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Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor,
Hadley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 190. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

GRAND CONCERT
ON
WHIT MONDAY,
May 16th,
AT BLACKHILL.

Wanted

THE OFFICE of PARISH CLERK and SCHOOLMASTER, at Medomsley, is Vacant. Applicants must bring Testimonials as to Character and ability to teach, to the Rev. E. J. Midgley, and must be capable of leading the Plain Psalmody in the Church.
Medomsley Hall, April 29th, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are Required for the ERECTION of 40 COKE OVENS at EAST CASTLE COLLIERY, near ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr WHITE, at the Colliery.

Tenders must be delivered at the Office on or before Thursday, the 26th inst.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.
East Castle Colliery, May 10, 1864.

Reward

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Middle-street, Consett, a SMOOTH-HAIRED TERRIER PUPPY, about Two Months old. Whoever will return the same to Mr. J. JOPLING, Innkeeper, Consett, will receive the above reward, and whoever detains it after this notice will be prosecuted.

Public Notices.

18TH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Corps will be held at the DRILL ROOM, BLACKHILL, on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1864, at Half-past 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving some Statement relative to the future prospects of the Corps.
THOMAS WHINNEY, Secretary.
Blackhill, May 12, 1864.

LEADGATE TEMPORARY CHURCH.

THE Rev. W. MITCHELL, M.A., the New Incumbent of Leadgate, will COMMENCE his DUTIES in the TEMPORARY CHURCH, Leadgate, on SUNDAY, May 15, 1864. Service to commence at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and 6 o'clock in the Evening.

☞ BISHOP'S HYMN BOOK will be adopted, which may be had of C. BEATTIE, the Clerk, No. 11, Leadgate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION ON WHIT TUESDAY.

THE Friends of Religion and Morality are hereby respectfully informed that, as a counter attraction to the Races intended to be held at Berry Edge, on Whit Tuesday, May 17th, a TEA MEETING will be held in a Field near Derwent Cottages, kindly granted for the occasion by R. Telford, Esq.,

Several Schools have already signified their intention, and those who have not done so, are cordially invited, to take part in this laudable movement.

Every information will be supplied on application to Mr J. DAVISON, Berryedge, or Mr J. MURTON, Blackhill.
Admission to the Field and Tea, 6d; to the Field only, 2d.

THIS DAY.

CONSETT ANNUAL SPORTS will be held at the House of Mr. CHAS. STIRLING, on WHIT SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 14th and 16th, 1864.

To Commence on SATURDAY with a HANDICAP at QUOITS; distance, 12 yards, clay ends; not to exceed 4½ lbs. weight, and 8½ inches diameter. First Prize, £2; Second Ditto, 7s 6d; Third Ditto, 2s 6d; Entrance 1s each, and 6d Acceptance. Entries to close by 12 o'clock on the day of playing; pins to be set by 1 o'clock.

To Commence on MONDAY with a HANDICAP FOOT RACE, distance 140 Yards. First Prize, £1 15s; Second Ditto, 3s; Third Ditto, 2s; Entrance 1s and Acceptance 6d.

A SACK RACE, distance 150 Yards. First Prize, 7s 6d; Second Ditto, 2s 6d; Entrance 6d each.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP — First Prize, 5s; Second Ditto, 2s 6d.

A HANDICAP FOOT RACE for Youths under Sixteen Years of Age, distance 100 Yards. Entrance 6d each. First Prize, 15s; Second Ditto, 3s; Third Ditto, 2s. All Entries will close by 12 o'clock each day.

A HANDICAP DONKEY RACE, distance one mile, for Donkeys that has never run for £5. First Prize 15s; Second Prize 5s; Enterance, 1s each.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT of INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given by the celebrated STANHOPE OPERATIC BRASS BAND, in the above Hall, on WHIT-MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1864.

Mr WOOD, the celebrated Military Band Master, will leave the Durham Review especially to conduct the above Concert.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC, by the most eminent Authors, will be performed.

The above Band has been at most of the Band Contests at the Crystal Palace, London, and likewise the North of England, and have succeeded in Winning Prizes to the amount of £150.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

Admission—Gallery, 1s; Promenade, 6d; Children, Half Price. Tickets to be had of Wilson Brothers, and Mr Geo. Richardson, Shotley Bridge.

The Connoisseur will find the above a Treat seldom to be heard.

DERWENT AND CONSETT HUNT STEEPLE CHASING AND FLAT RACING, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 17 and 18, 1864.

Stewards:—W. COWEN, Esq., and JOS. HEPPLE, Esq.
Clerk of the Course:—Mr R. F. JOHNSON.
Judge:—Mr C. CURRY. Starter:—Mr R. DENHOLM.
Treasurer:—Mr J. ARMSTRONG.
Secretary:—Mr E. W. FEATENBY.
Handicapper:—Mr R. JOHNSON, of York.

TUESDAY.

CONSETT and DERWENT HUNT STEEPLE CHASE, of 3 Sovs. Each, £1 Forfeit to the Fund, with £20 added, for Horses that have been regularly Hunted with any Hounds in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Yorkshire, and are not in any Training Stable, or liable to Race Horse Duty. Weights:—4 year-olds, 10st 9lbs; 5 year-old, 11st 7lbs; 6 and Aged, 12st. Winners of any Hunt Plates or Cups, value £30, 4lbs extra; £50, 7lbs extra; Two £50 or £100, 11lbs extra. Distance, about Three Miles. Three Horses to start, or only half the Added Money will be given. Weights accumulate.—Nominations to be made on or before the 12th of May.

TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, 1 sov forfeit, with 25 sovs added, for Three-years-old and upwards. The Winner of any Handicap, value 50 sovs, after the publication of the weights, to carry 5lbs extra; of two such Handicaps, 7lbs extra. The Second Horse to save his stake, and the Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses. Three Horses to start, or the added money will not be given. Distance about 1½ miles.

	Age	st	lb
Mr Brodie's Lothian's King	a	9	12
Mr Wilkin's b m Betsy Copeland	4	9	8
Mr G. Sudden na Brother Sam	4	9	0
Mr Joseph Robson's br g Dick Swiveller	a	9	0
Mr Carter's b g Good Advice	3	8	3
Mr Dickson na b g Deerfoot	3	8	2
Mr T. H. Masterman's br g Alexander	2	7	13
Mr G. Ridley's ch m Gentle Annie (h b)	5	7	10
Mr Turnbull's b f Tarlatan	3	7	10
Mr Robert Cole na b g Satinstone	a	7	9
M. J. Ker na Richmond Lass	3	7	7
Mr W. Whitford's br g Skipjack	5	7	7
Mr W. Brown's Try Again (late Tiger)	a	7	2
Mr R. Thompson's Lady Douglas	a	7	0

Weights published May 10 at 11 a.m.

Other stakes open until 8 p.m. Monday, May 16.

PONY RACE of 10 Shillings each, 5 Shillings forfeit, with 5 sovs added. Heats one mile. Three to start, or the added money will not be given. Not to exceed 14 hands.

THE SELLING STAKES of 1 sov each, with 10 sovs added. Two-years old, 6st 5lb; Three-years-old, 8st 7lb; Four-years-old, 9st 12lb; Five-years-old, 10st; Six and aged, 10st 2lb. M and G allowed 3lbs. The Winner to be put up for Sale by Auction immediately after the race, for 40 sovs, but if entered for 30 sovs, allowed 7lbs; if for 20 sovs, 14lbs. Maiden three-year-olds, allowed 5lbs; Four-year-olds, 7lbs; Five-year-olds, and upwards, 10lbs. Any overplus above the selling price to go to the Race Fund. The Winner, if not sold, to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Three Horses to start or no engagement. T.Y.C.

WEDNESDAY.—TRADESMEN AND FARMERS' HUNT STEEPLE CHASE of 1 sov each, 10 Shillings forfeit, with 10 sovs added. — Three-year-olds, 9st 12lb; Four-year-olds, 10st 9lb; Five-year-old, 11st 7lb; Six and aged 12st —Gentlemen Riders. Professionals 5lbs extra. The horses to be the bona fide property of the owners one month previous to the race, and living within seven miles of Consett, which have been regularly hunted or hacked. The Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses, and the Second horse to save his stake. To be run over about Two Miles of the Steeple Chase Course. Three Horses to start or only 5 sovs will be given.

BEATEN HORSE STAKE of 10 Shillings each, with 5 sovs added. Weights the same as the Selling Stakes less 3lbs.

CART SADDLE AND TRAPPING,
For regular Draught Horses. 2s. 6d. entry, to go to the Race Fund.

The Handicap to close and name to E. W. FEATENBY, Consett, on or before April 30th. Colours of the Riders to be declared to the Secretary on or before the 12th day of May, by 9 p.m.

N.B.—No Nomination accepted without the Forfeit.

THE ORIGINAL
OHIO MINSTRELS
AT BLACKHILL,
ON WHIT MONDAY.

MR. TOM CONWAY,
CLOG AND BOOT DANCER,
AT BLACKHILL,
ON WHIT MONDAY.

Business Addresses.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
AT THOMAS POTTS'S, CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THE FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT CONSISTS OF
BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUE, ENGLISH and IRISH POPLINS, MOHAIRS, CHENIES, ALPACAS, COBURGS, &c., &c.

IN THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND
The LATEST NOVELTIES in PAISLEY LONG and SQUARE, PRINTED and PLAIN CASHMERE, LIGHT FANCY TISSUE, the NEW PRINTED TIFFING, &c., &c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and every description of London and Paris Millinery, to suit all Classes.
AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER ON THE PREMISES.

BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The SHOW ROOMS will be OPEN for inspection on WEDNESDAY, May 11th, 1864.

OBSERVE! THOMAS POTTS'S DRAPERY EMPORIUM,
MIDDLE-STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

LIVING FRAGRANCE OF THE FLOWERY LANDS

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

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

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE TRADESMEN will CLOSE their Respective SHOPS at ONE O'CLOCK on WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE.

A BOAR PIG, of a First-class Breed, for Serving Sows, at Mr. WILLIAM ROLLANDS, Dans Castle, Towlaw.

BIRKENSIDE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE above School will hold its ANNUAL TEA MEETING on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864. Tea on the Table at Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening, when Addresses will be delivered by Mr THOMPSON, Chopwell; Mr HARRIMAN, Bell's Close; and Mr RICHARDSON, Newcastle. The Children will Recite Appropriate Pieces.

On SUNDAY, May 29, Mr RICHARDSON will Preach at Two, and Mr THOMPSON at Half-past Six o'clock. Collections will be made after each Service in Aid of the School Funds.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY, IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

ON SATURDAY, May 21st, 1864, a PUBLIC MEETING, will be held in the above Hall, to be addressed by the Rev. S. Antliff, from Derby; Captain W. Owen, from South Shields; the Revs. R. Shields, and W. Robson; and Messrs. J. Wrightson, T. Carrick, P. Gibson, and F. Pile.

On SUNDAY, May 22nd, Sermons will be Preached in the morning, at half-past Ten o'Clock by Captain W. OWEN, in the Afternoon at Two o'Clock; and in the Evening at Six, by the Rev. S. ANTLIFF. A Collection will be taken at the above Services in Aid of the Chapel Fund.

On Monday, May 23rd, A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. S. ANTLIFF. SUBJECT—"Will Friends who have been acquainted on Earth recognise each other in Heaven."

Admission to the Lecture.—Front Seats, 1s.; Area, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, Chair to be taken at Half-past.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY FOR THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE DISTRICT, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NOTICE.—An Order of Discharge was on the 11th day of May, 1864, granted to JOHN SMITH, of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Builder, Architect, and Contractor, who was adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed by him in the said Court of Bankruptcy on the 24th day of March, 1864, such order of discharge will be drawn up and delivered to the said John Smith, unless an appeal be duly entered within Thirty Days.

JOHN THEODORE HOYLE,
Solicitor in the Bankruptcy.

LANCHESTER UNION.

RELIEVING OFFICER WANTED.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of MAY next, proceed to the Election of a RELIEVING OFFICER for the above Union.

He will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his Office.

All Candidates must make application to the Clerk of the said Union, in their own handwriting, and forward Testimonials on or before the 18th day of May next.

The person appointed must be prepared to enter upon his duties immediately after the Election, and to give such security for the due performance of his duties as the Guardians may then determine.

No allowance will be made to Candidates on account of Travelling or other Expenses.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Union.
Lanchester, April 28th, 1864.

THE PLEASURE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, HOTEL DIRECTORY, AND EXCURSIONIST'S HANDY-BOOK. This Work, containing (in addition to much interesting information) a Tariff of Hotel Charges, will be found very serviceable to all who patronise Excursion Trains. Post free seven stamps, by Johnson & Co., Brooke Street, Holborn.

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

MASCULINE VIGOUR GUARANTEED in FOURTEEN DAYS, without the possibility of failure by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to insure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of Generative and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s., free by post, 12s. for stamps or post-office order, or on application.

Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

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

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

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

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

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

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William Street, E.C.

Agent—J. H. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses.

JOHN LESLIE,
PAINTER, &c.,
CORNER OF WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

House and Sign Painting, and Paper Hanging.

Pictures Neatly Framed in Composition, Rosewood, Maple, and Gold.

Oils, Colours, and Crown and Sheet Glass, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices.

Papers in Great Variety, from 3d. per Piece and upwards.

CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

H. HOFFMAN,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
(Late of Chester-le-Street),

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the above Line in FRONT STREET, CONSETT, where he hopes by punctuality in the execution of all Orders entrusted to his care, and superior workmanship, to merit a share of public Patronage.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The Directors of an old Life Office are prepared to appoint on favourable terms, a Gentleman of first-class position and influence, to represent them in the Consett district. Applications with real name, will be treated confidentially, and must contain fullest information and references, and be addressed to LEX, care of Mr Syrett, 47, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., not later than 20th May. Ordinary Agents also wanted.

GEORGE HOBSON
MILLER, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, GATESHEAD.

G. H. begs to inform Agriculturalists he has now on hand, every description of Seeds, either for Permanent Pasture or Alternate Husbandry. Fine Imported and English Tares, Maple Peas, Linseed Cake, &c., &c.

Agent for the Phospho Guano Company, of whom may be had on application, Reports of Baron Justus Von Leibig, and Drs. Voelcker and Anderson.

COMMERCIAL INN, BLACKHILL.

J. JAMIESON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has Entered upon the above Premises, lately occupied by Mr ISAAC MURRAY, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, and hopes by attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public patronage.

WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, AND PORTER of the Finest Quality.
GOOD STABLING. WELL AIRED BEDS.

DENTAL SURGERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, May 4th, and 20th.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, May 2nd, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, April 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, April 3rd, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, April 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 12, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, May 5th, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month, April 29, 1864.

☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.

Inspection solicited.

MR. J. DEVON,
SOLO VIOLINIST,
AT BLACKHILL,
ON WHIT MONDAY.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

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

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicine, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding every thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

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

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NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

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A DWELLING HOUSE, containing Five ROOMS, in Excellent Condition, situated in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, to be Entered on the 13th of May. For further particulars apply to Mr. MUSE, Shotley Bridge, or Mr. E. HUNTER, Whittonstall.

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ALL that well-adapted HOUSE, situate at Leadgate, now in the occupation of Mr Harker, as Tenant. The House contains Eight Rooms and Cellar, with a Three-Stalled Stable, and Cottage above, well adapted for a Temperance Hotel or a Private House, to be Entered immediately. Apply to CHAS. ALLEN, Annfield Plain.

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THE HOUSE and SHOP at present occupied by Mr George Robson, Draper, Front-street, Blackhill. Applications to be made on the Premises.

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WILL OPEN his "NEW AUCTION MART" on SATURDAY, 14th May, with a Lot of FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock, p.m.
Particulars given next week.
Victoria Sale Offices, Consett, 5th May, 1864.

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

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

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THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 196 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8 Sunday till 1 o'clock.

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

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

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44A, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten.

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THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively shortens life, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, and unlike every other aperient pill, may be taken without fear of cold. They cleanse the blood and fluids from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d each. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents:—Imrie, Consett.—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vint and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

MOORE'S CASHMERE BALM is positively the most certain, elegant, and agreeable compound for giving healthy vigor to the very roots of the Hair, and restoring it even after years of Baldness. It also combines the remarkable property of making the hands soft and white. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents in above advertisement.

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SODA WATER! LEMONADE!! AND GINGERBEER!!!
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LINSEED, RAPE, and CANARY SEED.
BEST ENGLISH LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL.

W. BROWN,
COACH PROPRIETOR, BLACKHILL,

THANKS his numerous Friends for past Favours, and respectfully announces that on and after SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, he will Run his Coach from the house of Mr Wm. Jopling, Blackhill, by Cutler's Hall, Shotley Bridge, &c., to Newcastle, starting at a quarter to Eight o'clock each Morning.

P.S.—W. B.'s Buss will call at Blaydon after the Races, on Monday, for the accommodation of his Sporting Friends *en route* to Consett Races.

"Blest be the art that can immortalise the human face divine."

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DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

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

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs Mary Elliott, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchites and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.—Dec. 18, 1863.

Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.—Aug. 8, 1863.

Mr Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in Four Days of a Cough, with Spit, Soreness in the Chest, &c., of Two-and-a-Half years standing.—Feb. 6, 1864.

VITA VITALIS.

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

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

A GHOST STORY.—It was in one such walk near Edinburgh that I saw a ghost. We had gone out—a young clergyman and myself—by the Dean Road, as far as Craigleith Quarry, and had turned to come back. It might have been between eleven and twelve o'clock. The night was still and unusually dark, so that, for surer guidance, we kept in the middle of the road. Not a soul, so far as we knew, was astir on the road for a mile in front of us, or for a mile behind us. Suddenly, in the road, due in front of us, a soft, strange sound as of "Huzzh," "Huzzh," and of an object moving. We both heard the sound, and instinctively halted, peering into the darkness to discern the cause. All dark; nothing to be seen. A step or two cautiously forward; and again "Huzzh," "Huzzh," and —Heavens; what is that?—a glimmer of some low white object near before us on the road! As we halted it seemed to halt; but if we moved on a step, it also moved towards us, and still with the sound of "Huzzh," "Huzzh," as it approached. What could we do but manœuvre the thing for a moment or two, still facing it, whatever it might be? But, at last, as it again moved, and was within a few feet of us, we stepped aside to give it a wide berth. And now it was in the middle of the road, and we a little on one side, from which position, getting by degrees closer and closer to it, we leant forward and struck at it simultaneously with our out-stretched walking-sticks. We had it—one walking stick had it—nay, fetched it up on its point for our bewildered inspection. It was a very large, thin silk-paper bag sent adrift on the road on purpose or by accident, slightly inflated, and blown along by what breath of night air there was, making the sound "Huzzh," "Huzzh," as it went.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Bad Legs.—Any unnatural discharge from the skin is at all times disagreeable, but in hot weather it becomes irritating—sometimes offensive. Bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and scorbutic eruptions are cooled, soothed, and cured by Holloway's Ointment. It at once arrests all diseases of the surface by purifying and regulating the circulation in their neighbourhood, by giving energy to the nerves of the affected part, and by expelling all poisonous and noxious matters. It ejects the seeds of all virulent eruptions and ulcerations, and thus confers no partial or temporary boon, but a complete and permanent cure. By means of these remedies all sufferers may aim at attaining health, and will invariably succeed.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

On Monday the Austrian squadron, consisting of two frigates and three gunboats, engaged the Danish squadron, consisting of two frigates and one corvette, six miles east of Heligoland. The Danes won the action. The *Schwartzenburg*, Austrian frigate, was set on fire, and lost her foremast and bowsprit. She had 100 killed and wounded. On board the *Radetzky* twenty-five men were killed and wounded. The Prussian ships did not sustain much injury. The combined squadron was lying at anchor in the roads at Heligoland. It is said the Danes also suffered severely. They were proceeding in a northerly direction.

The heavy war contribution of £95,000—"a first instalment"—imposed by Marshal von Wrangel on the people of Jutland, having been paid, the citizens seized as hostages have been set at liberty.

General Gablenz has announced to his troops that the fortifications of Fredericia will be blown up.

The *Dagblad* of Monday says:—"Independent of the war contribution imposed upon the town of Jutland, Field Marshal von Wrangel has imposed a requisition of 5 2-3rds millions Rigsdalers upon landed property."

A despatch from Copenhagen on Tuesday states that the Ministers of Justice and the Interior have resigned, being dissatisfied with the suspension of the blockade having been agreed to.

2,000 inhabitants of the environs of Kolding and Fredericia have been compelled by the enemy to assist in demolishing the fortifications of Fredericia.

In the action off Heligoland, in which the Danes proved victorious, the vessels engaged are stated to have been—

On the side of the Germans:—

		Guns.
Austrian	Schwartzenberg	50
	Radetzky	39
Prussian	Adler	26
	Gunboat	3
	Ditto	3
	Total	121

On the side of the Danes:—

Niels Juel	42
Heimdal	16
Dagmar	16
Total	74

FRANCE.

THE BUDGET AND THE FINANCES.

