Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor G Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 37. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to the DRESS-MAKING.—Apply to Miss J. SWALLOW, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge.

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

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

Lost.

LOST, at LEADGATE, on FRIDAY, May 3rd, a BLACK CUR BITCH, tanned legs, and tanned about the head; answers to the name of "GUESS." Whoever will give information to JAMES MAKEPEACE, Cuabit Leazes, will be rewarded for their trouble; and whoever detains her after this Notice will be prosecuted.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

I, THOMAS MARTIN, of Lanchester, do hereby give notice that I will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by my wife Mary Ann Martin, after this date.

May 17th, 1861.

WATCH CLUB.

A CLUB for supplying Gold and Silver Watches of the best Manufacture is about being established at Berry Edge.

Further Particulars, Rules, &c., may be had on application at No. 220, Front Row.

GEORGE SMITH, Agent.

CROOK HALL SCHOOL.

JONATHAN H. WYLIE, MASTER.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., Geography, History, English, Latin, French.

Terms, from 6d. per Week upwards. First and Second Class Reading Books found.

Crook Hall, 15th May, 1861.

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

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

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

Further particulars in future announcements.

R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.

18TH DURHAM RIFLE CORPS. FETE AND SOIREE.

TENDERS are invited for the S[illegible] quantity, for from 1,000 to 1,500 people.

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

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

WASKERLEY SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

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

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

TO MASONS, IRONMONGERS, CARPENTERS, &c., &c.

THE BURIAL BOARD of the PARISH of BENFIELDSIDE, Shotley Bridge, are now prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, LYCH GATE, and ENTRANCES, required for the New CEMETERY at BLACKHILL.

The Plans, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities of the same may be seen at my Office, or at the School House, Blackhill, on and after Monday, the 20th day of May, and the Tenders (endorsed) to be delivered to Mr WHINNEY, Clerk to the Board, or at my Office, not later than Four o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 27th day of May.

ARCHIBALD M. DUNN, Architect to the Board.

Market-street, Newcastle, May 11th, 1861.

WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the UNITED BANDS OF HOPE will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, May 20, 1861. The Schools will meet at Consett at Twelve o'clock, and proceed via the Iron Works, Blackhill, Cutlers' Hall, and Shotley Bridge, to the residence of J. Renton, Esq.; from thence to Shotley Grove, the residence of P. Annandale, Esq., J.P., and return to the Slonks Field (kindly granted by Mr Annandale), when Tea and Buns will be served to the Children. The Public will be accommodated with Tea in the Tent as usual. After Tea a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be delivered by Mr CHAS. BELL, Middlesbro'; Mr JOHNSON, Darlington; Mr LAPSLY, Newcastle, and other Friends.

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

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

PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHAPEL, CONSETT.

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

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

A TEMPERANCE MELODIST will sing several choice Airs.

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

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

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A PUBLIC TEA PARTY WILL BE HELD. Tea on the Tables from Four to Half-past Six.

A PUBLIC MEETING AFTER. THE REV. W. LAUDER, PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, IN THE CHAIR.

Admission to the TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, 1s Each.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

BRODIE & SON

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

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

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

THE NEW CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED FABRIC.
NEW CHECKS.
NEW STRIPES.
NEW CHERE MOHAIRS.
NEW REPS.
NEW MUSLINS.
NEW SHADES IN LLAMA.
NEW BEGES.
NEW JASPER DROQUETS, a decided novelty.
NEW PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED REAL MOHAIRS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRENCH WOVE CASHMERE,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
LLAMA TISSUE,
BAREGE,
PAISLEY WOVE,
CHRYSTALINE EMBROIDERED
BROCHE [illegible]
THE ZOUAVE JACKETS AND NEW SLEEVED MANTLES IN EVERY STYLE & COLOR.

BRODIE & SON'S Heavy Goods Department includes,

LINEN AND COTTON TICKS.
LANCASHIRE AND WELSH FLANNELS.
BED AND TABLE LINENS.
COTTON SHEETS AND SHEETINGS.
CLOTH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.
WHITE AND UNBLEACHED CALICO,
AT THE OLD PRICES.

BRODIE & SON have received from Yorkshire, Scotland, and the West of England an endless variety of FANCY DOESKINS and TWEEDS for Suits.

A beautiful Stock of FANCY VESTINGS, BROAD and NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.

BRODIE & SON are now Showing—

NEW FRENCH SILK HATS.
BLACK CLOTH and LIGHT TWEED CAPS.
NEW SILK SCARFS, TIES, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, &c.

BRODIE'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY EDGE.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.

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

R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready a stud of Horses and Conveyances, which can be confidently recommended, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

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

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

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

RICHARD WALKER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

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

Carriages and Conveyances of every description neatly Decorated and Varnished.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

Business Addresses.

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

Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms. Manager—Mr H. USHER.

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

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

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

JUST RETURNED FROM MANCHESTER AND THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

WM. PATTISON, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE,

BEGS to inform his numerous Customers and Friends that he is now Showing the following NEW GOODS:—

500 HANDSOME NEW LADIES' DRESSES, IN ROBES AND FANCY DRESSES, In all the New Colours, commencing at 2s 6d the Robe.

BEAUTIFUL NEW PRINTS, All New Patterns and Colours, as low as 2½d per yard and upwards.

SPLENDID NEW MANTLES, Neatly Trimmed.

A Magnificent Lot of SILKS, in all Shades of Colour, very Cheap.

A New Lot of PRINTED MUSLINS for Ladies' Dresses, astonishingly Cheap.

NEW BONNET RIBBONS in all the New Styles.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

A New Lot of very Pretty LADIES' BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FRONTS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, HAIR NETS, HEAD DRESSES, SCARFS, GLOVES, STAYS, READY MADE SKIRTS, &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, COLLARS, MEN'S and BOYS' CAPS, &c., &c.

An Early Call is requested, as all will be delighted to inspect these Beautiful New Goods.

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

JOHN GREAVES' TEAS AND COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

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

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

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

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

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

44, CLAYTON STREET.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

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

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

A Splendid Assortment of LADIES FASHIONABLE JACKETS, in every shade of colours and texture of material.

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

AN EXPERIENCED AND FASHIONABLE CUTTER ON THE PREMISES.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

Blackhill, April 24th, 1861.

NEWCASTLE *VERSUS* LONDON.

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

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER.

33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE.

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

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

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WESTGATE-STREET.

GEO. BRINTON & SON beg to inform the [illegible] that being Lessees of the above Rooms, they [illegible] BALLS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, FESTIVALS, &c., and provide Refreshments of every description at reasonable Charges.

WHITSUNTIDE! WHITSUNTIDE!!

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 8s. 6d. TO 45s.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conveyances of every description on the lowest Terms.

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

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

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

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

G. H. RAMSAY'S CLOVER MANURE. Three Cwt. per Acre.

OAT DO, Two to Three Cwt. per Acre.
BONE DUST.
HALF-INCH BONES.
AGRICULTURAL SALT.
NITRATE OF SODA.

Apply to
J. R. HARDY, Morpeth.
A. DICKSON, Alnwick.
W. W. GIBSON, Hexham.
J. E. ROBSON, North Tyne.
C. H. BAINBRIDGE, Lumley Thicks, Fence Houses; or at
DERWENT HAUGH BONE MILLS, AND 22, BROAD CHARE, NEWCASTLE.

THE NEW SHOP.

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

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

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

TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.
COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.
GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.
GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE.

WILLIAM CLOSE, EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE.

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

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTING.

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

CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS WARDHAUGH, HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

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

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

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

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

Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills Re-cut.

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

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

George Price, Cleveland Safe and Lock Works, Wolverhampton.

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

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

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

LADIES' KID BOOTS, at 3s. 9d., worth 5s. 9d.

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

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

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

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

Fine SPRING TARES, SEED POTATOES, &c.

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

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

AGENTS.

Shotley Bridge—Mrs. SCOTT, Draper.
Blackhill ....Mr. HEADS, Shopkeeper.
Consett ....Mrs. MEUGHAN, News Agent.
Leadgate ....Mrs. RICHARDSON, Confectioner, 115, Front Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punctuality and Moderate Charges may be strictly relied upon

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Address.

A CARD. JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

P. BROWN, DISPENSING CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

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

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

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

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. Insurances Effected.

Undeniable References given if required.

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

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

Jewellery neatly Repaired.—Country orders punctually attended to.

B. J. FLANAGAN, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the patronage he has met with in his late RAFFLE, begs to say that he will have great pleasure in handing over to the parties their respective PRIZES, on receipt of the following Numbers.

1st 258
2nd 272
3rd 178

THOMAS BROWN, BAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c., BLACKHILL,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind Patronage which they have bestowed upon him since his commencement in Business, and to assure them that it will be his constant study to deserve a continuance of their kind favours.

PIC-NICS, PUBLIC TEA MEETINGS and SOIREES furnished with every necessary, at so much per head, taking the trouble and responsibility of such gatherings upon himself.

He has always on hand a good article in TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CURRANTS, and FLOUR, at a low price, for ready money only.

A respectable SHOP TO LET, suitable either for a Butcher, Tailor, Bookseller, News Agent, or any one wanting a Sale Shop. For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Brown, as above.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WILLIAM LISLE, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

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

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND DRYSALTER.

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

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

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately Prepared.

Veterinary Medicines prepared with Genuine Drugs.

Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY. FRESH LEECHES.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street

T. N. CATHRALL, ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR, 62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To be Let.

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

TO CARTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

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

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

From Bradley Iron Works to Medomsley Lane Depots.

From Consett Iron Works to Berry Edge.

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

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

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

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

Sold at the Guardian Office, West Clayton Street.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (128 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.

Also, by the same Author,
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

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

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self-adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them, post-free. Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—Herald.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815),
BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET;
No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE;
and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.
"POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.

To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

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

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF VERMIN.

HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin! Mice cannot resist it!! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 50 Rats!!! Sold in Packets at 3d, 6d, and 1s each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by post, if postage stamps are sent to HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, (E.)

A Penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat will kill hundreds of Mice and Sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering the Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s. Agents wanted. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

REDUCTION OF TEN POUNDS PER TON
IN THE PRICE OF
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
On and after the 1st of April, 1860.

IMPORTANT to every man who keeps, a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG,
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
Barrels containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., with measure, 40s each.
Case containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112lbs., in packets, 45s each.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and imprudence on the part of the sufferers themselves annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease, by the use of those perfect antidotes to disease external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony who may be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Whilst the heart beats the patient need not despair; Holloway's remedies will prove a very present help.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The continental news generally sinks into insignificance, compared with the events that are transpiring on the other side of the Atlantic. The intelligence from France is meagre, and confined to two or three points:—Mieres has not yet been brought to trial, and rumour says that this is owing to a fear of awkward statements creeping out involving the complicity of persons high in office.—Mr. Baptiskin Ponjoulat has issued a pamphlet on the French occupation of Syria, defending it on Catholic grounds, and by no means sparing England. M. Louis Venillot—the well-known pamphleteer—has issued another of his writings which bears an ominous title—that of "Waterloo;" but is perfectly innocuous, only contending that Waterloo was a triumph of Protestants over Catholics, for which the latter retaliated by taking possession of Rome in 1849, and putting down the revolutions of that period, and that if the temporal power of the Pope were now suppressed it would be another triumph of Protestantism—another Waterloo. The French press smile at M. Venillot's latest production.—The French people, without knowing very much about the American contest, appear to think that no fighting should be done without La Belle France sharing in it; and therefore some of her sons are preparing to volunteer for service in the States.—On Wednesday, 15, the Senate was occupied with the discussion of a petition for the continuance of the French army of Syria, but ultimately the debate was adjourned without result.—On the same day the squadron stationed at Toulon was ordered to get ready to sail on the 20th, Monday next.

ITALY AND ROME.

The *Independence Belge* pledges itself to the literal correctness of the following statement:—"Negociations are taking place between the cabinets of Paris and Turin, and an arrangement respecting the occupation of Rome is close at hand. The Italian Government undertakes to respect the Pontifical territory, and to prevent any invasion of it whatsoever, France will recall her troops, a portion at once, and the remainder at a definite period." The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France will take place at the same time.

MILAN, Wednesday.—The *Perseveranza* says that a priest, having papers of the reactionary party, has been arrested on the Roman frontier. A terrible skirmish had occurred at a place called Fordi, in the Neapolitan territories—400 desperadoes made an irruption into the neighbourhood of Fordi, on the 3rd inst., drove back the National Guard, burnt the town and ill-used and butchered the women, aged people, and children. A brigade was sent to check them, and the result was that the whole of the "Francescans," as these demons designated themselves, were butchered without mercy. They were led by a priest named Rochetti, who shared the fate of his companions.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Malta on Wednesday last. On Tuesday the Emperor received the members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, who presented to his Majesty the address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Emperor, in his reply, said that it was his intention to maintain not only the unity of the Empire, but also as much as possible the autonomy of the provinces. On Wednesday the official Vienna *Gazette* notified that "if the inhabitants of the Communne of Hungary, whose taxes are in arrear, still refuse to pay them, the Communes will be militarily occupied until two-thirds of the arrears are paid."

FUNERAL OF COUNT TELEKI.

The *Wanderer* contains the following telegram from Pesth, dated the 10th:—"The funeral obsequies of Count Teleki are just over. Never before has such a crowd been witnessed at Pesth. In addition to the population of the city and of Buda, great numbers assembled from the provinces. Several comitats were represented by deputatians. M. Ghiczy delivered a funeral oration in the hall of the Museum. Outside the city, where the body was surrendered to the family, M. Eotvos spoke. Although upwards of 100,000 persons assembled there was not the least sign of disorder. Every shop was closed.

The *Nord* also has a despatch of a similar kind, and adds that an inquiry has established the fact of suicide At Arad all the shops and public establishments were closed and the bells of the churches tolled during the hour of the funeral. The *Debats* publishes the following observations on the death of Count Teleki:—"When pardoned by the Emperor Francis Joseph some few months ago, the count, unable, like all generous natures, to repress the first impulses of gratitude, and to calculate the exact bearing of his words, is said to have bound himself towards his sovereign by engagements, to which previous promises to his party and his political faith would not permit him to remain faithful. Thus influenced by two contrary duties, he saw no way of escape but in death. Perhaps he also felt that the inaction of Italy, by depriving the party which he led of a diversion on which he and his friends had thought they could rely, left no chance of success for an insurrection in Hungary, and rendered the project of an absolute separation from Austria impossible. However that may be, his death will have the effect of restoring to the moderate party and M. Deak an influence which the popular name of Teleki had contributed to weaken."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Telegraphic communication between New York and Washington has been re-established. 18,000 armed troops are in Washington. The capital is said to be perfectly secure. The prospects of an immediate collision have diminished. Reactionary feeling is manifested in Baltimore. The Federal flag is hoisted on the Custom House. The test vote of the Maryland Legislature showed a majority against secession of 38. The levy of troops and war preparations continue with great zeal throughout the northern and southern states. The Governor of Virginia had issued a proclamation ordering all military companies to remain at their homes until ordered out by competent authority; and Washington advices state that he would allow no confederate troops to pass through Virginia for the invasion of Washington. President Lincoln had issued a proclamation for the blockade of Virginia and North Carolina ports, and had informed the Governor of Virginia that in the event of any more movements of confederate troops north of Richmond an immediate attack, by federal troops, would be made on Norfolk and Richmond.

The *New York Herald* of the 30th April, says that the capital is now secure with its garrison of 18,000, and the hordes of troops which are organised all over the North ready to pour into it at the word of command. There are probably not less than a quarter of a million men in the different Northern States enrolled at present, of whom about 68,000 are qualified for service in the field. It is not over-estimating the number to say that 50,000 troops from all parts of the North are at this moment ready to march for Washington, independent of the men already there, and those guarding the railroad from Annapolis, so that the Government is resolved to carry on the war vigourously, and to the bitter end is evident from the fact that it has just decided to receive of the 75,000 volunteers called out, 40,000 men to serve for three years, 25,000 for five years, and 13,000 out of the regular army to serve for five years, besides enrolling 18,000 sailors for the navy. An additional call has been made upon Pennsylvania for 20 regiments of infantry and one cavalry, all of which have already been tendered to the Government for the service of the United States.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to call for a loan of 14,000,000 dollars.

No apprehension of an attack is felt at Washington. President Jefferson Davis's message to the Montgomery Congress, delivered on Monday, declares that the Southern Confederacy will resist the attempt of subjection to the direst extremity.

A contradiction is put forth to the statement that there was no loss of life during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, but it does not seem to be worthy of any credence. A soldier, who is said to have escaped from Charleston, and to have arrived at New York, states, as it is affirmed, that he served at the guns during the fight at Fort Moultrie, and that nearly every shot from Fort Sumter killed somebody. Between 300 and 400 were killed, and a large number wounded, at Fort Moultrie during the siege. The killed were collected in a mass and interred at night in Potter's Field. Many were also killed in dwellings outside the Fort. The soldiers were threatened with death if they disclosed the facts about the killed. It is alleged that another soldier, who was at Morris Island, says, that 150 were killed there, and 40 at Sullivan's Island. He makes the same statement relative to the dead being buried at night in Potter's Field. All masters of vessels received notice on the 24th to leave Charleston in 48 hours, or they would be held by the Southern government. Some were detained for lack of men to work their ships, and the rest fled. An Irishman, who lived six miles from Columbia, had his farm pillaged, and everything stolen from him; his wife was chased into a swamp, and himself and son received 500 lashes. They were taken with their five children to Charleston, and put in prison, where they were charged five dollars a day for board. All the money they had was taken from them, and they were put on board the schooner D. P. Pitts, which had arrived at New York. The Irishman's name is Tracy. His back is in a shocking condition. Washington continued tranquil. A telegram from that city of the 30th says:—"There has not been the slightest disturbance of the peace, notwithstanding the large number of troops here. The ladies of the city have tendered their services as hospital nurses, should they be required, and some are preparing lint in case it should be needed, but there is no present apprehension on that point. Some of the Virginian papers quietly hint at the formation of a large camp in the vicinity of Dumfries near the Potomac and about 20 miles below Alexandria. Many military companies recently arrived at Alexandria are believed to have been transferred thither."

The following is the provisional act by which Virginia has been made a member of the Southern Confederacy. The document is published officially in the *Richmond Enquirer*, under the seal of Governor Letcher:—

"An ordinance for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

"We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this ordinance, adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th day of February, 1861; provided that this ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect if the people of this commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the ordinance of secession passed by this convention on the 17th day of April, 1861, shall reject the same.

