen.

Several of the May meetings have been held during the past week. That of the Bible Society was remarkable for the Earl of Shaftesbury's vehement denunciation of the "Essays and Reviews"—a subject quite *apropos* to the occasion—and the Bishop of London's mild rejoinder that the Church of England would outlive these troubles and be the stronger for them. The Church Missionary Society has had to mourn over a considerable falling off in its income, but the Wesleyan Missions proceed with undiminished means. The claims of China occupy a foremost place in the reports of all the great foreign missions. The Turkish Missions Aid Society throw interesting light on the religious condition of various parts of the Ottoman empire, including Bulgaria and Syria. Of the Tract Society and Sunday School Union it is only necessary to state they are supported by increased resources and unabated enthusiasm.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY—WHAT A RATE OF 7½D WILL PRODUCE.—Mr. Radford recently held an audit at Lanchester, on which occasion the Assistant Overseer, Mr. Spencer, produced his accounts, which showed that out of a rate of 7½d. in the pound, levied and collected during the past year, there had been paid all the usual expenses, and a balance of £67 7s. 4½d. over, which had been transferred by him to the treasurer of the Union.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—Consett is at last to be favoured with a money-order office, which, we understand, will be opened some time in July. This will really be a great boon to the tradesmen and others of Consett, as parties having to send money to a distance have been and are compelled at whatever inconvenience to go to Shotley Bridge or Leadgate to procure an order. This is another of those improvements which are taking place in Consett, and we hail all improvements come from what quarter they may.

"HEARTS OF OAK INN SPORTINGS."—These sports took place on Tuesday afternoon. A good number of persons attended, and the whole was conducted in a pleasant and amicable manner. The sports commenced with leaping, and the first prize was gained by Brown, of Benfieldside, and the 2nd by Landlitter, of Highgate, out of seven competitors. Quoits: A match at quoits was played for a fine canary bird, which was won by a person of the name of White, out of 17 competitors. The competitors then adjourned to Shotley Bridge, quite satisfied with the proceedings.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPORTING.—As customary, Mr. Dixon, of the "Cross Swords Inn," held his sporting on Tuesday; but in consequence of similar amusements being held at the "Hearts of Oak Inn," they did not come off at so early an hour as in former years. Darkness setting in, the usual number of prizes were not competed for. The sports commenced with a steeple foot race in heats. The competition lay amongst four. Lamb, of Consett, and Richardson, of Highgate, each won a heat. The interest lay, however, in the third heat. The start was made by dropping a handkerchief. Lamb got the start, on account of Richardson's attention having been taken off the starter at the moment of dropping the handkerchief, and won easily. This was followed by pole leaping by six competitors. The first prize was awarded to J. Brown, Blackhill; and second to Jos. Cawsthorne, Cutlers' Hall.

THE CONSETT NUISANCES REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting of this committee was held on Friday last, Mr. J. Marriage in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Taylor, Hardy, Davison, Collinson, and Armstrong. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and the Inspector was ordered to apply to the magistrates for power to close such houses as are not supplied with conveniences, for the promotion of decency and health. Mr. Collinson read a clause in the act which gives authority to magistrates to issue mandates to secure this desirable object. It was stated that an order had been obtained from the magistrates at Lanchester to compel John Nicholson to remove certain nuisances existing on premises belonging to him; and that John Walton had removed nuisances of which he had received notice.—The condition of Middle street was again brought under notice, and it was stated that only two of the owners of property situate therein had carried out their promised improvements. It was therefore determined that the minutes of a previous meeting relative to Middle street, Raglan street, and Trafalgar street, should be enforced by the chairman and inspector.—The next subject that was brought before the committee had reference to financial affairs. The surveyors had had notice given them to hand over the amount due from them to this committee, but as they had given no heed to the notice, a messenger was despatched to require the attendance of the assistant-surveyor, Mr. Whitfield, to see if he could enlighten the committee on the matter. In the interim, the committee proceeded to consider the list of those who had been served with notices to abate nuisances. Some had complied with the orders of the committee, and some had not. Among the latter were Mr. Jackson, Mr. Walton, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Fletcher. These were committed to the care of the inspector, who was instructed to require the abatement of the nuisances under the control of the several parties. The committee then adopted the very judicious course of making a personal inspection of several existing nuisances, and, on re-assembling, resolved to adopt the most stringent measures to enforce their authority; and special notice was taken, by resolution, of the condition of a patch of fourteen houses known as "Jackson's yard," situate in and behind Middle street, Mr. Jackson having, with considerable ingenuity, endeavoured to evade the order of this committee with respect to providing proper accommodation, but his device will not, in all likelihood, succeed. This concluded the business of the day, and as Mr. Whitfield, the assistant-overseer, had not yet put in an appearance, the committee adjourned.