M. Thiers made one of his "great speeches" in the French Legislative Chambers, on Friday. The subject was the bill fixing the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, income and expenditure, for the year 1865. M. Thiers went over the financial condition of France in periods anterior to the present, examined in all their parts the budgets of the present Government, and described the enormous increase they had undergone. He observed that all mystery as to the cause of that increase would disappear when the details were examined. If it were assented to that every three or four years France should embark in a great war, and if, after having carried on a great war of undoubted public interest, and before the country had time to breathe, or to recover a part of what it had spent, it again entered on another war less easily understood than that of the Crimea, and less national, but only for an idea, as a war for Poland would be, and certainly such as that of Italy, then, indeed, all was explained. If every four or five years a great war were entered upon, and at the same time little wars—little as to the number of men engaged, but considerable from the distance to which they were sent, or the sums they cost,—then, indeed, yearly deficits and 300 millions added to the public debt were explained. If, while those great and little wars were going on, it was desired to add to what was called the splendour of Government increased salaries—not the small ones, but all—and at the same time to demolish cities in order to re-build them, then, indeed, all was explained. If, when constituting the army, and having to choose between a costly organisation and a less costly one, the former was always preferred, then, indeed, all was explained. If, to the indispensable expenses of the navy, such as those incurred in the transformation of ships, were added distant expeditions, and if France aspired to the honour of founding empires in remote countries, and bestowing crowns, then, indeed, all was explained. If France resolved to incur necessary expenses, and at the same time expenses that were merely those of luxury, doubtful, or sometimes absolutely useless—urgent expenses as well as those which might be postponed—then, indeed, all was explained,—the 2,300 millions, the 2,500 millions, and all. Pursuing this train of argument, M. Thiers arrived at the army. He declared that when he heard the word "disarm" it greatly afflicted him. To talk about disarming was to give Europe to understand that France was armed. He declared that France was the only Power in Europe on a peace footing with an army of 400,000 men. It was an unfortunate thing to say that France was in arms, for it was to inspire fear, and to expose her to be every day called upon to disarm. He could tell them who were in arms in Europe. It was Italy, with a view to Venetia — which was quite natural. It was Austria, on account of Venetia—quite natural also. Russia was in arms not only on account of Poland, but on account of the diplomacy directed against her for the last two years. Prussia was half armed. England was not armed, but in great works of fortification. France, and France only, was on a real peace footing, and he could prove it in ten minutes. It was constantly said that France had an army of 400,000 men. Now these 400,000 were certainly a peace establishment. There were 100,000 out of the territory. There would be as many even after the troops returned from Mexico; for Africa, although it had made great progress towards assimilating itself to France, would always require 70,000 men. France had troops in Italy, and must always have troops in her distant possessions; in a word, she would always have 100,000 men out of her territory. At home they had 50,000, such as the gendarmes, veterans, &c. Deduct these from 300,000, and there remains only 250,000 troops of the line in the country. These 250,000 were exhausted in the service of peace, and those 400,000 men, composing the total of their effective strength, were necessary to fill up the *cadres*. It may be said that there were too many of these; but with those they had they could at most muster 600,000 to 700,000 men, and before renouncing the possibility of such a war footing a complete moral revolution should take place in Europe. That moral revolution was that Italy should no longer wish for Venice and that Austria should be good enough to surrender it; that Russia should give up Poland, and that Poland should no longer think of rising in revolt; that nobody should long to dismember the Turkish empire, and that Prussia should not desire to annex to her territories, already so large, some States belonging to her dear confederates around her. Until that revolution came to pass, France would not renounce her filling up her *cadres*, if necessary, from the amount of 400,000 to 700,000 men. The expenses of the army, therefore, could not soon be reduced; and, as for those of the navy, they must return from distant countries, the transformation of their material must be completed, before they could hope for a reduction in the expenses of that department. The concluding passage of M. Thier's speech drew great applause from the benches near him. He said—"I hope that if the Emperor, as I do not doubt, persists in his wise policy of restoring us to liberty, liberty will prove by her conduct that she does not deserve all the evil that have been said of her. But if it be true that she did deserve it, there is one reflection I wish to make, the truth of which you will admit—a reflection which you have all made, no doubt, that the country has made, and that I have often and often made; it is, that if liberty deserves all that has been said against her, it must be admitted that it costs very dear for to replace her."

At the sitting of the Corps Législatif on Tuesday, M. Berryer reproached the members who had defended the policy of the Government for their retrospective strictures upon the parliamentary system, and said, "Revolution never cost so dear as the omnipotence of a single man. Among other services the Restoration rendered that of relieving us of the latter system."

M. Rouher here intrrupted M. Berryer, by saying that the Restoration was brought about by the foreigner, and fell under the contempt of the people.

The President of the Chamber observed that both systems had their faults and misfortunes, and that it was best to confine one's self to the present state of things.

M. Berryer then continued his speech, and principally censured the want of good measures for the reduction of the public debt and the Mexican expedition. He spoke in favour of a peace policy, and demanded the reduction of the effective home force to 250,000 men, which would allow of order being restored to the finances, and would ensure peace and liberty.

M. Rouher also replied to M. Thiers, and first by an eloquent statement of the greatness of France at home and abroad. He proved to M. Thiers that he had committed the error of exaggeration; that there were errors in his figures; and that he was behind his age, and unjust towards a sovereign "to whom," said M. Rouher, "we owe so many noble initiatives and so many benefits. Roads, ports, canals, and cities have been improved, military glory has been satisfied, public wealth has been increased, as well as the salaries of the working classes; and all this, taken together, forms the statement of the present condition of France."

In reply to M. Berryer, the Minister concurred with his eloquent words in favour of the maintenance of peace, but demonstrated that peace was especially the work of Imperial France. He hoped that MM. Thiers and Berryer would convince one another.

The peroration of the Minister's speech treated of the Mexican question, which he considered had a very reassuring aspect, and was fruitful in results.

In his speech in the Corps Legislatif, on Tuesday, M. Rouher, Minister-President of the Council of State, spoke as follows respecting the maintenance of peace:—"Peace at present rests upon serious guarantees. I have pleasure in repeating with M. Berryer that peace is in the hand of France. But France will only open this hand when compelled to defend her honour or the inviolability of her frontiers. As regards the sad conflict in the North of Europe, we may now hope that a pacific solution will be effected. I cannot believe that the Great Powers have met in London to obtain no result. I prefer to believe that M. Berryer has allowed himself to be carried away by the anticipations of a gloomy pessimism."

The decision of the Court of Aix in the Armand case has been set aside by the Court of Appeal in Paris. The Aix Court, it will be remembered, sentenced M. Armand to pay a heavy fine for alleged injuries to his servant, Maurice Roux, although a jury had pronounced the former not guilty of the criminal charge made against him.

The *Moniteur* announces that General Kotzebue has gone on a tour of inspection to the Bessarabian frontier, where the Russian army is echelloned. The army, which is estimated at 100,000 men, is known to have lately received considerable reinforcements.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of Ancona on Tuesday, acquitted Cardinal Morichini, who was immediately set at liberty.

On Wednesday in the Italian Chamber of Deputies at Turin, a general debate took place upon the state of foreign politics. Signors Laporta and Miceli questioned the Government relative to their foreign policy, and accused the Ministry of timidity. They also requested information respecting the relations between Italy and France and other Powers. It was impossible, they said, to develope the institutions and organize the finances of the country while the Pope, who protects brigandage, occupied Rome.

The Abbe Passaglia, who spoke in the same sense, said in his speech, "The Papacy will never yield, but will always be the active enemy of Italy so long as it is protected by foreign force."

Signor Macchi asked what had been the course taken by the government in the matter of the Tunis insurrection.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.

On Tuesday morning a telegram was received at Stafford House from His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, stating that General Garibaldi landed on Monday, at two o'clock, at Caprera.

POLAND.

Paris, May 10.—The Paris papers publish the following telegram, dated Leipsic, May 10: "Intelligence received here from Opatow, states that six innocent young Poles, who were walking in the streets of that town, were arrested and hanged on the same gallows, without trial."

AMERICA.

[Per the *Asia*.]

Liverpool, Monday.—The British and North American royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Moodie, which sailed from Boston on the 27th and Halifax early on the morning of the 29th April, reached the Mersey at half-past three o'clock this morning, *via* Queenstown yesterday. She brings 118 passengers and 63, 860 dollars in specie on freight.

A Fortress Monroe telegram of the 24th ult says:—"Captain Weatherbee, of the 23rd Massachusetts Regiment, has just arrived from Roanoke Island. He makes the following report:—'General Wessels surrendered to the enemy on Wednesday, the 20th instant, when the rebels took possession of Plymouth, North Carolina, after four days' hard fighting. Our loss is 150 killed and 2,500 captured. The rebel loss is 1,500 killed.'"

A despatch from Newbern, North Carolina, dated the 22nd ult. says:—"The battle, which had been going on night and day at Plymouth from Sunday, the 16th, to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday at noon, including General Wessels and his forces—1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at eight o'clock in the morning. General Wessels and his troops retired into Fort Williams, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults. The enemy's loss is said to be 1,700, whilst our loss was slight. General Wessels, who gained such distinction in the seven days' fight before Richmond, has made in this siege a most determined resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating in the most solemn manner, that it would impossible to hold the city with a less number. General Peck, who has given General Wessels all the assistance in his power, in the same solemn manner time and again called for reinforcements. It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington, North Carolina, and also on this city. The rebel ram at Kinston on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained moved towards Newbern, and is expected to make the attack in a day or two. More gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington. Two companies belonging to the Second North Carolina (Union) Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, and most of them were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot. The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams on the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one 64-pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams can be readily run down, as their seagoing qualities are bad. Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sank two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she would attack any respectable number of gunboats in day time."

A Washington despatch of the 26th says:—"No official confirmation or even intimation has been received of the reported massacre of prisoners at Plymouth."

The *Richmond Sentinel* of April 22nd contains the following despatch from the Confederate General Hoke:—

Plymouth, N.C., April 20.

To General Braston Bragg.

I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one brigadier, 1,600 men, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery.

R. J. Hoke, Brigadier General.

A Fortress Monroe despatch of the 25th says:—"The steamer El Cid, from Newbern, on Saturday evening, arrived here to day. All was quiet there. There had been no demonstration by the enemy. Firing was heard on Friday in the direction of Little Washington."

It is reported that Washington and Newbern are much more strongly fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops and gunboats, which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all Confederates that can present themselves.

Cairo advices of the 24th state that the steamer Von Phul, from New Orleans 18th, had arrived:—"It seemed to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana had been against General Banks; for, while the rebels retained the ground after Saturday's fight, General Banks retreated forty miles. The steamers Rob Roy and Mattie Stephens had arrived at New Orleans from Red River, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerillas on the banks. The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. Our army was at Grand Ecore, fortifying on both banks of the river. Admiral Porter reported only five feet water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport was aground there. The large-boats were below, but the light-draught ones were up the river. Prisoners state that Generals Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles."

A despatch from Mobile reports that the Red River had suddenly fallen, leaving 43 transports and gunboats above the raft.

The *New York Tribune* says the Southern papers have the following despatch:—

Mobile, April 16.

A special despatch from the *Advertiser and Register* from Fort Pillow, 12th, says General Forrest attacked that place with Chalmer's division yesterday. The garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. The fort refusing to surrender, it was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's Brigade and Chalmers led M'Cullough's. They both entered the fort simultaneously, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken; the balance of the garrison were slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned or shot in the water. Over 100,000 dollars worth of stores were taken, and six guns. Our loss was 72. Lieutenant Colonel Reed, of the 5th Mississippi, was mortally wounded.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, members of the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war, had arrived at Cairo to investigate the alleged massacre at Fort Pillow, and they had reported that the butchery of coloured troops was fully proved, and was worse than at first represented.

The *Petersburg (Virginia) Express*, of April 22nd, says:—"Instructions had been given to the First Auditor to remove his bureau from Richmond to Montgomery, Alabama, next week."

Federal journals regard this as an indication of the intended evacuation of Richmond. The opening of the campaign in Virginia was awaited with great interest. Another severe storm had however occurred to interfere with the movements of the hostile armies. A Washington despatch to the *New York Times* says rumours were afloat that the whole of Longstreet's army was marching down the valley towards the Maryland line. The *New York World's* correspondent says:—"General Grant has taken measures to add numbers enough to the regular armies in the field to make them irresistible. The Union armies when the shock of battle comes will be found in stronger force than ever before. This storm comes at an unpropitious moment, when both armies are in motion and manœuvering for position. The only comfort there is, that it interferes with Lee's movements as well as General Grant's."

A late Washington despatch to the *New York Times* says:—"A reconnaisance into the Shenandoah Valley developed the fact that a considerable body of the enemy is on this side of the Rapidan. Belief is general that General Lee would not venture any offensive movement. A report prevails that Lee is moving heavy artillery to Richmond. There is no foundation for the rumour that General Longstreet is at Thoroughfare Gap. One third of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, has been dismounted. General Burnside's 9th army corps is reported as 40,000 strong.

(Per *City of Baltimore*.)

New York, April 30.—Reports from the Potomac army, yesterday, state that a brigade of cavalry, under General Davies, made a reconnaisance to Maddison Court House on Thursday, but found no force in that direction, except a small party of rebels whom they took prisoners.

A draft is announced to take place at New Jersey on the 2nd of May, to make up a deficiency of 8,850 on two previous calls.

No more fighting reported on the Red River up to the 20th inst. The enemy was marching on Grand Ecore on the 22nd, and Banks was going to meet them.

Dalgreen has resumed his command at Charleston.

A memorial from the citizens of Wisconsin, asking for an increase of 10 per cent. on the duty on foreign wool has been referred to the Finance Commissioners.

New York, April 29, Evening.—Letters from Admiral Porter represent Banks's expedition as a disastrous failure. He lost 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, one first-class gunboat, and one million dollars in greenbacks. The latest advices state that the Confederates are marching to attack Grand Ecore. General Banks is strongly entrenched at that place.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the Federal and the French Governments on the Richmond tobacco question.

New York, April 30, Morning.—The Confederates are said to be marching on Grand Ecore. General Banks' losses in the late campaign are larger than was at first reported.

No movement is expected to be made by General Grant for a few days. Yesterday General Burnside visited Grant's head quarters. The Confederates are now withdrawing troops from all quarters to re-inforce General Lee.

The Senate has passed the bill increasing the impost duties 50 per cent. for sixty days.

(*Times'* Telegram.)

New York April 30, 11 a.m.—No active operations by either of the armies in Virginia are likely to commence for some days. The Confederates are strengthening and extending their works on the Rapidan. General Halleck has been assigned to the command of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. Lieutenant Devonbowen, not Donahon, has been acquitted of the murder of Mr Gray, of the British ship *Saxon*. Charges of personal corruption against Mr Chase were renewed in the House of Representatives, yesterday amid much violence and recrimination. Investigation will be demanded by the Democratic leaders.

Gold, 79⅞.

New York, April 29.—The Confederate attack upon Newbern and Washington, North Carolina, is believed to have been postponed, the capture of Plymouth having relieved Richmond from the danger of a Federal surprise from that direction. The assertion that General Banks is preparing to again advance is generally discredited, and a letter from Vicksburg declares that the Confederates will speedily attack him at Grand Ecore. General Wallace, at Baltimore, has confiscated the revenue from all property in Maryland belonging to residents in the Confederate States.

Mr Chase has returned to Washington without visiting New York. The French ships that sailed from Fortress Monroe to fetch away the tobacco at Richmond belonging to the French Government have returned by order of the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, and at the request of the Federal Government. The reason assigned is the inopportuneness of their presence in the river.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 29 (Evening).—Money easier. Gold 79 per cent. prem. Exchange on London, bankers' bills 197. Stocks dull—New York Centrals, 136; Illinois shares. 121; Erie, 113⅞; six per cent. United States bonds, 113⅞. Cotton steady; middling upland, 83 to 83½. Flour and wheat very dull. Corn flat. Provisions slightly firmer. Coffee slightly firmer. Petroleum—Crude, 37s; refined, 56s to 57s.

New York, April 30 (Morning).—Money easier. Gold 79 per cent. prem. Exchange on London, bankers' bills, 197. Stocks dull—New York centrals; 136; Illinois shares, 127½; Erie, 113⅞; six per cent. United States bonds, 113⅞.

ALGERIA.

Paris, May 10.—Official despatches from Algiers to the 6th instant confirm the success obtained by General Martineau, and state that it produced [illegible] results.

The losses of the enemy were enormous.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TUNIS.

Tunis, May 3.—The Bey has issued the following proclamation to the various Governors of provinces within his jurisdiction:—

"Praise be to God, &c.

We had ordered for the good of the State that the capitation tax should be increased by a sum which would have produced no disadvantage to our subjects, being in proportion to their incomes, and we desired the chief men of all the tribes and cities to apportion this impost. As the order, however, has produced disorders in the country, and we do not desire the injury of our subjects, who are the props of our Government, we have hastened to put an end to the disturbances, and have abolished the increase of tax which we had imposed, reducing the tax to its original amount. Assemble, therefore, the inhabitants of your district and the chiefs and head men of your town, lay before them this decree, and appease their anxieties.

It has been further brought to our knowledge that our subjects complain of the delays suffered by the settlement of their affairs at the courts of justice, and desire to employ them no longer. We have granted this privilege, and our subjects are now at liberty to have their disputes settled wherever they think fit, either by the religious magistrates or by the administrative tribunals, or by the Governor. If, however, any man wish to lay his case before us in person, the doors of our hall of justice are open to all the oppressed, as in former times.

Bring this to the knowledge of all our subjects, explain it to them clearly, and do your utmost to restore security to the roads and prevent unruly persons from sowing discord which may disturb the peace of the population. Whoever is guilty of these things will offend against the precepts of his religion, plunge his country, his family, and his native town into destruction, and will then only have himself to thank.

This our decree is to be executed by those whom we have commissioned to settle disputed affairs—viz., by the religious tribunal, the administrative tribunal, and the Governor. May God afford his help!

Greeting from the humble servant of Almighty God, Muschir Mohamet Essadach Bascha Bey, whom may God protect.

Given this 16th Kaaba, 1280.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA. GREAT DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S TROOPS.

Liverpool, May 11.—The African royal mail steamship *Athenian*, from the west coast of Africa, Teneriffe, and Madeira, arrived here this morning. Her dates are:—Benin, March 24th; Fernando Po, 29th; Camaroons, 30th; Old Calabar, April 1st; Brass River, 4th; Bonny, 6th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Teneriffe, May 1st; Madeira, May 3rd.

Benin was healthy.

At Fernando Po smallpox was prevalent amongst the colonial people. Trade was dull.

Camaroon, Calabar, and Bonny were healthy.

The King of Dahomey's troops had been repulsed by the Egbas, with a loss of 1,000 killed and as many wounded.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived, and has brought Bombay advices to the April 14th.

The only important intelligence is that referring to Sir Charles Trevelyan's budget for 1864-5, which has just been published and shows the finances of the country to be in a satisfactory condition. Although there has been a great falling off in the revenue from opium, the deficiency in the budget estimate of last year being £1,150,000 under this head, the deficiency on the entire budget estimate is only £217,700, whilst the surplus of revenue and receipts of expenditure, according to regular estimate, is £31,500. The tariff values of piece goods and yarns have been adjusted to the ruling rates of the day, and on articles not enumerated in Shedule A of Act XI of 1862, the 10 per cent duty has been reduced to 7½ per cent. The duty on tobacco is to be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. All other duties remain untouched and stand as before. No alteration in the income tax. Estimated surplus for 1864-5, £823,288.

The budget it is said has been received with great dissatisfaction in Bombay.

The Rev. Uriah Tonkin, of Lelant, Cornwall, denies that the "seven gipsies were charged before him with sleeping under tents, as their only offence, and were committed to twenty-one day's imprisonment in the county gaol, with hard labour. He says:—"Their offence was sleeping under tents, having no visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of themselves."

The *Mechanics' Magazine* of September 5th, in its description of Benson's great clock, says:—"Benson's great piece of clock work is certainly a marvellous achievement in clock-making, both as regards the workmanship and its capacity under difficult circumstances for time measuring." Benson's new Show Rooms contain clocks designed by the first artists of the day, and include clocks for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting house, with musical, astronomical, and every description of clock, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks and watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of clock and watch-making, with descriptions and prices; it acts as a guide in the purchase of a clock or watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a clock. Also a short pamphlet on cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. J. W. Benson received a prize medal and honourable mention in classes 33 and 15. 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Watkin was on Monday returned to Parliament for Stockport without opposition.

It is stated that Lord Brougham is engaged upon a work of the nature of an autobiography.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Saturday afternoon on behalf of Her Majesty.

On Saturday night Viscountess Palmerston had a "reception" at Cambridge-house, Piccadilly. Above 400 members of the political and fashionable world thronged the saloons.

The *Times* speaks of the conferring of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Alfred as "a very questionable honour."

The Duke of Rutland returned to Belvoir Castle on Monday, after an absence of several months during which he has been abroad for the benefit of his health. His Grace was warmly welcomed by his tenantry.

A copy of the first edition of Shakspere, 1613, sold the other day at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's for £53. It was very imperfect, but had the merit of being a very large copy, with rough leaves, measuring 13¼ inches by 8⅝ inches.

A novel, with a strange, not to say suggestive, title, is announced—"Agnes Willoughby." It is rumoured that the author's previous works are well known, but that in this instance he objects to affix his name to his story.—*London Review.*

The Rocha Abbey Murder.—The three men who are in custody on the charge of murdering John Cooper, at Laughton, near the Roche Abbey, on the night of the 9th April last, were brought up on Monday, at the Rotherham Court House, and further remanded, the prosecution not being prepared to go on in the case.