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary."

By a "convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," the whole military force and military operations of the state are at once placed under the control of the President of the Confederate States. If the union be finally consummated by the people, then Virginia shall turn over to the Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, in like manner as the other states of the Confederacy have done. The convention was ratified by the Virginia Convention.

The correspondence from the South represents that North Carolina went out of the Union by acclamation.

The following absurd telegram from Washington to the Philadelphia press was generally received as authentic:—"Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the slave state rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie rifle, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifle cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled for the rebel government for arms or ammunition, or ships of war. It is believed that an English or French fleet will be sent to the Southern parts at an early day, to co-operate with the United States' fleet in the blockade of secession ports. Louis Napoleon has joined with Victoria to suppress the slave state rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington. It is hoped here that Yancey and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England, and sent to the United States to be tried and hanged, under the extradition treaties. Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor General of Canada, to offer to the United States men and arms." The telegraph says that five *employes* at the Washington Navy Yard were discovered filling shells with sand and sawdust, instead of powder. They are to be tried by court-martial, and if convicted will be shot. President Lincoln had issued a proclamation adding Virginia and North Carolina to the list of states whose ports are blockaded. It is asserted, from an official source, that the twenty days allowed by proclamation being up, the President would demand in a day or two that the Custom House at Alexandria be given up, with the threat that in the event of refusal it will be taken by main force. A private letter from Virginia says the Virginians are wild with excitement, and everywhere rushing to arms. It says there are 7,000 South Carolina troops in Richmond, and 1,500 Georgians at Norfolk. On Sunday the summons to arms reached Lexington, and before sundown five companies left. A pressing want of provisions is already experienced, and the paper currency of the state is almost worthless. Telegrams from all parts of the Northern States speak of great activity in the organisation of volunteer regiments. The *State Journal*, of Ohio, says that 81,000 troops had been offered by Ohio since the President's proclamation, $1,000 of which it is assured will be accepted.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the States, no longer "United," is chiefly from the Northern Confederacy. What we receive from the Southern Confederacy comes, for the most part, through the North. It is consequently scanty, and perhaps, owing to the prevailing excitement and wild rumours, not to be implicitly relied upon. The Northern States are, to all appearance, however, making preparations for a struggle on a gigantic scale; and from their resources in men and money there cannot be a doubt of their ultimate triumph. It must always be borne in mind that a numerous people engaged in commercial pursuits, are not those who succeed best at the outset of a struggle of this nature. But having the nucleus of an army and an indomitable spirit, they improve as the combat progresses. They develope their war resources, and acquire proficiency in military tactics not in time of peace, but amid the stern realities of war. It was so with the United States in her second war with Great Britain—at first she was unsuccessful on land, but a campaign or two brought her back to the contest, not weakened, but in every way strengthened for a renewal and a continuation of the war. It may be so in this fratricidal struggle. She may, however, succeed at the outset,—she may not; but eventually, having all the sinews of war at her command, armies and naval forces—and in the latter respect she is at this moment lamentably deficient—will soon appear in the field and on the sea to maintain her cause. Without further dwelling upon these matters, which are sufficiently tempting to have induced us to say more, we proceed to summarize the intelligence which came latest to hand, and which may be taken as an appendix to the foregoing. Beginning then with

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY

we find that there were in Washington (the capital city of the late Union and still of the Northern States) or moving towards it 35,000 men. On the 27th ult., President Lincoln, of the Northern States, issued a proclamation for the blockade of the Virginian and Carolina ports, and by the latest telegrams to hand, it will be found that this order was to be carried out forthwith. In the meantime the Southern Confederacy had been seizing whatever vessels it could lay hands upon and turning them into privateers. But more respecting these when we come to speak of the "South." In the North the enthusiasm which is now displayed by all sections of the community was never excelled by any people. This enthusiasm appears to be as warmly displayed by the religious as by any other class of the community—by women as well as by men. The Rev. H. W. Beecher appears to be a prominent actor on the scene. At a prayer meeting, held in Plymouth Church, New York, he tells of having seen a man, 92 years of age—a soldier of 1812—entering the camp "to show the young men how to fight;" of another man, 65, who had had his silvered locks cropped and dyed in order that his apparent age might not cause him to be rejected for the army; and of a man on horseback, watching the camp, who said to the crowd near him, "If I could only dispose of my wife and children, I'd go in a minute." A man who knew him stepped up and said "I'll take care of them." "Hold my horse," cried the other, and with one bound he was in the camp, and a volunteer; of 400 Kentuckians crossing over and enlisting under the Stars and Stripes because they had no opportunity of doing so at home; and of a young lady, apparently fragile and shrinking, whom he asked whether any of her three brothers were going. She lit up like fire—"Every one of them! I'd have them shot if they didn't! It's all a man is good for now!" was her vehement reply. And to these examples of patriotism we may add the following:—An elderly lady, at the close of the above-named prayer meeting, said that she was about to start for Washington as a nurse, her services having been accepted. She was warmly greeted. Mr. Beecher said he was making up a list of nurses for home service, as most of the sick would be forwarded to New York. The meeting then closed. Henry B. Beecher, the eldest son of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Mr. Scoville, who, it is understood, is son-in-law in prospective of Mr. Beecher, have both enlisted in the 13th Regiment of New York. Over one hundred members of the Plymouth Church and congregation have enlisted for the war. Ten go together in Company C. 4th Regiment. A member of the church has engaged to furnish every one going from the church with revolvers, up to the number of 200. The church will make ample provision for the outfit of its members. Gen. H. B. Duryea, and Col. A. M. Wood, of the 14th Regiment, are both attendants at Plymouth Church. It will be well represented.—These, however, are but small things, though they show the temper and mettle of the people. "When the first blow was struck," says the *Times'* correspondent, "the citizens of New York, acting through the Chamber of Commerce, appointed a Union Defence Committee, consisting of leading merchants and bankers of all parties. The city in its corporate capacity recognised the movement by placing at the disposal of the committee 1,000,000 dols. 3,000,000 dols. voted by the state authorities are also to be disbursed under its superintendence, and large private subscriptions, already amounting to over 200,000 dols. are put into its hands as fast as received. These subscriptions come in in sums varying from 5 dols. to 20,000 dols. The government of the United States co-operates entirely with this committee, its army and navy officers being in the closest and most confidential relations with it; so that both the Government and the Union Defence Committee are cognisant of all disbursements and the application of them. Thus, the government is able, in the hour when it most needs such help, to secure the best practical business executive talent in the country, which, combined with and directed by the science of the army and navy officers, insures energetic action and economical and judicious expenditure. Without such a committee I believe that the government would have been paralysed—at the best, it would have taken it a long while, in the Secession atmosphere of Washington, to reach its present state of healthy vigour. This committee is at present occupied in sending forward the 75,000 troops ordered to march from New York city, and in concentrating here such other troops as the government may order here. Washington, they consider, is already safe beyond a question. But, if their advice is followed, the government will not rest content with the safety of the capital. Baltimore must be made a safe route to Washington. The railway through Maryland must be made a military route, carefully guarded. Harper's Ferry must be re-occupied, and so must the Norfolk Navy Yard. They are prepared to aid the government to the extent of all the wealth of New York in securing these results. They have already made every practicable provision to insure a close blockade of the Southern ports, and to overhaul and catch privateers wherever sailing. They have also found time to initiate the organisation of similar bodies in other States, cities, towns, and villages, and they contemplate that there shall be established such committees in every municipal organisation in the Free States, however small or humble, to act in concert with the central organisation, and in correspondence with the Government through the Governors of the several States. New York, from its position and wealth, must remain throughout the war the centre of all Executive action; but with such an organisation that may be made in ten days' time, how will the efficiency of its action be increased!"

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

has in and about Charleston 12,000, and of this army the *Times* correspondent says that "the *physique* of the troops is undoubtedly good. In limb, figure, height, and weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "*milor*" of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. . . . . . Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French patés and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited champagne, most grateful on the arid sandhills; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his 'guard' a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last it may not be easy to say. At present they would prove formidable to any enemy, except a regular army on the plain and in the open, but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in concert and in large bodies." This is all we can learn of the army of the Southern Confederacy, though there are vague accounts of large armies getting ready. Of them may we learn more. The *Charleston Courier* contains an advice to intended privateers "to get ready their bonds immediately;" adding "The instructions will contain a prohibition on the seizure of cotton from Southern ports, whether in British or American bottoms. The application for letters of marque are numerous at New Orleans." At Charleston the "Nashville" had been seized, turned into a privateer, and sent to the coast of Texas. The "Star of the West," having provisions on board for the Federal or Northern army, had shared the same fate, as had also the steamers Metagorda, Sumter, and a number of other sailing and steam vessels lately taken from the Northern Government. To these are added the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown. On the 29th inst., to all these, and "numerous other vessels and several of our revenue cutters," says the *New York Herald*, letters of marque were issued, and the ships ordered to sail immediately.

The *Charleston Mercury*, of the 24th instant, in anticipation of their successes, publishes the following notice in the most prominent part of the paper:—"Officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and captains sailing under letters of marque, will greatly oblige the proprietor of the *Mercury* by furnishing sketches and incidents of the expected conflict between our gallant soldiers and their enemies. When supplied exclusively, a liberal compensation will be allowed."

Until the Champion arrived here [New York] with about a million of dollars in bullion from California, there was great anxiety here for her safety. Another ship, with gold, from the same State, will be due in a few days, and no doubt the Southern privateers will make a dash at her. What the agents and officers of the Confederate States are doing on the Missisippi river, the subjoined intelligence will inform the reader:—The navigation of the Mississippi river is becoming very precarious. The rebels are seizing Northern vessels and confiscating stores intended for the use of the Government. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"A private despatch from Captain James Good, of the steamboat Mars, was received here yesterday, stating that the steamers Mars and Queen of the West had been seized by the authorities at Helena, Arkansas, and would not be permitted to come up. The above boats left New Orleans on the 12th inst. for this port, loaded with molasses, salt, &c. The Mars and Queen of the West are worth £25,000, and owned by parties in this city. Three more of our packets are still below Memphis, and will probably not be allowed to come up. They are the Ohio Belle, Silver Wave, and Westmoreland; the latter boat left New Orleans on the 20th."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, of the 19th inst., has the following:—"The steamer Victoria, of the Memphis and Vicksburg line, arrived last night, her officers and passengers full of enthusiasm for the Southern Confederacy. From Dick Lightborne we learn that the steamer Silver Wave, laden with Government property, from St. Louis, destined for Fort Smith, was seized at Napoleon on Wednesday by Col. M. W. Johnson, of the sixth regiment of the Arkansas militia. The commander of the Silver Wave refused to show his manifest, but when the artillery was brought to bear on the craft he capitulated. By this prompt movement the South has obtained a vast amount of serviceable material to prosecute the war. We learn by telegraph from Pine Bluff, that Arkansas, the citizens of that place stopped the steamer Skylark, and took from her fifty-one stone of Government freight, which will be appropriated to the use of the South. The Skylark is a St. Louis boat."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The blockade of the Southern ports is to be enforced immediately. Fifty vessels, with steam transports, and 20,000 men, are ready.

The North Carolina Legislature has been convened. The State is virtually out of the Union, and is equipping for war. Maryland and Western Virginia are true to the Union. Kentucky will remain a neutral position. No attack has yet been made on Fort Pickens.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Exchange on London, 104 to 104½. Stocks firm. Erie, 20¼ to 20¾; New York Central, 72; Illinois, 62½. Cotton firm. Middling upland, 13¾ to 14. Breadstuffs slightly lower. Provisions steady. Rice, 20¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—The cotton market is quiet. Midling, 10c. to 11c.

NEW YORK, May 3.—At India Villa, Texas, 450 Federal troops, under Major Sibley, have surrendered to 800 Texans, under Colonel Vomdorn, after having first attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. They were overtaken by steamers. The men will be allowed either to join the Confederate army or to take an oath not to serve against the Confederation.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A forward movement of Federal troops from Washington on Virginia is expected next week.—The President will demand the restoration of the Norfolk navy-yard, Harper's Ferry and arsenal.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC, May 4.—A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy snow-storm, has prevailed at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Several shipping disasters are reported. The ship Minnie Dawson went ashore near the lighthouse at Father Point. One life was lost. The ships Spartan, Marion, Salonia, are all reported to have gone ashore on the coast. The steamer United States, from Glasgow to Quebec, was wrecked on the Bird Rocks on the 25th April. The crew and passengers, with the exception of one steerage passenger, were saved and brought to Quebec. The Rectitude and Dundee have been lost in the ice. The crews were saved. The Jane Whiteman, from Liverpool to St. John's, and the Powerful, have been also lost in the ice. The crew of the Powerful were picked up by the Columbia.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is rumoured that M. de Lesseps has just returned from Egypt to Paris to raise further funds for the prosecution of the Suez canal. According to some accounts, about £800,000 has already been spent without adequate result, an expensive dyke on the Mediterranean side having been washed away.

A SHOWER OF FISH.—The following extract from a letter from Singapore, addressed to the Academy of Sciences, by M. de Castelnau, will be found interesting:—"We experienced a shock of earthquake here on the 16th of February last. It was followed by rain in torrents on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd. When the sun came out again I saw a number of Malays and Chinese filling their baskets with the fish contained in the pools formed by the rain. They told me the fish had 'fallen from heaven;' and three days later, when the pools were all dried up, there were still many dead fish lying about. I found them to belong to the *Clarias Batrachus*, which can live a considerable time out of water, and even move to some distance on dry land. As they lay in my court-yard, which is surrounded by a wall, they could not have been brought in by the overflowing of a torrent; nor is there any considerable one in the neighbourhood. The space covered by these fish might be about fifty acres. They were very lively, and seemed to be in good health. I have particularly remarked the singular occurrence of the fish having already, during my stay at the Cape of Good Hope, had occasion to mention to the Academy the fact of several new species of fish being found after an earthquake. Is it admissible to suppose that a water-spout, in passing over some large river of Sumatra, had drawn up the fish and carried them over? It is not without fear I venture to suggest this hypothesis."

THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S AMAZON GUARDS.—Attached to the King of Dahomey's army there is a troop called "The Amazon Guards." The *West African Herald* thus describes them:—"The Amazon Guards, as they have sometimes been styled, are the most extraordinary troops that we have ever heard or read of. They are 3,000 in number, all females, and display such a degree of ferocious bloodthirstiness and hardihood as to bear a greater resemblance to a host of mad tigresses than to human creatures. They utterly despise death; they show no mercy to any living being in war; they are mad after blood, and seem not to know what fear means. They are, in fact, a troop of devils, so to speak, whose hideous wildness of manner, and the savage madness of whose demeanour in times of excitement are so appalling and inhuman, as to have led many well-judging persons to opine that these dreadful creatures are periodically subjected to the influence of some species of drug which has this effect. The dress of the Amazons consists of a pair of loose trousers, an upper garment covering the breast, and a cap. They are armed with a gun, knives, and daggers; some have blunderbusses, others long elephant guns, while the remainder carry the ordinary musket. In their military exercises they display good discipline, as well as wonderful dexterity and agility."

THE HUMAN SACRIFICES AT DAHOMEY.—We gave recently some account of the human sacrifices which the King of Dahomey, on the West Coast of Africa, indulges himself with periodically; and of the last of these a native missionary, who witnessed the "Grand Custom" of the King of Dahomey, says that more than 2,000 male human beings were slaughtered, and about as many females and young children, besides enormous numbers of deer, turkey, buzzards, and other fowl. The *West African Herald* says:—"We learn that besides the terrible sacrifice of human life caused by the Dahoman Grand Custom, it has also had the effect of, in a great measure, putting a stop to trade in that part of the country. All the principal people have been compelled to repair to the capital (Abomey), and remain there to witness this custom. In Whydah, we understand, there were, when our informant left that town, few people but women and slaves; the palm nuts were rotting on the trees; commerce and agriculture were languishing grievously. It will be a mercy, indeed, when some civilised power shall undertake to put down this abominable kingdom of Dahomey, the terror and scourge of one of the finest portions of Africa. We learn that the British Government are sending 200 men to Abbeokutah, to assist natives of that town in defending themselves against an apprehended attack from the King of Dahomey."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ARMY.—The *New York Herald* says that Scotch and Irish are forming regiments to aid the President; "and the same is true of the French and German element. But the present crisis has called out the Italians, the Scandinavians, and the English, in one general movement on the side of the government. A regiment composed of British residents of New York (many of whom, we presume, are not American citizens, but still acknowledge allegiance to the Crown of England) is being rapidly formed. The Scotch regiment (the 79th) wearing the tartan of old Scotia are nearly ready to march, and may be off for the South in a few days. The French (55th) have offered their services, and are impatient for orders. They intend to go forth in splendid condition, with all the traditionary Gallic spirit of their race, perfect in discipline and appointments, *vivandiere* and all; and with this intent they have been liberally supplied with funds by their fellow citizens of French birth. The German regiment is now encamped on the Battery, enjoying the luxuries of a campaign in advance, under canvass, anxiously awaiting orders for the field—and a gallant regiment of fighting men they are. The 69th, representing the bone and sinew, the pluck and fighting properties of the Irish element, are already on their way to the seat of war. A regiment of Italians, under Colonel Tinelli, is in process of organisation—a regiment which will include, as we are informed, all the organ grinders of the city—a hardy and enduring race, familiarised with hardship and exposure, who will make excellent soldiers. The Scandinavians, too, the descendants of the warlike Vikings (the terror of Europe in ancient days), are rallying to the standard of the constitution and the Union."

Miscellaneous News.

On Tuesday, a woman named Harriet Hemy, stole a baby from its little sister, in the neighbourhood of Southwark. Having no children of her own, the prisoner, it was stated, wished to deceive her husband. She was caught and has been sent for trial.

A great bazaar has been held in London this week to raise funds for the support and education of Roman Catholic children in London, who are said to number 20,000. The Pope, the French Empress, the Queen of Spain, and other great Catholics, were contributors to the bazaar.

The captains of American ships now in British ports, are under considerable alarm lest in sailing hence they should be seized by Southern privateers, and some of them have been applying to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria; some have determined to hoist British colours, and others to fight to the last rather than lower the stars and stripes.

The Tories of Wakefield are procuring signatures to a petition to the House of Commons praying for the remission of the sentence passed at the last Assizes on Mr. Fernandez, of twelve months' imprisonment, for contempt of court. The prisoner, it will be remembered, refused to answer questions which, it was alleged, would have convicted the Tory candidate of bribery at the last election for Wakefield.