The halmote court of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was held in the house of Mr George Walton, Lanchester, on Wednesday. There being no presentments the deputy registrar and bailiff jurors presented with a pair of gloves each.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—Mr. Stanley closed this place of amusement last week after a short and unsuccessful season. Mr Rogers, one of the company, assisted by the Welsh Choir and some of the local singers, intends to take a benefit on Saturday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, BENFIELDSIDE.—It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns that two sermons are to be preached in this church to-morrow, viz., in the morning by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, the incumbent, and in the evening by the Rev. R. Hurst, the highly distinguished incumbent of Collierley. From the extensive popularity of the latter gentleman an overflowing audience is anticipated, and that the "the word" will be preached with his usual eloquence and power, and we hope attended with good results. There will be full choral service by the choir, which is now very effective, under the able leadership of Mr Nicholson, the organist.

EBCHESTER.—A few days ago the Rev. Ed. Prest, the respected master of Sherburn Hospital, paid a visit to Ebchester, the whole of which parish belongs to this institution. He was the guest of the Rev. G. Stubbs, through whose instrumentality the visit was made, which was of an entirely private character, its chief object being to inspect the place and the contemplated enlargement of the church yard. We are informed that the rev. gentleman expressed himself highly satisfied with his visit, and left an impression that matters are not so gloomy and foreboding as the inhabitants and lessees have been of late accustomed to think they were.

THE CATTLE TRADE OF THE DERWENT.—On Friday se'nnight the last collection of cattle bought by dealers from the farmers in this locality was made at Ebchester. Messrs. Dixon and Hall brought together about 100 head, amongst which were some of the primest animals the district could produce. Several neighbouring farmers assembled at Mr. Browell's, Queen's Head Inn, to partake of his hospitality and bring the cattle trade to a close for the season. Good cheer and conviviality prevailed—the healths of Messrs Dixon and Hall being received with rapturous applause, and the best wishes accorded to them for having so successfully relieved the fold yards of the store cattle, coupled with a hope that whilst the meeting then held was the *finale* of the present, a future season would find them all meeting with as much cordiality and good feeling as had characterised every meeting they had had during the present year.

CONSETT HIRINGS.—On Saturday last the first hiring for servants was held at Consett. From the great number of public exhibitions which were opened for public patronage, and also from the fair attendance of male and female servants and farmers, it was augured that this hiring will in a few years take a foremost place amongst the statute hirings of the county. About eleven o'clock the females took their stand near the post office, and the males at Middle-street, and both sexes continued to increase until about one o'clock. There were more masters than servants, owing to other hirings taking place on the same day. The wages obtained for the half year for females ranged from £5 to £8 10s., and males from £12 to £15. Mr. Armstrong, of the Railway Hotel, presented a new dress to the first female hired in the market, which was obtained by a young woman named Turnbull, who had been hired by Mr. Moss. During the afternoon the crowd of visitors became immense, there being not less than 4,000 people collected together. Early in the afternoon, some little alarm was created among the "boothocracy," by a shooting-gallery taking fire; but fortunately for the proprietor, some water (a scarce article in Consett) was at hand, which was skilfully applied, and the flames were extinguished. The person in attendance on the gallery had, luckily, a few minutes previous to the accident occurring, removed the powder to the front. None of the "light-fingered" tribe were in attendance, at least no "business" was done if they were. This hiring being fixed for the Saturday before Shotley Bridge hiring, it will be the means of increasing the business of that place father than (as is supposed by some of the inhabitants of Shotley) decreasing it. The superior accommodation offered at Consett as regards space for standages over the crowded street of Shotley Bridge, will at once be acknowledged, and it is hoped, be appreciated by the farmers and servants of the district. [There are not only "rival hirings" in this district, but we are honoured with "rival correspondents" on the question. We wish to say that we do not share in the rivalry of our friends, the correspondents, just named; and that we trust there is room enough for both hirings, without exciting alarm in either quarter. ED. C. G.]

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING.—This hiring, which expected a formidable rival in that established at Consett, was held in the Front-street on Monday last. There was an unusually large attendance of female servants, whilst that of males was below the average. This may perhaps be accounted for by Newcastle hiring being held on the same day, and to which it was thought the principal and best men servants had betaken themselves in the hope of securing better wages. The process of engagement did not make a start early in the day on account of the high wages which were asked by both classes; and as masters were in abundance it tended to keep "prices up." When business, however, commenced, the wages of good men servants were found to range from £10 to £16 for the summer half year; and women servants for farm places found masters at from £4 to £7 10s. for the same period; those for household purposes, which never at any time command such high wages as the former class, entered into engagements for a like period at from £2 to £4 10s., according to "quality," to use a marketable phrase. Some female servants remained unhired; but of men servants, owing to their scarcity, an occasional master had not completed his quantum, and will therefore have to attend some other place. As a whole, there never was more business in this particular line transacted since the establishment of hirings at Shotley, now somewhat over twenty years, than has been done this term. The generalities of the half-yearly gathering may be summed up by observing that the day was uncommonly fine, which caused all who could come to wend their way, either in order to participate in the enjoyments, the pleasures, or the business of the day. Seldom, if ever, has there been so many people congregated in the streets. Behind the Commercial Inn were located the booths and shows, which seemed to give peculiar satisfaction to our country cousins, who had come

> "To laugh and see the clown's grimaces,
> To leave behind all grief and care,
> And be lighthearted at the fair."

