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by the proprietor. For Sarah Bradley
Harry Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 339. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as an Apprentice to the Dressmaking.—Apply to Mrs MOODY, Highgate, Blackhill.

TO BE LET, for Six Months, the EATAGE of 39 Acres of Grass, Good Well, Watered, and Sheltered.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office.

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, with a STABLE, situated in Havelock Street, Consett, occupied by Mr Todd.—For particulars apply to Thomas Longstaff, Leadgate, or Robert Hall, Consett.

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

TO LET.

A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE in Melbourne Street, Consett.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

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

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

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

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

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND POOR LAW AUDIT DISTRICT.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE AUDIT of ACCOUNTS for the abovenamed Union will be held at the Guardians' Board Room, Lanchester, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon.
JAMES RADFORD, AUDITOR.
May 16, 1867.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

IN the Matter of JOHN BROWN, of Berryedge, in the County of Durham, beerhouse keeper, late innkeeper, adjudged Bankrupt on the 27th day of November, 1866.

A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held before the Registrar at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and also whether any allowance shall be made to the bankrupt. Proofs of debts will be received, and creditors who have not yet proved, and do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Registrar.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

IN the Matter of JOHN WALKER, of Allansford, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, miller, and innkeeper, adjudged bankrupt on the 25th day of January, 1867.

A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held before the Registrar at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, on the 29th day of May 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and also whether any allowance shall be made to the bankrupt. Proofs of debts will be received, and creditors who have not yet proved, and do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Registrar.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 6th Day of June, at Mr John Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms Inn, in Consett, in the County of Durham, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon.

MR JOHN ELLIOTT, AUCTIONEER.

ALL that large and eligible SHOP, with DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms, Pantries, and other conveniences, situate in Front Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Henry Smith as tenant thereof.

The above property is well and substantially built, and is in the best business thoroughfare of Consett.

Further information will be given on application to the AUCTIONEER, Consett, or
MR. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham.

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

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

TO BE LET, the CARTING of sundry quantities of LIMESTONE, SLAG, and STONE, as under:—

LIMESTONE.

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

Tenders will also be received for the Carting required by the Board, stating price per day for double or single carts, as may be required.

Terms and Conditions for the above Works may be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, situate at West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., by whom Tenders in writing for the same will be received up to the 25th May next, at 5 p.m.

By order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways to the Leadgate Local Board.
West Wood House, Ebchester,
Gateshead, May 8th, 1867.

Public Notices.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1867,

TWO SERMONS will be Preached by Mr THOMAS ELLIOTT, of Swalwell, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and Evening at Six.

In the Afternoon at Two o'Clock, Mr ELLIOTT will give an Address to the Parents and Friends.

At each of the Services the Children will repeat portions of Scripture. Selections from "Harrison's Original Sacred Melodies" will also be Sung.

The ANNUAL TEA MEETING will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM, on MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.
Tea on the Tables at Four o'Clock.

In the Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held Chair to be taken by Mr W. Simpson, of Blanchland.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. J. C. Harrison and G. G. Letters, Messrs N. Muse and G. Tagg.

A Collection at the close of each Service in aid of the School Funds.

Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling Each, to be had of the Teachers and at the Door.

R. YOUNG,
(Late of Durham Cathedral Choir,)

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

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

TO MINERS AND IRONSTONE WORKMEN.

WANTED, at the Redesdale Mines, near Bellingham, Northumberland, 50 Practical Miners to work Ironstone by drift.

Also 100 Ironstone Workers for mining the bed which is upwards of 30 feet in thickness.

Liberal encouragement to good workmen. Enquire at the Works.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

TO WOOD MERCHANTS, CLOGGERS AND OTHERS.

BIRCH PROPS AND CLOG SOLE-WOOD FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the whole of the BIRCH TREES (marked) now growing upon the Craggbanks, of Rowley Farm, near Consett, and within ½ mile from the Station upon the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

2½ per cent. discount for cash, or Three Months Bill upon approved Security.

The Purchaser to Fell and Remove the Wood by Martinmas.

For further particulars apply to W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer, Consett, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before SATURDAY, June 1st, 1867.

The right reserved to select any Tender.
May 16th, 1867.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY AND COUNTY MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 5 FEET LARGE, MOUNTED AND VARNISHED.

COST £20,000, AND FOUR YEARS TIME.

THE best MAP ever made since the World was formed. Shows a a Million Names of Cities, Towns, Villages, Market Places, Post Offices, Castles, Country Seats, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Lighthouses and Coast Surveys; 20,000 Railway Stations, with the distances between each Station marked plainly; and the official name and total length of each Railway in actual operation up to date given, with all the Stations, Towns, and Cities numerically and alphabetically arranged in pamphlet form to accompany this valuable Map.

The whole made from Ordnance Surveys and Engraved on Steel, Coloured, Mounted on Cloth, bound with Ribbon, and Varnished with Rollers, Price 9s. No Maps at £2 can compare with this.

Mr S. LETBOURNE, Leadgate, Sole Agent for Leadgate, Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding district.

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

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

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

Given under my hand this 3rd day of May, 1867.
MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Clerk to the said Local Board.

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

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire, "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" It may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 33, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
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No. 2, NEVILLE ARCADE,
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Customers' bills are exhibited daily on his advertising van. N.B.—Bills carefully distributed in Town or Country.

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BRYANT & MAY'S
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SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES.
ARE NOT POISONOUS.
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PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:— TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, REPORTS OF CHARITIES, &c., at the Newcastle & Consett "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

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THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	Pound.
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The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	,,
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The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	,,

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
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Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

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GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
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LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
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The only Uncoloured Tea.

Duty off Tea.
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Reduction in Price.

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,, Urwin, do.
Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
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NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

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UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
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INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL

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DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL!
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.

Thomas Brown, Smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of thirty years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867.

John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, as Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife y as and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.

Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.

The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:—"In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr RAE of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its cheapness and durability must make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."

The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr RAE, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. Its astonishing small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with its cheapness, are its most prominent properties. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalculæ, wings and antennæ of insects, chemical crystals, &c., &c. Along with the instrument, Mr RAE supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the observer."

The Dudley Guardian, August 15, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr RAE's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this invaluable *vade mecum*, the price of which, 2s 6d, places it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."

The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great boon to the public has been afforded by means of Mr RAE's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has until recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate workmanship in most cases causing a costliness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful and invisible world attractive alike to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction, scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small monad is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vorticella can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscrope: for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."

The above Instrument may be had from the maker at 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d; free by parcel, 15s 6d.

RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.

RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 10s 0d.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 0d.

FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.

Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—

RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

SUFFER NO LONGER

FROM SPERMATORRHŒA, WASTING DISCHARGES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or UNFITNESS for MARRIAGE, as indicated by Loss of Strength, Langour, Melancholy, Absence of Mind, Defective Sight, Hearing, Memory, &c., since these, and all diseases of the Generative System, including Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, &c., are effectually cured, and vigorous health established, by Dr. L. ELLIOTT'S WONDERFUL SELF-RESTORATIVE APPLIANCE.—Sent free for One Stamp. Address, Dr. L. ELLIOTT, Cleveland House, near Langham Church, Regent Street, London, W.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES, &c. All Sufferers are earnestly invited to write to o consult Dr THOMSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public duty. It is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in either sex, of any age, easy and painless in use, effecting a radical cure without inconvenience or confinement, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those who have been obliged to wear trusses or other galling support. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent any-where, post free, (packed so that no one can know the contents) on receipt of 10s. in stamps, or by post office order payable to Dr Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Consultations Daily, except on Sunday, (fee One Guinea) from 11 till 1 o'clock. The following Testimonials have been selected from thousands in the possession of the Doctor, and are published with the consent of their writers. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove it, by lifting and running, which I am happy to say, I can do without pain or using any truss. F.W." "Many thanks for your remedy;—I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it. G.H." "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since, without any sign of its re-appearance Miss S." "A fair time has elapsed since I used your Remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured. J.P." "My rupture being 28 years old, I never expected so perfect a cure. E.L." "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy. Mrs H." "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me; mine was a old rupture, and very bad indeed. B.T."

FOR EVERYBODY. A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners, of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints);—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected; that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4 St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.! Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, silky, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my hear is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewis." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have no longer a necessity to suffer. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per box, with dietary rules, &c. Sold by all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. R." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hesitation since I took them. Mrs G. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite; I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G."

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness, derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr Lane." Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours Mrs Hay."

Sporting Intelligence.

REDCAR SPRING MEETING.

Stewards: J. Mewburn, Esq., T. P. Andrew, Esq., and J. Seymour, Esq. Clerk of the Course: Mr Hall. Starter: Mr G. Wren. Judge: Mr Johnstone. Secretary: Mr Macklin.

FRIDAY.

To-day the annual Spring Meeting promised to be an improvement compared with previous years, but before evening it was seen that punctuality had not been observed. The weather was exceedingly fine, and there was a much larger attendance than last year. A Grand Stand was erected on the Sands, and was extensively patronised; and the main street of Redcar was pretty well studded with shows, roundabouts, and stalls filled with nuts and spice. Trains and conveyances brought a number of persons from Stockton, Middlesbro', Eston, and Marske, and most of the hotels did a fair share of business. The stewards and their friends dined at "the Globe." Next the Grand Stand, a fighting-booth solicited the presence of the admirers of the noble art; and the African Blondin walked on a high tight-rope opposite the course, and sought encouragement from benevolent spectators. There were only four items on the card; but all the stakes with the exception of the Cleveland Hunt Cup, were decided in heats, and consequently a great deal of time was occupied. In the course of the afternoon, two men were run over, but neither of them were dangerously hurt. Subjoined is the running:—

CLEVELAND HUNT CUP of 25 sovs value, in specie. Two miles.

Mr C. Reynard's Tatler, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb 1
Mr T. Masterman's Gayous, 6 yrs, 9st 13lb 2
Mr Plummer's Captain Hogg, 3 yrs, 7st 3

Hydropathic, Little Dorrit, Lady of Coverdale, and Lady Middleton, also ran.

Betting: Even on Tatler, 2 to 1 bar one. Captain Hogg gained a considerable advantage at the start, but soon gave way to Tatler, and on passing the stand was still leading, with Gayous following close up. The race was evidently left to these three, and after turning the post they ran in capitally, Tatler finished a length and a half in advance of the others.

PONY RACE, for Ponies not exceeding 13½ hands high. Half mile heats.

Mr Whittaker's Lizzie 1 1
Mr Wetherald's Dalby 2 2
Mr Voase's Link Girl 0 3

Lilliput, The Globe, and Wingenund filly also ran.

Betting: Even on Link Girl, 2 to 1 each agst Lizzie and Wingenund filly, and 4 to 1 agst the others. In the first heat Lizzie won as she liked. Lizzie was the favourite for the second heat, and proved herself worthy of all confidence, again coming past the winning post about 20 lengths in advance.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' STAKE of £10. Heats, one mile.

Mr T. Masterman's Gayous, 6 yrs, 9st 13lb 0 1 1
Mr C. J. Dove's Underhand's Daughter, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb 2 2 0
Mr Bower's Pretty Boy, 6 yrs, 9st 6lb 1 3 2
Mr H. Smith's Hydropathic, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb 3 0 3

Exchange, late Salscgill, and Lady of Coverdale, also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Lady of Coverdale, 2 to 1 agst Underhand's Daughter, and 3 to 1 agst the others. Lady of Coverdale and Underhand's Daughter jumped off with the lead, and kept their position till they reached the post, when Gayous and Exchange took the wrong turn, and the favourite came in first quite easily. The other horses had gone the right course, and came in, as one of the sportsmen shouted, by instalments, Pretty Boy leading. The stewards decided that this was no race, and a great deal of strong language was used. The first heat was run over and resulted in Pretty Boy being first, Underhand's Daughter second, and Hydropathic third. Exchange bolted, and in spite of the application of the whip would only run sideways. In the second heat Gayous had an easy victory, and in the final the favourite had it all her own way.

HACK STAKES, for half-bred horses, the winner to receive £10. Heats, one mile.

Mr J. P. Skeen's Governor, 6 yrs, 8st 13lb 2 1 1
Mr Bradley's Bob Brunton, aged, 8st 13lb 0 2 2
Mr Voase's Maid of Kent, aged, 8st 13lb 1 3 3
Mr Adamson's Main of Marske, aged, 8st 13lb 3 0 0

Little Dorrit, Crinoline, Sunshine, Gentle Annie, and Unknown also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Governor, 3 to 1 agst Maid of Kent, and Maid of Marske. Unknown went away with the start, and Governor joined her in running down. At the turning post, Governor seemed to have the best of it, but in the run in Maid of Kent came to the front, and maintained it to the finish. Governor made all the running in the second heat, and won by two lengths. There was a capital struggle in the final between Governor and Bob Brunton, on whom the interest of the race depended.

BATH AND SOMERSET MEETING.

TUESDAY.

LANDSDOWN TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; selling weights. One mile.

Ostreger, 9st 7lb .... Fordham 1
Crown Prince, 8st 6lb .... Maidment 2
Queen of Trumps, 9st 4lb .... Grimshaw 3

Betting: 8 to 1 on Ostreger. Won in a canter by thirty lengths, bad third.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for three-yr-olds. One mile and a half.

Mr Fleming's Van Amburgh, 8st 10lb .... Challoner 1
Mr Cartwright's Wroughton, 8st 10lb .... Custance 2
Mr Mauld's Man of Ross, 8st 10lb .... Osborne 3

Betting: 9 to 4 on Wroughton, 3 to 1 agst Van Amburgh. Alcazar, Whirligig, and Wroughton were alternately in front for three-quarters of a mile, when Wroughton took up the running, followed by Van Amburgh to the straight, when the latter drew up, and the pair ran level till below the distance. Van Amburgh there quitted the favourite, and won by fifteen lengths.

SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 24 added; selling weights. Straight half mile.

Land's End, 8st 11lb .... Jeffery 1
Osprey, 6st .... Searle 2
Mouchoir, 7st 9lb .... Murray 3

Celia and Lady Edith also ran.

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Mouchoir, 100 to 30 agst the Celia colt, 4 to 1 agst Land's End, 5 to 1 each agst Lady Edith and Osprey. Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. The winner was sold to Mr Ten Broeck for 155 guineas.

BATH HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added; winners after May 10 extra. One mile.

Lord Coventry's Goojerat, 4 yrs, 7st .... Morden 1
Captain Hawksley's Knight Errant, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Cameron 2
Mr Brayley's Chevalier d'Esprit, 4 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Butler 3

Exceller, Vixen, Pevensey, and Red Riband also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Knight Errant, 100 to 30 agst Goojerat, 9 to 2 agst Pevensey, 100 to 30 agst Chevalier d'Esprit, 7 to 1 agst Red Riband. Won by a head, a length between second and third.

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. About half a mile.

Mr Pryor's Grimston, 8st 10lb .... Loates 1
Capt. G. Day's Lord Palmerston, 8st 10lb .... Goater 2
Mr Saxon's Patrician, 8st 7lb .... Clement 3

Sunbeam and Valentine also ran.

Betting: 100 to 30 on Grimston, 100 to 10 agst Valentine, 100 to 6 agst Lord Palmerston. Won easily by a length and a half, bad third.

BEAUFORT CUP, value 300 sovs, by subs of 10 sovs each. About two miles and a half.

Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb .... Grimshaw 1
Duke of Newcastle's Flying Scud, 2 yrs, 7st .... Covey 2
Mr G. Angell nas Knight Errant, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Cameron 3

Lecturer and John Davis also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Lecturer, 4 to 1 agst Moulsey, 4 to 1 agst Flying Scud. Won cleverly by two lengths; bad third; and other two pulled up, fourth and fifth.

COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs, winners after May 10 extra. One mile.

Lord Vivian's Tumbler, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... Butler 1
Mr Rickard's Opposition, 4 yrs, 6st .... Peppler 2
Mr Brayley's Rhymer, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... Prangle 3

Cromwell, Libertine, Millie, and Flying Spanker also ran.

Betting: Even on Tumbler, 7 to 4 agst Rhymer, 5 to 1 agst Opposition. Won easily by three lengths; bad third.

WEDNESDAY.—DYRHAM PARK PLATE of 100 sovs. Once round and a distance.

M. of Hastings's John Davis, by Voltigeur, 6 yrs, 8st 8lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Brayley's Chevalier d'Esprit, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb (car. 5st 9lb) .... Jeffery 2
Mr Williamson's Libertine, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb .... Clark 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst John Davis, 5 to 1 agst Chevalier d'Esprit. Won by a head, a bad third.

WESTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Straight half mile.

M. of Hastings's Lady Elizabeth, 8st 12lb (in. 5lb extra) .... Fordham 1
Mr Pryor's Grimston, 9st 1lb .... Loates 2
Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown, 8st 10lb .... Wells 3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Blue Gown, 5 to 1 agst Lady Elizabeth, 100 to 15 agst Grimston. Won by a head, two lengths separating second and third.

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. Two miles and a distance.

Duke of Beaufort's Gomera, by Marsyas—Palma, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb .... Cannon 1
Mr Mundy na Douro, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .... Cameron 2
Mr Payne's Pintail, 6 yrs, 7st 10lb .... Covey 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Gomera, 5 to 2 agst Pintail, 6 to 1 agst Douro. Won by a head.

KELSTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Half a mile.

Osprey, 5st 10lb .... Killick 1
Rhymer, 7st 10lb .... Cannon 2
The Returned, 5st 10lb .... Andrews 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Rhymer, 2 to 1 agst Osprey and The Returned. Won by half a length, a neck between second and third.

DODINGTON WELTER STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Once round and a distance.

Lord Coventry's Steamboat, 4 yrs .... Adams 1
M. of Hastings's Black Prince, 4 yrs .... Sterling 2
Col. Knox's Stockinger, aged .... Crawshaw 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Steamboat, 5 to 2 agst Retribution, 9 to 2 agst Stockinger, 6 to 1 agst Black Prince. Won by a head, a bad third.

BADMINTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added. T.Y.C.

Mr Steven's Cranbury, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb .... Payne 1
Mr Sutton's Commissioner, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb .... Challoner 2
Duke of Newcastle's Nike, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Mann 3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Xi, 4 to 1 agst Cranbury, 10 to 1 agst Nike and Queen of Trumps. Won in a canter by six lengths, a good third.

NURSERY STAKES of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 50 added, for two-yrs-olds. T.Y.C.

Balsamo, 8st 6lb .... French 1
Herennianus, 8st 6lb .... Grimshaw 2
Lady Edith, 7st .... Murray 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Herennianus, 5 to 2 agst Balsamo, 10 to 1 bar two. Won by three lengths, same between second and third.

SPORTING ITEMS.

AQUATIC PRESENTATIONS.—On Thursday evening a large number of the patrons of aquatics met at Mr J. H. Baird's, Star Hotel, Northumberland-street, to present a tribute of respect to Kelley. Mr E. D. Gant presided, and Mr Baird made the presentation, which consisted of a valuable gold centre seconds stop watch. At the same time he presented a gold ring to George Drewitt and J. Bright. The recipients of the gifts briefly responded, and the evening was very pleasantly spent till the time arrived for the departure of the guests, who left for London by the two a.m. train.

AQUATICS.—On Wednesday morning, Mr Stephen Forster left Newcastle for Liverpool, *en route* for Australia, his object in visiting the Antipodes being to train Young Hickey, who is matched with Green for the championship. Mr Forster will sail in the Great Britain, which will leave Liverpool on Saturday next. He intends, should circumstances permit, to return to England immediately after the match is over, and expects that Young Hickey and another celebrity will accompany him to England, where they will, no doubt, find a hearty welcome. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr Forster as the train left the station.