The *Times* states that Mr. Charles Frere takes the office of Taxing Master to the House of Commons, holding it in conjunction with his office as Examiner of Petitions, at the reduced salary of £200 a-year. By this arrangement a saving is effected to the public of £500 a year, the late Taxing Master, Mr. Lefroy, having received £700 per annum.

A few days ago, the Prince of Wales and Capt. Grey were amusing themselves in a small boat on the river at the back of the Trinity, when the vessel capsized, and its occupants received a ducking, for which, however, they were no worse, and took part in some boat races which followed on the same day.

The Rev. J. H. Hatch, who was tried and acquitted last year on a charge of having indecently assaulted two little girls, his pupils, named Plummer, brought an action this week against his solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, for professional negligence in not calling witnesses on his (Mr. Hatch's) trial. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages 40s.

The badge or jewel of the new order of Indian knighthood, is a riband of light blue, edged with white, in order to prevent its being confounded with the ribands of St. Patrick and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which are both light blue. The effigy of the Queen is the distinguishing feature of the badge.

A great meeting was held at Liverpool on Tuesday night, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the disabilities under which Protestants labour in Spain. Sir Robert Peel—who appears to have taken this question up with as much warmth as he displayed last year in pleading the cause of Swiss independence—was the leading speaker; and it was resolved to petition the Queen to use her efforts to promote the cause of religious liberty in Spain.

Mr. Griffith Evans, corn merchant, Caergeiling, Holyhead, has absconded to America, leaving debts unpaid amounting to upwards of £5,000, with scarcely any assets to meet them. From his position as a Calvinistic Methodist minister, and a very popular preacher, his credit stood well in the country; but his sudden exit has created quite a panic among a numerous class of farmers and some respectable tradesmen.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on Wednesday, Mr. Edwin James, Queen's Counsel, late M.P. for Marylebone, filed a petition for bankruptcy, under what is commonly known as "The Gentleman's Act." Protection in the usual form was given, and the 5th of June appointed for the first sitting. The liabilities of the great lawyer are currently stated at £90,000.

THE TURKISH BATH AND LUNACY.—At the meeting of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday, a report was read by Dr. Power, resident physician, on the working of the Turkish bath in the asylum. Since the opening of the Bath in January last, 124 patients have been submitted to its action. Out of these ten are discharged cured, while 52 are improved and improving. Sixty remain unchanged, being all cases of many years' standing.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.—The Duke of Bedford, who has for some months past been in declining health, expired on Tuesday afternoon, at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire; Lord John Russell and Mr. F. H. Russell were summoned by telegraph at an early hour, and arrived at Woburn in time to be present at the Duke's deathbed. The late Duke was born May 13, 1788, and married August 8, 1808, Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, eldest daughter of Charles, third and late Earl of Harrington, by whom, who died in July, 1857, his Grace leaves issue an only son, William, Marquis of Tavistock, now Duke of Bedford, who was born in 1809. The present Duke was M.P. for Tavistock from 1832 to 1841.

FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.—On Wednesday, the failure of Mr. G. Thompson (firm of G. Thompson and Co.), of the Crookhay Ironworks, Westbromwich, was announced to the trade on 'Change at Wolverhampton. Mr. Thompson is now the sole proprietor of the works named. They consist of four blast furnaces, for the making of pig iron, and a malleable iron works in which there are twenty puddling furnaces and the necessary mills. The work have been carried on by Mr. Thompson exclusively about six months. The extent of Mr. Thompson's liabilities have not transpired, and information of his suspension was conveyed to his creditors in a letter which he himself wrote, in which he states that he has been compelled to suspend payment and seek protection under the private arrangement clause.

The total realised by the sale of Mr. Gambart's collection of pictures was £17,000.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited the Royal Academicians to a banquet on the 25th instant.

The Illustrated News of the World, says the *Critic*, has now passed into the hands of Mr. Ewing Ritchie, editor of the *National Magazine*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, is placed on half-pay, and his name has been removed from the effective list of the regiment.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, in the case of Russell *v.* the Great Steamship Company, Mr. Watkins Williams informed the court at its sitting that all litigation on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Scott Russell, against the defendants, had terminated, as the matters in dispute between the parties had been settled.

Some American politicians are disposed to believe that the refusal of the United States' Government to accede to the proposals of the Congress at Paris for the abolition of the system of privateering was part of a plot already deliberately being organized in favour of the secession movement. The chief ground for this idea seems to lie in the fact that Mr. Jefferson Davis, now the President of the Southern Confederation, was at that time Federal Secretary of War, and a very influential member of the Cabinet. By the junction of Arkansas the seceding States of America will now comprise three out of the four repudiating governments, namely—Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas. The North will remain stained only by the association of Michigan, whose case, however, is the worst.—*Times' City Article.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE AT HASTINGS.—On Friday last the Mayor was visiting Mr. J. Phillips, at his residence, Hastings House, and while doing so left his four-wheeled chaise, containing his daughter, in the road on the side of the East-hill, known as the Tackleway. The horse became frightened, and dashed off at a furious pace towards the sea. At the edge of the cliff is a wooden fence, and the animal, on arriving at that spot, bounded upon the top rail, which broke with its weight, partially precipitating it over the cliff. Fortunately, however, the four wheels of the carriage became fixed between the two lower bars of the fence, which alone prevented the vehicle and its fair occupant from being drawn over the cliff on to the beach below. The force of the collision threw the young lady from the carriage, but fortunately she escaped with only a slight contusion. The height of the precipice at that particular spot is at least 60 feet.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

TALE OF A SHARK.—The other day we heard the following astounding narration from a son of the deep, and remarkable as it is we give it credence, on the ground that the narrator was himself an eye-witness of this singular scene. Somewhere about longitude 70 E. and latitude 35 S., the crew of a homeward-bound East India merchantman caught what was supposed to be a large basking shark (*selache maxima*), a species very rare in the Indian ocean. On pulling it on deck it was struck on the head repeatedly with a marling spike, and when supposed dead its mouth was gagged and the tail chopped off. It was then opened up, and the heart and liver plucked out. After lying for about an hour on deck the animal was heaved overboard, and on gaining its native element (although its liver and heart were swimming in the cook's copper) it revived and swam away with its usual vigour, apparently unaware of the loss it had sustained. Its movements were eagerly watched by the Jacks on board, until a shark of another species coming from the stern seized it and made off. We have often heard of the wonderful tenacity with which the whole family of cartilaginous fishes cling to life, but we have never seen recorded an instance so extraordinary as the above.—*Brechin Advertiser.*

LORD RANELAGH ON VOLUNTEER REVIEWS.—At a Volunteer dinner at Highgate, on Saturday, Lord Ranelagh said he had been severely taken to task for the Brighton affair, but he cared little about it, because he knew and felt he was right; and the Volunteers knew, and felt he was right also. It was all very well to talk of confining them to squad and company drill in the winter, but as the summer advanced the Volunteers required a little more than squad and company drill. And although the time he had selected for the Brighton display had been severely criticised, he thought that the first great holiday of the season was a fitting opportunity. He would relate a circumstance of the effect which the statements contained in the *Times* as to the Brighton sham fight had had upon the Continent—untruthful as they were—and in order to illustrate it he would tell them what had happened in Paris on the Tuesday after the sham fight at Brighton on Easter Monday. A friend of his (Lord Ranelagh's), and a relative of Lord Cowley, was in company with our Ambassador, and he told him, taking his text from the *Times* newspaper, that the account of "those wretched failures at Brighton and Wimbledon" had completely changed the tone of feeling with respect to the importance of the Volunteer movement of England, and caused it to be treated with indifference and contempt, rather than with the fear and admiration it had previously inspired. (Hear.) The noble Lord, at some length, enforced the necessity of maintaining the Volunteer force as a distinct and independent force.

THE WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.—In our last impression a statement was made to the effect that the Whitworth and Armstrong field-pieces were recently matched for time against each other in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, and that the former fired 20 rounds in 20 minutes and 6 seconds, and the latter did the same in 15 minutes and 7 seconds; from which it would appear that the latter had a considerable advantage over the Whitworth. We are informed that this, however, does not accurately represent the case. The number of shots fired from each gun was 30, not 20. The first cartridge of the Whitworth was withdrawn and discharged, in consequence of its being discovered not to have been properly charged with powder: this prevented the friction fuse from igniting the charge. The time occupied in several attempts to discharge this defective cartridge, in its withdrawal and replacement (a space of several minutes), was included in the above-mentioned time. It ought, therefore, to be deducted, as the delay was not due to any fault in the gun, nor was the defective cartridge supplied by Mr. Whitworth. Moreover, we think it only fair to state that the men who fired the guns were well drilled in the working of the Armstrong, but were strangers to the Whitworth. No trials were made to ascertain the comparative accuracy, elevation, and range of the guns—points of far greater importance than the trial of rapid firing, which could not be satisfactory without having artillerymen equally well trained to the guns they respectively served.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A SOLDIER SERIOUSLY STABBED NEAR YORK.—On Saturday afternoon, at York-castle, Edmund Hebden, stonemason, was brought before J. Clough and J. Meek, Esqs., on the charge of having feloniously stabbed George Fitzhenry, a private in the 12th Lancers. The prosecutor, the prisoner, and some other persons, had been at the feast at the village of Fulford, near the above city, on the night of Thursday, the 2nd inst. The prosecutor, two other privates in the same regiment, and three girls who were in their company, left Fulford between one and two o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, and had proceeded 200 or 300 yards towards the barracks when they were overtaken by several men, one of whom was the prisoner. Private Hull was in the rear of his companions, and the prisoner attempted to take from him the girl who was in his company. This was resisted, and Hull called on Fitzhenry to come to his assistance. The prosecutor thereupon ran forward, when the prisoner rushed upon him and struck him on the neck, under the left ear, exclaiming, "There is a jugular for you," and, at the same time, making use of a coarse expression. The prosecutor found himself stabbed, but walked into York, and had the wound dressed by one of the girls. It was a dangerous wound, an inch and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch deep; and when he returned to the barracks at six o'clock the same morning, he was placed in the hospital, where he still remains. Witnesses for the defence attempted to show that no knife was used, but the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes, and refused to grant bail.

SENATOR SEWARD AND EUROPEAN MONARCHIES.—A meeting was held at Edinburgh, when the following resolution was adopted:—"2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, no recognition of the Southern States by the Government of this country which may be in opposition to the policy that has heretofore governed the counsels of this nation in relation to slavery and the slave trade ought to take place; and that no considerations of commercial advantage should induce the Government to reverse that policy." Among the speakers at the meeting was Dr. Guthrie, who, in the course of his speech, said:—How does the haughty pride of both parties glare on in the answer which I read was given by Mr. Seward, President Lincoln's Secretary, to a letter sent to him by the Governor of Maryland; who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposes to the President of the United States, that the matter should be referred to our ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to meditate between the contending parties. A most Christian-like proposal; how was it received? Resented; and resented with a fling at monarchy, forsooth! The President's Secretary writes back that he wonders how any man could propose that a matter like that should be referred to the arbitrament of a foreign country, and especially to the arbitrament of a European monarchy! A monarchy! (Laughter and applause.) What is this monarchy to which the Governor of Maryland proposed to refer the question? It is not to the monarchy of Russia, nor the monarchy of Napoleon, nor the monarchy of King Bomba or King Bomba's son. (Laughter and cheers.) It is the monarchy of their own mother! (Cheers.) And surely it is a mother's part to step in between her sons, when, knife in hand, they are about to plunge them into each other's breasts. (Applause.) A European monarchy, forsooth! (Laughter and applause.) Well, all I have to say is, I am very much mistaken if many in the United States, as they are called, would not at this moment be very glad to be under a European monarchy. (Cheers.) If they would not be thankful for the motherly patronage of our good Queen Victoria, I am very much mistaken indeed—(loud cheers),—under a monarchy where there is a Sovereign, but no slave—(renewed cheers)—where an honest man can sell his work to the highest bidder, and go to work when he likes, aye, and strike when he likes. (Laughter and cheers.) Where we have markets for the sale of cattle, but not of men and women—(cheers)—and where no man ever saw, and, by God's blessing, no man ever shall see, a human being put upon the auction block, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Monarchy, forsooth! Well, I must say to my friend Dr. Cheever here, that the pride of his people seems to be inextinguishable. To hear them sneering at a monarchy, when their own republic, like an old house, is tumbling about their ears—(cheers and laughter)—the dry-rot in its timber—slavery; that is the untempered mortar which is fatal to all the building. (Cheers.)

The Volunteer review of the year will be held on Wimbledon Common, in July, before H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief.

The total sum received in London for the Indian Famine was reported, on Friday, to exceed £87,000 of which £85,000 have been forwarded to India.

Dr. Mark, the great musical instructor of young people is confined in Lancaster Castle for debt. His liabilities are £2,000.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE REV. J. W. LANCE IN THE TOWN HALL.

Mr Lance delivered a discourse having especial reference to the above calamity in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday afternoon. As the design of the rev. gentleman was to aid the Indan Relief Fund, the Town Hall Buildings' Committee allowed the use of the magnificent hall under their charge free. The admission was by ticket, and there was a very numerous attendance; had this obstructive formality been dispensed with, or had the service been held in the evening, we have no doubt not only every seat but every available foot of standing room would have been occupied. After singing and prayer, and the reading of a selection from the Scriptures,

Mr LANCE proceeded with his lecture, taking as his text or motto the proverbial saying, "The Wolf at the Door." The audience, he said, in order to fully understand the significance of this expression must carry their minds back to the times when wolves, from the desparation of hunger, invaded towns and cities and were found howling at the very door. The name of wolf was a horror and terror, but a horror and terror ten-fold multiplied and intensified when its savage, glittering teeth were gleaming at the door. The wolf, like the schoolmaster (though in quite a different sense) had better be always abroad. Amid the snows of Siberia, in the steppes of Russia, in the forests of Germany, or in the Alpine passes, the traveller expects the wolf and is prepared accordingly ready to defend himself and to sell his life very dearly; but the wife of the yeoman or the peasant, what shall her feeble arm avail when the wolf is at the door! The more deeply he thought on the subject the more strongly he felt there was something incongruous, ghastly, and unnatural in this combination of terms, the wolf and the door—the wolf as the symbol of a dreadful death; the door as the symbol of the poetry of domestic life. The door, at which the welcome footstep has been so often heard; the door, at which the careful mother has so often gathered up her boy's playthings; the door, at which gossiping housewives chat cheerily about the virtues or failings of their absent lords; the door, shut to at night with a quiet sense of security, and flung wide open in the morning that the joyous sunbeams may stream in—oh the times must be hard and cruel indeed when the wolf is at the door. In order the better to understand the poetry and philosophy of this saying, its trope and metaphor, he proposed to linger a moment upon the literalness of its origin. When the wolf is at the door it might be accounted for in two ways. First some being more wolfish than the wolf itself must have driven the creature from its fastnesses and forests, its caves and dens to the busy haunts of men; for the same cause which led the robin to come to the open window and pick up crumbs at Christmas time, which drove the partridge occasionally into the street and the hare to scamper along the pavement, made the wolf come to the door; and he might remark in passing as bearing on this, that our Saxon forefathers called January the wolf-month, that is the month when the wolf is so hungry as to come from the forests to the towns and villages of man. Then there is another reason. When the wolf gets so near as to be at the very door, it must be in consequence of some feebleness in man's heart that makes his approach possible, for it is written in Holy Scripture: "The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon the beasts of the field;" and it is man's province and prerogative, according to the crown he wears and the sceptre he sways, and the Divine Being whom he resembles, to recover the waste places of those wild creatures; and when this order of things is reversed, and the wild beast comes and infests the haunts of men, it is seen that human power and energy are fast ebbing away. Now these two conditions are fulfilled in India at this time. There in the open fields, or what ought to be such (for the ground is baked hard and dry as a brick), there, in the thick jungle and in the spreading branches of the trees, the beasts and birds are dying by hundreds, and villages once populous and busy with the cheerful hum of life are given over to the wolf, the jackall, the vulture, and the carrion crow. So much for the literal significance of this proverbial saying. When used metaphorically they all knew very well what was meant by it—that hunger is gnawing at the vitals, and Death sharpening his scythe for victims. Many whom he addressed knew nothing practically of what it was to have the wolf at the door. They had neither poverty nor riches; theirs was the happy intermediate state for which Agar prayed. They never knew what it was to be put on short time, or thrown out of work for six weeks together when work was most needed to meet the demands of an increasing family; they never knew what it was to hear the doctor saying of their stricken wife, "Oh, she does not want medicine, give her chicken broth, a good mutton chop, and a glass or two of port wine," and being unable to do so because the wolf was scratching and howling at the door; they never knew what it was to deprive themselves of a sufficiency of bread in order that that boy of theirs might have a slice of loaf before he went to work after the dinner hour. Let them thank God for that. He would not do them the injustice of assuming that on this account they were indifferent to the struggles, privations, and sorrows of others. He knew far otherwise, for no appeal based on the broad ground of philanthropy was ever made to the middle classes of this great country in vain, and he was quite sure they would respond to his appeal and contribute something to the fund now being raised to relieve our perishing fellow-subjects in India. Then he was addressing some working-men who had enough to do to keep the wolf from the door, who were obliged to be very careful, thoughtful, and self-denying in order to "make ends meet." The other day a man said to a friend of his (Mr. Lance's), "I have long ago given up all drink, the only luxury I have is just my pipe, and yet somehow I don't seem to get a bit the richer." "Well," replied his friend, "my case is worse than yours, for I have given up both drinking and smoking, and yet I don't find myself any richer." But if his friend had been a philosopher he would have thought how much poorer he would have been if he had not exercised this self-denial. Shakspeare, in his Merchant of Venice, puts this matter very well (as indeed he does everything else that enters into the domain of secular wisdom), when Bassanio, wooing Portia, confesses that he is over head and ears in debt.

"Gentle lady,
When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And then I told you true: and yet, dear lady,
Rating myself at nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggard: when I told you
My state was nothing, I should then have told you
That I was worse than nothing."

Aye, and there are a great many people who have nothing who ought still to be grateful that they are not worse than nothing. So he said to the working men who might have much to do to keep all straight that he expected even them to contribute something to the cause on behalf of which he appealed. But then he might be speaking to some who had not been able to keep the wolf from the door; who had worked hard, risen up early and sat up late and eaten the bread of carefulness, and yet all would not do. "You, men as well as women," said the preacher, "have had to sing your Song of the Shirt—

O God that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap.