The street was crowded with stalls of all kinds, and ample opportunities existed for the display of the liberality of "Jock to Jenny," and should the former feel disposed to test his strength, to know his weight, or the capacity of his lungs, those desiderata were all at hand, and for the low charge of "one penny." The inns seemed to share considerable attention, and from their crowded state induced the thought that what might be called "a roaring trade" was being carried on, although it is to be observed that no uproarious conduct was visible, nor is it known that anything occurred on the part of the rustics or others to call for the interference of the gentlemen in "blue," who patrolled from place to place, "a terror to evil doers." The various other tradesmen had what is generally called "a very satisfactory day," which indicates that the yield of the till at the "count out" had been considerably enhanced since the morning. It is estimated that not less than 4,000 people found their way to the village, although that number might not be there at one time. Altogether it has been one of the most successful and satisfactory hirings that has ever been held, and our Consett friends will pardon us when we say that they have not a little contributed to the gathering of the day.—*Shotley Correspondent.*

LANCHESTER POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—The usual meeting of these Guardians was held on Thursday, the Rev. J. Thompson in the chair. The other guardians present were Messrs. J. and R. Dickenson, Gouch, Smith, Mitcheson, and Angus. The Clerk read a letter from the Board respecting the recent election of a guardian for Conside and Knitsley, to the effect that the Board declined to interfere in the matter, leaving it entirely in the hands of the guardians. The Clerk was ordered to make his return of Mr. Murray, and then Mr. Gledson could appeal against the decision if he thought proper. Mr. Thompson, the registrar, then laid before the guardians the census returns, when it appeared the total number of the Union amounted to 27,809, viz.—

Males	14,966
Females	12,843
	27,809

In 1851, the population of the Union was 20,015, shewing an increase in ten years of 7,794. The registrar having received strict injunctions not to publish the particulars of census at present, we are unable to give a detailed statement. We hope, however, at an early period to do so. A long conversation here took place respecting the duties of the chaplain—what he has done and what he ought to do, and ultimately the question was ordered to stand over. The rev. gentleman's bill for salary, £10, was presented; and the Clerk produced his bond as required by law for the due performance of his duties. The bond was accepted by the guardians. The assistant overseer for Shotley Bridge was complained of for neglect of duty, and an order was made for his attendance at the next board meeting to give an explanation. Various cases of relief were then gone into. A person of the name of Lawson, who said he was not able to work, applied for relief. It was shown that he had on several occasions taken the pef and would not work. Ordered to receive 2s. 6d. in kind, and to be summoned to shew cause for this application. This concluded the business of the meeting. Expenditure for the past fortnight, £61 0s. 10½d.

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.—On Monday upwards of 300 visitors were on these grounds. The day being beautifully fine many were induced to spend an hour there out of the turmoil of the "Hiring Day." It is expected that these grounds will be greatly improved this summer, and become the fashionable resort of the district. The grounds are quite secluded, and the walks well laid out for a promenade.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE RIFLE CORPS.—This corps marched, in full uniform, through Consett to Leadgate and back on Thursday night, preceded by their efficient brass band. It is understood that the corps will attend church on Sunday morning (to-morrow), and as will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, it is the intention of the Rifle Volunteers to hold a grand military soiree, when the Hexham and other companies will be in attendance. This certainly will be something new for our district.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT LEADGATE.—During the past three weeks, Mr and Mrs Lowery, of Gateshead Low-Fell, have conducted evening services in the Primitive Methodist chapel at this place, with cheering results to their labours. The services are still going on, and, in addition, mid-day prayer meetings have been held. Last Sunday, the Sabbath school anniversary services were held in the same chapel, Mr Lowery conducting the morning, and Mr Wilson, of Blaydon, the evening services. The children recited a great number of suitable pieces, and portions of Scripture, showing considerable progress in moral and religious attainments. The chapel was crowded on each occasion, and liberal collections were taken on behalf of the Sabbath School Funds.

THE REV. G. T. FOX, the active incumbent of St. Nicholas', Durham, has made the noble donation of £1,000 to the Curates' Aid Society. The rev. gentleman was a speaker at the society's annual meeting in London on Thursday, and then announced his gift—a gift which does honour to his practical Christianity, and of the Church of which he is a zealous and self-denying minister.

A venerable politician, Mr William James, of Barrock Park, Cumberland, who represented radical principles in Parliament in days of trouble and danger, has just passed from amongst us. He was the hero of some of the most exciting contests that ever were fought in Carlisle and the eastern divisions of the county of Cumberland, and has descended to the grave full of years and honours.

DEATH BY BURNING AT SEGHILL.—An old woman, named Jane Carter, 70 years of age, was burnt to death at Seghill, on Saturday. It is supposed that she had been in the act of lighting her pipe, by which the upper part of her clothes were set on fire. None of her friends were at home at the time, but fortunately a traveller was coming past as she rushed into the street in a blaze. He very generously and speedily took off his great coat and wrapped it round her, and extinguished the flames. She lingered for about twelve hours, and then expired.

