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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 338. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

TO BE SOLD the Unexpired Lease—6 Years—of those excellent places of business; situated in Middle Street, Consett, and now in the occupation of Messrs Hume and Brodie.—For particulars apply to Mr Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Blackhill.
May 1st, 1867.

TO LET.
A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE in Melbourne Street, Consett.—Apply to John Routledge, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

TO LET, entry immediately, that HOUSE and SHOP, in Middle Street, Consett, lately occupied by Mr George Robson, Draper.
Also, to Let, entry at May term, that HOUSE and SHOP, in Middle Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Mr George Proudlock, Game-dealer.
For particulars, apply to Mr Wm. Rippon, Victoria Street, Consett.

TO LET, entry immediately, Two Houses, containing Four Rooms each, with Gardens attached, situate in Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to Mr William Elliott, Delves Lane, Consett.

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

TO LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP with other Conveniences thereto, situate at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr John Fletcher, Leadgate, who will show the above.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE and SHOP, lately occupied by Mr M. Ridley, draper, Front Street, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr Wm. Moore, brewer, Blackhill.

TO LET,
A BEERHOUSE, containing Three Rooms and Cellar, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, lately occupied by Mr John Coyle.—Apply to Lawrence Clark, Mount Pleasant, Consett.

FOR SALE.
A Portion of Freehold LAND suitable for a Building Site, situated at West Kyo, near Annfield Plain.—Apply to Mr T. Ratcliffe, Innkeeper, South Moor.

To BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Wednesday, May 29th, 1867, at Pontop High Stables,
14 COWS, Calved and to Calf.
24 STEERS and HEIFERS.
For particulars see Bills.

TO BE LET, and Entered upon this May, a BEERHOUSE, situate in Delves Lane, Berryedge, now in the occupation of Robert Askew.—For particulars apply to Margaret Hindmarch, Brewer, Wolsingham.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Thursday, the 6th Day of June, at Mr John Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms Inn, in Consett, in the County of Durham, at 4 o'Clock in the Forenoon.
MR JOHN ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
ALL that large and eligible SHOP, with DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms, Pantries, and other conveniences, situate in Front Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Henry Smith, as tenant thereof.
The above property is well and substantially built, and is in the best business thoroughfare of Consett.
Further information will be given on application to the Auctioneer, Consett, or
MR. DOLPHIN,
Solicitor, Wolsingham.

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

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

TO INNKEEPERS, BREWERS, AND OTHERS.
TO LET,
THAT Old-established Free PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the "Miners' Arms," High Gate, near Shotley Bridge and Consett Iron Works; together with Brewery, good Stabling, Lock-up Coach-House, Cow Byre, and Piggery, Garden, &c. Is situated on the Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Road, contains 12 Rooms, with Spirit Bar, large Club Room, Sitting Room, News-Room, Tap-Room, Bar, Parlour, Cooking Kitchen and Scullery, good Beer and Spirit Cellars. It is one of the oldest-established Spirit Houses in the Neighbourhood. A Building Society, Foresters' and other Societies held at the House.
For further Particulars, apply to Mr R. F. Huddlestone, No. 43, Camp Street, Manchester.
Mr Roxby, the respective Tenant, will shew the Premises

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry, must first obtain the consent of the Manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6, 1867.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.
TO BE LET, the CARTING of sundry quantities of LIMESTONE, SLAG, and STONE, as under:—

Lot	From	To
	LIMESTONE.	
1	From Carr House Depot	to Durham Road
2	do. do.	to Redwell Hills Lane
3	do. do.	to Barr House Lane
4	From Medomsley Depot	to Watling Street
5	From Rowley Depot	to Oliverford Lane
6	do. do.	to Long Edge Lane
7	From Carr House Depot	to Watling Street
8	do. do.	to Redwell Hills Road
9	do. (Delves Lane)	to Caribees Lane
10	From Tanfield Moor Colliery	to Long Syke Lane
11	From Carr House Depot	to Durham Road
12	From Medomsley Depot	to Fence Lane
	SLAG.	
13	From Consett Slag Heap	to Iveston Lane
14	From Bradley do.	to Annfield Lane
15	do. do.	to Brooms Lane
16	do. do.	to Burnhouse Lane
17	do. do.	to Iveston Village
18	do. do.	to Pontop Pike Lane
19	do. do.	to Allendale Lane
20	do. do.	to Bradley Lane
21	do. do.	to Pit House Lane
22	do. do.	to Pont Lane
	STONE.	
23	From Butsfield Barn	to Salter's Lane
24	do.	to Galleys Lane
25	do.	to Oxen Law Lane
26	do.	to Eliza Lane
17	do.	to Miller's Hill Lane
28	do.	to Sheepwalks Lane
29	From Broom Hill Quarry	to Cut Throat Lane
30	Stoney Heap Quarry	to Iveston Road

Tenders will also be received for the Carting required by the Board, stating price per day for double or single carts, as may be required.
Terms and Conditions for the above Works may be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, situate at West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., by whom Tenders in writing for the same will be received up to the 25th May next, at 5 p.m.
By order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways to the Leadgate Local Board.
West Wood House, Ebchester,
Gateshead, May 8th, 1867.

Public Notices.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.
IN Pursuance of the 60th Section of the Local Government Act, 1858, I do hereby give Notice that JAMES RADFORD, Esq., will attend at the Board-room, of the aforesaid Local Board, at Leadgate, on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, now inst., at Two o'clock in the Afternoon of the said day, for the purpose of AUDITING the ACCOUNTS relative to, and connected with, the said Boards, and that seven days previous to the said Audit, all Books of Account, Contracts, Bills, Receipts, or other documents therewith connected, mentioned or referred to in such accounts, will be deposited at the Board-room of the said Local Board at Leadgate, and may be inspected thereat on application between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by all persons interested therein, who are at liberty to take Copies thereof, and Extracts therefrom, without fee or reward.
Given under my hand this 3rd day of May, 1167.
MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Clerk to the said Local Board.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHOP FIXTURES, COUNTERS, and GAS FITTINGS.
Mr HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,
Has received instructions from Mr Henry Smith, Front Street, Consett, who is declining Business, to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Whole of his
STOCK-IN-TRADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHOP FIXTURES, COUNTERS, AND GAS FITTINGS,
On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, May 11, 13, and 14, 1867.
THE Stock consists of Ready-made Clothes, Men and Boys' Hats and Caps, Gent.'s Silk Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Fancy Flannels, Stockings, Braces, Wool Shirts, Fancy and White Shirts, Mufflers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men's Wool and Cotton Drawers, a lot of Prints and Fancy Dresses, together with a variety of other Articles connected with the Trade.
A large quantity of Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; also Two Counters, the Shop Fixtures, and Gas Fittings.
FURNITURE.
1 Four-poled Bedstead, 1 Iron Do., 1 French Do., 2 Mattresses, 1 Chest of Drawers, 1 Cheffioneer, 1 Mahogany Couch, 2 Mahogany Tables, 8 Cane-bottomed Chairs, 1 Desk and Drawers, 1 large Press, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 2 Kitchen Tables, 2 Clocks, Dressing Table and Washstand, 2 Swing Glasses, 2 Sets of China, 3 Fenders and Fire-irons, Metal Pans, Kettle, Knives and Forks, Pots, Plates, Dishes, Brushes, Tubs, Tins, and several other useful Articles.
Sale to commence on Saturday, May 11th, at Five o'clock, and on Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th, at one o'clock each day.
The Furniture will be sold on the Tuesday, at One o'clock precisely.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!
RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.
Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.
The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:—"In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr Rae of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its cheapness and durability must make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."
The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr Rae, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. Its astonishing small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with its cheapness, are its most prominent properties. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalculæ, wings and atennæ of insects, chemical crystals, &c., &c. Along with the instrument, Mr Rae supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the observer."
The *Dudley Guardian*, August 15, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr Rae's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this invaluable *vade mecum*, the price of which, 2s 6d, places it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."
The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great boon to the public has been afforded by means of Mr Rae's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has until recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate workmanship in most cases causing a costliness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful and invisible world attractive alike to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction, scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small monad is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vorticella can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope; for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."
The above Instrument may be had from the maker at 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.
RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d; free by parcel, 15s 6d.
RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 10s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—
RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

DOWNIE'S PRESERVING PILLS, HEALING OINTMENT, COUGH BALSAM & TEETHING CORDIAL.
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.
Thomas Brown, Smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of thirty years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.
John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 18 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, say Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of a ... and difficulty of ... breathing of many years' standi

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWART, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to
WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES. CHIMNEY TOPS. CHIMNEY VENT LINING. RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL. GLAZED SINK STONES. DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES. FERNERY STANDS. ORNAMENTAL VASES. GARDEN BORDERS. GAS RETORTS. FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

JOHN CHINAMAN, standing fully two inches higher than the great Chinese Giant "Chang," and of the most robust constitution, never had a cold or an illness of any sort, but continues (notwithstanding the severity to the weather) to make his appearance every morning at
12, WEST CLAYTON STREET,
performing a duty which has saved thousands upon thousands from the sad effects of taking impure, unwholesome, low priced tea, by pointing to them the way to
HUTCHINSON'S GREAT TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
Where the best TWO SHILLING TEA pure and unbroken as imported may be had in Pounds and Boxes, from 4 to 50lbs. A Discount of 2d per pound allowed when no Sugar is required with it.

BILL POSTING!!!
THOMAS BARTLETT,
PUBLIC BILL POSTER,
No. 2, NEVILLE ARCADE,
(Opposite the Central Station,)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Customers bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or Country.

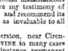
MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:— Trafalgar Street Consett.

SUFFER NO LONGER
FROM SPERMATORRHŒA, WASTING DISCHARGES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or UNFITNESS for MARRIAGE, as indicated by Loss of Strength, Langour, Melancholy, Absence of Mind, Defective Sight, Hearing, Memory, &c., since these, and all diseases of the Generative System, including Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, &c., are effectually cured, and vigorous health established, by Dr. L. ELLIOTT'S WONDERFUL SELF-RESTORATIVE APPLIANCE.—Sent free for One Stamp. Address, Dr. L. Elliott, Cleveland House, near Langham Church, Regent Street, London, W.



Duty off Tea.—Reduction in Price.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.
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CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
„ Urwin, do.
„ Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.
VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY
37A ST. MARY AXE
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INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire, "I consider Bunter's Nervine a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried Bunter's Nervine in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

THE SUPERIOR BLACK HORSE,
VARDY.  VARDY.
SIXTEEN Hands High, upon Short Legs, with superior action, the property of John Ayre, Kyo, will serve Mares this Season, 1867, at £1 each, and 2s. 6d. the Groom.
VARDY was got by Mr Gibson's celebrated Horse, Sambo Sutton, of Elswick, which proved himself one of the best horses in his day; Sambo was got by Mr Robson's unparalleled Black Horse, Traveller, of Bedlington; Sambo's Dam by the real old Vardy. Vardy was the property of and bred by Mr W. Potts, late of Richmond Hill, who was also the breeder of Old Nelson Ball, which descended from a pure breed of Black Mares, the property of the Potts' for generations; Vardy's Dam by Old Nelson Ball, his Granddam by Bakewell, a Son of Old Vardy, G. G. by Waggoner, G. G. G. by Ruff-knees.
Half of the money to be paid at the end of the season, and other half when the Mare proves in Foal. If the Mare should afterwards be sold, the Owner at the time of serving will be responsible for the Fees. Colts kept entire, £5 extra.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.
DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

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Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
Address, "DR.SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
Near Annfield Plain,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

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

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, called the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, piles, fistula, and cancerous humours, &c. Sold in pots, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, and 22s each.
Also his PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting Nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in scrofulas, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s and 22s.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicott, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom and Colonies.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, &c.
THE most efficacious expectorant ever brought before the public. It is peculiarly adapted for those suffering from Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints.
Nearly fifty years' practical experience has proved the above unparalleled medicine the most effective.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
Extraordinary cures are effected by this old established and elegant preparation. In asthmas, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, and all pulmonary affections, it will be found peculiarly adapted for causing free expectoration; the tightness of the chest will be speedily removed; and after taking a few doses the sufferer will be enabled to take natural rest at night, and its beneficial effects will soon restore to the enjoyment of perfect health.
Prepared and sold by Thomas Powell, at No. 16, Blackfriar's-road, London.
Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom, and at Australia, New Zealand, North and South America, &c.
In bottles only, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 11s. each.
Caution.—Observe the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriar's-road, London," on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.
ASK FOR POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

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

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
THIS excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and where an aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their use.
For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom the complexion.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s 1½d, and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any chemist.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.
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LATEST NEWS

MR LOWE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

We (*Leeds Mercury*) learn from a political correspondent that it is the intention of Mr Lowe to give notice of a motion of no confidence in the present Government. The present position and past history of the Reform Bill alone would afford ample ground for such a proceeding; but, in addition to this, even a large section of the Conservative party itself is eager to denounce the conduct of the Cabinet, and the Home Minister for his Hyde Park proceedings. We seem to be on the brink of a crisis.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Reform League, on Wednesday night, Mr Beales congratulated the League upon the triumph they achieved on Monday last, and reprobated the want of good faith exhibited by the Government. Resolutions rejoicing in the success of the meeting, condemning Mr Walpole's Royal Parks Bill, urging that clemency should be extended to the condemned Fenians, reprobating Mr Roebuck's conduct in the House of Commons, and thanking Mr Beales for the legal ability and unflinching courage which he had displayed in the cause of the people, were unanimously adopted.

THE CONFERENCE OF LONDON.

The *Post* says the Conference, which met again on Thursday, will it is hoped, pass over the most important stage in the Luxemburg question. France has made no difficulty about yielding the claims which she derived from the promise to sell the King.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a despatch dated Wednesday night, says that in the case of a united European guarantee for the neutrality of Luxemburg being declined, the danger of a rupture would at once arise, and Prussia would immediately arm.

LONDON MOCK AUCTIONS.

Nearly all the principal streets of London are infested with these fictitious auctions, who daily succeed in victimising persons from all parts of the country. In Oxford Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, the Strand, Holborn, and the principal thoroughfares, strangers are attracted by flaming bill-posters, which set forth in bold type, "Sale this day for benefit of Creditors," or similar announcements. The windows of the shops, which have been cleverly contrived for carrying on their nefarious business, are carefully whitened over; which half darkens the shop or auction room. The place is generally filled with wares made of lead, but got up and finished to look like the best Albert or silver-nickeled plate. Each auction belongs to about six men, who, with their wives or other females, attend the sale-room daily, and who, as the stranger supposes, form an audience of anxious bidders. The mock auctioneer is mounted, hammer in hand, a touter stands outside, who in the blandest manner possible informs the passers by that the sale "is now going on." The mock auctioneer is always mounted on his rostrum, and as soon as any person ventures a look in, the bidding is started, and one or more lots are knocked down to one of their own gang, who systematically takes out a well-filled purse and pretends to pay for the article, the money is handed up to the rostrum, change given, and by this dodge hundreds are under the impression that all is fair play. More visitors having been tempted to look in, then the victimising begins in earnest. A short time ago a gentleman from Yorkshire, anxious to lay his money out to the best advantage in wedding presents, was allured into one of these dens, and had knocked down to him lots which amounted to £75. Upon their being submitted to a manufacturing silversmith, he at once proclaimed them almost worthless, not worth £5. The gallant Yorkshireman went the following day to demand back his money. The place was shut up, the gang had bolted, and he had no redress. Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have an excellent article in this month's *Quiver* upon the subject, the importance of which at the present time cannot be over-estimated, when thousands of visitors are daily arriving in London from all parts, both on business and pleasure. The thanks of the public are due to Messrs Cassell and Co. for their very useful and cautionary remarks on the matter, and we have great pleasure in urging our readers to peruse the magazine in which the article appears.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—An accident took place at Woodifield Colliery, near Crook, on Friday evening last, by which James Scott, a miner, 20 years of age, engaged in working sagger clay, lost his life. Deceased was working in company with his father and was in the act of knocking out a prop for the convenience of working, when the roof fell in, burying him in the ruins. The father who witnessed the accident was unable to avert the catastrophe, but promptly obtained assistance. When the body was extricated life was extinct.

ODDFELLOWSHIP. — On Saturday evening, a new lodge of the Nottingham Imperial United Order of Oddfellows was opened, called the 'William Angus,' by a deputation from the Newcastle Provincial Chapter, lodge No. 612, at Bro. John Watson's, Three Bulls' Heads, Percy-street, Newcastle. The deputation consisted of Bros. Ratcliffe, PPG; Miller, PPDM; Cuthbertson, PPDM; Secretary Laverick; Thompson, PT; and the representative, J. T. P. Caldwell. After the initiation of the members into the newly-opened lodge, the following officers were elected:—Bros. Caldwell IF; J. Laverick GL; J. W. Davidson VG; James Towns Sec.; J. Watson TW; Thomas Richardson T. The Secretary gave the financial account, which showed that after paying all expenses they had a balance of 17s to the good. The lodge derives its name from the well-known firm of Messrs John Angus and Son, brewers, of this town. The remainder of the evening was spent in harmonious manner, and the company were liberally supplied with refreshments, after the business was concluded, by the worthy host of the house.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Morpeth, was held on Wednesday in the Corporation Hall, Morpeth, to consider the proposal to remove the annual competition of the Northumberland and Newcastle Rifle Association from Morpeth to Alnwick. After the business had been introduced, Mr T. Lawson, Longhirst Grange, suggested the alteration of the long range by putting the targets further back, and cutting into the hill. He also suggested the removal of the short range to some distance, where they can mound sixty yards behind the targets. Major Spoor, the secretary of the Rifle Association, advised the meeting not to think of separating the ranges. The following resolution was carried, on the motion of Mr T. Lawson, seconded by Mr Moore, "That a committee of the following persons be formed for the purpose of examining the rifle ranges hitherto used by the Northumberland and Newcastle Rifle Association, and to furnish a report thereon, such report to include the removal of any present objections, and the substitution in whole or in part of other rifle ranges, together with an estimate of the costs that would be contingent on any suggested alteration, such report to be presented to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 15th inst., at the Corporation Hall, at two p.m.:—The Mayor of Morpeth, Messrs C. E. Davison, Thomas Lawson, C. J. Swan, —. Angus, jun., Chirney, Waterson, and John Watson, jun."

THE CRIMINAL QUESTION—On Monday evening the Rev. H. W. Holland, of Glasgow, late of Newcastle, gave an interesting reading in the Music Hall, Newcastle, from his own contributions to the magazines on the various phases of criminal life. After a very brief preface, relating generally to the state of crime in this country, the rev. gentleman gave some account of a visit to a Ragged School in South Staffordshire, which led him to speak very highly of the efforts of John Pounds, the Southampton shoemaker. Once originated, the scheme took with philanthropists, until at last it had become a national organisation. The reading was from *Good Words*—an article written many years ago. He also alluded to a visit which he had made to a Manchester prison. In an article on "Evasions of the Law," Mr Holland showed how defective our national police system is. It was strange that with all our increased aids for preventing or suppressing crime it still went on; and the only result of increased vigilance on the part of the police was to make the criminals more clever and expert. The sketch contained some severe remarks on the police, but the author challenged heads or members of forces to disprove them if they could. In connection with our police, he declared that there was a deal of crime and corruption concealed; and he said the only really efficient police force in Her Majesty's dominions was the Irish. If people wished to have a superior class of men to protect them, the police must have more pay and better regulations. Mr Holland concluded by a description of an English poacher, who, in an article in the *Argosy*, he said, was a degraded, idle, worthless, drunken fellow, always a thief, and sometimes a murderer; but latterly the Game Laws had done much good in putting down such people, and be hoped that in future even greater good would result. On Wednesday evening Mr Holland read some of the papers he had contributed to "Cornhill," on thieving and thieves. The reading was very entertaining, but the audience was only small.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The proposed Conference is now meeting in London. It is stated that Italy, Holland, and Belgium, as well as the Great Powers, are represented. Lord Stanley presides, and is supported by the Earl of Malmesbury. It is semi-officially announced at Berlin, that Prussia is not favourable to the extension of the sphere of the negociations.

In the French Chambers on Friday the Marquis de Moustier, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read a communication announcing that since the last communication made by the Government to the Chambers the negotiations with regard to Luxemburg had been actively carried on between the different Courts. The Marquis de Moustier continued—

A first important result has been obtained, and the Government believes it will satisfy the just feelings of solicitude experienced by the Legislative Body, by making the official communication that Austria, France, England, Prussia, and Russia have agreed with the King-Grand Duke to open a Conference in which all difficulties relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg will be settled, and at which the international position of that territory will be determined upon the basis of its neutralisation. Upon the initiative of the King of Holland, it has been decided that the Conference shall meet on the 7th inst. The sentiments which animate all the Governments and the respective opinions exchanged between them before fixing the day for the assembling of the Conference afford the assurance that from its deliberations will issue a solution conformable to the interests and dignity of the Powers engaged in the question. This arrangement will therefore consolidate the peace of Europe. Faithful to the line of conduct which it has traced out for itself, the Government of the Emperor will hasten, when the proper moment arrives, to explain to the Legislative Body the results of the Conference.

A telegram from Luxemburg says:—Fears being entertained of the disastrous effect which the dismantling of the fortress and the removal of the garrison would have upon the prosperity of this town, a petition addressed to the President of the Conference of the powers, is now being signed soliciting that the neutralisation of the fortress should be effected by the annexation of the Grand Duchy to Belgium.

The semi-official 'North German Gazette' complains of the active continuance of the war preparations in France. It particularly points to the incessant manufacture of ammunition which is going on at Belfort, and adds that at that fortress as well as at Metz and Strasburg, large quantities of war material have been collected, including especially pontoon trains, by means of which a large number of bridges could be thrown over the Rhine. It also points out that the improvement of the already existing fortifications and the erection of new ones on the French eastern frontier are being hastened.

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the discussion on the draft of the several Constitutions commenced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Herr Twesten explained the reasons of the committee for reporting in favour of the unaltered adoption of the draft. Herr Waldeck delivered a speech in which he defended the course taken by 66 of the members of the Chamber who have signed a resolution proposing that the draft of the Constitution shall not be agreed to. This resolution enumerates the contradictions which exist between the Prussian Constitution and the proposed Constitution for North Germany, and concludes by declaring that if the rights of the people are injured the unity of Germany will be hindered rather than furthered. The debate was adjourned.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Wednesday.