PONY TROTTING MATCH FOR £20.—On Monday, a match, which drew together a large number of the admirers of the turf, came off on the Morpeth turnpike, one mile, from the fourth milestone to the third milestone, between Mr Lynn's black pony and Mr Alder's grey pony, each about 13 hands high, owners up, Mr Herdman judge and umpire. After the gentlemen in the pigskin brought their favourites to the mark, they in a few minutes were off at a rattling pace, the grey leading for the first 100 yards, but at double that distance the black was nose and nose again. Alder now called on the grey, who immediately made the pace rather too hot for the black, and at half the distance led by a couple of lengths. Mr Lynn now used strenuous exertions to turn the tide of affairs, but the grey evidently had it in hand, and eventually pulled up the winner by thirty yards.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The Court of Richmond has released Mr Davis on bail to appear in November next. The supreme court has dismissed the appeals of Georgia and Missisipi, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

NEW YORK, May 2, morning.

The Democratic candidates for the Mayoralty and the city Judgeship at Baltimore were yesterday elected by large majorities.

Mr Wilson addressed the negroes at Wilmington yesterday, and was enthusiastically received.

The Japanese Commissioners were presented to Mr Seward yesterday, and will be presented to the president to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee will resume the impeachment investigation to-morrow.

The New York papers publish the following Mexican news:—A despatch from the agent of Juarez has arrived at New York, and has been telegraphed to Signor Romer, at Washington, in which it was stated that Miramar was killed, the Imperial forces disbanded, Marquez completely defeated. Queretaro captured, and the Emperor Maximilian in concealment. It is reported that Canales had determined in favour of Ortega, and was besieging Metamoras. He was expected to capture the city so soon as he should receive reinforcements under Cortinas.

Advices received here from Japan to April 3rd, by way of San Francisco, state that the British Minister had demanded and received an apology from the Japanese Government for insults offered to British officers. The Tycoon had invited all foreign Ministers to meet him at Osaka on the 30th April. Another disastrous fire had occurred at Yokohama.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.

The Emperor has decided that all non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to the contingent called out in 1860, and those men who enlisted voluntarily, and whose term of service would expire on the 31st December of this year, shall be immediately allowed to return to their homes.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 14.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will proceed to Paris at the end of the week.

The funeral of Mr Wright, the American Minister at Berlin took place yesterday. The members of the Diplomatic Body and the Prussian Under-Secretary of State, Herr Von Thiele, were present.

LUXEMBURG.

LUXEMBURG, May 14.

The works on the fortress of Luxemburg, which up to the present hour have been actively carried on, were stopped this morning, and the workmen dismissed.

AUSTRIA.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 14.

Baron Von Beust has invited the diplomatic body to be present at the Emperor's approaching coronation as King of Hungary. The invitation has been accepted by all.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

Intelligence from Athens, dated 9th instant, states that three Turkish vessels fired upon the Greek steamer Arcadi while landing supplies and munitions at Crete. The Arcadi made her escape, and shortly afterwards returned to finish her task.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has received letters from Syra, dated 7th inst., stating that an engagement has taken place between the Turkish forces and the insurgents at Rethmyo, on the northern coast of Crete.

The insurgents are stated to have been defeated, with the loss of 320 killed.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

The American ship Patmos was at St. Thomas discharging guns and ammunition for the Chilian Government. She was closely watched by two Spanish war ships, and the American Consul had sent to the Admiral on the Haytian station for a man-of-war to protect the Patmos.

In Chili the elections had passed off quietly. It is expected that Congress will devote much attention to the reform of the constitution. A tempestuous session was anticipated.

In Peru the priests and their friends had convened a meeting, and in consequence of resolutions that have been passed, the Ministry have resigned.

Peace has been established in Guatemala.

Matters at Hayti were at a standstill.

In Honduras the Indians continued their depradations.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The final meeting of the Conference on the Luxemburg matter took place on Saturday. The treaty for the neutralisation of the Grand Duchy, under the sovereignty of the King of Holland, and with the guarantee of the great Powers, was then signed. The ratifications are to be exchanged within four weeks.

In the French Chambers on Monday, the Marquis de Moustier made a communication on this subject, announcing that the treaty defining the international position of Luxemburg had been signed by the London Conference. In the course of his statement he said—

The Powers opened the preparatory negociations, in which we avoided taking any part, from a just feeling of reserve and moderation. To all questions we replied that we would accept any solution compatible with our security and our dignity, and which the Cabinet might recommend for our adoption as calculated to consolidate European peace. We cannot too loudly proclaim how much the Powers have displayed a spirit of impartiality, and a sincere desire to arrive at an equitable and honourable arrangement. After the ratifications have been exchanged, the Government will promulgate the text of the treaty, of which the following are the principal stipulations:—

The preamble states that the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, taking into consideration the change in situation of the Duchy, resulting from the dissolution of the ties which bound it to the old Germanic Confederation, invited the Sovereigns of Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia to assemble their representatives at London, in order to concert with the plenipotentiaries of the King, as Grand Duke, engagements for the future, with a view to the maintenance of peace. The Sovereigns, having accepted this invitation, resolved to respond to the desire of the King of Italy to participate in deliberations destined to assure the maintenance of the general tranquillity. The Duke declared that he maintained the connections of the Duchy with the house of Nassau. This declaration was accepted and note taken of it. The Duchy was declared neutral under the sanction and collective guarantees of the signatory Powers, with the exception of Belgium, which is already a neutral Power. It was further agreed that the town of Luxemburg should cease to be fortified. The reigning Grand Duke reserved to himself the right of maintaining there sufficient troops for the preservation of order. Prussia declared consequently that her troops shall receive orders to evacuate the place as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged. The artillery will begin to be withdrawn, together with the munitions of war, shortly. There will then only remain the troops indispensable for the safety and the dispatch of the material of war. The Duke of Luxemburg engaged to take measures to convert the fortress into an open town by such demolition as he shall consider sufficient for the satisfaction of the Powers. The work will commence after the retreat of the garrison, which will be carried out with due regard to the interests of the inhabitants. The ratifications will be exchanged at latest within four weeks.

The treaty fully accords with the views of the French Government. It does away with a state of things established against us in bad times, and which has been maintained for fifty years. It gives in our northern frontiers a guarantee of another neutralized state. It secures to the King Grand Duchy, complete independence; and it not only removes the causes of an imminent conflict, but gives fresh pledges for the strengthening of good relations and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The Government has to congratulate itself upon having obtained these results and to make known how just and friendly are the sentiments of the Powers towards us. The Government thinks it useful to especially point out that, for the first time, the meeting of a conference, instead of following a war, and confining itself to sanctioning its results, has succeeded in anticipating it, and in preserving the benefits of peace. This is a precious indication of the new tendencies which prevail in the world, and over which the friends of progress and civilisation should rejoice.

M. Jules Favre asked that the papers on the subject should be communicated to the House, in order that a debate might subsequently take place.

M. Rouher replied that they would only be communicated after the ratifications had been exchanged.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.—On this subject the *Louisville Journal* has the following:—"We have been carrying on the *Louisville Journal* between thirty-six or thirty-seven years. During all this time we have known no man of business in the city to fail who advertised liberally. And we have known no one to succeed in any considerable, if even in a respectable, degree who *didn't* advertise liberally."

VISITATION AT DURHAM,

On Tuesday morning the Ven. Archdeacon Bland, Archdeacon of Northumberland, official of the officiality of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, delivered his annual charge to the clergy of the officiality, in the parish church of St. Oswald's, Durham. There was a large attendance of clergy. On the completion of morning service,

The Archdeacon delivered his charge from the communion rails. He commenced by adverting to the efforts being put forth to meet the spiritual requirements of the country. He referred to the building of churches throughout that diocese, and stated that in consequence of the unexpectedly high prices of labour the grants, however large in many instances, from the Bishop of Durham's Special Church Building Fund had not effected so much, as if good workmanship could have been secured at a cheaper rate, and he hoped that the zeal, which had been successfully raised by the formation of his fund, would not expire at the end of the 5 years of the time first-named for collecting, but that the experience of great and good results already visible and gratefully acknowledged might lead, if not to a continuance of the fund, yet to fresh contributions in such a manner as the exigencies of the diocese might require. The Ven. Archdeacon pointed out the care that should be exercised by those building churches in their selection of architecture for the building, the formation of roofs—giving preference to the leaden roof over the slated—the production of ornamental work, which should be such as not to suffer easily from the weather, and the provision of accommodation in churches, into all of which the Ven. Archdeacon entered with minute detail. He then proceeded to offer a few remarks upon the election and duties of the churchwardens. The Archdeacon next referred to the action taken by the clergy of the northern province, to use their privilege for electing proctors to represent them year by year at the Convocation at York. A statement of their claims had been drawn up by the desire of the president of that body, which had been laid before his Grace, and would be considered by him before any decision was made. In the present state of many difficult questions relating to church discipline and parochial ministrations, the separate action of the northern province in Convocation was peculiarly valuable. The Ven. Archdeacon exhorted the two great sections in Convocation to use moderation in their councils. The only weapon which could be used by which their Church could gain a victory was the sword of the spirit—the Word of God. Unless there was a still continued recourse to the inspired Word, insensibly, but surely, should they expose themselves to the danger of being clouded with uncertain notions, and of being shaken by doubtful disputations. In their daily readings let not man have the upper hand, to take them this way or that, according to the daily vacillations, or conceits, or rudenesses of an over-curious, restless age: but let them go rather, and bid Christ's people to go too, to that volume out of which alone, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, they could draw the soundest and most comforting principles of truth, love, and charity.

The clergy dined with Archdeacon Bland at the castle in the afternoon.

THE HON. GENERAL NEAL DOW AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

For a week or two back the friends of temperance and of the United Kingdom Alliance have been exerting themselves to give a welcome to the Hon. General Neal Dow worthy of their pretty village. The consequence was that the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, was crowded on Saturday evening with representative of the *eclat* of the neighbourhood, and immense numbers of the "sons of toil." E. O. Treggelles, Esq., a staunch friend to the cause of temperance, presided on the occasion. There were also on the platform the Hon. General Neal Dow; J. H. Raper, Esq., Parliamentary agent to the U. K. Alliance; C. Wilson Esq., Shotley Park; Mr Paton, agent of the Alliance; Mr Swan, temperance missionary, Sunderland; Rev. J. Brooks, Highgate, Shotley Bridge; Rev. F. Steggall, incumbent of Christ Church, Consett; Mr F. Snaith, &c.

After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman,

The Rev. J. Brooks moved the first resolution, as follows:—

"That this meeting extends a cordial welcome to the Hon. Neal Dow, the originator of the Maine Liquor Law, and the foremost advocate and defender of that noble act of humanity, social justice, and enlightened jurisprudence, a law that represses the preventible causes of crime, instead of merely palliating its effects, and that punishes the more guilty victimiser, rather than the wretched victim of the Liquor Traffic."

C. Wilson, Esq., cordially seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon. Neal Dow then rose, and thanked the company for their kind and hearty greeting, expressing his pleasure at the same time at seeing such a large company. He then commenced his able speech by showing that the government of England was forwarded by public opinion; that all law as it then existed was the reflex of public opinion. As soon as public opinion changed the laws were modified, amended, or repealed, as the case might be. It was their intention to change public opinion with regard to the legalised sale of intoxicating liquors, and have the Permissive Bill introduced. They meant to do it, and he wanted his audience to help them. He referred at some length to the poverty, pauperism, mortality, and crime, caused in this country through strong drink, and also the enormous waste of money, £80,000,000, being spent for spirituous liquors annually. These were not his figures, but given by a competent gentleman, at a scientific meeting held at Nottingham last autumn. Some objected to the Allance movement on the ground that it interfered with the liberty of the subject, but that was wrong. What was the peculiar function of Government? He wished it to be kept in view that it was established only for one thing,—to forbid and suppress absolutely everything that was inconsistent with the general good. Their property was carefully protected, but they had no right or property irrespective of the general good. The law came and took as much money in the shape of taxes as was required, and told them to keep the rest till it was called for. (Laughter.) It was the same with personal liberty. If a person was charged with an offence, the magistrate might deprive him of his liberty for the general good. Another might be hanged, it being necessary for the general good. There was a point up to which they had a right for property, liberty, and life; but the moment that was passed, the sword of justice came down and cut off everything. Several occupations had been abolished; but the Government had not said a word regarding the grog shops. The United Kingdom Alliance, however, proposed to call their attention to them, as they caused ten thousand times more demoralisation than all the other evils that had been put down. Their question had not been in a Queen's Speech yet, but it would be, or they would know the reason why. (Laughter and applause.) The changes effected in the State of Maine by the passing of the Liquor Law were dwelt upon, and he contended that what had been done in America could be done in England. The hon. general was loudly applauded during the hour and a half that he addressed the meeting.

On the motion of the Rev. F. Steggall, it was resolved:—

"That this meeting regards with profound grief the drunkenness which prevails throughout the nation, with the crime, disease, and premature death which result therefrom, and believing that such a state of things is greatly influenced by the facilities legalised for the supply of intoxicating liquor, resolves to use every legitimate means to produce such a change in the laws affecting the liquor traffic as is necessary to secure the social and sanitary well-being of the country."

At a later stage of the meeting, it was further resolved:—

"That this meeting, regarding the existing license laws as eminently unsatisfactory and deficient in power to protect the people, calls upon the Government to introduce a general measure dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing the inhabitants of each district with power to veto the issue of licenses, when a large majority are opposed to the existence of the traffic in their parish or district. That the chairman be respectfully requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Her Majesty's Prime Minister, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the members for the borough and county."

Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr Paton and J. H. Raper, Esq.; and J. Priestman, Esq., James Annandale, Esq., and R. Dickinson, Esq., also took part in the meeting, which was altogether of the most enthusiastic description.

REFORM MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.

A public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Regent Street, on Wednesday evening, to consider the present aspect of the Government Reform Bill. The hall was densely crowded in every part long before the commencement of the proceedings, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance. The chair was taken by Mr S. Morley, and there were also present on the platform Mr John Bright, M.P.; Mr J. S. Mill, M.P.; Mr T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr Beales, &c., &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been necessitated by the course taken by Parliament on the question of Reform. The Government measure was simply intended to hand over the boroughs of England to rich men and election agents. It was founded on fraud, and a hearty disposition to cheat the people. (Loud cheers.) He was prepared to take his share in any future effort whatever it might be that might be made to defeat such a measure. (Loud cheers.) He expressed his amazement at the course which had been taken by some members of the Liberal party lately—(hisses)—and his conviction that the time had come when the great Liberal party should come forward and acknowledge their great and noble leader. (Loud applause, followed by three cheers for Mr Gladstone.)

Mr Vernon Harcourt moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its heartfelt thanks to Messrs Gladstone, Bright, Mill, and other members of Parliament who have acted with them in their endeavours to secure a satisfactory Reform Bill during the present session, and assures them of its entire confidence in their efforts to obtain full, just, and equal recognition of the people's rights."

Sir H. Y. Hoare seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr W. E. Forster moved the second resolution, which was—"That this meeting utterly repudiates the bill of the Government in its present form as a settlement of the Reform question, especially of the borough franchise, and resolves that, as the House of Commons by the divisions of the 12th April and 9th May refused to remove the partial, capricious, and unjust restrictions by which the Government seems to prevent large numbers of householders from acquiring the franchise, the agitation be at once renewed and continued until those restrictions be abolished, and an honest and straightforward measure be secured." He condemned the Government Reform Bill as being dishonest in principle and partial in application, and he recommended that, rather than it be accepted as a satisfactory solution of the question, agitation should be renewed throughout the country. Referring to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's description of the members of the deputation who had an interview with Mr Gladstone as "obsolete incendiaries" and "spouters of State sedition," he affirmed that it was her Majesty's Government themselves who were the real disturbers of the public peace. (Cheers.) The people of this country should demand as a right that they should be treated on the same footing as the people of Scotland, and if they did not succeed in this, he was certain that the first session of Parliament after the passing of this bill would reform this Reform Bill, and household suffrage would be secured in all the boroughs of England. (Cheers.)

Mr Torr, of Manchester, seconded the resolution, which was supported by

Mr Bright, M.P., who said the great question of reform had made a great and memorable advance during the last six months, but people must not blind their eyes to the fact that it was at this moment in a critical position, and in one of no small peril. From the commencement of the session they had the misfortune of seeing this question in the hands of its enemies. He believed the Government bill to be a bad bill, and he reviewed its provisions, showing how unjustly and unequally it would affect the householders of various boroughs. It would practically be a good bill for 29 boroughs in the kingdom, but it would be a bad bill for 170 other boroughs. In the great extension of the franchise which the Government were introducing—(laughter)—in the unheard-of liberality which was being exercised by a number of converted Tories—(laughter)—all the blessings of the change were reserved for 29 boroughs in England and Wales, and even of those 29, three fourths of all the new electors would be given to eight boroughs. The Government were not honest or sincere; and while they hoisted the banner of Reform, they hoisted with it a series of unnecessary and insulting restrictions, which it would be necessary for the people to compel them to haul down. He contrasted the provisions of the English bill with the provisions of the Scotch Reform Bill, and showed how unjustly the people of England were treated as compared with the few people of Scotland. He showed that the tenant in Scotland who paid only one-half of his rates could obtain the franchise under the Scotch bill, while the English tenant could not, under any circumstances, obtain the franchise even by paying as much as three-fourths of the rates. What then were they to do? Were they to be content with the provisions of this bill. (Cries of "No.") Or were they to insist upon it that whatever might be its basis, whatever its principles, whatever its pretences, whatever its assumed liberality, they were determined it should be fair and equal and just, and acceptable throughout all the boroughs of the kingdom. (Cheers). There was only one answer—they must move on with increased resolution, increased numbers, and increased combination and union for the purpose of achieving the great success which, though it was not exactly at their feet, was not so far ahead but that he thought most of them could see it. (Loud cheers). He would recommend the people to establish and organise, in every borough in the kingdom, a committee for the special object of doing this special work. (Loud cheers.) They were fighting for a great cause—for the enfranchisement of a great people, and the tribunal before which they had to appeal was the incorruptible conscience of the British nation.

After some observations from Mr Beales, the resolution was carried, and the meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Ald. HEDLEY and JOS. POLLARD, Esq.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

John Bolam, 52, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. Sergeant Adam Martin said that about nine o'clock on Saturday morning he was told that a man was sitting in a strange posture at the head of St. Thomas's Street. He went there and found Bolam with a piece of biscuit coated with a vermin destroying mixture in his hand. Bolam had evidently swallowed a portion of the poisoned biscuits, and when asked why he had used the mixture replied that it was to flavour the bread. The sergeant then took the biscuit from him, and Bolam got up and walked towards a well in the neighbourhood. Here he sat down, mixed more poison with water, and was stirring it about before swallowing it when the sergeant went up to him again. Bolam was taken to the Prudhoe police station and a surgeon sent for, who administered a strong emetic. He was afterwards taken to the Infirmary. Bolam has been in the employment of Mr Pattison, seedsman, but was recently discharged. He was remanded for a week in order that his friends may be communicated with.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF BOOTS.

Francis Hodgson, cartman, was accused of stealing a pair of boots from a fellow-lodger named John McBride, at the Beehive Tavern, on the night of the 4th March. The prosecutor and the prisoner slept in a double-bedded room on the night named, and in the morning when McBride rose his boots (newly bought) were missing. The prisoner had left the house two hours before, and it was supposed that he had taken them with him. He was not seen again until Friday night, when he went to the Beehive, and was immediately taxed with having stolen the boots. The prosecutor was also present, and on examining the boots which the prisoner wore he said they were his. A policeman was sent for and Hodgson was taken into custody.—He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to gaol for a month.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Phyllis Robinson was accused of assaulting Annie Tute, the keeper of a beerhouse in Newgate Street, and with smashing 7s worth of glass in the house. The prosecutrix, who is the wife of a Christy Minstrel, was intimate with Robinson, and the latter made use of her acquaintance by getting beer on trust. On Friday a check was put upon her running account, and this so enraged her that she flew into a violent passion, struck Mrs Tute, and demolished the glass in the windows.—She had nothing to say for herself, and was fined 10s, the costs, and 7s damages.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON TWO WOMEN.