THE BUDGET.—In the majority who voted on Thursday night, we find the names of Sir W. Atherton, Mr W. B. Beaumont, Mr S. Beaumont, Mr H. Fenwick, Sir George Grey, Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, Mr Lindsay, Mr Marjoribanks, Mr Pease, Mr Shafto, and Lord H. Vane. In the minority were Mr J. Farrer, Mr R. Hodgson, Hon H. G. Liddell, Lord Lovaine, Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, and Sir M. W. Ridley.

FIRE.—Shortly before eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in a building situate in Bath-lane, near to the Rev. J. H. Rutherford's Church, and known as Cook's Buildings. They were occupied as stables; and as they adjoined some dwelling houses considerable alarm was created. Owing to the proximity of the Westgate-street Police Station, a strong body of officers was soon on the spot; and the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, which was completely gutted; but a horse was burnt to death. The engine of the North British Insurance Company was on the ground before the fire was extinguished, but could not be brought into operation, owing to the inability of those in charge to discover the fire-plug.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—In consequence of a probable dry season, it is a general question repeated in all quarters, "When are the water works to commence?" or questions to that effect. Strange to say, these questions are asked principally by those tradesmen and others, who at the outset promised the projectors their utmost support, yet when the struggle came and their support was required, shyed out, and left the directors to work through their difficulties. The Act has been obtained. The annual meeting was held, when it was expected that there was a sufficiency of capital in hand to commence the undertaking, and all were upon the tiptoe of expectation of the great blessing of 'pure' water in a few months. At a future meeting of the directors it was thought, and a resolution to that effect carried, that "the agreement with the Consett Iron Company should be fully signed and sealed before anything else should be done." This agreement has been signed, and everything connected with that document fulfilled to the satisfaction of the directors.

But, sir, does this exonerate those gentlemen who, at the outset, so faithfully promised their aid in support of the project from putting their shoulder to the wheel; or does it give them the liberty to sow dissension in the minds of the public? Would it not be more honourable in those grocers, innkeepers, brewers, drapers, &c., who so strongly promised their aid, now to step in and urge this desirable object forward?

If the works are deferred or prolonged until another season, it is upon their shoulders that all blame must rest, and to them only can be attached the disgrace of a town like Consett being without water.

I will not now trespass any further upon your space, but trust that some person more qualified and better informed, will take this subject in hand, so that the desirable object of water for Consett may be speedily obtained.

CLAUDIUS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr W. Forster, said Government intended to issue a proclamation upon the subject, cautioning all Her Majesty's subjects to abstain from any interference in the hostilities which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States of America. The general effect of the law was that no subject of Her Majesty should enter the service of any foreign Prince or Power, or engage in any hostilities which might arise on the territory of a foreign Prince or Power.

Sir G. LEWIS, in reply to Mr W. Egerton, said he intended shortly to introduce a bill to enable counties to charge upon the county rates any addition to the allowances to witnesses at assizes and sessions which they might consider necessary.—The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill passed through committee.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The adjourned debate on bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the financial resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was resumed by

Mr. BENTINCK, who asked the noble lord at the head of the Government if information had not been recently received from America, which induced the Government to alter their opinion in reference to their financial arrangements. A telegram in the second edition of the *Times* of that day announced that the planting of cotton was neglected in the South, and that the growing crops were in danger. He wished to know whether, in the opinion of the Government, it was not probable that the present state of affairs in the United States would necessitate increased naval and military armaments on the part of this country, and that the failure of the cotton supply would produce great distress in the manufacturing districts, and materially affect the revenue.—Mr. CRAWFORD ridiculed the telegram in the *Times*, which, he said, was a mere cotton telegram, intended to affect the markets.—Mr. DISRAELI intimated that he would not oppose the report of the financial resolution being brought up, if an understanding were arrived at that the Government would afford every facility for a subsequent discussion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he proposed to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions that night, and to fix it for the second reading for Monday.—Mr. DISRAELI assented to this proposition.—Lord PALMERSTON, referring to the question put by Mr. Bentinck, said he did not anticipate that anything now passing in America would be likely to necessitate an increase of the naval and military establishments of this country, or diminish the customs and excise duties below the amount estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement.—The report of the committee was agreed to.—The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. MAGUIRE suggested, before proceeding to further legislation in respect to the Customs' duty on foreign paper, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the export duties on foreign rags upon the paper-making trade of Great Britain and Ireland.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the House last year had deliberately abolished all protective duties. The effect of the suggestion could only be to re-impose a protective duty upon paper, which at this day the House would never consent to.—He moved a resolution to the effect that Customs' duties upon paper should cease after the 1st of October next.—Mr. MAGUIRE contended that the paper makers had been deceived last year with the assurance that the French Government would allow the export of rags. He maintained that as long as the exportation of rags was prohibited the paper maker in England must be ruined by unrestricted foreign competition. He moved, that the Chairman report progress.—Mr. Liddell, Mr. C. Buckton, Mr. Puller, Mr. J. R. Turner, Mr. Norris, and Colonel Dunn supported the motion for enquiry, which was opposed by Mr. Crossley.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not wish to resist an enquiry if the object would result in showing to foreign governments their present system was unfair, but he must protest against a delay on this account. With respect to this resolution, which would have a most injurious effect upon the trade, they were asked to legislate in accordance with the restricted legislation of other countries, to ignore the great principle of free trade, the benefit of the consumer, which really was that of the British consumer, who was to be called on to pay for the restrictive policy of other countries. What were they to say to the 'farmers,' or to the West India planters, if they conceded this case? He, therefore, called on the House to be true to the policy of the last twenty years, stating that at the English paper was of the best quality, and beat the foreign article in neutral markets, the fears of foreign competition were quite groundless. The committee divided:—For reporting progress, 54; against, 100; majority against, 46. The resolution was consequently agreed to.