To-day in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs laid before the House the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria, and the Postal Convention with Spain. The Premier (Signor Rattazzi) announced that the Great Powers had decided to invite the participation of Italy at the London Conference as an element of European order and peace. He hoped this news would be received with satisfaction. Signor Rattazzi also announced that the marriage of the Duke Daosta with Princess Della Cisterna, will take place on the 30th inst., at Turin. Signor Rattazzi then read a letter from the King, in which his Majesty declares it his duty to give the first example of economy at a time of financial distress, by renouncing annually, the sum of 4,000,000 lire off his civil list. This announcement was received by the Chamber with loud cheers. His Majesty expressed the hope that his example would be followed in all branches of the Administration. A deputation was afterwards appointed to present to the King the thanks of the House.

THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of this evening says the prospects of the preservation of peace, grounded upon the assembly of the Conference, are somewhat overcast, in consequence of reliable intelligence of the continuation of military preparations in France. This intelligence states that not only has the French army been raised to a full peace footing, but that by the continual purchase of horses and the calling in of men, pursued on a scale far exceeding the exigencies of peace, it would seem to have been rendered fit to take the offensive. The Prussian Government, adds the same paper, while entertaining the most earnest wishes and using every effort in favour of the maintenance of peace, cannot shut its eyes to the necessity of exercising serious precautions and vigilance. Up to the present Prussia has not called out a single man nor purchased a single horse, and she still fixes not merely her wishes but also her hopes on peace. Nothing, however, but a prompt and peaceful decision by the Conference can relieve this Government from adopting precautionary measures which the security of Prussia and Germany demands.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Evening Moniteur*, in its bulletin, reviews the various phases of the Luxemburg question up to the present. It says, during the preliminary negotiations the Government of the Emperor, wishing to spare all susceptibilities, held itself entirely aloof. The Cabinets of the other Powers exchanged opinions on the question, and agreed to recommend, as a basis of arrangement, the neutralisation of the Grand Duchy, with the consequences which such a settlement would involve, including especially the evacuation of the fortress. Actuated only by ideas of moderation and disinterestedness, France agreed to this programme, thus giving a proof of her conciliatory disposition, for which Europe will be grateful to her. The sentiments entertained by the Powers allow the hope of a solution.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Lords met at the usual hour, and after sitting for twenty minutes, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr GILPIN and Sir JOHN GRAY gave notices of motions relating to the late Fenian trials in Dublin.

Mr LABOUCHERE gave notice of a motion with reference to the Luxemburg question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr Headlam, said that a circular had been addressed to the Governors of Colonies with respect to martial law, and he would lay the circular on the table. He subsequently stated that the Scotch Reform Bill would be brought in on Thursday or Monday at the latest, and that the Irish Reform Bill would be brought in as soon after as possible.

Mr OSBORNE again called attention to the Taylor-Dillwyn memorandum, and appealed to Mr Dillwyn to produce the original memorandum.

Mr DILLWYN, who still complained of a want of courtesy on the part of Mr Osborne, declined to produce the memorandum.

After a few words from Col. Taylor and Mr Stanley, the subject dropped.

Mr R. YORKE complained that Hyde Park was occupied by costermongers' carts and vehicles of that description.

Mr WALPOLE replied that such an occupation was contrary to the regulations.

The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill.

Mr LOWE called attention to the curious fact that before the 12th ult. Col. Taylor was going about the House saying that the Government would accept Mr Hibbert's amendment and after the 12th the Chancellor of the Exchequer not only repudiated that amendment, but proposed to repeal the clause in Sir W. Clay's Act upon which it was based.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had never promised to do more than give Mr Hibbert's amendment full consideration. He had done so, and he should propose that the occupier should be placed on the register on giving notice to the owner that he is prepared to pay the full rate, which he would then be allowed to deduct from his rent. The Government proposed to repeal the 3rd clause, 14th and 15th Victoria, saving all existing rights, and to extend to all compounders under the Reform Act of 1832 all the privileges to be enjoyed by the compounders under the present bill.

Mr BRIGHT congratulated Mr Disraeli on the desire shown to meet the wishes of the House. On clause three, the words "twelve months" were substituted for "two years."

Sir R. PALMER proposed to strike out the word, "inhabitant,"

After a short discussion the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr TORRENS proposed to insert words giving the franchise to all lodgers occupying for twelve months lodgings of the yearly value of £10 or more, unfurnished.

Mr GLADSTONE supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER accepted the principle of a lodger franchise, but objected to the insertion of a clause in this way. He suggested that a separate clause should be drawn, and he expressed his willingness to consult with the hon. gentleman on the subject.

Mr TORRENS acceded to the suggestion, and withdrew the amendment.

The committee shortly afterwards reported progress.

On the motion for going into committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill,

Sir R. COLLIER objected to the fundamental principle of the bill, and proposed that the bill should be referred to a select committee.

After a few words from Sir G. Grey,

Sir S. NORTHCOTE agreed to the amendment, which was adopted after some further discussion.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord DERBY, in reply to a question, expressed his approval of the object of Lord Shaftesbury in bringing in a bill to settle the question of ritualistic observance in the Church of England, practices which were totally antagonistic to the spirit of the Church, but he thought it better that the question should be dealt with by commission, and he should therefore advise her Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into all the rubrics and services of the church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and other bishops approved of a commission.

After a few words from Lord SHAFTESBURY, denouncing ritualism, the subject dropped.

Lord LYTTLETON moved the second reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill.

After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Earl COWPER gave notice that he would on Thursday call attention to the conduct of the Government with respect to the meeting in Hyde Park.

The House then rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr NEATE gave notice of a question as to the persons to be prosecuted for trespass in connection with the Hyde Park meeting; and Mr P. A. TAYLOR gave notice that, on the second reading of the Royal Parks Bill, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord NAAS, in reply to Mr Gilpin, said the sentence passed on Burke and Doran was the sentence prescribed by Act of Parliament for high treason.

Mr DISRAELI, in reply to a question, said the third clause of the Reform Bill would not give the franchise to joint occupiers.

After a short conversation on the cattle plague,

Mr GLADSTONE gave notice of a series of questions with reference to the meaning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendments relating to compound householders.

Mr LOWE called attention to the legal opinions as to Hyde Park, which appeared in the *Times*; and asked if that opinion had been in the possession of the Government before the meeting in July last.

Mr WALPOLE said he would answer the question asked by the right hon. gentleman on Thursday.

Sir JOHN GRAY then moved that on the 29th inst. the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the temporalities and privileges of the Church Establishment in Ireland. He spoke at some length on the evils arising from the Established Church in Ireland. He did not, however, ask that the endowments of that Church should be transferred to the Catholic church, but that religious ascendancy should be put an end to in Ireland.

Colonel NUGENT, as a Protestant, seconded the motion.

Sir F. HEYGATE moved the previous question.

Mr VANCE seconded the amendment, and which was supported by

Mr GLADSTONE, on the ground that the time had not yet arrived when the House could deal with the question in a practical shape. At the same time, however, Mr Gladstone expressed his belief that the Irish Church Establishment was in conflict with every principle upon which Established Churches were maintained, and that an anomaly which would never be permitted in England or Scotland would not much longer be allowed to exist in Ireland.

Lord NAAS defended the Irish Church Establishment, and regretted that so many hon. members could be found to assent to so gross an act of confiscation as that now proposed. He denied that there was really any religious ascendancy in Ireland, and said that Mr Gladstone had always helped to shelve such questions when he was in office. He said that the passage of this motion would lead to a warfare of which no man could see the end.

Mr C. FORTESCUE strongly commended the question to the consideration of Parliament.

Mr MAGUIRE said the Roman Catholics of Ireland did not want to touch a penny belonging to the Established Church.

Mr NEWDEGATE opposed the motion.

On a division, 195 voted for the previous question, and 183 against, giving a majority of 12 for the previous question.

Sir JOHN GRAY's motion was therefore not put.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE LAW OF HYPOTHEC.

Mr CARNEGIE moved the second reading of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill. He explained that the subject had been considered by a Royal Commission, who had recommended certain alterations in the law, but those alterations were of the very weakest description, and, as far as the farmers and merchants were concerned, they would just as soon that the law remained as it was. The Law of Hypothec enabled the landlord to follow the goods of a tenant, and even the produce of the land after it had been *bona fide* sold, if any rent was due. This was found to work inconveniently, and had given rise to numerous complaints. He proposed in the present bill to abolish the law altogether.

Mr H. BAILLIE moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. The Law of Hypothec ought to be preserved, not abolished; for, instead of exercising an injurious effect, it really was a most beneficial law, and it ought to be maintained, not only for the interests of the landlords, but even for the interests of the tenants themselves. It was a very advantageous law for the smaller tenants, and the agitation against it had only been got up by the richer tenants of the South of Scotland, who were men of wealth, and whom it did not injure.

Mr BAILLIE COCHRANE seconded the amendment.

The debate was continued by Mr Baxter, Sir R. Anstruther, Mr C. Bruce, Mr Young, and Mr Graham.

Sir J. FERGUSSON opposed the bill at considerable length, urging that the bill of the Government would answer all the purposes which were really necessary far better than the bill of the hon. gentleman.

After some further discussion, in which Mr E. J. Craufurd, Mr McLagan, Mr Nicol, and Mr McLaren took part,

Mr MONCREIFF opposed the bill. He should be sorry to leave the Law of Hypothec as it stood at present, for he believed it was far too stringent, but there was a great difference between making such modifications as the circumstances required and abolishing the Law of Hypothec altogether.

Mr CARNEGIE briefly replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	96
Against	225
Majority against the bill	—129

The bill was therefore lost.

CHURCH RATES.

The Church Rates Abolition Bill was then considered in committee, and when clause 1 was proposed a motion was made to report progress, on the ground of the short time during the prescribed period of Wednesday sittings which could be devoted to the discussion, it being then a quarter to five o'clock.

On a division it was decided to report progress, by 242 to 162 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Church Rates Regulation Bill was postponed.

The going into committee on the Sea Coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was postponed for a week.

The Execution of Deeds Bill passed the committee without discussion.

The Mixed Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Test Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill was considered as amended, it being arranged that a full discussion on the merits should be taken that day fortnight.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The monthly meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday last—Mr Henry Clapham in the chair.—The Secretary stated that in consequence of a pressing letter from the Edinburgh Trades' Protection Society, he, with the approbation of the vice-chairman and some members of the committee, had prepared and sent to the House of Lords a petition in favour of the Recovery of Debts (Scotland) Bill. He reported that the Trade and Navigation Returns up to the 31st March had been received, several communications from other chambers and from individuals, and from the secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, and from the Trades' Unions Commission with several forms of queries. These queries he had distributed to several members of the chamber, and he was hoping to have replies sent in or to learn that the parties had returned the replies direct. The Tyne Improvement Bill was then taken into consideration, and the question was for some time discussed whether the clauses and schedules in the bill would not warrant the Tyne Commissioners in charging a twofold due at the projected wharves and staiths. The schedules were unanimously condemned as being much too high. Eventually, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That a memorial to the House of Commons be prepared and sent to Mr Headlam this post, praying that none of the schedules in the bill, which are very excessive, be confirmed, but that the Tyne Commissioners may be allowed to charge the same rates on goods imported and exported as the North-Eastern Railway Company charge in the Tyne Docks at Jarrow for similar services, and that the secretary do sign the petition on behalf of the Chamber. That with this memorial a copy of the usual rates be sent to Mr Headlam."—Alkali statistics from Mr Richard Cail were received with thanks.—The Secretary stated that Mr Headlam had appointed a meeting on some of the bills during the Easter recess, and that Mr Havelock and himself visited him on the Bankruptcy and other bills at the Union Club House.—Sundry other papers and books were laid on the table, the purchase of "Thring on Joint Stock Companies" approved of, and, as there was much business before the Chamber, the meeting was adjourned until Monday next.

Messrs Longmans and Co. will next autumn publish a second series of the 'Lyra Germanica,' illustrated by the following artists—Edward Armitage, F. M. Brown, and John Leighton

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

The extraordinary determination of the Government with reference to the demonstration of the Reform League in Hyde Park, made public in the columns of the *Times* on Monday morning, increased rather than allayed the excitement to which the occasion gave rise. The whole progress of the affair, from the announcement of the intention of the League to revive the Hyde Park agitation of last year, was marked by unwonted interest. The inhabitants of the West End looked with alarm upon anything which was likely to cause a repetition in their neighbourhood of the disgraceful scenes of last July; the Government found itself once more in antagonism with the body that then compelled the submission of Mr Walpole, and the Reform League found itself opposed at the very outset by the same Government that attempted to thwart it last year. The announcement made by Mr Walpole at the late meeting of the League, when his proclamation was handed to the leaders by the officers of Sir Richard Mayne, was the first overt act of hostility, and showed the public that the old sore that had been so carefully plastered up last summer was about to be reopened, and that there was every reason to anticipate a conflict between the advanced reformers of the metropolis and the authorities, and more alarming that it was so long anticipated, and that the most ample preparations could be made on either side to meet it. Then there was the determination of the leaders of the League, in which they declined to recognise the authority of the Government to issue such a proclamation, reasserted the right of the people to meet for political purposes in the Parks, and adhered to their intention of holding the demonstration which they had fixed for Monday night. The next day or two brought forward all manner of conjectures with regard to the probable procedure of the Government consequent on this defiance, the most extraordinary preparations they were making to meet the emergency, and the most opposite predictions of the result to the lieges. Now we were told that Government were immediately to defer to the wishes of the League and to make no opposition either to their entering the Park or to their holding their meetings; again, that the authorities were concentrating large bodies of troops round London, and making the most elaborate police arrangements for suppressing the riot to which it was feared the demonstration would give rise. At one time the leaders of the rising were only to be arrested on their attempting to hold a meeting, and the Park immediately cleared by the military and the force under the command of Sir Richard Mayne; at another, that the whole affair would pass off quietly, and that the Government would seek to make no further interference with the proceedings than that of taking the names of those who had any part in them, with a view to ultimate prosecution. Next came the last meeting of the Reform League, on Friday night, when it was determined, after a grave and long deliberation, to persevere in the attempt to hold the meeting, or, in the language of the Reformers, "to preserve the rights of the people," despite the resolve of the authorities to the contrary. Lastly, to finish the catalogue of the proceedings which finished so ingloriously for the Government, there was the announcement of Mr Walpole as to the swearing in of constables for the preservation of the peace, and the promise that tens of thousands would be fit to aid the troops and police in suppressing the apprehended disturbance. It would be tedious and unprofitable to detail all the rumours which these proceedings sent floating over London, and the general alarm they created. Suffice it to say that all that was known afforded good ground for the apprehension that prevailed, and the fact that the greater part was concealed materially strengthened it. Such was the state of matters when on Monday morning, it was found that the Government had shrunk from the conflict, that there would be no attempt to interfere with the holding of the meeting, and that all the preliminary gathering of troops and massing of the metropolitan police would be useful, not, by interfering, in producing a disturbance, but in stopping all attempts on the part of the "roughs," who would be sure to collect from all the poor and criminal districts of London, to cause a breach of the peace. This announcement gave rise in part to another meeting of the League at eleven o'clock, at their offices, at the Adelphi, Mr Beales, President of the League, in the chair; and there were present the whole of the executive committee, deputations from Birmingham, Portsmouth, and other places; the O'Donoghue, M.P., Mr P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr T. Hughes, M.P., Mr Whalley, M.P., and several members of the General Council. A long discussion took place in reference to the Government prohibition of the meeting, after the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That it is the desire of the Executive that their friends abstain from holding any meetings except those appointed by the Executive. It is also deemed advisable that the speakers should abstain from any unnecessarily exultant reference to the conduct and position of the Government with regard to the Hyde Park question."

Notwithstanding the decision of the Government, the magistrates were occupied all Monday morning in swearing in special constables. Bodies of troops were occasionally seen, and towards evening omnibuses crowded with policemen might be met in all the thoroughfares bordering on the park. From four o'clock a constant stream of people flowed into the park, chiefly by the Marble Arch, and by Grosvenor and Apsley Gates. The park lay burning in the sun, hot as he might be felt in Midsummer; and it was not long before a large space of the sward became peopled with groups lounging and stretched in every conceivable way that could minister to relaxation. A little while further on in the evening dense currents of people poured in by every gate. As six o'clock approached the mass of people became denser every moment, for Oxford-street at either side was black with Reformers hastening to the meeting; and at a quarter-past six some thousands entered by the Marble Arch, accompanying Messrs Baxter Langley, Mantle, and other well-known leaders of the movement. Shortly afterwards the Clerkenwell and Holborn branches of the League, accompanied by red flags, surmounted with the cap of Liberty, and by bands, arrived, bringing with them an enormous crowd. The band played the great French revolutionary air, the "Marseillaise," which was loudly cheered by the people. The preparations—military and civil—that had been made to meet any outbreak that might occur were complete. By three o'clock the great body of police had taken up their position in the park, and some idea may be formed of the extent of the preparations for defence when we say that little short of 5,000 police constables were on duty, of whom 1,500 were kept as a reserve in the Magazine Barracks, Hyde Park, whilst some three or four hundred of the Coldstream Guards were also under arms. From four o'clock until long after dusk these men were anxiously kept waiting to be called upon to suppress a disturbance which would not occur, and for all practical purposes it would have been much better had they been in their own barracks, for as the result showed, their presence in the park was wholly unnecessary. Indeed there never was any danger of the meeting becoming dangerous. As the *Times* reporter concludes his account of the gathering, many an Exeter Hall meeting has been more stormy and boisterous. The people met, and Mr Beales, the O'Donoghue, M.P., Lieut-Col. Dickson, Mr Baxter Langley, Mr Bradlaugh, Mr Mantle, Mr J. J. Merriman, and many of the lesser lights of the Reform League, besides a host of provincial deputations, addressed them from ten platforms. When the speeches, which were of the usual class and character, were concluded, the people left the park with the same quietness and order with which they had entered it.

Perhaps one of the best descriptions of the scene and the crowd is that of the *Times*' correspondent, who was

IN THE THICK OF IT.

"After mature consideration of the respective merits and advantages of a friendly balcony in Park-lane, and another in Connaught-terrace, from which I could survey the doings of Mr Beales and his 'Men of London' in Hyde Park, with that same luxury of *suave mari magno* feeling with which I viewed their progress along Pall Mall on more than one occasion from my club-house window, I deemed it best to give up all thoughts of a safe harbour, and plunge into the thick of the meeting, judging that the ear might thus come in for no less a share of the entertainment than was allowed to the eye. At about six o'clock in the afternoon I was on the ground. I stood for some time at the Hyde-park-corner end of Rotten-row, where only a few riders still lingered, though there was no lack of glittering carriages with flaunting parasols on the drive. The last urchin had trundled off his hoop from the footpath; the last nursemaid had caught up her toddling charge and bundled off with it; the assemblage of promenaders was so thin as to give the park the appearance it ordinarily wears on a grand Derby Day, or used to present on the recurrence of one of the Chiswick shows of ancient times. There was nothing like bustle or excitement; no apparent expectation of any unusual event. As I proceeded along the drive, however, there was a visible change in the aspect of things. A motley multitude of various ages and of both sexes lay on the grass plot of the Achilles and the adjoining grounds—a quiet, drowsy set, lazy, lazzaronic in appearance, hardly, it would seem, to be moved from their blessed repose by all the thunders of Mr Potter's eloquence. As I reached the scene of the evening's achievements, I threaded a crowd of listless saunterers, mostly belonging to the lowest ranks of the working classes, not a few in rags, most of them unwashed, but, on the whole, a most inoffensive, orderly set, playing off their harmless jokes upon one another, joining in poor attempts at a choral song, and crowding together here and there in groups where a tipsy man formed the centre of attraction, and little, if at all, disconcerted by the policeman who peeped above their greasy caps, and fell back as soon as he had ascertained that no thimblerigger was there at his old tricks. Specimens of the "rough" genus there were very few indeed, if any, and no expression struck my ear of a more seditious character than that of a promising youth in tattered fustian jacket, who wondered "when the —— soldiers would be coming." For the rest, the circulation was everywhere free, with plenty not only of standing and sitting, but even of reclining room everywhere. The gentle sex was largely, if not fairly, represented. Cracking nuts and peeling oranges seemed to be the great business. It was a people's fair, a pic-nic, a holiday in the open air. Lookers on in broadcloth were numerous, and there were not a few gentlemen on horseback, rising above the level of the people's heads, together with groups of women perched here and there on the benches. There was no appearance of platforms, though here and there might be seen an attempt at a scaffold hung with dirty read cloth and dirtier union jack, and tables, destined perhaps to do duty as stumps, but in the meanwhile put to other uses by members of the thimbly-rigging fraternity. To these gentry the few, but all-seeing, policemen showed no forbearance. At last, between half-past six and seven, there was a stir in the multitude, a shouting, a waving of caps, and a bandying about of the names of Beales, of Dickson, and of the other heroes of the day. The ten platforms were instantly reared on various points of the vast green expanse. The kings of men stood upon a form at the foot of that glorious cluster of old trees rising in the centre of the park; the minor orators spread hear and there, wherever the multitude volunteered a hearing. In the midst of each group the number of its especial platform was held aloft as a standard; besides the bearers stood Mr Chairman, and it was to him personally that the words of the orator were addressed. The crowd was neither very dense or very stationary. There was a perpetual shifting and swaying here and there; everywhere the same want of earnestness or reverence; indeed, the same sense of unmitigated egregious fun. At no time was it difficult to make one's way up to any of the ten platforms, to hear distinctly every word of any of the bawling orators. I cannot say I carried away much of their effusion myself, but I doubt whether any one present was much more edified than I was, although, as a matter of course, every sentence was received with the accompaniment of tremendous cheers. 'We are the enemies of violence,' said one; 'we are the enemies of disorder; we are the friends of the lor; we are the friends.' Another wasted was a prodigious amount of breath in vindicating the people's right to meet in Hyde Park—a point that seemed to have been practically settled to everybody's satisfaction by the very fact of his being where he was. A third was sure Government would be overwhelmed by their 'stunning' demonstration, and as unable to withstand their resolutions as it was powerless to prevent their meeting. Big as the words were, and strong as were the lungs which uttered them, there is no doubt that all eloquence fell extremely flat among the multitude, and the dullness of the whole affair was hardly relieved by a procession making its way over the green from the Marble Arch, preceded by a blood-red flag, and marching to the tune of the inspiring Marseillaise. That fresh inroad of new actors, and the theatrical style of their approach, broke through the sameness which had characterised the proceedings of the evening, and seemed to create some stir among the masses, who threw themselves with a rush into the new comer's way; but it was the flash of a moment; by the time the strains of the band was hushed, and the flag had taken its station at one of the platforms, the weary work went on in its humdrum way; and it was with the greatest difficulty that it could be kept up until the sun sunk, like a great ball of fire, behind the Bayswater steeples. At about a quarter to eight a juvenile column, formed under the guidance of some unknown leaders, and singing in chorus, took its way towards the gate at Apsley House; other bands, as far as I could see, marched off in all other directions, and the assemblage thus broke up in the same orderly and exemplary manner which had characterised its conduct throughout the evening. As I came to the gate I saw a gentleman on horseback, advancing at a walk in the midst of a crowd of small ragged urchins, who cheered him lustily. That gentleman, as I learnt from a bystander, was Lord Ranelagh, 'the people's friend.' Altogether I should say there never was an instance of greater disappointment than men's hopes and fears met in this famous Hyde Park gathering; for neither was it possible for its opponents to anticipate more perfect behaviour than that of the assembled multitude, nor, on the other hand, could its promoters have shewn less ability to penetrate the apathy and inertness of the masses. I call the assemblage 'a gathering' advisedly, for it had but little of the character of a meeting or demonstration. Hardly anything could be more difficult than to estimate the numbers of a multitude scattered over so vast an extent of ground. Yet I think I am quite safe in my statement that there were at no time more than from 30,000 to 40,000 persons in the park. But, however wide of the mark either that or any other estimate may be, there is no doubt that out of ten persons present, men, women, or children, hardly three knew anything whatever about the nature and object of the day's proceedings, and the others cared but little about them. With the vast majority the attraction was merely fun, and even that was found upon experiment to be of the stalest and slowest description."