Yes you have suffered, and perhaps while you have been suffering some well-to-do lordly person, with his feet on the fender before a comfortable fire, his daughter meanwhile with her white hands trilling on the piano, has said 'Well, at all events there's the parish.' Why yes, there is the parish, and I must say there are some people who complain had better go there." [This he subsequently applied to the whole class of street-beggars who practice on public credulity and charity.] "But while I say this," he continued, "I know there are many honest working men and women who suffer very hardly and yet very quietly in the winter time and whose very soul revolts at the thought of going to the parish. O you have suffered such things, and God forbid we should not sympathize with you when the wolf is at the door. The wolf was at the door here in Newcastle last winter, when thousands of men and boys were skating and sliding on the Tyne, when snow was piled high up in the public streets, and when there was a strike among the masons. I quite think the working man ought to make the most of his labour, for his labour is his capital, although I will say in passing that he does not always take the best means for obtaining the end he has in view."

The rev. gentleman next proceeded to illustrate his proverbial saying by a reference to the state of things in India. First he explained the cause of the famine—drought, which led to the partial failure of two crops and the almost entire destruction of a third; and with reference to its extent, although chiefly confined to the north-western provinces it was not exclusively so, for it raged south as far as Travancore right to Cape Cormorin. After a general description of its horrors, he gave specific instances. "Take one fact," said he, "the mothers of India are actually selling their little children in order that they may buy food for themselves. It is said they have been feasting on the flesh of their relatives; I don't affirm this, because it is not proved, but it is proved that mothers have sold their children. And for what, think you. For a quarter of a rupee, 7½d. of our money. Hear it ye who have children. That boy of yours is troublesome, keeping you awake through the night and fretting you through the day, perplexing you by his tricks and sometimes ruffling your temper, but would you sell him? Perhaps you would do so if the wolf was at the door — if you could not get a hand-full of bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger; perhaps you would do so for your child's sake, as well as your own. Indian mothers are doing so—selling their children to Mahomedans to be sold again as slaves." As a further illustration he narrated an incident contained in a private letter. "I went out early," says the writer, "to take my usual constitutional, but was soon driven back again. In the course of the night a young woman had fallen dead at my gates, and there on her breast was a dead body too. The little child had the nipple in its boneless gums, but the fountain was dry, and the carrion crows were wheeling and hovering about waiting to pounce down upon what would be to them a right royal banquet." Let us, continued Mr. Lance, try to realise *this* scene. You go into the fields and there see a crowd of gaunt, miserable skeletons, still human beings, grubbing and fumbling among the ant-holes. What are they doing? Trying to snatch from the ants the food that their instinct has taught them to lay up in store. You pass on to another crowd. What are they doing? Trying to break up the parched earth—they might as well try to break the solid rock—in order to get back from it the seed sown at the proper time, but which never has germinated owing to the want of rain. Another scene. A young woman of the Pariah caste is passing through the village street; her eye lights upon the plantain fruit; stealthily she springs to it and gains it, when a young lad hastens to her, drives her away, and eats it himself. Or let them look at this incident. Two women unable to get anything to eat in the village go to the nearest market-town, repair to a bazaar and ask for a hand-full of rice, but in vain, and presently they are found dead on the floor of the bazaar. These were only instances, not exaggerations, not peculiar cases; he could harrow up their feelings by telling such a tale as that gentle ladies would not stay to hear it; but he had said enough to show them that something should be done. A mighty cry was entering into their ears and sinking down into their hearts, and Englishmen and Englishwomen, as Christians, could not withhold their hands, but would do what they could to mitigate this dreadful scourge.

The lecturer showed them the practicability of their exertions; had pestilence overtaken the people they could scarcely have touched the calamity, but they could drive the wolf away; and with the view of showing how much could be done by little means he repeated a statement made at the Mansion House, that £5 would keep five Hindoos five months. He then answered prevalent objections, the chief being that assistance was now asked for those who had been guilty of the Indian mutiny and the atrocities connected therewith. He showed that a terrible retribution had been taken by the British soldiery, reminding them of the recovery of Lucknow when our brave troops leaped upon their foes with their bayonets, and when the poor wretches cried for mercy, replied "No mercy, remember Cawnpore;" but if any doubted this, then he took the highest ground. It was our duty as Christians to return good for evil. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." Urging this point with great force, the preacher applied his text to those who are perishing for lack of that bread which endureth to eternal life, quoting the Saviour's declaration, "In my Father's house is bread enough and to spare."

The collection realized upwards of £18, which (less expenses) will leave £15 to be applied to the object of the gathering.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR THE FELLING.

A shocking railway accident happened last Saturday, about ten o'clock, which resulted in the death of a young tradesman belonging to Newcastle. The unfortunate subject of this accident was Mr Matthew R. Wheatley, ironmonger, recently in the employ of his uncle, Mr. Wheatley, Stock Bridge, and since then in business for himself. As far as we have been enabled to ascertain the facts of the case they are these:— Mr. Wheatley, having business in the neighbourhood of Jarrow, had left the train and walked down the branch line of the North-Eastern from Newcastle to South Shields. Our readers will be aware that trains going south and east from Newcastle have to pass through a long tunnel after leaving the Felling. The deceased had very foolishly walked down the greater part of this tunnel, but had not emerged from it when he found himself in imminent peril—a train being behind him going to Shields; and another in front, coming from that place. In endeavouring to avoid the one and the other he was caught by the train coming up and knocked down. His head was shockingly cut, and these were not the most serious injuries he sustained. He had fallen in an oblique direction across the rails, and thus while the wheels of the train on the far side took all the toes off the right foot, and crushed the bones more or less of that leg, the wheels on this side of the train caught the inside of the left leg, and literally slit it up from the ankle to the groin, crushing the bones and dividing the main arteries. The driver of the train which had caused the injuries, felt the concussion, and with all despatch brought his charge to a stand. A shell was procured and placed in this the unfortunate young man was immediately brought to the Newcastle Infirmary. Sir John Fife, Dr. Embleton, Dr. Charlton, and other eminent men in the profession were immediately called to attend the case, but they unhappily found that surgical aid was of no avail, the limbs being so crushed as to defy all their skill, and it was deemed useless to amputate the shattered members. At one o'clock the patient was still alive, but rapidly sinking, and in the opinion of the house surgeon the unfortunate sufferer could not survive more than an hour. Mr Wheatley was 28 years of age and, as we are informed, a native of Richmond, Yorkshire, where his father lives.

THE INQUEST

was held on Monday, at the Infirmary, by Mr Hoyle:— *Miss M. Stark*, of Oxford-street, said the deceased had lodged at her house for three months, and she last saw him on Thursday night, when, as he was going away, he requested her to take care of his things—a charge which he was in the habit of giving her, and therefore she thought no more of it. He said, in answer to a question put by witness, that he did not know whether he should go to see his father.—*James Bruce* said: I am a platelayer, employed on the North-Eastern line. On Saturday morning last, about twenty minutes past ten, I was engaged at my business at the Felling end of the Heworth Tunnel. Other two men were with me. My attention was drawn to some one approaching the Pelaw end of the tunnel, walking on the railway. I saw this from the other end of the tunnel. I thought it was our inspector, Mr Swinburne, and if it had been him I would have expected him to have come through the tunnel towards where I was working. The tunnel is 160 yards long. I cannot say certainly whether he was on what is called the "six-foot" between the lines, or on the up line. The "six-foot" is only five feet wide. When I last saw him, I still thought he was our inspector. It is 780 yards from the place where I first saw the deceased to the place where he was standing. I saw him until the ten o'clock train from Newcastle to Sunderland came up and entered the tunnel; and the steam of the engine then caused me to lose sight of him. I think the deceased would meet the train near the middle of the tunnel. If he was standing where I last saw him, the engineman could easily have observed him; but if he was standing against the wall, to which I think he must have shifted, he could not have seen him. The next time I saw him he was in the "six-foot," and his head was moving to and fro. I still thought it was the inspector. I then saw a down-train come up, and I saw that deceased did not go out of the way. The down-train passed him clear. I then went down the tunnel, and I found the deceased in a reclining position on his back. His legs were not over any of the rails, but they had previously been in that position, judging from the blood, flesh, and small bones that were about. His body was on the "six-foot." He did not present any appearance of having laid himself down on the railway. I asked his name several times, but could never get an answer. He sometimes endeavoured to raise his head; and, looking at his legs, he inquired what had happened. During the time I was standing by, he several times expressed a wish that he had been killed. I think then he would be aware of the extent of the injuries he had received. My mate went to Pelaw through the tunnel to stop the ten o'clock down-train from Sunderland. The engine was stopped, and the deceased was taken to the Infirmary at Newcastle. There was no smell of spirits about him; and, as far as I can judge, I would say that he was sober. There are places about the line where people sometimes trespass. By going through the tunnel, a person gets by a short route to Heworth. Chance people will come through the tunnel against all rule, but it is not a general thing. Deceased had a walking stick, but no luggage. — *Mr. Bolton*, house-surgeon at the Infirmary, said: The deceased was brought to the Infirmary about eleven o'clock on Saturday. He was in a state of extreme collapse. He had sustained a compound fracture of the leg and laceration of the thigh, from the knee to the hip. The right foot was also crushed as if it had been scraped by a wheel. The skin and tendons were completely torn off the bones. There were also four contused wounds on the right temple, such as might have been caused by blows from a hard substance. If a person had come in contact with the projecting parts of an engine or waggon, moving at the rate railway trains usually travel, that would have been sufficient to have caused those wounds and knocked him down. My impression is that deceased had been knocked down by the train, and that the injuries to the left leg had been produced by the wheels passing over it. Supposing him to have been lying when the train came up, I cannot imagine how the injury to the scalp could have taken place. No operation was deemed prudent from the extent of the injuries. When I was pressing some brandy upon the deceased, he said "I wish for death." He was then sensible, and had seen the extent of his injuries. I did not observe any appearance of drink about him.

The Coroner said it looked as if the deceased had been going through the tunnel as a short cut. He presumed the verdict of the jury would be that he had died in consequence of injuries received in Heworth tunnel, on the North-Eastern Railway, but there was nothing to show under what circumstances he came there. He thought there might have been some evidence produced as to where the deceased had been between the time when he left his lodgings and the time when the fatal occurrence took place. There was a vacancy there; but still he did not know that it was needful for this inquiry, because the deceased clearly appeared to have come to his death by the injuries described. The inquiry would be whether the Railway Company was to blame. He had examined the place, and there did not seem to be any want of caution or care to keep people off that place.—The jury concurred in the verdict suggested by the Coroner, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT EIGHTON BANKS.

A terrible drama was enacted at the little village of Eighton Banks, (which is situate about three miles to the west of Gateshead) on Saturday last, a mother having murdered two of her offspring, and then cut her own throat. The mother, Mary Stoker, was 39 years of age, and wife of a pitman named Thomas Stoker. There was a family of four children: Ann Stoker, aged ten years; Jane, aged six; Mary, aged three; and an infant, Margaret, aged six months. Both man and wife were held in high repute among their neighbours—he for his intelligence, sobriety, and industry; she for frugality and great solicitude for the welfare of her little family. The unfortunate woman appears to have been too anxious about her little brood, and the husband having been out of work for a few months, it would appear to have become an almost settled conviction on her mind that they would come to want. It would also appear that since he birth of her infant child she has been in a low and desponding way, which may have been partly occasioned by a protracted illness, and added to by pecuniary embarrassment. On Saturday, about noon, the husband left home to visit Newcastle; the children dined together; Ann, Jane, and Mary then went out to play; but afterwards the mother called in Mary, drew the blind, and would appear to have commenced the dreadful work—the work evidently of a maniac. She had cut the throat of her infant, but the little girl Mary appears to have resisted, for other wounds than that in her throat were found upon her person. There would appear to have been a lapse of time between the murder of the children and the attack upon herself by the mother; but of this there is nothing but supposition. The attempt upon her own life by the mother failing to produce instant death, she survived long enough to give utterance to the remark that "there was one behind her urging her on to do the deed." She had locked the door before beginning the deed, and the children, Ann and Jane, were found, on the father's return from Newcastle, weeping at the door-stead, and complaining that their mother would not let them in. An apprehension of something shocking having occurred seems to have at once crossed the father's mind. He put one of the girls through a wooden pane in one of the windows, and this child gave the first alarm. Over the particulars of the terrible affair we will not linger further than to say that medical aid was immediately procured, and it was discovered that the mother still lived. The wound in her throat was sewed up, and she lingered until Sunday afternoon, when she died soon after one o'clock.

THE INQUESTS

were held on Monday morning, at the Quarryman's Arms, Eighton Banks, before Mr. J. M. Favell. The Coroner first of all called attention to the case of the children, and the jury having viewed the bodies, the following witnesses were called, as to their death:—

Margaret Ann Blytheman said: I live near to the Stoker's. About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Thomas Stoker, the husband, called me into his house. I went in and saw the girl Mary Stoker lying on the bed at the far side, with her throat cut and dead, and the infant Margaret, lying by her side, with her throat cut and dead. There was much blood on the bed. Mary, the wife of Thomas Stoker, and mother of these two children, was lying on the same bed with her throat cut, living. She could not, however, speak at the time, Mr Davies, the surgeon, was sent for, and his assistant came first.—Mr Davies came a short time afterwards. Before Stoker came to me I heard the door opened from the inside by drawing a bolt. I was at the back when Stoker came to me. He said it was a bad job. The two eldest girls had been playing about the doors from dinner time. I had not seen Mrs Stoker or the other children on that day. Stoker, and his eldest girl, Ann, came out of the house by the back door when he spoke to me.

Thomas Stoker said: I am a pitman, and reside at Eighton Banks. Mary Stoker was my wife, and the children, Mary and Margaret, were my children. After dinner on Saturday I left home to go to Newcastle. My wife and four children were then in the house, and all things appeared as usual. The blinds were not drawn down at that time. I returned home about four o'clock, and met my eldest girl, Ann, crying, who said, "My mother is bad in bed, and we can't get in." I went to the door, which is at the back of the house, and found it was fast. I then looked through the window, and saw the inner door was shut. We have two rooms, and the bed is in the front room. I went to the front window and found the blind down. I forced in a wooden pane, and putting my head in, drew the blind, and called "Mary,' very loud. I got no answer, so I put Ann in through the pane, and told her to open the door. I went round to the back, and Ann had got the door open. She said, "Father, my mother is in bed, and her nose is bleeding." I went in and saw my wife lying on the bed with her throat cut, and also the two children—Mary and Margaret—lying on the same bed with their throats cut also. I called to the neighbours; but they seemed frightened, as I said they were all dead. I went in again, and then one of the neighbours came in, and I went for the doctor. Mr. Davies's assistant came back with me, and Mr. Davies came afterwards. Mr. Torbock, the assistant, sewed up my wife's throat. I saw she was alive. I asked her what she had done such an act as this for, and she replied, "It is done, and cannot be undone; so you must make the best of it." Before she could speak I called "Mary," and she put her hand over the back of her head, and pointed to the pillow. I looked, and found a razor (one of mine), bloody. It was under the sheet and pillow. The police got it. I asked her again what she did it for, and she said she was "out of her head." She also said during the night, when quite sensible, that she "did not wish to leave her children behind her." Also that "the children did not make any work." She always behaved remarkably well to her children, and never caused me to suspect anything of this nature.

Ann Stoker said: I will be ten years old next Christmas. The two children were my sisters. Me and my sisters had our dinner together on Saturday after father and mother. Father then went to the town. After I had washed up the dinner things, Jane and me went out to play. After being out a good bit, I wanted to get in but found the door fast and the blinds all down from the front. We went into Richardson's—which is next door to our house. About four o'clock I met my father beside Revell's Gate, and told him that I could not get into the house, My father went to the door and found it fast. We then went to the front, and my father put me through the pane in the window. I then went to the window and told my father that they were "over-head in blood." I opened the door, and my father came in. The door was bolted inside. My mother had been just the same to us that afternoon as always. She said nothing to me, or Jane either, when we were at dinner, nor when we went out. When Jane and me went out to play, Mary cried to go with us, but my mother would not let her. When I went out, I had taken Mary with me, and my mother called me back, and took her from me. I did not hear her say anything to Mary. Richardson's clock struck two when I first wanted to get in, and could not; and the blind was then down. My mother used to go to bed sometimes in an afternoon, but not often; and it is a long time since she used to do so. The little ones did not go to bed in the afternoon. When I went out to play, my mother took the youngest child (Margaret), and was giving her the breast.

Isabella Hall said—I was in the house on Saturday night with Mary Stoker, the mother, and when I asked why she did such a cruel trick, she said, "I had it to do, and there was one behind my back, and told me to do it." She was quite sensible then.

Mr Robert Davies said—I am a surgeon, and live at Wrekenton. I first saw the deceased children, Mary and Margaret Stoker, about half-past six o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They were dead. My assistant, Mr Torbock, had seen them previously. Mary Stoker their mother, was lying on the same bed, with her throat cut, and sensible. She said it was a bad job. I have examined the children, and found Mary had a large cut in the throat about three inches in length, and extending through the windpipe. There have been two cuts, and the wound is jagged. There are also two cuts in the windpipe. She died from loss of blood in consequence of these cuts. There is a slight cut on the nail of the forefinger of the left hand; but no other marks on it. Margaret has two separate wounds upon the throat, one about an inch in length, and superficial, the other about an inch higher up, and much larger and deeper, and extending through the windpipe. Margaret died from loss of blood consequent upon the wounds. A razor would produce those wounds. There were no other marks on the child. Both children looked healthy.

Simpson Rutherford, of the Gateshead police force, stationed at Wrekenton, said—About six o'clock on Saturday evening, I went to Stoker's house with Dr. Davies and his assistant. The latter gave me the razor [produced] which he took from under the pillow that Mary Stoker was lying on.

This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner briefly summed up the case to the jury. Having recapitulated the evidence as just given, he said he thought they could scarcely come to any other verdict than that of wilful murder against the mother of the unfortunate children. After a few remarks bearing on the law as relating to murder, he desired them to consider their verdict. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Mary Stoker.

The jury next proceeded to inquire into the death of the mother, Mary Stoker, aged thirty-nine years. The evidence adduced was nearly the same as in the previous case, with some exceptions and additions, which we append where they occur.