Value of Slaves in Maryland.—Slaves are cheap in Maryland. Three were sold at auction a few days since at Frederick; one, a girl eight years old, for one dollar; a woman for 15 dollars; and a woman with a child five years old for 25 dollars.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Queen *v.* Ferran and Others.—The Confederate Pirates.—In case this application was made by Mr Edward James, Q.C., a few days since, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, to bring up the three defendants now in custody at Liverpool, with a view to their being discharged from custody. On Monday, the Court of Queen's Bench, after hearing arguments, thought it would be better to make the rule absolute, in order that they might have all the materials before them on which to found an opinion. Rule absolute accordingly.

Attempted Murder by a Madman.—On Monday, John Carroll was brought before the Nottingham Magistrates at the Police-office, charged with a murderous assault on his sister. Prisoner had been living at Bedford, and a few days ago came to Nottingham. At a late hour on Sunday night his sister was going to fill the kettle when he seized the poker and commenced a violent attack upon her, beating her in a most frightful manner. The poor woman was rescued by two policemen, who came to the spot in consequence of hearing the cries of "murder," and she was immediately taken to the General Hospital, where she remains in a precarious state. The Bench asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in answer to the charge, when he replied, "I have done it—something suggested itself to my mind to get the poker as some robbers were coming into the house. I have never struck her before." The prisoner was remanded. He was sent to his friends at Nottingham from Bedford on account of his being insane.

Garibaldiana.—The Committee of the Stafford House Garibaldi Fund have ascertained, "on satisfactory evidence," that the General "would certainly decline the subscription for the purchase of an estate made on his behalf," and it has, therefore, been decided to return the subscriptions already paid. It would seem, however, that Garibaldi recognises a second and "unfettered" fund, and has, in point of fact, already requested that an instalment should be forwarded to him. The promoters of the "suppressed" Primrose Hill gathering held a meeting on the Hill on Saturday evening, without let or hindrance, Mr Cowper having previously informed them that they were at liberty to use that spot for the purpose. Of course, this was not what they expected or desired, and one of the speakers protested against its being supposed that the meeting assembled only by permission of Sir George Grey, Mr Cowper, and "that arbitrary despot," Sir Richard Mayne.

Accident to the Steamer Leinster Lass.—The Steamer *Leinster Lass* when off Holyhead on Thursday evening last happened an accident and which unfortunately attended with fatal results. The accident occurred by the breaking of the beam of the engine, which made a breach in the bottom of the vessel of about 2 feet in extent, but fortunately none of the crew in the engine-room were injured, and the water did not rise to mid decks before the screw steamer *Torch* bore down and took on board all the passengers, and got the disabled steamer in tow. The entire number of passengers on board the *Leinster Lass*, when she left Drogheda, was 134, and on arriving at Holyhead it was found that there were 131 of these present; so that but three were wanting to fill up the number the *Leinster Lass* had on board when she slipped her moorings in the Boyne. And these three, it is thought, were lost owing to their having got into one of the boats contrary to the positive directions of the captain.

Fatal Accident.—On Sunday evening, a fearful accident which soon terminated fatally, occurred to a Dane named Englebert Jaerson, an native of Dalsgud, Flensburg, while travelling on the Great Western Railway through the Sonning cutting, near Reading. The unfortunate man took the train at Cardiff, after having left the ship Iris, belonging to Brenstau, and was proceeding to London for the purpose of obtaining from the Danish Consul a pass to Denmark, with the intention of joining the army. Soon after leaving the Reading station he looked out of the carriage window, and his hat blew off. As there were in it important papers for the Danish Consul, he immediately jumped out of the train in the hope of recovering the documents, when he fell under the train, and the wheels passing over both legs they were fearfully crushed. The poor fellow managed to crawl to the embankment, where he lay for about half-an-hour, when he was discovered by a game-keeper on the Holme-park estate, close by. Mr Shepherd, surgeon, of Sonning, was passing at the time, and recommended his removal to the hospital at Reading, where he received every attention from the house surgeon, Mr Davis, but the shock to the system was so great that he only survived the accident about five hours.

Vagaries of a Mad Dog.—On Monday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a mad dog made its appearance somewhat mysteriously in English Street, Carlisle, and caused considerable consternation and alarm. The first manifestations of its madness were made in the Market Place, where it walked up to Mr. Ewart, of Stanwix, seized him by the clothes, and tested the quality of his broad-cloth in a manner anything but pleasant to the wearer. Fortunately this was the extent of the damage. The animal then ran up the street without molesting any other passer by till it reached the Lawson fountain in Court Square, where contrary to the popular notions about hydrophobia, it tasted the water in the dog trough, and then rested a few moments on the street. Sergeant Anderson, of the City Police, and Mr. Alexander Bremner, went towards the animal, but before they got to it it jumped up and ran down Citadel Row. Here it encountered a black retriever which it set upon and after biting it in two or three places, rushed down Butcherby Road, Sergeant Anderson following, accompanied by a gradually increasing crowd. Bremner who is a member of the Yeomanry Cavalry corps, had meanwhile gone for his carbine and ammunition, with which he returned with all speed, placing himself in anything but a favourable condition for steady shooting. On going down the Warwick Road, loading on the march, he descried the dog coming up, and he "prepared to fire." When the animal came within range he discharged his carbine, but the shot missed and the dog pursued its course. A cart coming up the dog again came to a stand but again proved not to be within the line of fire. It ran up the road, and when it reached the head of it was met by one of the police who presented his bludgeon and aimed a vigorous blow at the head of the infuriated beast, but he missed his mark and brought himself to the ground by the force of his own stroke. A large crowd had now collected and joined in the chase, and the dog ran down English street, Scotch street, through the Shambles, down Fisher street, into Corporation road, through Peter street, and so into one of Messrs. Peter Dixon and Son's warehouse yards in West Tower Street. Here it sought rest behind some crates and boxes, and Bremner coming up with his carbine discharged another shot or two and killed him. The dog had attacked two or three persons on its way, but nothing more serious occurred than tearing the clothes. It was a fine animal of the spaniel breed, but the name of the owner has not been ascertained.—*Carlisle Journal.*

The Recent Outrage upon a Liverpool Surgeon.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, James P. Brice and James Scott were again brought up on a charge of assaulting Dr. W. P. Rowe, surgeon, of Pembroke-place, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. All parts of the Court were densely crowded, the case exciting an unusual degree of interest in the town. For the first time since the occurrence Dr. Rowe (who walked on crutches and appeared very weak) was able to be present and give evidence. Mr Samuell, barrister, appeared for Dr. Rowe, and Mr Deighton, barrister, for the prisoners. From a lengthy examination of Dr. Rowe, it appeared that about two years ago he became acquainted with a Miss Beattie, who resides in Liverpool, and who is now in her twenty-first year. He became engaged to her, but about fifteen months ago the letters and presents were returned on both sides. Six months after this the engagement was renewed, and fresh letters and presents passed between the parties, and their marriage was talked of to take place in September last. In August, however, Miss Beattie returned Dr. Rowe's letters and presents, and requested him to return hers. This Dr. Rowe refused to do, as he said he would require them to refute aspersions which had been cast upon his character. He afterwards saw Miss Beattie upon friendly terms, even within a week of her marriage with Mr Brice, one of the prisoners. About a quarter to eight on the evening of the 2nd April, Brice and Scott called on Dr. Rowe at his house. Dr. Rowe knew Brice very slightly, but had never seen Scott before. When Dr. Rowe came to them, they handed a letter from Mrs Brice, asking for the return of her letters and a locket. Dr. Rowe positively refused to give them up, on which Scott bolted the door, and placed a chair against it. In the meantime Dr. Rowe seized the fire-shovel, and Brice the poker. Scott then attacked Dr. Rowe, forced him down on a chair, holding him by the throat and kneeling upon his chest. Brice then shouted to Scott to use a riding whip he had brought with him, and not to let the doctor cry "murder," which he once or twice tried to do. A fearful struggle then ensued, in the course of which Dr. Rowe managed to hit Scott with the poker. Brice, however, assisted Scott at intervals, and ultimately Dr. Rowe was forced on to the ground, where Scott struck him over the body with the whip. In the course of the struggle Dr. Rowe's left leg was broken, and he ultimately became insensible. In the meantime Scott and Brice managed to escape, but they were subsequently arrested, information having been given to the police as soon as Dr. Rowe was found to have been assaulted. Medical assistance was also procured, and Dr. Rowe carried to bed, where he lay for several weeks in a highly critical condition. The prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes, charged with an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Bail was refused, but the council for the defence will make application before the judges at London.

Earl Russell has declined to grant an audience to the members of the Schleswig and Holstein Estates, who are at present in London as delegates to represent the views of the population of the Duchies.

On Sunday, a land agent, named Starkley, accompanied by his wife, was returning from chapel, at Askheaton, county Limerick, when he was fired at from behind a hedge by a man who wore a mask. The assassin fortunately missed his mark.—Two men have been apprehended on suspicion.

Mrs. Theresa Yelverton writes to the *Caledonian Mercury*:—"You state that the money ordered by the House of Lords to be paid to me by my husband has been arrested by my own agents in London. Mr. Simpson of Abingdon-street, is my present agent in the appeal, and the public may suppose that it is he who is alluded to by you, whereas it is my late agents, Mr. Stein and a Mr. Smith, who have retained the money."

The Registrar General of Seaman and Shipping in his monthly report on the Royal Navy Reserve states that 20,034 applications have been received and 17,405 volunteers enrolled. Of the above 47 possess certificates of competency as masters, 587 certificates of competency as mates, 19 certificates of service as masters, and 53 certificates of service as mates. The force also includes 2,622 petty officers in the merchant service.

A landowner, writing to the *Times*, gives an instance of the practical working of the Lord Chancellor's registration of title scheme. "Wanting money, and having a valuable landed estate with a complicated title, I mortgaged it for £3,500. The law costs exceeded £500. I made a second mortgage, and had to incur again frightful costs. I determined to register my title, subject to the mortgages, and obtained a certificate of an indefeasible title at a total cost of £50. With this certificate in my hand, and wishing to consolidate my mortgages, I borrowed £4,000. The legal expenses of this last mortgage do not exceed £5."

Garibaldi on the English Volunteer Movement.—Colonel M'Murdo, speaking at a volunteer dinner in London, on Friday evening, gave a very interesting account of a conversation he had with Garibaldi at Stafford House. He said Garibaldi exclaimed, when asked his opinion of the English volunteer movement:—"Oh! what a glorious—what a happy country this is, which can find its citizens to stand out boldly as they do as volunteers for the defence of the nation, and what a noble constitution must you possess when the Government have the courage to sanction and the people to claim and to possess such a great and glorious institution as your English volunteers. I would to God that the same sentiments and the same feeling would animate the Government and people of my own beloved country." On the subject of the behaviour of volunteers in the face of an enemy, Garibaldi stated that in the war of independence he found no difficulty with his raw recruits, either in the matter of discipline, or with regard to their conduct in the presence of trained troops; and Colonel M'Murdo, supported by such experience, gave it as his opinion that in the hands of our volunteer force, which now numbered 163,000 men, England is "perfectly safe from any attempted invasion."

An Easy-going Clergyman.—The death of the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope, which has just taken place, reminds one of the doings in the Established Church of a former generation. The reverend gentleman was originally an officer in the army, which he found it expedient for good reasons to leave, though he managed, probably from his aristocratic connections, to secure the good will of the Duke of York. Having left the army, he sought refuge in the Church, but no English bishop could be got to ordain him. Disappointed in England, he tried Ireland, and he carried to the Bishop of Cork a letter from the Duke, to the following effect:—"Dear Cork,—Ordain Stanhope.—Yours, Frederick." To this the bishop is said to have returned the following reply:—"Dear York,—Stanhope's ordained.—Yours, J. Cork." Having thus become capable of holding preferment, preferments were showered upon him. He soon found his way to England, and in 1815 he obtained a living at the Land's End, worth £1,000 a-year. Mr Stanhope went down, read himself in, and then returned; and from that time to the day of his death he never visited his living, leaving the Cornishmen to the charge of his curate.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Claims against the United States Government.—A return has just been published of claims of British subjects against the United States Government, from the commencement of the civil war to the 31st of March, 1864. There were 450 claims and 2871 despatches and letters to and from the Foreign Office. A memorandum states that this return comprises the result of the fullest examination of the correspondence of the Foreign Office, and is believed to be complete as far as that correspondence goes. In order, however, to guard against any prejudice which might result to British claimants from their claims not being inserted in this list, it is necessary to observe that the return is not to be taken as conclusive; and this reserve is the more necessary inasmuch as it is understood that numerous claims have been registered in the British Mission at Washington, though not reported home, which may in due season be brought before the Government of the United States. Amongst the grounds of claims were the following: Illtreatment by police at Baltimore in consequence of his wearing a likeness of General Beauregard attached to his watch-chain. How disposed of: Case represented to United States Government. Result not reported. Claim—Imprisonment on a charge of his being on his way to join the Southern army; a uniform being found in his baggage. How disposed of: Released after investigation of the case. Some other arrests were of an equally vexatious character.

The South Yorkshire Collieries.—The struggle between the masters and the men may now be said to have actually commenced, and that in such a manner as will, in a very short time, test the strength of both parties. On the fact being made known on Monday that the Masters' Association had agreed to open the two collieries on strike to all men who would go in on the old terms, a meeting was held the same evening at Hoyle Mill, when the men were enjoined to stand firm, as the miners would support them until the advance asked for was conceded. A resolution, pledging the men to stand out, was unanimously agreed to. On Tuesday evening a good deal of excitement was created in Barnsley by the arrival in the centre of the town of some hundreds of colliers with a cart, pulled by men, containing a number of the Oaks' workmen, with printed notices to quit the houses occupied by them under the proprietors of the colliery that afternoon. Hitherto such an extreme measure has resulted in scenes of considerable violence, riot, and destruction of property, the last scene being generally enacted at the sessions or assizes. Notwithstanding the power the union has over the men, and who themselves appear peaceably inclined, it is questionable whether they would all passively see themselves and families deprived of shelter. There can be little doubt that in a short time something of a decisive character will take place tending to the settlement of the dispute.

Garibaldi and Victor Hugo.—The following letter was received by M. Victor Hugo on Monday last:—"Falmouth, April 26, 1864.—My Dear Victor Hugo,—Thanks for your letter of the 24th. Yes; I love you with a love that men of your nature can appreciate; and certainly one of my chief regrets in quitting this land of refuge is that I have not been able to grasp your hand—the hand of him who is the man of human emancipation,—the corner-stone whereon the future of peoples rests. Your humane clairvoyance has no doubt shown you, in pointing out to me deliverance, that the end which nations long for is near attainment. I accept the augury with gratitude, and I can assure you that, in my short visit to the generous sons of Old England, I, like you, have seen the general disposition to come to an understanding and an end with that slaughtering policy which, under the mask of order and legality, dominates the world. Yes, my worthy friend, with my hand in the blackened, horny hand of the English workman, I have understood the word of fraternity with France spoken by the unanimous voice of the crowd of those stalwart sons of toil, and my eyes were moistened when I thought on that sentence of death on despotism—on that initiative of a great people calling a great people brother for the liberation of all. And, as you say, with England and France at the head, deliverance is not far off. Caprera would be very proud of your visit, and I am at the present time so happy that I dare to hope for all things. Allow me to grasp your noble hand, at least in thought, and to call myself for life your devoted, G. Garibaldi.—*Guernsey Star.*

A Daughter Suing her Father.—The case of Saunderson *v.* Saunderson, which occupied the Rolls Court, Dublin, for several days, has been amicably settled; but it deserves a brief record. Mr Joseph Saunderson has retired from business, having amassed a fortune of £20,000. He had an only daughter, to whom he was greatly attached, and an only son. He resolved to give his daughter a fortune of £5,000, to which she induced him to add another £1,000. He wished her to marry a country gentleman of property with a Landed Estates Court title, and if the estate was encumbered he expressed his willingness to clear it. In order to find such a match he availed himself of the services of the Rev. Mr Cullen, a friar. But the lady soon after called on this gentleman and begged that he would take no steps in the matter, as she did not want to marry any one. The father came to the conclusion that she intended to become a nun, but in that case he would give her only £500. It was alleged that Mr Cullen interfered for the purpose of inducing her to become a nun and to give the £5,000 to the convent. It was stated that he represented to her father that no spirited young gentleman would marry his daughter unless he got the money in hand; and, instigated by him, it was said, Miss Saunderson persuaded her father to invest her money in stocks in her own name. Afterwards, however, he became uneasy, and insisted on its being re-invested in his name, but still adhering to his purpose to give her the money as a marriage portion. The lady and her advisers were so dissatisfied with this state of things that she filed a petition in Chancery, stating that the £5,000 had been an absolute gift to her, and praying that it might be restored to her. "At the very time," said the Solicitor-General, "the petition was filed this petitioner was living in the house of her father, sitting at his table, and partaking of his hospitality. All the while she was dealing with a hostile solicitor, and preparing to charge her father with fraud, perjury, and conspiracy, and on the eve of the hearing of the cause, in order to qualify herself for that proceeding, she leaves her father's house, and she does not tell him where she now is. "It was stated that the respondent had throughout fully admitted the just rights of his daughter, and, in order to put an end to the present miserable litigation, he said, at the conclusion of his affidavit, that he was willing, 'for peace's sake, that a declaration of trust with respect to the said stock should be executed in conformity with the intention expressed by him for the investment thereof, and as expressed by previous wills, and that a reference should take place to the Master for the purpose of settling the said declaration.'—The Master of the Rolls observed that in this case there was no difficulty as to the law. The only difficulty was the application of the facts to the law. He thought it important that Sergeant Sullivan's client should consider the offer made at the close of the respondent's affidavit. He was not offering the slightest opinion upon the question to be decided at present; but if the offer to which he alluded should be refused, and he should decide against the petitioner, he would recite the offer on the face of his decretal order. It was, therefore, important to consider that to which he referred in this unfortunate family difference. The whole question, he thought, was as to whether there was originally a qualified investment on record.—This hint was taken, and it was announced on Saturday that the matter had been amicably settled,

Some telegrams sent on Tuesday from Heligoland, by submarine telegraph, narrating the progress of the naval action, were received, owing to the difference of longitude, in the following order:—

Sent from Heligoland.	Received.
12 23	12 19
2 10	1 49
4 15	3 54
12 10	11 15
12 22	12 19

The Bench and the Bar.—Our readers will recollect that some time ago Mr. Pater, barrister, had an altercation with a juryman at the Middlesex Sessions, which ended in a quarrel with the judge and his being fined £20 for contempt of court. A rule was applied for to bring the case before the Queen's Bench, and on the case being argued on Monday the Lord Chief Justice gave judgment, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that the case was not one for their interference and the rule nisi which had been obtained was discharged.

Extremes Meet!—Truth will come out and shine through mists of error; this is beautifully illustrated in every-day life, in a variety of forms. For instance, the extremes of light and shade, viz.,—brilliant black and snowy, glossy white are produced to perfection in thousands of palaces and cottages daily, by the use of Howard's Brilliant Black Lead and Howard's celebrated XL Starch. The effect produced is so agreeable and satisfactory that thousands instinctively ask for *Howard's* Black Lead, or *Howard's* XL Starch, and it requires no puffing or advertising to recommend it.

Murder of a Lunatic at Colney Hatch Asylum.—On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Lancaster opened an inquest at Colney Hatch Asylum respecting the death of Mr John Vine Phillips, aged 52 years, who was one of the inmates, and had been killed by another lunatic, named Daniel Hobbs, at the same establishment. The deceased had been a lawyer's clerk, and was only removed to the asylum a fortnight since. He was placed in the ward with those suffering from paralysis of the brain, and who were of a violent but not homicidal tendency. On Thursday last Phillips met Hobbs, who had formerly been a cab-driver, as he came out of the water-closet. Hobbs had in his hand a piece of iron gas-piping, which he had wrenched from the wall, and the deceased attempted to take hold of it, but Hobbs instantly struck him several heavy blows with it, one of which fractured his skull, and in consequence of this injury Phillips died ten hours afterwards. Both Phillips and Hobbs were then put in padded rooms, but as the attendants did not think that Philips was very much injured, a doctor was not sent for until four hours had elapsed. Mr Ford, solicitor, complained that Phillips ought not to have been classified with such a dangerous lunatic as Hobbs, deceased himself being comparatively mild. Dr. Shepherd, superintendent of the male department of the asylum, replied that Hobbs was not homicidal, though he might be considered as destructive to property. The deceased was therefore not improperly classified, and the affair was entirely fortuitous. The coroner adjourned the inquest for the production of further evidence respecting the classification of lunatics at this asylum.