THE LAW WITH REGARD TO THE PARKS.

The law advisers of the Crown, in November, 1856 (Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir R. Bethell, and Mr Willes), signed an opinion to the effect that there is a right to close the gates and exclude the public; or, the gates being open, to exclude persons, but that persons who have once entered cannot be turned out without notice that the license is withdrawn. This opinion is based on the strict analogy of private proprietorship, which tells both ways, for if a private proprietor were to suffer for a series of years the community of a neighbouring town to take the management of his park and lay out large sums on it, upon an express or implied understanding that they should have the enjoyment of it at reasonable hours, he clearly could not suddenly terminate that right of user, if indeed, he could terminate it at all. He would be held to have granted the modified user for a consideration. The *nullum tempus occurrit regi* doctrine was virtually abolished by 9 George III., cap. 16, which makes 60 years' possession or enjoyment good against the Crown, and the doctrine never applied to cases of supposed or implied dedication or grant. Thus, in the Richmond Park case, a right of way was established against the Crown by user. In July, 1866, the above-mentioned opinion was submitted to Sir W. Bovill and Sir Hugh Cairns, who were particularly requested to say whether there was any legal authority to disperse by force any meeting for political purposes in the Park. Their answer was that there is no such authority for any practical purpose. They state that when persons have once the Park they can only be ejected after notice served on or brought home to each individually. Publication, they say, is not enough, for many cannot and many would not read, and an express warning must be shown. They particularly impress that the right of removal is a separate right against each individual who has had notice. No force, therefore, can be brought to bear against bodies or masses which might contain many who have not had notice. They also say that it would not be practicable to remove any number individually and prevent them from returning, and remark on the probability of disorder if even an individual were turned out. The effect is that the Government have nothing but the common law of trespass to rely upon with its incidents, which are most important. A man who is trespassing must be turned out in the *molliter manus imposuit* fashion, no more force than is necessary being used; and he must be let go the moment he has passed the precincts. He cannot be *arrested* if he is quiet. A police officer cannot go up and threaten to knock him down if he does not go out, and no deadly weapons can be employed. In fact, if persons employed to turn out trespassers were to go armed with deadly weapons, and employ them, except in defence of their own lives, they would be guilty of murder if death were to ensue. If the assembly remain peaceable the police can do nothing but hand out man after man. In no case can they legally clear the Park by a charge, and it is most important that this should be known. The military cannot be legally brought forward except in case of riot, and the Riot Act cannot be read except when people have been "unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled to the disturbance of the peace." Even then the military must wait an hour, unless the public proceed to actual insurrection or felonious mischief. The opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns and Sir W. Bovill expressly states that the contemplated assembly is not of itself *unlawful*, so long as their conduct is peaceable. Special constables cannot be sworn in unless oath be made that "tumult, riot, or felony" may be reasonably apprehended, and two justices are of opinion *that the ordinary officers appointed for the preservation of the peace are not sufficient for the purpose* (1 and 2 William IV., c. 41). The Commissioners of Works, spending public money, represent the public. The Rangers, more properly, represent the Crown. All these things are important when we are thrown back upon the technical law of trespass.—*Times.*

The annual rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1,000 in London, and 24 in Edinburgh, and 24 in Dublin; 19 in Bristol, 20 in Birmingham, 26 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 26 in Salford, 25 in Sheffield, 26 in Leeds, 22 in Hull, 28 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 31 in Glasgow. The rate in Vienna was 36 per 1,000 during the week ending the 27th ult., when the mean temperature was 87 deg. Fahrenheit higher than in the same week in London, where the the rate was 22.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The members of this store held their annual tea meeting on Saturday last. There was a very good company, over 400 people having partaken of an excellent tea. The members of the Tanfield Lea Saxhorn Band were in attendance, and played several choice pieces of music during tea. A public meeting was afterwards held in their long room, which had crowded. The Rev. J. Mathwin occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting at great length, showing what was been done and may be done by co-operation, and the benefits derived therefrom. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Gammage and Mr Senior, from Sunderland, and Mr Carss, from Consett, after which Mr Senior gave several good songs and recitations.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

In accordance with the invitation from the head of the Government the Conservatives assembled on Monday in Downing-street. Between those who were present, or who had sent written intimations of adhesion, the number represented it is stated was 227. There were 187 present in person.

The Earl of Derby (who was supported by Mr Disraeli and others of the Administration) commenced his observations by referring to the meeting in Hyde Park. Government, he said, had given the subject most anxious consideration, and was disposed to do everything consistent with obligations of law to control such assemblage. At the same time they should not shrink from proceeding against the movers in the agitation who rendered themselves amenable to the penalties of the law. The best consideration they were enabled to give the subject brought them to the conclusion that the course adopted last year, in closing the gates against the parties proceeding to the meeting, was a mistake; and they, therefore, did not propose to interfere with the entrance of those parties into the Park that day.

At this a number of those present loudly expressed dissatisfaction. It was objected that, if the law did not prevent or allow assemblages or meetings of that character, then legislation on the subject, they contended, should have been invited at an earlier period of the session. Feeling was strong that the conduct of the Government in the matter had been weak, and complaint was made that Mr Walpole had not been so firm as he ought. While they complained and disapproved of the course adopted, however, they would not withhold their support from Lord Derby either on that or any other question.

Lord Derby assured the objectors that the Government had taken the best advice upon the subject, and were actuated by an earnest desire to do their duty. They were advised that the gates of the Park could not be shut against people who proposed to assemble there, neither were they prohibited by law from holding their meeting there. Parties only violated in this course regulations under which the public were admitted to the Parks, and this breach of regulations subjected them to be dealt with as trespassers. The leaders of the League were warned that certain acts on their part would amount to trespass, and if an occasion arose they would be proceeded against for trespass. Gentlemen around him might be assured that if these parties subjected themselves to proceedings those proceedings would be undertaken, but the law permitted no more than the assertion of civil right in a civil court. The Premier then proceeded to address his adherents to the question of reform. He expressed his warmest thanks to his friends for the confidence they extended to him, and the unwavering support the measures of the administration had received from those around him. With respect to the decision of last week, he accepted the vote of the House of Commons on that occasion. It was perfectly well known that he never regarded the question of residence as one of vital importance. Indeed he had said so much to his friends, but as matter of justice to many of his supporters who held strong opinions upon the question, the Government felt bound to contest the residential qualification with all the power they could bring to bear upon it. What he did consider vital, however, was the question of personal rating, and personal payment of full rates. Without these safeguards the measure now before the Legislature would descend to household suffrage pure and simple, and any amendments which could release the compound householder from the limitations contemplated by the bill the Ministry would not accept.

Mr Butler-Johnstone said, for his part, he did not regard the question of household suffrage with any alarm, and he thought the party ought not to give up the measure because of any particular amendment before the House being carried.

Lord Derby said the Ministry could not and would not recede from the principle that rating should be personal and payment personal, and that the compound householder should pay entire taxes; but they would enable him to deduct the whole amount paid from the landlord. With regard to the case of the landlord who had compounded, he would be, of course, freed from all responsibility in regard to every tenant who chose to pay rates, in order to obtain the franchise. He would, therefore, be released from obligations, for undertaking which he was compensated in corresponding arrangements, and, in the meantime, where responsibility continued, the compound rating arrangement would also be maintained, but to the extent to which the tenant should undertake the personal rating and personal payment in order to obtain the franchise they thought the landlord would be compensated by his release from all liability. There was one point upon which he should say his friends might feel assured, and that was that whatever occurred the country should not, through this Administration, arrive at the condition of household suffrage pure and simple.

With Mr Butler-Johnstone's policy only a few members, not half a dozen, expressed any concurrence.

There was a general and hearty assent to the course suggested by Lord Derby. The noble Premier not having alluded to the question of the lodger franchise, he was asked how the Administration proposed to deal with it.

Mr Disraeli said that in reality that question was not presented to their consideration. So soon as it was offered to the House in any shape in which it might be discussed, then they would be prepared to consider it and state what they would do. But the time has not yet come to state what course they would be prepared, after consideration, to adopt.

The meeting, which occupied about an hour and a half, then separated about half-past two o'clock.

WHAT IS A "HOUSE."

The case, The Queen *v.* Watson, which came before the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, raised the question, what can be deemed to come within the meaning of the word "house," with reference to rating? The question arose as to a rate made under a local act, which provided that a person might be rated in respect to the annual value of any house in his occupation. Several persons had been rated in respect, not only of their houses, but the premises appertaining thereto and occupied therewith, including outhouses, sheds, gardens, orchards, and even fields. The first case which may be taken as a specimen of the others, was the following:—The appellant was a tanner, and the rate made upon him in respect of his house comprised, along with his dwelling-house and garden and outhouses attached thereto, the following premises:—Several buildings, tanpits covered with roofs, sheds, barns, stables, all occupying one acre 20 perches, and a meadow used as a drying ground, containing one acre 20 perches, and another meadow, "all held and occupied together under one lease, and used and occupied by the tenant for the purpose of his residence and business." These latter words indicated the ground on which the sessions had upheld the rate. There was a similar case, in which the tenant had a large timber yard adjacent to his dwelling house, and he was rated for both as for "a house." In another case there was a mill, which joined the wash-house, but the wash-house, though it adjoined, was not joined to, the house. All the premises, however, were within a common fence or enclosure. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court considered all that could come within the "curtilage"—as the garden in which the house stood—might be included with the house; but not premises which, though occupied with the house, were used for the purpose of the business, and not of the residence. In other words, all that was accessory to the house as a residence, or, in the language of Lord Hale, *domus mansionalis* might be included, not anything beyond that, and incident to the business. No doubt in some cases it might be that the house was occupied for the sake of the business, and so might be deemed in a sense accessory to the business; but that was not the sense in which the word "house" was used in such an act as this, which meant a house used for the habitation of man. It might in that sense include a garden convenient for the occupation of the house. So it might be deemed to include the mill, which was joined to part of the domestic premises, and within the same fence; but not the timber yards and tanyards, and other buildings used for the purposes of business. It was not within the intention of the act, which imposed a rate on houses, that such buildings as these should be rated. The rates, therefore, must be amended according to the principle thus laid down.—Mr Justice Blackburn concurred. Ever since the time of Lord Coke, he said, it had been laid down that a house might include more than lay within the walls, and might, for instance, include a garden, occupied and enjoyed with the house, and solely as ancillary thereto. This, no doubt, was a question of degree, and a garden might be so large—as in the case of a market garden—as to show that the house was rather ancillary to the garden than the garden to the house. But in the ordinary case of a flower garden it was obvious that no one would take the house without the garden, nor the garden without the house. In London this was almost always the case; in the country the gardens were larger, and cases might be more doubtful. But whatever might be the difficulty in applying the principle, that was the principle, viz., that whatever was accessory to the house was part of the house, *i.e.* what was accessory to the dwelling house. On this principle the mill might be included, which seemed virtually joined to the house; but not the buildings in the other case separate from the house and only occupied for the purposes of the business, and not the residence.—Mr Justice Lush concurred.—Judgment was given to amend the rates accordingly.

The Lyceum Theatre may shortly pass into the hands of an English Opera Company, who will perform opera during the spring and summer, the winter months being given up to drama under another management.—*London Review.*

MR GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The following letter appears in the Liberal papers:—

Sir,—The communications which have reached me since the 12th of April with reference to the division on that day, from individuals, from the provincial press, and especially from the chairman or other acting representatives of meetings in the large towns and elsewhere throughout the country have been, and continue to be so numerous as to place it beyond my power to acknowledge them separately, and in the manner I could wish. I therefore beg the favour of being allowed to do it by this public reply, which I trust that those who have addressed me will be so good as to accept.

As respects myself, I have reason to be deeply grateful for the terms in which these communications have been couched; and to feel that, if I cannot merit the confidence they express, still they impose upon me even an enhanced obligation to labour, together with others, for the prompt settlement of the question of reform "upon principles liberal, intelligible, durable, and equal in their application to the various classes of persons whom they may affect."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

11, Carlton House Terrace, May 4.

LOSS OF A TYNE BUILT STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The fate of the steamer Florida, which has been missing for some time, has at length been cleared up, and on Thursday a piece of furniture, a chair very much damaged, which had been picked up some weeks since, off Ballycotton, by the steamer Saladin, was identified by Messrs Urquart and Adamson, upholsterers, of Liverpool, as part of a shipment of furniture by that firm in the Florida. Our readers will remember the fearful south-easterly gale which swept over the coast of Ireland and the Channel about the middle of last March, and the great number of shipwrecks and loss of life which occurred at the time, and we have now to add another to the already long record of the shipping disasters in that month. On the 16th of March the screw steamer Florida, under command of Capt. C. D. Parry, sailed from the Mersey for Alexandria, with a very valuable general cargo, and since the day she left Liverpool nothing has been heard of her, and it is now believed that she must have been disabled and overpowered by the storm which swept the Channel between the 16th and the 23rd of March, and foundered; or else struck into one of the many wrecks which then made the navigation of the Irish Channel most dangerous, and gone down with all on board. Either surmise may be correct, but the probability is that we shall never know how the disaster took place. The Florida was built at Jarrow in 1860, by Messrs Palmer Bros. and Co., for the British and South American Steam Navigation Company. She was 1,610 tons register, 250 horse power, 267ft. 2in. long, 37ft. 6in. beam, and 21ft. deep. When she left Liverpool she had 37 souls on board.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM IN THE NORTH.

On Monday morning the delegates commenced their sittings in the Town Hall, Haltwhistle, the Rev. J. Warmes in the chair. Last Conference required that the various circuits in the district should give their opinion as to whether they were in favour of the connexion receiving State aid for education, and report thereon. It was found that 21 circuits were against the assistance of the grant, 4 in favour, and 8 neutral.

The following is the list of the ministers appointed to the various stations:—

Sunderland.—Thomas Greenfield, William Nation, John Watson, Sampson Turner, sup., John Lightfoot, sup., and Thomas Oliver, sup.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Thomas Smith, John B. Raynor, William H. Alcock, and William Dent, sup.

Brampton.—John Taylor, John Nicholls.

Whitby.—William Baitey, William Johnson.

Hexham.—Ralph Shields, John Laverick, John Fetherston.

Darlington.—James A. Bastow, Wm. Clemitson, Moses Lupton, sup.

North Shields.—Colin C. M'Kechnie, Ebenezer Hall, Halliday B. Kendal.

Berwick.—William Fulton, Thomas Faulder.

South Shields.—Ralph Fenwick and Charles Goodall.

Carlisle.—John Smith and Robert Thirlaway.

Lowick Branch.—Wm. Graham and George Wood.

Westgate.—J. Atkinson, Thomas Parsons, and John Gill.

Alston.—M. A. Drummond and George Hutchinson.

Stockton.—W. Saul, John Hallam, W. Robson, and C. Hallam sup.

Durham.—J. Spoor, G. W. Moore, W. Dyson, John Matfin.

Whitehaven.—G. Whitehead, J. Charlton.

Barnard Castle.—H. Yooll, J. E. Carmichael.

Shotley Bridge.—T. Southron, A. Lattimer, J. Welford, and J. Downie.

Wolsingham.—E. Rust, and L. F. Armitage.

THE MINERS' RELIEF FUND.

The fifth annual meeting of delegates representing the members of the Northumberland and Durham Permanent Relief Fund, of which Mr Hugh Taylor, Chipchase Castle, is president, and Mr Henry Taylor, merchant, Newcastle, the honorary secretary, was held in the Lecture Room of St. James' Chapel, Blackett-street, in this town, on Saturday. Mr John Burdess was appointed chairman. The following were the delegates representing the collieries mentioned, who answered to their names:—Backwell John Aymour; Bebside Joseph Pringle; Blaydon Lane John Proudlock; Black Boy John Tate; Burnopfield John Story; Burradon Thomas Haswell; Byers Green William Reed; Bedlington Wm. Elliott; Castle Eden Thomas Forster; Coxlodge John Ramshaw; Craigend John Rowell; Curradon Henry Wade; East Holywell Thomas Lashfield; East Tanfield J. Nicholson; Elemore Francis Platts; Etherley George Oates; Framwellgate Moor John Wardle; Garesfield Matthew Richardson; Gosforth J. Burney; Heworth N. Mould; Harton J. Pike; Hetton-le-Hole J. Story; Houghton-le-Spring Joseph Forster; Haswell Matthew Young; Harton and Hilda Thomas Farrer; Houghall George Howes; Holmes W. P. Shield; Killingworth A. Steel, Kepier Grange W. Thurlwell; Leadgate R. Rea; Lumley W. Dodds; Marley Hill J. Forster; Monkwearmouth J. Searson; Murton, G. Nichol; Newtonkirk, J. Howie, North Pittsburg, Ralph Currie; North Seaton, James Smith; Netherworth, John Robinson; New Delaval, Christopher Hopper; Openshaw, Lawrence Blakey; Ousten, John Turnbull; Pittington, John Cuthbertson; Pensher, Thomas Carr; Pelton Fell, John Young; Philadelphia, William Bond; Rainton (West), William Young; Roughlea, John B. Rudd; Ryhope, Joseph Boothe; Seaton Burn, William Atkinson; Shotton, George Liddell; South Hetton, John Maddison; Spennymoor, John Reveley; Shincliffe, Daniel Harrison; Sherburn Hill, William R. Boothe; Sherburn, Henry Barras; St. Helens, Richard Wilkinson; Springwell, Robert Haswell; Seghill, Thomas Dodds; Seaton Delaval Walter Harrison; Sunnybrow, William Hartley; South Durham, William Hall; Trimdon, John Hayes; Townley, Andrew Eltringham; Thornley, George Young; Usworth, John Clint; Wylam, Robert Cowens; West Cramlington, Matthew Lowther; Walker, Thos. Purvis; Wingate Grange, John Owen; West Pelton, Matthew M'Kinlay; Walbottle, Fenwick Wilson; Willington, Allan Browne.—In his speech, the Chairman congratulated the delegates on the prosperous state of the society, and thought it might almost be said to be one of the achievements of the age that there should be a strong and vigorous organization constituted entirely by working men to provide against accidents in connection with collieries. It was gratifying that the employers were very generally showing a disposition to help them in so noble an effort on their part.—Mr Alexander Blyth, the corresponding secretary, read the report, which congratulated the society on its position and prospects, in regard to the number of members, the state of the funds, and the manner in which it was appreciated by the miners themselves and their employers. At the last annual meeting, the number of members was 8,000, and at the present time there were now close on 10,000 members, and about 100 branch societies. The increased membership had been principally during the last four months. The income from all sources had been £3,177 17s. 11½d., and the balance over expenditure £783 19s. 7½d. The committee were happy to report that about three-fourths of the colliery owners in the two counties were now paying twenty per cent. on the subscriptions of their workmen. During the year there had been 37 fatal accidents; and 21 widows had been left. At present there were 64 widows, 93 children, 26 disabled members, and three half-members chargeable to the society. The claims of several disabled members had been compromised during the year, to the mutual advantage of both the society and the members concerned. The new scheme for working the management fund was reported as operating very well; and in order to simplify the calculation for the management fund it was recommended that one-seventh of the income be set apart for that department, and that the local officers be paid so much per cent. on the income of their branch instead of so much per 100 members. Great advantage was said to have been derived from the labours of the esteemed honorary secretary (Mr Henry Taylor), and it was recommended that some token of the esteem in which he was held by the society be presented to him. The report, on the motion of Mr W. P. Shield, seconded by Mr W. Elliot, was adopted, and the delegates proceeded to consider the advisability of making alterations in a few of the rules. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary were re-elected. Messrs Joseph Bowes, William Richardson, Christopher Haswell, William Steel, William Reed, and John Howe, were elected members of the committee. No material change, however, was agreed to. The meeting lasted several hours.

GREAT AQUATIC CONTESTS ON THE TYNE.

THE FIRST OF THE THREE GREAT RACES.