Margaret Ann Blytheman repeated her evidence.

Thomas Stoker repeated his former evidence. In addition to that, he said he had been off work for the last fortnight with rheumatic pains. He asked his wife on the Sunday, when she was quite sensible, why she had done such a thing, and she said she did not want to leave her children behind her:—I never suspected she would do such an act. Since she had her last child, she has been very flat and low for the last three months. She has been worse since I have been off work. I never observed her in that low way before the last baby was born. I have never heard her threaten to destroy the children, but I have heard her say, when put about, that she did not care if she were dead. Could not say why she should say that, except that the baby might prevent her getting her work done. I kept the eldest girl from school to assist her.

Robert Henderson, of the County Constabulary, stationed at Eighton Banks—I was with the deceased woman during Saturday night, and about six o'clock on Sunday morning she remarked that she "wondered the Lord had spared her so long after her canny bairns had gone." Thomas Stoker's sister asked her why she did it, and she replied, "I had it to do; there was some one spoke to me from behind my back; and I was frightened that the canny bairns would want." She never blamed anybody else for doing it. She died on Sunday, at 1·25 p.m.

Simpson Rutherford, of the Gateshead Police, again produced the razor, bloody.

Mr. Robert Davies, surgeon, said—I saw Mary Stoker on Saturday last, about half-past six o'clock, lying on a bed with her throat cut. My assistant had sewn the wound up. I have attended her since. She died on Sunday, from loss of blood produced by a cut in the throat, about four inches in length, and extending to the back of the pharynx. I have attended a lunatic asylum for many years, and from the evidence I have heard this morning, I should suppose that deceased was labouring under melancholia,—in fact, that she was insane. Persons labouring under melancholia are subject to fits of depression.

The Coroner then, as in the previous case, briefly summed up to the jury, giving them some general instructions to guide them in the finding of their verdict. The jury, through their foreman, expressed their opinion that Mary Stoker had died from a cut in her throat by her own hand, when in a state of melancholia.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held on Monday, at the Court House, Shotley Bridge. Mr. Surtees, who has been on a lengthened tour, resumed his magisterial duties on this occasion. The other magistrate present was Mr. P. Annandale.

A DESERTER FROM HYMEN TO BACCHUS.—A young man named *Hobdey* was brought up and interrogated by the clerk: "You are charged with being drunk and disorderly, yesterday; is the charge true or false?" Defendant: "It's true; I was drunk."—It seems that Dobdey was to have been married on Sunday morning, but

While Tam sat boozing at the nappy,
Getting fu' and unco happy,

he forgot that Hymen claimed him as her victim on the following morning, and worshipped at the Rosy God's shrine until in one of "the few wee hours ayont the t'wall" he found himself in limbo, one of that unpoetic, awkward class of "drunk and disorderlies." Ordered to pay costs, 9s. 6d.

WAGES CASE.—*Mr. Morgan*, contractor, was summoned by one of his late workmen for fourteen days and three-quarters wages, at 2s. 6d. a day. Mr. Compton was for the defendant. The complainant said that he had worked for Morgan, when the latter was engaged on a contract at the Consett Works, for 2s. 6d. per day; and that when that contract was completed he was further engaged on other works at the same rate of pay. He had been paid off, and now claimed at the above rate £1 16s. 10½d.—In answer to Mr. Compton, the complainant said that he had drawn 8s. on account, and had received one day's pay of Mrs. Morgan, 2s. 6d. He denied that he was engaged at 2s. 4d. a day, but admitted that he owed Morgan about £2 3s., he could not state the exact sum.—The case for the defendant was that the complainant was hired on the second occasion at 2s. 4d. per day, and it was admitted that there were thirteen days' pay due to him at that rate—£1 10s. 4d.; but against that defendant claimed a set off of £2 3s., which left the complainant 12s. 8d. indebted to Morgan.—The Bench said that instead of Morgan owing complainant anything, it was just the other way. Whilst dismissing the case, they remarked that such a dispute was fitter for the County Court than for this. Complainant to pay costs.

ALLEGED DESERTION OF WORK.—*John Curry* was charged with having deserted his employment as a miner, under contract to the proprietors of the Tin Mill. The complainant was an overman, named Hogg.—Defendant said: Hogg never asked me to give the usual notice, and I have no objection to give it now and work my time out. Hogg sent me word I was to fetch my picks away, and I did so.—Hogg denied this statement, stating that he had sent three or four different times to Curry to return and work his notice out.—Curry called a witness, who said: Hogg ordered me to take my picks and be gone, and he said 'there's that fellow, Curry, I'll do the same by him; I'll not be bothered with either of you.'—Defendant was ordered to return to his work and to pay 8s. 2d. costs.

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—*Christopher Metcalfe* was charged with having assaulted his wife. The wife said that the husband left her and family a month ago, and on Saturday night she sent for him to come from Armstrong's, where he was drinking. He came ultimately, and she asked him for money. His answer was, 'I'll give you none; you've run me up a heavy bill at Collinson's—this bill was 12s. 6d. for groceries. He walked away; she followed, and importuning him for money, he raised his fist and struck her, threatening at the same time to "put her wick out." The defendant had only lived seven weeks out of two years with her.—In answer to Mr. Compton it appeared, however, that part of this period of absence, the husband had spent in gaol, whither the magistrates had committed him for neglect of family; that they had mutually agreed to a separation, the husband to allow her 5s. per week, but that now taking into account the grocer's bill, she wanted £1 5s. of him. She further stated that she had two children.—Mr. Compton produced three County Court summonses with which his client had been sued for goods supplied to Mrs Metcalfe. These were, £1 2s. 6d. to a draper; 9s. 4d. to a butcher; and 5s. 7d. for other matters. The complainant admitted that she had contracted these debts: what could she do when her husband would not support her and the children?—Mr. Surtees: We have nothing to do with these accounts; the only question for us is the assault.—To Mr. Compton she added: This is the fourth time within two years that he has been brought before the magistrates for not supporting his family. I have had him twice before the magistrates at Lanchester. He *has* been sent to Durham, but not for paying my debts; they were his own debts. Of course I contracted them; but there would be no call for me doing so if he would support his family.—Isabella Ann Burn, daughter of complainant by a former husband, was called, and confirmed her mother's statement as to the assault.—The defendant made a point of it that the girl was able to work, but her mother would keep her at home.—The girl appeared to be very delicate, and in answer to the Bench Mrs. Metcalfe said that her daughter was subject to fits, and therefore she could not think of sending her out to service.—The question of a future maintenance was then discussed, the Bench asking Mr. Compton what he would advise.—The defendant offered 5s. per week; but the wife said that that was too little for the support of herself and two children, with flour at 2s. 6d. per stone.—Mr. Compton suggested that she should go to the Workhouse, and so let the Guardians determine what the defendant should pay.—Upon this the Bench inflicted a fine of 20s. for the assault, but not to be enforced if the defendant shall abide by the Guardians' decision.

George Jewitt, publican, Leadgate, was summoned for having allowed persons to drink in his house, after the prohibited hour of twelve on Saturday night.—Mrs. Jewitt's sister appeared to answer the charge. She said that her brother and sister were from home on Saturday, and as she was the only one in charge she ceased filling at a quarter to twelve o'clock. There were three men in the house who, however, refused to leave, and she had just been telling them that the police would be there directly and would deal with them, when P.C. Park walked in.—Superintendent Thompson: You might have called the police to put them out.—Mr. Surtees: Not if they were conducting themselves in an orderly manner.—Case dismissed.

DRUNK AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*Francis Burns* and *Lawrence Lockran* were charged with having assaulted the police and with being drunk. It was evident that if the men had been a little boisterous and made a show of pugilistic science, they had got the worst of it, and perhaps more than they deserved. Ordered to pay the lock-up dues, 1s. 4d. each.

An organ grinder, named Francisco Pietottee, has been committed for trial for the wilful murder of a militiaman named John Lynch, at Richmond, London. The prisoner had been cruelly ill-treated by the deceased and other soldiers.

The ports of the Warrior have been reduced to a space so small that, in the event of an engagement, it will be next to an impossibility for a shot or shell of large dimensions to find an entry. The elevation of the guns on the main-deck will be 15 degrees, which is more than is ever required for horizontal firing, and they will have a training equal to an arc of 60 degrees.

Robert Clarke, private in the 1st Royals, now stationed in Regent's Park barracks, London, committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat. The deceased had seen service in China, from which place his regiment only recently returned. He had been a well-conducted man, and the deed was attributed to mental aberration.

A grand review of the Volunteers of the north is spoken of. The ground for the review is Knavesmire, York, which is extensive enough to allow of 60,000 men being manœuvred, and half that number may be counted upon as ready and willing to obey the voice of their beloved sovereign, should Her Majesty request their presence.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ALLEGED FAILURE OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved for the evidence on which the part of the report of the Education Commission which related to ragged schools is grounded. His object was to procure the evidence on which the statements of the Commissioners were founded, which would show that their statements were untrue, unfair, and ungenerous; and he was surprised that a noble duke—a Cabinet minister—should have put his name to such a document. The noble earl, at considerable length, complained in angry terms of the report of the Commissioners, and quoted from the criminal returns and the opinions of magistrates and gaol chaplains to show that ragged schools had effected a great diminution of crime, and had proved most beneficial in supplying the destitute youth of the country with the means of instruction and the opportunity of supporting themselves in an honest manner.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE deprecated the language of the noble earl, which he said was moderate compared with the attacks which he had made upon the Commissioners in Exeter Hall, where he had unfairly attacked them in their absence. They were appointed by Government, which had a great object in view, to inquire into the state of education, and to report what measures, if any, were desirable to extend it amongst all classes. If they had made a mistake in their statistics, they were misled by the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, whose own figures were given. They had not ignored the voluntary efforts of the friends of ragged schools, which did not enter into the scope of the inquiry, except in common with the other educational bodies. In comparison with other schools, ragged schools were not of such importance as to justify a departure from the regulations under which the public money was granted, which could not be done without doubling the estimates or deteriorating the other schools. He denied that the report was unfair, and stated that, for his own part, he believed that the children in ragged schools might be better educated in ordinary industrial schools, and especially in the pauper schools advocated in that report.—After a few words from Lord Portman, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Shaftesbury in reply, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CONSERVATIVE LUNATIC.

Mr ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to an alleged case of breach of privilege. He stated that about fifteen years ago Mr Steuart, M.P. for Cambridge, was afflicted with brain fever, and ever since he had been afflicted with paroxysms of insanity. Like Charles Lamb's sister, he appeared to possess a sort of foreknowledge of when these paroxysms were about to take place. Very recently, feeling the paroxysms coming on, Mr Steuart went to the licensed keeper of a private lunatic asylum, and begged to be taken in. The keeper of the asylum said he could not take him in upon that representation alone, and Mr Steuart obtained a certificate, signed by two physicians, that he was dangerous both to himself and to others. He was thereupon received into the asylum of Dr Winslow. Yet, on the morning of Friday week, the hon member for Cambridge came down to the House and voted on a matter exciting to them all, and of very great importance to the country. That a person in that condition should come amongst 600 excited men to vote, he thought a subject which ought to be inquired into; and he therefore moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the whole circumstances.—Mr HADFIELD seconded the motion.

Mr MACAULAY stated that Mr Steuart had been received into Dr Winslow's establishment at his own request, as he was suffering from depression and not from insanity. On the Thursday night before the division on the Budget resolutions, Mr Steuart, who was not under coercion, came down to vote, and after the division, he (Mr Macaulay) walked out of the House with him and into Parliament Street, where Mr Steuart got into a cab and drove back to Dr Winslow's, no persons, keepers, or otherwise having been with him. He thought the subject ought not to have been thus publicly brought forward, causing, as it would, unutterable pain to Mr Steuart and his friends.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said it did not appear to him expedient to discuss the matter: the law was not at fault; the Commissioners of Lunacy were not at fault; and he believed that the act of Mr Steuart in attending that House to vote was perfectly spontaneous. He believed that this very case had been carefully investigated on oath by the Commissioners of Lunacy, and that they had taken the proper steps in reference to the lunatic asylum in question. He thought the House, before proceeding further, should obtain the minutes of the Commissioners' investigation and the report they had made upon it. If the House took that view, he should move for the return made by the Commissioners of Lunacy, or he would address an official letter to the Commissioners, calling upon them to make a full report to the Home Office, which he would at once lay upon the table.

Mr BALL condemned the indelicacy with which the matter had been brought before the House.—Lord PALMERSTON regretted the pain which must be caused by this discussion, but thought that the House should take measures for preventing the recurrence of the circumstances which had given rise to it. He agreed with the Home Secretary in the course he had proposed.—Mr HORSMAN intimated that the hon. member for Hereford (Mr Clifford), one of the Commissioners of Lunacy, was in the House, and, if called upon by the Speaker, would state what had occurred.—Sir G. C. LEWIS objected to such a statement being made until more time had been allowed.—Mr BOUVERIE was at a loss to understand what breach of privilege had been committed, and should vote against the motion.—After some further conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

CUSTOMS'—PAPER DUTY.

On the order of the day for the second reading of Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr MACDONOGH, at some length, deprecated the course which had been taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in endeavouring to force a distasteful measure upon the House of Lords, by having in an unconstitutional manner annexed to a bill of supply a bill for repealing paper duties.

Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his approval of the course which Government proposed to take. He believed that the House of Lords last year, in exercising a right inherent in them, had taken a course, the policy of which was extremely doubtful since the resolutions. Until last year no instance could be found in which the House of Lords, upon financial grounds, had rejected a bill passed by the House of Commons for remitting taxation. The course now proposed was rightful in policy and was sustained by usage. It was not the adoption of a new and novel course, but was simply reverting to an ancient practice traceable from the earliest times, and followed up in an uninterrupted course almost to the present year. It was said that "Down with paper and up with tea" would be a very good hustings cry, but if with such a cry were joined "Down with the Commons and up with the Lords," he should be very much mistaken if the power and the ancient usage of the House of Commons were not confirmed by a most triumphant majority.

Lord J. MANNERS opposed the bill, believing that the proceedings of Government were suggested by a partisan spirit of resentment at the course taken last year by the House of Lords.—Sir F. GOLDSMID supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr ROLT on the ground that the form in which it was introduced was a violation of constitutional usage.—Mr COLLIER contended that the course proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the only one open to the House, if they were determined to avoid a collision with the House of Lords and to assert their own privileges.—Mr WHITESIDE urged that it was neither wise, reasonable, nor constitutional to compel the House of Lords to agree to a bill which they had previously rejected, simply by presenting it in such a form that it would be impossible to sever it from other measures which the exigencies of the state rendered it necessary to pass.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the bill, which he urged was strictly constitutional, and was not intended as an infringement of the rights and privileges of the House of Lords. Nothing was better established than that the House of Commons had the right to fix the amount and measure of the taxation of the year, and that was all that was done by the present bill. He admitted the right of the House of Lords to reject any measure placed before them, but there was no precedent for the rejection by that House of a measure which, by the remission of taxation, gave general relief to the country. Under these circumstances it was perfectly fair and constitutional for the House of Commons to say—"If it reject our scheme of finance it shall reject it as a whole, but it shall not throw our arrangements into confusion by accepting one of our measures and rejecting another."

Lord R. CECIL contended that the vote he gave the other night in favour of the reduction of the tea duty in preference to that upon paper, did not preclude him from voting against the abolition of the paper duty altogether. He condemned the course Government proposed to take against the House of Lords, as neither open nor manly, and as an attempt to coerce their lordships into a submission to the dictation of the House of Commons.

Mr DUCANE moved the adjournment of the debate.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion on the ground of the public inconvenience which would result from the prolongation of the present state of uncertainty in reference to the financial measures of the Government.—Lord PALMERSTON said that if discussion was all that was desired, there would be many opportunities of entering into it before the bill received the final sanction of the House.—After some further discussion the House divided, when the motion was negatived, by 84;—184 voting for and 267 against it. Afterwards Col. DICKSON moved the adjournment of the debate, to which Lord Palmerston assented, and the House adjourned also.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Grey gave notice that he should call attention to papers lately laid upon the table relative to New Zealand. In reply to Lord Brougham, Lord WODEHOUSE said that Spain, at the request of the inhabitants, had annexed a portion of the Island of Hayti; but it was not intended to introduce slavery into the island. The Princess Alice Annuity Bill was read a second time. The Passengers (Australian Colonies) Bill, and the Marriage Validity Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS IN IRELAND.