The House then went into committee of supply on the army estimates.—On the vote of £290,000 for the offices of Secretary-at-War and Commander-in-Chief, three separate amendments, for reducing the vote were proposed and negatived. The vote then passed, and the House resumed.—The Edinburgh Assessment Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CHESTER MEETING.

This great gathering of sportsmen commenced on Tuesday last. The weather could not have been better had special arrangements been made for the occasion, and the attendance was more numerous than for the last few years. The city of Chester is one of our ancient towns, whose boast is in its stately structures, which were raised in times when stone walls were of more service than the ornamented shells which now adorn our erections. For sixty years these races have been gathering strength and popularity, and visitors from almost every part of England make their annual excursion to this renowned city. The betting community muster in full force, and business to a large extent is done on the events. The Tradesmen's Plate (or Chester Cup, as it is called) is the great event of the meeting, and this year has created more interest than formerly, in consequence of so many good horses being entered for the stake. The cup day being on Wednesday the ground began to fill at an early hour, and during the whole of the day thousands of people were observed moving to and fro in the direction of the course. The hour appointed for the "great race" was 27 minutes to four o'clock, and at that time sixteen fine animals made their appearance on the ground. Having taken their places, the flag fell, and away they bounded in noble style, Weatherbound showing a little in front, which he only retained a short distance.

TUESDAY.—Grosvenor Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft., with 50 added. Grosvenor Course, about a mile and a quarter.
Mr W. I'Anson ns General Hess, 4 yrs ....(Charlton) 1
Baron Niviere's Cosmopolite, 6 yrs ....(Grimshaw) 2
Mr Copperthwaite's Twilight, 5 yrs ....(Fordham) 3

Mostyn Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile. (17 subs.)
Mr Parr's Tolurno, by Defiance—Honeymoon. (Clement) 1
Mr Naylor's Barricade ....(Challoner) 2
Mr Drummond's Egyptian, by Touchstone... (Fordham) 3

Palatine Cup Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added; second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 15 sovs to the fund. Mile and half.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, 4 yrs ....(Edwards) 1
Mr T. Parr's Lupus, 3 yrs ....(Midgley) 2
Mr Bryan's Faultless, 4 yrs ....(Fordham) 3

Chesterfield Stakes, a handicap of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Once round and a distance. (14 subs.)
Capt Gray's Pancake, 7st 2lb ....(Edwards) 1
Mr Swindell's Sawcutter, 7st 12lb ....(Fordham) 2
Mr Fitzhugh's Shepherdess, 7st ....(Grimshaw) 3

Wynnstay Handicap of 10 sovs each, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; second to receive 20 sovs out of the stake, and the winner to pay 15 sovs to the fund. Three quarters of a mile. (32 subs.)
Mr Fobert's Underhand, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb ....(Aldcroft) 1
Mr John's Misty Morn, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb ....(Bullock) 2
Mr Robinson's Bessey, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb ....(Adams) 3

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Once round and a distance.
Mr G. Bryan's Stanton, 3 yrs ....(French) 1
Mr Frank's Zuleika, 3 yrs ....(Noble) 2
Mr Byrn's Philomela, 4 yrs ....(Grimshaw) 3

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs. Half a mile. 17 subs.
Captain Christie's Miss Julia, aged, 9st 4lb... (Fordham) 1
Mr Bruce's Lord of the Manor, 6 yrs 8st 10lb) Eustance) 3

WEDNESDAY.—Plate of 60 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the latter to go to the second. Seven furlongs.
Mr Copperthwaite's Twilight, 5 yrs ....(Withington) 1
Mr Frank's Zuleika, 3 yrs ....(Grimshaw) 2
Mr Osborne's Lapwatcher ....(Challoner) 3

Helter Skelter Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; second to save stake, if 10 subscribers, to receive 10 sovs out of the stakes. Half a mile.
Miss Julia ....(Fordham) 1
Sheffield ....(Grimshaw) 2
Lustre ....(Snowden) 3

Scramble Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. Three quarters of a mile.
Caliban ....(Taylor) 1 Interest ....(Enthwistle) 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. Three miles.
Rose ....(Grimshaw) w.o.

Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs in specie added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sovs to the race fund; winner of either the Northamptonshire Stakes Metropolitan, or City and Suburban Stakes at Epsom, or the Newmarket Handicap, in the present year, to carry 10lb, the second in either, 5lb extra. Cup Course, about two miles and a quarter. 188 subs; 107 of whom declared, and pay 5 sovs each, and 4 did not name.
Mr Barber's Ben Webster, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb... (Snowden) 1
Mr Golding's Chere Amie, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb... (Grimshaw) 2
Mr Whittaker's First Lord, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb.... (Bullock) 3

The following also ran:—Millionaire, Wallace, Weatherbound, Satellite, Predictor, Man at Arms, Optimist, The Brewer, South Australian, Herne, Bridegroom, Sawcutter, and Flirtation. 3 to 1 agst Chere Amie, 5 to 1 agst Ben Webster, 11 to 1 agst Wallace, 6 to 1 agst Man-at-Arms, 10 to 1 agst Satellite, 100 to 6 agst Herne, 20 to 1 agst Flirtation and Optimist, 25 to 1 agst The Brewer, and 100 to 3 agst Predictor and Millionaire. At the first attempt, at 27 minutes to four o'clock, they got a good start. Weatherbound jumped away in front, but immediately Sawcutter took up the running, closely followed by Man-at-Arms, Optimist, Satellite, First Lord, and Predictor; Ben Webster, the Millionaire, Chere Amie, Wallace, and South Australian lying in a body, followed up by Bridegroom, The Brewer, and Herne, the latter being a long way astern. Before passing the Stand the first time Man-at-Arms went to the front, and he took a lead of three or four lengths; Wallace being in the rear. Sawcutter, Predictor, Optimist, First Lord, Satellite, Chere Amie, and Millionaire lying in the wake of the leader. Along the Dee side, Predictor, Optimist, and the Millionaire ran nearly abreast of the leading horses. On passing the Stand the second time round, Wallace had a lead, and with the exception of Sawcutter and Bridegroom being pulled up, and Herne still labouring on in the extreme rear, no change of note occurred. Along the side of the railway arches, Ben Webster, Satellite, First Lord, and Millionaire drew towards Man-at-Arms. Going by the Dee side Ben Webster passed Man-at-Arms, and on entering the straight, his colours were distinctly seen in the van. The race at this point was virtually over, for although Chere Amie made a gallant effort to overhaul Ben Webster, she failed, and the latter won in a canter by two lengths. There were at least ten lengths between Chere Amie and First Lord, and the latter finished a head in advance of Millionaire. Satellite and Optimist were fifth and sixth, close together, and Flirtation was seventh. The remainder were beaten so far that it was useless to assign them positions.—On passing the Stand the second time round, Challoner made a rush on Wallace, and thought he had won the race, which was not ended until the last round had been traversed.

Biennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added for two year olds; and the winner to pay 10 sovs to the fund. Castle pole, once round and a distance.
Mr Merry's Starlight, by Chanticleer ....(Custance) w.o.

THURSDAY, May 9.—The Dee Stand Cup of 50 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, the second to save his stake out of the stakes if 10 subscribers. Seven furlongs.
Angelo ....(Grimshaw) 1
Jacintha ....(Whitely) 2
Twilight ....(Withington) 3
5 to 2 agst Angelo, 5 to 1 agst Jacintha. Won by a length.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. Once round and a distance.
Mr Hughes' Confusion, 6 yrs ....(Custance) 1
Mr Byrn's Philomela, 4 yrs ....(Taylor) 2
4 to 1 on Confusion. Won by half a length.

The Dee Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 250 added. Grosvenor Course, about a mile and a quarter. 14 subs.
Mr Merry's Starlight, by Chanticleer ....(Custance) 1
Mr Windsor's Flirtation, by Idle Boy ....(L. Snowden) 2
Mr Wise's Bette, by West Australian ....(Fordham) 3

Marquis of Westminster's Plate, value 100 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; second to receive 20 sovs out of stakes, and winner to pay 10 sovs to the fund. Grosvenor Course. (19 subs.)
[illegible] ....(Aldcroft) 1
Capt. Grey's Dauntless, 4 yrs, 5st 7lb ....(French) 2
Mr Robinson's Prophet, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb ....(Charlton) 3
Lord Uxbridge's Gen. Hesse, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb. Won by a neck.

The Scurry Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for all ages. Half a mile.
Harriet ....(Midgley) 1 Moustrap ....(Dickinson) 2

The Cheshire Welter Cup of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; the winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. Mile and a quarter.
Mr Barber's Ben Webster, 4 yrs ....(Mr Edwards) 1
Baron Niviere's Cosmopolite, 6 yrs ....(Mr Bevill) 2
Mr Coverdale's Ataman, 4 yrs ....(Osborne) 3

The First Year of the Tenth Biennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. (9 subs.)
Mr Saxon's Favourite, by Idle Boy ....(Snowden) w.o.