John Ross, 25, was sent to gaol for four months for having committed a brutal assault on Margaret Ryle and Sarah Porteus, and for assaulting P.C. 69 B. The faces of both the female complainants were shockingly disfigured, particularly that of Mrs Porteus, who had also been kicked on the side by the prisoner. On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the women, accompanied by Mr Ryle, went to Runciman's public house at Bentinck for beer. They sat for a short time in a room where the prisoner and his companions were, and in the course of conversation high words arose between the parties, owing to some dispute which formerly occurred between Ryle and the prisoner. In the *melee* Mrs Ryle was struck on the face, and wishing to escape further violence she made her way home. Then Mrs Porteus was attacked and roughly used. Afterwards Ross went to the back of Ryle's house, and on Mrs Ryle going out of the back yard he attacked her again. When the policeman interfered in the public house he got a slap or two from the prisoner, but he ultimately managed to clear the house. He then followed Ross to the back of Ryle's house, and there saw what occurred. The prisoner has been once convicted of shop breaking in the same neighbourhood, and Mr Inspector W. Scott added that the man did not bear a good character.

TUESDAY.—Before Ald. BELL, Ald. HEDLEY, and J. POLLARD, Esqs.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

John Jacques was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen £6 from his mother, but the evidence was insufficient to convict him. He was then charged with having assaulted a man named Robert Ginney, and also with stealing his watch, on the 5th August, 1865. On the day named, Ginney was going down the Forth Bank, when the prisoner and a woman assaulted him and robbed him of his watch, and immediately decamped. On the day following the prisoner sold a pawnticket for a watch, pawned on the 5th August, to a man named John Dryden, who released it and wore it openly for some time. In September, in the same year, he took the watch to a pawnbroker's to pledge it again, and being recognised as one "wanted" by the police, Dryden was detained, and only released on giving an account of how it had got into his possession. The watch was identified as the one stolen from Ginney. A search was made for the prisoner, but he was only found the other day.—Sent to gaol for six months.

STEALING BALLAST.

Wilson Bevens (59), was charged with stealing a quantity of ballast belonging to William Ellis, from the quay at the North Shore. The prosecutor missing a large quantity of ballast during the past week made inquiries, and found that the prisoner had sold three loads to a man named Wilkinson at 2s 3d per load. The prisoner stated that a person named Wilson had told him he belonged to the ballast, and that he might sell as much as he liked; and he had sold six loads, five of which he had received payment for. The case was remanded until next day.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and T. WILSON, Esqs.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.

James Hamilton, of Berryedge, was charged by Sarah Morgan, of the same place, with using threatening language to her on the 27th ult.—Dismissed, complainant paying costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

John Thompson, of Ebchester, miner, was charged by P.C. Scott with being drunk and riotous on the 11th inst., at Ebchester.—Fined 5s and costs.

Owen McGradon, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Smith with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 11th inst.—Fined 10s and costs.

Patrick Crilley, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Gilley with the same offence on the same date.—Fined 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Patrick Prior, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Smith with being drunk and disorderly on the 12th inst.—Fined 2s 6d and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Edward Kelly and Michael McBride, of Blackhill, labourers, were charged by P.C. Fim with committing a breach of the peace at Blackhill on the 12th inst. Evidence was given by two witnesses, who proved that the prisoners were fighting and causing a disturbance in the streets about one o'clock on Sunday morning.—They were each bound over to keep the peace for six months, in sureties of £5 each.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Henry O'Neil, of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and disorderly at that place on the 13th inst.—Fined 5s and costs, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

MONDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.

Re BESWICK and M'MASTER, drapers, Cockermouth.

The meeting was for last examination and discharge. Mr William Harle (of the firm of Hodge and Harle), represented the estate, and applied that the bankrupts might pass their last examination and take their discharge. The estate, he said, was being wound up by the assignees, who had been appointed trustees. His Honor granted the application.

Re J. B. THOMPSON, South Shields, grocer.

This was also a meeting for last examination and discharge. The accounts before the Court are as follows:—Creditors unsecured, £761 16s 8d; creditors holding security, £165—£926 16s 8d. By debtors, good, £271 14s 6d; doubtful, £14 13s 6d. Property given up to assignees, £60; property in hands of creditors, £165—£511 8s; deficiency. £415 8s 8d. Mr Robinson, of Sunderland, appeared for the bankrupt, and applied that he might pass and take his discharge; but Mr Joseph Watson, representing the assignees, asked for an adjournment, in order that the bankrupt might file a goods and cash account of his transactions three months previous to his bankruptcy. The application of Mr Watson was acceded to by his Honor, and the case adjourned.

Re WILLIAM COOPER, Aycliffe, contractor.

Bankrupt came up for last examination and discharge. Mr Joel, representing the creditors' assignee, said they had no objection to the application of the bankrupt. He might say that there was a prospect, from negotiations at present going on between the creditors' assignee and the engineer of the Northumberland Central Railway, of a very good sum being received. He believed 10s would almost be realised. His Honor asked if there was any opposition. Mr Joel said there was not any. His Honor observed from the official assignee's report, that the bankrupt attributed his failure to the non-performance of the conditions of a contract entered into by him with the directors of the Northumberland Central Railway. Mr Joel said ten per cent of the work done had been kept off, and the present negotiations going on would, he thought, result to the satisfaction of the estate and the creditors. A compromise had been offered in the matter he believed. His Honor said the bankrupt appeared to have been thirty-six years in business, and this was rather an unfortunate close. He allowed the bankrupt to pass and take his discharge. The accounts prepared in the case, and laid before the Court, were as appended:—Creditors unsecured, £572 10s 6d; creditors paid in full, £25 4s.—£597 14s 6d. By debtors, doubtful, £173 10s 4d; property given up to assignees, £150—£323 10s 4d; deficiency, £274 4s 2d. With reference to the bankrupt attributing his failure to the non-performance of the conditions of the contract by the Northumberland Central Railway Company, he says it was for the Font Viaduct for £4,000, and of which a large portion of the work has been performed, and in respect to which there is about ten per cent. still due.

Re JOHN DAY, grocer, &c., Newcastle.

Mr Theodore Hoyle, representing a creditor and the official assignees, said the meeting had not been advertised, and a further adjournment would be necessary. Mr Bousfield represented the bankrupt.—The case was accordingly adjourned.

Re J. W. JEWITT, grocer, Walker.

This meeting, like the former, was for the last examination and discharge of the bankrupt, but Mr Hoyle, who represented the assignees, stating that the accounts had not been filed, the case was adjourned.

Re JOHN MILLS, draper, Belford.

This was an adjourned meeting for the last examination and discharge. Mr Joel represented the bankrupt, and Mr William Harle (of the firm of Hodge and Harle), the assignees. The bankrupt was allowed to pass his examination, but upon the question of discharge, Mr Harle opposed. He said the bankrupt had been insolvent in 1865, to the extent of £261 8s 10d, and yet in 1866 he had contracted debts to the amount of £500. In that year he had also offered his creditors 6s 8d in the pound; and also given a bill of sale shortly before his bankruptcy.—His Honor asked if Mr Harle had any proof that the bankrupt had not had any reasonable prospect of paying the £261 odd.—Mr Harle replied in the negative, and his Honor said it had not been proved that the bankrupt had contracted debts without any reasonable prospect of meeting them, and therefore he was entitled to an immediate discharge. The bankrupt was accordingly allowed to pass and take his discharge.

Re A. TAYLOR, out of business, Durham.

This was an adjourned last examination and discharge. Mr Theodore Hoyle, on behalf of the assignees, had no objection to the bankrupt passing his examination and taking his discharge.—His Honor made the order accordingly.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.

In re WM. COOKE, shipowner, Sunderland.

Mr Bell, solicitor, Sunderland, said he applied to his honour for a further adjournment, as the creditors were not satisfied with the bankrupt's accounts. They required an amended deficiency account, and the banking account. Application granted.

In re M. JORDAN, feather merchant, Sunderland.

Mr Robinson, of Sunderland, applied that the bankrupt's last examination and order of discharge should stand over for a fortnight, in order that the creditors might have further time to investigate the accounts.

In re JAS. MARSHALL, contractor, Newcastle.

Mr T. Hoyle said that it was expected that a composition of 5s in the £ would be made by the bankrupt and two sureties, and as no creditors objected he asked for a little time to prepare the deed for his honour's approval.—Adjourned accordingly.

In re MASON and SHOTTON, brewers, Newcastle.

This was a meeting for the adjourned examination and discharge of Shotton. Mr Hoyle appeared for the assignees, and Mr Lockey Harle for the bankrupt. Mr Hoyle said the assignees wished the bankrupt to file a special account, and as he had not had sufficient time the proceedings would have to be adjourned.—Granted.

In re D C. B. ADAM, printer, Newcastle.

Mr Watson, solicitor, applied for an adjournment, which was also granted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Scottish religious body called the Original Secession Synod have resolved to sell their stock in the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, in consequence of trains being run upon that line on the Sunday.

THE ENGINE-DRIVERS' STRIKE.—At a meeting of the Central Committee, held on Thursday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Central Committee, after careful consideration of the case of the North-Eastern men, consider that nothing will save these men and the union but universal action, as they find that the directors and superintendents of other lines are rendering the North-Eastern directors every assistance in the struggle."

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON.—On Friday evening Mr George Cooper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, delivered a most interesting lecture "On the Principles of Form as applied to Decorative Art." His views were bold and original, repudiating the hacknied dogmas of style, and insisting on the unlimited range of the inventive faculty. His discourse was illustrated by numerous examples of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek art, as well as several of a later date. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and was followed by a discussion. —*Standard*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY MILITIAMEN AT HARTLEPOOL.—At the Hartlepool Police Court, on Monday, Joseph Foley, of Berryedge, and James Kelley, of Hartlepool, two militiamen, together with John Walker, were charged with robbery from the person of James Smith, of Middlesbro', in North Gates, on Sunday morning. From some cause or other, the prosecutor did not appear, but Sergeant Elliott, who caught the prisoner in the act, gave evidence to justify a remand until Wednesday.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—Nervousness, so called, has been said to arise from foul blood or a guilty conscience. When the first is the origin the afflicted may be cheered by the knowledge that a course of Holloway's Pills will dissipate both cause and effect. Many nervous invalids of long duration have afforded the most remarkable recoveries under these purifying Pills; they have assuaged sufferings of the severest character, and steadily restored the afflicted to comfort, confidence, and health, after change of climate, and every other means had signally failed. Holloway's Pills renew the lost appetite, and conduct digestion without permitting those feelings of fulness, flatulency, distension, faintness, and palpitation, which seem to threaten instant death to the timid and enfeebled.

A certain minister lately perpetrated the following pun in the course of a flight of eloquence in the pulpit: "Speaking of the peaceful departure of the Christian, resembling the going to sleep, he exclaimed, "Lazarus slept, the Son of the Widow also slept, and Stephen the martyr was rocked to sleep."

At a penny peep-show at the Above Bar Fair, held in Southampton, last week, there was to be seen a picture of the death of the great African explorer, Livingstone, which was stated by the exhibitor to have been "executed on the spot."

Alphonse Karr, the French poet, has offered a bon-mot to the world. He was lately present at a medical banquet, at which toasts were given to the health of every celebrity by everybody. The president remarked, "Monsieur Karr, you have not proposed the health of any one." The poet rose, and modestly replied, "I propose the health of the sick."

THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF £108,000.—On Monday, Edward Devilliers, the Frenchman, charged with being concerned in the forgery of bills of exchange of the above value, was brought up at the Mansion House. Mr Edgley, a merchant in Sermon-lane, uncle of the accused, who is also deeply implicated, has absconded. The official liquidator of the Leeds Bank is the prosecutor; and after a considerable amount of new evidence descriptive of the course of the transactions complained of, the hearing was adjourned, the Lord Mayor emphatically refusing to admit the prisoner to bail. Mr Greenland, the late manager of the Leeds Bank, was in attendance expecting to be called as a witness. He had been brought from the gaol at Leeds under a writ of habeas corpus, but the time had not arrived for his being called when the court rose.

CAN PEW RENTS BE CLAIMED IN PARISH CHURCHES?—Some weeks ago a case was heard by Mr Sergeant Wheeler, at the Liverpool County Court, which involved the question as to whether the rent for a pew in a parish church could be claimed. The facts were as follow:—The plaintiff, John Owen, claimed from Margery Leech the sum of 14s, being two years' rent for a pew in Kirkly Chapel, of which pew he asserted he was the owner. The pew had been let by Owen's grandfather to the defendant, who had regularly paid her rent for eighteen years, but for the last two years had refused to do so, saying she had been so advised by the minister. Plaintiff had neither deeds, faculty, nor will having reference to the re-letting of the pew. The defence was that the place was a parochial chapel, and contained all the attributes of one, viz., church rates, baptisms, marriages, burials, and the receipt of fees by the clergyman; and that, according to law, there could not be in any parochial church such a thing as the sale or letting of pews. That could only be done under a special Act of Parliament, and under such an act the plaintiff must set up his right. The seats in parish churches, it was stated, were under the authority of the churchwardens, who had a right to appropriate them to the use of the parishioners.—His Honour gave judgment in the case, on Tuesday, for the defendant.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED BY A SERVANT GIRL.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Shirland by the discovery that two children belonging to a respectable farmer, named Tomlinson, have been poisoned. It appears that a girl, named Martha Wheeldon, aged 17, has been in the service of Mr Tomlinson for some time, and it was discovered that she spent considerable time improperly amongst men. She was scolded about this by her master and his wife, and her parents were informed. After this time she became very sulky. A quantity of arsenic was put on a shelf in the cellar in January last, and she knew it was used for poisoning rats. None of the poison was, however, used after the latter end of January. On the 6th March a little boy, aged five weeks, was taken ill, and died in five hours. He had no food from the mother but milk from the breast, and had not been in the care of any other person than the servant girl. It was thought that the child had died from convulsions. Subsequently one of the little girls was taken ill, and died. The evidence at the inquest on Tuesday clearly showed that the children had been poisoned with arsenic; and it was also shown that the prisoner had access to a quantity of arsenic kept for killing rats. It was suggested that the crime was committed from motives of revenge. The inquiry was adjourned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A COLLIER.—At the Dukinfield petty sessions, held on Tuesday last, a young man, a collier, named George Fletcher, was charged with violently assaulting his mother, Mary Fletcher, wife of Mr Edward Fletcher, of Sell-street, off Crescent-road, Dukinfield. The violent conduct of the prisoner, added to his drunken habits, had led his parents to turn him out of their house, and he had been living with his uncle, but on Sunday afternoon he went home, and was allowed to sleep upon the sofa. About seven o'clock on Monday morning he went upstairs with the poker in his hand, and at once commenced a murderous attack on his mother, striking her on the head, arms, and legs. The cries of the children of "murder" attracted the attention of the neighbours, and the poor woman was rescued by a collier named James Maxon. When rescued, the prisoner was kneeling upon his mother, and she was quite insensible for about a quarter of an hour. He had broken the poker by striking her, and Mr Robinson, surgeon, said one of the blows on the back of the head had been so violent as to be attended with danger. The prisoner, when apprehended and also when charged, made a rambling statement that his mother had attempted to poison him. He was committed to Chester for trial.

JAEL AND SISERA.—At Blandville, Kentucky, a tragedy bearing some analogy to the slaying of Sisera, the Syrian General, by Jael, the Jewess—the mode of execution being the driving of a tent pin through his head—has recently come to light. About eleven years ago there came and settled about five miles from that town a man named Hudson, of South Carolina, in which State he abandoned his wife and three children. One of his new neighbours named Belcher, was the father of two buxom daughters, between the younger of whom, aged fifteen, and Hudson there sprang up an intimacy which resulted in the ruin of the girl. Nine years ago Hudson committed suicide, and was found in the garret of his house hanging by the neck, his knees touching the floor. He must have committed the deed some four or five days before his body was discovered, as the remains had commenced to decay, and one side of his face and ears were much eaten away by the rats. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of suicide returned. One of the jurors, however, noticed something like a piece of iron in the ear of the deceased, but did not examine it very minutely, nor did he mention the fact for some time after. The younger girl married a man named M'Nabb, with whom she has since lived very happily, notwithstanding she became a mother in a few months after she married. A few weeks since, during a fit of despondency, the younger sister divulged to a neighbour a terrible secret. It was that herself, with her sister and husband, had murdered Hudson! Her story was, that in company with M'Nabb, whom she afterwards married, and her elder sister, she called upon Hudson, and, telling him of her situation, upbraided him with her betrayal. Hudson attempted to laugh away the affair, and for the first time informed her of his being a married man. This incensed both the sisters and M'Nabb, all of whom commenced an assault upon Hudson, as had been previously agreed on in case he refused to render justice to the girl he had so foully wronged. Hudson was easily overpowered, and killed by driving into his ear a portion of the iron spindle belonging to a spinning wheel. After the murder was accomplished, the body was taken to the loft of the cabin, and left hanging by the neck, as it was found several days after. The three prisoners await their trial.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HOXTON.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Green Man Tavern, in High-street, Hoxton Old Town, by Mr Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, on the bodies of Henry Thomas Fletcher and Ellen, his wife. William Fletcher said he is a shipwright, and lives at 31, Woolsack-place, Willing-street, Bromley. The deceased, his brother, was a ship joiner. In September last his brother was in Melbourne in the ship Result, when it took fire, and he assisted to extinguish it; and while doing so a large spar fell and struck him on the head. Since then he had been most eccentric, more particularly when under the influence of drink. On Saturday, the 11th inst., about a quarter-past nine o'clock in the evening, his brother parted from him at his house, and said he was going to his lodgings, and promised to see him on the Sunday afternoon. He was then under the influence of liquor. He knew that he was a married man and parted from his wife. The cause of their separation was that when she fell into a drinking she would sell and pawn everything. When the deceased man came to his house he talked loud and used bad language, for which he was rebuked.—Mrs Mary Ann Strawson said her husband keeps the Bridge House Tavern in Hoxton. The deceased woman came as a servant to her on Thursday last. She had a written recommendation with her from a person who professed to have known her for the last five years. The witness then stated the facts already reported.—Henry Mead, of 57, Lever-street, a vocalist, and another witness, gave confirmatory evidence.—The Coroner, in summing up, said there could be no doubt that the man had first shot his wife and then committed suicide. The next question for them would be as to his sanity when he committed the acts. The jury found a verdict that the deceased woman had been wilfully murdered by the deceased man, and one of suicide against him while of unsound mind.