VICTORY OF PERCY.

The first of the three great boat races arranged to come off on the Tyne, and the second in importance, took place on Saturday afternoon last, in presence of a great multitude of spectators. The competitors were James Taylor and James Percy, both "coming men," so far as the honour of Tyneside is concerned, each having a long list of successful performances, for young men, attached to his name; and as they had previously been matched together in a race that proved an unusually exciting one, the interest centred in the event which has just taken place was remarkably great—all the greater, perhaps, because Percy was known to be in rare trim, and to have manifested considerable anxiety to show himself the better man, despite his late defeat with the same opponent, and because the race itself was looked upon as a worthy prelude to the greatest event of all—perhaps what will be the greatest aquatic feat known to history—which was on Monday aternoon decided over the same course. In a monetary sense, the value of the stakes was not comparatively great—£50 a-side is a usual enough sum to place upon a match of a second-rate kind—but the distance was the full champion stretch from the High Level Bridge to Lemington Point, and it was sufficient for Tynesiders to know that the good name of their river, as a stream famous for its oarsmen, must henceforth be placed in the hands of such men as Percy and Taylor to give rise, on their part, to the intensest expectation as to the result. Percy's first match of importance was, we believe, with the veteran Clasper himself, for £10 a-side, the distance being from the High Level to the Suspension Bridge, which he won easily. This occurred in 1864, and the next year he was matched with Tom King, of P.R. celebrity, to row from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 aside, when he was defeated by about a length, after a severe contest. His third match of any note was on the 10th of September last, with his opponent of Saturday, from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House, and although a loser by a length and a half, the result was considered so unsatisfactory by his friends, who had the greatest confidence in their man, that the present match over nearly double the distance was made. The result has certainly justified their expectations. Figuring more frequently at regattas than in matches, we find Percy's name connected with nearly all the aquatic meetings of note which have lately taken place, and if he cannot boast of an uninterrupted series of successes, he can proudly refer to several such honours as that which came to his share at the Durham Regatta in 1865, when, along with Cooper and T. and W. Matfin, he carried off the Patrons' Plate, against so strong a crew as that composed by Chambers, J. H. Clasper, and two well-known Durham oarsmen, G. D. Newby and R. D. Marshall. Altogether, Taylor has been more successful than Percy. One of the famous crew of the same name and family, he has won many favours at regattas, and in matches he has been peculiarly fortunate. Not that there was anything cheering in the result of his first particular efforts. Some seven or eight years ago he did indeed secure an easy victory over Tom Scott, but shortly afterwards coming in second to the late Thomas Candlish—a brother of the celebrated "Jimmy"—was a result somewhat disheartening to one who had been well backed and been taught to do greater things. So, in a sense, he avoided matches, and made himself famous at regattas. Lately he has again come prominently forward, and the fact that within the last twelvemonths he should successively have beaten T. Winship, T. Matfin, G. Wakefield, John Bright, J. H. Clasper (two matches), and his present opponent, is evidence sufficient that James Taylor, with proper care, may yet do much for the Tyne, and was, perhaps, the cause, that during the preliminaries to the match which has ended in his defeat, he continued the favourite. Both men were known to be in excellent condition, and the freshness of their appearance on Saturday afternoon, as they stripped for work, revived, to the fullest extent, the hopes which had been reposed in them. The betting kept in favour of Taylor, but the odds were slight; his backers not being disposed to risk more than 6 to 5. Keeping praiseworthy time, the competitors put off about twenty-five minutes to four—some few minutes before the starting time, and gazed at by dense crowds from the bridges and the river banks, and by passengers from numerous and uncomfortably-crowded steamers, they paddled slowly down to the High Level, Percy securing the northern side. Like most young men, there was the usual bother about the start, and it was not till after some trouble that they struck out on level terms. Taylor was by no means so cool as Percy at the start, and in his hurry he quickly brought his skiff—named the "Mary Taylor," it is said, after his wife—a quarter of a length in front of Percy's yet nameless craft, and the advantage was increased to half a length ere the marking post known as Davidson's Mill was passed. But half a length was apparently all Percy was inclined to give, and, although as the Skinner's Burn was neared, Taylor had to a slight extent further benefitted himself by a number of spurts, Percy held on firmly, and made a vigorous and eventually successful effort to keep Taylor in his own water, which was not pleasing to Taylor, who, had he got once clean a-head of his opponent might have thrown off the trouble he somehow or other seemed in, and have calmed down. Percy was prepared for it all, however, and going vigorously to work, he measured his boat with that of his opponent as the end of the New Quay was reached. A little bit further on he secured the lead, and as he was gradually advancing, he was soon a length in front. And then Taylor put on another spurt, but Percy was ready and further improved his relative position, and was nearly two lengths in advance as he went into the Annie. Another spurt from Taylor with again another magnificent response from Percy, and the two men held on as before, Percy keeping a beautiful lead, which he was evidently not disposed rashly to increase, but as evidently determined to keep. Keep it he did. Taylor made several desperate efforts—but he had just made too many spurts already, and despite the encouraging shouts of friends he was not equal to the great strength of his opponent. In addition, he was obviously in trouble; and after the Annie had been left behind it was plain to those in the steamers that the race was virtually almost over. Still, Taylor pulled on bravely, and although Percy passed Paradise Quay four lengths a-head, and lifted his oars with the hopefulness he had done at the start, he was ready for yet another effort when he had pulled under the Suspension. In that effort he pulled a beautiful and vigorous stroke, and did his best to "gan on" as he was told. With wonderful rapidity he took nearly a boat's length from Percy's four. Percy, however, was still fresh enough, and pulling rapidly for the little distance remaining to finish, he crept easily a-head and passed the point about five lengths in advance. Time, 32 min. 25 sec. Mr T. L. Hall was referee, Mr Mills, who had been appointed, having declined to act. It may interest some of our readers to learn that Percy belongs to the Northern Rowing Club, and Taylor to the Albion.

THE CHAMPION BOAT RACE.

CHAMBERS v. KELLEY FOR £400 AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The great aquatic contest between Robert Chambers, the celebrated Tyneside rower, and Henry Kelley, of London, who is equally well known as a sculler, came off on Monday, and ended in the defeat of the man who a few years ago was looked upon as the invincible champion of England. Twice before had Chambers and Kelley met, and each had been once victorious. On the last occasion when Chambers had to succumb to his southern rival, it was believed that he only lost the race through indisposition, and the faith and confidence of Tyneside people were unshaken. After he won the race Kelley retired, and when Sadler assumed the proud title of champion Chambers again came forward, threw down the gauntlet, and brought back the coveted honour to the banks of the Tyne. The race resulted, as will be remembered, in a foul, but Chambers showed on that occasion all his old form, and if the race had been contested throughout would have undoubtedly easily won. His reappearance as champion brought Kelley again forward, and the result of the negociations was the match decided on Monday. To attempt to describe the interest and excitement which has been caused throughout Durham and Northumberland by the match would only be to fail grieviously. Chambers has been so long the idol of the people, the object not merely of their admiration, but actually of their love, and his defeat by Kelley was so unexpected a shock to the faith which his admirers have in him, that the present race was universally hailed by the people of this district as the occasion which was to restore him to all the honours which he once enjoyed, and prove that in 1867, as in 1859, he was without a single worthy rival in the whole aquatic world. How grievously they were disappointed we need not now stay to tell; suffice it to say that the popular excitement was boundless. Never, says the "Sportsman," during the many years in which rowing has enjoyed its present high popularity among the hardy Tynesiders, has any event created such universal and absorbing interest. Nor is this surprising when we take into consideration the strong spirit of antagonism that has so long subsisted between the North and South, and the fact that Monday witnessed the third and decisive meeting in a set match of two men who are confessedly the representative champions of the rival rowing schools of the Thames and Tyne, each of whom had in turn successfully wrested from the other the honours of the championship. We need not now recapitulate the preliminary arrangements of the match. The conditions stated that the race would be rowed from the High Level Bridge to Lemington point, a distance of about 4½ miles, and the stakes were fixed at £200 a-side. The final deposit of £50 aside was made good at Mr Baird's, Star Hotel, on Friday evening, in the presence of an unusually crowded "gallery." Mr Leithead, of Sunderland, presided, and among the company present, in addition to the two principals, were Messrs H. Barlow, J. Bagnall, T. J. Pickett, Harry Clasper, R. Jewett, G. Drewitt, J. Heath, W. Matfin, Moffit, Hepple, Foster, Paterson, Brown, Gallon, Henderson, &c. The formal business of the meeting having been concluded, and the money duly posted, a discussion ensued with regard to the selection of referee, a point which, as had been generally apprehended, presented some difficulty, and resulted in a rather warm debate. Kelley first proposed that Mr J. Ireland, of the London Rowing Club, should be appointed, but this was objected to by the chairman, who maintained that, as the race was rowed on the Tyne, the office of referee ought to be filled by a north countryman, and he therefore begged to propose Lieut.-Col. Hawks, who, it will be remembered, officiated in this capacity in the matches between Kelley and Hamill last year. For reasons to which we need not particularly refer, this proposition was at once negatived by the London party, and an animated conversation hereupon ensued, in the course of which the names of Mr Mills, Mr Crawhall, and Mr Burnett were suggested by Chambers' party, and Mr T. J. Pickett by Kelley, but as objections were raised to the nomination of these gentlemen, and as it was clear that each of the "high contracting parties" was bent on carrying the point their own way, it was finally decided to adjourn the meeting, and leave the selection of a referee until the next evening. Fortunately a second consultation was rendered unnecessary, as Mr C. Bush, Mr Blakey, Kelley, and one or two others, happening to meet on the following day on board the steamboat which carried the referee in the match between Taylor and Percy, the matter was talked quietly over, and it was arranged that each party should nominate one gentleman to fill the office, and lots be drawn for choice. Lieut.-Col. Hawks and Mr Ireland were accordingly nominated and their names placed into a hat, out of which they were drawn by a boy, the result being in favour of Mr Ireland, who arrived at the scene of action the same afternoon. There was but little attempt at betting at either of the above meetings, and, indeed, it was difficult to arrive at the precise state of the market on Saturday, before the race between Taylor and Percy. There were some few offers of even money on the Newcastle man, but the unexpected defeat of Taylor, who hails from the same "stable" as Chambers, appeared to have the effect of somewhat damping the ardour of the latter's admirers, and odds were asked for. During the same afternoon, a well-known member of the London ring laid as much as 6 to 4 on Kelley, but subsequently 5 to 4 was taken to small amounts. Later in the evening all the principal sporting houses were, as usual, densely thronged, and the prospects of the forthcoming match formed the one all-absorbing topic of conversation. There was, however, to all appearance, but little betting, but we were subsequently informed that late at night, at the Adelaide (Mr Blakey's), even money, and in some few instances slight odds were laid on Chambers. During Sunday a rumour prevailed that in consequence of an accident Chambers would be unable to row in the new sculling boat which had been expressly built for the race by the Lambeth firm of Clasper and Bain, and on inquiry this proved only too true. It seems that Chambers, while taking his daily spin, unfortunately ran right into a [illegible] with such force as completely to break up his craft, and he was consequently compelled at the last moment to fall back on an old boat of Clasper's build in which, we believe, he rowed against J. Sadler, in November last. Of course the usual marvellous reports were current with reference to the "high private trials" of both the competitors, neither of whom, from all accounts, could possibly lose—on paper. We were informed in a hoarse whisper, and the strictest confidence, that Chambers on Thursday last had rejoiced the hearts of his backers by a wonderful spin from the High Level to Scotswood Bridge, which he accomplished considerably under—variously estimated from one minute to two minutes thirteen seconds—his best time in his palmiest days! On the other hand, a weird story went the round of the "publics" that a certain gentleman not unfamiliar to the frequenters of Albert Gate and the "Clubs," had been seen on the Rabbit Banks at the unhallowed hour of 2 a.m. on Sunday, armed with a dark lantern and a stop-watch—the obvious inference from which "fact" was that Kelley had been treated to a ghostly trial in the small hours, while unsuspecting Newcastle was sleeping off its overnight whisky, and dreaming of Monday and victory. Not having personally witnessed either of these performances, we cannot, of course, vouch for the facts, but we have no hesitation in saying that Kelley on Sunday evening did not present the appearance of a man who had been "making a night of it." On the contrary, he looked as hard as nails, and in the perfection of fine condition, and seemed remarkably confident. He took a long walk in the morning, and in the afternoon went out for a short paddle, accompanied by George Drewitt. Some consternation was created among the Londoners by the announcement that Kelley would be deprived of the valuable services of Drewitt as pilot, in consequence of his inability to obtain a cutter, the only eight-oared boat on the Tyne having been previously engaged on behalf of Chambers. Unfortunately this discovery was not made until it was too late to send elsewhere for a suitable boat, and Kelly had therefore no alternative but to dispense with the services of his cutter, and trust to the guidance of Drewitt, at the bow of the referee's steamer—a very serious drawback, considering he was rowing on a comparatively strange water, against an opponent who was familiar with every turn and current. Chambers also took a short spin on Sunday morning, and on his return to his quarters at Blenheim House was followed by a large crowd of enthusiastic admirers, who were anxious to obtain a last look at their pet. In point of condition there was certainly little fault to find with him, his bright eye and clear complexion testifying to his excellent bodily health; but it struck us that there was a somewhat anxious and haggard look about his face, which offered a marked contrast to the cheerful and confident expression so noticeable in the Chambers of "auld lang syne." It was said that he had been suffering during the last few days from a severe cold, which had settled in his throat, producing considerable inconvenience, and interfering in some degree with his preparation. On Monday, however, he appeared well and fit, and the confidence of his backers rose once more.

The morning of the race opened gloriously fine, and great crowds flocked into the town from all quarters. As the afternoon wore on, the streets leading to the riverside became impassable, save in one direction. And as on the Newcastle side of the water, so on the Gateshead side. At a very early hour, standpoints were beginning to be secured at various accessible and convenient places along the course, and what with the numbers conveyed to the district by excursion trains, and the stoppage of the large workshops in the afternoon, the multitude which was ultimately congregated together was literally such as no man could count. Thousands found the temporary Tyne Bridge an extremely suitable place from which to view the start, and the structure was packed from end to end. Thousands more were crowded together on the great iron girders, and many even risked the danger of the unsafe footing afforded by the parapet. The Close was filled with a moving mass, and as far as the eye could reach on either side of the river there was one broad line of eager people, hustling together, and anxiously expectant and impatient for an event in which they were all so deeply interested. There were several well-filled steamers ready to follow the men; but not so many steamers as we have seen chartered on one or two similar occasions, nor were any of them overcrowded. People are beginning to learn that with perhaps the exception of the referee's boat, the best view of a race on the Tyne is not to be obtained on the deck of a steamer. The Rabbit Banks are infinitely preferable, and many more than formerly now wend their way to the winning post, the prospect of being first to welcome the winner being no small attraction. During the day a rumour was circulated pretty freely to the effect that Chambers had caught cold, and the consequence was that the betting was materially influenced—the odds at once going against the Tynesider. Later on the rumour was contradicted in some quarters, and before the start betting may almost be said to have been even. Still there was unusual hesitancy to lay on Chambers, while Kelley's friends were ready and willing enough, and eventually went the length of offering 5 to 4.

The men had agreed to be in their boats about five o'clock, and some twenty minutes before that time the steamers lay off, and preparations were made to clear the course—no easy matter, considering the number of small craft that kept dodging about. Bye-and-bye, however, a good stretch was secured; when, just as every one was waiting in eager anticipation for the appearance of the principals in the day's great contest, down came a shower of rain, with the promise of heavier and more refreshing showers ere the day was done. It was annoying, of course—and the masses of people with here and there an umbrella up, with the tucking up of skirts on the part of the women folks, and the buttoning up of coats on the part of the men, had not at all the interesting look seen through the drizzle which they had a moment before basking in the effulgence of summer sunshine. "Weather permitting," however, was a regulation not in the articles ratifying the event which such numbers had come to witness, and so, while many eyes were turned towards the Mansion House, the usual place for putting off, anxious for a glimpse of the competitors, both men were actually on the water—in good time, and unseen for a second or two except by a very few. Kelley, who had that morning scaled 10st 8lb, had been quietly rowed down the river to the High Level, where he found his skiff in readiness. Immediately after Chambers, whose weight, allowing 12½lbs for his clothes, was 11st 4½lbs, stepped into a small boat from the paddlebox of the referee's steamer, and was soon alongside his companion. Chambers had the north side. There was the usual preliminary spin—Kelley going slowly and majestically, and Chambers striking out with a vigour that did good like a medicine to the hearts of his friends. There was no difficulty at the start—there never is with such men—and precisely at seventeen minutes past five, the boats being level, they started on admirable terms. For the first fifty yards or so, neither had the advantage, and once again was heard the cry in all its terrible earnestness "Gan on 'Bob,'" and equally cheering if not equally distinct were the shouts "Had awa' Harry," even from Northumbrian lungs, for Harry has come to be appreciated in the North. Over and above all the noise, however, which ensued after the start, was that same cry—"Gan on, Bob," but Bob's time had not come yet, so that it was not surprising, to those acquainted with his mode of pulling to find that so early a stage on the long journey before him as the Mansion House, he allowed Kelley to take a somewhat decided lead. What was surprising was that Kelley should have been allowed to increase his advantage with such extraordinary rapidity that at Wylie's Quay he turned the prow of his boat across Chambers' path, and with exquisite skill and great speed rowed himself clear into his opponent's water. And then Chambers had to labour on, inconvenience of back-wash. He was very calm, however, much calmer than Kelley at the beginning; and back-wash and rough water were what he had been accustomed to, so on he went, sternly pulling after his rival, and ready for effort when the time came. On reaching the Grindstone Quay, a slight spurt gained him half a length, but it was as he had to do many a time, through all the trouble and hard-pulling evidently, and he hugged the wall to escape punishment. Kelley, however, had settled down to work in finished style, and as he passed Waterson's Quay, he would be three lengths in front. As the open banks of the river were reached Kelley went into his own water, and the two were widely separated. Then came what many supposed would be Chambers' grand opportunity, and Bob seized it. Putting on one of his famous old spurts, he had his boat skipping along the water like a bird, but somehow the spurt was not sustained, and it was weakened just where it should have been strongest, and where it has erst been strongest. All along the Annie was that quick mechanical stroke kept up, and Kelley strove hard to defeat the object of his opponent, who was perceptibly gaining upon him; but all to no purpose, till the Meadows Island was reached, when Chambers somehow or other lessened his pace for a few seconds, and Kelley, gathering himself up, soon secured the distance which had been taken from him. Quickening his stroke, Kelley went along at a furious rate, was soon six lengths ahead, and no further spurt from Chambers seemed to have any influence against him. Passing under the Suspension he would be several more lengths in front, and although Chambers kept pulling on gamely, he, at the same time—which was not like Chambers so near the winning post—gradually dropped back, allowing Kelley to come in the winner by upwards of a hundred yards. Time, 31 minutes 30 seconds. Both men returned to town in the referee's boat, on entering which Kelley was warmly cheered. The usual collection for the losing man, it is right to add, reached the noble sum of £32 10s.

CAREERS OF THE MEN.