QUOIT MATCH.—A match at quoits took place on Saturday at Byker Bar, between James Robson, of that place, and Edward Dodds, of St. Anthony's, for £5 a-side. Robson reached his number, 61, and won. Since the match Robson has offered to play Dodds again, and receive 14 shots for the same amount. We think he has little room for bounce at his wonderful victory.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good show of wheat from the growers, and a fair foreign arrival, but extremely little from the coast. There was a better feeling in the trade, and more disposition to do business, at the extreme rates of this day week. For a cargo of 59lb Stralsund 63s per 504lb was obtained, and the same price for 60lb Mecklenburg, via Hamburg. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged, but the last held rather more firmly. Barley had a little more attention, at late prices. Malt remained unchanged. Oats in good condition were more easily placed, but secondary sorts were neglected. Flour had a moderate sale, on previous terms.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the North East Coast of Scotland consist of 249 head of cattle—viz., 35 by sea and 214 by rail—against 216 head in the corresponding week of last year, and 181 sheep were from Hamburgh. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 98 beasts, but an increase of 79 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, generally speaking, that of cattle was about a seasonable average. Bullocks mustered somewhat strong, but there was a lack of nice cutting heifers; while sheep were fully an average for the time of year, a great portion of which were out of their wool. Lambs were more plentiful, and were in fair condition. Our supplies to-day were small from Cumberland and Dumfriesshire. The supply of beef comprised 1,132 head. There is a decided improvement to note in the beef trade. The South dealers bought extensively, and all breeds moved off at extreme currencies, with a good clearance at the close of business. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,150. A better feeling pervaded the mutton trade than for some weeks past, especially the finest description of aged wethers, which in some instances made a shade more money than last week. Buyers were numerous, and a tolerably good finish. Lambs were in good request, and sold steadily, at prices ranging from 25s to 35s per head. Pigs: 473 were shown. The pork trade underwent little or no alteration from last week, but the store kinds were bought on easier terms, and nearly all were disposed of.

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 6d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; stags, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 8½d to 0d; middling, 8½d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7¼d to 8d; clipped, 6½d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of calves, 26.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	764	5s 0d to 7s 6d	4030	6d to 6½d	0d to 0d
1859	866	6s 0d to 8s 3d	4180	6½d to 6½d	0d to 0d
1860	816	6s 6d to 0s 0d	4780	7d to 8d	0d to 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £5 6s 0d to £6 14s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £2 0s 0d to £6 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, £0 2s 0d; oat straw £0 1s 6d to £0 2s 6d; barley £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 122 carts; straw, 35.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 9s to 9s 4d; hams, 9s 6d to 9s 9d per stone; butter, 56s to —s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 8d to 9s 0d; ditto, small, 8s 10d to 0s 0d; hams, large, 9s 4d to 0s 0d; ditto, small, 9s 9d to 0s 0d; butter, 56s to —s per firkin. Eggs, 6s 6d to 7s per hundred.

DURHAM CORN MARKET, Saturday.—There was a moderate supply of grain to-day, and business was dull. Barley, 9s; oats, 7s to 8s per boll.

DURHAM PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Beef 7d to 8d; mutton, 7½d to 9d; veal, 7d to 8d; pork, 7d to 8d per lb. Lamb, 10s 6d per quarter. Butter, 1s 0d to 0s 0d per lb. Eggs, 16 to 18 for 1s. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 2d per pair. Potatoes, 10d to 11d per stone. Apples, 1s 6d to 0s 0d; onions, 1s 6d to 0s 0d per peck.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—The following is an account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in Hexham market, in the week ended May 4:—Wheat, 67 qrs 7 bush., £2 14s 7d; barley, 29 qrs 2 bush., £1 16s 9d; oats, 27 qrs 1 bush., £1 10s 3d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at Higham Place, on the 5th inst., the wife of A. B. Higham, Esq., of a daughter.

At 12, Wharncliffe Street, on the 6th inst., Mrs J. H. Rutherford, of a son.

At 5, Queen's Square, on the 8th inst., the wife of Robert Plummer, jun., Esq., of a son.

At Killingworth Hall, on the 7th inst., Mrs S. C. Crone, of a daughter.

At North Shields, at Middle Street, Milburn Place, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr Andrew Johnston, enginewright, of a son.—At Pearson's Terrace, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr John Thoms, stonemason, of a daughter.

At Morpeth, at Bridge Street, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Sutton, merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas' Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. Brutton, M.A., Mr James Hudspeth, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr Robert Atkinson, agent.

At Carliol Street Chapel, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. George Bell, Mr David Turnbull to Miss Margaret Tunney.

At St. Paul's Church, on the 4th inst., John Noble, Esq., of this town, to Mary, widow of Matthew Dodds, Esq., late of Morpeth.

At All Saints' Church, on the 5th inst., Mr Wm. Jackson to Miss Mary Morris.—On the same day, Mr William Richardson to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr George Clennell, all of this town.