ANOTHER SOUTH KENSINGTON JOB.—ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—The Science and Art Department at South Kensington has just given another proof of its wisdom. Its ways and works were explained and defended on Monday evening by Lord Robert Montagu, a champion exactly suited to such a cause. Having resolved to publish a complete catalogue of works relating to art, whether or not those works happened to be in the possession of the department, the authorities contracted for a series of whole-page advertisements in the *Times* at a reduced price. Our contemporary agreed to publish the catalogue, and to take the trouble of furnishing the department with proof-sheets. On all this we have nothing to say. It was, we suppose, a matter of business. But Lord Robert Montagu, flushed with the ardour of office, and "crammed" even to plethora by his subordinates, was anxious to prove too much. The total expense of publication in the *Times*, he said, would be about £5,000, spread over three years, "but of this amount £2,400 would be returned to the public, because that would be the amount of advertisement duty." The very sound naturally called up Mr Gladstone, who, "following out the calculation of the noble lord," asked, "what is the present amount of stamp duty upon advertisements?" Why, as everybody knows, except Lord Robert Montagu and the departmental chiefs especially concerned, the stamp duty on advertisements has been abolished for years. This, however, is not all; this by itself would not serve to illustrate the profundity of Lord Robert's ignorance. When the duty was in force, it amounted only to eighteenpence on each advertisement, no matter what its length. The "Plain Cook Wanted" would cost as much as the "Fine Art Catalogue;" and the duty on the whole transaction, taking the most liberal view of the calculation, would have amounted not to £2,400, but to £3 12s 6d. Thus, Lord Robert Montagu quietly proceeds on the assumption that he shall get back half the money in virtue of a stamp duty that has been repealed for years; and, reasoning absurdly on fallacious premises, he makes the little slip between £5 12s 6d and £2,400.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Mr Walter W. Spencer, pupil of S. W. Rayne, Esq., of this town, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, after having passed his final examination, on the 9th inst.

At a Court of Examiners, held at the Apothecaries Hall, on the 9th inst, Mr S. K. Powell, M.R.C.S., passed a successful examination, and was admitted a licentiate of that society.

REDUCTION OF WAGES AT MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.—The present sluggish state of the malleable iron market is beginning to be felt very much by all classes of men employed at such works; and on Saturday the warnings expired for a reduction of wages at works not only in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, but also at Motherwell, Mossend and Calderbank; and we are informed that on the same day the workmen at the respective manufactories of malleable iron in Coatbridge were warned in a similar manner, so that it will now be general over the whole of the iron districts in the course of three weeks. It is generally understood that these reductions will be from 2 to 10 per cent., according to the rates or prices at present paid.—*Glasgow Herald*.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—On Monday an accident, which it is feared will terminate fatally, occurred on the St. Helen's branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, to a fireman named Gray, belonging to Shildon. Gray, who is a fitter, has, since the turn-out of the engine-drivers, acted as fireman, and on Monday had jumped on to ride between a truck and a waggon of the mineral train connected with his engine, when he was caught between the two waggons, most of his ribs being broken, and being so otherwise injured that he could not be removed home. The medical attendant states that his injuries are so severe as to preclude his recovery.

A CURIOUS ACTION.—On Monday afternoon, an action of rather a singular character was brought before the Judge of the Durham County Court (H. Stapylton, Esq.), in which Patrick M'Kenna sought to recover the sum of £4 14s 11d from the Ferryhill and Rosedale Iron Company, which had been deducted from his wages in payment of a "tommy shop" account, which the plaintiff maintained was an illegal proceeding. M'Kenna, on being sworn, stated that when he left the service of the company there was due to him as wages a sum of £6 for 16 days' work at 7s 6d per day. On being paid by Mr Thomas, the manager of the company, £4 14s 11d was deducted from the £6, as being due to a shop for groceries, &c. Plaintiff asked the manager if he had stopped the money, and he said "Yes; I am in Co." The plaintiff demurred to the money being stopped off by the company, but had to submit. In answer to Mr Patrick, who appeared for the defence, the plaintiff denied that his wages were paid to him in a lump, and that he then handed five sovereigns back to Mr Thomas in discharge of a grocery bill owing to that gentleman's son, which was put into his hand, and which he receipted. A nephew of the plaintiff gave corroborative testimony. For the defence Mr Thomas was called, and stated that he had been manager for the defendants since the formation of the company, extending over a period of fourteen years. His son kept a grocery store near the works, and when the plaintiff gave witness notice that he would leave at the end of the "shift" he sent word to his son, who had a bill standing against him, who forwarded his account to his father and asked him to make it up with the plaintiff. The reason he did not come with the bill himself was that he was afraid of the plaintiff, who had a character for roughness in the works. Witness presented the wages of plaintiff and his nephew, and afterwards handed to the former his son's bill. He demurred to some of the items, but upon witness referring him to his son for explanation, the plaintiff put down £5, from which he deducted £4 14s 11d, the amount of the bill. Two witnesses, who were in the office at the time the wages were paid to the plaintiff, proved seeing the whole of the £6 18s put down to the plaintiff by Mr Thomas, and the subsequent deduction of £4 14s 11d out of five sovereigns.—His Honour gave judgment for the defendants, the plaintiff protesting loudly against the decision.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of this most benevolent institution, established under the authority of the legislature to represent the charity of the British public to shipwrecked sailors of all nations cast upon the coasts of the United Kingdom, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., in the unavoidable absence of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the President of the Society, was called upon to preside. The noble chairman with great clearness and much feeling put before the meeting the objects of the society, and introduced the secretary, Mr Lean, who read the report, wherein it was stated that, during the past year the society had relieved 7,087 shipwrecked persons, natives and foreigners of the following nations, viz.:—America, Belgium, British American Colonies, France, Hamburg, Hanover, Holland, Italy, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Denmark; and 4,134 widows and orphans of fishermen and mariners, making a total, since the formation of the society in 1839, of 159,939; that 49,957 mariners voluntarily subscribe 3s each per annum; that the income had been £27,027 16s. In fulfilment of one of its objects, the encouraging gallant efforts to save life on the high seas and coasts of our colonies, the committee had awarded during the past year fourteen gold and silver medals and £26 for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons. The report concluded with an earnest appeal to the nobility, gentry, and public at large, for help to carry out the great objects of the society, which has 834 honorary agents acting as its representatives round the entire coasts of the United Kingdom, with its central office at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., and expressed much confidence that the institution was eminently calculated to bind our seamen and fishermen to their country, of which they are its outer and principal wall of defence, and earnestly desired to render to God the praise due to Him for the grace afforded them to minister in the past year substantial relief to 11,221 persons in the time of the most distressing of afflictions. They would remind a generous public that, as the wants of the poor castaways are continuous, so is the need of their liberality. The report was unanimously adopted, and the claims of the institution very eloquently advocated by several of the above-named speakers. We may add, that contributions will be thankfully received by our esteemed townsman, Mr James Potts, 7, Queen-street, hon. agent for the society at this port.

THE UNEXPECTED RETURN OF A HUSBAND AFTER ELEVEN YEARS' ABSENCE.—About eleven years ago, the husband of a Mrs Watts, living at Dragon Villa, Gilesgate Moor, near the city of Durham, sailed for America in search of that wealth which he had failed to meet with in this country; and, after gaining it, he promised to return, so that they might live upon the fruits of his labours. However, from some unexplained cause or other, he forgot on his arrival among our go-ahead cousins across the Atlantic to communicate with his wife whom he had left behind, and the coffers of wealth which she had expected to hear of, it was feared had sunk with her husband in the ocean. Year after year passed away, and no tidings of Watts could be heard, and his wife and her two children had to struggle on as they best could. At the end of seven or eight years, all hopes of his being in the flesh were given up, and a person of the name of Wallace turned up and wooed and won the neglected dame. They lived happily together for four years, and the partner of her first love was entirely forgotten. One day last week, however, Watts returned to his native place, but unlike Enoch Arden, after ascertaining the change that had befallen his wife, did not cry for help to prevent him "breaking in upon her peace." He went boldly to her house and make himself known, but his appearance it would seem did not impress her very favourably, and the reception he met with was not of the kind which might have been expected. She told him that she would give him a meal of meat, a night's lodging, and set him off with a shilling in his pocket, which, said she, "is more than thou has done for me for the last eleven years!" Not having gained too much of this world's goods in his wanderings, he accepted her generous offer, and took shelter under her roof for the night. Cogitating on his present position, as he doubtless would when laid to sleep—but whether he got any or not we have not heard—he appears to have resolved not to part with his wife without an effort, for, on rising next morning, he strongly asserted his claim, which terminated in his summary ejection from the domicile. Both husbands are said to have consulted the lawyers upon the matter, and we may yet hear of the adjustment of the dispute in a more legal form.

INTIMIDATION BY WORKMEN.—On Tuesday the Court of Queen's Bench heard an appeal—Skinner *v.* Kitch—against a conviction, under the Master and Servants Act, for attempting, by threats, to force a master to dismiss a workman for not joining a union. The case came from Bridgewater, where Mr Kitch is a builder, and Skinner is secretary to a Carpenters and Joiners' Union at that place. Skinner delivered to Mr Kitch a letter, which was in these terms:—"I am requested by the committee of the carpenters and joiners to give the men in your employ notice to come out on strike against J. Jordan, unless he becomes a member of the society. This is not in any way disrespectful, but being compelled by the union laws, and this notice will be carried out unless settled in accordance with the society's rules." A few days afterwards the men accordingly left their work. The defence set up was that there was no threat to force the complainant to make any alteration in the mode of regulating or managing his trade, or limit the number of his apprentices or the number or description of his workmen. The magistrates, however, thought that the letter was intended to operate as a threat to the employer, unless he dismissed Jordan, or induced him to join the society; they therefore convicted the man, who now appealed from their decision, the conviction being for attempting by threats to force the complainant to limit the description of his workmen.—After some discussion, Mr Justice Blackburn, in giving judgment, said the act recited the evils arising from combination as injurious to trade and commerce, and especially prejudicial to the interests of all concerned, and that, though it was expedient to repeal the Combination Acts, it was necessary to make provision for the prevention of the evils arising from such combinations. Then the earlier enactments were aimed at threats to the prejudice of the workmen, and the later ones were directed at threats to masters. The enactment in question was evidently designed to protect masters from being compelled to employ union men, and such a case as the present clearly came within its spirit and within its terms. It was a very beneficial provision, for it was impossible to imagine a greater piece of tyranny than to insist that a master shall have his work stopped unless he consents to dismiss a workman for not belonging to a society, which he has a right in the exercise of his liberty, as a free subject, to refuse to belong to. There could hardly be a case coming more clearly within the scope of the act, and the conviction, therefore, must be supported.—Mr Justice Shee concurred, saying that the words were certainly large enough to include such a case as the present.—Mr Justice Lush likewise agreed, observing that he thought such a case as this not only within the act, but the very case which was intended to come within it; the very case of all others at which the enactment was directed.—Conviction affirmed.

Imperial Parliament

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY called attention to the recent escape of some girls from a convent near Sheffield.

Lord DERBY said the Home Secretary would institute inquiries into the matter.

Lord DERBY announced that the Conference relating to Luxemburg had agreed upon the terms of a treaty. The treaty was signed on Saturday, and the ratifications were to be exchanged in four weeks. The Duchy of Luxemburg was in future to be considered neutral territory, acknowledged by all the Powers, and placed under the direct and collective, not joint and separate, guarantee of those Powers. The Prussian garrison was to be withdrawn, and the fortress so far dismantled as might be satisfactory to the King of Holland.

The House afterwards went into committee on the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, and several clauses were agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After some preliminary questions had been disposed of,

Lord STANLEY announced that the Conference on the affairs of Luxemburg had agreed to the terms of a treaty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced the resignation of Mr Walpole, on the ground of ill-health, and stated that as soon as the arrangements were completed the new Secretary of State would inform the House as to the course the Government proposed to take with the Royal Parks Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Representation of the People in Scotland. He explained that the bill was framed on the model of the English bill, the same principle being adopted in both, namely, that the performance of public duties in the payment of rates should be the basis of the enjoyment of public rights. The county franchise would be lowered the same as in the English bill. With reference to the redistribution of seats, it would be proposed to increase the number of representatives from 53 to 60. One member would be given to the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and one to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. It would also be proposed to divide the counties of Lanark, Ayr, and Aberdeen, and to give to each one new member. The districts of Falkirk and Kilmarnock would be sub-divided, and a new group formed, so that for the future there would be three districts returning one member each.

Mr Moncrieff, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr W. E. Baxter, Mr G. Duff, Mr Laing, Mr Bouverie, and Mr M'Laren addressed the House in favour of the enfranchising clauses of the bill, but against the redistribution of seats.

Mr DUNLOP said it would enfranchise the worst class of the population.

Mr GLADSTONE, after asking where the new members were to come from, admitted that the proposed borough franchise gave a large and liberal enfranchisement, unencumbered by odious and invidious distinctions between man and man. He declined, however, to pledge himself to assent to the details of the bill. He then proceeded to defend himself from the attack made upon him by Mr Disraeli, urging that he had only been actuated by a desire to prevent agitation hereafter by passing a really good and comprehensive bill. The Government had aimed the heaviest blow at their English bill by their Scotch scheme.

After a few words from Col. French,

Mr DISRAELI denied that there was any difference between the English and Scotch bills, and said that he proposed to obtain the additional members for the new constituencies by increasing the number of members in the House.

The debate was continued a short time, after which the leave was given, and subsequently the bill was read a first time.

Mr TORRENS then moved the new lodger clause, conferring the franchise on lodgers occupying lodgings of not less than £10 yearly value unfurnished.

Mr GOLDNEY moved an amendment to substitute £15 yearly value.

After some discussion, the words "£10 annual value," were inserted in Mr Torrens' clause.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assenting, it was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of the Clerical Vestments (No. 2) Bill. He brought forward this bill, he said, because he thought the time had come when an attempt should be made to apply a remedy to the evils arising out of the excessive ritualistic practices which prevailed in some churches, and all the bill proposed to do was to give statutory effect to the usages which had subsisted in the Church since the Reformation.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that there were several cases waiting for decision, and the bishops had not thought it advisable to take any action until such cases had been decided. He, however, should oppose the bill, which he considered was unnecessary, and he thought that the heads of the Church might themselves be left to deal with the difficulty.

Earl NELSON thought the bill was premature.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the adjournment of the debate for two months.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he could not consent to the amendment.

The Bishop of LONDON admitted that strange phenomena had of late years manifested themselves in the Church, and said that the time had come when something should be done to remove the uncertainty in which the law was at present shrouded. He should support the bill.

After a few words from the Earl of Devon and the Earl of Harrowby,

The Bishop of OXFORD strongly opposed the bill. He admitted the gravity of the circumstances, but he deprecated anything like persecution, and warned them against driving certain parties from the pale of the Church. He appealed to the Earl of Shaftesbury not to divide the House.

The Bishop of DURHAM denounced ritualism, and supported the bill.

Lord DERBY recommended the noble lord not to divide the House, as the question at issue was simply as to the best mode of procedure.

Earl SHAFTESBURY, however, declined to give way, and on a division the motion for adjourning the debate was carried by 61 to 46 votes.

The remaining orders were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was issued for the University of Oxford in the room of Mr Gathorne Hardy, who had accepted office as one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr Wyld, said that no answer had been received from the King of Abyssinia to the Queen's letter, with reference to the English captives detained in Abyssinia, and in consequence of the delay the English engineers in the service of the King had been instructed to return. A letter had also been sent to the King informing him that the presents would not be delivered until the captives were given up.

Mr WALPOLE stated that he had given instructions for an inquiry into the recent escape of girls from the Glossop Convent.

Lord NAAS, in reply to Mr Stacpoole, said he would bring in the Irish Reform Bill on Thursday fortnight.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr W. E. Forster, said he would if possible proceed with the English Reform Bill on Thursday, but there were many important matters on the paper.

Colonel BARTTELOT moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Malt Tax.

After a short conversation,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER acceded to the motion, which was agreed to.

Lord HOTHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the origin of the military reserve fund, which was also agreed to.

Mr FAWCETT afterwards obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the education of children employed in agriculture, his object being to have the bill referred to a select committee.

Mr MCEVOY moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill. He said that his object was to move for a select committee, and as he understood the Government would not oppose a committee, he should postpone the second reading until Thursday fortnight.

The Transubstantiation, &c., Declaration Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr T. HUGHES moved the second reading of the Sunday Trading Bill, which he explained carried out the reports of two Select Committees, and was generally approved of by the trading community in the metropolis.

Mr FRESHFIELD, on the ground that the existing law was sufficient, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Several gentlemen having spoken for and against the measure,

Mr WALPOLE said the bill might be considered in committee, but its details would require considerable alteration.

Mr HEADLAM hoped the bill would be limited to the metropolis.

Ultimately it was read a second time, without a division.

After a lengthy discussion on the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, the measure was withdrawn, on the understanding that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the whole of the Irish Grand Jury System.

The County Treasurer (Ireland) Bill was then read a second time.

Colonel FRENCH postponed his bill to amend the Representation of the People (Ireland) for three weeks.

The remainder of the sitting was unimportant.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

The London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* vouches for the truth of the following somewhat remarkable narrative:—"A short time since an old lady, living in one of the small streets leading out of Albany-street, Regent's Park, close to what was once the Colosseum, entered the shop of Mr ——, a poulterer in the neighbourhood, and purchased a chicken. The tradesman was attentive to her, as such people ought to be, and the lady became a customer, always coming to the shop and giving her own orders. She appeared to be very old, but to have all her faculties about her. On Saturday evening she came when the poulterer happened to be very busy. She said she wished to speak to him, and he asked her to walk into the little parlour behind the shop, and he would come to her the moment he was disengaged. In the parlour she met the daughter of the poulterer, and after some conversation, in the course of which she remarked that the young girl looked ill, and required change of air, she produced a parcel, tied up in paper, and said, 'Give this to your father, as he is busy and cannot come, and I cannot wait. I wish him to take you away for a little change, and here is something that will enable him to do so.' She placed the parcel in the girl's hand, and told her to lock it up in a cupboard to which she pointed. The girl did so, and thought no more of the matter; but when, some hours subsequently, the shop was closed, and her father came into the parlour to get his supper, she produced the parcel, and gave the message by which it was accompanied. The poulterer laughed as he untied it; but, to his amazement, the parcel was found to consist of bank notes and gold of the value of £1,000. There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain. The next day Mr —— hurried round to his customer to thank her, when she desired him to take his daughter out of town for a few days, and on their return to inform her of their arrival. This, of course, was done. A day or two after their return she called at the shop of Mr. ——, and said she wished him to come to her house to tea, accompanied by his daughter. As they were about to leave, after partaking of her hospitality, she said to Mr ——, 'I wish you particularly to call upon me tomorrow morning, and bring with you two respectable persons upon whom you can rely.' The next morning Mr —— attended, accompanied by the curate of the parish and a neighbour. The old lady then said that she was upwards of 90 years of age, and had no relative living but a cousin, an attorney, who, she alleged, had not treated her well, and by whom, she said, she had lost £20,000. She added that she had £25 000 in consols still left, and that, as she felt she would not live long, and was resolved that the attorney should not get anything belonging to her, she had asked Mr —— to attend, with two witnesses, in order that she might transfer to him, for his own absolute use, the £25,000 to which she had referred. She added that she knew very well what she was about, and that by giving him the money while she was alive, instead of bequeathing it to him at her death, he would be saved the payment of legacy duty to the extent of £2,000. This announcement appeared to be of so singular a nature, that the clergyman very properly suggested that a solicitor should be sent for. The man of law came accordingly, and the transfer was duly effected. The old lady's presentiment of approaching dissolution proved to be correct, as she died a few weeks after making this singular disposition of her property. It seems that before her death she had intended to give the money to a chemist with whom she used to deal, but that he had offended her by some inattention to her wishes. The moral of this story (of the substantial accuracy of which there can be no doubt whatever) is that civility costs nothing, and may sometimes yield a rich reward."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

FOOD.

Opposite Stephenson's locomotive is the entrance to the little court in which have been ranged the British contributions to the Seventh or great Food Group of the Exhibition. I have dwelt at some length in your columns on the importance of this group, bearing as it does on the well-being of the wage class of every nation. The visitor expects to make in the Seventh Group of the British department some succulent discoveries. He will come lightly and pleasantly, as a man anticipating a feast, through the tangle of the machinery gallery, past the General Post-office show, and our great locomotives, and Mr Cohen at his pencil-making, till he reaches Stephenson's locomotive and fronts of the Trinity lighthouse. There will he mark the two entrances to the British Food Court. Commanding these entrances are two most artistically arranged and attractive cases, viz., the glazed biscuit trophy, of the renowned Huntley and Palmers, and the really artistic and beautiful array of ornamental glass and pottery in which the great purveyors of European delicacies to our Anglo-Indian empire, Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, are pleased to enclose their condiments and preserves. These two firms, with their elaborate displays, draw the public into the British Food Court.