The success which has attended the boat-racing career of Robert Chambers, is one of the most brilliant on record, and for this reason alone, irrespective of his connection with Tyneside, and irrespective also of the position he took in his greatest match of all, as decided on Monday, do we place him before Kelley. Whether at single-oared, pair-oared, or four-oared races, Chambers has given an impetus to aquatics such as perhaps no other man has yet done. His first race of any note took place in 1852, when he, with Sims, defeated Scott and Hogg in a pair-oared race at Newcastle. In July, 1853, Chambers defeated Shaftoe in a sculler-boat race on the Tyne. Shaftoe was considered at the time to be one of the strongest pullers in the North; his defeat, therefore, caused some sensation. Shaftoe, not content with his defeat, again threw down the gauntlet. The result was another race, which took place in August in the same year, Chambers again proving the better man. In November, he was defeated by Joseph Hicks, in a sculler-boat race, at Newcastle. In 1856 (June 16), with the three Claspers, he won the four-oared race at Durham. On the following day (June 17), he, with R. Clasper, was beaten in the pair-oared race at Durham. At the Thames National Regatta (August 18) he won the Scullers' Prize (old-fashioned boats), Finnis being second. On the following day, with Mackinney, in old-fashioned pair-oared boats, he was second to Cole and Driver. On the next day (August 20) with Clasper, Pocock, and Mackinney, he won the Four-oared Prize. In 1857 (June 15), with the three Claspers, he won the Four-oared race at Durham Regatta. On the same day he won the Scullers' Prize easily. On the 20th July he defeated Galley in ballast keel boats for £100. At the Thames National Regatta (August 5), with two Claspers and Maddison, beat the Hammersmith crew in the £100 prize for the Four-oared race. On the following day (August 6), he won the Scullers' Prize, beating three others, Mackinney pulling second. On the 17th of the same month, at Manchester Regatta, he won the Scullers' Prize easily. On the following day (18th), with Maddison, he won the Pair-oared race, defeating Bruce and Winship. On the next day, the Clasper crew (Chambers forming one of them) were defeated in the Four-oared race. On the 21st of September, he pulled Ralph on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake (four miles three furlongs), for £200; whom he defeated easily—time, 24min. 30sec. Chambers was now looked upon by the Cockneys as a very dangerous opponent. His Newcastle friends were so delighted with his success that they presented him with a testimonial in December in the same year. In 1858, at Durham Regatta (June 15), he won the Scullers' Prize. At the Thames National Regatta (August 10), he won the Scullers' Prize, defeating four others, Drewitt pulling a good second. On the same day, with Driver, Bain, and Bell, he was beaten in the Four-oared race. On the 20th, he was defeated by J. H. Clasper (sculls), at Talkin Tarn Regatta. On the 27th, at Manchester Regatta, he won the Scullers' Prize. On the following day, with Ault, Winship, and Clasper, he won the Four-oared race. In 1859 (April 19), he pulled against Tom White, of London, for £200, on the Tyne, when he won easily. This race, more than any other that Chambers has ever pulled, showed his immense strength and courage. Shortly after starting, and when he and White were pulling scull for scull, Chambers fouled a keel that was lying in the way, so heavily that he stopped altogether to ascertain the damage done to his craft. White put on a good spurt at this point, and went away from his man fully three hundred yards ahead. The friends of Chambers thought the race was over; not so, however, with Chambers, who, ascertaining that his skiff was not much the worse, stuck to his work most determinedly, and at every stroke reduced the gap between him and his opponent. On reaching Armstrong's factory (about three quarters of the distance), he had pulled up to White, who was not willing to let him pass, Chambers still pulling very strong. The oars of the two men became locked. Chambers then asked White for a "fair set away;" White eased off a little, but was not willing to allow him to pass. Chambers, however, extricated himself, dashed ahead, and landed himself a very easy winner. The friends of Chambers, as well as those of White (who had come down from London in strong force), were astounded at so unlooked for a result. The talk of pulling Kelley for the championship then began to be freely discussed, and shortly afterwards a match was made and articles signed. At Durham Regatta, June 27, 1859, he and Winship were defeated in the pair-oared race by H. and J. H. Clasper. On the following day, June 28th, he won the Scullers' Race. On the same day, with Winship, H. and J. H. Clasper, he won the Four-oared Prize. At the Thames National Regatta, August 15, with Winship, Harry, and J. H. Clasper, he won the Four-oared Prize. Chambers, after this race, went into active training for his race for the championship with Henry Kelley, which was fixed to come off on the 29th of September, from Putney to Mortlake; the stakes being the usual amount, £400. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 on Kelley, the Tyne men, who were up in very strong force, eagerly taking the odds. A good start was effected, both men pulling very hard, and for a considerable distance stroke for stroke; Chambers' splendid stroke, however, soon began to tell, and he drew away from his man in beautiful style. In a few minutes he was four lengths ahead. The Tyne men then offered 6 to 1 on their man, but no takers. Chambers finding the race quite safe, eased his boat frequently through the rough water, and won by 20 lengths. In 1860, at Durham Regatta, on the 18th of June, he, with Winship and the two Claspers, shared the four-oared prize (£23) with Taylor's crew. On the following day (the 19th), with Winship, he won the pair-oared race. On the 21st of July, at the Thames National Regatta, with Winship and the two Claspers, he was defeated, by a foul, in the four-oared race for £100. For the race, three crews were started—namely, the Thames crew, the Shakespeare crew, and Clasper's crew. Clasper's crew got the middle berth; the other two crews drew their boats so close that it was impossible for the Claspers to draw ahead. A foul was, therefore, the consequence; Harry Clasper instantly offering to pull the winning crew for any amount. On the 26th of the same month Chambers, with the same crew, won the four-oared prize at Derby Regatta. On the 24th August he won the scullers' prize at Talkin Tarn Regatta. On the next day (the 25th), he won the scullers' prize at Manchester Regatta. On the 27th, with Winship and the two Claspers, he won the four-oared prize at the same regatta. On the 18th September, White pulled him for the championship and £400 from Putney to Mortlake, Chambers again proving the victor, and doing the distance in twenty-three minutes and fifteen seconds, being the quickest race on record. At Newcastle and Gateshead Regatta, on the 27th September, with Winship and the two Claspers, he won the four-oared prize. On the following day he won the scullers' prize. On the same day he, with Winship, was beaten in the pair-oared race. In 1861, at the Thames National Regatta, July 12th, with Winship, he won the pair oared race. On the same day he, with Winship, Tagg, and Hammerton, won the four-oared prize (£100), defeating the Richmond crew. On the 16th July, at Manchester Regatta, he was defeated by Scott in the scullers' prize. With Clasper, Strong, and Winship he won the four-oared race; and with Winship he won the pair-oared race at the same regatta. In 1862, at the Northern Rowing Club Regatta (June 9th), he defeated in the scullers' prize, Jobson in the first heat, and Teasdale Wilson in the second heat, and won the prize. He, with J. G. Scott, G. Strong and R. West defeated Blenkinsop's crew in the first heat, and Master's crew in last heat, and won the prize. At Durham Regatta (June 23rd), with Winship, he won the first heat of the pair-oared race. In the second heat they were defeated by Marshall and Newby. On the following day he, with Winship, H. and J. H. Clasper, won the four-oared race easily. At the Thames National Regatta, with Winship, he won the pair-oared race, defeating H. Kelley and W. Bell, and H. and J. H. Clasper; on the 14th April, 1863, beat George Everson, of Greenwich, on the Thames for £400 and the championship; and on the 16th of June following beat R. A. Green, Australia, upon the same course and terms; on July 28th, was beaten by R. Cooper (of Redheugh) in a mile race on the Tyne for £200; and at Talkin Tarn on the 29th of August was again defeated by Cooper, for the Naworth Castle Plate; but with E. Winship, J. J. Lee, and J. Adams won the Milton Hall Plate, and on the following day won the Corby Castle Cup (for Scullers); at the Tyne Regatta took part in the race for the Champion Cup with a result well known to Newcastle readers; and at the same regatta, with E. Winship, lost the pair-oared race for Patrons' Plate by a foul. On the 6th September, 1864, beat Cooper, High Level to Suspension Bridge, for £400 and championship of the Tyne. In 1865, on June 12, beat Cooper in a mile race on the Tyne for £100. At Durham regatta, June 19, with J. H. Clasper, divided first and second, with G. D. Newby, and R. D. Marshall, for Mowbray Stakes (pairs); and on the following day at the same regatta, with J. H. Clasper, G. D. Newby, and R. D. Marshall was beaten for the Patrons' Plate. On August 8, was defeated by Harry Kelley on the Thames, for the championship and £900; two days after, he won the open scullers' race at the Thames National Regatta; and on the 18th of the same month was beaten in the King's Lynn Great Sweepstakes; and on September 26, at the York regatta, was beaten for the open scullers' race. On November 22, 1866, beat Joseph Sadler, in a race from Putney to Mortlake for £400 and the championship of the Thames. On summing up the whole of his doings at the oar we find that, exclusive of the present race, he has started publicly 107 times, winning 88 and losing 19 times. He has taken part in 44 four-oared races and won 39; in pairs 19 times, and successful in 15; whilst in skiffs he has started 44 times and been successful in 34 of these. No other man has yet been able to boast such a number of performances.

Without going fully into the performances of Henry Kelley, we have compiled a list of the more important contests in which he has been engaged, which will be found essentially correct, and will afford every information to those unacquainted with his doings. He was born at Fulham, on the Thames, in 1831, and apprenticed to the water. His first venture—a successful one—was for the Leander Coat and Badge in August 1852. At the Royal Thames National Regatta, he defeated J. Candlish and T. and J. Mackinney; he lost the pairs with R. Peirer—such famous pairs as Pocock and Clasper, Winship and Bruce, and Cole and Coombes—also rowing. In 1855, at the Royal Thames National Regatta, he was distanced for the sculls, owing to a foul, although he first passed the winning post. He rowed for the fours with Goodson, Ralph, and Driver, and won the second prize, defeating the two Mackinneys, Nancy, and Chitty (Confidence crew). At Henley the same year he won the London Waterman's Race, with T. and J. Mackinney, and J. Phelps. On October 22nd, 1855, he was matched against J. Mackinney, of Richmond, but the latter capsizing, they met again on May 22nd, 1856, when Kelley won with ease; time, 24 min. 30 secs. At Henley Regatta, 1856, he again won in the Waterman's Race, with Newell, W. Pocock, and Phelps. At the Royal Thames National Regatta, too, he beat R. Cole and T. Mackinney for the sculls, although he lost the Champion Fours with Bruce, Winship, and J. Mackinney—Harry Clasper's crew winning. With J. Mackinney for the Pairs he met with an accident, and was consequently nowhere; Cole and Driver, Chambers and T. Mackinney, and Matthew and Oxlade, all giving his pair the go-bye. At the Manchester and Salford Regattas in 1856 he won the Ordsall sculls; the pairs (Trafford Park Stakes) with J. Mackinney; and the Champion Fours—his crew being J. Mackinney, Winship, Bruce, and himself. His race with Battle of Norwich, over the Putney course was an easy bit with him, on the 13th November in this year; and the return match, on the 25th November, on the Yare was easier still, though he narrowly escaped being run into; thus he became champion of the Norwich river. On the 12th May, 1857, he won the championship of the Thames, defeating James Messenger, of Teddington, for £200 aside; time, 24 min. 30 secs. In June, 1857, at Henley Regatta, with Phelps, Newell, and J. Mackinney, he again won the Waterman's Fours. In July, 1852, with Phelps, Hammerton, and J. Mackinney, the won the Fours at Henley a fourth time. At the Thames National Regatta Clasper's crew won, but Kelley, with his brother, and the two Mackinneys, obtained second place. On 29th September, he was beaten by Chambers, for the Championship of the Thames. In June, 1866, with Pocock, Wise, and White, of course he rowed at Henley for the Waterman's Fours, and of course he won. In July, this year, with T. and J. Wise, and T. White, he won the Champion Fours, at the Thames National Regatta. In June, 1861, J. and T. Wise, J. Mackinney, and himself, won the Waterman's Fours at Henley, in the usual order of things, and in July, he won the Sculls, at the Thames National. In July, 1862, at the same Regatta, with W. Bell, he was beaten for the Pairs by Winship and Chambers, he was also unlucky for the Fours, with J. W. Tagg, W. Bell, and J. Mackinney—Clasper's crew winning. The same month, at Henley, he was beaten—strange to say—for the Waterman's Plate. At the Thames National, July, 1863, Green and himself won the Pairs, and he won his heat of the Sculls, but was afterwards shamefully fouled and swamped in the final heat. At the Tyne Regatta, in August, he won his heat against T. Wilson, but Cooper fouled him in the final heat. On the 11th September, the race was rowed again, Cooper being absent, Kelley was fouled by Chambers, but notwithstanding, went home empty-handed, the decision being in favour of the Northerner; Green being ill, Kelley did row for the Pairs. In August, 1864, with T. Hoare, Tagg, and Hammerton, he won the Champion Fours, at the Thames Regatta; and also the Sculls, defeating Sadler and Hoare. On 26th May last, he became champion of the Ouse at King's Lynn, beating Cooper, Barratt, and Tom Hoare. In July last, at Boulogne, with some English gentlemen he thoroughly astonished the local votaries of *Le Sport*; greatest of all his honours, he again won the championship of the Thames on the 8th of August, and finally at King's Lynn, on the 18th of August, he won the Sculling Sweepstakes against Cooper and Chambers. Kelley retired from the championship of the Thames last August, leaving it an open question. He was hardly prepared, however, to see the coveted honour so soon regained for the Tyne, and, to meet the expressed desire of his own friends and the friends of Chambers he was induced to submit to another trial of skill with the Northerner. That trial took place, with the history of which and the result, our readers are now well acquainted. It is just to Kelley to state that a truer-hearted and more generous Englishman does not breathe.

THE LAST OF THE THREE GREAT BOAT RACES.

VICTORY OF BRIGHT.

The last of the three races fixed to be rowed on the Tyne came off on Tuesday evening. The race was between Bright, of the Ouseburn, and Robert Chambers, of Wallsend, for £100. The course was from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House, a distance of about a mile and three-quarters. The men rowed in open boats. It was only natural to expect that the interest taken in this race would be much below that taken in the events of Monday and Saturday; but still the number of spectators was very large, far beyond the number who usually congregate to witness a second-rate aquatic contest. All the usual standpoints were crowded, and about half a dozen steamers, including the North Star, on board of which were the umpires and the referee, were well filled. Bright and Chambers have been under training for some time past, and both men were in excellent condition. Chambers is a very strong-built young man, and judging from his appearance bids fair to become a prominent man hereafter. Bright is not of so strong a build, but is very wiry, and his previous career had raised him high in the estimation of the Tyneside people. He has rowed several races, and we believe we are correct in stating that he has only been beaten once, and that was by Taylor, who rowed in Saturday's race. Up to the morning Bright was the favourite in the betting, but at the time of the race the competitors suddenly changed places, Chambers becoming favourite. On the referee's boat 6 to 4 was offered on Chambers, but was not freely taken. Several bets were made at 7 to 4. The time fixed for the race to commence was six o'clock, and at that hour the two men rowed from the Mansion House down to the High Level Bridge, and took up their positions, ready for a start. Alas! for the expectations of the spectators. Attempt after attempt was made to start, but without success. Bright was ready to start whenever he had the advantage, when, of course, Chambers hung back, and *vice versa*. Bright was, perhaps, most to blame in the matter. It was evident the latter was determined not to let his opponent have the slightest advantage, but at the same time was willing to take any advantage he could gain. Another source of complaint was that the steamers did not keep clear of the course, and one of the Tyne General Ferry Company's boats, with the superintendent on board, is to be complained of most particularly. After dodging on for three-quarters of an hour, Chambers broke his stretcher, and had to get a fresh one, after which he again rowed down to the High Level. Another half hour having been wasted by the men, a fair start was made, and by this time the tide had begun to ebb. With the first few strokes Chambers drew a little ahead, but soon was breasted by Bright (who, having won the toss, took the north side), and, putting all his energy into his rowing, quickly got the nose of his boat in front, and gradually drew away. When off the Skinner Burn Bright was leading by a clear boat length, and was increasing his advantage at every stroke. At the New Quay three lengths divided the boats. A foul was feared about this part, as both the men were hugging the shore too closely, and at times they were not steering so well as might have been expected. At Clasper's boat-house Bright was leading by four or five lengths, and both he and Chambers, in pulling in to the shore to escape the force of the tide, nearly ran foul on two or three occasions of the posts in the river. On entering the Annie, Chambers made a desperate effort to recover himself, but without avail, Bright coming in victor by five or six lengths. A collection was made, as usual, on board the North Star for Chambers, the losing man, but he declined to receive the money; Percy, who had acted as his umpire, however, received the money on his behalf.

RACES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Campbell, born 1805, Westminster, beat Williams, £80, Westminster to Hammersmith, September 9th, 1831.
Beat R. Coombes, £100, Westminster to Putney, 42 min., November 1st, 1838, 2¼ minutes ahead.
Beaten by R. Coombes, £200, Putney to Mortlake 26 min. 15 secs., August 19th, 1846.

Robert Coombes, Millbank, born 1808, beaten by C. Campbell, £100, Westminster to Putney, November 1st, 1838.
(8st. 12lb) Beat Campbell (12st 2lb), £200, Putney to Mortlake, 26 min. 15 secs., August 19th, 1846. 11 to 10 on Coombes.
Beat R. Newall, £200, Putney to Mortlake, 23 min. 46 secs., September 19th, 1847.
Beat Mackinney, £100, Putney to Mortlake, 27 min. 30 secs., May 7th, 1851.
Beaten by Cole, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 15 secs., May 25th, 1852.
Beaten by Cole, Putney to Mortlake, 23 min. 35 secs., October 14th, 1852.

Thomas Cole, Chelsea, beat R. Coombes (aged 43), Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 15 secs., May 24th, 1852. 6 to 4 on Coombes.
Beat R. Coombes, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 23 min., 35 secs, October 14th, 1852.
Beaten by Messenger, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 24 min. 45 secs., November 20th, 1854.

James Arthur Messenger, Teddington (aged 20), beat Cole, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 24 min. 45 secs., November 20th, 1854.
Beaten by Kelley, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 24 min. 30 secs., May 12th, 1857.

Henry Kelley, Fulham, beat Messenger, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 24 min. 30 sec. (Putney to Hammersmith 9 min.), May 12th, 1857. 5 to 4 on Kelley.
Beaten by Chambers, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 25 secs., September 19th, 1859.
Beat Robert Chambers, £400, with a bet of £300 to £200 on Chambers, making the entire stakes £900. Putney to Mortlake, 23 min. 16 secs., August 8th, 1865.
Beat James Hamill, of America, £500 each race, on the Tyne, five miles, July 4th and 5th, 1866.
Beat Robert Chambers, £400 and the championship, on the Tyne, five miles, May 6th.

Robert Chambers, Newcastle, beat Kelly, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 25 secs., September 29th, 1850. 5 to 4 on Kelley.
Beat White, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 23 min. 25 secs., September 18th, 1860.
Beat G. W. Everson, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 27 secs., April 14th, 1863.
Beat R. A. W. Green, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 35 secs., June 16th, 1863.
Beat Robert Cooper, £400, High Level Bridge to Scotswood Bridge, 29 min. 26 secs., September 6th, 1864.
Beaten by Kelley, £400, with a bet of £300 to £200 on Chambers, making the entire stakes £900, Putney to Mortlake, 23 min. 16 secs., August 8th, 1864.
Beat Joseph Sadler, £400, Putney to Mortlake, 25 min. 2 sec., Nov. 22nd, 1866.
Beaten by Kelley, £400 and the championship, on the Tyne, five miles, May 6th.

Miscellaneous News.

THE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.—The Plenipotentiaries of the several Powers engaged in the Conference on the Luxemburg question assembled on Tuesday afternoon at the official residence of the Premier, in Downing-street, the proceedings being conducted in the same room in which the Conference on the affairs of Denmark was held in 1864. Lord Stanley is President of the Conference, of which the principal members are his Excellency the Count Apponyi, the Austrian Ambassador; his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunnow; his Excellency the Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador; his Excellency Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador; his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister; and his Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister. The Hon. Julian Fane, of the British Embassy in Paris, officiates as protocolist. Mr P. H. Wodehouse Currie also assists at the Conference. It is understood that the meeting on Tuesday was to effect preliminary arrangements, and that the next meeting will not take place until Saturday next. The members composing the Conference, in order to obtain secrecy for the proceedings, it is said, have arranged that nothing shall be made public until their conclusions have been ratified by the several Powers.

The French Academy has this year awarded the Grand Prix Gobert of 10,000f. to Count Louis De Vielcastel for his "History of the Restoration," and the second to M. Felix Faure for his "History of St. Louis."

The "Day," a new morning journal which came out a few weeks since as the organ of "Constitutional Liberalism," has ceased to appear.

CURES OF DISORDERS OF THE LUNGS.—20 Years' experience of the efficacy of Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr W. Ireland, Chemist, Egremont, Cumberland.—For 20 years I have recommended the wafers, and regard them as a very excellent medicine for coughs, colds, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. I take them myself during the winter season, for irritation of the throat and occasional coughing; and as a preventative of throat and chest affections generally, I confidently recommend them.—They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d per box. Sold by all chemists.

The Sultan has had a cock fight on a grand scale. The combatants were introduced as at Knowsley in the olden time. The most stalwart chanticleer was named Aziz, after the sacred Padisha himself; the other competitors of the gallinaceous brood were named Bismarck, Napoleon III, Palmerston, Frederick William, and Victor Emmanuel. After a fierce conflict Aziz vanquished Napoleon. The delighted Sultan instantly decorated the conquering cock with the order of Osmanli of the first class in diamonds, and thus accoutred the bird struts about his harem which has been bestowed upon him.

The population of London in the middle of the present year is estimated by the Registrar-General at 3,082,372; of Edinburgh (city), 176,081; of Dublin (city and some suburbs), 319,210; of the borough of Liverpool, 492,439; of the city of Manchester, 362,823; and of the borough of Salford, 115,013; of the city of Glasgow, 440,979; of the borough of Birmingham, 342,948; of the borough of Leeds, 232,428; of the borough of Sheffield, 225,199; of the city of Bristol, 165,572; of the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 124,960; of the borough of Hull, 106,740.

Shortly after the suspension of the Leeds Banking Company it was stated that amongst the worthless paper discounted by Mr Greenland, were a number of bills on a forest company in Servia. This paper, which was paid in by a Mr Edgeley, in favour of Messrs E. H. Watts and Co. and A. Teale and Co., was believed to be forged, and on Monday a Frenchman named Edward Devilliers, who had been arrested at Dieppe, was charged at the Mansion-house, London, with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £1,120 10s, and divers other bills amounting to £108,000, the whole of which had been paid into the Leeds Banking Company by Edgeley. The case having been opened, the prisoner was remanded.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Right Road to Happiness.—In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty, unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and strengthen. Holloway's Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, they increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse the blood, expel all morbid matters, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame, and preserving it from unnecessary "wear and tear." These inestimable Pills are especially useful in broken bodily health, when the system is out of order without any assignable cause. With this knowledge, none should trifle with life or health.

Sir Emerson Tennent gives in "Land and Water" an interesting account of a pony, the property of a milkman, which brings milk to Sir Emerson's door daily. The little animal was bought cheap, some five years since, on account of the evil character which it bore as a jibber. By means of bread, sugar, and chestnuts, it has been tamed, and it now moves from door to door of its own accord, preceding the milkman in charge of it; so that whilst he is settling with the servants at one house, the servants of the next house, warned by the sound of the stoppage of the cart, may be in readiness to take in the milk when the man arrives. More than this. At certain doors, where the pony is in the habit of being regaled with *douceurs* of bread, apples, &c., the sagacious little animal contrives, without upsetting the cart, to raise the knocker with its nose, and rap twice.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.—At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday, five persons were charged with disorderly conduct in causing a crowd to assemble, and with using threatening and abusive language to George Sampson and others, in the employ of Messrs Stohwasser and Moore, tailors. It was proved by various witnesses that there was a crowd of about 300 men and and women near the house of Mr Stohwasser, and when the workmen left the place they were assailed with shouts, hisses, and abuse. Sampson was set upon in particular, and when Mr Moore went out to assist the workman he was assaulted and struck by two of the prisoners. Mr Knox considered the charge fully proved, and sentenced each of the prisoners to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Notice of appeal to the quarter sessions was then given, and application for bail was made. Mr Knox regretted that under the Act he was restricted from requiring higher bail than £10. As there was no case of law involved, he declined to state a case for the Queen's Bench.