Sir H. CAIRNS moved for a select committee to inquire into the marriage law in Ireland, and said it was not on account of a late trial, which had excited so much interest, that he now brought forward this question. He had intended to have introduced a bill on the subject last year, and had only been prevented by accidental circumstances from bringing it forward. He entered into details explanatory of the state of existing laws, with which the Presbyterians were satisfied; but the Independents and Baptists had lost the privileges they enjoyed under the Act of 1780, and under the subsequent Act of 1844. Their very existence was practically ignored. In consequence, persons of their persuasion had to give notice to the registrar; and if they wished to have their marriage celebrated in a place of worship, it must be in the presence of the registrar. Great dissatisfaction existed in consequence, and also great inconvenience, for it frequently happened that different couples desired to be married in different chapels on the same day, and the registrar could not be present at all of them. With regard to Roman Catholics, the priest might marry his own people as he pleased; but in the case of mixed marriages the law made the marriage void when celebrated by a priest, if either party declared himself a Protestant. It was this state of things which his bill was intended to remedy.—Mr WHITESIDE seconded the motion. It was most desirable that a uniform marriage law should be established in Ireland, and it was for that purpose the present motion was introduced. He considered that both the Roman Catholics and Dissenters had a reasonable ground of complaint, and he believed the grievances of the former would be removed if they were put on the same footing with their co-religionists in Scotland.—Mr V. SCULLY said if the committee would make its report in time for legislation this session, he should not feel it necessary to oppose; but some time ago the Chief Secretary for Ireland had declared it was not his intention to legislate on the subject of Roman Catholic marriages, and it was in consequence that he opposed the committee thereon. Already there were two committees, one on registration of births, deaths, and marriages, of which the most important subject of inquiry would be the state of the marriage law. These committees would have to go over precisely the same ground as the one proposed. If the Chief Secretary would retract his answer, and consent to legislate this year, he would retract his opposition to the proposed committee. He moved as an amendment that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a royal commission to enquire into the marriage laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively.—Mr. CARDWELL explained that his declaration on the subject was confined to this, that he did not intend to found a Marriage Law Bill on the report of the committee on births, deaths, and marriages. The question was, what was best to be done to secure legislation in the present session? This object would not be obtained by entering upon a wide enquiry. The extent of the motion was to examine into the operation of the Act of 1844 on the Nonconformists and the Roman Catholics. He admitted that that Act required amendment. In that, however, the object of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages was already under consideration, and a bill on the subject was already before the committee. Further, a bill had been introduced into the House for the amendment of the law of mixed marriages in Ireland, and he thought it would be a good opportunity to facilitate the progress of that bill through the Commons by its being first considered before a committee. For the purpose of urging forward the two great measures, and thereby removing one of the greatest blots upon the statute-book, he cordially supported the motion of Sir H. Cairns.—Mr BUTT hoped that legislation would be conducted in a spirit of the widest liberality.—Mr MCMAHON thought that the best means of obtaining a practicable measure would be to agree to the committee as first proposed.—Mr SCULLY having withdrawn his amendment, his original motion was agreed to.—Mr ANGERSTEIN moved for copies of a report relating to certain errors alleged to have been discovered in the accounts. The hon. member was explaining his motives, when a motion was made to count the House. There not being forty members present, the House adjourned at 6·50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr BUTT moved the second reading of New Trials in Criminal Cases Bill, the object of which was to provide for the formation of a tribunal to review erroneous verdicts in criminal cases. He proposed to abolise the distinction which now exists between felonies and misdemeanours, to give a right of appeal in the former as well as in the latter cases, and to enable the Court of Queen's Bench to send a writ of *certiorari* to any court of criminal judicature, in order to obtain a review of a verdict.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. It was substantially the same as the bill rejected last year; and he thought harm rather than good would result from the alterations of the law which it contemplated. The object of the bill was to make all treasons and felonies reviewable by *certiorari*, and to give power to a superior court to grant a new trial; but, according to the evidence of very high authorities, the conviction of an innocent person was a matter of very rare occurrence; and, if an appeal were given to the prisoner, without a corresponding appeal being given to the prosecution, the feeling of merciful forbearance, which was now the characteristic of criminal administration, would be very much diminished. The bill was negatived without a division.

Mr PAULL moved the second reading of the Piers and Harbours Bill, the object of which is to afford facilities for the introduction of improvements in piers and harbours, without the expense of an Act of Parliament being incurred in each instance. Mr M. GIBSON seconded the motion; and it was agreed to.

The Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The Fictitious Savings Banks Bill passed through committee, *pro forma*.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to increase the facilities for the transfer of stocks and annuities transferable at the Bank of Ireland; and to make further provisions respecting the mutual transfer of capital in certain public stocks of funds transferable at the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, and for other purposes.

The House adjourned at 3 p.m.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Now that the second of the royal daughters of England is about to bestow her hand upon a foreign prince, it will not be uninteresting to our renders to have a short account of the ancestary and antecedents of Her Majesty's new son-in-law, in order that they may know something of the family among whom the Princess Alice is so soon to be received as a daughter. The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt is one of the lesser German States, which generally adhere in their policy to the interests of Austria and Bavaria. The original territory of Hesse now divided between Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt, in the old classical days of Tiberius and Germanicus formed part of the territory of the Catti, and was evangelised by Boniface, the apostle of Germany, before the reign of Charlemagne.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt was founded by George I. youngest son of the above-mentioned Philip. It lies between Prussia, Nassau, Bavaria, and Baden, and contains an area of about 3,300 square miles, divided into three provinces, known as Starkenburg, Rheinhessen, and Oberhessen. Hesse Darmstadt is partly mountainous and partly level; some portions are agricultural, and others rich in mineral treasures; and as a whole the country would not appear to be behind the rest of its neighbours in manufactures and commerce. In religion Hesse Darmstadt is mainly Lutheran and Calvinistic, though it contains above 200,000 Roman Catholics. In 1838 the military establishment of the Grand Duchy was fixed at 6,288 men, and the war establishment at 9,469; the latter was raised to 10,514 in 1855. Its population, according to the census of 1851, was 854,314. The present reigning Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is Louis III. The heir-presumptive to his title is his next brother, Prince Charles William Louis, father of the affianced husband of our youthful princess, Prince Frederick William Louis (the bridegroom elect), was born Sept. 12, 1837, and is consequently in the 24th year of his age. He is described in the "Almanach de Gotha" for the current year as "Capitaine a la suite au premier Reg. de la Garde Prussienne d'infant, grande-ducale, et chef du regim. des hussards Russes de Kliastitsy." As the Grand Duke has no children, the Prince must ultimately inherit the sovereignty, if he survives his father and uncle. Prince Louis is nephew of the present Empress of Russia, who is sister of the Grand Duke.

NOTE AND QUERY.—Why is a beefsteak like a locomotive? Because it's not of much account without its tender.

"John, did Mr. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I should think so," replied John, "for I saw the shutters up the next morning."

A gentleman carved a joint at a dinner party, and did the work very awkwardly. "You shan't be my joint executor," said his next neighbour.

How women do admire weddings—not their own merely, but anybody's! How they throng the churches, "just to see the ceremony!" Then what animated descriptions of the whole affair!—what glowing accounts of what the bride "had on!" What criticisms of the bridesmaids! In short, what an immense amount of simper, and giggle, and prattle—all because two inoffensive people are going, in a legal and orderly way, to set up housekeeping!

GROWING OLD.—It is painful to grow old, to lose by degrees the suppleness, strength, and activity of the body; to perceive each day our organs growing weaker; but when we feel that the soul, constantly exercised, becomes daily more reflective, more mistress of herself, more skilful to avoid, more strong to sustain, without yielding to the shock of all accidents, gaining on the one hand what we lose on the other, we are no longer sensible of growing old.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

THE LITTLE MOTHER. — Of all living things, the wisest is surely a type of a little girl just before reaching the recognised age of reason, and a long way off from what are called years of discretion; she is so sensible, so sedate, so useful, so everything that is proper; always thinking of others, never of herself; she can direct, instruct, or advise any number of brothers, or manage the most complicated household affairs, and, in short, seems by instinct to belong to the governing classes. In humble life she is seen in the street followed by a troop of youngsters, carrying in her arms the baby, who is a boy rather bigger than herself, and it is a fine sight to see how she manœuvres the whole regiment of them over a dangerous crossing. Amongst the well-to-do in the world she is generally seen with her needle or her book, very quiet, a little apart from the hum of visitors in the drawing-room or the roar of nurseries upstairs. Common sense and prudence are her most prominent characteristics; and my belief is, that in all the affairs of life she is qualified to give the very best advice. At the juvenile party she is seen enjoying herself in her steady way—dancing or playing, with a kind of sober merriment; an enemy to everything rough or boisterous, and always keeping an eye on her younger brothers and sisters. What could mothers do without her, I wonder! —*A Juvenile party, in Cornhill Magazine.*

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an Excellent HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Pont row, Leadgate, late in the occupation of Mr J. Jackson, Grocer, &c. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr FLEMING, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, situated in the Front Street, Shotley Bridge. Apply to Miss A. APPLEBY, Confectioner, on the premises.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

TO BE LET by PRIVATE CONTRACT, and entered upon immediately, all that productive MARKET GARDEN, together with a Two-Room Cottage, situate at Ebchester, in the Vale of the Derwent, and lately in the occupation of Mr George Richardson.

The Ground is now nearly all planted, and part of the Crop will be shortly ready for sale. On making application at Prospect House, Ebchester, a Person will be sent to show the Garden; and further particulars may be ascertained on applying to Dr. W. T. BOLTON, Esq., Ebchester, or of M. BELL, Shotley Bridge.

Ebchester, May 16th, 1861.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, all that Desirable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, called "BROOM'S COTTAGE," situate in the Parish of Collierly, in the County of Durham, together with the Several CLOSES of ARABLE and GRASS LAND occupied therewith; the whole comprising an Area of 28 Acres, or thereabouts, and late in the Occupation of Bernard Taylor, Esq., deceased.

There are several ornamental Plantations upon the property, which are in the immediate vicinity of Leadgate and the Consett Ironworks.

The Premises may be viewed on application to Mr FRANCIS WATSON, Woodside, Pontop; and further particulars may be obtained of

MESSRS. DODDS & TROTTER,
SOLICITORS, STOCKTON,

by whom offers in writing will be received up to the 23rd instant.

Stockton, May 11, 1861.

Sales by Private Contract.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Apply to Mr. COMPTON, Solicitor, Consett.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND FOR BUILDING SITES.

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

Also, One Acre of Desirable BUILDING GROUND, on the Consett Estate, adjoining the Road leading to the Tin Work's Colliery.

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

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

Sales by Auction.

H. BROWN'S SALE APPOINTMENTS.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at RUFFSIDE, near Blanchland, on SATURDAY, the 25th of May, 1861,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

The Whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to JOHN ARCHER, comprising One Four-Pole Bedstead; One Lobby Do.; Feather Bed and Bedding; One Large Press; One Kitchen Table, new; One Small Table; Six Kitchen Chairs; Pots, Pans, Dishes, Fender and Fire-irons, &c. Sale to Commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at TUNSTALL HOUSE, WOLSINGHAM PARK, County of Durham, on MONDAY, May 27th, 1861, all the FARM STOCK, SHEEP, HORSES, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. Thos. Mitchelson,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising 110 Blackfaced Ewes and their followers, by a Leicester Tup; 30 do. Ewes and Wether Hogs; 20 Geld Ewes; 40 Shearing Gimmers; 4 Leicester Tups; 21 Blackfaced do.; 3 Leicester Hogs; 20 Head of Horned Cattle; 6 Draught Horses; with all the Farm Implements, Dairy Utensils, &c.

Sale to Commence at One o'clock at Noon.

Shotley Bridge, May 16, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr Robert Handcock, Tanfield, on Thursday, 30th May, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon precisely,

MR OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

Lot 1.—TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at or near Burnopfield, at present occupied by John Fenwick and Thomas Coxon. The Purchaser of this Lot will have the option of buying the whole or any part of the adjoining Field.

Lot 2.—FOUR FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in the Leap Bank, near Burnopfield, at present in the occupation of the Owners of Burnopfield Colliery. This Lot will be sold either together or separately.

Lot 3.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE and GARDEN, with Piece of Ground attached, measuring, in the whole, about 600 square yards.

Lot 4.—A FREEHOLD PLOT of BUILDING GROUND, a continuation of Lot 3, measuring about 600 square yards.

Lot 5.—A small FREEHOLD CLOSE of GRASS LAND, at or near Crook Gate, bounded by the Lobley Hill Turnpike Road on the South, excellently adapted for Building Sites, containing 1A. 0R. 32P., more or less.

Lots 3, 4, and 5 will be offered either together or separately, to suit Purchasers.

Further Particulars may be obtained of Mr H. W. WATSON, Burnopfield; of the Auctioneer; or of Messrs MATHER and COCKCROFT, Solicitors, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Burnopfield, May 14th, 1861.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From last Friday's Gazette.)

Lewis Alpha Lewis, Fleet Street, London, bookseller.—Joseph Pickering, Mile End Road and Mark Lane, London, manufacturing chemist.—John Eaton, Attlebars, Norfolk, auctioneer.—Thomas Colley, late of Westminster, Middlesex, grocer.—Abraham Harris, Shoreditch, Middlesex, tobacconist.—John Smith, Patrick O'Neil, and Henry Dawe Learman, London, warehousemen.—John Miller, Chandos Street, Middlesex, bookseller.—John Frederick Ruffle, Coleman Street, London, bill discounter.—Edward Richard Sherren, Middlesex, builder.—Samuel Harvey, Birmingham, gold chain maker.—Louis Simon, Nottingham, manufacturer.—George Elston, Crediton, Devon, shoe manufacturer.—George Milne, Plymouth, draper.—Joseph Dean Calvert, Leeds, scribbler.—James Martin, Dewsbury, York, bootmaker.—Joseph Thompson, Wakefield, yarn tanner.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

John Bernard Behrends, and William Austin Nichols, Saint Mary Axe, London, general merchants.—Abraham Cohen, Minories, London, wine merchant.—Phillip Turner Miller, Aylesbury, linen draper.—John Rees, Swansea, builder.—John Valley, Kenton, Devonshire, innkeeper.—Joseph Thompson, Wakefield, yarn spinner.—Samuel Sheard, Bristal, Yorkshire, carrier.—John Greenwood, Sheffield, stone sawyer.—Edward Harding, Liverpool, draper.—John Anderton, Liverpool, stone mason.—Robert Forster, Tranmere, Chester, engineer.—Richard Forshaw (and not Forsham, as previously advertised), Liverpool, machine manufacturer.—James Mannion, Liverpool, leather dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Goldsmith and Company, Aberdeen, watchmakers and jewellers.—William Stirling, East Kilbride, farmer and cement manufacturer.—Frederick Maximilian Kinnier, Glasgow, commission merchant and agent.—Thomas Derrington, Glasgow, merchant and commission agent.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—Pigg and Brown, Middlesborough, brassfounders.

DIVIDEND.—G. Wilkinson, Durham, grocer.

HARTLEPOOL BATTERIES.—The guns for the fortifications erected on the Hartlepool Town Moor arrived last Saturday morning from London. Lieut. Taylor, and a detachment of the Coast Brigade, have since been busily employed in getting them disembarked and conveyed to the batteries. They are nine feet long, and nearly five tons weight each. It is consequently rather a weighty matter to get them to their destination. One of the gunners, named Warrington (who passed through the whole of the Crimean war unscathed), got himself severely hurt, on Monday afternoon, while assisting in their removal, by falling off a heavy beam of timber. He is now, however, in a fair way of recovery.

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

Mr T. C. Wylie wishes us to state that he is not the author of the letter which appeared in the *Guardian* last week under the signature of "Claudius." It seems Mr Wylie's contributions to a defunct journal were signed "Claude."

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

TANTOBIE ANNUAL SOIREE.—On Friday, May 10th, the Tantobie floral and horticultural society held their annual soiree and concert and ball in a spacious marquee erected in a field adjoining Mr. George Dodd's public house. The tea and concert were attended by upwards of 200 persons, and the ball by about sixty couple. The vocalists included Miss Smith, of the Newcastle concerts, whose singing was very warmly applauded, and the celebrated comic singer, Mr. M'Millan, who is always a favourite. The quadrille band was under the leadership of Mr. James Bower of Newcastle. Dancing was kept up with much spirit until four o'clock on the following morning.

SMALLPOX.—This dreadful disease has been extremely virulent in this district for some weeks, more especially in Blackhill, and has required the utmost attention of the medical gentlemen to keep it under control. Under these circumstances it is imperatively necessary upon all parents to attend to the vaccination of their children, not only as a preventative to the spread of the disease, but as a duty required by law. Vaccination is performed by any of the medical gentlemen in the district, and parents ought not to neglect attending to it as a safeguard.

INSPECTION OF POLICE.—That our county police are a near approach to a military body, no one who sees them on an inspection day can doubt. Nor is this a subject for wonderment when the commanders are military men and the Government inspectors are also taken from the army. That such gentlemen can know much about police duties will be questioned, because it requires an apprenticeship to the trade quite as much as a walk through the gradations of any other profession is necessary to efficiency. The commanders of our county police have something of the advantage which a connection with the army imparts—namely, method and regularity, but these, however essential, are not the most important elements; and we are told by a competent authority that to make an efficient policeman—a private in the force—costs the town or county £200 before that result is attained. Notwithstanding this, men of experience are passed over, and the best appointments given to gentlemen taken from the army. The duties of the Inspector of Police may be regarded much in the same light as guardians of the poor look upon an Inspector from the Poo-Law Board—neither as ornamental nor useful. And so it is. The inspector sends word when he may be looked for, and the men to be inspected are at once put through a course of training—drilled in a few military movements; and these are paraded before the Inspector, who, if he be in a good humour, grumbles forth, "very good," then takes a look at the men's shirts, trousers, and boots, and takes his report to London. We are told his is a very arduous duty. On Monday the men of this district were mustered in a field adjoining the Shotley Bridge police court. There were fifteen of them, and their appearance was quite *a la militaire*. Their overcoats, folded into a neat oblong flat parcel, were strapped on the back, knapsack fashion; the kit was carried in a black leather portmanteau; and the other appointments were the usual appertaining to a policeman. It partook somewhat of the farcical to see those herculean fellows drawn up in line for the following performance:—"Rear rank, take open order." On this the rear rank men step back two paces, so leaving ample space for the next movement, which was "lay down portmanteaus and capes." Down went these articles—each in front of the owner, the brass plate on the portmanteau being turned upwards and the articles laid down with mathematical exactitude. Then came the next order:—"show lamps," at which word every man opens his bull's eye. "Lay down lamps," and the squad stoop and deposit their luminaries in front. The next word of command is: "show trucheons and handcuffs." What a scuffle ensues, the men having to thrust their hands into both coat pockets at the same time, and at length the "Darby ruffles" are produced, and held forward in one hand whilst in the other, the trucheon is held at the "attack." The men were then put through several military evolutions by drill instructor Sergeant Simpson, which were performed in a very satisfactory manner. The inspection took place before Col. Woodford, Government Inspector of Police, assisted, (we may say as they say in regard to the marriage ceremony) by Lieut.-Col. White, superintendent of the Durham County Constabulary. The inspection of the underclothing, reserve trousers, boots, socks, &c., followed, and the proceeding closed. The inspector could not fail to be pleased with the men, though we have no authority for saying that he was.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.—These sessions were held on Thursday, before Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Greenwell.—*Thomas Hall* and *William Pattison* were charged with a breach of the peace, near Craghead, by fighting a pitched battle there on the 4th of May. P.C. 130 gave evidence as to the fact of the fight, and said that he apprehended the combatants in the act. The fight took place about nine o'clock in the morning. To pay costs and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for six months.—*John Ross, jun.*, was charged with drunkenness. His answer was a complaint that "there were others as bad as himself whom the police had, through partiality, allowed to escape." Reprimanded and ordered to pay costs.—*Thomas Martin* was charged with having assaulted his wife. The Bench urged the parties to be reconciled, but as this could not be effected, the case was heard and defendant was bound over in two sureties of £10 each to keep the peace towards his wife. He had also to pay expenses.—*William Dickenson* was charged with having assaulted Susannah Donelly, and *Edward Robson* with having assaulted Ellen Hammell. In both cases a compromise was effected, the defendants to pay costs.—*Thomas Walton* was charged with an indecent act in the public streets at Leadgate, and also with having assaulted the police. After a protracted inquiry, the Bench decided that neither of the charges had been proved, but fined Walton 5s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly.—*William Bell*, Flint Mill, was charged with a breach of the Beer Act. On the 27th April, P.C. 30 found the house open at half-past one o'clock in the morning, and about eighteen people drinking. In defence it was stated that a tea party and a dance had been held, and they did not think they were doing much harm. Fined £1 and costs.—*Robert Jobson Sykes*, beer house keeper, charged with a like offence, was fined £2 and costs.—*John Starke* was summoned for arrears of bastardy due to Alice Clark. He paid £1 into court, and tendered a fair promise of the balance as "early as possible." The Bench ordered its payment within fourteen days, or the alternative of as many days in the House of Correction.—*George, John, and James Moulding* were charged with a breach of the Highway Act by camping on the wayside. They were also charged with having allowed their dogs to worry some sheep belonging to Mr. Hardy, and with causing some entire horses to break out of a field in which they were grazing. The gipsies stoutly denied having any dogs, or that they ever were in this part before. Fined 10s.; damages 6s., and costs.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—Those holidays, which are looked forward to by hundreds in every town in the kingdom, have become one of the great events of the year at Shotley Bridge, by the annual gathering of all the juvenile bands of hope from all the different Sunday schools in the district. These bands of hope, having now been established for some years, have swollen into what their supporters are enabled to denominate "a great temperance demonstration." On reference to the programme of the proceedings on Monday next, it will be seen that the various schools will assemble at Berryedge, at noon on that day, and, headed by the several drum and fife bands, walk in procession to various places and finally rendezvous in the now celebrated "Slonk's Field," which has gained a *Tea*-total notoriety, and where the "cup that cheers," etc., will be meted out to the youths of both sexes, as well as to the adults who have accompanied them in their wanderings, and others who delight in holiday keeping and patronising the efforts of the promoters of the gathering. Let us hope that the weather will be of a somewhat more cheering character than that which accompanied our last Whitsuntide, and that instead of nature putting on at this period her "winding sheet," she will appear in robes of "glossy green," with the beams of "Sol" tipping the hills with gold, and so presenting a delight to both old and young who intend to participate in the pleasures of the day.