Horrible Murder of a Blind Woman.—Early on Tuesday morning the inhabitants of Rudgway, a little village near Thornbury, two miles on the Bristol Road, were painfully excited by a report that a poor blind woman, named Mary Curtis, residing alone in a small cottage, had been murdered, and on inquiry the report was found, unhappily, to be correct. The murdered woman, who was a widow about 50 years of age, obtained an honest livelihood by basket-making. A man named Millard, who lived in the adjoining cottage, on leaving his home at a quarter before six o'clock, was horrified on observing the lifeless form of the poor woman lying in her own garden, near the wicket-gate which separated it from the highway, with the head nearly severed from the body; and, upon further examination, it was evident that she had been dead several hours. A stonebreaker's hammer, a razor-case, and stick were found lying near the body, and, after some inquiry by the police of Almondsbury, these articles were identified as belonging to a man in the village, named Gough, a labourer, about 55 years old, who was observed on the previous evening to be intoxicated, and who, on Tuesday morning, after the discovery of the murder, could not be found. It appears that on Monday night Gough went to a beer-shop, and afterwards to his own lodging, but it has been ascertained that he did not go to bed that night. Various rumours are afloat as to the cause which led to the perpetration of the crime, which by some persons is attributed to jealousy, and by others to revengeful feeling arising from a trifling quarrel; it seems certain, however, that the object of the murderer was not plunder, as the contents of the cottage were undisturbed. The razor belonging to the razor-case found near the body has not been found; but the police are making rigid search for the suspected murderer, who cannot, it is believed, long evade discovery. The murdered woman, Mary Curtis, was formerly an inmate of the Blind Asylum, Park-street, Bristol, where she learnt the art of basket-making, by which she supported herself. Only a few weeks since a few benevolent persons interested themselves in her welfare, and obtained for her an annuity of £10 a-year. She was seen in Thornbury on Monday, guided, as usual, by a little girl. Not long since she buried her husband, and afterwards slept in the cottage by herself at night. Information of the murder has been transmitted to the coroner of the district, but the day for holding the inquest is not yet fixed.

Congregational Union.—The annual meeting of the friends of this union was held at the Poultry Chapel, City, on Tuesday. The Rev. Henry Allon, who presided, was elected chairman of the Union for the ensuing year. The report regretted the loss of several loved and honoured brethren. The subjects referred to the committee at the previous anniversary had received its careful consideration. On the appointment of a lay chairman, the committee deem it undesirable to make any change in the mode of proceedings by which, from the origin of the union, a clerical brother has presided over its councils. With respect to electing a certain number of gentlemen from the country to serve upon the committee, the suggestion had been adopted, and several clerical and lay brethren had been invited to join, who had accorded a ready response to that invitation. The report then adverted to the fact that the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Camden Town, accepted the office of chairman, but through a severe attack of illness was compelled to resign, and reluctantly that resignation had been accepted, and the Rev. David Thomas, of Highbury Chapel, Bristol, invited to fill the office thus vacant. The autumnal meeting, which was held in Liverpool, had been eminently successful, more than 600 ministers and delegates being present upon that occassion. Respecting the publications of the society the committee reported that they continued to receive the approbation of churches and a large circulation. During the year grants were made to various connected societies amounting to £2,152. The subject of chapel trust deeds, brought under notice by S. Morley, Esq., in a paper at Liverpool, had occupied the attention of the committee, and, mainly through the exertions of Mr Hadfield, M.P., and Lord Cranworth, a bill has passed both Houses of Parliament extending the time for enrolling chapels for two years more, as well as some minor features which will facilitate the securing and preserving of chapel property. The report concluded by expressing the pleasure it afforded the committee to record that the signs of healthful earnest piety are greatly multiplying in the churches. The report was adopted, and the Chairman delivered an eloquent address upon "The Vital Question affecting the Church of Christ."

The Alleged Murder in Marylebone.—On Wednesday Timothy Murphy, about 40 years of age, was placed in the dock of the Marylebone Police-court, before Mr Yardley, for examination on the charge of murdering a young man, named John Eames, a shoemaker. The prisonor looked exceedingly dejected. It will be recollected that after he had inflicted the wounds, with a knife upon the deceased, the latter was at once conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. This was on the night of the 19th ult. The case was then thought by the house surgeon to be such a dangerous one, that Mr Yardley was fetched from his residence between twelve and one in the morning to take the depositions. The unfortunate man lingered till Saturday last, when he expired. The following are the depositions of the deceased as taken by his worship:—"I am a shoemaker, living at No. 27, William-street, Lisson-grove. Last night I was in a public-house in Lisson-street, called the 'Brazen Head.' The prisoner was in the house, but not in my company. I knew him before, but never had a quarrel with him. When in the house I saw him sharpen a knife with a small blade and a white handle on his shoe, and I heard him say, 'I'll run it,' but I did not hear him mention any name. He left the house, and I followed him, and when outside the door I said, 'Do you mean the knife for me?' He said, 'Yes, or anybody who comes across me.' With that he struck at me with the hand in which the knife was, and I think the blade closed on his hand. I then saw him open the knife, with which he stabbed me where I am wounded (in the abdomen). I cannot say whether he said anything at the time. After this he ran away. When I found I was stabbed I ran after him, and he ran into a beer shop in Harrow-street. I saw a policeman standing opposite the Brazen Head, and I took him into the beer-shop and pointed out the prisoner to him. I am quite sure the prisoner is the man who stabbed me, and I am quite sure the knife produced (a common pocket-knife) is the one prisoner stabbed me with." After the examination of several witnesses the depositions were taken, and the prisoner was full committed to the Central Criminal Court on the charge of wilful murder.—At the inquest held on Tuesday, by Dr. Lankester on the body of deceased, numerous witnesses deposed to having seen Eames fighting and "bustling round" with Murphy in the street, and that the latter actually called out "Police" three times; but that ultimately, and in some sort in self-defence, Murphy then stabbed Eames with a knife, which he had been using to fill his pipe. The coroner, upon hearing the evidence, left it to the jury to say whether the case was one of murder or of justifiable homicide. Inspector Burrows then said that Police-constable Brown could prove that Murphy had uttered threats. Police-constable Brown said that an hour before the occurrence Murphy wanted to give a man named Slater into custody for stealing a shilling, but Eames came up and interfered. Murphy then said that he would be revenged on Eames. The court adjourned for the production of the accused before the verdict was returned.

The *Times*, May 7th, speaking of Benson's watches in the Exhibition, says:—"Undoubtedly, however, the finest show in this respect is made by Benson, who offered prizes for designs for watch-cases at the South Kensington Museum, and who by this means has secured some of the most exquisite ornamental details for watch-cases that are shown in the building."—Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watch making, with descriptions and prices, from 3 to 200 guineas each. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, Class 33, Honourable Mention, Class 15; 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of CARNARVON gave notice that on Monday next he should call attention to the present state of the Danish question.

The LORD CHANCELLOR called attention to the state of the law of debtor and creditor, as affecting the poorer classes. He pointed out that in the two years ending the 31st of December last, no less than 17,979 persons had been sent to prison, and of this total 17,850 had been sent for not having satisfied the judgment and costs. His lordship gave a long description of the clauses of the proposed Bill, and hoped that the House would co-operate with him in making it effectual for the purposes he had in view. He laid a bill on the table.

After a few words from Lord Cranworth, the bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6·20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. LINDSAY gave notice that on the 3rd June he will call attention to the war in America.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to adopt any measure likely to be more effectual than those which have hitherto been attempted, for the purpose of relieving the people and the King of Denmark from the oppression to which they are daily subjected.

Sir G. GREY said a conference was now sitting, and it was hoped that the first result of that conference would be to establish an armistice. Under these circumstances, without anticipating events, which had not yet arisen, the only answer he could give was that Her Majesty's Government would continue in conjunction with the other Powers to take those means which they thought most desirable to effect the objects which they had in view, viz.:—the termination of the war with Denmark, and a satisfactory settlement of the differences between Denmark and Germany.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked Government if they were in possession of information that the Austrian squadron had left the Downs; and, if so, what was the destination of that squadron when it sailed.

Lord C. PAGET said the Austrian fleet had left the Downs, but he really could not answer what its destination was. (Cries of Oh! oh!)

Sir G. GREY wished to say that Her Majesty's Government had received a distinct assurance from the Austrian Government that the only object of the squadron was to prevent the blockade of the Elbe and the Weser.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked if the *Aurora* had gone to the Elbe or Heligoland.

Lord C. PAGET said she had gone to Heligoland, from which place she could watch the proceedings of the Austrian squadron.

Mr D. GRIFFITHS asked whether the *Aurora* frigate, under the command of Sir Leopold McClintock has been sent to the North Sea in the direction of the Austrian squadron; and, if so, why a force more adequate to cope with any possible contingency has not been despatched. (Cheers.)

Lord C. PAGET said the *Aurora* had been sent to the North Sea, in accordance with the constant practice of this country, what when foreign squadrons were cruising on the coast in reference to which we have considerable commercial interests, we should have a ship there to watch over and protect those interests. He thought the *Aurora* was perfectly adequate for the service for which she had been commissioned.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply.

Sir H. BRUCE moved, that it is not just to charge the poor rate in Ireland with the expenses connected with the registration of voters and births and deaths.

Sir R. PEEL said the charge was paid in England, and it would be inexpedient to make an exception in the case of Ireland.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr DIGBY SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he was aware that the practice still prevailed of transporting convicts and vagrants from the Channel Islands, to Southampton, and other southern seaports.

Sir G. GREY said he had communicated with the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey on the subject, and from Guernsey he was informed there had been no case of the kind since 1860. From Jersey he had not had a reply.

Mr SOMES moved for leave to bring in a bill for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of seven on Saturday night and six on Monday morning. He proposed to close the public-houses for six out of the eight hours they were now open on Sundays. He proposed to allow them to remain open for an hour at dinner-time, and an hour at supper time.

Mr PEASE seconded the motion.

Mr ROEBUCK thought if the House were more than canting hypocrites they would pass a law for the rich as well as the poor, and would not only shut up the public-houses but every club in London. He believed that if the present bill passed it would create dissension throughout the country.

Sir W. Joliffe and Sir G. Grey also opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr Clay and Mr Horsfall.

Upon a division the numbers were—For the motion, 87; against, 123—Majority against, 36.

The motion was therefore rejected.

The House adjourned at 12·35 a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

DANISH AFFAIRS.

The Earl of CARNARVON said he had given notice on Friday of his intention to call attention to the affairs of Denmark. He did so in the belief that the Conference was practically at an end. He now heard that the Conference was still sitting, that an armistice had been agreed upon, and had been accepted by all parties. If that report were true, it was his intention to withdraw his notice. He should, therefore, be glad to hear from the Foreign Secretary what the facts really were, under what circumstances an armistice had been agreed to, and what the terms were?

Earl RUSSELL: I have great satisfaction in stating that the Conference to-day agreed to a suspension of hostilities between Austria and Prussia on the one hand and Denmark on the other. The terms on which this suspension of hostilities is based are the *uti possidetis*. Each is to keep its own position both by sea and land, the blockade is to be raised, the suspension of hostilities is to be for one month, and the Conference will meet again on Thursday.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE asked if Jutland was to be evacuated?

Earl RUSSELL said the question was between a suspension of arms and an armistice. A proposition was made at the Conference by which Jutland was to be evacuated by the Germans, and the island of Alsen by the Danes; but the Danish Government preferred the simple suspension of arms.

The Earl of CARNARVON said he had not heard with any satisfaction the terms which had been agreed to. The arrangement appeared to him to be the most one-sided he had ever heard of. Germany gained more from it than by any possibility could accrue to Denmark. He was sure that Denmark by her moderation had entitled herself to the sympathy of Europe, as much as she had by the excessive heroism and extraordinary gallantry she had displayed.

Earl RUSSELL: I can only repeat that on one side an armistice was proposed, and on the other a suspension of hostilities. The Danes, of their own accord, preferred only the simple suspension of hostilities.

In reply to the Earl of Ellenborough,

Earl RUSSELL stated that the suspension of hostilities was to commence on the 12th of this month.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

Earl GRANVILLE stated that on Friday he should move that the House at its rising should adjourn until the 23rd, for the Whitsuntide holidays.

POLAND.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved that, in the opinion of the House, the correspondence of Her Majesty's Government with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the Polish question, has not as yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, and that the Czar having failed to comply with the conditions upon which, according to the treaty of Vienna, he acquired his sovereignty in Poland, it was no longer binding on Her Majesty's Government to acknowledge it.

Earl RUSSELL opposed the resolution on the grounds that instead of increasing the authority of the House it would tend to impair it. He reminded the noble Lord that the conditions of the treaty of Vienna would not satisfy the Polish insurgents, who declared that they would rest satisfied with nothing less than the restoration of Poland to the position which she formerly held as a kingdom. He defended the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and said that they would have been justly censurable if they had involved this country in a war with Russia on behalf of Poland. At the same time he was strongly of opinion that, if in a time of tranquillity the Emperor of Russia disregarded the conditions of the treaty of Vienna, he could not continue to claim the right of sovereignty over Poland. He hoped the noble Earl would not press the resolution.

Earl GREY agreed with Lord Stratheden that the correspondence on the subject had come to a most unsatisfactory conclusion. He regretted that Earl Russell, unless he was prepared to take up arms in defence of Poland, had entered into a correspondence which could lead to no useful result. Our interference had only encouraged the Poles to a useless and hopeless resistance to an overwhelming force.

Lord STRATHEDEN then withdrew the motion.

The Commons' amendments to the Court of Chancery Dispatch of Business Bill were considered and agreed to. The Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1853, Amendment Bill, the Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Bill, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, were read a second time.

The Naval and Victualling Stores Bill was read a third time.

Their Lordships then adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS MINUTE.

Mr. MITFORD asked whether the minutes of the Council for Education of May 19th, 1863, and March 11th, 1864, would be withdrawn?

Mr BRUCE said that Mr Walter had moved for certain returns showing the endowments of the schools, which would be shortly laid on the table. He trusted that Mr Adderley would postpone his motion until that information was made known, inasmuch as the minutes would not come into operation until the 30th of June. In the meantime the minutes would not be withdrawn.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that his objection was to the whole principle of the minutes, and would not be affected by any return. He would, of course, postpone his motion. A return would place him in an equally good position to bring it forward at a future period.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. Hassard,

Mr. O'HAGAN said that after Whitsuntide he hoped to introduce a bill with respect to charitable donations and bequests in Ireland.

THE HAYLE GIPSIES' CASE.

Mr WARD HUNT asked if the attention of the Home Secretary had been directed to the committal of a widow and whole family of children at Hayle, Rochester, by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin, for the offence of sleeping under a tent at Hayle, Cornwall. He wished that the Right Hon. Gentleman would either advise Her Majesty to remit the sentence, or allow him to move for the depositions.

Sir GEO. GREY said he had received no information or complaint on this matter. Probably they were committed under the Vagrant Act, but he would order an inquiry to be instituted.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Mr HOPWOOD asked if the Government would state what course it intended to take with respect to the Danish question before the Whitsuntide recess.

Sir G. GREY said that the Conference was sitting, and the object of the Government was that one of its first results would be the establishment of an armistice. He would only say that the Government, in concert with the other Powers, would take measures to attain the object for which that Conference had assembled, and he had the satisfaction of being able to announce that the Conference had that day agreed to a suspension of hostilities for a month.

In reply to Mr D. GRIFFITH,

Sir G. GREY said he could not at present state the terms of the arrangement.

POLAND.

At the request of Sir G. Grey.

Mr HENNESSY again postponed his motion with respect to Poland, on account of Lord Palmerston not being yet able to attend the House.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE DANISH AND AUSTRIAN SQUADRONS.

Mr BERNAL OSBORNE asked if the Government had received any information of a collision having occurred in the North Sea, between the Austrian and Danish squadrons, in which the former had got the worst of it.

Sir GEO. GREY said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a telegram from the Governor of Heligoland, that a naval engagement was going on between two Austrian frigates and three gunboats and two Danish frigates and a corvette. Since the House had met, a further telegram had been received from the Governor of Heligoland, reporting that the Danes had defeated the Austrians, that one of the frigates of the latter was in flames, and that the rest of the Austrian squadron was making for Heligoland. [This announcement was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House, in which the strangers in the galleries enthusiastically joined.]

Mr DISRAELI complained that the Government was treating the House with a great want of respect. The terms of the armistice had just been communicated to the other House of Parliament, although Sir Geo. Grey was unable to give them any information on the subject.

Sir G. GREY said that he had stated to the House all the information which he had received.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army estimates,

Colonel NORTH moved an address to the Crown praying that the officers of Chelsea Hospital should be relieved from the payment of the rates and taxes with which they had been recently charged for the houses occupied by them in the performance of their duties.

The motion was opposed by Mr F. PEEL and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and on division negatived by a majority of 184 to 102.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The vote of £750,780 for works and buildings was agreed to. On the vote of £173,883 for military education,

Mr MAGUIRE complained that in the Royal Hibernian School, although the great majority of the people were Roman Catholics, a very small proportion of the children admitted were of that faith. All the officials but two were Protestants, and the books used were of a sectarian Character, not allowed in the National schools. He also complained of the conduct of the Governors to Roman Catholics, and said this conduct had been condemned by the Lord-Lieutenant.

After some remarks from Mr VANCE and Colonel NORTH,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that inquiries had been instituted, and the governors had satisfactorily exonerated themselves, but he thought that in a school in which there were so many Roman Catholic children, there ought to be more Roman Catholic persons employed. The governors alleged that they had appointed the best persons, and never made an inquiry into their religion, but under the circumstances he thought they were wrong, and it had been intimated to them that they must alter their practice or the War-office could not pretend to defend it in that House.

After some remarks from Mr VANCE, Mr CARDWELL, Sir E. GROGAN, Mr BRADY, and Mr O'REILLY, the vote was agreed to.

After a brief discussion, involving no points of general interest, the rest of the army estimates were agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Under Secretaries' Indemnity Bill, the Naval Prize Acts Repeal Bill, and the Naval Prize Bill were read a third time and passed. The Piers and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill was read a second time. The Admiralty Land and Works Bill passed through committee.

The Partnership Law Amendment Bill was considered in committee.

A proposal, by Mr T. Baring, to require all partnerships availing themselves of the privilages of this Act to add the word "Registered" to their title, was agree to on a division by a majority of 58 to 43.

Mr F. PEEL brought in several bills to explain the Drainage and Improvement (Ireland) Act, to amend the General Acts for the Promotion of Public Works in Ireland, and the Railways' (Ireland) Acts of 1851 and 1860.

The House adjourned at 12·55.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved the second reading of the Sentences of Death Bill. He said the House of Commons had addressed her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question. The present system threw too great a responsibility on one individual, and recently caused great want of confidence on the part of the public. His object was to surround the Home Secretary with every security in the discharge of his serious duty, and to revive with a slight alteration with respect to the personal share of the Sovereign, the practice which had prevailed up to the present reign. He therefore proposed that the issue of the warrant for carrying out the sentence of death should be decided upon by the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the First Lord of the Treasury, the President of the Council, and other members of the Cabinet whom it may be desirable to summon. The object was so important that he would persevere with the bill.

Earl GRANVILLE fully recognised the objects which the noble Earl had in view, but for his own part thought it desirable to postpone legislation until the Royal Commission had reported. He believed it would be difficult to get the proposed Committee of the Council together at all times of the year, and that it ought to have powers to order a new trial. The noble Earl might be one of the Commissioners, and he was sure that the Bill would receive their consideration. He trusted that he would not proceed with it.

After some remarks from Earl GREY, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord REDESDALE,

The Bill was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill passed through committee.

The Naval and Victualling Stores Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl POWIS, a copy of the Treasury minutes declining any future reduction of interest below 5 per cent. on moneys advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, with the correspondence relating thereto, and of the cases in which the interest had been reduced, was ordered.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH presented a bill to remove certain disabilities under which Scotch Episcopalian clergy laboured in England.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6·10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr CAIRD postponed his motion in reference to agricultural statistics until this day month.

WAR IN ASHANTEE.

Sir J. HAY asked if it was true that war had been commenced with Ashantee; whether precautions had been taken to meet the drain of life which must ensue in so deadly a campaign; and whether a largely-increasing expenditure may be looked for in consequence in the Gold Coast Colony.

Mr CARDWELL said that war commenced in the course of last year between the King of Ashantee and some friendly tribes near his settlements on the Gold Coast. The operations now going on were merely a continuance of the hostilities of last year. Reinforcements had been sent out to the colony, and every precaution had been taken to preserve the health of the troops.

PAPER v. BULLION IN NEW YORK.

Mr COCHRANE asked if Government had received any information that a resolution had been carried in the State of New York declaring that in future the interest due to foreign bondholders of that State was to be paid in paper instead of bullion.

Mr LAYARD said that no official intimation had been received on the subject.

FISCAL REFORMS.

Mr WHITE moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation and incidence of our present fiscal system, and to consider and report, if any, and what measures could be devised to secure a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation.

Mr URQUHART seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the objections which he entertained to the proposal, observing that the main difficulties and inconveniences experienced by the tax-payer were connected with direct taxation, and that recent legislation had been generally favourable to the payer of indirect taxes, which were still the most productive source of public revenue. He declined to accede to the motion, because he wished to avoid the risk of holding out any expectation that any great change would be effected. He did not mean to apply the doctrine of finality to our fiscal system; but if a committee were appointed to inquire into the subject it ought to be with the general desire and concurrence of the House, and under the auspices of the Executive Government. Its very first steps, however, would involve a most formidable labour, which it was impossible to undertake at this period of the Session.

Mr O'REILLY supported the motion.

Mr W. EWART was in favour of a wider application of the system of direct taxation.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir G. BOWYER obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Benchers of the Inns of Court to appoint Judicial Committees in certain cases, and to give the necessary powers to such committees.