ROBBERY OF A SICK CLUB.—At the West Riding Court, at Bradford, on Monday, Joshua Armitage, a schoolmaster, at Shipley, near Bradford, was charged with having stolen £60 belonging to the Females Glory Court of the Order of Ancient Shepherdesses. The prisoner has been for the last 20 years the bookkeeper or secretary of the Females Glory Court, a sick club for women, the meetings of which are held monthly at the Sun Hotel, at Shipley, and received 5s. at every monthly meeting for the work he did as bookkeeper. On the evening of the 11th of March, the tin box of the club, containing £60, was locked by the prisoner, who kept the key, in the presence of several members, and a member, named Ann Baxter, was afterward sent to place the box, as was the practice, in the care of Mr Samuel Atkinson, the landlord. Before she had reached the foot of the staircase, she was overtaken by the prisoner, who said that he had to arrange for the Easter tea meeting, and asked her to give him the box. Without suspicion, she gave up the box to the prisoner; and, after the annual tea meeting at Easter, the prisoner called two or three office bearers of the club into another room; confessed to them that he had appropriated the £60 from the box of the club; said he had done wrong; wished them to forgive him, and offered to pay the money back in instalments of £1 a month. The prisoner was committed for trial. The magistrates offered to accept bail—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE HYDE PARK QUESTION.—"Let us suppose," says the *Independance Belge*, "that a similar conflict had arisen in France, or even in other countries where the right of meeting is guaranteed by the constitution, as in Belgium, for example; what would have been the result? Once the Government declared that it would not tolerate the manifestation, it is certain that, in virtue of the doctrine of a strong government and the necessary infallibility of authority, it would carry out its prohibition by force—were its right a thousand-fold more disputable and were it a thousand times evident, not only that the public peace was not menaced, and that no disorder need be feared, but, on the contrary, that the intervention of the public force must only provoke a struggle in which blood would inevitably be shed. In England the Government takes a different view of its duty and of the public interest. Notwithstanding the formal order which it issued and published, and without abandoning its conviction of the illegality of meeting in Hyde Park, it does not think itself bound in honour to establish its right by fusilade and sabre cuts. In presence of the possibility of a bloody conflict, it stops short; and authority, without abdicating any of its right or losing any of its prestige, gives place to liberty. What will be the effect of this? That power will be curtailed, or the necessary securities of public order weakened? Nothing of the sort. The Government will only be the more respected to-morrow, and the manifestation in Hyde Park—we may predict it without temerity—will be a real triumph of order. In this there is assured a useful lesson for Governments, who, while theoretically professing respect for liberty, have not, in reality, enough of faith in it to let it move without fetters, and do not hesitate, in any grave circumstance, to sacrifice it to what they call authority, which, strictly speaking, means their own self-love and pride, if not their lust of domination."

A JUVENILE BALL AT THE LOUVRE.—The glittering court of Gulliver's Lilliputian friends seemed to have been removed last week from the land of fancy to the Louvre, where an excited crowd of miniature kings, queens, courtiers, pierrots, and shepherdesses danced to the gay strains of Strauss's band, in the saloons of the Grand Ecuyer of Louis Napoleon. A grand costume ball was given by General Fleury's two little sons, who, proudly wearing the braided coats of gendarmes of Louis XV. were posted in the outer salon to receive their guests, a duty of which they acquitted themselves with so much grace and gallantry that a lover of the "good old times" might have been tempted to cry, "Il n'y a plus d'enfants." The exterior staircase and portion of the Cour Caulaincourt were blazing with gas, the central basin, into which bronze monsters spouted illuminated jets of water, was decorated with masses of flowers, and from eight o'clock in the evening a long file of carriages deposited on the steps innumerable groups of masks, whose small hearts beat, some timidly, some boldly, and all impatiently, under their satins and jewels. General and Mdme. Fleury seconded their children in doing the honours, and after welcoming the visitors with kisses, sent them on towards the grand saloon, where the musicians, in pink dominoes, were playing quadrilles and polkas. Many of the juvenile cavaliers showed decided symptoms of bashfulness, which were not abated by the various difficulties arising from spurs catching in little trains, and swords getting irritatingly into the way of small legs. But their masculine courage soon returned, for half an hour later the understanding seemed perfect everywhere, conversation ran high, and a Robinson Crusoe with a big umbrella was enthusiastically proposing to a Queen of Chess a delightful sojourn in a desert island. His partner, however, affirmed that she would much rather go thither with a Great Chief—pointing to a remarkable small Indian opposite, tattooed with red and blue, and looking much overpowered with his war crest of feathers—"For oh!" continued she, "I do so love Great Chiefs." The two daughters of the Princess De Metternich were dressed one *en vivandiere*, the other as a Tapageuse of 1867, with sweeping train and microscopic fan; Miss Thompson was literally covered with brilliants, Mdlle. De Verdiere appeared as a Hussar; Mdlle. Espinasse as Shepherdess; Mdlle. Dolphus as Irish Bride. Four beauties represented Chatte Blanche, Diana Chasseresse, Gipsy and Snow, amid a crowd of Louis XV.'s, harlequins, marquises, and pages, dazzling in colours and glittering with diamonds and spangles. A comic piece was enacted by an actor and actress of the Palais Royal. Fanfan Benoiton, the clever baby of the Vaudeville, played her best scenes and then threw herself into the arms of a Guardsman, who carried her off in a galop, and the evening ended with a giddy *ronde*, in which a few grown-up people joined, for even elder feet tingle impatiently after hours of Strauss's gayest music.—*Paris Correspondent of "The Queen."*

Mrs H. B. Stowe has purchased an estate in the state of Florida, where she intends to reside.

The workshops connected with Mr Davis's dyeing establishment at Hull, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The premises destroyed were detached from the principal buildings.

The Working Men's Conservative Association of Birmingham met on Monday evening under the presidency of Mr Sampson Lloyd, the chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Two resolutions were passed by the meeting. The first expressed an opinion that the House of Commons having decided in favour of the leading principle of the Ministerial Reform Bill, and that decision having been approved by the intelligence of the country, further agitation was not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the commercial, social, and political interests of the empire. The second resolution conveyed the thanks of the gathering to the Government for having accepted the twelve months' residential clause, and expressed undiminished confidence in Her Majesty's present advisers.

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

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

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

MAY, 1867.

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

1st Life Guards, Knightsbridge Barracks
2d Windsor
Royal Horse Guards, R. park
1st Dragoon Guards, Aldersht
2nd do. Muttra Canterbury
3rd do. Ahmednuggar, Cant.
4th do. Aldershot
5th do. Curragh
6th do. Cahir
7th do. Benares, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Newbridge
2nd, Dublin
3rd Hussars, Hounslow
4th do. York
5th Lancers, Lucknow Canterbury
6th Dragoons, Colchester
7th Hussars, Scalcote, Cant.
8th do. Manchester
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th do. Mhow, Cant.
12th Lancers, Cork
13th Hussars, Canada; Cant.
14th do. Edinburgh
15th do. Aldershot
16th Lancers Bangalore, Cnt.
17th do. Aldershot
18th Hussars, Secunderabad, Cant.
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Kamilpore, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Canterbury
Royal Artillery—
Head-quarters, Woolwich.
1st Troop, Aldershott
2nd — Dublin
3rd — Dublin
4th — Kensington
5th — Woolwich
6th — Curragh
7th — Woolwich
8th — Curragh
9th — Aldershott
10th — Aldershott
11th — Aldershott
12th — Aldershott
13th — New Zealand
14th — New Zealand
15th — New Zealand
16th — New Zealand
17th — Aldershott
18th — Woolwich
19th — Portsmouth
20th — Woolwich
21st — Woolwich
22nd — Aldershott
23rd — Chatham
24th — Woolwich
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Tower, London; 2nd do. Chelsea; 3rd bat. Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. St. George's Barracks; 2d bat. Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. Windsor 2nd bat. Wellington Barracks
INFANTRY—
1st, 1st bat. Kamptee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Nusseerabad, Chatham
2d, 1st bat. Aden, Chatham; 2d bat. Birr, Chatham
3d, 1st bat. Meerut, Shnclf. 2nd bat. Belfast
4th, 1st bat. Bombay Parkhurst; 2nd bat. Halifax, Parkhurst
5th, 1st bat Ferozpore, Shrncliffe, 2nd Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat. Fermoy; 2nd bat. on pas home Colchestr
7th, 1st bat. Saugor, Walmer; 2nd, Canada, Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Malta, Chatham; 2d bat. Malta, Chatham
9th. 1st bat. Cape, Pembroke; 2d bat. Japan Pembroke
10th, 1st bat. The Cape, Chatham; 2nd bat. Bangalore, Chatham
11th, 1st bat. Fyzabad Parkhurst; 2d bat. Cape Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd bat. Seetapore, Gosport
13th, 1st bat. Kinsale; 2d do Mauritius, Shorncliffe
14th, 1st bat. Tralee; 2nd bat. New S. Wales, Chatm
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Chatham
16th, 1st bat. Canada, Colchester; 2nd bat. Barbadoes, Colchester
17th, 1st batallion Cork; 2nd bat. Toronto, Chathm
18th, 1st bat. Aldershot; 2nd bat. New Zealand, Colchester
19th, 1st bat. Nowshera, Sheffield; 2nd bat. Thyetmyoo, Sheffield.
20th, 1st bat. Devonport, Shorncliffe; 2nd bat. Hong Kong. Shorncliffe
21st, 1st bat. Dublin; 2nd bat. Secunderabad Preston
22d, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Mauritius, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Jubbulpore, Walmer; 2nd bat. Montreal, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Malta; Sheffield; 2nd bat. Rangoon, Sheffield
25th, 1st bat. Montreal, Preston; 2nd bat. Ceylon Preston
26th, Belgaum, Preston
27th, Hazareebagh, Shorncliffe
28th, Mullingar
29th, Malta, Chatham
30th, Montreal, Chatham
31st, Kilkenny
32nd, Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd, Kurrachee, Sheffield
34th, on pas. home, Chathm
35th, Mooltan, Colchester
36th, Shahjehanpore, Pembroke
37th, Bareilly, Preston
38th, Sealcote, Parkhurst
39th, Enniskillen
40th, Plymouth
41st, Agra, Colchester
42nd, Peshawur, Aberdeen
43d, Portsmouth
44th, Aldershot
45th, Poona, Chatham
46th, Lucknow, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S. Pembroke
48th, Dublin
49th, Deesa, Colchester
50th, N. Zealand, Chatham
51st, Dover Sheffield
52nd, Dublin
53rd, Canada, Shorncliffe
54th, Manchester
55th, Lucknow, Sheffield
56th, Aldershot
57th, New Zealand, Clchstr.
58th, Benares, Pembroke
59th, Athlone
60th, 1st bat. Malta; 2nd bat. Cork; 3d bat. Madras, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63rd, Glasgow
64th, Malta Parkhurst
65th, Aldershot
66th, Jersey
67th, Waterford
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Curragh
70th, Dover
71st, Fermoy
72nd, Edinburgh
73rd, China
74th, Limerick
75th, Gibraltar
76th, Bellary, Shorncliffe
77th, Peshawur, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Roorkee, Aberdeen
80th, Portland
81st, Weedon
82nd, Meen Meer, Colchester
83rd, Gibraltar
84th, Jamaica, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Mauritius, Gosport
87th, Gibraltar, Shorncliffe
88th Rawul Pindee, Prkhrst
89th, Curragh
90th, Subathoo, Preston
91st, Dum Dum, Stirling
92nd, Dublin
93rd, Jhansi, Aberdeen
94th, Umballa, Colchester
95th, Mhow, Pembroke
96th, Poona, Colchester
97th, on passage home, Gosport
98th, Portsmouth, Colchester
99th, Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Cawnpore, Walmer
102nd, Cannanpore, Shorncliffe
103rd, Morar, Shorncliffe
104th, Dugshai, Walmer
105th, Dinapore, Parkhurst
106th, Jullundur, Chatham
107th, Allahabad, Preston
108th, Secunderabad, Gosprt
109th, Poona, Chatham
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Quebec, Winchester; 2nd bat. Calcutta, Winchester; 3rd bat. Rawul Pindee, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
2nd, Bahamas
3rd, Jamaica
4th, Bahamas
Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape
Rl. Canadian Rifles, Kingstn
Rl. Malta Fencibles, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham
Army Hospital Corps, Netley
A (Horse Bgd.) Meerut
B — Aldershot
C — Woolwich
D — Bangalore
E — Kirwee
F — Umballa
Depot, R.H.A. Maidstone
1st Brigade, ord. to Halifax
2d — Mauritius
3d — Malta
4th — Canada
5th — Woolwich
6th — Portsmouth
7th — Plymouth
8th — India
9th — Dublin
10th — Canada
11th — Lucknow
12th — Gosport
13th — Dover
14th — Ahmedabad
15th — ord. to Gibraltar
16th — Barrackpore
17th St. Thomas' Mount
18th — Kurrachee
19th — Peshawur
20th — Kamptee
21st — Mhow
22nd — Morar
23rd — Secunderabad
24th — Meean Meer
25th — Benares
Coast Brigade, Woolwich
Depot Brigade, R. A.—
1st Division, Sheerness
2nd Division Woolwich
3rd — Warley
A Troop, R.E. Train, Aldershot
B Troop Aldershot
1st Company Canada
2nd — Mauritius
3rd — Aldershot
4th — Halifax, N.S.
5th — Bermuda
6th — Chatham
7th — Isle of Grain
8th — Woolwich
9th — Bermuda
10th — Shorncliffe
11th — Dover
12th — C. of G. Hope
13th — Dublin (survey)
14th — Dublin (survey)
15th — Canada
16th — Southampton (survey)
17th — Gibraltar
18th — Halifax, N.S.
19th — Inverness (survey)
20th — Curragh
21st — Shorncliffe
22nd — Mauritius
23rd — Cape of G. H.
24th — Cape of G. H.
25th — Dover
26th — Weymouth
27th — Malta
28th — Chatham
29th — Portsmouth
30th — Gibraltar

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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

The Consett Guardian.

Local and District News.

MURRAY v. BAINBRIDGE.—The defendants in this case—Messrs Bainbridge and Co., owners of South Medomsley Colliery—have, we understand, through their solicitors, Messrs Hodge and Harle, of Newcastle, given notice to Mr Patrick, of Durham, solicitor for plaintiff, that they have by a writ of certiorari removed the trial of this case to the Court of Queen's Bench.

ROBBERIES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN. — During the past week several of the tradesmen at Annfield Plain have missed goods from their places of business. At one place a leg of mutton and two pieces of beef disappeared in a most unaccountable manner. Three small chests of tea have also been missed from the railway station, which have no doubt been appropriated by some one. We hope that the guilty persons will speedily be apprehended and lodged in durance vile.

ACCIDENTS AT PONTOP COLLIERY.—On Thursday two accidents occurred at Pontop Colliery to two of the workmen. A person named Cook, a horse keeper employed at the colliery, by some means got his foot severely crushed between some tubs, and another workman named Carragher, a miner, also had the lower portion of his body severely crushed by tubs about the same time. Medical assistance was promptly accorded the sufferers, who are, both we hope, progressing satisfactorily.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB. — The annual meeting of the members of the above club was held at Mr Wm. Turner's, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on Saturday evening last—Mr J. Lax in the chair. Mr Lax was unanimously captain, Mr John Dixon vice-captain, also re-elected treasurer, and Mr Wm. Freek secretary, for the ensuing year. It was resolved that they secure Mr W. Turner's field, situated at Black-fine, which they hope soon to have in a proper condition, on which to meet, and will do their utmost to conquer their opponents.

CONSETT PAROCHIAL INSTITUTE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The sale of the newspapers for the ensuing eleven weeks took place on Tuesday evening. Mr John Elliott officiated as auctioneer on the occasion, and the following prices were realised:—The Daily Telegraph, 2s; Daily Standard, 1s 7d; Daily Chronicle, 1s 3d; Daily Journal, 1s 2d; Saturday Review, 2s 6d; St. James's Chronicle, 1s 4d; Illustrated London News, 2s 6d; Punch, 1s 3d; Fun, 6d; North of England Advertiser, 9d; Durham Chronicle, 1s; Quiver, 7d. A vote of thanks to the Rev. F. Steggall, who presided, and to the auctioneer, closed the proceedings.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT. — We hear that another of these disgraceful exhibitions of the ignoble art by which certain parties endeavour to inflict the greatest amount of wounds and bruises on each other, took place near Craghead, on Monday last, for £20 a-side. The parties who had on this occasion determined to try which of the two had the most of the animal in his composition, were a person named Turnbull, who resides somewhere in the neighbourhood, and a person belonging originally to Lancashire, but who has for a short time been located in this district. For one hour and fifteen minutes did these brutes do their utmost to annihilate each other, at the end of which time Turnbull was declared the victor; both combatants, however, appeared to have suffered considerably. We understand a large number of similar characters to the two who cut such a sorry figure on the occasion were present.

SHOTLEY HIRINGS.—The usual May hirings was held at Shotley Bridge on Monday. The day was particularly fine until evening, and as a necessary consequence a vast concourse of people assembled. The prices asked by the servants were thereby high for the ensuing half-year. Males obtained from £12 to £17, and females from £7 to £8, and a large number were engaged at these prices. The hiring was acknowledged by all to be the best yet held in Shotley. In the evening rain fell, and the lads and lasses speedily crowded into the public houses and shows; but the unfortunate vendors of gingerbread, of which our country cousins seem particularly fond, were left in the storm. A short time after thunder and lightning added to the horrors of their already uncomfortable situation, and having felt quite sufficient of the destructive effect of the elements upon their stock they packed up and beat a hasty retreat.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of this local authority was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday evening. Present:—Messrs W. Barkas (chairman), J. Wrightson, W. Wilson, F. Snaith, R. Hall, R. Marshall, and W. Heslop. The minutes of last meeting having been read over and signed, the inspector (Mr H. Carss) presented his report of the sanitary state of the township, which showed that several previously existing nuisances had been removed; but that the properties of Mr H. Armstrong, in Silver-street, Blackhill, and at Black fine; Mr Flintoff, in Sandgate, Blackhill; and Mr R. Murray, at Black-fine, were in such a filthy condition as to be unfit for human habitation. The inspector was ordered to take legal proceedings against the gentlemen named. Considerable discussion took place concerning a drain laid down by Mr A. Peacock, Highgate, which was condemned, and ordered to be taken through his own property.

CRICKET CLUB FOR CONSETT.—It may be interesting to some of our readers, especially cricketers, to learn that a well-organised club has been formed in connection with the Reading Institute. We trust that it will receive the support of the gentlemen, tradesmen, and others in the neighbourhood. The committee are highly deserving of encouragement. They have been most untiring in their exertions, and assiduous in their duties. It is a most difficult object to attain in Consett the establishment of a good cricket club, and, amongst the members already enrolled are to be found the names of some good and proficient players. The excellent ground which the committee have secured will no doubt be a strong incentive to our young friends who like a quiet game. We would earnestly urge upon all to desirous of becoming members to give their names in at once, and lend their assistance towards making the Consett Institute Club one of the best and strongest in the county. The first general meeting is to be held on Tuesday night first previous to their commencing the season on Wednesday afternoon.

THE REV. J. RATTENBURY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Thursday this popular member of the Wesleyan ministry visited Shotley Bridge, and preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, in the afternoon, to a respectable audience, from Matt. xix. 13. Throughout his discourse he urged the duty of parents to bring their children to Jesus, showing by what means they might do so. Tea was provided by the ladies of the congregation in the Town Hall, and in that place Mr Rattenbury again preached. He selected as his text Mal. iii. 16 and 17. God's people under the aspect of jewels was the leading idea, which was very beautifully wrought out. The first general head was the quality of the jewels, which were, Godly fear, devout thought, and holy communion; 2nd. The care which the Lord, the proprietor, took of his jewels, they being the object of Divine care, supervision, and regard; 3rd. The setting of the jewels, showing that Jesus "made them up" in his crown when he called them to "shuffle off this mortal evil." The sermon was listened to by a very large and respectable audience. The proceeds will be devoted to the trust funds.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Walter Scott, of Shield Row, miner, was charged by P.C. Alderson with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 27th ult. Prosecutor stated that on the evening in question he had been requested by the wife of defendant to go with her and protect her against the violence of her husband. When he went he found him very drunk and abusive, and he afterwards followed him for some distance and used very abusive language towards him. Fined 1s and costs.

USING DOGS TO KILL GAME.

John Moors, James Moors, and W. Birkerton of Witton Gilbert, were charged by John Cumming, agent to the Earl of Durham, with trespassing in his grounds on the 20th ult. with dogs for the purpose of killing game. Mr Marshall, solicitor, of Durham, appeared for the defendants, and endeavoured to prove that the dogs were so young as to be unable to kill game, and also that the summonses were improperly made out. The magistrates considered the case proved, and sentenced the defendants as it was their first offence, to a fine of 10s each and costs.

BREACH OF BEER ACT.

James Mountain, of Berryedge, beerhouse keeper, was charged by Sergeant Wood, with supplying drink during prohibited hours on the evening of the 28th ult. The complainant stated that about ten minutes to twelve o'clock on that evening he saw a quantity of ale on the table, and several parties sitting round it. Defendant denied the charge, but the evidence of complainant was corroborated by another police officer. The magistrates said that as he had been before them on two previous occasions they would fine him £2 and costs.

NUISANCE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Thompson Allen, of Annfield Plain, was charged by Robert Lumley, inspector of nuisances for the eastern district of the Lanchester Union, for creating a nuisance.—Mr Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Union, stated that some time ago he left a notice complaining of the nuisance which was caused by the drain being stopped up on Mr Allen's property. Defendant thought that in place of him being summoned he ought to have summoned others for destroying about an acre of his land. Some time ago Miss Jackson employed a person to open out the drain, and after he had got about half way she stopped him, saying that she did not see that it was her duty to open out the drain; the consequence was the drain was stopped up. Order made for the abatement of the nuisance complained of. Defendant said that if he had understood it was his duty to open out the drain he would have done so, but he scarcely thought it was his duty to repair a drain he did not use.

The magistrates said that the law was that the proprietor of property through which a drain passed had to keep it right.

James Jackson was also charged with the same offence, and he promised to attend to his portion of the same.—To pay costs.

Thomas Bell was also charged with the same offence, but as defendant and his tenant had both stated that their drain had no connection with the one in which the nuisance was complained of, the charge was dismissed.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

Edward Bellerby, of Maiden Law, farmer, was charged by P.C. Newbolt with allowing three cows and four bullocks to stray along the highway between Maiden Law and Annfield Plain. Complainant said that on the afternoon in question he saw the cattle pasturing on the road. He watched for some time, and they were there for a quarter of an hour, but as soon as defendant saw him he ran towards the cattle and drove them into a field. Defendant said he was only driving them into his field, and he denied being a quarter of an hour.—Fined 5s and costs, and cautioned if brought up again he would be more severely dealt with.