EDINBURGH VETERINARY COLLEGE.—At the last annual examination of the students of this college, Mr. William Hardy, of Knitsley, near Consett, county of Durham, secured a high degree amongst a large number of candidates, and obtained his diploma. He has also passed the Royal Veterinary College, London, and obtained a second diploma as a veterinary surgeon.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Our volunteers received orders to muster on Sunday morning last, but those orders were given without reference having been first had to the weather office; and consequently counter orders were issued on that morning to stay at home, the weather proving unfavourable. It was a great disappointment to the men as well as to sight-seers, but we hope for a general assembly of volunteers here shortly which, owing to the promised extensiveness of the muster, will make up for last Sunday's drawback.

LOCAL RAILWAY BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.—The second group of bills affecting this district contains the following:—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Derwent and Weardale Railway; North-Eastern Railway (Blaydon to Conside); North-Eastern, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railways Amalgamation; Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock. The committee sits on the 24th inst., and the following members have been nominated:—Mr. Puller, chairman; Mr. Bellew, Mr. Ball, Earl Jermyn, and Sir John Acton. The Tyne Improvement Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on Friday night.

GREAT TEMPERANCE OVATION.—On Thursday next a great temperance movement will commence in connection with the Primitive Methodists of Consett, in the theatre of that place. The attention of the public is called to the fact that the celebrated Rev. Mr Antliff will give an oration on temperance on that night. The movement will be followed up on each day till Sunday, when Mr and Mrs Lowery, of Gateshead Fell, will preach. A tea meeting will also be held on Saturday. The proceeds of the whole are to be applied to the building of a new chapel, which, it is understood, will be an ornament to the town.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting in connection with this society was held at Blackhill, on Thursday; Mr. John Thompson in the chair. The chairman lamented the paucity of the attendance, and in an able speech set forth the claims of this society on christians of all denominations. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Swallow, one of the deputation from the parent society, and by the Rev. G. Whitehead, the latter addressing the meeting in a powerful speech. Mr. Alexander followed, and placed before the meeting an encouraging statement as to the progress of the Parent Society, whose operations during the past year have extended to the distribution of 1,800,000 copies of the Scriptures. The following document was read from the chair:—"The Committee of the Blackhill Bible Society being now reduced to a very limited number, and these from various causes not having made much effort for some time past, do not offer anything like a report to this meeting. However they may state, since its formation in 1845, the Blackhill Branch has distributed 825 Bibles and 1641 Testaments, and paid over to the parent society, at various times, as free contributions, the sum of £18 12s. 8d. The stock on hand at the present time is 11 Bibles and 1 Testament. The balance in the hands of the treasurer, £2 12s. 2½d." The meeting was closed with singing and prayer.

DEFRAUDING AN ODD-FELLOWS' LODGE, AT SPENNYMOOR.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Thursday the 16th inst. Robert Wilkinson, of Burnopside, miner, was charged by James Green with defrauding the British Queen Lodge of Oddfellows, at Low Spennymoor.—Mr. H. Marshall appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Stafford, of Durham, for the defence. John Proud, treasurer of the lodge, was called, and produced the rules of the society. He was treasurer at the time defendant was secretary, and handed him over £4 11s. 2d., to send to the head lodge at Bolton. He got a receipt for the amount. James Green said he was appointed to be secretary at the time of the defendant's dismissal, and he also paid him 21s. to be sent away to Bolton, which had not been done. A letter was put in by Mr. Marshall which defendant had written to Mr. James Gordon, corresponding secretary at Bolton, admitting that he had received the money. Mr. Gordon was sworn, and stated that he had not received any money from the defendant. He begged the Bench to remember that the present case had incurred great expense to the society, and that he had been compelled to travel 144 miles to be present to-day.—Mr. Stafford said he could not set up any defence whatever, after the defendant had admitted the offence.—Mr. Marshall observed that the case was a most serious one, and he must press the case for a prosecution.—Mr. Stobart said the bench were of opinion that it was a very serious case, and they would, if possible, endeavour to prevent such. In cases of this kind the secretary possessed great facilities to defraud these charitable and useful institutions, and he would have to pay a fine of £20 and £1 costs, or three months hard labour in the house of correction. Defendant could not pay the fine, and was committed accordingly.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—On Sunday, according to announcement, two sermons were preached in this place of worship: in the morning by the Incumbent, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, and in the evening by the Rev. B. Hurst, the Incumbent of Collierley, near Lanchester. The former gentleman discoursed from Luke ch. 24, v. 51,—"And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried into Heaven,"—a subject which was much in accordance with the Festival of the Church at this period of the year, viz. "The Ascension," to which the rev. preacher referred in his remarks, and exhorted his hearers to look forward to the second coming of the Messiah, as an event sure and certain, and a period in which every devout and believing Christian cherishes an undying belief. The latter gentleman chose as his subject the words found in 2nd Cor. ch. 10, v. 4,—"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal; but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." In discoursing on this subject the rev. divine glanced at the strongholds which existed in ancient and modern times, referring to the cities of the east, as well as our own baronial halls and fortresses, applying the subject in a masterly manner to the warfare that the Christian has to wage against the powers of darkness and ignorance, simplifying his remarks by presenting them before the congregation as exhibiting three phases—"The weapons of our warfare; the objects of this warfare—'the pulling down of strongholds;' and the means 'mighty through God,'" each of which was emphatically illustrated by potent and powerful observations, the preacher in his urgent and energetic manner, calling upon the congregation to use these weapons to withstand the temptations of the world, and concluding with an appeal to support the endeavours of their resident minister, who in the midst of this dense and thickly populated district would require, in the discharge of his duties, all their individual and united assistance.—The choir performed full choral service in a very effective manner. The congregation at neither service was so numerous as might have been expected; that in the morning being such as might be termed "thin," owing no doubt to the unfavourable state of the weather. In the evening, however, the church was well filled by an attentive audience, who listened to the remarks of the distinguished minister with breathless attention. A collection was made at the termination of each service in aid of the general funds of the church, which in the aggregate amounted to about £7.

LOSS OF A SUNDERLAND VESSEL AND ALL HANDS.—The melancholy tidings have reached Sunderland of the wreck of the barque Hampshire, Menham, of that port, which sailed about ten days ago for Cronstadt. The vessel went on shore on the 6th May, near Rinkjobing, and the crew endeavoured to save themselves by taking to the rigging, but the masts went overboard, and all perished. The managing owner of the Hampshire was Mr. W. Rogers, 5, Bramwell-street, and the captain, Mr. George Menham, resided in Clyde-street. The latter was lost with the rest of the crew, whose names are:—W. Embleton, aged 48, and J. Christie, 28, of Sunderland; Charles Blanc, 37, Dantzic; John Smith, 38, Christiania; Daniel Schmidt, 36, Hamburg; Oden Anderson, 24, Christiania; William Grossman, 22, Memel; Richard Kelley, 16, and William Bolton, 15, of Sunderland. The latter was the son of Mr. Bolton, the commissioners' light keeper. The Hampshire was 328 tons register, and [particulars in Maritime Register]. Mr. Gourley's fine new iron ship Elaine, Capt. Stoodley, has also been lost near Quebec. She sailed from Sunderland a short time ago for Montreal.

THE LATE ELECTION FOR TYNEMOUTH.—The Ballot Society has received the following answers from Mr. E. C. Whitehurst, to queries put by them in relation to the late election for Tynemouth:—From a close and minute inquiry he believes there was neither bribing nor treating. There were no open houses, "but the votes of the tenants of the large landowners and tradesmen dealing with shipowners were entirely under the control of the land agents, and were dealt with accordingly." Then comes question—4. Was the election screw used as usual?—Never put on "so tight." 5. If the voting had been by ballot would the result have been different?—I answer this question with great deliberation, and after a most careful examination of every circumstance in connection with the Tynemouth election, Mr. Otway could have polled sixty more votes with ease. I make this statement from a knowledge of the sentiments of that number of persons who voted for Mr. Hodgson. 6. Why did so many electors remain unpolled at the close of the poll?—Because they were placed between "two fires"—the Tory shipowners on the one side, and the Newcastle electors on the other—pressing them to vote.

TEETOTALISM AT SEGHILL.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Robson, of North Shields, delivered an excellent address to a large company of working men, in the centre of this village, in the open air. Mr. Wm. Stoker occupied the chair; and on Tuesday night, Mr. Lapsley, agent of the North of England Temperance League, delivered an animated and instructive lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Mr. Lapsley was frequently interrupted by the applause of his hearers. Mr. T. Towns presided.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Earl ELLENBOROUGH wished to put a question with respect to the terms of her Majesty's recent proclamation of neutrality. At the Congress of Paris, it was laid down that a blockade, to be lawful, must be effective, but it was impossible to blockade a whole coast, and he wished now to know whether the term "lawful blockade" must be interpreted literally, or with a qualification. According to the strict meaning of the agreement of Paris, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade, and he wished to know if her Majesty's proclamation was to be interpreted literally, or with what qualification. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to contraband of war, and wished to know what were the other articles referred to in the proclamation as liable to be considered as contraband of war.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, not absolutely to render all egress or ingress impossible, but to render the possibility of it extremely difficult. With respect to the second question, certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but certain others depended upon special circumstances and contingencies which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

Earl DERBY said that there were two points in which it was desirable Government should at once come to an understanding with the Government of the United States. They have proclaimed a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not force to maintain; but although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim an universal, but only maintain a partial, blockade. The Northern States had also declared that they would treat privateers as pirates; but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, it should be declared that such a penalty inflicted upon British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by this country.

Lord BROUGHAM said that privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join in an expedition against a State at peace with her Majesty was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade a force was to be maintained to make a passage not absolutely impassible, but very difficult.—Lord CHELMSFORD denied the doctrine of the noble lord (Brougham) with respect to privateers.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that his noble friend (Earl Granville) had laid down the law correctly with respect to blockade and contraband of war. The subjects of another Power holding letters of marque were not guilty of piracy.—Lord KINGSDOWN said that the Northern States might consider the Southern States as rebels guilty of high treason, but that principle would not apply to subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

In reply to questions from Mr. Baines and Lord Dunkellin, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the Postmaster-General, exercising the powers reserved to him, had terminated the contract with the Galway Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and America.

In answer to questions from Sir J. Stracey, Mr. M. GIBSON stated that he intended to introduce a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act immediately after the Whitsuntide holidays.

THE FRENCH HERRING FISHERY.

Sir H. STRACEY stated that an attempt had recently been made by the French Senate to reverse a clause of the Treaty in reference to fish imported into France. He wished to know if Government intended to require that the provisions of the Treaty should be strictly adhered to?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said Government had not received any official information of the proceedings alleged to have taken place in the French Senate, and he did not think there would be any attempt to alter the terms of the Treaty.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was resumed by Mr. DUCANE, who opposed the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer generally, on the ground that it was an attempt to substitute direct for indirect taxation.—Sir W. HEATHCOTE thought the House of Lords acted wisely last year in rejecting the bill for the abolition of the Paper Duty, and he should have preferred this year the reduction of the Tea Duties to the repeal of the Paper Duty; at the same time he thought the control of the House of Commons over the finances of the country ought to be maintained, and he did not think there was anything unconstitutional in including in one bill various measures which had reference to taxation. He had authority for stating that that was also the opinion of Mr. Walpole, who was prevented from being present in consequence of indisposition.—General PEEL doubted whether the surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was really as large as it appeared upon paper, and said that the papers already before the House had satisfied him that when the whole accounts of the coming year were made, instead of there being a surplus, there would be a positive deficiency of upwards of £200,000.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his astonishment that his right hon. friend, entertaining such opinions, should have voted the other day for a proposition which, if successful, would still further have reduced the surplus at the disposal of the Government. He urged that the form of the bill now before the House was perfectly constitutional, and he quoted various precedents to show that it had frequently been the custom of the House of Commons to include in one bill various measures which affected the taxation of the year. He reminded the House that last year they passed a resolution declaring that the sole and exclusive right of granting aids and supplies rested with the House of Commons. If they claimed that right, he thought the course which had been adopted by the Government, besides being the most convenient for securing freedom of discussion in the House of Commons, was also the most considerate and respectful they could pursue towards the House of Lords. If, on the other hand, they did not claim it, the sooner they rescinded the resolution passed last year the better. He believed that the proposal of the Government would be approved by the deliberate judgment of the House and of the country as conductive to its best and most permanent interest.

Mr. HORSMAN said the question was narrowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to an issue, which he, for one, was not inclined to accept. It was not a question of conformity with the past, but of the consequences for the future. There was a determination to make precedents justify a predetermined motive to restrict the powers of the House of Lords, and which would make the Commons omnipotent, arbitrary, and irresponsible, especially in matters of finance; and history had pointed out that such a character in any country was despotic and short-lived.

Mr. PULLER believed that the bill went no further than what was requisite to vindicate the position of the House of Commons against an encroachment made by the House of Lords, which could only be justified by very exceptional circumstances.—Mr. NEWDEGATE was not willing to assent to a proposition made for the first time by Government, that the laws of the country should be passed without the consent of the House of Lords. He protested against this course as dictated by a spirit of democratic aggression to which her Majesty's ministers were unfortunately subservient.—Mr. MELLOR would reject the bill with ignominy if it was an insult to the House of Lords. After a careful consideration of the relations of the two Houses, he could not view it in that light, and he must protest against the doctrine that the House of Lords was a court of review over the House of Commons in matters of finance. The Bill was a necessary consequence of the resolutions passed last session, which declared the relations of the two Houses, and a clause repealing the Paper Duty could not be considered a tack to a measure embodying the financial scheme of the year.—Mr. MALINS opposed the proposal of Government as an invasion of the rights of the House of Lords.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE would not involve himself in a maze of precedents, or dispute the right of the House of Commons to send up the financial scheme of the year in one bill. The danger of a collision with the House of Lords was fictitious, but the real danger was not fictitious. They were adopting the old practice, which had been gradually discarded, of voting large amounts of taxation for one year instead of for periods of years. He deprecated this course as likely to lead to annual dissensions of class against class, and to parsimony and extravagance. In accordance with the prevailing fit of the day, these risks were being incurred gratuitously to resent an imaginary insult from the House of Lords.—Mr. LOCKE said that the hon. baronet now threw over the main points relied upon by the Opposition, and showed that they had wasted two nights in contesting a question which they knew was untenable.—Mr. W. E. DUNCOMBE opposed the bill.—Lord PALMERSTON could not think that the debate was quite wasted, for during the long discussion which they had had every point raised upon the other side had been gradually abandoned. He would only add with respect to the attempts of the hon. member for Stroud, that he would fail to sow dissension between the two Houses of Parliament, and between the hon. members and their constituents generally, unless he was misled by his local experience. Peace-makers were blessed; but the right honourable member was destined to share the fate of the promoters of quarrels.—Mr. DISRAELI followed in a speech of considerable length.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. The Stamps and Excise Bill; Volunteers Tolls Exemption (No. 2) Bill; and Combination of Parishes Dissolution (Scotland) Bill, were read a second time.

The house adjourned at 12·45 a.m.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

MAY.

Bath	21	Harpenden	24
Manchester	22	Epsom	28

JUNE.

Wye	3	Newton	19
Chelmsford	5	Newcastle	25
Beverley	5	Oldham	25
Hungerford	6	Bibury Club	26
Ascot	11	Stockbridge	27
Hampton	19	Winchester	28

LATEST BETTING AT MANCHESTER.

DERBY.

7 to 2 agst Dundee (offered).
9 to 2 agst Diophantus (offered: take 5 to 1).
8 to 1 agst Rouge Dragon (taken).
8 to 1 agst Klarikoff (taken and offered).
10 to 1 agst Kildonian (offered).
100 to 1 agst King of Kent (off: 20 to 1 taken freely).
50 to 1 agst Neighbour (taken).

But little doing. The principal feature was the backing of King of Kent.

YORK RACES.