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The few British food exhibitors, however, who have come forward deserve to be cordially recognised. The two leading exhibitors in this group are, as I have already inferred, Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, and Huntley and Palmers. The case of Messrs Crosse and Blackwell is one of the handsomest in the British section; and the elegant jars—bought direct from the great firms—are set forth with great taste. As a show of bottles and pottery it is worth a visit. But I have to deal, and briefly, with their contents. The variety of food preserved is as extraordinary as the quantities are. The necessity for all these preserved provisions has grown with the extension of our population in different parts of the world. The history of this firm is a curious one. It dates as far back as 1706; and yet in 1835 it employed only some fifteen hands. In thirty years the number employed has increased from fifteen to nearly four hundred, because the demand for all the edible luxuries of Europe which can be preserved for the East has sprung up within this period. Some of the lobsters are now caught in Nova Scotia, packed in these small tin cases, and carried off to presently give a savour of home to a dinner up country in India, or in China, or in Australia. No less than 100,000 of these cans travel East every year, in the company of other tins containing salmon which have been caught at Labrador, and oysters, and preserved bacon, and mock turtle and every kind of soup, nay, the plum-pudding for the Anglo-Indian Christmas dinner goes forth in the same good company, with a host of other home delicacies. In grateful return, Forbes Watson has sent back the rat-tailed radish, which Mr Henry Bell, the intelligent and energetic representative of the house here, has submitted to the jury. I believe, as the new pickle. It is some consolation for the poorness of our food display, to find that the French, and the most delicate epicures among them, have stood in ecstasies over the delicacies of this one case. They have literally taken the pickled walnuts by storm, and there is not a walnut left in the building—these very walnuts being originally imported green from France. A new flavour is to the *gourmet* what a new opera is to the musician. The pickles, the marmalades, and jams daintily enclosed in every variety of ornamental jar and vase, the fish sauces, the anchovies, the produce of every clime in short, deposited on these shelves in perfect state, have given a new charm to epicurean life here. Be the traveller where he may, if he have money in his purse, he can make out his English dinner, eat his English fruits and vegetables. He can carry the truffle with him to Spitzbergen, and from Nantes he can be supplied with ortolans and *foie gras* and asparagus. It is only just that an honourable fact should be recorded of the house whose case I am describing. Some years ago, when the *Lancet* denounced the use of copper utensils in which it was the custom to boil pickles in order to give them a bright green colour, as most harmful to health, Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, at much sacrifice of custom at first, determined to use no copper utensil henceforth, albeit their pickles must suffer in appearance, and did suffer accordingly. They have since adopted a system by which their pickles are manufactured without being brought into contact with any impure or deleterious metal. This result has been effected by means of an oak vat, fitted with a steam coil of pure platinum tubing, autogenously soldered. I will add a few facts illustrative of the extraordinary extent to which the preserved provision trade has spread within the last twenty years. Messrs Crosse and Blackwell import 80 hogsheads of capers annually, 18,000 gallons of Italian oil, and 7,000 casks of anchovies. They export 17,000 tins of green peas, and 200,000 tins of lobsters. They consume a ton of loaf sugar daily; and annually 240,000 gallons of vinegar, 27,000 gallons of catsup. They preserve 450 tons of fruit, and make 200,000 gallons of pickles. In short, Crosse and Blackwell's case has made a sensation, which has redeemed our food court from utter neglect.

That which first attracts the visitor to the second great stall in the British Food Court, or the Court which should contain British food, is Owen Jones' clever drawing of Messrs Huntley and Palmer's work at Reading. The pencil of Owen Jones has been employed on most of the brilliantly-illuminated boxes and labels within the case. You see how our leading manufacturers are wedding art to their industry, wherever the union is possible. As we find the art work of Wedgwood enclosing preserved ginger, we discover Owen Jones enfolding Albert or Osborne biscuits. The rapid advance of this great biscuit firm is, I suspect, much owing to International Exhibitions. Twelve or fifteen years ago English biscuits were unknown in France, and now Madame gently shakes a few of Huntley and Palmer's sweet biscuits out of a little can as a delicacy. The familiar tin boxes of London are to be seen of late years in every good Paris grocer's window. There is every conceivable description of biscuit, even to the old lady's biscuit—one compounded of maizena, and which crumbles with the slightest pressure. There are raspberry, orange, lemon, ginger wafers, a sponge rusk that will stir champagne without breaking, and—the last novelty—the Napoleon biscuit. The quantities in which these simple dainties are made and exported will startle the reader. Upwards of eight hundred sacks of flour are consumed in the one manufacture, at Reading, a week, and about one thousand hands are employed in the manufactory. The striking part of this manufacture is that the French whose *petits fours* are delightfully various in flavour and appearance, cannot compete with the English biscuit makers. That which the French make by hand the English can make by machinery. At Reading, nearly everything is done by machinery. The flour goes in at one end of the series of machines and comes out at the other a perfect Albert. Biscuits, like other things, have their day, some enjoying but a fleeting popularity, while others—the Jamaica biscuit, for instance—hold their own for forty years. Hard by the case of Huntley and Palmer's is that of the well-known biscuit firm of Peek, Frean, and Co., and Robb is here with his biscuits. I may add that Messrs Crosse and Blackwell are flanked by Burgess, of the Strand, renowned for their anchovy paste; and Batty, of Finsbury.—*Daily News.*

THE ACCIDENT ON THE QUAYSIDE.

The inquest on the recovered bodies, adjourned from Monday week, was resumed on Monday evening, before Mr J. T. Hoyte, the coroner, at the North Shore, in this town. Mr J. H. Ingledew appeared on behalf of the Ferry Company, and Mr F. Carr, the secretary to the company, and Mr James Scott, the managing director, were also in attendance. Chief Constable Sabbage and several of the public were likewise present.

The Coroner stated that the inquest had been adjourned in order that a report might be made as to the condition of the broken gangway, in the event of its being found. It had since been recovered. They would remember that, at the last inquiry, Mr Burroughs, the surveyor to the Board of Trade, had expressed an opinion in which he believed the jury concurred, that it was most unsafe to have the ticket offices on the landing stage, and that they should be on the Quayside, with a check of some kind to prevent persons crowding on the gangway. He had observed that the offices were still on the stage, and he had to tell Mr Scott, who was present, that if such an accident occurred in future, and if it were found that the suggestion to remove the offices had not been complied with, he would instruct the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter against him and the other directors.

Mr Ingledew said the Quayside was the property of the Corporation, and they would positively prevent the company carrying out such a suggestion.

The Coroner: We cannot allow you to talk here.

James Christie, a waterman, living in Union East Terrace, Shieldfield, deposed to finding the gangway opposite the Swirle Bridge on Friday afternoon, when in a wherry.

Joseph Hubbard, a police constable under the River Tyne Commissioners, deposed to taking charge of the gangway when it was recovered off the Swirle, and when last witness left it.

William Burroughs, shipping surveyor to the Board of Trade at this port, said: In conjunction with Mr Toward, I examined the gangway. I saw it at the Swirle when it was first found, and I examined it at four o'clock last Saturday morning, lying on the North Shore. I have examined its construction. It is partly of timber and partly of malleable iron. I do not think it was originally well constructed. In the first place it is not sufficiently strong, and the "angle irons," which support the side plates, ought to have run right through instead of being spliced in the middle. I think the gangway must have been originally constructed as it was before the accident. The length of the girder upon which the weight of people would come would be 35 feet by 5 feet wide. The whole length of the gangway was 36 feet 7 inches, but allowance must be made for the portion which rested on the landing stage. I compute the total weight which would be upon the gangway, if filled at the time of the accident, would be 9 tons 7 cwt. I consider the timber part of the gangway gave no strength, and, therefore, I consider the way in which the timber was constructed to have been wrong. In making the calculation I have done, I allowed 120lbs to each person, according to a rule given by some of the most eminent engineers. I think the timber was all Norway battens. I consider the ironwork defective. It was not stout enough. Since the gangway was made, I think the ironwork has deteriorated slightly in strength. When I saw the gangway after the accident, the railing from the place where the break was, leading to the stage, was gone. Mr Scott was right in his evidence at the last inquiry, in saying that the construction had not parted in two. There was a "tie-plate" underneath, which would mainly hold it together. I cannot say how far it would dip the people into the water. The handrail was broken off on the one side, and had separated from where it had been "dovetailed" in the other. I think the iron gave way owing to the extreme weight bearing upon it; but the break is not like that which would be seen if the iron had been first-class. The main plates are broken, but the angle irons gave way where the "scarfs" or joinings are. The "scarfing" would make the construction weaker. I would not consider the gangway to have been sufficiently strong for the ordinary traffic. I adhere most strongly to the opinion I formerly gave, that it is objectionable to have the ticket offices on the landing stage. I think their being on the stage is attended with danger. If the ticket boxes had been on the quay this occurrence would not have taken place. I think there should be a sliding door, which could be shut on the quay to prevent more than the proper number of people going down the gangway.

To a Juryman: The new gangway which has been put up in place of the old one is made entirely of timber, with a very strong inch-and-half "tie-bolt" or girder running underneath.

John Toward, engineer, formerly surveyor to the Board of Trade, said he had examined the gangway with Mr Burroughs, and agreed with him in the opinions he had expressed.

No further evidence was taken.

The Coroner said he thought the jury would not have any difficulty in considering their verdict. Indeed, there was only one verdict they could give—that the deceased had met their deaths by drowning, caused by the giving way of the gangway in question. From the evidence before them they could not find otherwise than that the gangway had not been sufficiently strong.

The jury found in accordance with the suggestion of the Coroner, and the inquiry terminated.

THE NATIONAL REFORM UNION AND MR. GLADSTONE.

A conference of Reformers in reference to a proposal of the National Reform Union to hold a new series of meetings took place on Friday. Mr Samuel Morley presided, and several members of Parliament were present. The tone of the meeting was strongly against the Government bill.

On Saturday a large deputation of the Union waited on Mr Gladstone at his residence. The deputies assembled early in the day at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when, in the absence of Mr Wilson, president of the Union, Mr R. Kell, of Bradford, took the chair, and invited a discussion as to the representations which should be made to Mr Gladstone. Mr Warburton, one of the deputation from Manchester, described the recent vote of the House of Commons on the Government Reform Bill as an "infamous proceeding," whereupon Mr Neate, M.P., who was present, protested against the use of such an expression, and immediately left the room. Later, Mr G. Wilson made his appearance, and the deputation, consisting of about 200 persons, shortly afterwards proceeded to Mr Gladstone's residence. Mr Gladstone, on presenting himself to the meeting, was very warmly greeted, and as soon as he had taken up his position at one end of the room, Mr G. Wilson stepped forward, and, after some introductory remarks, presented an address. After expressing "unbounded confidence" in the right hon. gentleman "as the leader of our party in the House," it proceeded:—"At a time when some of the less conspicuous members of the Liberal party have failed in their Parliamentary allegiance, when men, some from error of judgment, some from weakness, some from the conceit that comes from ignorance, and some, perhaps, for worse reasons, have deserted you, the people are with you, and pray you to disregard the fractional disloyalty within the House, and turn your eyes in hope and faith to the great masses of the people, expectant, patient, but resolute in support of you outside of it."

Addresses from Loughborough, Preston, Milnrow, Blackburn, Leamington, Stockport, Clackheaton, Rochdale, Glossop, &c., were also presented to the right hon. gentleman. There was a succession of speeches from members of the deputation. Mr Hutchison, of Halifax, said that it was not for them to add to the embarrassment of the right hon. gentleman even by suggesting the line he should adopt. From Bradford Mr Kell testified to the unbounded expression of confidence in Mr Gladstone shown at many meetings in the West Riding, but would not presume to offer any advice. Mr Torr, of Manchester, could assert that, on the part of those he represented, whatever course was resolved on by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, provided it was in the direction of substantial Reform, they would loyally and manfully support him. Mr Mason Jones, the last speaker before Mr Gladstone replied, asked the very pertinent question, "What is now to be done?"

Mr Gladstone, who was again loudly cheered, then addressed the deputation, commencing in terms of cordial acknowledgment of the confidence in him expressed by the deputation, and brought by every post. Alluding then to the appeal, "What is to be done?" he said:—

I am now to speak of what is termed "the Liberal party in the House of Commons"; for gentlemen there is a Liberal party. If you will allow me, I will illustrate my idea of that party by an anecdote. In a Welsh county, where hunting is not very much in vogue, and where, consequently, the people are not familiar with the objects which hunting presents, it so happened that the hounds once went a little beyond their usual circle, and a gentleman who was engaged in the sport somehow or other lost the chase altogether. He met a countryman, and inquired of him, "Have you seen the fox?" The countryman said, "Oh, yes, I seed him; but he was a very little 'un, and he runned up the tree"; the fact being that the fox was a squirrel. (Laughter.) There is, gentlemen, a Liberal party, but it is but "a very little 'un." I hope, however, that it will not run up a tree—(a laugh),—but will remain on the ground, and will persist in the contest in which it is engaged, whether it consists of few or of many, whether those that have differed, come back, or whether others differ also, without any regard except to the reasonable and just claims of the people of his country, and the true principles of the Constitution, which we are all anxious to support.

He proceeded to dwell, in much detail, on the adverse division of April 12, and on the subsequent course of events, reiterating the views already expressed in the House on the compound household suffrage, he said that there are not one in twenty, perhaps not one in fifty members of the House, honestly in favour of it. He announced with much earnestness that he had no intention of sitting idly by, and abandoning the principles he had sought for, because in the present session it might be impossible to carry them. To base the representation on the plan as already sanctioned by the House of Commons is deceptive as a lasting measure. He thus closed a lengthy speech.

My position is this. As I said, my proposal of the £5 line is gone. I do not see the circumstances under which I am likely to revive it. I must reserve to myself perfect liberty to do that which in my conscience I believe, taking the best advice and counsel I can get, to be for the good of the country. I am thankful to say there is excellent advice to be had. . . . We have had, and shall have, ample opportunities for counsel, and I ask to reserve to myself the liberty of adopting any principle which may appear to me best adapted to carry out the great object which we have in view, of having a sensible, liberal, but above all things an equal, just, and impartial measure of reform. The immediate object, however, is the mode of dealing with these inequalities which are about to be introduced into the law, with the effect of setting the landlord against tenant, and tenant against landlord, deterring the industrious and peace-loving man from obtaining the franchise, and allowing, on the other hand, the weak-minded and subservient man to become the tool of his landlord in the exercise of his political rights. To these enactments, while they continue to be on the floor of the House of Commons, I shall continue to offer an unqualified and unhesitating opposition. If they become law, they will, as I have said, have, of course, all the authority of law; but they will be those portions of the law of the land which I shall continue to regard as those to which every good citizen should offer a strenuous opposition, and which he should use every legitimate power which he possesses for the purpose of bringing them to a speedy end.

Mr Bright, M.P., who was very loudly called for, spoke briefly, urging that meetings should be held everywhere, and petitions poured in against the Reform Bill unceasingly, and honestly and honourably worked for the next month, so that they might help to settle this question on the basis of household suffrage [Mr. Kell: "The people won't sign."] Mr Bright did not believe it. In a single fortnight last year more than a thousand petitions, with 500,000 or 600,000 signatures, had been sent up.

Therefore, looking at what was done last session, looking at the reasonableness of the thing, and looking at this fact, that if men are not to go into the streets to fight for the freedom they ask for, they must come to the constituted legal authority, the old and ancient constituted authority of the country—the Parliament of England—it is by public meetings and by petitions they must approach that Parliament, and at least, if they fail, lay the failure at the door of the people themselves. In all past times, in all the struggles hitherto conducted by the people of this country, those methods have been eventually successful; and if they are taken now with the zeal and unanimity which characterises this meeting, and which I believe characterises the feelings of the people of the country who are at all in favour of Reform—and they are certainly nine out of ten of the whole population—I venture to think that even before this session closes we may have the satisfaction of seeing enacted upon the statute-book for all coming time a measure so good, so wide, so satisfying the longing of the nation, that all of us who have taken any part whatsoever in promoting it shall for the rest of our lives feel that we have helped to do a good work for our own time, and for those who, in this country, are to come after us.

The deputation then withdrew.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN MONKWEARMOUTH.

Another of those fearful murders, which have become too frequent of late amongst the Irish portion of the population of Sunderland, was perpetrated on Monday morning, in Wilson street, Monkwearmouth. The victim is a pitman, working at Monkwearmouth Colliery, named John Mason, residing in Hodgson's Buildings, near the colliery, and the murderer is Patrick Gorman, also a pitman, and, like his victim, a native of Ireland. Mason has worked for several years at the pit, and Gorman has also been employed at the same place off and on for some time. The affray in which Mason lost his life occurred about half-past one o'clock on Monday morning, in Wilson-street, not far from the colliery. How it occurred it is impossible to ascertain at present; all the parties engaged in it are Irishmen, and as usual on such occasions, they preserve a reticence and give evasive answers, which render it difficult to arrive at the exact truth. It would appear that deceased, a man named Kagan, another named John McKenna, and one or two more, had been in the street separating to go home, when Gorman had come up; it is said that he had been with them on the south side of the river earlier in the evening, and a quarrel arose. One version has it that Gorman ran to his lodgings in Wilson-street, came out with a knife, and aimed a blow at deceased and some of the other men, while Gorman himself states to the police that he was followed to his lodgings by deceased and his companions, and before he could reach there he was knocked down, kicked, and then drew a knife to defend himself. When he was examined by the police he bore marks of having been badly used, and the affray happening close to the door gives some colour to his statement. Three men, however, were stabbed; one in the back, the blow being aimed at the middle of his back, but only grazing the flesh; McKenna was also severely cut across the knee; but Mason suffered the most, and the wound, of which there was only one, terminated in his death. He appears to have been struck on the outside of the left thigh, the knife severing one artery. As soon as he felt himself wounded he appears to have run up Wilson-street along towards his home; the blood must have burst out like a spout, as his course can be traced all the way by pools of gore, which were seen along the footpath for more than 150 yards. On reaching the corner of Richmond-street, Mason appears to have fallen exhausted at the door of Ovington's beer house, where the footpath was covered with large pools of blood, and the door and posts were smeared with patches of gore. Here Mason's friends lifted him up and carried him down Richmond-street to the house of Kagan, the blood dripping from him as he was conveyed away. He was laid on a bed, and Messrs Davis and Taylor Smith, surgeons, were sent for, and were most prompt in their attendance. They endeavoured by every means in their power to stop the bleeding, but one of the most important arteries had been severed, and they were unable to prevent the ebbing of life's current, and the man died about two hours after he received his injury. Mason was for the most part of the time insensible, and unable to give any particulars of the affray. Inspector McIntyre dispatched a cab for the magistrates' clerk (Mr Abbe), and he and Mr Elwin, one of the magistrates, came to take the man's dying deposition, but when they arrived he was just at the point of death, and expired five minutes afterwards. Gorman was apprehended at his lodgings, and in his pocket was found a small penknife, the weapon no doubt that had been used, for on the large blade were the blood stains. The wound was only a small one, but the knife had penetrated to a great depth. The neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement, crowds of persons examining the bloody prints on the flags, and surrounding the house where Mason lies.

The prisoner Gorman was brought before the sitting magistrates at the Police Court at mid-day, when the court was crowded by his fellow-countrymen and others. He is a young man, repulsive in appearance, and apparently indifferent to the position he occupies. Mr C Barker appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Ritson for the prisoner. Mr Barker said he intended to call sufficient evidence to justify a remand.