Sir J. JERVOISE rose to move an address to her Majesty, praying her to cause full information to be given to the House on the subject of Treasure Trove, when the House was counted out at half-past seven o'clock, there being only twenty-two members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took his seat at twelve o'clock.

BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr BAINES moved the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill, and explained that its object is to reduce the qualification to £6. He stated that his object was to bring the representative system so as to include a large portion of the working classes. As the only formal opposition to the bill consisted in moving "the previous question," he assumed that the principle of the bill was conceded, and that objection would be made to the time at which it was brought forward. His own opinion was that the approaching termination of the present Parliament was a favourable opportunity for dealing with the question of the franchise. He denied that there had been any change of opinion on the question out of doors, and argued that it would be far better to concede Reform in the present calm constitution of the public mind than wait until it was demanded by popular agitation. The hon. gentleman referred to the rapid advance which had been made in Mechanics' and general Literary Institutions during the last few years, as a proof of the necessity of the extension of the franchise, and also to the increased circulation of the newspaper press. In 1831 the circulation of the newspapers was 33,000,000, whereas in 1864 the total was 576,000,000. All sorts of useful literary magazines had also increased, while the free thinking publications had decreased. It had been argued that the abolition of the taxes on knowledge would flood the country with immoral literature, but the contrary had been the result. So it would be, he believed, with a further extension of the franchise; instead of evil results flowing from it, it would be productive of the greatest possible advantage to the working classes. He believed that the more Parliament trusted the people the more it would be found that they deserved to be trusted. It was said that if the franchise were extended the working classes would be dependent upon their masters, but he believed that there was no ground for such an apprehension. A more independent set of men than the working classes never existed, and a master who endeavoured to coerce his workmen in this way would become the scorn of his fellow-men. The bill would create 728,309 additional borough voters, and the result would be that, whereas at present only one in five of the adult males in boroughs was represented, hereafter one in three would be added to the electoral body. He believed that if the proposals he now made were adopted, England would add to her strength in war and her prosperity in peace.

Mr. CAVE moved, as an amendment, "the previous question." He said he had no hostility to the general principal that working men should have some share in the representation, but he thought the present was not a convenient time for the introduction of such a measure. He contended that all previous prophecies on this question had failed, and there had been no indignation meetings to protest against the rejection of previous Reform Bills. He thought that, in the present state of things, the balance of power was carefully and judiciously preserved. England should remember the epitaph on a country tombstone, "I was well. I wanted to be better, and here I am." He admitted that there might be anomalies in the representation, but they were not all on one side. On the contrary, if a first-class Oxford man or a Senior Wrangler at Cambridge took his name off the books—became a barrister, or took charge of a cure of souls, and chose to live in furnished lodgings, he had no more right to a vote than a pauper. With the channel fleet in the Downs, her fires banked up, and ready to be sent to any part of the world at twenty-four hours' notice—with European complications all around us, would it be wise to plunge the country into the midst of a domestic revolution? He was much afraid that what the hon. member for Leeds called a moderate reform, might turn out to be a dangerous revolution.

Mr MARSH seconded the amendment, on the ground that there was no demand for reform out of doors.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the present was not a period when it was advisable or justifiable for the Government to submit a measure on this subject to Parliament, but he should vote against the previous question, on the ground that it encouraged a state of opinion against which he had frequently contended—viz., that Parliament had not been sufficiently alive to the importance of the question. It was not now a party question, and it ought to be discussed without exclusive reference to party associations. His own opinion was that an addition ought to be made to the constituency, such an addition as would have been introduced by the Government in 1860. At the present moment we have a constituency of which a proportion certainly less than one-tenth consisted of the working classes, and that one-tenth was less than one-fiftieth of the whole body of working classes throughout the kingdom. Was that a state of things which justified the hon. member for Shoreham in describing a proposition to extend the franchise as a domestic revolution. It was for those who said it was necessary to exclude 49 out of 50 of the working classes from the franchise, to show their incapacity and unfitness for the suffrage. It was said there was no agitation for an extension of the franchise on the part of the working classes, but was it desirable that they should wait for agitation? Agitation by the working classes on any political subject was not a thing to be waited for and desired, and made a condition previous to Parliamentary movement, but was to be deprecated, and, if possible, by wise and conciliatory measures prevented. An agitation on the part of the working men involved a sacrifice of labour. The danger signal must be turned on before they made that sacrifice, and it was only strong necessity and distrust in their rulers which drove them to that. The absence of agitation, therefore, was one reason why Parliament should not be indisposed to entertain the question of the franchise. He denied that if a moderate extension of the franchise were granted the working men were likely to go together as a class. If a sweeping measure of reform were granted, which would give a monopoly in the constituency to the working classes, it might become the duty of the Government to show that no danger would arise from such a measure. But this bill would have no such effect, as it only constituted the working classes one third of the constituency. His own belief was, that the inclination of the working classes was to follow their superiors, to confide in them, and to trust them. The conduct of their superiors generally was such as to warrant that confidence. Their landlords, their employers, and their personal friends, whose characters they had studied, were the men they selected to follow, and if anything would induce them to continue together as a class it would be a sense of injustice. It must not be forgotten that since the Act of 1832, a large deduction had been made in the number of the working classes who possessed the suffrage by the fundamental change which was then made in the constitution of the pot-walloping and scot and lot boroughs. Surely if the working classes were worthy in 1832 of being represented in the proportion of which the law gave them the franchise, was it right that 32 years afterwards a reduction should have taken place in the number then upon the list? Nay, more had they no title or claim to an extension? The right hon. gentleman contrasted the condition of the country with what it was half-a-century ago, and highly eulogised the character and conduct of the working classes. He believed that strikes were losing the character for violence which they formerly possessed, and that they were simply assuming the nature of an arrangement for the defence and protection of labour against capital. No doubt strikes were objectionable, but however strongly they might assert the doctrine that it was the right of the labouring man to sell his labour at as high a rate or as cheaply as he thought fit, it was not difficult to understand the feeling by which the working men were actuated when they had reason to believe they were being undersold in the labour market. Still, (continued Mr Gladstone) it is our duty to assert in the most rigid manner the high doctrine of every labouring man to sell his labour on the one hand as high, or on the other as low as he pleases. With respect to that which I admit has been the point of weakness in portions, and perhaps in large portions of the working classes, there likewise we have every reason to believe that the progress of education and improvement are producing their fruit, and that the societies which used formerly to be formed and carried on for purposes of compulsion have learnt to respect freedom of judgment, and we are coming daily nearer and nearer the time when every class of working men will admit the doctrine of freedom of labour for minorities as well as for majorities as largely as it possibly can be asserted in this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after eloquently contrasting the present altered temper of the working classes to the Government, to the laws, and to the institutions of the country, with that which existed in the years 1816-17, asked, What is the state of things now? Why, that time, regarded from mere chronology, is but half a century from us, but is really at a distance almost immeasurable. (Cheers.) The traditional sentiment of the working man is confidence in the law, confidence in the Parliament, confidence in the Government. The hon. gentleman having read an extract from an address presented to himself in the Potteries, last autumn, which fully bore out his statement, said: I think I may go one step further, and say we may consider that address as indicating not only the sentiments merely of the particular body in the particular place from which it proceeded, but the general sentiments of the intelligent working men. It shows that the present state of things is satisfactory. What I say is this, that every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or political danger is morally entitled to come within the pale of the constitution. (Loud and repeated cheers.) Of course the meaning of that is this, that sudden changes must be avoided—violent changes must be avoided—intoxicating changes must be avoided, but the right of the franchise, when it is shown to exist—and I say it is shown to exist on the part of the select portion of the working classes whom I conceive to be represented by this Bill—is not sufficiently met and repelled by the assertion that things are well as they are. Those entertaining such sentiments as I have referred to are fit to discharge the duties of citizenship, and if fit they are entitled to those duties. (Cheers.) The present franchise, as I take it, may be said on the whole, of course subject to exception, to draw a line between the lower middle class and the upper working class. The lower middle class is generally admitted. The upper working class is generally excluded. Is this a state of things which is recommended by any clear or definite principle reasonable in itself? Is the upper portion of the working classes really inferior to the lower portion of the middle classes? I wish that this question should be considered not on one side only, but on both sides of the House. It appears to me that the negative of that assertion may be held with the greatest confidence. I don't think it is possible that in the discussion of this question the conduct of the Lancashire operatives can be forgotten. What are the qualities that fit men for the possession of the franchise? Self command, self control, respect for order, patience under suffering, confidence in the law, regard to their superiors. When, I should like to know, in the history of this or any other country, have all these great qualities been more illustriously exhibited than under the grave affliction of the cotton operatives? I am now speaking not of the mass, because I admit there is danger in itself of dealing at once with great and enormous masses. I speak of the select portion of the class who are now excluded. I do not admit that there is that peculiar virtue in the nature of the middle classes which ought to lead to the drawing of a sharp line. There is much in the habits and position of the working man that places him in a more favourable position than the lower middle class for the exercise of the franchise; and as regards Lancashire, we have the most extraordinary evidence of the combination of the working classes to discharge the duties commonly in the hands of the lower members of the middle class—I mean the evidence afforded by the really marvellous co-operative system. (Hear, hear.) I am not ashamed to confess that if any one had said to me ten years ago, "You'll see developed in Lancashire a movement by means of which, on the joint stock principle, the labouring men will associate together, and one by one expel the middle men"—the small retail tradesmen who have hitherto stood between the producers and consumers—I should have said your prophecy is absurd. I think there is no greater social marvel than the manner in which the movement has advanced in Lancashire, and not only so, but more marvellous still is the soundness of the basis on which it is established. The very men—the very bodies of men in various neighbourhoods who have most practised this co-operative system, are those who stood with the most manly resolution against the storm of adversity—and who were the last to give way under pressure—the last to throw themselves on the charity of their neighbours, or upon the assistance of the law. (Hear, hear.) I think that bodies of men of this description have entitled themselves to a generous consideration on the part of Parliament for admission to the exercise of the franchise, and it is my belief that that consideration will be far better conducted when we are able to approach the question in a calm, without having our doors besieged by crowds, and our table loaded with petitions, after the dangerous business of class agitation. (Loud cheers.) I am sanguine enough to believe that we have the happiness, in the generation in which we live, to perceive in progress—and in constant and daily progress—under our eyes that most blessed of all civil and social progresses—the increasing union of the community—a disposition to recognise the welfare of the whole as the property of every man, so far as that man has a share in the Government. I do not know what there is that constitutes in a degree comparable to that union, the strength, and the safety, and life of the nation. It is all very well to have armies, fleets, and fortifications sustained, as they must be sustained, by a sound finance; not wasted by a prodigal Government or Parliament—but what is more important still is that hearts should be bound together, and I support a reasonable proposal for the extension of the franchise amongst the select portion of the labouring classes, because I believe it will tend to the binding and knitting of hearts together—binding them to one another, to the laws, and to the constitution of the country, and introducing a new but indestructible vigour into the old, but at the same time, the young and flourishing constitution of England. (Loud cheers.)

Mr WHITESIDE deplored the absence of Lord Palmerston, whose advice and sage counsel were of so much value with regard to foreign and domestic matters. He had no doubt that if the noble lord had been present he would have been able to give an unanswerable reply to his refractory Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was understood to advocate universal suffrage. It was evident that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a mere electioneering speech, anticipatory of an early dissolution; but the working classes were not likely to be caught with such chaff. What had Her Majesty's Government done since they had been in office? They had alienated France—bombarded Japan—insulted Brazil—distracted China—inflamed and deserted Poland—and nearly finished Denmark. He contended that the working classes had no substantial grievances to complain of; and although the Chancellor of the Exchequer had intimated that agitation might bring political concessions, he believed the people were too sensible to follow advice which, if adopted, would Americanise the constitution.

Mr W. E. FORSTER reminded the House that there was hardly a measure which had promoted the prosperity or elevated the condition of the working classes which had not been opposed by the party to which Mr Whiteside belonged. Those classes knew too well what was due to their own self-respect to get up riots in favour of reform, but they had not forgotten their constitutional rights, and they were resolved by all legitimate means to obtain their fair share of political power.

Mr NEWDEGATE supported the amendment on the ground that the measure was of a partial character, and that, instead of adjusting the representation of the people to the proportions in which they lived throughout the country, distinguishing county from borough residents, they would increase the dominion now exercised in the case of borough voters.

Mr VASS and Lord Fermoy supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr S. A. BEAUMONT had heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech with great surprise. He did not think the present moment opportune for legislation on the subject, and should, therefore, vote for the previous question.

Lord H. SCOTT also opposed the bill, but denied the Conservatives were opposed to all measures of reform.

Mr WATKIN, although a new member, met with a very noisy reception, not a word he uttered was heard in the gallery owing to loud cries for a division. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE met with a similar fate.

Mr GREENHALGH was favourable to any well considered measure of reform, but should unhesitatingly vote against the bill, because he considered it unequal, unfair, and calculated to do more harm than good.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For previous question, 272; against it, 216; majority, 56.

The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Conservative benches.

The County Bridges Bill was withdrawn.

The Chain Cables and Anchors Bill was re-committed.

The Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Naval Agency and Distribution Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Joint Stock Company's (Foreign Countries) Bill.

Leave was given to bring in certain bills; and the House adjourned at 5·50.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF RAPE AGAINST A GATESHEAD TRADESMAN.

On Tuesday the Gateshead Borough Magistrates were occupied nearly five hours in hearing a serious charge of rape preferred against William Alexander Gatis, a plumber and gas-fitter in Gateshead, by a young woman named Isabella Johnston. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the Court and its vicinity were crowded during the progress of the inquiry. The magistrates on the Bench were the Mayor (G. Crawshay, Esq.), Ald. Bigger, Ald. Smith, Ald. Prockter, James Hewitt, Esq., and T. Cummings, Esq. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr T. Hoyle; Mr Blackwell (instructed by Mr Bush) appearing in defence of the prisoner.

Mr HOYLE, in opening the case for the prosecution, briefly referred to the importance and serious character of the charge, and the evidence in support of it. He then called the following witnesses:—

John Thompson, who said he was a publican and kept the Crown Inn, in High-street. The prosecutor, Isabella Johnston, was a niece of his and lived with him. On Friday last he sent her down into the cellar, and when she returned a communication was made to him.

Isabella Johnston, the prosecutrix, said: I am the niece of the last witness, and am 16 years of age. About three o'clock last Friday afternoon my uncle ordered me to go down into the cellar and get some beer. I did so, and took with me a gallon can and a candle. I went into the first cellar, and there saw the prisoner. He asked me to open the door leading into the other cellar, from which there is a passage-way leading into the brewery. The second and third cellars are both under the street. He wanted to be in the third cellar, that being where he was working. He went through, and shortly afterwards returned. I was sitting at the time on my "hunkers," with my back towards him. He came in behind me and took hold of me by the waist, and stopped the beer from running. He next took the candle out of my hand, tossed me on the barrels, and placed my hands behind my back. [Witness here described the nature of the further conduct of the prisoner, which left no doubt that a criminal assault had been committed.] I smacked his face when he first took hold of me, and shouted loudly for my aunt, but she did not come to my assistance. I left the beer standing, and went upstairs; and when I got up I met my cousin, Mary Forsyth. I told her everything that had happened. I afterwards told a man named Grant. I was crying, and he asked me what was the matter, and I told him. I went back into the cellar with my cousin, and accused him of what he had done. She asked him what he had done, and he said "nothing." She denied that; and he then admitted it, saying that he was very sorry for it, but it was only done in a lark. She said it was a queer lark to play upon a young girl; and it was a lark that he would have to pay for. I had only seen the prisoner once before. There was a good deal of noise going on at the time—some masons and plumbers being employed in the adjoining passage. They were close to us on the other side of the door, which was locked.

By Mr BLACKWELL: On the previous day I was down amongst the men. I had to go down about my work. I was not "larking" amongst them. On the Friday I did not come to Mr Gatis and give him a punch in the stomach; nor did I lock him and Nicholson in the place where they were working; nor had I to let them out again. I swear that when he asked me to open the door I was on the same side that he was. It was the bitter beer cellar door which he asked me to open. I was not in the spirit cellar. There were some men putting up some pipes in the passage. I was not ordered out of this cellar by Mr Easton because I was larking with the men. I did not pull a lad named Andrew Fenwick on a beer barrel, but I did smack his face as I passed him, in consequence of some impudent language to me because I would not take some beer down. My cousin and I were both down once together. I was many times down, but not that day. I was only three times down that day by myself. [Witness here denied most emphatically having taken any improper liberties with Fenwick.] When the prisoner came to me he put one arm round my waist and took hold of the candle with the other. I told him I should tell my uncle and aunt. I got one of my hands out from behind my back, and smacked his face. He, however, put it behind me again, and held me with both hands. I shouted "aunt" twice, as loud as I could. I did not scratch his face. I was on my feet, and did not kick him. No one scolded me for staying down there that day; but on the Thursday my uncle was "sharpish" when he heard us at Andrew [Fenwick]. I swear Andrew Fenwick was not rolled over me in the cellar.

Mary Forsyth, cousin to the prosecutrix, corroborated her evidence. In cross-examination she firmly denied that either she or her cousin had been guilty of any levity of conduct with the men, except a "bit of a lark" her cousin had with Andrew Fenwick.

Mr John Campbell, assistant to Dr. Murray, and *Dr. Barkus* gave medical evidence in support of the charge.

Sergeant Bryson, of the Gateshead Borough Force, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody. He replied, "Oh dear! I only took hold of her in a lark!"

Jane Thompson, aunt of the prosecutrix, and *Robert Grant*, who was at the Crown Inn when the assault took place, also confirmed the evidence of the prosecutrix.

Mr BLACKWELL then proceeded to address the Bench on behalf of the prisoner. In a long and eloquent address he pointed out the absence of corroborative evidence, and the improbability of the offence being committed in the hearing of a number of men working on the premises. And there did not appear to have been any cry heard, no resistance on the part of the prosecutrix, and with the exception of the pinioning of her arms, no ill-usage by the prisoner. Her whole conduct, indeed, was that of a consenting party, and the evidence he should adduce would in many instances flatly contradict that given by the prosecution. He asked them to accord to the prisoner, not as a privilege, but that which he claimed as a right, namely, the benefit of any reasonable doubts which might exist, and acquit him of this very serious charge.

George Nicholson, apprentice to Mr Gates, *John Copeland*, joiner, *Thomas Gofton*, millwright, *Andrew Fenwick*, mason, and *William Easton*, enginewright, were called by Mr Blackwell as witnesses. They all deposed to the loose conduct of the prosecutrix, who had been romping and larking with them.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Magistrates retired, and on their return into court, after a short consultation, the Mayor said the Bench thought it their duty to send the case for trial. On the application of Mr Blackwell, bail was accepted for the appearance of the prisoner at the ensuing assizes, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each. The inquiry, which occupied nearly five hours, then terminated.

MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.

On Monday afternoon, a conference of the delegates representing the various coal districts which have joined the above association, was opened at the Central Market Hotel, Leeds, under the presidency of Mr Alexander M'Donald, of Scotland. The delegates present numbered upwards of fifty, and they represented the Yorkshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, Durham, Scottish, North and South Wales, and Staffordshire districts. In an able speech the president (Mr M'Donald), gave a succinct *resume* of the proceedings of the executive council of the association since its establishment; and he also replied to the slanderous and malicious attacks which had been made against the council in certain London newspapers purporting to advocate the cause of the operative classes. After his explanation, the report of the treasurer was considered. The conference was then adjourned.

On Tuesday the conference re-assembled. Mr Doyle, of Durham, took objection to the presence of Mr J. Howie, one of the Northumberland and Durham delegates, the ground of opposition being that, influenced by selfish motives, he had taken a part in a certain strike antagonistic to the interests of the men. This objection received little or no countenance, and Mr Howie was permitted to retain his seat, and take part in the deliberations like his fellows. Against the *Miner and Workman's Advocate*, for its alleged misrepresentations of the doings of the Council, some severe denunciations were uttered; and in the rectitude and integrity of the body whose conduct had thus been impugned, unanimous confidence was expressed. The remainder of the sitting was chiefly taken up with the election of office-bearers. Mr Alexander M'Donald was unanimously re-elected chairman; and Mr Holmes and Mr William Pickard were also re-elected treasurer and vice-president. Mr Hackman was elected secretary to the council.