The morning of Tuesday was dull and threatening, and continued so until about the time when the races commenced, when the haziness of the atmosphere dispersed, and the appearance of the sun gave a cheering prospect of a fine afternoon. The attendance was not large, and little business was done in the betting rooms. Thirteen horses appeared at the post for the Great Northern Handicap, which was won by the Wizard, who was sadly behind in the betting. He defeated Ben Webster, who was second, with The Crater close at his quarters as third. After this race, there was some little business done in the rooms on the Derby, 100 to 30 being offered against Dundee, 5 to 1 was taken about Diophantus, 9 to 1 Rouge Lion, and 12 to 1 Klarikoff. The day's sports commenced with—

Craven Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.
Count de Lagrange's Angelo, 4 yrs ... 1
Mr Jackson's Walkington, 5 yrs ... 2
Lord Glasgow's f by Barbatus Flutter ... 3

Zetland Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds.
Mr Jackson's Neptunus ... (Bullock) 1
Mr Winteringham's Middleton Maid ... (L. Snowdon) 2
Mr Thomas's Retento ... (Hibburd) 3
Colonel Towneley's Repartee ... (Aldcroft) 4

The Great Northern Handicap of 100 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. Two miles.
Mr Nichol's The Wizard, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... (Osborne) 1
Mr Barber's Ben Webster, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb ... (L. Snowden) 2
Mr Sargent's Crater, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb ... (G. Fordham) 3

The following also ran:—Lady Trespass, Horror, First Lord, Syringe, Millionaire, Satinstone, Yorkminster, The Prophet, Guilder, and Cambondo. 2 to 1 agst Crater, 8 to 1 each agst Horror and Guilder, 10 to 1 agst The Wizard, 100 to 8 agst Millionaire, 100 to 7 each agst Ben Webster, Cambondo, and First Lord, and 20 to 1 agst the Prophet. The Prophet and Satinstone, accompanied by Cambondo, made play for about 200 yards. On reaching the new course, Cambondo and Crater went on side by side. Along the wood-side The Prophet joined issue with Crater, and Yorkminster fell back into the sixth place. At the Middlethorpe turn, The Wizard and Ben Webster improved their positions. Crater and The Prophet however kept their lead to the last turn for home, where the Prophet was beaten, and Cambondo also gave way. The lead was then left with the favourite, who, waited on by First Lord, held a clear lead until approaching the distance, where Ben Webster headed him, and held his advantage to the half distance. At this point The Wizard rapidly gained upon him, and opposite the Stand, Osborne letting him out, he won very easily by a length, Ben Webster finishing half a length in advance of the favourite, who was a good third, Lady Trespass was a bad fourth, and the Prophet fifth.

Union Hunt Plate of 2 sovs. each, with 50 added, for hunters. Two miles and a half.
Sir C. Slingsby's Mousetrap ... (Owner) 1
Mr Harland's Eremite ... (Mr Thompson) 2
Mr Whiting's Emily ... (Mr G. Walker) 3

Spring St. Leger of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 10lbs; fillies, 8st 5lbs. One mile and a half.
Mr O'Hara's Ivanhoff, by Muscovite ... (Osborne) 1
Mr Henry's Betts ... (Fordham) 2
Colonel Towneley's East Stanley ... (Aldcroft) 3
Mr Jaques's Viscount Brignall ... (Challoner) 4

The Knavesmire Plate of 50 sovs Half a mile.
Baron Nivieres's Baliverne, 2 yrs ... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr I'Anson's Caller Oui, 3 yrs ... (Robertson) 2
Mr Jno. Wilkins's Glen Stewart, 3 yrs ... (Hibburd) 3

Sixteen ran. 2 to 1 agst Caller Oui, 7 to 1 agst Baliverne, 10 to 1 agst Glen Stewart. A splendid race; won by a head.

WEDNESDAY.—The day was extremely fine and a large concourse of people was on the course. The sports were excellent, and it is said the results are more profitable than they have been since the memorable year when the "Dutchman" walked off with the 1000 Guineas Stake, beating Voltigeur.

Tyro Stakes of 5 sovs each, with forty added. Half a mile.
Mr Saxon's Miss Coutts, by Joe o'Sot 7st 3lb ... (Midgley) 1
Capt Christie's Miss Swift, 7st 8lb ... (Fordham) 2
Mr Gill's f by Weatherbitt, 7st 3lb ... (Grimshaw) 3

2 to 1 agst Miss Swift, 6 to 1 agst Miss Coutts. Won by a length.

Flying Dutchman's Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft. Second save stake. Mile and a quarter.
Mr J. Osborne's Wildman, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb ... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr Menzie's Montrose, 4 yrs, 5st 5lb ... (Daley) 2
Mr Hudson's Lady Trespass, 4 yrs, 7st ... (Challoner) 3

5 to 1 agst Lady Trespass, 7 to 1 agst Montrose. Won in a canter by two lengths.

Hawcliffe Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added; second to save his stake. T.Y.C.
Capt. White's Jung Frau ... (Fordham) 1
Mr Thompson's Dutch Sam ... (Mr Thompson) 2
Mr Naylor's Blondella ... (Challoner) 3

6 to 4 agst Jung Frau, 5 to 2 agst Blondella. Won easily by two lengths.

Londesborough Cup, value 100 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for three-yr-olds and upwards; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C.
Mr J. Osborne's Lopcatcher, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... (Challoner) †
Capt. Christie's Spicebox, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb ... (Fordham) †
Count F. de Lagrange's Angelo, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb (Grimshaw) 3

Eighteen ran. 5 to 2 agst Spicebox. The stakes were divided, and Lopcatcher walked over.

Consolation Scramble of 30 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages. T.Y.C.
Capt. Christie's Spicebox ... (Fordham) 1
Capt. Grey's Antwerp ... (Hibbard) 2
Mr Gulliver's Count Bolo ... (Sadler) 3

6 to 4 on Spicebox, 3 to 1 agst Count Bolo, and 7 to 1 agst Antwerp. Won easily by half a length.

Tally-ho Stakes, a hunter's stake of 3 sovs each, with 50 added. Two miles, over the old course.
Mr Thompson's Assignment, 5 yrs, 11st ... (Mr Thompson) 1
Mr Hudson's Lady Williams, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb ... (Major Bell) 2
Mr Quickfall's Cherokee, 5 yrs, 11st ... (Mr R. Walker) 3

City Purse of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. One mile.
Mr Robinson's The Gift, 3 yrs, 6st ... (Doyle) 1
Mr Gulliver's Count Bolo, 3 yrs 6st ... (Noble) 2
Mr Osborne's c by Hospodar, 3 yrs, 6st ... (Whiteley) 3

MALTON MEETING.

THURSDAY.—Two Years Old Stakes of 5sov each, with 25 added. Half a mile.
Baron Nivierie's Balliverne, by Womersley (Grimshaw) 1
Mr Young's Wallachia, by Hospodar ... (Osborne) 2
Mr Thompson's Globule, by The Cure ... (Mr Thompson) 8

Norcliffe Handicap Plate of 50sov. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr I'Anson's Bab at the Bowster, 4 yrs ... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr Robinson's Brassy, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ... (Calvert) 2
Mr Burdas's Bookaloom, 3yrs, 6st 10lb ... (Challoner) 3

The Malton Handicap of 10sov each, 5 ft, with 50 added; second to save stake, and winner to pay 10sov towards expenses. One mile four furlongs.
Mr Whitehead's Greta, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ... (Grimshaw) 1
Mr Thompson's Cambodo, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb (Mr Thompson) 2
Mr Robinson's The Prophet, 4 yrs, 8st 1lb ... (Calvert) 3

The Union Hunt Cup, a handsome piece of plate for hunters. Gentlemen riders only. Two miles.
Hon A. C. O Powlett na Eva, 4 yrs ... (Mr Leighton) 1
Sir Chas. Slingby's Mousetrap, aged ... (Owner) 2
Mr Simpson's Aggravator, 6 yrs ... (Mr Simpson) 3

Fitzwilliam Plate of 50sov in specie. Straight half mile.
Mr I'Anson's Caller Oui, 3 yrs ... (Robertson) 1
Mr J. Scott's Trust, 2 yrs ... (Doyle) 2
Mr S. Hawke's Viscountess, 3 yrs ... (Boyce) 3

SALISBURY MEETING.

THURSDAY.—Salisbury Trial Stakes of 15sov each, 4 ft, with 50 added. One mile.
Mr Hall's Seclusion, 4 yrs ... (Adams) 1
Mr Etwall's Lady Clara, 3 yrs ... (French) 2

Craven Plate (handicap) of 50 sov. Five furlongs.
Mr W. Day's Deserter, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... (Adams) 1
D. of Beaufort's Rosalind, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb .. (Fordham) 2
Mr Wyndham's Lisbon, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ... (Osborne) 3

Salisbury Stakes, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added if four horses start. Half a mile.
Lord Portsmouth's Sheerness, by Filbert ... (Goater) 1
Mr Parr's Dusk, by Wild Dayrell ... (Fordham) 2
Mr Clark's Springbook, by Wild Dayrell ... (Drewe) 3

City Bowl of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Five furlongs.
Tubal Cain ... (French) 1 | Gauntlet ... (Lambourne) 2

Wiltshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft., with 50 added. Two miles.
Mr Parr's Lupus, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ... (French) 1
Mr Spencer's Blue Jacket, aged, 8st 9lb ... (Fordham) 2
Lord Portsmouth's Vinegar Hill, 3 yrs, 6st ... (Page) 3

Old Castle Stakes, a free handicap of 5 sovs each in case of acceptance, with 30 added. One mile.
Mr Gully's Highflyer, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ... (French) 1
Mr Capel's Bandit, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... (G. Parsons) 2

CLASPER AND POCOCK.—It is stated that another match has been arranged by these two aquatics. It will be remembered that Clasper defeated this Cockney waterman a few weeks ago. The first deposit for the second match was made in London on Wednesday last.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The Victoria Grounds in Newcastle, was a scene of excitement on Saturday last, through a foot race between William Straker, of that town, and John Shaw, of Northallerton, for £20 a-side, 160 yards. Straker kept the lead, and gradually drew away from his man, although Shaw made several attempts to come up with him, but failing to do so, Straker went in a winner by upwards of a yard. Little business was done amongst the betting gents, and the affair was "flat and unprofitable."

BOWLING.—The veteran "Harry" seems to forget his announcement made some months ago, that he would engage in no more matches. On Saturday last we again find him on the Town Moor, pitted against Mordue, a man possessed of youthful vigour, strength, and elasticity, as well as being a clever bowler. The match was for £20, with 30oz bowls. Brown in this affair made a rambling job, his balls falling either in the channel, or coming in contact with the posts on the course, and it was quite evident that his chance was worthless. Mordue was the favourite from the beginning to the end, and won by about a throw. We trust that "Harry Brown" will now retire with his well earned fame, and leave the field to more youthful aspirants in the arts and achievements of this favourite northern game.

CRICKET.—The members of the Northumberland Cricket Club opened their season on Wednesday last, with a match between two elevens—Volunteers *v.* Non-Volunteers. The day was extremely fine, and the atmosphere genial and pleasant. The playing on the part of some of the members was first-rate, and in fact the whole of the parties concerned fulfilled their duties much better than might have been expected on an opening day. A return match is to be played in a fortnight, when no doubt more spirit will be infused in the game, and a more lively competition take place. Time only permitted one innings each to be played, and the following is the result:—

VOLUNTEERS.		NON-VOLUNTEERS.	
Capt. Scott, b Grace	2	Mr N. Grace, h w, b Dewse	0
Mr W. Clay, b Lee	9	Mr H. Armstrong, c Thompson, b Dewse	8
Mr C. Thompson, b Lee	21	Mr W. Beldon, not out	10
Mr H. Dewse, l b w, b Lee	1	Mr R. Anderson, run out	18
Capt. Mather, c Bryant, b Lee	18	Mr E. Bryant, b Dewse	1
Mr J. A. Burr, run out	1	Mr T. Lee, c Burr, b Dewse	1
Mr J. Charlton, b Lee	0	Mr J. H. Little, run out	6
Ensign Jobling, b Lee	0	Mr T. Coxon, b Charlton	2
Mr Brodie, b Grace	4	Mr E. A. Phillips, b Dewse	0
Mr J. D. Elsworth, not out	2	Mr W. Shepherd, b Dewse	0
Ensign Dunn, b Lee	0	Mr J. Sopwith, run out	1
Byes 21, leg byes 2, wide 1	24	Byes 3, leg bye 1, wide 1	5
Total	82	Total	46

TOPPER BROWN'S Dog STAR is open to run Douglas's Dog PIPER, from One Rabbit to Ten, for £5 or £10 a-side. A Match can be made, at any time, at Topper Brown's, Chicken Inn, Blackhill, or at Tattersall's, Berry Edge; to come off on Newcastle Moor within a Month. Or Topper's Bitch NETTLE shall run the same Dog, for £5 a-side, at Five Rabbits, 50 yards law.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, with a fair coasting and foreign arrival. The change to warmer weather caused the trade to rule dull. The quantity of fine English or foreign on offer being small, buyers of such had to pay fully the prices of this day week; but secondary descriptions moved off very slowly, at late prices. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged, but the last had more attention, although the prices offered were mostly too low to induce business. Barley slow, but unaltered in value. Malt as before. Oats of good fine quality moved off at fully previous terms, but inferior were neglected. Flour held more firmly, but no more money could be obtained.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals of cattle from the north of Scotland have been considerably on the increase, 408 coming to hand from the counties of the north-east coast—viz., 83 by sea and 325 by rail—against 164 in the corresponding week of last year, and 12 beasts from Glasgow and 29 from Edinburgh market. Also, 157 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 275 beasts, but a decline of 60 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were fully an average for the time of year. Lambs are coming freely to hand, and were of a fair average quality. The supply of beef comprised 1,407 head. Notwithstanding the number of fat cattle being unprecedentedly large, there was a fair good demand for all sorts, more especially the better qualities. The attendance of south dealers was on the increase, and although the tendency was in favour of the buyer, yet it may be termed a selling market; however, at the close of business part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,790. The mutton trade ruled steady. Old sheep in their wool sold freely at 9d per lb. Hoggets also met with a steady sale; extreme currencies were fully supported, with a good clearance. Lambs were in active request, at prices ranging from 20s to 35s per head. Pigs: 485 were shown. A better feeling pervaded the pork trade than last week, while the store kinds scarcely realised so much money, but nearly all were disposed of at the close of the market.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; first-class oxen, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; middling, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; stags, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; small dairy-fed, 7s 0d to 7s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior 0d to 8d; clipped, 6¾d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 24; calves, 18. Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	722	5s 0d to 7s 9d	3070	6¼d to 7½d	0d to 0d
1859	809	6s 0d to 8s 0d	4520	6d to 7d	0d to 0d
1860	716	7s 0d to 9s 6d	3290	8d to 9d	0d to 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £5 5s 0d to £6 18s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £4 4s 0d to £7 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, £0 2s 4d; oat straw £0 1s 3d to £0 2s 6d; barley £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 105 carts; straw, 64.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market we had only a scanty supply, and prices were maintained at Tuesday's quotations. Whites from 8s to 10s; Scotch from 12s to 13s 6d; seed, 6s to 7s 6d per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 9s to 9s 6d; hams, 9s 6d to 9s 9d per stone; butter, 54s to 56s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 8d to 0s 0d; ditto, small, 8s 10d to 0s 0d; hams, large, 9s 4d to 9s 6d; ditto, small, 9s 8d to 9s 9d; butter, —s to —s per firkin. Eggs, 6s per hundred.

DURHAM PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Beef 6½d to 7½d; mutton, 7d to 8d; veal, 7d to 0d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb. Lamb, 10s 6d per quarter. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb. Eggs, — to 18 for 1s. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 0d 0s to 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 3d per pair. Potatoes, 10d to 11d per stone. Apples, 1s 6d to 0s 0d; onions, 1s 6d to 0s 0d per peck.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—The following is an account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in Hexham market, in the week ended May 4:—Wheat, 75 qrs 2 bush., £2 13s 1d; barley, 31 qrs 0 bush., £1 16s 0d; oats, 16 qrs 3 bush., £1 10s 9d.

HEXHAM MAY-DAY HIRING, May 13.—The hiring for single servants was held here to-day. There was a large attendance of both employers and servants. Notwithstanding the great number of servants, however, it was soon evident to employers that they were not to be had for a trifle, as they held out stiffly for good wages, which, on the other hand, were at first tardily conceded. But there was nothing else for it, for the work must be done, and that could not be accomplished without hands, and once the ice was broken the hiring proceeded pretty briskly, and by four o'clock there were not many of either sex left in the market unhired, and another half-hour closed the business. The range of wages was as follows:—Men realised from £15 10s to £17; lads, from 14 to 17 years of age, £5 to £7; women from £7 10s to £9; and girls, from 15 to 17 years of age, £1 10s to £5 for the half-year.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Blackhill, at Front Row, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr William Stobbs, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, at Ravensworth Terrace, Westgate Hill, on the 14th inst., Mrs Charles Henry Young, of a daughter.

At 131, Fife Terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr W. B. Shaftoe, compositor, of a son.

At 117, Percy Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr W. Renwick, of a son.

At George Street West, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr David Edgar, of a son.

At Chirton, near North Shields, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr M. M. Harrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. John's Church, on the 12th inst., Mr Henry Duncan, mariner, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth Coulter, Morpeth, Northumberland.—On the 14th inst., Mr Matthew Birkley, of Kenton, to Mary, daughter of Mr Henry Dobson, butcher, of Stamfordham.

At All Saints' Church, on the 12th inst., Mr William Jackson to Jane, daughter of the late Mr J. Newton, both of this town.

At Jesmond Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Berkley Addison, Joseph Willis, Esq., of Ellington West Moor, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Shanks, coach builder, High Bridge. This being the first marriage solemnised at this church, the bride was presented with a beautiful Bible.

At Benwell, at St. James's Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. William Maughan, incumbent, Mr John Robson Gray to Miss Elizabeth Armitage, both of Scotswood.

At Wallsend, on the 12th inst., Mr Thomas Walton to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr George Walker, of North Shields.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at Pandon Bank, on the 11th inst., aged 50, Jessie, widow of Mr John Trotter.

At the Quay, on the 13th inst., suddenly, aged 23, Mr John Hetherington.

At Prudhoe Street, on the 13th inst., aged 20, Mr George Carlaw, clerk.

At 14, Ivy Terrace, on the 12th inst., aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Robert Wedderburn, millwright, Elswick Engine Works.

At Stowell Street, on the 11th inst., aged 18, George, second son of Mr John Youll.

At Pilgrim Street, on the 14th inst., aged 3 years, Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr Francis Addison, draper.

At Balman's Village, on the 10th inst., aged 27, William, eldest son of Mr James Pigg.

At Arthur's Hill, on the 12th inst., aged 66, Eleanor, wife of Mr John Cowell, builder.

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.