BREACH OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.

Isabella Turnbull, of Annfield Plain, innkeeper, was charged by P.C. Newbolt with permitting fighting on her premises on the 27th ult. Mr Bush appeared for defendant. Complainant said that on the afternoon of that day he was sent for to quell a disturbance, and when he went he saw a number of drunken persons in the back yard, some of whom had just been fighting. He told them he would report the matter to the magistrates. When he went into the house he saw two persons with their hands up in a fighting position. Mr Bush, in his defence, said that those two men had been thrust out into the back yard for making a disturbance in the house. He thought that taking into consideration the length of time this lady had kept the house, her good character, and the respectability of the house, the fact that the evidence of the police-officer had not been supported by a single witness the Bench would dismiss the case.—Fined £1 and costs.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Henry Fitzpatrick, of South Moor, miner, was charged by the owners of South Moor Colliery for not entering upon his agreement as signed by him on the 28th of March, in the present year. Mr Patrick appeared for the owners of South Moor Colliery, and stated that he had also been imprisoned for seven days for a breach of a month's agreement signed on the 4th of March. He afterwards appeared on the 2nd of the present month, and promised Mr Bell, the agent, to go back to his employment, which he had positively refused since to enter upon. Mr Thomas Bell, viewer at South Moor Colliery, examined the agreement, and said that the defendant, Fitzpatrick, signed this agreement, before which it had been read over and explained to him. After he came out of prison he called, and contrary to his advice refused to enter upon his agreement. He had never urged any reason why he had not begun work. —Mr Bush appeared for defendant, and stated that it was not signed on the 4th inst. as the agreement stated. He went to the colliery shop and could not get a shovel; but they were not laid idle for wanting a shovel. He was not promised that if he rued of his contract he could be freed by returning the binding money. He did not send a copy of the agreement as requested by Mr Bush, as he had not time to copy it, but he offered to let him have a copy if he came over. The binding money was only a small sum given to the men as was customary for refreshments. Defendant said he would come back, and plaintiff agreed to pay the expenses for him. Mr Bush said he appeared on behalf of the men, and a great deal of trouble might have been saved if the masters had acted properly. He had seen the bond, and with one exception which he had made the bond was a very binding one, and in several respects it was a most proper one, mutually and otherwise. This man had desired to see the bond, and to be supplied with a copy as he had desired, and offering to pay any expense; but no copy could be seen until they came there that morning. He thought it unfair on the part of Mr Bell not to allow them to see a copy of the bond. Mr Patrick begged to say that Mr Bell offered to allow them to take a copy. Mr Bush hoped that the masters would gracefully retire from the trial and not press for punishment. His client returned the binding money.—(Mr Bell: I refused to take it)—under the impression that that terminated the contract. The contract was a most binding one, and no doubt he would have advised the men to continue under the contract had he seen it.—The Bench: They ought to have sanctioned it previously. Would you Mr Bell, take these men back now? Mr Bell declined and the magistrates then retired, and on their return, announced that they were of opinion that it was a most violent transgression of the contract. There was no reason for him to have acted as he had done, and they sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months.

William Marsh, was also charged with the same offence; he came with Fitzpatrick and assented to the remarks made by Fitzpatrick; he had been imprisoned for a similar offence. Mr Bush thought that the owners had already sent sufficient to gaol, without making any further sacrifice. He hoped that the magistrates would postpone the case, so that arrangements of a more merciful character could be made. The magistrates would rather that they had not had such a disagreeable duty to perform, but as complainants instructions were to press the case, they would have to inflict the same punishment, viz.:—three months' imprisonment.

John Nicholson, Robert Waters, and John Gates, were also charged with the same offence. Mr Patrick said that they had better adjourn these three cases by consent for a month, and enter into their own recognisances, and resume their employment in that time, and pay the expenses. They would take them back to their work. The magistrates adjourned the cases for a month, and to enter into their own recognisances in £10 each, to appear at that time, unless Mr Bell wishes that they have carried out their engagement.

ASSAULT.

Anthony Harrison, Edward Rowell, and Stephenson Reed, were severally charged by John Lockhart with assaulting him at Cheesman's public house, at Hill Top, on the 22nd ult. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for prisoners. Prosecutor said he called for some ale, and had a sovereign, when Harrison seized it out of his hand. He wished to have his money when he was set upon and beat by the prisoners. He had not had much drink that night, and when he went into the public house he had two two-shilling pieces and a sovereign. For the defence it was stated by several witnesses that complainant was drunk when he went into the house, and that he called the whole of the defendants bad names. He had deposited the sovereign with Harrison for its safe custody, and after a short time complainant called for some drink, and told the waiter that Harrison would pay for it. On Harrison pulling the money out of his pocket it was not a sovereign, but some other coin. Complainant said that is not my sovereign, when Harrison said it was all he got for a sovereign. Complainant then struck at Reed, who then turned him out of the house. Harrison had the money about five minutes and was never out of the house. The magistrates said that the evidence was altogether against the complainant, and dismissed the case.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

John Bland was charged with a breach of the Highway Act by allowing two cattle to stray on the highway. P.C. Bains said that on the morning of the 2nd inst. he saw the cattle on the highway. Defendant said that the cattle had strayed from his field without his knowledge. The magistrates dismissed the case, and cautioned defendant to be more careful in future.

ASSAULT.

James Strong, of Annfield Plain, was charged by his wife, Ellen Strong, with assaulting her, and threatening to take her life. Fined 20s and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

Charles Waldy was charged by Sergeant Woodward with driving his cart, drawn by two horses, without having his name painted on the cart. Fined 10s and costs.

Jane Boyce, farmer, was charged with allowing eleven head of cattle to stray on the highway, near Harelaw. The magistrates dismissed the case.

John Calder was charged by P.C. Baines with allowing a horse and ass to stray on the Lobley Hill Road on the 2nd inst. Dismissed.

Archibald Scott was also charged with allowing two horses and an ass to stray on the road between Satley and High Stoop on the 3rd inst. Dismissed with a caution.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Graham, of Annfield Plain, was charged by Sergt. Woodward with being drunk and disorderly at Lanchester on the 4th inst.—The magistrates fined him sixpence and costs.

ASSAULTS.

James Strong, of Annfield Plain, miner, was charged by Edward Collins with assaulting him on the 7th inst., without any previous provocation.—Fined £1 and costs, or to be imprisoned.

Mary Hall, of Leadgate, was charged by Elizabeth Robinson with assaulting her on the 2nd inst. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.—Fined 10s and costs.

Ralph Clarke, of Annfield Plain, miner, was charged by Sarah Ann Elliott with assaulting her on the 8th inst.—Fined 20s and costs.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board, was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Board Room, Leadgate.

Present: Messrs. E. Charlton (chairman), J. Calvert, H. Ritson, J. Jopling, J. Wilson, W. Cheesman, J. Fletcher, G. Rippon, and the Rev. F. Kearney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read over, and after confirmation, were signed by the chairman.

The only subject for consideration arising from the minutes was relative to

ENCROACHMENTS,

and the clerk was instructed to write to the agents of Mr Clavering requesting a definite answer to his communication to them on this subject some time ago.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

stated that the flagging in Leadgate was proceeding satisfactorily, and that there was nothing particular in the state of the roads requiring remarks. The pay bills far the past month were for

Iveston ....£28 3s 11d.
Medomsley ....£36 1s 11d.

Total..............£64 5s 10d.

for which a cheque was ordered to be drawn and handed to the surveyor.

The surveyor applied to the Board for the sum of £5 from each township—Iveston and Medomsley—to meet payments of small sums during the month; such sums to be properly accounted for by the surveyor, and balanced at the end of each year.

This request was agreed to and a cheque for the amount given to the surveyor.

THE WALL IN BURNHOUSE LANE.

The Rev. F. Kearney thought it would be advisable for the surveyor to see the wall at Burnhouse Lane; it was not very strong, and perhaps it might be improved. He also wished to say that he did not feel very comfortable about the present condition of

THE RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

Notwithstanding the blame was taken off their shoulders in case of any accident, it was still a very unpleasant matter. It was very thoughtless on the part of the owners of South Medomsley Colliery and the directors of the North Eastern Railway Company to allow the crossings of the railway to remain as they were at present.

PONTOP PIKE LANE.

The surveyor was also instructed to see Mr Robson who was quarrying stone near the Pontop Pike Lane, in reference to the dangerous condition of a portion of road the width of which had been lessened by the working of the quarry, and which was also in a very dangerous state for travellers by that way.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

was then read over by the chairman, in which he stated that great improvements had been effected in the sanitary condition of Leadgate. The streets were cleaner than previously. The yards of many houses were, however, to be complained of, and these could only be remedied by carrying out the sewer already commenced with. No progress had been made in the erection of privies, although the whole of the parties promised the erection of such places would be completed before the meeting of the Board.

THE BALL NUISANCE.

The Inspector called the serious attention of the board to the nuisance occasioned by persons playing at ball at the end of houses in Leadgate. He suggested that such parties be brought before the magistrates. He also thought that a house which was now in a very dangerous condition should be taken down.

Some conversation then took place on the report of the inspector, and it was determined by the board to stop the nuisance of ball-playing in the streets, which had become so common of late, and instructions were given to the inspector to make examples of those caught playing at ball; and also to prevent the obstruction of the footpaths, particularly on Sundays.

The continuation of the sewer recommended by the inspector, was deferred for a short time.

Mr Fletcher thought it would be well if the different tenants were instructed to pay attention to the drains on their respective premises. He had opened out a portion on which the drainage of three cellars depended, and people had actually allowed their pigs to get amongst the filth and stop up the drainage pipes.

The inspector was instructed to employ a man to see after the removal of this nuisance, and to take proceedings against certain parties for not having proper privy accommodation to their premises, after having had notices to build the same served upon them for some months.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

The Clerk then said that at last meeting he had applied to the Board for an increase of salary. He did so when the members of the Board were leaving the room, and he ventured most respectfully to repeat his application, as the duties of the office far exceeded his expectations when they were kind enough to honour him with the office. He had never charged them with a farthing for postage, or expenses of any kind, save half a ream of note paper. During the time he had been Clerk to the Board he had endeavoured to do his duty to the best of his ability, and he thought the present salary was not sufficient remuneration for the duties he had to perform. At other places they had more, and they had no more work to perform than he had. He would leave the matter with them, and retire while they discussed the question.

The Chairman then requested the members of the Board to express their sentiments on the subject brought before them by the clerk.

The Rev. F. Kearney thought they ought to consider what was done at other places. At Consett they had a rateable value of £13,000. At Towlaw it was about the same as Leadgate, and if there was a large amount of correspondence it was to be expected that this would get less. He thought if they paid their clerk his present salary, and paid him also for what stamps and other expenses he was put to, it ought to meet the case. It was public business they were now engaged in, and considering the position of the district they must be very careful. No one would doubt but that Mr Coupland was a very proper person for the situation, and the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office during the past year was highly creditable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Wilson thought the clerk was underpaid.

The Chairman: We have all heard a great deal of the manner in which they did business at Towlaw. He had visited that place, and had not been able to discover anything worthy of imitation. The clerk there was certainly a very respectable and straightforward man.

Mr J. Calvert: Considering other places he was rather underpaid. The rateable value of the district did not lessen the duties of the clerk.

Several members of the Board were of opinion that the duties of the clerk would grow less, and that the clerk had no business to find postage stamps or pay any expenses.

Mr Wilson would have been very glad to have proposed an addition of £10 per year to the salary of their clerk, had business been good.

Mr Calvert: At other Boards there are a number of expenses charged as extras, which it appears your clerk has never charged. He was of opinion if he did the whole of the work for £30, he would not be overpaid.

Mr J. Wilson proposed that the salary be increased £7 10s 0d.

Mr Calvert seconded the motion.

The Rev. F. Kearney proposed, as an amendment, that the salary remain as it is, and that the clerk be paid for all postages, &c.

Mr Fletcher thought it would be better if Mr Kearney would alter his amendment to raise the salary by £5, to include other expenses.

The Rev. F. Kearney then altered his amendment, as requested; and

Mr J. Fletcher seconded the amendment.

On the amendment being put there were four voted for it, and for the original motion five. The motion was therefore declared carried.

Mr Coupland was then called in and informed by the chairman of the decision of the Board, and he stated his intention of accepting the same.

The meeting then separated.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN NEWCASTLE.

A most disastrous accident happened in Newcastle on Monday night. Owing to the boat race which took place on the Tyne on Monday, there was an unusual number of visitors in the town, and the passenger traffic by steamer and rail was of course very much increased. After the race there was a great rush on the part of the strangers to book home, and it was a work of considerable difficulty on the part of the Tyne General Ferry Company to meet the demands made upon them for passages down the river. One steamer and then another started with the full complement, and there was still a fresh crowd clamorous to be booked. It was while a number of persons were waiting to go on board a river steamer that the accident occurred.

The landing stage of the company is situate on the river almost in front of the Board Chare. The stage is of considerable size, and contains a ticket office and waiting rooms, and floats upon the water at a distance of about thirty feet from the quay. Access is obtained to it by means of two permanent gangways, each about three feet in width, and so constructed as to rise and fall with the stage as it is influenced by the tide. The one gangway is for the exit of passengers brought up the river, and is used pretty extensively for goods traffic. The other gangway was almost exclusively used for passengers departing, and was, we believe, the stronger of the two. It was composed of wrought iron girders crossed and planked with wood, and some three months ago it was further strengthened by the addition of extra beams of timber placed on either side. The gangway was well adapted for its purpose, was believed capable of sustaining great pressure; and, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing has occurred to give rise to any suspicion that it was at all in a dangerous state. About twenty minutes to seven on Monday night a crowded steamboat, following in the wake of others, which had left a short time previously, started from the landing stage on her way down the river. When she had received her complement, the doors, at the foot of the gangway through which passage is obtained after booking, were closed to prevent undue pressure on the stage, and in order to give the servants of the company sufficient opportunity properly to moor the steamer next coming in, which happened to be the Lady James. There was a large number of Shields and other Tyneside people on the quay at the time; and, in the hurry to get quickly home, the entrance gangway was speedily filled. The doors remained closed; but, notwithstanding, more people continued to press down till every inch of room on the gangway was occupied. There would not be fewer than one hundred people packed closely together, when all at once, without the slightest warning, the gangway snapped asunder, and at least fifty men, women, and children were precipitated into the Tyne, and seen struggling in the water between the space separating the landing stage from the quay wall. The cries for help were heartrending. A few saved themselves by swimming; and happily, about half of the people managed to scramble out at either side of the gangway; but there was still a vast number in the water, several of whom were carried down by the force of the tide, which at that point was exceedingly strong. The consternation given rise to by the awful scene can hardly be described. Hundreds of people, attracted by the commotion, and anxious to render assistance, flocked to the spot. So instantaneous was the snapping of the gangway that, as an eye witness remarked, it could hardly be credited, for the moment, that an accident had taken place. These hopes, alas, were too speedily dispelled. The dense line of human beings was seen to waver for an instant, then to divide in the centre, from where they stood, and then both ends of the ill-fated footway were seen to pitch their freight of human beings into the water. The strong ebb tide, as we have said, carried many of them down—away from all immediate hope of rescue. Others, more fortunate, clung to the stanchions and ropes of the gangway—others were rescued in boats and by life-lines, and others again by instances of personal intrepidity and bravery, truly heroic. One of the rescued is David Tars, residing at 56, Milburn Place, Middle Street, North Shields. Tars is a steamboatman, or waterman, and was one of the passengers upon the gangway when the accident happened. He was, it is said, pitched headlong into the water, and scarcely had he become immersed than, being a good swimmer, he struck out to a young lad who was fast sinking, and rescued him. The boy safely deposited upon the landing stage, Tars essayed another attempt, was again successful, and in this way rescued five or six, when completely exhausted, he well nigh lost his own life. He became insensible, was pulled out of the water and taken to Brown's public-house, and up to a late hour was suffering from collapse, from over-exertion and the length of time he had been in the water. He was attended by Dr. R Cook, of Gateshead, who fortunately happened to be in the neighbourhood, and at once gave his valuable aid. Another instance of personal bravery was that of a captain. This gentleman (whose name did not transpire) had been upon the gangway, and was seen to rescue a great many persons. One of the company's men—George Russell, a steamboatman, residing at 14, Grosvenor-street, Gateshead—made a plunge from the gangway and brought out a child some nine months old. Poor little one! in the rush it had been knocked out of its mother's arms and carried in the tumult to the water. After Russell had seen it placed upon the landing stage, he again, with others in a boat, set off on his life-saving errand. He was the means, it is said, of rescuing five or six. The child he brought out of the water was removed to Brown's public-house, and there every means for resuscitation were resorted to, but without effect. The shock, it seemed, had been too much; and its lifeless body was claimed some few hours afterwards by a distracted and agonised mother. Several of the personal narratives are most touching in their details, and none more so than that of P.C. Joshua Forster, of the River Tyne Police. This officer had been stationed on the landing-stage, near the door of the gangway, to assist, as the police frequently do, the officers of the company in a case of emergency. Forster was inside at the time the doors were shut; but, hearing the death-cries and shrieks for help, he rushed forward and got both doors opened, so that there might not be over-crowding on one side of the boat. When he looked through the aperture and saw the gangways hanging down, he says the sight was awful. Those upon the Quayside were "shot"—as down a coal spout—upon those in the hollow below, and the cries of those being crushed and drowned were agonising. Forster ran forward to the side of the stage, and threw a rope or two; but whilst doing so, seeing a man being carried down in the strong ebb, he caught hold of a timber-head, and pushed his leg out for the drowning and despairing man. Simultaneously with the man's taking hold of Forster, some half dozen others likewise, in turn, seized hold of him. Dragged to arm's length from the landing-stage, he had to make a violent effort for his own life. He endeavoured to push the man away, but without effect, and in sheer desperation had to kick him off to save himself. He fears that these men have all perished, as it was sometime before he could realise his own position, from the excitement; and then all had disappeared. Immediately on recovering, he, with a young man, jumped into a large boat moored alongside the stage, for the purpose, if possible, of saving some of those who were drifted down the river. They could not, for a time, get the boat loose, as it was chained; but Forster's companion, seizing an oar, in an instant, with a heavy blow, severed the chain, the boat drifted down, and with the gunwale dipping every now and again into the water, it returned to the stage with a human freight saved from the sad fate of so many others. We heard, too, of a young woman who was saved and brought ashore in a state almost of nudity. She had been saved by some one from the landing stage, and in the endeavour for life, several of the drowning had caught hold of her floating dress. It gave way, and in this manner her clothes were torn literally to shreds before she was got out of the water. The company's own men, the river police, the Tyne Commissioners' servants, Harbour Master's men, with the general bystanders, vied with each other in performing acts of signal bravery. It is impossible to give any number as those of the saved. There were, in particular, however, three fine young lads saved, and removed in a state of unconsciousness to the house of Mr Brown, opposite the landing stage of the company. Their names are Robert Millar, 25, Brunswick-street, South Shields; George Graham, 12, Hill-street, North Shields; and Thomas Faden, Wooden Bridge Bank, North Quay, North Shields.

After all that could possibly be rescued had been safely landed, steps were taken to recover the bodies of those who had been drowned. The grappling irons kept at the Dead House, North Shore, were at once got, and also the grappling irons belonging to various shipping companies; and, under the direction of the river police and others experienced in the work, the river near the landing stage was dragged, but with little success, giving rise to a hope that the number of people drowned is smaller than at first estimated. The dragging was continued until about ten o'clock, but only two bodies, in addition to the infant recovered by Mr Russell, were recovered. They were those of two boys, and were brought up together by two men, named Edward Falcus and Robert Scope. All the bodies were removed to the Dead House. The infant was recognised as Mary Ann Armstrong, fourteen months old. The other bodies were those of Andrew Routledge, nine years of age, of Concord Court, Manor Chare, Newcastle; and William, aged 12, son of Thomas Turbitt, brickmaker, Hebburn Quay.

The search for the dead was continued on Tuesday, but with no success. A strong tide was running at the time of the catastrophe, and some of the bodies may have been carried down by the stream. None but the three bodies found on Monday were discovered, and it is hoped that but few others have been drowned. It now appears that the gangway did not at first break in two, as was at first supposed, but that it snapped, and, with one end resting on the stage and the other on the quay, the centre bent down in an angle into the water. The suddenness of the fall, and the jerk which ensued, threw a number of people into the water; but the great majority, and it is estimated that there would be more than a hundred on the gangway, kept their footing and managed to escape. At the deepest part, the gangway would not be more than four feet under water, and this is attested by the fact that when the steamboatman, Russell, leapt on to the sunk portion of the footway the water reached no further than his waist. This being the case, there is every reason to hope that even the smallest number of lives reported lost—and that we believe was twenty—is an exaggeration. Still there have been sad inquiries made at the Dead House from parties resident in various places on the Tyne, and the keepers assured us that they were frequently visited during the day by the some parties who, in the interval between their visits, had been able to gain no tidings of those for whom they searched.

Sporting Intelligence.

ASCOT HEATH SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.

TRIAL PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each; selling weights. New Mile.

Ostregor, 9st 1lb .... Fordham 1
Maid of Lorn, 6st 13lb .... Randalls 2

Any odds offered on the winner, who won in a canter.

FIRST SPRING BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds. One mile.

Captain Machell's Knight of the Garter .... Custance 1
Mr Pryor's Friponnier .... H. Covey 2
Mr Parr's Opoponax .... Cannon 3

Betting: 6 to 5 on Friponnier, 6 to 4 agst Knight of the Garter, 6 to 1 agst Opoponax. Won by three lengths, bad third.

BRABANT PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 each, h ft, and 5 only if declared; winners after April 25 extra. The New Course (1m 5fur). 58 subs, 29 of whom declared.