At St John's Church, on the 5th inst., Mr William Blair, late of Wigtonshire, to Miss Catherine Oxer, of this town.

At Tynemouth, at Christ Church, on the 7th inst., by special license, by the Rev. Thomas Featherstone, Mr Samuel Maitland Nisbet, late of Calcutta, to Felicia Mary, youngest daughter of Mr Isaac Everitt Pitt, of H.M. Inland Revenue.—At the Parish Church, on the 4th inst., Mr Ralph Beckerton to Miss Catherine Henley.—On the same day, Mr William Tunney Simpson to Miss Mary Ann Goodfellow.—On the same day, Mr George Cowey to Miss Ann Cowey.—On the 6th inst., Mr John Campbell to Miss Mary Bootland.

At South Shields, at St. Stephen's Church, on the 5th inst., Mr William Albert Beecroft to Miss Jane Ann Blackey.—At St. Hilda's Church, on the 6th inst., Mr Matthew Reay, butcher, to Miss Mary Swinburne.—Same place, on the 7th inst., Mr John Anderson, mariner, to Miss Mary Dixon Leaverick.

At Sunderland Church, on the 5th inst., Mr William A. Fletcher to Miss Jane Coroer.—On the same day, Mr Peter Clark to Miss Elizabeth Chalk.—On the same day, Mr William D. Gray to Miss Ann Thirkell.—On the same day, Mr George Henderson to Miss Hannah Stewart.—On the 9th inst., Mr Thomas S. Simmons to Miss Jane Douglas Renildt.

At York, at St. Thomas' Church, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Sampson, William Lilburn, Esq., of Pocklington, solicitor, to Annie, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Ryan, of York.

DEATHS.

At Lanchester, at the Workhouse, on the 23rd ult., aged 77, Sarah Pace; and on the 6th inst., aged 7, Patrick Dockerty.

At Greenside, on the 6th inst., aged 70, Mr Robert Marshall, watchmaker.

At Burnopfield, on the 7th inst., aged 61, Mr Ed. Farbridge, carrier.

At Newcastle, at the North Shore, on the 5th inst., aged 36, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, Mr George Teasdale, son of Mr William Teasdale, salmon fishery, of this town.

At Blandford Street, at Mr Geekie's, on the 9th inst., aged 75, Mr Teasdale Angas, formerly a grocer in this town, and from early life a consistent member of the Baptist denomination of Protestant Nonconformists.

At 125, Blenheim Street, on the 5th inst., of apoplexy, Estable, wife of Mr J. W. Tickle.

At Trinity Chare, Quayside, on the 4th inst., aged 69, Mrs Margaret Brown.

At Shield Street, on the 4th inst., aged 47, Hannah, widow of Mr Ralph Fairlamb, innkeeper.

At Albert Street, on the 6th inst., aged 6, William Smith, son of Mr Joseph Bordon, tailor.

At Ouseburn, on the 7th inst., aged 63, Mary, wife of Mr William Warburton.

At Bell's Court, on the 4th inst., aged 5, James, son of Mr Martin Hall, fireman.

At Old Pandon Dean, on the 4th inst., aged 48, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Peter McQuilling.

At 12, Clayton Street West, on the 8th inst., aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Mr M. Robson.

At Gateshead, at 7, Garden Court, High Street, on the 5th inst., aged 73, Mr Gilbert Bulcraig, millwright.—At 15, Ravensworth Terrace, same day, aged 54, Mrs Isabella Fairbairn.—At the Crescent, on the 5th inst., aged 23, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr James Grey, tailor.—At Church Street, on the 7th inst., aged 55, Grace, widow of Mr Hibbert, of Neville Street, Newcastle, formerly of Netherwitton.

At Bishop Auckland, at the residence of her brother, on the 6th inst., aged 59, Miss Ann Hollis.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

William Matthias Bruster, Swansea, printer.—Henry Carter, Oxford, painter.—George Elliott, Farnham, Surrey, licensed victualler.—John Pusby, Shoreditch, Middlesex, dealer in hams.—Robert Pratt, Great Yarmouth, bricklayer.—Charles Bailey and Henry John Hunt Skinner, Colchester and London, manufacturing chemists.—George Todd, the younger, Chelsea, Middlesex, builder.—George Boyce, Durdington, Northamptonshire, miller.—William Asbury, Birmingham, engineer.—Morgan Morgan, Gelligaled, Glamorshire, grocer.—John Hickson, Sheffield, builder.—Samuel Wood, Liverpool, broker.—Charles Armstrong, Salford, Lancashire, hotel keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—James Jamieson, Argyle street, Glasgow, straw hat manufacturer.—John Vickers, Devonside, Tillicoultry, woolspinner.—Alexander Johnston, Bathgate, commission agent.—James Anderson, junr., St. Andrew square, Edinburgh, merchant and commission agent.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—J. Allison, Stockton-upon-Tees, corn merchant.—first dividend of 1s 1 13-16d, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.