Henry Shaw stated that about one o'clock in the morning he was at the door of the house, 15, Richmond-street, along with deceased and three men, named Atkinson, Carroll, and McKenna, bidding Atkinson and deceased good night, when the prisoner passed them, coming up the street. As he passed he said something and went on. Deceased followed up the street, and within a few seconds they heard a cry of murder. They had seen prisoner stop at the head of the street and draw something out of his pocket. After the cry they saw prisoner running away, and he was followed by deceased into Wilson-street, where the two were found on the ground together, Mason having got the prisoner down. McKenna came up, and the prisoner made "a dab" at him, and cut him on the knee with a knife.

This was all the evidence, and the Bench remanded the prisoner to Friday.—Mr Ritson, his attorney, applied that he should not be sent before the coroner's jury, but be kept in custody of the police.—Mr Stainsby, the chief constable, said he had been in the habit of working with the coroner, and taking the prisoners before them if need be.—The Bench declined to make any order, and left the matter to the discretion of the chief constable.—Mr Ritson said the prisoner might not come back again to the magistrates, and be committed on the coroner's warrant, or he might be rescued.—The chief constable said he would take care the latter did not occur.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

THE RULER OF THE TAILORS.—King Log.

THE LOUDEST THING GOING.—Bugle trimming.

A PAT SAYING.—Set a Fenian to catch a Fenian.

COMFORT FOR THE BLANCH-HAIRED LADIES.—Whom the gods love dye young.

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.—An eminent publican, speaking of a married couple, both of whom were fat, and one subject to some little acerbities of temper, described them as "two stout, and a stout and bitter."

FROM THE MARBLE ARCH.—Was the Reform meeting on Monday the 6th within the pale of the law? Contradictory opinions may be expected about this time from lawyers, but all will agree that it was within the palings of the Park.

WHAT TO SEE.—Fathers of families, who have unruly sons, must look with extraordinary interest at Portrait, No. 805 in the National Portrait Exhibition, for it represents a great benefactor to Paterfamilias—the discoverer of "the regulating action of the governor."

ACCIDENT FROM CARELESSNESS.—Young Blobbs, the timber merchant, has come to grief. His rich aunt, from Trinidad, whose complexion is certainly rather ochreous, was at whist the other night, when Blobbs, reading the *Star*, came on an advertisement to his own trade. He instinctively read out "Yellow Deals." She made a misdeal, and has made a codicil.

THOSE LOVES OF BONNETS!—Why is *Mr Punch* such an enthusiastic admirer of those charming little bonnets which are now in vogue? Must he really tell? Well, if his fair readers insist upon it, his reason is, that those elegant, excellent, reasonable bonnets are so small that they can be packed up in comparatively moderate space, and thus lessen the difficulty of transporting ladies by land or water, occasioned by the impediment of bandboxes.

Miscellaneous News.

The "Glowworm," says that the "Day" is to make its re-appearance on the first of July.

The "Memorial Diplomatique" states that Lord Cowley has finally decided to resign, next month, the post of Ambassador at Paris, which he has filled for fifteen years.

There are accounts of fresh disturbances at Oporto. The troops are said to have kept up a fire of musketry for an hour and a half, but only one man was wounded.

A steamer left Southampton last week with 1,300 German passengers. The passage money amounted to 70,000 dollars. There were, a few days ago, 7,000 persons in Bremen waiting to emigrate to the United States.

After an absence of several months from the Reform Club, Mr Robert Lowe, M.P., has within the last few days reappeared there.

After the 20th May the extra mails from London to Bombay will be discontinued. The Indian mail arrangements will then be the same as in January last.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that from every quarter of France we hear that the wheat crop never, at this season of the year, presented a better appearance.

The "Post" says it is probable that the Government will now withdraw the bill for an improved management of the Parks, which was brought in at the very moment when it could be of the least possible use.

The six Baron Rothschilds are going to Paris next week.

Large numbers of disappointed Fenians continue to return to New York, and the American Government is besieged by applicants who implore interposition in behalf of the Fenians who are being tried in Ireland.

THE NEW FRENCH GUN.—Its construction has been kept a profound secret; but it has been tried, and is frightfully destructive. Bullets flow from its mouth in showers. It is said to require no powder.

A contemporary avers, as a fact, that a lady the other day engaging a kitchenmaid at a register office, she stipulated for a dry kitchen for her piano, and an hour a day to play.

A Limerick journal states, on the authority of a Roman correspondent, that the compliment paid by the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is a Protestant, to Cardinal Cullen, in inviting him to his mayoral banquet, has been taken notice of by the Pope, at a recent audience of distinguished Irish visitors. The Pope felt it to be a compliment "paid to the head of the Church in Ireland, and to himself."

Mr Peabody was asked by some friends whether he would stand as a candidate for President of the United States. He declined, on the grounds that he valued his health, that he liked England, and the climate suited him, that he was fond of salmon fishing—and, in short, he begged to keep clear of American politics.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—A communication has been received at the India Office to the effect that the British prisoners in Abyssinia have been released. Unhappily there is too much reason to mistrust the correctness of this report, which is entirely counter to all previous information. There still remains a faint hope, indeed, that on finding no other means of securing the presents sent out in anticipation of his clemency, the Emperor may at last have offered the sole price for their coveted possession, and have consented to the release of the captives.

The judges in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench have unanimously refused a new trial in the case of the Rev. Daniel Smith, the Roman Catholic curate convicted at the last Monaghan assizes of assaulting and imprisoning a gentleman named O'Beirne, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which he is now undergoing. Mr Justice O'Brien remarked that if the motion could be sustained after verdict and partial execution of the sentence there would be no finality in the verdict of a jury in a criminal proceeding, and the court would be flooded with applications for new trials.

According to the "Solicitors' Journal" the compound householder on his first demanding to be put on the register will be liable only for the compounding rate. Afterwards he will be liable for the full rate. The overseer is bound to place the compounder who desires to be rated on the ratebook, "on payment of the rate if any then due." This rate, it is said, can only be the last compound rate, and in most cases the landlord will have paid it; and so the tenant will come upon the register for nothing. This may be the law as it now stands, but it does not appear to be the state of matters intended by the Government bill.

The new civil list pensions are very creditable to the Government, and contrast very satisfactorily with the grants to the poets Close and Young. Mrs Chisholm gets £100 a year for her disinterested services to emigrants in New South Wales; the four daughters of the late Dr Petrie get £25 a year each for their father's services as an archæologist and as a public servant; Lady Harris gets £100 a year for the valuable invention of lightning conductors, which the country owes to the late Sir William Harris; the Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley has £100 a year for his contributions to agriculture and horticulture; and Mr Geo. Cruikshank £95 a year on account of his merits as an artist. It is to be hoped that the next list will contain the name of the widow of the late C. H. Bennett the artist. Help is sorely needed in that quarter.

The table of marriages, births, and deaths registered in England last year has just been published by the Registrar-General. During the twelve months 375,038 persons were married; there were 753,188 births, and 500,928 deaths. In the births there was an excess of males, numbering 15,296, while in the deaths the males outnumbered the females by 12,766. The last quarter of the year witnessed the largest number of marriages—55,124; the first quarter figured the lowest in this respect, and showed only 37,576. The births preponderated in the first quarter, when they ran up to 196,737; in the third quarter they fell to 178,982. The same season witnessed similar fluctuations in the mortality. In the three months ended March 138,233 persons died; in the quarter ending September, the deaths were 116,826. In the metropolis throughout the year 67,136 persons were married, 107,992 children were born, and 80,129 deaths were registered.

IMPORTANT TO YEOMANRY SOLDIERS.—Wm. Wilson, of Monk Bretton, was on Saturday last summoned before the Doncaster county magistrates for refusing to pay toll at the Harper's Stables Bar, on the Doncaster and Saltersbrooke turnpike road. The defendant was returning from duty in uniform as a member of the yeomanry cavalry on the 23rd of April, and had in his cart with him his wife and another female. In consequence of having a pleasure party with him, the toll-keeper demanded toll, which Wilson refused to pay, saying he was on duty. Defendant now asserted that his cart was employed in conveying the baggage of his troop, and therefore he did not think he was liable for the toll. Sir Isaac Morley said the Act made him clearly liable, and indeed they were not quite satisfied whether as a yeomanry soldier he must have been riding his horse to be exempt from toll. They should be content, however, if he now paid the toll and the costs of the case, £1 0s 6d. The money was paid.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR.—On Monday a dreadful accident occurred at the Ash Rifle Ranges, Aldershot. A squad of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Captain Wright, were at ball practice. Sergeant-Instructor Lilley went round the squad, instructing the men how to use the rifle at independent firing without raising the back sight. He commenced at the right-hand men of the squad, telling every one as he passed them successively to aim at his eye. This was obeyed in every instance, and the last man of the squad, named Warburton, on obeying the order, pulled his trigger, and, the piece being loaded, the charge entered Lilley's eye, blowing his brains out, and of course killing him instantly. Warburton was immediately taken into custody, and on his pouch being examined nine rounds of ammunition only remained. He was asked where the tenth was, and he replied "That was what shot the serjeant." The prisoner, who was deeply affected and shed tears, was then marched off to the camp, awaiting the coroner's inquest. He is described as a steady man, but very awkward both in shooting and drill. He has been in the regiment ten years, and has two good conduct badges. Lilley, the deceased, had been twelve years in the service, was married, and leaves two children.

THE FRENCHMAN PERPLEXED.—If there is anything in our language that puzzles a Frenchman, it is the different significations of the same word. The perplexities of a persevering monsieur arising from our word "fast," are more numerous than one would suppose—as for instance:—"Zis horse, sair, he go queek, what you say?" "Yes, he is a *fast* horse." "Ah! pardon monsieur, but your friend say he make *fast* his horse, and he tie him to a post, so he no go at all." "Very true, he is made fast by being tied." "Ah, zat cannot be; he cannot go fast; but what you call a man zat keeps fast?" "Oh, he is a good man who does not eat on fast days." "But I have seen one bon vivant, who eat and drink and ride and do every zing. Ze people say he is a bad man—he is very *fast*." "True, that is called living a fast life." "Ah, certainment, zen all ze days of his life moost be fast days." "Certainly they are." "Eh bien! Does he eat every day?" "Certainly he does." "Zen how can he keep fast?" "Why—he keeps going, to be sure." "Mais, tenez! You tell me to stand fast when you want me to keep still, and go fast when you wish me to run—diable take ze fast."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Captain Sir James Anderson, of the Great Eastern, has appeared before the Liverpool magistrates, in answer to two summonses, one taken out by the purser, and another by a seaman on board that vessel during her last voyage, for the recovery of wages due to them. The claim of the purser, Daniel Pye, was for £11 13s 6d, being the balance of wages due from the 21st of March, when he signed the agreement, to the 1st May, when he received notice of dismissal, at the rate of £12 per month; and the claim of the sailor, David Wilson, was for £9 9s 4d. Both claims were allowed by the court. Mr Gully, barrister, who appeared for the captain, said that many conflicting interests were involved, and the claims had been resisted up to this point in order that they might be brought into court and strictly proved. Sir James Anderson had no other desire than that every seaman and officer who had served on board the ship should have his due. With respect to the arrest of the ship on Friday, affidavits were sent up to the Court of Admiralty by Mr J. W. Carr, of Liverpool, solicitor, in support of the claim of about 500 seamen, to a sum amounting altogether to £4,500. Citation was issued on Saturday morning, and on Monday the Great Eastern was arrested, the receiver of wrecks at Liverpool acting on behalf of the marshal of the Court of Admiralty. Three other suits are also being instituted, one for £500 for stores, &c.

A BOY KILLED BY A CATAPULT.—An inquest has been held at Windermere on a boy five years of age, who was killed, on his way home from Sunday-school, by a wound on the forehead from a marble shot from a catapult by a boy at Windermere College. It was proved by a boy named Davison that the shot was deliberately fired by a boy named Romney, who said, "That was a good shot; I hit him on the hat." Romney, in his evidence, said it was Davison who fired. The jury could not agree on their verdict, were locked up all night, and discharged at eight o'clock on the following morning.

HARD LINES FOR THE POSTMAN.—Travellers by steamer up the river Ottawa will have observed on the north shore of the Lake of the Two Mountains a small village situate on a cliff, showing a face to the lake of bright yellow sand, and they have been told that they see an Indian village. The community here resident have just petitioned for the establishment among them of a post-office. The memorial has the signatures of Iroquois and Algonquin chiefs—Saoatis-kurai-iarakoen-kanegatake, Jakomisakie, L. Saterrasenoten, Sosekataien Haienton, E. Kekatewaje, and others. It is proposed to give the village the name of Oka.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Several makers of cheap Baking Powders (supplied to retailers cheap because adulterated) having imitated the wrappers of Borwick's Original Baking Powders so closely that consumers have been deceived thereby, to the injury of their own health and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, this is to give notice that, for the better protection of the public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely New Trade Label (duly registered), and to imitate which is felony. Borwick's Baking Powder was pronounced pure and perfectly wholesome by the late Sir Wm. Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department, on its introduction into the Navy. Dr. Hassal, author of "Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "pure and good," as also Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Elliott, and other eminent medical men. It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's private Baker, &c. Extract from the *Lancet*, June 10, 1855 —"We were surprised to find that some baking powders were adulterated with alum to the extent of 20 per cent. The use of alum is universally condemned." *Lancet*, July 22, 1860.—"Mr Borwick's Baking Powder was analysed amongst others, and was found to be perfectly free from alum." To be had of all respectable Dealers. Be careful to look at the label.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

MAY, 1867.

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

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.
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PRICE ONE PENNY.

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NEWCASTLE WRESTLING AND GREAT NORTHERN GAMES.

£160

WILL be given in Prizes for Wrestling, Running, Leaping, and various other athletic Exercises, on WHIT-MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th of June next.

By Order.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 16th May, 1867.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

WE are willing to confess that we cannot see any good or useful purpose in the renewed crusade of the National Reform Union. We have had demonstrations, and banners, and bugles, and long windy orations by BEALES and the rest, *usque ad nauseam*. The country has been kept in an uproar by an incessant, persistent, and never-resting agitation; and now when the question of Reform is dealt with by the Government, and apparently with a good chance of success, Mr GLADSTONE tells the deputation of Radicals that "the present political situation is the beginning of a fresh contest. It is the entering into new strife. It is another act in the drama; it is not the catastrophe. The conclusion of that drama can only be the establishment of a solid reform upon popular principles." So the National Reform Union have entered on a new crusade: They are going to re-awaken the ashes of almost forgotten fires, the old banners are to be refurbished, the old speeches touched up, and Parliament moved by monster petitions. So Mr BRIGHT urges, and then, he says, if Parliament refuse to listen to the voices of the people and disregard their petitions, the responsibility of accepting the Government bill will lie solely at their door. In the present state of affairs we do not doubt that Parliament will readily accept the responsibility. We fancy the Reform Bill has passed through all the troubled waters, and has entered on a calmer sea and prosperous voyage. We do not think it possible—even were it advisable—to prevent, by any external agitation, its being sent up to the House of Lords. The wiser policy of the Liberal party would be to exercise such control over the provisions and clauses of the bill as they are able, and instead of querulously objecting to the measure, strive to improve it, and make such alterations as they may consider necessary. Already they have succeeded to some extent. They have halved the original term of residence, and they have asserted the claims of lodgers occupying rooms of £10 clear annual value. So when they have divested the measure of many of its restrictive features, it would be impolitic now to throw aside the labour of the session, and delay once more the cause of Reform. The Government bill, however great its mistakes and however anomalous its provisions may be, is founded on a principle which is intelligible and intelligent. Once let the bill become law, and the Unions can agitate as much as they please till the various local acts are rendered uniform, and the action of the measure becomes the same in every town.

The chief objection brought against the Government scheme by Mr BRIGHT and Mr GLADSTONE is that of personal payment of taxes—the very point which Mr DISRAELI most firmly insists on, and on which the House has so far supported him. This principle of the Government bill places, it is urged, the people of different towns on an unequal footing; the right of a man to the franchise should rest, say they, beyond local accidents, and out of the reach of jobbing vestries or scheming agents, and especially should all ground of suspicion that what is given with one hand is withdrawn by the other be removed. Mr BRIGHT urges with considerable force and reason that a bill cannot be wise or politic which will enfranchise almost all the householders of Leeds and leave the artisans of Birmingham practically and largely unrepresented. But we might urge on the other hand that the effect of the bill is caused more by the inefficiency of local acts than by any intrinsic error of its own. If the bill pass into law, these anomalies may be removed. When a different set of influences arise we may hope that the bill will be amended, or its action, in regard to the compound-householder, simplified. Reformers would be wise now in striving so to amend the Act, should it become one, as that payment of rates whether made directly to the collector or through the landlord by composition shall entitle an occupier in any borough to place his name upon the register of Parliamentary voters. We believe the principle of the Government bill is a sound and honest one. Every man who pays his right and just proportion of the local burdens will be entitled to the privileges of citizenship, and if a man is not willing to take these duties on himself, he is unworthy of the accompanying honour. The anomalies and distinctions which now exist would, we believe, speedily disappear, were the bill once passed; and should it be found faulty in its provisions and difficult in its working, its provisions could be changed, even were its main principle to remain unaltered.

We think, then, that it is the best policy to support the measure of the Government. Many honest and sound Reformers appear to think it their duty to oppose it strenuously to the last. We do not impeach their motives, but we question the correctness of their judgment. The question should be settled this session, and it can only be settled by the present Government. Once let the Act appear on the Statute Book, and the whole appearance of affairs will change. Next session may see a great advance on the question. Then, concludes a contemporary, "Mr GLADSTONE, whose proposals cannot then endanger the work already accomplished, may bring in an amendment bill, and if the country is really with him may even carry it. At any rate he will prepare the new constituencies for an easy triumph by placing before them a definite and intelligible issue, and there is every probability that they will respond to his appeal. At present, they are perplexed. The problem, as it is, is a puzzling and intricate one—and, as in the House, so in the country, simple-minded men might become bewildered, and mistake the course of sound policy. But when the bill has become law, any proposal to amend its provisions will be judged by its merits—and numbers of true-hearted reformers who are now perplexed, will see their duty clearly, and manfully perform it."

Local and District News.

The pitmen employed at the Seaton Delaval Collieries—Mr R. O. Lamb and Partners—have given in notice to leave in a month from Thursday last, in consequence of a memorial, asking for an increase of wages and other changes, not having been complied with.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.—On Tuesday morning an accident occurred at the Consett Ironworks to a person named William Batey, who is employed as a loader of waggons. It appears that Batey was engaged loading plates, and by some means the plate had fallen on his ancle, crushing it very severely. He was at once removed to the infirmary, where he was attended by Dr. Benton and his assistants.

CONCERT AT BLACKHILL.—On Monday evening the united choirs of the Consett Wesleyan Chapel and the Blackhill Primitive Methodist Chapel, gave a concert of sacred music in the Blackhill Primitive Methodist Chapel. The oratorio of "Paradise" was given in good style by the choirs, Mr Pallister conducting, and Mr R. J. Porteus presiding at the harmonium.

The book of Fables, about to be published in Sevenpenny Monthly Parts by Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, will be uniform with their magnificent edition of "Don Quixote," now complete. It will commence with the fables of La Fontaine, translated into English verse by Walter Thornbury, illustrated by Gustave Dore, a large separate portrait of this highly-gifted artist being issued as a presentation plate with the first part. The *Art Journal* says:—"The illustrations of 'La Fontaine' bid fair to rank as the best service M. Dore has yet rendered to the world." Part I, is announced for the 30th of May.