On Wednesday the Conference re-assembled, Mr A. M'Donald in the chair. The following were elected members of the Council: Mr Thomas Stephenson, for Yorkshire; Mr Joseph Johnson, for Northumberland and Durham; Mr John Worrall, for Lancashire; Mr W. H. Miller, for South Staffordshire; and Mr Richard Ingram, for Wales. The Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens was elected chaplain to the Council.—The Rev. J. R. Stephens moved—"That an effective deputation be appointed forthwith to proceed to Barnsley to convey the sympathy of the Conference with the miners of that district, who are at present engaged in a severe struggle with their employers for an advance of wages."—Mr Joseph Sheldon seconded the motion, which was adopted. Mr J. Holmes having read a statement of the case of the South Yorkshire colliers, the following resolution was adopted:—"This Conference believes that the Yorkshire employers who have locked out their men are acting in a most dishonourable and unjust manner, and we deeply sympathise with the men, and recommend a levy throughout all districts in connection with this association, so far as each district is able."—After transacting some further business, the Conference adjourned.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

A terrible story was revealed at an inquest held in London, on Monday, on the body of Gabriel Tregear, a young civil engineer, who had committed suicide. The following letter, written by the deceased, and signed by him and his wife, was handed in:—

Fellow-countrymen,—We have drawn up this statement that you might know that we have agreed to die together, and the villany that drove us to do it. We were married on the 6th of July last, and we met for the first time only a year ago. We slept together for the first three months, and nothing disturbed our happiness. Then we took the house in Bedford-terrace, and, as we had only a very small income, to increase our means we let rooms. One of those lodgers was Mr Cowen, bandmaster and secretary to the London Irish Volunteers. In February, I received a valentine, intimating that my wife had had adulterous intercourse with Mr Cowen. I gave Mr Cowen notice, and he removed to Mr Rod's house, next door, giving out as his reason for putting up so near that he did it to show his contempt for the slander in question. I noticed that after this my wife's health failed, and four months ago I sent her down to lodgings in a highly respectable place, three minutes' walk from my sister's, at Home Cottage, Tottenham. I received a letter from my sister, saying that she had discovered a letter written in slang terms to my wife, and she said I ought to put a stop to any such clandestine correspondence. I suspected Cowen, and I called at Mr Rod's, but Cowen was not in. I said to Rod I had got the letter, but Rod repudiated the imputation on Cowen, and said that he suspected some one—that it was the same person that sent the valentine, and that he would pledge his honour that Cowen was not the man he suspected, whose name he could not give. He said Cowen always spoke of my wife with respect and esteem, and as a father would of a daughter. But on Thursday I received a letter, stopped by my orders at the post-office, addressed to my wife at Tottenham, cautioning her not to leave her letters about, as she was watched, and one of them was found. The letter was only signed "A Wellwisher," but as Mr Rod was the only one that I had mentioned the affair to, I knew at once that the caution had come from Rod's house. I had an interview with my wife, and she admitted the intrigue. She was my adored idol. I had only seen her first twelve months ago, and I could not survive the blow. I had for her an undying love. She implored pardon, and I forgave her. I took laudanum. She called my sister, and I was forced to take an emetic. Let me say that my wife was only six months past sixteen years of age when we married, and she was then pure as a babe. Now I call on you, fellow-countrymen, to root out from society the man who infamously prostituted her to his lust. He is 43 years of age, and is married, but is not living with his wife. He committed a rape on my wife's person, and then, by threats, compelled her to keep the dreadful secret, and so made her subservient to him, and by threats frightened her into secrecy. Her health was dragged down by the state of her mind. All you that have daughters, sisters, or wives punish this wretch. I cannot wish for life. We cannot live, and, two young and shattered hearts, we dedicate ourselves to death. He has letters which she wrote to him, but they were written to him because he made her do so by frightening her with the secret. My love was so great that I never would spare any expense for my wife. I cannot now bear that she should be made an exhibition of to punish that man. I hope that you will all punish that diabolical wretch who has crushed two young hearts in the spring of their life.

GEORGINA TREGEAR.
GABRIEL TREGEAR.

Mrs Tregear, who is only 17 years of age, and who said she had been married ten months, was examined. She said she went to London with her husband and bought laudanum at several shops, and they took some and were ill. But his sister caused them to take an emetic, which saved their lives. While she was lodging at Tottenham her husband came over to Tottenham to his sister's, and she went there to see him. He was greatly excited at the time, and Mrs Wheaton, his sister, induced her to leave him, as she thought he would be better with her away from him. He then remained ill in bed for two days without seeing her. But on Wednesday night, at a quarter-past ten, her landlady let him in after his wife had gone to bed. "He came into my bedroom," said Mrs Tregear, "and shut the door. He stood for a quarter of an hour without saying one word. He laid flowers on the table, and he put there also the first letter he ever received from me. He placed several portraits on the table. His sister came into the room and wanted him to leave. He ordered her out, saying he wished to speak to me. She stood with her husband outside the door. My husband looked very strange, and I asked his sister to come in again. He again ordered her out, and she again left, saying, 'If anything happens to him you shall be given into custody.' He then walked round to the opposite side of the bed. He pointed to the flowers which he had brought, and said that he had plucked them at Hampstead that day, at the house where he had first met me. He pointed to his hat, on which there was a new black hatband, and asked me, "Do you know what that means?" I said I did not. He said that he had seen my papa that day. (Her father had died before they were married, and he was aware of that.) He said he had waited long before he saw him, and that he had told him 'to go and see her.' He said my papa had told him he was married again. I was terrified, and went to call Mrs Wheaton, who was outside. He said, 'I will blow out my brains.' I went to the door and called 'Sarah,' but heard an explosion, and saw him fall on the bed. I found he had shot himself through the head."

Mr May gave evidence to the effect that he died an hour afterwards, from the pistol shot wound.—Mrs Wheaton, in her evidence, said that her brother had not exactly forgiven his wife, but he was so fond of her that he said to her, "I will die, Georgina, in your sight." She treated him with the greatest pride and callousness. They had agreed to take poison together, but she had evidently no intention of doing so.—The Coroner said it would have been truly diabolical if the wife had accompanied her husband up to London to purchase poison under an agreement to take it with him, when she had no intention that it should be fatal to more than one.—Mrs Tregear repeated that she did take the poison with her husband, while Mr Wheaton said he believed she never intended to carry out the agreement mentioned in the letter. The Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died from a pistol shot inflicted by his own right hand while in a state of insanity, into which he had been driven by the infidelity and heartless conduct of his wife."—The *Express* says:—"It was stated that the unhappy woman was the daughter of parents that died seven years ago. She was then brought up in the family of an eminent surgeon practising in Hampstead, at whose death, two years ago, she was left with no other protector than his aged widow. Her now utterly destitute and friendless condition, and her extreme grace and beauty, created for her great sympathy in the court."

THE EXTRAORDINARY POISONING CASE IN PARIS.

The great "oyer of poisoning" in the La Pommerais case was opened on Monday morning in the Assize Court. The seats reserved for the public were filled at the first rush by holders of tickets, no others being admitted. M. de Boissieu was the presiding judge, and the Advocate-General (Oscar de Vallée) conducted the prosecution. M. Lachaud appeared for the prisoner. The latter is a man of small stature and youthful appearance, with dark hair and lively intelligent eyes. He wore a white cravat, and was otherwise carefully dressed. On being asked the usual preliminary questions, he declared his name to be Désiré Edmond Couty de la Pommerais, and said that he was thirty-four years old, born at Neuville-aux-Bois, department of the Loire, and was by profession a doctor of medicine. His domicile in Paris at the time of his arrest was Rue des Saints Pères, No. 5. The indictment was then read. That part of it which accuses him of the murder of Madame Pauw by poisoning has already appeared. The second part of the indictment, accusing the prisoner of having also poisoned his mother-in-law, Madame Dubizy, was in the following terms:—

"The crime of which the widow Pauw was the victim was not the first committed by La Pommerais. Two years before he dispatched his mother-in-law, Madame Dubizy, by similar means. It was in August, 1861, that he married; and his marriage was not accomplished without considerable difficulty. Madame Dubizy was mistrustful of her future son-in-law, whose representations about his fortune appeared to her suspicious; and it turned out, in point of fact, that the greater part of his pretended property consisted of shares payable to bearer, which he had borrowed from a person named Pelordy de Neuville. Well founded, however, as was the suspicion of Madame Dubizy, she did not succeed in shaking the confidence of her daughter; but she insisted that the marriage contract should be made upon the footing of a separation of goods. La Pommerais was constrained to submit to this condition, and he consequently found himself unable to dispose of his wife's fortune, which Madame Dubizy sedulously took care of. His mother-in-law's death was necessary to relieve him of an inconvenient surveillance, and to put him in possession of the remaining fortune of Madame Dubiay. Scarcely two months had elapsed after his marriage when we find him, on October 4th, buying 50 centigrammes of digitalis at M. Menier's drug shop. Almost immediately afterwards Madame Dubizy, whose health previously had been excellent, was suddenly taken ill while at dinner, and was seized with violent vomiting. Drs. Leboucher and Loiseau were successively called in. They prescribed various remedies but their prescriptions were not followed. Dr. Leboucher paid her only a single visit, and Dr. Loiseau, as he admits himself, only went "to cover La Pommerais." It was La Pommerais who superintended her treatment. He says, in order to explain the vomiting, that his mother-in-law had an attack of cholera (an allegation which Dr. Loiseau denies), and at the same time he procured for her, from Labainville's pharmacy, medicaments which could only have been wanted for such a malady. Ten centigrammes of digitalis and 25 centigrammes of hydrochlorate of morphine were supplied in the night of the 9th and 10th of October by order of La Pommerais, and the following day Madame Dubizy breathed her last. The prisoner lost no time in obtaining possession of her personal property, which was worth between 40,000fr. and 50,000fr. He refused to have an inventory, and disposed as he pleased of the securities of which the fortune consisted, and most of which have now disappeared. He thus attained his object, and for a long time flattered himself that his crime would never be known. However much surprise was caused by the sudden death of Madame Dubizy, nobody pointed out at the time how strange and inexplicable the circumstances were. But the facts relative to the death of the widow Pauw called attention to those of the former event, and the result is that a second crime is established against the prisoner. The *post-mortem* examination made two years after the death failed to give the same result which it would have done if made immediately—the lapse of time prevents the medical men stating with certainty the causes of death. But Dr. Tardieu reports that the principal organs were in such a state of preservation as renders it difficult to suppose that death could have resulted from natural causes. It is, moreover, to be observed that this disease so rapidly supervening upon perfect health—a disease which was neither cholera, nor apoplexy, nor aneurism—is a most surprising thing, and that the doses of morphine and digitalis administered by the prisoner were truly excessive. Thus in the case of Madame Dubizy, as in that of Madame Pauw, the *post mortem* examination led to the discovery of no trace of lesion in the organs which could have caused death; at the same time the inquiry shows that in both cases there was no other symptom of illness than that of vomiting coming on suddenly and unaccountably in the midst of perfect health. In both cases La Pommerais was present a few minutes before the vomiting took place; and in both cases it is proved that a short time previous he had purchased a considerable quantity of digitalis, which has disappeared without his being able to explain what became of it. Everything shows that Madame Dubizy met the same kind of death as Mad. Pauw, and that the prisoner made both of them the victims of his cupidity."

The Judge then proceeded to his examination, and, addressing the prisoner, told him that, as the interrogatory would be long, he might sit down whenever he pleased. "Your family," he said, "lives at Nouville-aux-Bois, and is very much respected. We can understand the grief it must feel at the situation in which you are placed. Your father is a physician; you have an uncle who lives at Orleans, and is a chemist. [The prisoner: I beg your pardon, Mr President, my uncle is a merchant.] One of your sisters is married to a chemist in Paris; you were received as a doctor of medicine in Paris in 1854; you took to homœopathy, and from that time you manifested the intention to get yourself talked about, and showed an ardent desire to make a fortune. In 1853 you assumed the title of Count, which you had no right to, and which was never borne by your father."

The Prisoner: I have a right to the title. I left off using it to please my father, whose modest way of life is not suited to it. But M. Hauterive's book shows that the title belongs to my family.

The examination was proceeding down to a late hour.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT AT THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.—On Saturday the strike and lock-out at the South Yorkshire collieries entered on a new phase, which, judging from what has previously taken place at the principal colliery now on strike under similar circumstances, is not unlikely to lead to still further complication—if to nothing worse. The Miners' Society having asked the masters to receive a deputation from that body, the request was granted, and an interview took place at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, on Saturday afternoon. The deputation, in stating the case of the men, said there was not the slightest foundation for the statement circulated throughout the district that if the 10 per cent. were granted to the two collieries now on strike, a similar demand would be made at all the other collieries in rotation. The men at the Oaks, they said, asked for the advance in consequence of the increased labour in getting the coal by wedging instead of blasting; and the High Royd men because of the extra hardness of the coal. The deputation having stated that the men on strike would not resume work until the 10 per cent. was granted, then retired. At a late hour on Saturday evening, the deputation were informed that the demands of the men could not be agreed to. It was also agreed by the masters that the two collieries on strike should be opened at once to all men who choose to go to work in them at the prices paid before the strike, and the colliers locked out to remain so for the present.

The *Builder*, April 13th, 1861, speaking of Benson's argentine, says:—"Under a short trial, it has certainly improved rather than fallen off in appearance." This splendid material is a compound of various metals, with a heavy deposit of pure silver, forming one hard compact body, possessing all the beauty, richness of colour, and durability of silver, at a fraction of its cost. When the Argentine and the real silver are placed side by side, the most skilful judge cannot distinguish between them, while its durability is so great that after many years' wear its appearance remains unaltered. During the last seventeen years it has been so well received by the public that its manufacture has been extended to all those articles usually made in silver, viz., spoons, forks, dinner, tea, and coffee services, waiters, bread and cake baskets, candelabra, dishes of all kinds, epergnes, claret jugs, &c., &c., &c. A sample spoon will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 30 stamps, and an illustrated catalogue, containing 300 engravings, and full price-list of the various manufactures, both in Argentine and solid silver, will be sent to any address on receipt of six stamps. A prize medal was awarded to J. W. Benson for "Excellence of manufacture Argentine and Electro-Plate." Post-office Orders and cheques should be made payable to James W. Benson. All communications should be addressed to the Principal Establishment, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

There are certain financiers who do not hesitate to affirm that, were the Government, by some unheard-of system of retrenchment and economy, to pay off the national debt, it would be a great public misfortune. We do not pretend to understand the precise line of argument by which so questionable a conclusion is arrived at, nor can we understand how that which in an individual is universally admitted to be a calamity can, in a community, be regarded in the light of a blessing. Nations are formed of units, and what is good for the one must be supposed, *a priori*, to be beneficial for the other. "Common-sense," writes poor Tom Hood to his friend Wright, "seems the great desideratum for governors, whether of kingdom or family. I suspect the principles that ought to guide a private family would bear a pretty close application to the great public one. Their evils are much of the same nature: extravagance, luxury, debt, &c." The humourist, though avowedly no politician, is, we presume to think, right in this instance. There cannot, however, be the slightest doubt on this point, that debt is one of the greatest domestic and social evils of the day. A man in debt is for the moment like a toad in a block of granite. He is no longer a free agent: for he is the slave of his creditor. Until he rescues himself from his pecuniary thraldom he can neither experience the dignity of perfect freedom or the amenities of possible happiness. To contract an obligation without an immediate prospect of liquidating it, is to set the quiet of a whole life at hazard. "Do not accustom yourself," writes Johnson to Boswell, "to consider debt only as an inconvenience; you will find it a calamity. Poverty (he continues) takes away so many means of doing good, and produces so much inability to resist evil, both natural and moral, that it is by all virtuous means to be avoided." And he elsewhere gives this sound advice to the same gentleman: "*Live on what you have; live if you can on less; do not borrow either for vanity or pleasure; the vanity will end in shame, and the pleasure in regret.*" A ponderous essay might be very easily written on this prolific theme, but we do not think that the consequences of falling in debt could be more impressively enforced than in the admirable sentence which we have underlined.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the present Administration, it is only just to admit—which we do with all frankness—that it has done more than any of its immediate precursors to elevate the condition of the working classes of England by promoting their material welfare and encouraging their better instincts. Mr Gladstone's system of Post-office Savings' Banks was a magnificent Reform Bill. It enabled the artisan to lay by during moments when the sky is blue and work is plentiful for a time when the horizon shall be overcast and the labour market depressed. The same gentleman's Annuities Bill will enable the young to provide for old age, and thus to bid defiance to the workhouse, as well as to provide for the welfare of those who may survive them. But now another reformer enters the arena in the person of no less an individual than Lord Chancellor Westbury, and the object of the new Bill which he has just laid upon the table of the Lords is to rescue the working man from the clutches of the trading harpies who prey upon his credulity and fatten upon his poverty. Briefly we may broadly sum up the object of the Bill by saying that it is intended to remove the great temptations to contract debts which at present beset the industrial classes on every hand. It cannot be a secret to anyone who has been brought much in connection with working men, that they are the victims of an extensive system, set up by dealers and predatory hawkers, of giving goods on credit at extortionate prices, trusting to the facilities which the County Courts give them for extracting again from their debtors their extravagant demands. As soon as these courts were established, the Lord Chancellor observes, there grew up along with them an infinite expansion of credit. Small shopkeepers gave credit in every village; pedlers went from cottage to cottage offering their merchandise on credit; every kind of temptation was held out to the improvidence, the thoughtlessness, and the self-indulgence of the poor. Deception was not unfrequently resorted to. Advantage was taken of the workman's ignorance of what the law did not authorise, by working upon his painful experience of what it did authorise. A travelling draper would enter a household, in the absence of its head, and inveigle the wife into purchasing finery unknown to her husband, and the daughter into purchasing the same unknown to their father. It is true—and this is a matter which the poor should always bear in mind—that a man cannot legally be held responsible for debts contracted behind his back, or for liabilities entered into by his daughters without his consent; still the law does legalise a number of temptations which an artisan can but ill contend against. A tally-shop gives him "tick," and he ever afterwards finds himself compelled to continue the iniquitous system of credit, by which his next week's wages are impounded before they are earned. His earnings thus inadequate for the purposes of life, he gets his clothing from the menage man, and thus, as the Lord Chancellor pointed out, his wages are mortgaged to the extortioner without the possibility or hope of redemption. These evils have mainly arisen from the powers of imprisonment entrusted to County Court judges, which enable them to send a man to prison for contracting a debt at a time when he is unable to work, or to commit him, at the instance of a vindictive creditor, if in the receipt of wages barely sufficient for the support of him self and family. This liability to imprisonment is, moreover, virtually unlimited, the creditor having the power of sending the destitute victim to gaol again and again for the same debt; and the amount of indebtedness of which the law takes cognizance is so low that in a case mentioned by Lord Westbury a man had been kept several days in prison for the sum of 9d. To what extent the evils of the existing system actually prevails may be gathered from the fact that in the last two years no fewer than 17,979 persons were committed to prison; and that the great majority of these belonged to the labouring classes will be sufficiently obvious when we state that the sums for which this enormous number of debtors were imprisoned averaged little more than £3 each. The mere wages of their labour during the time they were in gaol would have paid fully two-thirds of the entire sum for which they were imprisoned; and to this heavy loss to the community must be added the local burden of increased taxation which it necessarily helps to produce.

The remedy proposed by the Lord Chancellor for this state of things amounts substantially to an assimilation of the law for small debtors to the milder and more equitable conditions of that which already exists for debtors on a large scale. At present the judge must confine his attention to the particular case of the debt which is brought before him, and can only make an order for that one debt. The new Bill, however, provides that if it shall be found on inquiry into all the circumstances of a debtor, there is no chance of his being able to pay his debts in a reasonable time, the amount of the load which can with propriety be laid upon his shoulders shall be ascertained, and the sum which he is to pay shall be paid into court and divided among the whole of his creditors. The debtor will then obtain his discharge. If it appear, however, that a debt was contracted by fraud, false pretences, or without reasonable expectation of being able to pay it, the culprit will not be allowed to escape punishment. But the punishment to which he is subjected will be inflicted once for all, and will be limited to two months. It is also proposed to enact that no debts under £20 shalll be sued for after a year from the time at which they were contracted. This provision is equally just and will in practise be attended with most salutary consequences. Such are the main features of the Lord Chancellor's Bill. It takes away the protection at present accorded to the tallyshop and the menage man, and thus tends to minimise the vices of the credit system. Credit, indeed, will become so risky that it will not pay, and the working classes will be relieved of a strong temptation to recklessness and improvidence. The terrors of indefinite imprisonment will be no longer held over the head of the victim in order to keep him more securely in the toils, and thus unconscionable dealers will be deprived of much of their mischievous power. The County Court Judge will, if the measure be passed, become the protector of the poor and not their terror as heretofore. We look upon the Bill as one of the best boons that has been presented to the country, and trust that it may become law without losing any of its virtues during the process.

Local and District News.

Large Casting at Leadgate Foundry.—On the 5th instant, a casting of five tons weight was made at this foundry for the anvil block of a large Morrison hammer at the Shotley Iron Works. The metal was run in 4 min. 5 secs. This is the second casting of the kind made at this foundry within a few weeks.

Death of an Old Inhabitant.—The *Gateshead Observer* records the death of Thomasine Thornton, a very old, if not the oldest, inhabitant of that borough, who died on Sunday week, in King William Street, in her 108th year. The cause of her death, as certified by Dr. Barkus, was natural decay.

Shotley Spa Grounds. — These charming grounds seem likely to be more attractive than ever this season. Within the last few weeks the trees and shrubs have put on their spring livery of bright green, and are now clothed in all their vernal beauty. They have already been the resort of several hundreds of visitors, and during the approaching holidays the pleasure-seeker will find no more delightful spot for his excursion than the grounds at Shotley Spa.

Dunston Co-operative Society.—A striking proof of the popularity and progress of co-operation was afforded at the annual meeting of the Dunston District Industrial and Provident Society, on Monday. At the commencement of its operations three years ago, there were only 16 members, the number now being 148; and while in the first quarter the receipts were £288, those for that just expired have been £952, the dividends having varied from 9d to 2s 6d per quarter. A soiree and ball were held on the occasion.