Mr Fleming's Van Amburg, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ...... H. Covey 1
Mr Saville's Sealskin, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Custance 2
Mr Crawford's Mayonaise filly, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb ..... Bolton 3

Tourmalin, Proserpine, Conundrum, Monitress, and Ailesbury also ran.

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Van Amburg, 9 to 2 agst Tourmalin, 5 to 1 agst Conundrum, 6 to 1 agst Sealskin, 7 to 1 agst Mayonaise filly. Won by half a length.

PLATE of 100 sovs. T.Y.C.

Wild Moor, 8st 3lb .... Cannon 1
Gordian Knot, 9st .... Grimshaw 2
Vandyke, 7st 10lb .... H. Covey 3

Betting: 11 to 10 agst Wild Moor, 100 to 15 agst Gordian Knot. Won by a head, bad third.

GRAND STAND PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr Thellusson's Lictor, 8st 13lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Lambourne's La Belle Jeanne, 8st 2lb .... H. Clark 2
Baron Rothschild's North Marston, 8st 5lb .... Daley 3

Nutpecker, Mantop, Di Vernon, Cotytto, Jenny, Witchcraft, Sister to Maid Marian, Prince George, Bravado, and c by Vedette, also ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 agst La Belle Jeanne, 5 to 1 agst Witchcraft, 7 to 1 each agst Lictor and Marston, 8 to 1 agst Jenny, 10 to 1 agst Manton, 100 to 8 each agst Di Vernon and Maid Marian, 20 to 1 agst any other. Won by two lengths.

PLATE of 50 sovs; selling weights. Old mile.

Duffer, 6st 2lb .... Sterr 1
Topsail colt, 8st 5lb .... Cannon 2
Watchbox, 10st 2lb .... Custance 3

Betting: 5 to 1 agst Topsail colt and Watchbox. Won by three lengths.

PLATE of 100 sovs (Handicap), for three-yr-old and upwards. Half a mile.

XI, 8st 12lb .... Wells 1
Skylight, 6st .... Kenyon 2
Alberta, 6st 12lb .... Peppler 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst XI, 3 to 1 agst Skylight, 7 to 1 agst Alberta. Won by two lengths, a head between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Satyr, 3 yrs .... Huxtable 1
Confederate, 6 yrs, 8st .... Fordham 2
General Sherman, 3 yrs .... Wyatt 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Confederate, 5 to 2 agst Satyr. Won by a length; bad third.

PLATE of 50 sovs. T.Y.C.

XI, 9st 7lb .... Wells 1
Saccharometer, 9st 10lb .... Custance 2
Chivalry, 6st 10lb .... Holt 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on XI, 5 to 1 agst Saccharometer. Won by a neck; bad third.

PLATE of 200 sovs. To start at the distance post and go once round.

Roquefort, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... H. Covey 1
Tourmalin, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Daley 2
Easby, 3 yrs, 7st .... Peppler 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Roquefort, 4 to 1 agst Tourmalin. Won by three lengths.

SUNNING HILL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.

Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown, 8st 7lb .... Huxtable 1
Lord Westmoreland's Veda, 8st 7lb .... Custance 2
Baron Rothschild's North Marston, 8st 7lb .... Daley 3

Humdrum, Beautiful Star, Vagary, Jenny, Peter, Tom Vernon, Dulcet, and Lictor also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Blue Gown, 6 to 1 each agst Lictor and Veda, 20 to 1 bar three. Won by a length; the same between second and third.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; selling weights. Swinley Course.

Mr Saville's D'Estournel, 3 yrs, 9st 5lb .... Custance 1
Lord St. Vincent's Retribution, 4 yrs, 9st ... Mr W. Bevill 2
Mr Jenning's Cauthleen, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb .... Hibberd 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst D'Estournel. Won by about four lengths.

HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. The Old Mile.

Vici, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb .... Quince 1
Sweet Home, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Salmon 2
Ganymede, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .... Peake 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Ganymede, 4 to 1 agst Sweet Home, 7 to 1 agst Vici. Won by a neck.

PLATE of 50 sovs; selling weights. Half a mile.

Lady Valentine, 8st 13lb .... Parry 1
Gordian Knot, 9st 6lb .... Grimshaw 2
Duffer, 6st 7lb .... Jeffrey 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Gordian Knot, 100 to 15 agst Lady Valentine, 12 to 1 agst Duffer. Won by a head; bad third.

Mr J. B. Day claimed the winner.

YORK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Stewards: The Earl of Zetland, the Marquis of Hastings, and Mr Henry Chaplin. Judge and clerk of the course: Mr R. Johnson. Starter: Mr T. Marshall.

This meeting being favoured with very fine weather, a large company assembled on the Knaresmire, and some capital racing was witnessed. The following is a return of the day's sport:—

The CRAVEN STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. One mile. (11 subs.)

Mr Masterman's Honesty, 4 yrs, 9st 3lb ... T. Challoner 1
Mr C. Harrison's Paxton, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .... R. Challoner 2
Mr Carew's Saccharometer, aged, 9st 12lb .... Edwards 3

The Dybbol, (Mordan), Van Brunt (Cameron), also ran.

Betting: 65 to 40 on Saccharometer, 4 to 1 agst Paxton, and 100 to 15 agst Honesty. They were got together and without difficulty despatched on good terms, Paxton and Saccharometer leading the others. At the Middlethorp turn old Saccharometer was in difficulties, and Honesty won easily by three lengths, same interval separated second and third. The others were beaten off.

The ZETLAND STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. Five furlongs and 44 yards, (28 subs.)

Mr Jackson's Brother to Bivouac, 8st 10lb .... Cameron 1
Mr Pryor's Eau de Vie, 9st .... Loates 2
Mr W. Cowen's Stella, 8st 10lb .... Lawrence 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Eau de Vie, 2 to 1 agst Stella, and 3 to 1 agst Brother to Bivouac. Eau de Vie made the running with Stella on his right, and the other two lying well up. At the distance Brother to Bivouac joined Eau de Vie on the outside, quitting him in the last 200 yards, and won easily by three lengths, four lengths separated the second and third. Percussion was beaten off.

The GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP of 200 sovs in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared. Two miles, over the old course. (50 subs, 29 of whom paid 5 sovs ft.)

Mr Watt's Strathconan, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb .... Snowdon 1
Mr F. Gordon's Bracken, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .... Cameron 2
Mr W. Cowen's Hawkswell, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb .... Lawrence 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Bracken, 6 to 1 agst Strathconan. After Strathconan had shown a little temper at the post, the seven starters were capitally started, Fitzroy, attended closely by Hawkswell and Rama, made play, followed by the Doralico colt, Bracken, Strathconan, and Policy separated at clear intervals, and so they ran to the mile post, where Bracken passed the Doralico colt, and shortly afterwards Rama dropped away, and Strathconan and Bracken joined the leaders. Fitzroy gave way quarter of a mile from the finish and left Hawkswell and Bracken in front. They were passed by Strathconan at the distance, who came away opposite the stand, and won easily by a length. Bracken, whose saddle slipped round at the distance, finished two lengths in advance of Hawkswell, and the rest passed the post pulling up.

The STAND STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Mr R. Porter's Lillie, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb .... T. Challoner 1
Mr Lund's Verdie, 3 yrs, 8st .... Carroll 2
Mr Plummer's Capt. Hogg, 3 yrs, 8st .... J. Snowdon 3

Lady Allcash and c by Rataplan also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Lillie, who made all the running, and won easily by two lengths; three lengths separated the second and third. The other two were beaten off. The winner was bought in for 90 guineas.

The KNAVESMIRE PLATE of 100 sovs in specie. Half a mile.

Mr R. Porter's Victress, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb .... T. Challoner 1
Mr Masterman's Honestish, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb .... J. Osborne 2
Mr Herbert's Liberal, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb .... J. Snowdon 3

Lady Flora, Bezique, Scarth Nitch, Roger Mowbray, and Zingara also ran.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Honestish, 100 to 15 agst Victress. The latter made play throughout, and won easily by two lengths. Four lengths divided the second and third. Scarth Nitch was a bad fourth, Roger Mowbray fifth, Lady Flora sixth, and Zingara last.

The UNION HUNT PLATE, for hunters, of 2 sovs each, with 50 added. Two miles and a half. (13 subs.)

Mr J. Holiday's Songstress, aged, 12st 9lb Mr G. Walker 1
Sir C. Slingsby's The Sultan, 5 yrs, 12st 2lb .... Owner 2
Mr J. Simpson's Helen, 5 yrs, 12st 2lb ...... Mr R. Walker 3

Lioness, Edgar, Bolero, and Diana also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Helen, 4 to 1 agst Songstress, 5 to 1 agst The Sultan, 10 to 1 agst Bolero. Edgar cut out the work, and quickly assumed a long lead, being at the three-quarter mile post fully 150 yards ahead. From that point he was gradually caught, and a quarter of a mile from the finish was passed by Helen, Songstress, and The Sultan. At the distance Helen dropped away and Songstress was left with the lead, while she won by a length. The others were beaten off. Lioness and Bolero did not pass the post.

WEDNESDAY.

MATCH for 50 sovs: 8st 10lb each. One mile.

Mr C. Green's Vulcan, 3 yrs .... Morris 1
Mr C. Reynard's Tattler, 3 yrs .... Porteus 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Vulcan, who was allowed to make all the running, and after one of the most disgraceful cases of roping ever witnessed, he won by nearly half a length.

The EGLINTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Capt. Hawksley's Bismarck, 3 yrs, 9st 5lb .... Loates 1
Mr Jackson's Brother to Bivouac, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb .. Cameron 2
Mr Gilby's Percussion, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb .... Walker 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Bismarck, who waited on Brother to Bivouac to the bend, two furlongs from home, where he took up the running, and won easily by two lengths. Percussion, who was last throughout, was early beaten off.

The LONDESBOROUGH CUP, value 100 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C. 5 fur 44 yards.

Mr R. Porter's The Skipper, by Orest— True Blue, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Mordan 1
Mr Masterman's Honesty, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .... Carroll 2
Mr J. Scott's Cora, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb .... Walker 3

Skylark, Audax, Dawdle, Frost, Prelate, Dunrobin, Lady Eston, and Vulcan.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst The Skipper, 6 to 1 agst Honesty. The Skipper made the whole of the running, and won easily by three lengths, a distance which separated the second and third. Dunrobin passed Skylark, who was pulled up in the last dozen strides, and finished a bad fourth. Skylark was fifth, Prelate sixth, and the last three were Vulcan, Frost, and Lady Eston.

The TYRO STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds. Half a mile.

Mr G. Bennett's Bliss, 7st 13lb .... Mordan 1
Mr Darley's Mother Neasham, 7st 6lb .... Cameron 2
Sir C. Segard's Isabel, 7st 6lb .... Butler 3

Ashtead, and Lady Allcast also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Bliss, 3 to 1 agst Ashtead, and 5 to 1 agst Isabel. Bliss and Mother Neasham quitted their opponents at the distance, Bliss having the best of the long struggle until just opposite the new stand, when Mother Neasham got her head in front, but Bliss coming again in the last stride won by a short head; bad third. The winner was bought in for 165 guineas.

The CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr J. Scott's Cora, 4 yrs, 6st .... Butler 1
Lord Westmorland's Crown Prince, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. Loates 2
Mr Jackson's f by Y. Melbourne, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb ... Cameron 3

Pillmore and Lytham also ran.

Betting: 75 to 40 on Crown Prince, and 6 to 1 each agst Cora and Lytham. Crown Prince, attended by the Doralice filly and Cora made play to the half distance, when the Prince was in trouble, and Cora won cleverly by half a length; bad third.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN'S HANDICAP of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Johnstone's Tynedale, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .... Cameron 1
Lord Westmorland's The Rock, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ... Butler 2
Major Stapylton's Red Earl, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb... Snowdon 3

Raglan, Castanet, and El Cid also ran. Rabbit Trap was weighed for and the horse's name hoisted, but upon going to the post the colt threw his jock, and did not run.

Betting: 5 to 1 agst Tynedale, and 6 to 1 agst The Rock. El Cid made play to within half a mile from home, when Tynedale and The Rock appeared in front. Tynedale drawing away won easily by three lengths; a neck separated second and third; others beaten off.

The CITY PURSE of 50 sovs. T.Y.C.

Mr R. Chilton's Gulnare, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb .... Craddock 1
Mr Darley's Applecross, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb .... Mordan 2
Mr Watson's Roderic Random, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb..... Martin 3

Ion, Verdi, and filly by Young Melbourne also ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Applecross and Ion, and 4 to 1 agst Roderic Random. At the enclosure Gulnare came out and won by three-quarters of a length.

The TALLY-HO STAKES. Two miles.

Mr F. A. Milbanke's Comus, aged, 12st 5lb ... Thompson 1
Mr Haliday's Songstress, aged, 12st .... Walker 2
Sir G. Cholmley's Edgar, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb .... Spence 3

Adonis and Bonnie Folkton also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Adonis, 4 to 1 agst Bonnie Folkton, and 6 to 1 bar two. At the Middlethorpe turn Comus took third place, and heading Edgar and Songstress at the turn into the straight, won by a length.

SPORTING ITEMS.

THE UNKNOWN AND SADLER. — The *Daily Chronicle* states that James Percy, of Newcastle, is to be the dark opponent of Sadler.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—The weights for this event will be published in Epsom race week, and the acceptances will have to be declared on the following Tuesday.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT PARIS.—A letter has been received from the President of the Paris Rowing Club, dated May 3rd, which is as follows:—"The French Committee, with the view of giving to the English amateurs the necessary time to prepare for their engagements, has extended the date of entry from May 1 to June 1. The Committee also reminds amateurs—1. That the International Regatta will take place on July 7 and 8, at St. Cloud, near Paris. 2. That each club wishing to participate in the regatta ought to pay a fixed rate of 100f. 3. That, these regulations having once been complied with, all the crews of the same club, whether sculls, pairs, four or six oars, will be enabled to take part in all the races without paying any other entry than that corresponding to the number of the race for which each of those crews desire to be entered. 4. That H. Playford, Esq., 73, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., will continue to represent in London the French Committee, and will receive, as hitherto, the entries of all the clubs and their crews.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP. — The rival oarsmen from Maine and Pennsylvania have commenced work in downright earnest for the great two thousand dollar struggle on the Monongahela. Brown is in the twenty-seventh year of his age, is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. He is a ship carpenter by trade, and the first race with the sculls he ever participated in was in 1858, at a regatta in Newburgh Bay. He has since appeared in some twenty single, double, and four-oared races, in two-thirds of which he was on the winning side. His prominent feat with the single sculls was the defeat of Joshua Ward, ex-champion, September 18, 1866, in Portland Harbour, when he won the purse of two thousand dollars, distance three miles, in 20 min. 30 sec. He subsequently issued a challenge, the result of which was the making of the present match. Brown has selected as his quarters the same occupied by Joshua Ward in 1864, and he commenced his training on the 16th, under the direction of John Shea, who accompanies him. Hamill continues to take his usual exercise with the clubs, dumb bells, and pulley. He has not permanently located his training quarters, but they will probably be on the south side of the Ohio. Hamill at present weighs one hundred and seventy-three and a half pounds, or five pounds more than his competitor. George Spear has been secured to accompany Jimmey in his exercises. James M'Kay, of New York, has completed the shell in which Hamill is to row. Its dimensions are as follows:—32ft. long, 13½in. wide, and weighs but 29lbs.

THE EX-CHAMPION MATCHED WITH PERCY. — The meeting on Wednesday evening at the Star Hotel was crowded, and so much business doing that at one time two matches were going on simultaneously. The Thames and the Tyne were strongly represented in both these matches. Robert Chambers, the ex-champion, has been matched against J. Percy; and J. Taylor and J. Heath (London) have also been matched. The following are copies of the articles:—

"Articles of agreement this day, May 8, 1867, between Robert Chambers, of St. Anthony's, and James Percy, of Newcastle, to row a right away scullers race from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 1, 1867, for £100 aside, £25 each now in the hands of James Baird, Star Hotel, Newcastle; the next deposit of £25 each to be at Wm. Blakey's, Adelaide Hotel, Newcastle, May 22, 1867; the next deposit of £25 each to be at Robert Sterling's, Plough Inn, Newcastle, June 12, 1867; and the final deposit of £25 each to be at Robert Sterling's, Plough Inn, June 28, 1867, each deposit to be between eight and ten o'clock p.m., on each day named; the men to be in their boats to start one hour and a half before high water, according to the "A B C Tide Table." The referee to be agreed to by the parties on the night of the final deposit, and the parties not agreeing, the stakeholder to find one. T. L. Hall to be final stakeholder, and either party not complying with these articles to forfeit the money down. The referee's decision to be final in all cases. —For R. Chambers, W. Lowrey; James Percy.—Witness, Edward Finney."

"Articles of agreement between James Taylor, of Newcastle, and Joseph Heath, of Greenwich. The same said James Taylor and Joseph Heath agree to row a right away scullers race from Putney Aqueduct to Barnes Railway Bridge for the sum of £50 aside, £25 aside being now staked in the hands of Mr J. H. Baird, the Star Hotel, Newcastle; the next deposit of £25 aside at the Bells, at Putney on Thursday, June 6, between the hours of eight and ten; Taylor to receive £10 for expenses on the night of the last deposit. The race to take place on Saturday, June 8. The men to be in the boats at six o'clock. The cutters to keep astern of the sternmost man. Either party failing to comply with these conditions to forfeit all money down. The referee to be chosen on the night of the last deposit. The "Sportsman" to be final stakeholder. The referee's decision to be final.—(Signed) J. Heath, J. Taylor.—Witness. H. Kelley."

COOPER AND SADLER'S RACE.—This match (says the *Sporting Life*) is progressing favourably. Cooper was sculling on the Tyne on the day of the great race, but evidently very much out of condition. He is to come to town on Thursday, and, under the guidance of Kelley, will no doubt make improvement. Sadler is already at work, and when we saw him on Tuesday, he looked fit to row, and row well, any day.

AQUATICS. — THE LATE BOAT RACES. — On Tuesday evening a number of the patrons of aquatic sports met at Mr Baird's, Star Hotel, Northumberland-street. The meeting was not confined to Tynesiders, inasmuch as there was a large sprinkling of the elite of the Thames watermen present. Mr Caleb Jobling occupied the chair, and Mr T. J. Pickett was in the vice-chair, and amongst the company were H. Kelley (champion), W. Straker, G. Drewitt, T. Bell, W. Lowrie, J. Adams, T. Hall, J. Taylor, J. Bright, J. Heath, W. Beamish, &c. After the business of the evening was fairly established, the chairman rose to propose the health of the guest of the evening, Harry Kelley, of London, and, in doing so, he paid a very flattering compliment to Kelley not only for his manly conduct, but also for his unassuming manner to all with whom he has come in contact since he first became known in the northern metropolis.—After an ovation, the champion rose and thanked the company most heartily for the enthusiastic manner they had responded to the chairman's proposal. For aquatic purposes the river was all that could be wished for, and as he had visited a great number of towns where aquatics were patronised, he could say with a certainty the Tyneside beat all in point of interest, and for fair play it was a model. Since he arrived in Newcastle for the present match, he had received the greatest courtesy from all, and with respect to Chambers he could bear testimony that for honesty of purpose and fairness in contention, Bob had not a superior.—The vice-chairman proposed "The health of Robert Chambers," and although honest Bob had succumbed to their welcome guest a second time, he considered his achievements with the oar were fully equal to his victor's, who had honoured them with his company that evening, and, like Kelley, he would propose an extra cheer for his better half (children, of course, exempt).—Mr Bannister responded on the ex-champion's behalf. G. Drewitt's health was afterwards drank and responded to by that famous oarsman amidst great cheering. Several other toasts were afterwards drank, and amongst them were the chairman and vice-chairman.—The chairman thanked the company.—During the evening Mr Kelley, Mr Drewitt, and others delighted the company with their harmony.

BOAT RACE GOSSIP.—Chambers is still Champion of the Thames according to the *Sporting Life*. They state that whatever the name be worth, it is certain that Chambers, by his recent victory over Sadler, is entitled to dub himself Champion of the Thames, and the result of this race cannot affect his right to the title, as one cannot row for the Championship of the Thames any where but on the Thames. Strangely enough, however, the *Sporting Life* speaks of Kelley as being now Champion of the Tyne. The great race was for no such honour. If there be any champion of the Tyne it is "Old Harry." "Had awa', Bob," is spoken of as an unintelligible north country expression! "Bob," we fancy, knows better. Comment on the race, it is said, is "superfluous, Kelley's victory having been so easily gained that he had no opportunity of displaying his powers to the utmost. In spite of the accident to his foot, which is still painful, he looked and felt in perfect condition, and his healthy bronzed appearance contrasted strongly with the aspect of Chambers, though carefully trained, was suffering from a slight cold, and lacked the muscle which has hitherto been his special characteristic. Kelley has again shown himself the prince of scullers, and, willing or unwilling, will have to retire from lack of opponents. His career has been a remarkable one, not so much from the success which he has achieved, as for the laudable persistance and British pluck which marked his protracted efforts to regain the title of Champion and premiership amongst scullers which he forfeited to Chambers in 1859, and has since so decisively regained. That he is unrivalled at the present day we think no one would dispute. Chambers has appeared so often in the character of victor, and his career has been so uniformly honourable, that we regret to chronicle his defeat, even at the hands of so worthy an antagonist. In his best days it was mainly his prestige and that of the Clasper family which made the Tyne a perfect bugbear to Londoners, who saw a handful of oarsmen from the North carry away their chief prizes and most cherished honours, a state of things which came to a climax when Chambers bore off the Championship of the Thames from its native waters. From that day to this he has frequently met with success, and if the time has come when his style and endurance must be things of the past, no oarsman can look back upon a more successful career. His name will remain a household word as expressing all that is grand and powerful in a sculler, and England no less than the Tyne will point to the name of Bob Chambers with well-merited pride."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

CONSETT.—On the 29th ult., the wife of Mr John T. Potts, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL.—On the 2nd inst., aged two years and eight months, Hannah, youngest daughter of John Huddlestone.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At Howard-street, on the 4th inst., aged 73, Mary, widow of A. Bolton, Esq., surgeon, Ebchester.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SATURDAY, [MAY] 11th, 1867.