THE PENALTY OF GOING TO SEE THE BOAT RACE.—On Monday, at the Tynemouth Petty Sessions, Joseph Marshall, Andrew Dunn, and John Main, putters at West Cramlington were charged with having left their work on Monday last for Newcastle, to see the boat race, without leave of absence. Mr Kewney prosecuted. There were nineteen boys altogether, but the manager of the colliery selected the three in the box as their leaders. What aggravated the offence was that the going away of these boys caused the men to be idle with whom they were working, and consequently the proprietors of the colliery had to pay demurrage to the men. The boys admitted the charge, and were sent to the House of Correction for thirteen days.

THE FORESTERS' BAND.—This excellent band made their first public appearance on Tuesday evening, when they performed a selection of music, in admirable style, at the Theatre Royal. They afterwards marched, to the lively and inspiriting air of "Green grow the Rashes O," to Court "Earl Percy," and at the conclusion of the business of that court, played several popular airs. Mr W. Ure, the leader of Stephenson's band, with the greatest readiness and kindness, conducted during the evening. Bro. Sutherland, at the close, proposed a vote of thanks to him for his services, and alluded to his approaching connection with the ancient order, he having been proposed as a member of the Earl Percy Court on that evening. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings concluded.

A CAUTION TO WORKMAN.—Wm. Richardson, a workman in the employ of Messrs Mitchell and Co., iron shipbuilders, Low Walker, was charged at the Moot Hall Police Court, on Saturday, at the instance of Mr Crawford, of the firm, with wilfully absenting himself from the company's employment, without giving the required fourteen days' notice. Mr Crawford said the firm had several times recently been put to great loss and inconvenience through the conduct of some of the workmen, who would drop off work and absent themselves. This incurred considerable loss to their employers, and it was necessary that an example should be made. Requests had been made in the present case for the prisoner to come back, but the notices had been unheeded. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, to his evident astonishment.

THE RATING OF WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.—At the Gateshead Police Court on Tuesday, before the Mayor (G. Miller, Esq.), H. Milvain, and W. Kimpster, Esqs., Mr Robson, assistant overseer, applied for a summons against Mr Mawson, treasurer of the Gateshead Working Men's Club, for the non-payment of poor's rate to the amount of £4 14s 2d. Mr Mawson and Mr Lucas, he stated, were assessed for the club.—The Mayor asked if the Mechanics' Institute paid taxes; upon which the magistrates' clerk (Mr Hunter) told his worship that it was very indiscreet to make any observation of that kind.—The Mayor replied that he had a perfect right to ask any question before he granted a summons.—Mr Robson then said that the Newcastle Working Men's Club paid rates, but the Mechanics' Institute and the Literary and Philosophical Society did not pay. The Gateshead Club had neglected the opportunity of appealing against the rate.—Mr Milvain said the magistrates could do no other than grant the summons. —A summons was accordingly granted.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD SHIP AT SUNDERLAND. —On Tuesday morning, a little before ten o'clock, an explosion occurred on board the screw steamer Murton, lying in the South Dock. The vessel was laden with North Hetton coal, and ready for sea. George Benson, the second engineer, went down into the hold with a lighted candle, when the gas from the coal exploded, and the report so greatly alarmed the rest of the men on board that they jumped on to the Quay, imagining that the vessel was on fire. Sergeant Tinmouth, of the river police force, who was on duty a short distance from the vessel, observed the flash of fire from the hatchway, and at once went on board. On going down the hold, he found that Benson had been severely burnt about the hands and face. He then procured a cab, and conveyed him to the Infirmary, where his injuries were promptly attended to. The floating-engine was lying close to the steamer, and sufficient water was thrown upon the coals to prevent any fire arising to endanger the vessel. Benson resides at Hartlepool.

CO-OPERATION AT MARLEY HILL.—The Blaydon Co-operative Store has recently opened a branch establishment at the above-named village. The store at Blaydon has now upwards of 900 members, several of whom reside as far distant as Marley Hill and Burnopfield. The members who live in that district have hitherto carried their groceries and other goods from Blaydon, and to obviate this inconvenience a shop has been opened between Burnopfield and Marley Hill, at a place called singularly "Fond-le-Set," in consequence, we suppose, of the irregular manner in which the houses are built. On Saturday evening last the opening of the new shop was celebrated by a tea party, which was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose at Marley Hill. Notwithstanding the extremely wet and unpleasant weather, there was a large gathering at the festival, between 200 and 300 having sat down to tea. The tables were substantially provided with edibles by the guidwives of Marley Hill. After tea a public meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel, when Mr Wm. Douglass, of Blaydon, treasurer to the store, was called to the chair, and excellent addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr J. Jenkins, of Blaydon, Mr Brabon, of Marley Hill, Mr Henderson, of Blaydon, Mr Batey, Mr Robinson, and others. A subcommittee were afterwards appointed to manage the branch, with Mr G. Cheeseman as president, and Mr Brabon as secretary. The usual votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN NEWCASTLE.—An apparently determined attempt at self-destruction was made in this town on Saturday last, and under very painful circumstances. The person is a very respectable middle-aged man named Bolam, who, for nearly twenty years, had filled a situation of some respectability with Messrs Pattison, seedsmen, in this town. Four years ago, however, he lost his employment, and has since suffered greatly from want, so much so that he had to seek admission to the Union Workhouse. Since leaving the latter place he has worked at Sir W. Armstrong and Co.'s, but of late he has been in the service of Messrs Thiedeman, merchants, Quayside. He lost his situation a few days ago, and appears to have felt his position so much that he attempted self-destruction on Saturday morning. Sergeant Adam Martin, who was on duty on the Town Leazes at the time, saw the man sitting on the grass drinking something from a pot, which he was stirring with a pocket knife, and the officer at once went to him, when Bolam said it was water he was drinking. Not satisfied, Martin examined the contents of the vessel, and found it to be phosphorated vermin killer. The man was so prostrated from the effects of the poison that he had to be taken to the Infirmary on a stretcher; emetics were administered, and on Sunday evening he was apparently recovered. Some papers were found upon him, and it would appear that he had contemplated putting an end to himself for some days, a document being found upon him disposing of his watch and other valuables among his children. He is a widower, his wife having died some two years ago. This is the second occasion upon which he had been caught in the act.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED FENIAN LEADER IN NEWCASTLE.—Comparatively speaking, Newcastle has been remarkably free of Fenian turmoil and excitement such as have disturbed the routine of business in other large towns and populous districts. On Wednesday, however, rumours were pretty freely circulated over the town that a large number of suspicious Irishmen had been arrested, and from inquiries it would seem that the rumours had some foundation, the police stating that, unknown to everybody save those who were on his track, a suspected Fenian leader has for some weeks past been secreted in the borough. At an early hour on Wednesday, Sergeant Thomas M'Loughlin, of the Irish constabulary, County Meath, arrived in the town holding a warrant, dated 7th March, and signed by the Marquis of Conyngham, for the apprehension of Edward M'Donald, butcher, 19 years of age, who was charged with having, on the 6th March, 1867, along with others, assembled on the Hill of Slane (County Meath), for treasonable purposes. It seems that M'Loughlin traced his man to St. Helen's, and then for some time lost scent of him. A few days ago, however, he heard he was in the North of England, and accordingly came to Newcastle and laid the matter before the detective department of the Newcastle police. Detectives Fawcett, Thorburn, and Anderson got a description of the runaway, and after a vigilant search found him at his uncle's, Mr Edward Savage, fruiterer, 5, Clayton-street East, where he was employed as a cartman. He had dyed his whiskers and moustache in order to escape detection. When the charge was read over to him he acknowledged being on the hills on the day named in the warrant. He was then conveyed to the Manors Police Station, and will be taken to Ireland on Thursday morning. We believe that the prisoner accounts for his presence on the hills in the following manner:—He states that on the day previous to the rising, a coursing meeting was held at Slane, and in the evening some of the company had a dispute about the result of one of the races, which was settled by recourse to fisticuffs. M'Donald, who was one of the combatants, after the row got drunk and was taken home to bed. In the morning he again went to the scene of the previous night's melee, and when going up the hills he met with a woman who appeared in great distress, owing as she said to her friends leaving for England. M'Donald then states that he walked up the road to the hills, but denies doing anything, or having any weapons about him.

BLAYDON AND CONSETT RAILWAY.—The various works on this line are rapidly approaching completion, and, ere long, it is expected the line will be opened for traffic. We understand that during the past week trains have gone from Consett to Blaydon, and a "special" has been seen going through Blackhill two days in succession.

LAW EXAMINATION.—William John Johnston, nephew of the late William Johnston, Esq., Solicitor, of this town, successfully passed the final examination of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, held at the Institution of the society, London, on the 30th ultim and 1st instant, before being admitted an attorney and solicitor of all Her Majesty's Courts.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LANCHESTER.—An unusually sudden death occurred at Lanchester on Monday morning last. It appears that Mr Thomas Whinney, of Lanchester, who has for some time been suffering from bronchitis, retired at about ten o'clock on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning his daughter called upon him to arise at his usual hour,—half-past six—after calling for some time and receiving no answer they went to his bed and found that he had just expired. Deceased's death caused considerable commotion in the village; he was a native of Lanchester, and very highly respected by all.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN NEWCASTLE.—A man named William Gray, 62 years of age, who keeps a small hardware shop in Newgate-street, opposite Darn Crook, Newcastle, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a large knife. He succeeded in making a desperate gash in his throat. Grey, it appears, has for the last few days been in a somewhat wandering state of mind. He attributed his attempt to commit suicide to his being in difficult circumstances. The poor man was taken immediately to the infirmary by Sergeant Martin and P.C. 112 of the C division, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The members of Court Pride of the Felling, No. 4,886, celebrated their first anniversary at their court, the Durham Ox, Felling, on Saturday evening, when thirty members and friends sat down to an excellent dinner, Brother R. Hipson, D.S., in the chair, and Brother J. McConnell, S.C.R., in the vice-chair. After the cloth was removed, Bro. Hipson proposed the usual patriotic toasts, &c., which were drank enthusiastically. Brother Shanby read the balance-sheet for the past year, which showed a balance in favour of the court of £11 10s 10d, which was considered satisfactory. Brother J. McConnell then presented Brother Shanby with a very handsome silver medal with the arms of the order in gold in the centre as a token of their esteem and for his services to the court since its commencement. The rest of the evening was spent very pleasantly in listening to Messrs Curran, Brooks, and Malton, who sung a choice selection of songs.

TOWLAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday the 7th inst. Present: Messrs G. Elliott (chairman), W. Elliott, Thomas, Reid, Scott, Robinson, Richardson and Campbell. The minutes of the meeting in April were read and confirmed. The arbitration on Black Prince Colliery was not completed. An estimate for a general district rate after a good deal of discussion was reduced in amount and approved. A pay bill of £17 0s 6d was allowed. A comprehensive report and estimate of works of drainage &c. needed in the district was read by the surveyor, but except to get an arrangement for outlet of sewerage nothing was done. The Inspector's report called attention to several nuisances. Plans for houses proposed to be built by Bond, Rogerson, Smith Brothers, Wheatley and Ridley were allowed. A deputation from a committee to secure a public clock in the tower of the Presbyterian Church waited upon the Board asking for a contribution. The consideration of the subject was adjourned until next meeting. The Board then separated.

ALARMING FIRE IN NEWCASTLE.—A fire occurred in High Friar Street early on Sunday morning, resulting in the almost entire destruction of three old houses belonging to Mr Joseph Richardson, who lives in a house in the same street; and but for the activity of several policemen, the fire would have been attended with loss of life. The fire was first observed, about half-past three o'clock, in an upper room in the middle house of the block of three, by a woman, living on the opposite side of the street, and she at once gave the alarm to the policeman on the beat, and then awakened the people residing in the houses. An entrance being made into the house, it was found that two unoccupied rooms on the second storey were on fire; but how the fire originated there no one can tell. A very large quantity of wood being used in the construction of the houses the flames spread very quickly, and it was at once evident that the houses on either side would also soon be on fire. The families, numbering about eight or nine, living in the houses, at once removed their furniture to a place of safety, and had just succeeded in doing so when the flames extended to the upper part of the three houses. The hose and reel of the C Division was brought to the place almost directly after the alarm was given, under the care of Inspector Hall and Sergeants Pringle and Martin; the hose and reels of the A and B Divisions were also sent for, and soon arrived, attended by Inspector W. Scott, Sub-Inspectors Lightfoot and Moffatt, and Sergeant Bowmaker. Mr Chief-constable Sabbage was also in attendance. There was a plentiful supply of water, and not only was it played upon the burning houses, but also upon the adjoining property, to prevent it taking fire. Had the police not greatly exerted themselves the fire, without doubt, would quickly have got hold of the adjoining property, and where it would have been stopped it is impossible to say. On one side of the houses there is a hide and skin warehouse and tannery. However, the fire was confined to the three old houses, which are almost entirely destroyed. By about six o'clock the fire was got under, but not before several policemen had nearly lost their lives by the falling in of the roofs. About five o'clock P.C. Edgar, and a man who was assisting him, were on the roof of one of the houses, playing the water down into one of the rooms, when the roof gave way, and they both fell down into the room below, but, strange to say, they escaped without receiving any injury. A little later, Sergeant Pringle and P.C.'s Davison, Robson, and Bailey, had a very narrow escape. They were occupied in one of the rooms, when another portion of the roof gave way, and came down with such force that it broke through the floor of the room in which the officers were, but they, seeing their danger, ran into an adjoining room, and then got out of the house. The property is insured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Office.

"A POOR TRADESMAN'S" DODGE.—At the South Shields Police Court, on Monday, a man who gave the name of Matthew Grieves, and who stated that he was a moulder, was brought up charged before the Mayor (Jas. Anderson, Esq.) and Ald. Moffett, with being drunk and riotous, and breaking several windows in a house in West Holborn, on Saturday night. When at the station, and after being searched, there were found in his possession a number of hymns, headed "The Tradesman's New Hymn," and "Appeal of the Unemployed." One of the verses in the Tradesman's New Hymn was—

"For many weeks we work have sought,
But work we can't procure;
Sad distress has been our lot
To go from door to door."

The "Appeal of the Unemployed" started off with the following lines:—

"Oh! list you feeling Christians,
You're aware, where'er you go,
There is thousands of good tradesmen
Born down in grief and woe.
Their families are perishing,
Their prospects are destroyed,
Then grant, oh! grant sympathy
Unto the unemployed."

At the foot of the hymn was the subjoined appeal:—

"TO THE HUMANE AND SYMPATHISING PUBLIC.—This is to certify that the bearers are poor tradesmen, and are part of the number of men that have lately been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery in their business, and under these trying circumstances are obliged to appeal to the humane and sympathising. Six men and two boys, with the assistance of steam power, take the labour of one hundred men. Such being the state of things, we are compelled to ask for assistance for our suffering families, until we can emigrate and seek employment in a foreign country."

These hymns were enclosed in envelopes, which were addressed "To be called for," while at the corner was the subjoined admonition, "Please to keep them clean." It was stated that the defendant had, after getting himself drunk, become exceedingly disorderly, and eventually smashed some windows. The police were called upon, and he was taken to the station, where he at first indignantly refused to give any name. He subsequently, however, said his name was Grieves, although a man who had been in his company a short time previously said it was Wilson, and that he had come from Newcastle, where he had got relief upon a travelling card. He was fined 5s and costs, or 14 days, for being drunk and disorderly; and 6d for the damage to the glass, and 1s for committing the damage, or seven days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lords sat for only a short time, and the proceedings were unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord R. MONTAGUE, in reply to a question, stated that the advertisement of the Universal Catalogue of Science and Art in the *Times* had been stopped.

In reply to another question,

Lord MONTAGUE briefly stated the nature of the articles sent to the Paris Exhibition by the Department of Science and Art.

Lord NAAS, in reply to Col. Knox, said the attention of the President of Queen's College, Galway, had been called to the letter addressed by Mr Thompson, the Greek Professor at that college, to the *Daily News*, in justification of Fenianism, but no answer had been received.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a Boundary Commission, consisting of five members, would be appointed under the Reform Bill, and Lord Eversley had consented to act as chairman. He subsequently stated that he would proceed with the Reform Bill on Friday night, if hon. members would give way.

On the motion for the second reading of the National Debt Bill,

Mr H. B. SHERIDAN moved as an amendment that a further reduction of the fire insurance duty would be a better mode of disposing of a portion of the surplus than the scheme proposed in this bill.

Mr HUBBARD supported the amendment, and along with Mr Laing objected to, and condemned the proposals embodied in the bill.

Mr GLADSTONE maintained that it was necessary to do something to reduce the National Debt, and referred to the course taken by the United States Government, as displaying great wisdom and forethought.

After some further discussion,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he trusted the House would read the Bill a second time, and on a division the motion was carried by 162 against 38.

The House then adjourned.

CONVICTION UNDER THE MINES INSPECTION ACT AT LANCHESTER.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

On Thursday at the Lanchester police-court—before A. H. Talmadge, Esq., E. T. Smith Esq., and Major Joicey—Robert Dickinson and partners, of South Derwent Colliery, situated at Annfield Plain, did unlawfully employ, or permit to be employed in the said colliery, a certain male person—to wit, one George Hancock—who, being under the age of 12 years—to wit, of the age of 10 years, without having previously obtained a certificate under the hand of a competent schoolmaster that such boy was able to read and write.

The youth was was found dead in the pit on the 26th of April, was the son of Cornish parents, and they, with about a hundred other Cornish families, were brought to the north in November last.

Mr Joel, Newcastle, instructed by Mr A. Verner, inspector of mines, prosecuted; the defendant, Mr Dickinson, appeared in person.

The clerk having read the charge as given above,

Mr Dickinson said: I plead guilty. I was not aware of his age, and not aware that such a boy was in the place. I understand that the boy was twelve years of age, and the question must have been asked by the overman. I have received a letter from a schoolmaster in the South of England, and the lad appears to have had a good education, and had passed two Government examinations.

Mr Joel said as Mr Dickinson had pleaded guilty to the charge, it was unnecessary for him to go into the facts of the case; but he might say that, according to the provisions of the Mines' Inspection Act, the non-knowledge of the Act of Parliament was no excuse. The present proceedings had been instituted at the instigation of the Home Secretary. The boy, unfortunately, was found dead in the pit, but how he met his death is unknown. The owners of the colliery very properly communicated with Mr Verner, the Government Inspector of Mines, and informed him that the boy had met with his death in the pit. An inquest was held on the body, and Mr Verner considered it his duty to attend. It then transpired that the deceased boy was under 12 years of age, and that he had not the certificate as to education required by the Act of Parliament. In the discharge of his duty, Mr Verner reported the case to the Home Secretary, from whom he received instructions to proceed with that prosecution. The Act of Parliament was one that all colliery owners should observe. As Mr Dickinson had pleaded guilty, it became a question as to what amount of penalty should be inflicted on the owners. No penalty was mentioned in the Mines' Inspection Act, but the penalties were referred to the 5th and 6th Victoria, where the maximum penalty was £10, and the minimum penalty £5 for each offence. If the bench, in the exercise of their discretion, thought fit to reduce the penalty to the smaller sum be, on the part of the prosecution, would not object. He might state that he was informed by the father of deceased that there was no misrepresentation on his part as to the age of his son. The Legislature was anxious that this Act should not become a dead letter; hence the present proceedings.

Mr Dickinson: Here is a certificate I have received from the boy's schoolmaster.

Mr Joel: Is it too late now.

Mr Verner: His father told me that the overman did not ask any questions as to the boy's age.

Mr Dickinson said the father took the boy down the pit the first day. The parents of the boy, who were badly off, were most anxious to get their children to work. Indeed, so anxious were they that many of the women asked to be allowed to go and work down the pit.

Mr Verner: That is quite true.