Accident at Consett Ironworks.—On Monday morning a large and ponderous steam hammer, from the firm of R. Morrison and Co., was commenced at Consett Ironworks for the manufacture of plates. About 4·30 p.m., however, a large ring attached to the top of the ram, for the purpose of raising or lowering it when required, suddenly broke, and fell upon the head of Wm. Thirlwell, the engineman. Upon examination the wound proved to be only a scalp wound, and we are happy to state that he was able to resume his employment the following day.

The Proposed Shakespeare Memorial Building at Sunderland.—The project to erect a Shakspeare commemoration building at Sunderland, set a foot by the offer of Ald. Candlish to contribute £500, has been revived by an offer made by Ald. Hartley to contribute one-sixth of £2,000 if five others will join him in making up the sum named. If £2,500 could be raised in this manner, the project would doubtless be realised in a very handsome way, as a display of liberality like this on the part of the chief men of the borough would induce the general public to subscribe handsomely. It is intended that the building should include accommodation for the museum, and form a basis for the re-construction of the free library.

New Lead Mine at Edmondbyers. — About three weeks ago, the water pipes which carry the water from Berry Bank End to Edmondbyers having got out of repairs, workmen were employed to repair them. On removing the pipes, which were not more than two feet deep, to their surprise they fell in with some large nuggets of pure lead ore. One gentleman in the village, more enterprising than others, immediately proceeded to Durham to the proper authorities, and leased the royalty. A company is now in progress—for the shares were almost instantly taken up—and we understand the company will proceed with energy in the working of the mine.

Shield Row Temperance Society.—A public meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Shield Row, on Saturday evening last, when two readings were given by Mr N. T. Hardy, of Blaydon, entitled "Drink and Death" and "Buy your own Cherries." The chapel was filled to overflowing, and the readings were listened to with marked attention. Mr Hardy read in excellent style, and received frequent and loud applause. Mr John Prudhoe accompanied Mr Hardy, and sang an interesting melody and gave a recitation entitled "The First Glass," which caused great interest. Mr Wilson Ritson, of Beamish, enlivened the meeting at intervals by singing a few famous melodies, and the respected president, Mr Thomas Armstrong, was in his usual happy mood, and earnestly pointed out the evils of intemperance and the benefits of total abstinence. A vote of thanks was given to the singers, the reader, and the chairman, the doxology was sung, and thus ended one of the most interesting meetings ever held in that place. At the close seven persons signed the pledge. — *Correspondent.*

Edmondbyers New Fair.—This fair was held on Friday, May the 6th. There was a good supply of stock and a quantity of pigs, which were nearly all bought up at high prices. Other fairs having fallen upon the same day materially affected this, but it is confidently hoped it will continue to improve, as it has commenced under favourable auspices.

Consett Hirings.—These hirings took place on Saturday, the 7th of May, the same day as Durham hirings, in consequence of which the attendance was extremely small. A pretty fair sprinkling of exhibitions, shooting galleries, &c., were on the ground, but we are afraid the proceeds taken would not be very remunerative. We have not heard of any servants being hired, therefore cannot quote the current wages.

Stanhope Operatic Band.—This almost unrivalled band, it will be seen by announcement, is about to give a promenade concert in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening. The well-known character of the performers will form a sufficient guarantee that the music and pieces will be of an excellent character, and all who believe that "music charms the soul" will have one of those rare opportunities presented to them of indulging in enlivening strains of first-class character. That a bumper house will be the result of the promoters' enterprize it were superfluous to anticipate with such a "bill of fare" as will be presented.

Shotley Bridge May Hiring.—This gathering for hiring farm and other servants, took place as usual in Front-street, Shotley Bridge, on Monday last. The day proved favourable and brought a large number of those who "want places," as also masters upon the scene. Business begun somewhat sluggishly, and dragged its slow length along, until about the middle of the day, when both parties begun more eagerley to "buckle to," and bargains became the "order of the day." Real good farm servants of both classes were a scarce article, and consequently obtained high wages, ranging on the male side, from £10 to £15, and on the female from £6 to £8 10s., for the summer half-year. House domestic servants were in great abundance, and might be had at any price, and any quality, and any fashion, according to the fancy and wish of the most fastidious. For these class the market ruled slow, and wages ruled from £2 to £5 without effecting a clearance, and many remained, to use a market phrase, unsold. The after part of the day brought large numbers of pleasure seekers from the adjacent neighbourhood of Consett, and by the evening arrived the various stalls and booths seemed to be doing an active and no doubt interesting trade judging from the number of those who had evidently "paired off" who presented themselves as patrons to the vendors of the various edibles which loaded their boards. "Mine hosts" of the Inns administered to the thirsty part of the many visitors in their usual excelent manner but their beverages apparently must have been of a more potent character than is usually meted out on publico casions as the latter part of the evening was characterised by sundry encounters by these emulators of the P. R. coming into anything but agreeable contact, which speedily brought them under the keen observation of keepers of the public peace, and had their ardour cooled by being transferred to the police cells, and their sinewy arms restrained by being brought into close connection with "the Darbys;" even Esculapian wrists were inflicted with their grasp. A great number found themselves next morning migrating from Shotley Bridge to Lanchester, where the majesty of the law having been vindicated, and the aggressors having dropped their five shillings and cost, we believe they returned sadder if not wiser men.

The Manx Editor and the House of Keys.—The rule recently obtained for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Manx editor who was sent to prison by the House of Keys was made absolute by the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday. The counsel for the Manx authorities, on hearing the decision of the Court, said it would be unnecessary to issue the writ, as the unfortunate journalist would be at once set at liberty.

Mr. Somes's Bill.—The following local members voted with the minority in the House of Commons, on Friday, in favour of Mr. Somes's Bill for the closing of Public-houses on Sundays:—Messrs. W. E. Duncombe, R. Hodgson, R. Ingham, W. Lawson, and H. Pease. The district members who voted with the majority against the proposed Bill were:—Messrs S. A. Beaumont, H. Fenwick, Sir G. Grey, and R. D. Shafto.

Embezzlement.—John Carr, for nearly twenty-seven years in the employment of Mr George Wilson, linen and sail-cloth manufacturer, of this town and Hutton Rudby, in Yorkshire, as bookkeeper and manager of his warehouse, in Pilgrim-street, has absconded to America, having embezzled and taken upwards of £600 belonging to his employers, in money he had received from various customers, and not in any way accounted for. A warrant was taken out for his apprehension, and a search made for him in Liverpool, by the police authorities, as it was known he had proceeded to that port, but, so far, without being fortunate enough to discover the delinquent.

Miners' Permanent Association.—The annual meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held at Durham on Saturday. It is to be regretted that where hitherto all has been bright and clear, the aspect of affairs has recently become somewhat cloudy. During the past year the demands upon the benefits of the institution have been much more numerous and urgent than had been anticipated; and experience has proved that a continuance of the extremely low scale of charges in connection with the advantages conferred, is impracticable. It was accordingly resolved to increase the subscriptions for ordinary members to 1½d, and those for half-members to ¾d. per week, several other changes being introduced, by which the society is likely to be placed upon a more stable and satisfactory basis. There is, nevertheless, as matters stand, a balance of £1,346 in the hands of the treasurer.

Volunteer Review at Durham on Whit-Monday.—This bids fair to come off very successfully. Nearly £600 has already been subscribed towards the expenses, and the "good men and true" of the ancient city have determined to give their "volunteer" visitors a hearty welcome. Colonel Roney, at the representation of Sir John Fife, has kindly consented to the time of commencement being made half an hour later than was originally proposed, so that the special train may leave the Central Station at one o'clock, and thus enable those volunteers who are content with a half-holiday to attend the review without entrenching on their business engagements.

Fire in a Bootseller's Shop in Sunderland.—On Tuesday evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the shop of Mr Rantoul, boot and shoe maker, High-street. Information was conveyed to the police-station. The only way to the upstairs rooms, occupied by the family, was through the shop, and, their exit being cut off, P.C. Nattrass and a young man named Slaven got Mrs Rantoul and her children out of an upstairs window. A plentiful supply of water was obtained, and the fire was not long in being put out. It was found that it had originated in the back part of the shop, some of the shelving and a considerable portion of the stock being injured. Mr Rantoul was absent from home at the time, and the shop was closed about 8·30. The stock is partly insured.

Inspection of the North Durham Militia.—On Monday morning, this regiment (250 strong) was inspected on the Race Ground, at Durham, by Colonel Wright, of Preston. The men were put through the usual field movements, which they executed in a highly soldier-like manner. On the completion of the inspection, the Inspecting Officer inquired of Colonel Johnson (the officer in command) how many recruits there were in the regiment, and he further desired to know where these recruits were. Colonel Johnson replied that the number amounted to ninety, the whole of whom were in the ranks. Colonel Wright expressed his surprise at this, inasmuch as he did not expect to find that recruits could have taken part in movements which had been executed so satisfactorily, and with so much precision. The Inspecting Officer, in his address, complimented the colonel of the regiment, the officers, the sergeant-major, and the staff-sergeants for the high state of efficiency to which they had brought the men. He said that in the army a recruit was regularly drilled for a period of three months before being transferred to the ranks; but the recruits of the North Durham Militia had, apparently, learned in a few weeks what the recruits of the line acquired in three months. The gallant Colonel concluded his very complimentary address by expressing a hope that the men would return to their respective homes in a quiet and peaceable manner, and give no annoyance to the inhabitants. The regiment was disbanded on Thursday.

PRESENTATION OF THE COUPLAND TESTIMONIAL.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, the friends of Mr Coupland met at the house of Mr Cuthbertson, Medomsley, for the purpose of presenting to that gentleman a testimonial, in recognition of the esteem in which he is held amongst them. The testimonial consisted of a silver tea and coffee service, manufactured by Mr Walton, Painter Heugh, Newcastle, and was accompanied by a beautiful signet ring for Mrs Coupland. Its cost was £47 10s, or, deducting discount, £46 10s. It had been obtained by Mr Calvert at wholesale price, the ordinary price being about £60. The list of subscribers contained 135 names, and the total amount subscribed reached £42 10s, or a balance of £4 against the Committee. The presentation of a testimonial had been decided on long ago, but owing to Mr Coupland's illness, from which he is, we are happy to say, now entirely recovered, it was unavoidably deferred. However, on Thursday, the subscribers to the testimonial, with other friends, sat down to dinner, served in Mr and Mrs Cuthbertson's best style. The Rev. R. Marshall, of Whittonstall, presided, and when the cloth was drawn gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. "The Lord Lieutenant of the County" was duly honoured, and on behalf of the "Bishop and the Clergy" the chairman responded.

The Chairman then proceeded to make the presentation to Mr Coupland. He said he had been deputed to make the presentation, and to propose the toast of the evening. He did think that there were many gentlemen present who had had all the trouble in raising the testimonial, and who should have had the honour and pleasure of presenting it. But it often happened in life that those mortals who worked hard for a certain purpose did not reap the honour and reward of their labours. He had known Mr Coupland for many years. They could all remember when the roads were in such a state that it was dangerous to travel upon them; but at that time Mr Coupland came among them, and made such a revolution as would never be upturned. He then gave some interesting and amusing anecdotes of the state of the roads in former times, and, in proceeding to perform the duty devolving upon him, said he had great pleasure in presenting the testimonial, and he wished Mr Coupland health and happiness. (Loud applause.)

Mr Calvert said he wished at that time to notice an old friend of Mr Coupland's. He wished to present a gold signet ring to Mrs Coupland, and he hoped Mr Coupland would place it on the same finger of his partner in life on which in former years he placed another ring. He had the pleasure of presenting it as a token of the esteem and regard of many of her greatest and oldest friends, and he must, in conclusion, express a wish that Mr and Mrs Coupland might long live to enjoy each other's company.

Mr Coupland, on rising to respond, was entirely overcome by the warmth of his friends. After some time he regained, to some extent, his composure, and said he was gratified beyond measure to find that, after the lapse of so many years, his services as surveyor were so highly appreciated. He could not express his thanks. He would hand down the testimonial that he had that day received at their hands to his descendants, and he hoped it would be found amongst them for centuries to come. [Mr Coupland's sentiments were thoroughly understood, and were received with loud applause.]

Mr Calvert then begged to propose a toast. He said there was one in the company who, he had no doubt, would be the inheritor of the testimonial of this day. He paid a high eulogy to his friend, Mr Matthew Coupland, whom, he said, he had known for many years, and he could say that he believed him to be a most energetic and useful man both as a private citizen and public officer. He said that in purchasing the testimonial he had an eye to the heir of their friend, and therefore had purchased a larger service than he should have done had it only been for the old people. He therefore proposed the health of Mr M. Coupland, his wife, and family.

Mr. M. Coupland, in a few words, thanked the meeting for the very handsome eulogy passed upon him. As to the remark of his knowledge as a surveyor, he was glad to say that his knowledge had been gained from his father, and that he had been able to retain the precepts inculcated by his parent.

The Chairman gave "The Press, coupled with the health of Mr H. Dufour."—Mr Dufour responded, and proposed the healths of Mr Calvert and Mr M. Spencer, the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee.—Mr Spencer thanked them for the compliment paid them. He did not claim any great credit for what he had done, for he must ascribe the greater credit to his friend Mr Calvert, who had gone to the work with a heart and a will, and the result of which was that testimonial.—Mr Calvert also responded. He said Mr Spencer had left him nothing to say, but he could corroborate the words of Mr Spencer.—Mr Fewster, of Newlands, proposed the Committee, who had so enegetically and successfully carried out the scheme of presenting a testimonial to their old and esteemed friend. The toast was coupled with the healths of Messrs Cuthbertson and Smith, and Mr Cuthbertson duly responded.—Mr Calvert then gave the health of a gentleman who had not only given them his subscription, but had also given his aid in obtaining subscriptions towards the testimonial. He spoke highly of Mr Fewster's character and abilities.—Mr Fewster returned thanks. He alluded to the difficulties he had encountered in collecting subscriptions for the bridge at Ebchester, and therefore knew what the committee of the Coupland testimonial would have to meet. He entered into details of the building of the bridge, and hoped it would stand as a testimonial of his good wishes towards the neighbourhood. He thanked them for the compliment paid him in drinking his health.—Mr Spencer, in eulogistic terms, gave the health of the Chairman, who had won the esteem of all with whom he had been in contact.—Mr Feuster also adverted to the virtues of the rev. gentleman as a minister of the gospel, a friend, and a neighbour.—The Chairman, in responding, entered at some length into the duties of man to God, and of man to his God.—Mr Calvert then gave the health of Mr Osborne, who had recently entered upon the duties of overseer at Ebchester.—Mr Osborne said he was proud to be noticed that day. He would endeavour to do his duty and earn their further approbation.—Mr M. Coupland gave the healths of Mr Cuthbertson and Mr Thomas Hunter, two old residents at Medomsley.—Mr Cuthbertson responded. He had lived long at Medomsley, and had filled many offices, but during all that time he had never been found fault with or "hauled over the coals," for one omission of duty.—"The Merchant, the Artisan, and the Labourer," responded to Mr J. Anderson, of Consett; "The host and hostess;" "The Agricultural Interest," reponded to Mr M. Spencer, exhausted the toast list, and about six o'clock the Chairman left the chair. Thus ended one of the most pleasant meetings ever held.

Police Intelligence.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before M. Kearney, Esq.

Gambling at Consett Hiring.—*Edward Murray* and *Joseph Thompson*, both from Newcastle, were charged with having gambling tables at Consett Hiring, on Saturday, the 7th May.—Committed to prison for one month each, with hard labour.

TUESDAY.—Before M. Kearney, Esq.

Drunk and Disorderly.—*Joseph Armstrong*, pitman, Dipton; *James Smith*, puddler, Blackhill; *Joseph Beck*, inspector of plates, Consett Iron Works; *Robert Oliver*, surgeon, Edmondbyers; *Richard Foster*, saddler, Shotley Bridge; *John Walton*, shoemaker; and *Joseph Denning*, labourer, of Highgate, were all charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Shotley Bridge Hirings, on the 9th inst. Fined 5s each and costs.

THURSDAY.—Before M. Kearney and J. L. Smith, Esquires.

Assaults.—*Joseph Angus*, labourer, Satley, was charged with assaulting William Nicholson, at Satley, and was fined 5s and costs; in default committed to prison for fourteen days.

Breach of Licensed Victuallers' Act.—*William Lawson*, publican, was charged with a breach of his license on the 1st inst. P.C. Foster proved the case.—Fined 10s and costs.

Drunk and Riotous.—*Alexander Coxon*, *Mark Strong*, *Joseph Allendale*, and *Robert Armstrong* were each charged with being drunk and riotous at Annfield Plain, on the 30th ult.—Coxon, against whom there were several previous convictions, was fined £2, including costs; Strong 10s and costs, and the other two 5s each and costs.

Pitch and Toss.—*Thomas Watson* and *Stephen Armstrong*, pitmen, were charged with obstructing the highway near to Derwent Cottages, on the 8th inst., by playing at pitch and toss. P.C. Lancaster stated that about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th May, the two defendants and about about 14 or 15 others were on the highway, with lighted candles, playing at pitch and toss. They were betting on each toss.—Fined 5s each and costs.

Nuisances.—*Thomas Walton*, builder, Berry Edge, was charged with disobeying an order made by the Magistrates at Lanchester on the 24th December last, to provide privy accommodation to six cottages near the New Markets, Berry Edge. Defendant did not appear, and the offence being one of an aggravated character, he was fined £5, including costs, to be levied by distress.—*Cornelius Durham Garbutt*, *George Miller*, and *John Weddell*, trustees of the Gateshead Provident Building Society, were also charged with disobeying an order made by the Magistrates at Lanchester, on the 24th December last, to provide privy accommodation to the cottages situated in William-street, Berry Edge. The case being of a very aggravated character, the Magistrates inflicted a fine of £5, including costs.

Wilful Damage.—*Mary Williams*, *John Ledger*, *John Ledger, jun.*, *Abraham Ledger*, and *Thomas Renoldson* were charged with wilful damage to some lands at Dipton, on the 23rd ult., the property of John Ryans. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the complainant; and Mr Brignall, of Durham, for the defendants. Mr Brignall, on behalf of his clients, stated there was a question of right involved in the case, and he objected to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. The Bench considered the objection fatal, and dismissed the case.

The Counterfeit Coin Case.—*Joseph Lyall* and *Jas. Sample* were again brought up, charged with uttering a number of counterfeit half-crowns, at the parish of Lanchester, on the 16th ult. The following evidence was given, in addition to that reported in last week's *Guardian*:—John Hardy, of Annfield Plain, publican, said the prisoner Sample and another man came into his house on the night of the 16th ult. Sample called for a pint of ale, and tendered half-a-crown in payment. Witness gave him 2s 3d change, and immediately after found it was a bad one, and told the prisoner Sample. He gave him (witness) the 2s 3d back, and the other man gave him 3d in copper. Witness requested Sample either to nail the bad half-crown on to the table or throw it into the fire. He threw it into the fire and both prisoners then went away.—Joseph Irwin, publican, Catchgate, stated that the prisoner Sample and another man came into his house on the 16th ult. Sample called for a pint of beer, and tendered half-a-crown in payment. Witness immediately discovered it was a bad one, and gave it back to him, and he then gave him 3d in copper for the beer.—Miles Oliver spoke to receiving one half-crown in payment for drink from each of the prisoners, on the night of the 16th ult., both of which he detected at the time and gave back to the prisoners.—P.C. Alderson apprehended Sample in Oliver's house and on his person found one counterfeit half-crown.—Lyall had nothing to say in defence.—Sample stated that Lyall came to his (Sample's) house when he was tipsy and gave him the coin, and enticed him off with him.—Mr Dodds, from the County Prisons, proved a previous conviction against Lyall.—Both prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes.

Stealing an Umbrella.—*William Boyle*, an umbrella hawker, was charged with stealing an umbrella, the property of William Suddes, at Little Greencroft, on the 10th inst. From the evidence of Mrs Suddes it appeared that the umbrella had been left in a cart on the night of the 9th inst., and about twelve o'clock on the 10th inst., from something she heard, she went and looked in the cart and found the umbrella gone.—A young man, named Leadbitter, was ploughing in a field close by, and saw a man answering the description of the prisoner, carrying umbrellas, go to a cart in the shed at Greencroft, and take an umbrella out of it.—Mrs Suddes identified a piece of alpaca produced by Sergt. Scott, which had been found at the prisoner's house, as part of her umbrella.—Mr Patrick defended the prisoner. —*Guilty*: two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

There Lordships met at five o'clock.

KIDNAPPING FOREIGNERS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The Earl of Ellenborough called the attention of Earl Russell to certain cases, which he described as well authenticated, of the kidnapping of foreigners in New York for service in the Federal army. He also asked if steps had been taken to obtain the release of those who had already been entrapped.

Earl Russell had no doubt that the high bounty offered by the United States Government for recruits had induced unprincipled persons to pursue a system of kidnapping. Lord Lyons represented several cases to the Federal government, but he regretted to say without effect.

The Registration of County Voters (Ireland) Bill, and the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act 1853 Amendment Bill, passed through committee.

The Local Government Supplementary Bill and the Under Secretaries' Indemnity Bill were read a second time.

The Promissory Notes and Bill of Exchange (Ireland) Bill, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, were read a third time and passed.