Mr Dickinson: I was so anxious to meet the case of these people, that it appears I have done more than I ought to have done.

Thomas Hancock was then called and said: The deceased George Hancock was my son. He was found dead in the pit. He would be eleven years of age after October next. I took him down the pit in the first morning. I went to work about six months ago.

Mr Joel: Was he paid for his work?—Witness: Not the first day.

Mr Joel: But afterwards?—Witness: Yes.

Mr Talmadge: How do you know his age?—Witness: We put it down with that of the rest of the family.

Mr Talmadge: You are certain about the age?—Witness: Yes.

Mr Talmadge: Did the overman ask any questions about the boy's age?—Witness: Not that I recollect.

Mr Talmadge: You spoke to the overman. Cannot you recollect his telling you what the consequences would be if the boy was found to be below age?—Witness: No. I was a stranger to this part of the country, and was not aware of such a law myself. My son was a big lad of his age.

The magistrates then retired. On their return,

Mr Talmadge said Mr Joel had stated the case in a fair and unprejudiced manner, and the Bench had no alternative left but to convict. They did so in the minimum penalty, and the Bench understood from their clerk that Mr Joel did not object to allow the expenses to be paid out of the penalty. Although Mr Dickinson might have acted culpably, he was the last man in the world to act wilfully; and if he was disposed to apply to the Home Secretary for a remission of the penalty, they would be glad to support him, but, seeing that the expenses were to be paid out of the fine, it was perhaps not necessary to do so.

Mr Joel did not for a moment say that Mr Dickinson had acted wilfully, but Mr Verner was bound to proceed with the case in accordance with written instructions from the Home Secretary, which he held in his hand.

The Home Secretary's letter to Mr Verner was here handed to the Bench.

Mr Talmadge: The public ought to be much obliged to Mr Verner for so attending to his duties. This will perhaps prevent the recurrence of the offence.

Mr Dickinson paid the money.

The following is the letter from the deceased's schoolmaster, referred to above:—

NATIONAL SCHOOL, WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.
Gloucester, May 10, 1867.

Sir,—I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say that George Handcock attended my school regularly at Calstock, Cornwall, for two years. I do not know how long he attended the school, but his name was on the register previous to my coming there; and during my stay he passed two Government examinations in reading, writing, and arithmetic, under Standards I. and II., Revised Code. He was a good little boy, and could read, write, and work arithmetic well.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ROBT. H. HIGHAM.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the Board-room, Lanchester.

Present—Rev. J. Thompson (presiding), Messrs N. Clark, J. Collinson, T. Humphrey, J. Calvert, R. H. Gee, E. Leybourne, J. Bowey, R. Dickinson, A. H. Talmadge, J. Joicey, and E. T. Smith.

The minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the chairman.

The Treasurer's balance sheet was then handed in, of which the following is a copy:—

	PRECEPT.	PAID.	DUE.
Benfieldside			
Billingside			
Collierley and Pontop			
Conside and Knitsley	203 18 0	120 0 0	83 18 0
Cornsay			
Ebchester			
Esh			
Greencroft	78 10 8	76 5 4	
Healeyfield			
Hedleyhope			
Iveston	108 12 0	100 0 0	8 12 0
Kyo			
Lanchester			
Langley			
Medomsley	115 7 4	100 0 0	15 7 4
Muggleswick			
Satley			
Tanfield			

Balance in hand £1,181 10 3

The correspondence received since last meeting was then read over by the clerk, and included a letter from the Poor-law Board sanctioning the payment of £40 to the clerk for his services to the Assessment Committee; also, another letter in which they requested that the recommendations of Dr. Smith, in reference to the diet of paupers in the Workhouse, should be carried out as much as possible.

The Chairman thought there was a very liberal scale allowed at Lanchester, and he did not see any reason for a change.

NUISANCE INSPECTORS.

The Chairman was of opinion that as the Guardians did the most of the nuisance inspections in the various townships, £5 was quite sufficient salary for either of the nuisance inspectors.

Mr N. Clark said that the Board must bear in mind that their present inspectors of nuisances were only recently appointed, and therefore it was only due to them to have a fair trial. He did not think £10 too much if they attended to their duties properly.

Mr Collinson quite concurred with the remarks made by Mr Clark; it would be unfair to their officers if they were not allowed a trial. If they did not attend to their duties during the year it would still be left in the hands of the Guardians to deal with them.

Mr N. Clark moved that the inspectors furnish a report to the Guardians monthly.

Mr Humphrey seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said on looking over the books he found that there had been £45 9s more expended during the past month than had been for the corresponding month last year; he could not make out what had caused such an increase in the expenditure.

Mr Calvert thought that the state of the western district had been very serious, which might, perhaps, account for it. There had been a great deal of sickness and a number of deaths.

Mr Clark said he had no doubt there had been very great destitution and want in the west district. A great portion of the expense had no doubt been occasioned by tradesmen keeping their accounts against the Board too long, and not sending them in regularly. He thought that the relieving officers should get the tradesmen to send in their accounts every month.

Mr Calvert said the ticket issued by the union stated that the various parties to whom they were issued should send them in monthly. It would be much better if they were to do so. He thought that as the relieving officers could get everything they needed by ticket they should not have more than £5 of the money belonging the union in their possession. There were no bills allowed to be paid except those the Guardians considered satisfactory.

The Chairman said he had only brought the subject before the Board to keep matters straight. Their relieving officers had not done anything wrong so far as he knew, but he considered that they were acting in a friendly way to their officers by not exposing them to much temptation.

Mr Clark was of opinion that the less money they had in the hands of their officers; the better it would be for them. He considered they would prove their greatest friends by not allowing them to have much money in their possession. He therefore moved that all tradesmen's bill be laid before the Board, and passed by the Finance Committee, before they were paid.

Mr R. Dickinson seconded the motion.

On this motion being put by the Chairman, it was carried unanimously.

Mr R. Dickinson said he had quite forgotten to mention at a former meeting that he had a young man who had served his apprenticeship with Mr Lough, but he had never got his indenture from his master, and their Clerk had been unable to find the copy.

Mr Clark thought, the Board could have no objection to give the young man a proper indenture, if matters were found satisfactory, and therefore moved that the Clerk be instructed to draw out a fresh indenture, such indenture to be signed by Mr Lough and the Board.

Mr R. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he had been under the disagreeable necessity of taking a summons out against the overseers of Conside and Knitsley, for not paying their rate before now. They had treated the Board with a great deal of contempt, and he, for one, would not allow them to do so. Mr Elliott, the assistant-overseer for that township, had paid in to the treasurer this morning £120, leaving a balance of £83 18s. This sum he had either paid out of his own pocket, or had gathered the rate before it had been properly signed by the magistrates.

Mr Collinson said, as a guardian for Consett, he would be sorry to treat the Board with any disrespect, nor did he think the overseers or assistant-overseer ever thought of doing such a thing. He thought that if the Board would only exercise a little forbearance everything would very soon be settled. He understood they were collecting upon the old rate, and he had heard that the magistrates' signatures had been secured. He, however, was not an overseer, and knew very little about the subject, but he understood that they had refused to sign the supplemental valuation list. He had heard that an overseer, and sometimes the assistant-overseer had formerly signed the rates, but he could not vouch for this statement.

Mr R. Dickinson said no assistant-overseer had any right to sign the rates; he was only the servant of the township.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then sat and examined accounts, amounting to £60 5s 1d, which were found correct, and cheques for that amount were drawn by the clerk.

On the motion of Mr Clark, seconded by Major Joicey, the meeting of the Assessment Committee was appointed for that day month.

The Chairman said that he found that it was customary for some of the paupers to use abusive language to the relieving officers. Now, he thought that while they saw that the paupers were properly relieved, they were equally bound to see that their officers were not insulted by those who were receiving relief.

The Guardians expressed themselves as perfectly concurring in the remarks of the chairman.

The Board then approved of the arrangements for payment of the poor at the various stations made by the relieving officers; and after the chairman had impressed upon the relieving officers the duty of visiting the paupers between each meeting, the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor.

LATEST NEWS

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin says:—"The result of the London Conference has been well received both in France and abroad. It is permitted to hope that nothing will interfere with the Exhibition, the success of which is increasing, and which attracts an extraordinary number of crowned heads to Paris. The fortunate issue of the Conference has strengthened the position of the English Ministry. All acknowledge the great ability of Lord Stanley, who presided at the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries. His enlightened and impartial attitude was in keeping with the dignity and interests of England. A real solidarity united the subjects of the Emperor and those of Queen Victoria. Since the Treaty of Commerce, in 1860, no nation profits more than England by a guarantee which strengthens the peace of the continent."

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Picard, requested leave to address an interpellation to the Government respecting the order fixing 8,000 francs as the sum required to procure exemption from military service. M. Picard asks whether a reduction in the amount will not take place, considering the new circumstances which have arisen.

It is stated that the Shah of Persia will visit Paris in July.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Tuesday.

Baron Beust has submitted to the Emperor the draft of the speech to be delivered by His Majesty at the opening of the Reichsrath. It is said that the speech is characterised both by forbearance and frankness, promises liberal measures, and dwells upon the fact that the Hungarian Diet has greatly contributed by its attitude to the reconciliation of Austria with Hungary.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Wednesday.

In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Ferrara, the minister of finance, brought in the Ecclesiastical Property Bill. He stated that 600 millions would be levied for the use of the state on the ecclesiastical property. This amount will be made up partly by the public rentes inscribed in the Great Book, and appropriated to the department of public worship, and twelve millions of lire from the ecclesiastical establishments. The remainder will be obtained by an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical property in the proportion of 25 per cent of the capital. The payment of the extraordinary tax will be effected in eight half-yearly instalments, the first commencing January 1, 1867. The amount remaining after deduction of the extraordinary tax will be applied to ecclesiastical pensions, and to defray the expenses of public worship. The financial operations sanctioned by this law will be contracted for by a commercial company which will receive a maximum commission of 3 per cent.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced to the members that the treaty drawn up at the London Conference was concluded, and he added that this treaty increased the security of Belgium.

THE ARMED CONTINENTAL PEACE.

The *Times* says,—We are all congratulating ourselves that the cloud of war has dispersed; but we had better consider in what state we are left by the Conference. That state may, so far as the Continent is concerned, be best described as a state of armed peace. An armed peace, however, has many of the evils of war. The burden on the resources of the country is as great and more permanent. Even now, while everybody is rejoicing at the favourable termination of the Conference of London, the most considerable journal in France maintains the necessity of continuing to prepare for war; and there is but too much reason to fear that it is only arguing in support of an accepted conclusion. Now, if this race of armaments is to continue, Europe may come to think open war itself a preferable alternative to the protracted anxiety and ruinous expenditure it entails. Nations will fight, not because they have any just reason or any large policy, but to anticipate those who would otherwise attack them. We see little chance of that disarmament which alone makes peace attractive, and offers a security against the perpetual recurrence of war.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before Ald. BELL and T. HEDLEY, Esq.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.

Margaret Caverhill, (30), was charged with stealing five yards of cloth from the house of Elizabeth McNeil, Canton-street. About half-past two on Wednesday morning, prosecutrix left her home and did not return till half-past nine, when she missed the cloth. An assistant with Mr Cooke, Pink-lane, said the prisoner had pawned the cloth under the name of Mary Smith, at the shop of his master. The accused was sent to prison for one month.

THE MANSLAUGHTER AT MONKWEARMOUTH.

The adjourned inquest on the body of William Mason, the man stabbed in Wilson-street, Monkwearmouth, on Sunday morning last, was resumed before Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday. Patrick Gorman, the man who inflicted the wounds which terminated so fatally, was present in the custody of Chief Constable Stainsby, and appeared, from some cause or other, to walk with great difficulty. The coroner, addressing the prisoner, said the evidence taken on Tuesday was very strong and clear against him for stabbing William Mason in Wilson-street; but as he now purposed reading over that evidence before the jury arrived at their decision he would have an opportunity of putting any questions he might deem advisable. The evidence was then read in the presence of the various witnesses, who identified Gorman as the man who used the knife on deceased and M'Keana. After a long consultation, ten of the jury decided in favour of a verdict of murder and four thought it should be one of manslaughter. They were again locked up, and after a further consultation of twenty minutes thirteen of the number were in favour of returning a verdict of manslaughter, and that was the verdict accordingly returned.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKET.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been characterised by much inactivity, with a slow sale at last week's prices. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was small, and sold readily at 1s per qr decline from this day week. The trade with factors rules firm for English and foreign, at the rates of this day week, with a good sale. Barley steady sale. Beans and peas no change. Rye little doing. Flour a firm demand. Wheat, 60s. to 72s; Barley, 43s. to 49s; Beans, 47s. to 51s; Peas, 45s. to 47s; Rye, 34s. to 36s; Malt, 69s to 73s; Flour, households, 44s. to 45s; Whites, 46s. to 48s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance, and a better demand for all sorts of wheat at the extreme prices of this day week; a good deal of business was done. Barley firm, at late rates. Oats in less demand, but not cheaper. Beans and peas in better demand at full prices. Flour firm, at last week's prices.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	70	0	to 71	0
——— Scotch red and white	60	0	—70	0
——— Danzig and Konigsberg	64	0	—74	0
——— Stettin, red	69	0	—70	0
——— " Uckermarks, marks	69	0	—70	0
——— " Polish, mixed and white	63	0	—73	0
——— Silesian red	00	0	—00	0
——— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	70	0	—71	0
——— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	68	0	—71	0
——— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	68	0	—70	0
——— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	69	0	—70	0
——— Swedish	67	0	—69	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	00	0	—00	0
——— Scotch	00	0	—00	0
——— Saal	00	0	—00	0
——— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—00	0
——— Chevalier	00	0	—00	0
——— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	36	0	—37	0
——— Ditto ditto thin	34	0	—35	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	40	0	—41	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	27	0	—29	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	00	0	—00	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0	—44	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0	—43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	43	0	—44	0
——— Ditto ditto small	45	0	—46	0
Flour, English, per sack	46	0	—48	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A small attendance of both farmers and others, in consequence of the day previous being hiring day. The supply of wheat is very small, and sales are slowly effected at rather below last week's prices. Barley a similar supply, and demand good at late prices. Oats are a good supply but a slow demand at about last week's quotations.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 150 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-east Coast of Scotland; 32 beasts and 238 sheep were from foreign, and 84 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 70 beasts and 230 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, every description of stock was below an average for the time of year.

The aspect of affairs to-day is anything but pleasant to the butcher, as choice qualities of cattle are becoming exceedingly scarce, and the show of cattle on offer this morning bears a melancholy comparison to what it was in the corresponding market day—the first market after Alnwick fair—twenty-one or twenty-two years ago.

The supply of beef comprised 536 head. There was a decided improvement to notice in the general state of trade, and prices advanced fully 3d. per imperial stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; in exceptional instances, finished heifers would fetch 9s 6d, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 3d, with a tolerably good finish.

The number of sheep was 4,070 head. The mutton trade ruled active at ½d per lb. advance on the rates of Tuesday last with a tolerably good finish.

A few pens of small wedders made 8d, and the last were sold the dearest.

Lambs are coming to hand in middling order, and, excepting the very nicest, the demand was slow, at prices ranging in value from 28s to 38s per head.

Pigs—757 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady at fully previous rates.

The weather is bitter cold, and far more resembles Martinmas than May-day.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 536; sheep, 4,070; pigs, 757.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 3d; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d. to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d; middling, 7s. 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 8d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 7½d to 7¾d; middling, 6¾d to 7d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d.

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

	Beasts.	Price ⅌ st.	Sheep	Price ⅌ lb.
1864	1,200	5s 6d to 8s 8d	5,320	6d to 7d
1865	1,290	6s 0d ... 9s 9d	5,920	7d ... 8½d
1866	428	6s 6d ... 9s 0d	1,570	7½d ... 9½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	7	0	0	to	8	0	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	6	4	0	to	7	15	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	6	to	0	3	8	⅌ thrave
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	8	"
Oat straw	0	2	3	to	0	3	6	"

Carts at market: hay, 73; straw, 46.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday. — Scotch Regents 18s; Rocks and Reds 16s to 18s per load of 20 stones. A good supply.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At George's road, Scotswood-road, on the 10th, the wife of Mr John Tait, station agent, N.B., of a daughter.

At Wilkie-street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr A. Brewis, jun., of a son.

At Cumberland-row, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr J. Oliver, of a daughter.

At Stowell-street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr O. Young, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., the wife of Rev. J. Blagdon, M.A., Incumbent of Newbottle-with-Herrington, of a son.

CLIFTON, York.——On the 9th inst., the wife of Rev. W. Greenwell, of a daughter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Holbeach Hurn Hall, on the 9th inst., the wife of Capt. J. H. Barker, of a son.

DEVONPORT.—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr R. N. Worth, Editor of the 'Northern Daily Express,' of a son.

LONDON.—On the 10th inst., the wife of R. Waddilove, Esq., of a son.

PANGBOURNE.—On the 5th inst., the wife of T. S. Tancred, Esq., of a daughter.

LILLY DALE, Australia.—On the 22nd March, Mrs John Ross, formerly of Bamburgh, of a son.

MARRIAGES

LANCHESTER.—On the 16th inst., Mr J. Hansell, to Miss Well, of Fernhill.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Nicholas' Church, on the 11th inst., Mr P. Millican, officer of customs, to Margaret Catharine, second daughter of Mr Penman, both of this town.

At St. John's Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, incumbent, Mr Ralph Cleghorn, youngest son of Mr James Cleghorn, to Miss Parker, both of this town.

At Bewick-street Chapel, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Walters, George, eldest son of Mr Thomas Davison, Gateshead, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr James Armstrong, Newcastle.

At St. Paul's Congregational Church, on the 15th inst., John Michell, Esq., of London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late R. H. Haggie, Esq., of Willington Villa.

JARROW-ON-TYNE.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Jones, Mr Stanley Mitcalfe, of Tynemouth, to Mary Ann McVeigh, second daughter of Captain John Todd, late of North Shields.

MARLBOROUGH, Wiltshire.—On the 15th inst., Mr Joseph Milburn, late of this town, to Phœbe, second daughter of Richard Howse, Esq.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE—At Union-street, on the 9th inst., aged 4 months, Helen, daughter of Mr James Dewar.

At Lloyd's-buildings, on the 10th inst., aged 30, Mr Wm. Short.

At Dog-bank, on the 9th inst., aged 46, Mrs Margaret Wilson.

CONSETT.—At Front-street, on the 11th inst., Tahomer, daughter of Mr C. White, aged 4 years.

LANCHESTER MILL.—On the 13th inst., aged 59, Mr Thos. Whinney, greatly respected.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On the 15th inst., aged 18 months, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Jas. Dobson.

BRADLEY MILL.—On the 13th inst., Susanna, wife of Mr James Elliott, aged 71 years, greatly respected.

GATESHEAD.—At 2, Batey-terrace, on the 15th inst., aged 4 months, Ellen Bruce, daughter of Mr James Batey.

SCOTSWOOD.—On the 4th inst., aged 69, Mr Robert Blackett.

BLAYDON.—On the 12th inst, aged 62, Mr Andrew Thompson, much respected.

PELAW MAIN.—On the 11th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr Joseph Henderson.

JARROW.—On the 10th inst., aged 34, Annie, wife of Mr Wm. Pigg.

TYNEMOUTH.—At 4, Northumberland-terrace, on the 9th inst., Lucy Eleanor Margaret, infant daughter of P. J. Messent, Esq.

PELAW HOUSE, near Chester-le-street.—On the 12th inst., aged 61, Jas. Rutherford, Esq.

COWPEN COLLIERY.—On the 10th inst., aged 71, Mr T. Hindmarsh, miner, late of Hartley.

BEDLINGTON.—On the 12th inst., aged 18, Haddassah Ellen, daughter of Dr M'Laren.

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