AGRARIAN OFFENCES IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of Westmeath moved an address for a copy of any memorial received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Irish Government, praying for the release of persons confined in the county gaol of Westmeath for agrarian offences. He complained that the prisoners had been released after they had undergone only two-thirds of their sentence.

Earl Granville opposed the motion, and said the judge who tried the case was consulted before the prisoners were set at liberty.

The Earl of Donoughmore thought the public had a right to know the grounds which had induced the Lord-Lieutenant to release the men. It was asserted that political influence had been brought to bear upon the Irish Government in the matter.

Earl Granville remarked that if it was thought the Government were blameable, a resolution to that effect should be submitted to the House.

The Earl of Derby said no charge was made against the Government, but their lordships had a right to know the grounds on which they acted, especially when it was known in this case the prisoners had been released without consulting the local magistrates, and, indeed, in opposition to their wishes.

Earl Granville said he had no objection to give the papers if the case was not made a precedent.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 6·25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took his seat at four o'clock.

THE BARBARITIES IN JUTLAND.

Mr Long gave notice that to-morrow he should call attention to the barbarities perpetrated in Jutland, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, and should ask whether Her Majesty's Government had remonstrated or protested against these acts.

THE RIOTOUS PROCEEDING IN EDINBURGH.

Mr Caird asked whether the attention of the Home Secretary had been called to the riotous proceeding in Edinburgh, arising out of the seizure of the furniture of certain citizens, who had refused to pay that portion of the local rates, which under the name of police rates, were levied under the Act of 1860, to pay the stipends of the city clergy; whether it was true that several thousand ratepayers had refused to pay this rate, so that the arrears amounted to nearly £21,000, and whether it was the intention of Government to propose any alteration in the law.

The Lord Advocate said it was not exactly correct that any rate was levied under the name of a police or any other local rate for the support of the city clergy. By the act of 1860, the ministers were paid by a general charge, and that arrangement was made at the suggestion of the opponents of the ministers' money. The magistrates were empowered to levy any deficiency which might arise on the general charge by an additional rate, which was to all intents and purposes a charge on the municipal funds. From inquiries which he had made, he believed the facts of the case had been greatly exaggerated, and that it was generally a small portion of persons who refused to pay the charges. The Government had no intention to propose any alteration in the law.

Mr Bright wished to know the date of the right hon. gentleman's information, for he saw in that day's paper a report of a serious riot.

The Lord Advocate replied that his information did not allude to any outbreak, of which he had as yet no information beyond what he had seen in the newspapers.

Mr Bruce said, in reply to Mr W. E. Forster, under the new code a grant of 2s 6d per head and 5s on examination was given to scholars in night schools if they had attended twenty-four times, and the school had been kept open forty nights.

Lord C. Paget said, in reply to Mr H. Tracey, that the Iron-plate Committee would cease to exist as soon as it had wound up the result of its inquiries.

Mr Moritt, in reply to Mr Neale, said he intended to persist in his notion for the repeal of the malt duty. He would bring it forward as early as he could.

Mr Layard, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, said Government had no official information of the verdict arrived at on the trial of Acting-Master Donovan, of the Federal ship *Vanderbilt*, for the murder of Mr James Gray, late of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Sir G. Grey moved for a Select Committee to be appointed to inquire into the practice of the Committee of Council on Education, with respect to reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He stated that the House had, on the motion of Lord R. Cecil, arrived at a vote condemning Mr Lowe, who had in consequence resigned the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. The vote was arrived at, he believed, in consequence of some information circulated among hon. members, but not before the House generally. On a subsequent occasion Mr Lowe gave an explanation, which the House considered most satisfactory; but the previous vote was still on record, and conveyed a most unfair stigma on Mr Lowe. Under the circumstances, he felt the whole affair ought to be submitted to a most rigid investigation before a committee of the House. He deprecated the amendment of which Sir J. Pakington had given notice, the effect of which would be to swamp the real point to be investigated.

Sir J. Pakington said the treatment of the inspectors by the Committee of Council had been so unsatisfactory that he should be most unwilling to do anything to prevent that matter being fully inquired into. The whole constitution of the Board was so mysterious and unpopular that it was desirable that the committee having enquired into the case of the inspectors, should extend its investigation into the constitution and proceedings of the Board of Education. He therefore proposed to add these words—"And further to inquire into the constitution of that committee, and how far their mode of conducting the business of that department is consistent with the due control of Parliament over the actual educational grants."

Mr Bruce deprecated the extensive inquiry suggested by the right hon. bart., and contended that, as the general proceedings of the Committee of the Council were not condemned by it, and it had just carried into effect a most important change known as the Revised Code, it was not desirable to institute an inquiry of the kind proposed by the amendment.

Lord R. Cecil said he should support the amendment, for it was absolutely necessary that the inquiry should be free, full, and searching.

Mr B. Osborne said Mr Lowe had, by a sort of Border justice, been condemned first and tried afterwards. He should move that the resolution which stood on the books condemning him should be rescinded.

Mr Adderley said his experience at the Council of Education Office convinced him that it was necessary to confine the reports of the inspectors within some limits, to avoid the invidious necessity of sending their reports back. He believed the practice of the Committee of Council on Education was highly objectionable, if not unconstitutional, and that it was desirable to have a thorough inquiry into it.

The House divided—For the amendment, 93; against it, 142; majority for Government, 49.

The amendment was therefore rejected, and the original motion was agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr A. Smith, at considerable length, called attention to the inordinate and, in his opinion, unnecessary expenditure on account of the civil service, and strongly complained of the conduct of Sir J. Paxton in moving that the House be counted on Tuesday evening.

Sir Joseph Paxton contended that he was justified in moving that the House be counted on the occasion referred to, and said, if he required any vindication it was to be found in the fact that the long speech which he had just delivered was listened to by no more than twelve or thirteen members.

The House then went into committee on the civil service estimates. After a long discussion a number of votes relating to public parks and buildings were agreed to.

The Railway Companies Powers Bill, and the Railway Construction Facilities Bill were read a second time.

Sir R. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to more effectually regulate the sale of beer in Ireland. The object of the bill was to check the immorality and vice which prevailed in beerhouses, especially in Dublin.

Sir G. Grey brought in a bill to amend the law relating to seats in the House of Commons, of persons holding certain offices.

Mr Dunlop brought in a bill to amend the Scottish law relating to the hiring of servants.

The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

THE DERBY.

General Peel	6 to 1 t freely (11 to 2 tkn)
Cambuscan	13 to 2 taken
Scottish Chief	9 to 1 offered
Birchbroom	11 to 1 taken
Coast Guard	13 to 1 taken
Paris	14 to 1 taken
Ely	20 to 1 offered, take 22
Baragah	20 to 1 offered, take 22
Ackworth	33 to 1 taken
Hollyfox	40 to 1 taken
War Dance	1000 to 15 taken

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

THE DERBY.

General Peel	11 to 2 take 6 to 1
Cambuscan	100 to 15 taken
Scottish Chief	10 to 1 offered
Birchbroom	11 to 1 taken and offered
Coast Guard	11 to 1 taken
Paris	100 to 7 taken
Blair Athol	20 to 1 taken
Prince Arthur	20 to 1 offered
Baragah	22 to 1 taken
Ely	25 to 1 taken
Copenhagen	1000 to 30 taken
Forager	100 to 3 offered
War Dance	1000 to 15 taken

YORK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Craven Stakes. One mile.

Mr Hudson na Little Stag, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb .... Whitley 1
Lord Zetland's Bandarilla, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... J. Marson 2

The Zetland Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, the second to save his stake. Five furlongs 44 yards.

Mr Samuel's Benanoar, 8st 10lb .... A. Edwards 1
Mr J. Osborne's Spring Gun, 8st 8lb .... J. Osborne 2
Capt. Gray's Venice, 8st 6lb .... Challoner 3

The Stand Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Mr W. I'Anson's Leamington, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb.... Challoner 1
Mr Bancraft's Cronstadt, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb .... J. Osborne 2

The Great Northern Handicap of 20sov each, h ft, and only 5 if declared, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50sov out of the stakes. Two miles.

Mr Rich's East Lancashire, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb .... Morris 1
Mr Metcalfe's Tottenham, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb .... Cranshaw 2
Mr Jackson's Greville, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb .... H. Sharp 3

The following also ran:—Wingrave, Caller Ou, Limosina, Welcome, Fontenoy, Trust, Alice, King Charming, Guerilla, Goldylocks, Dr. Rooke, and Major.

6 to 1 each agst Wingrave, Major, and Guerilla, 14 to 1 agst Trust, 16 to 1 each agst Fontenoy, East Lancashire, and Dr. Rooke, 20 to 1 each agst Welcome and Caller Ou, 25 to 1 agst Limosina.

Two or three false starts caused the loss of some time before the flag fell, when they got off in pretty close order. As soon as they settled into their places Goldylocks showed in front with a slight lead of Welcome, the Major next, the other horses following in a cluster, with Caller Ou bringing up the rear. At about a couple of hundred yards from the Woodside, East Lancashire, who had kept amongst his horses up to this point, came to the front and took up the running. No further change took place until making the Middlethorpe Turn, where Wingrave, who had been running well forward, was in trouble. East Lancashire came away, increasing his lead every stride, and won easily by six lengths; three lengths between second and third; two lengths between third and fourth, which was Trust, Limosina fifth, and Welcome sixth, the Major being last but two, and Goldylocks absolutely last. Neither the Major, Wingrave, Fontenoy, nor Limosina ever showed prominently in the race.

The Knavesmire Plate of 50sov. Half a mile.

Mr Jos. Dawson's f by Velette .... Loates 1
Mr Johnstone's War Whoop, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb J. Grimshaw 2

The Union Hunt Plate of 50sov, added to a hunters' stakes of 2sov each, for half-bred horses. Two miles and a half.

Mr Wilkinson's Rosemary, 6 yrs, 12st 2lb Mr C. Boynton 1
Sir G. Strickland's Emperor, 5 yrs, 12st 9lb...... Mr Wood 2

WEDNESDAY.—The Eglington Stakes. T.Y.C.

Mr J. Osborne's Spring Gun, 2yrs, 6st 12lb...... Whiteley 1
Mr Walter's Ess Bouquet, 3yrs, 8st 4lb......... T. French 2

The Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—One mile and a qr.

Mr Saxon's The Monk, aged, 8st 1lb .... Midgley 1
Mr Hudson's na The Little Stag, 3yrs, 6st 7lb ...... Carrol 2
Mr Payne's Merry Maid, 5yrs, 6st 9lb......... J. Grimshaw 3

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

Mr Beaumont's Jig, 7st 6lb .... Wheatley 1
Mr Jackson's Gipsy Prince, 7st 10lb......... Doyle 2

The Consolation Scramble. T.Y.C.

Mr Bowes's Theobalda, 3 yrs, 7st .... Loates 1
Mr Crook's Airedale, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb......... H. Taylor 2

The Londesborough Cup, value 100 sovs in specie, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each; the second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C.

Mr Rich's East Lancashire, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ...... Challoner 1
Mr Bowes's War Dance, 3 yrs, 6st......... Mordan 2
Mr Giubilie's Waterloo, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb......... Loates 3

100 to 8 agst Waterloo, 14 to 1 agst War Dance. Won by a head.

The City Purse of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr Winteringham's Laomedon, 3 yrs......... Loates 1
Mr Bancroft's Cronstadt, 6 yrs .... T. French 2

The Tally-ho Hunters' Stakes. Two miles.

Mr W. I'Anson's Ace of Hearts .... Mr R. I'Anson 1
Mr Wilkinson's Rosemary......... Mr C. Boynton 2

Match for 50 sovs, p.p.—Two miles and a half.

Mr Harrison's Delphi, aged, 11st......... w.o.

SALISBURY MEETING.

THURSDAY.—The Craven Plate. Five furlongs.

Mr Astley's Quicksand, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb .... S. Herbert 1
Mr Wyndham's Lady di Vergy, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb......... Page 2

The Salisbury Stakes. Half a mile.

Mr Capel's Teesdale, by Knt. of Kars, 8st 10lb... Fordham 1
Lord Uxbridge's brother to Planet, 8st 10lb...... T. French 2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sov each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubini, 8st......... G. Fordham 1
Bonnie Glen, 6st 8lb......... Mordan 2

The Wiltshire Stakes. Two miles.

Mr Goater's Baldwin, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb......... Fordham 1
Lord Pembroke's na Pearl Diver, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ... Cannon 2

The City Bowl. Five furlongs.

Lord Ronald, 5st 10lb .... Mordan 1
Sisyphus, 6st .... Atkins 2

The Old Castle Stakes. One mile.

Mr Braley's Ibex, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb......... Cannon 1
Mr Whiteside's Manrico, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb ...... Arrowsmith 2

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A YOUNG LADY, BY A NEWCASTLE TRADESMAN.

On Thursday, a serious charge was preferred before the Newcastle Bench against Hugh M'Pherson Studdy, a respectably dressed and gentlemanly looking man, residing in Leazes-terrace, and who has a public-house in the Side, for indecently assaulting Julia Ann Willis, a young lady about twenty years of age, living with her father-in-law, Mr Clarke Dawson, Market-street. Mr Story prosecuted, and Mr Joel defended.

In opening the case Mr Story said that this was one of the most painful cases that had, he thought, ever come before their worships. The defendant was a man occupying a respectable position in this town, and, he was sorry to say, a married man. He was a friend and acquaintance of his client's father-in-law. Taking advantage of that acquaintance he had managed to induce the prosecutrix—who, he might say, was of rather weak intellect—to accompany him on to the Moor that day three weeks. He then in a base, cowardly, and disgusting manner attempted to commit a criminal assault on the young lady. His conduct was such that the blood of any man calling himself an Englishman would boil on hearing the details. The poor girl, besides being weak in her mind, was deaf. He thought that she would give her evidence in that truthful manner that would lead their worships to believe that every word she spoke was true. Immediately after returning home, faint as she was, she related the conduct of the defendant. He (Mr Story) did not wish to disgust their worships with any statement more than was necessary. He would relate what had taken place, and would ask them to deal summarily with the case. It appeared that the defendant induced the young lady to go on to the Moor. When near the Grand Stand he threw her down, and took indecent liberties. He then attempted a more serious offence, but he (Mr. Story) was happy to say that by some providential means he did not succeed. The poor girl managed to escape from his grasp. Again he brutally assaulted her. He then conducted her on to the Leazes, and there—whether conscience stricken or not he (Mr Story) did not know—he left her. She managed to reach home, where she was put to bed, and where she told a young lady—Miss Fraser—what had taken place. These were the circumstances which the prosecutrix had most reluctantly told him. He had now no doubt that in open court she would repeat the same. He would be obliged to Mr Joel if he would allow him to put the questions to her—and he would have to use almost childlike language—in such a way that she could understand and answer them.

The *Prosecutrix* was then accommodated with a chair, and in examination by Mr Story, said—My name is Julia Ann Willis. I know the prisoner; his name is Mr Studdy. I remember three weeks to-day. I met him in the evening, and we went for a walk across the Leazes to the Moor. We went beside the Grand Stand. We went on to the Moor. It was not quite dark. He asked me if I would sit down. I said it was too damp. I did not want to sit down, but he took hold of my dress and pulled me down. The witness then described the indecent familiarities which the prisoner attempted to take with her, and further said—He had a knife. He said there was no harm. It was a small knife which he took out of his pocket, and attempted to cut his throat, but I stopped him. He left me in coming across the Leazes. I went home and told Miss Fraser. I was very frightened when I got home.

By Mr Joel—I met him in Market-street by chance. He was on the opposite side of the street, and crossed over to me. I told him I was going away in the morning to the south. He wanted me to walk up the street. I told him I must go—I could not stop. We went on to the Leazes. We met some persons on the Leazes whom I did not know. He left me on the Leazes. He said—You go that way and I'll go this. It was about dusk.

By Mr Story—My papa and mamma were away from home that day. I went away to Leicester, and returned home last night.

Miss Fraser, who was examined by Mr Story, said—I am in the service of the prosecutrix's mamma. I remember this day three weeks. She came home about eight o'clock. She was in a state of great agitation, and her dress was very much disordered. She was much depressed, and was crying. She told me what had been done to her. She told me in substance what she has said to-day.

By Mr Joel—She thought he was going to murder her.

Mr Joel said his friend had brought before the notice of their worships an atrocious charge. He (Mr Joel) would not follow the example of his friend, but would state one or two simple facts which suggested themselves to his mind in making a defence on behalf of the defendant. To use a hackneyed phrase, those kind of charges were the most easily laid, but were the most difficult to disprove, and he was quite sure the magistrates, from their experience, would know that such was really the fact. Now he thought that this, of all others, was a case of that kind. Every one who had seen this young woman must necessarily sympathise with her unfortunate position; for it was quite evident she was a person of weak intellect. That being the case, however, it required them to be the more cautious with it. After referring to some of the facts spoken to in the evidence, Mr Joel stated that the alleged offence was not committed upon a sequestered part of the Moor, but between Chimney Mills and the Grand Stand, and contended that as persons would be passing, other witnesses might have been produced in support of the charge, which rested entirely on the unsupported testimony of the prosecutrix. Under these circumstances he submitted that, taking into consideration the state of this young woman's mind, and the length of time that had elapsed before the charge was brought, the magistrates must come to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant them in finding his client guilty of the charge.

The magistrates then retired, and on their return into Court, the Mayor, addressing the defendant, said—Mr Studdy, after carefully weighing the evidence laid before us, we are satisfied that you committed this assault. We consider it a very aggravated one, especially considering that you are a personal friend of her father-in-law, and that she a person of weak intellect. We have resolved to inflict as heavy a fine as the law will permit, and we accordingly impose a fine of £20, or in default six months' imprisonment.

The fine was, we understand, paid, and the defendant set at liberty.

Market Intelligence.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday. — There was a moderate supply of wheat both from the growers and the coast at this day's market, with a fair arrival from abroad. The declaration of an armistice between Denmark and Prussia caused buyers to act cautiously, and the little business done in either English or foreign was at prices rather against sellers. Barley moved off slowly at about previous terms. Malt very dull. Beans rather dearer, but peas unchanged. Oats found buyers at former value. Flour had a moderate sale at late rates.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending May 10:—Coastwise—Wheat, 4,850 qrs; flour, 1,680 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 3,430 qrs; flour, 135 sacks.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 293 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties on the north-east of Scotland; and 46 beasts and 400 sheep from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 110 beasts and 700 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about a seasonable average. Sheep were remarkably good. Hoggets are coming to hand in prime condition, while lambs were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,090 head. There was an improvement to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at an advance of about 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. The South dealers did not a large, yet a fair good business, and at the close a fair good business was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,200. At the commencement there was greater buoyancy in the mutton trade than on Tuesday last; and, although prices did not advance to any quotable extent, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller* with a good finish. Lambs sold slowly, at prices varying from 25s to 35s per head. The number of pigs shown was 410. The pork trade ruled inactive; however, prices underwent little or no alteration from last week, and nearly all were disposed of.

Newcastle Butter and Bacon Market, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 0s 0d to 8s 5d; hams, 0s 0d to 10s 0d. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 7s 9d; small, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; hams, large, 0s 0d to 9s 6d; do. small, 10s 0d to 10s 6d per stone. Butter, 58s per firkin.

Newcastle Potatoe Market, Thursday. — At our market this morning there was a heavy supply, a dull sale, and many were left unsold. Rocks, 4s to 4s 6d; Reds 4s 6d to 5s; English Regents, 5s 6d to 6s; Scotch, 6s 6d to 7s; Flukes, 7s to 7s 6d per load. New potatoes 10d to 1s 4d per lb.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 2, Ridley-villas, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr W. Glaholm, of a daughter.

At Pine-street, Scotswood-road, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr Alexander Holliday, of a son.

At 5, Dodd's-terrace, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr W. Thompson, butcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Tanfield Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev M. Maxwell, James Marshall, merchant, Chow Dene, to Mrs Jane Riddle, Tanfield Lee, Durham.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas, on the 7th inst., Mr Robt. Giles, to Miss Elizabeth Joicey, dressmaker, both of Seaton Delaval.

At St. John's Church, on the 10th inst., Mr John Chishop, commercial traveller, Wigton, to Fanny, sixth daughter of the late Mr John Holmes, of this town.

At Brunswick-place Chapel, on the 12th inst., Mr James Chisholm, Matfen, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr Robert Rowell, of Hexham.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at Richmond-street, on the 9th inst., Frances, daughter of Mr B. Piddock.

At Line-street, Ouseburn, on the 10th inst., Mr Matthew Manners, aged 70, of the Wheat Sheaf Inn.

At 20, Gallowgate, on the 9th inst., aged 17 months, Dorothy, only daughter of Mr M. Delany, cordwainer.

At Bayley Street, on the 4th inst., aged 2 years, Sarah, infant daughter of Mr Edward Stephenson, currier.

At 4, St. James-street, on the 10th inst., aged 27, Benson Harrison, youngest son of the late John Kelly, Esq., Capt. 25th Foot.

At New Pandon-street, on the 8th inst., aged 65, Mr Peter Robertson.

At 9, Railway-street, on the 6th inst., aged 81, Elizabeth Telford, wife of the late William Telford, of Beamish, much respected.

At Westgate-street, on the 9th inst., aged 34, Mr Jonathan Irwin.

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Saturday, May 14, 1864.