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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 137. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notice.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of this SCHOOL will be held on WHIT-SUNDAY and MONDAY, May 24th and 25th, 1863.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE REGULAR HIRINGS for SERVANTS will be held as usual at SHOTLEY BRIDGE on MONDAY, the 11th of May, 1863, as also at Martinmas.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better Accommodation of Master and Servants, Hirings will be held at High Consett, on SATURDAY, May the 9th, 1863.

Every accommodation will be given to all parties attending these Hirings on application to Superintendent Thompson, Consett.

NOTICE.

ALL MONEY DUE to the late JACOB DENT, of Medomsley, must be immediately Paid to Mr. Wm. Robinson, Grocer and Draper, of the same place, who is legally authorised to receive the same.

Medomsley, April 14, 1863.

THERE will be a Grand TEA PARTY and SOIREE in the BROOMS NEW SCHOOL, on Monday, 11th May, in aid of the Building Fund.

Particulars will be given in a future Advertisement.

The Brooms, April 13, 1863.

PROPOSED CHURCH AT CONSETT.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the New Parish of Conside and Knitsley will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, 1863, at the House of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, CONSETT, for the purpose of appointing a Building Committe, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting. The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock.

☞ The Inhabitants generally are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

ALL INTERESTED in the SHOTLEY BRIDGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY are requested to ATTEND a GENERAL MEETING in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL ROOM, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29th, 1863. To commence at 8 o'clock.

By order,
W. SIDDELL, } Secs.
JOHN BRODIE, Jun. }

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union have appointed a Committee out of their body to hold MEETINGS in the DERWENT IRON COMPANY'S LIBRARY, BLACKHILL, for which purpose the Company have kindly granted permission. The object is to save the Poor People of Benfieldside, Conside, Knitsley, Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston, the long journey of travelling to Lanchester to seek relief.

The FIRST MEETING of the Committee will be held on TUESDAY, May 5th, and every alternate Tuesday, at Two o'clock precisely.

JOHN CALVERT, Chairman.

THIS DAY.
SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY.
LIZZY PIT WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held in the above School Room (D.V.) on SUNDAY, May 3rd, when SERMONS will be Preached, Morning and Night, by Mr. J. Moody, Ebchester Hill; in the Afternoon by Mr. Jos. Simpson, Annfield Plain. The children will also recite portions of Scripture, Poetry, &c.

A Collection will be made after each Service for the Benefit of the School

On SATURDAY, May 2nd, there will be a TEA MEETING. Tea on the Tables at 4 o'clock. After Tea, a Public Meeting will be held, when a Report of the School will be read, and Addresses delivered by the Rev. Wm. Satchell, Mr. Hepple, of Eshersheils; Mr. Geo. Hepple, of Berkenside; Messrs. Simpson, Moody, Robinson, and other Friends.

Tickets for the Tea, 1s. each, to be had of Messrs. G. Ritson, T. Simpson, or any of the Teachers.

18th DURHAM RIFLES.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT CORPS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of this Corps will be held in the School Room, Blackhill, on SATURDAY, May 2, 1863, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, when a Statement of the affairs of the Corps will be laid before the Meeting.

Captain and Adjutant HORNE, 2nd Adm. Battalion, will, on the same Evening, inspect the Men and Arms.

The Volunteers will muster for inspection at Six o'clock, punctually. All Arms not in the hands of Volunteers on Parade must be returned into the Armoury for inspection by the Adjutant.

By Order,
J. P. DOLPHIN, Captain Commanding.

QUOITS.

A HANDICAP at QUOITS will take place at the House of Mr. JOHN HEADS, Miners' Arms, Berry Edge, on the 9th day of May, 1863. Quoits four pounds weight, eight inches across; distance about eleven yards, stiff-sticking clay ends, the pins not to be more than two inches out of the clay. To begin at One o'Clock p.m. Entries One Shilling. No person to take more than two lots. 1st Prize, a Ham; 2nd Prize, 5s.; 3rd Prize, 2s. 6d.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER WORKS.
CONTRACT FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

THE Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of CAST IRON PIPES, as follows, viz.:—

9,050 Yards or thereabouts, of 10 inch Cast Iron Pipe.
1,650 " " 5 inch Do.
2,320 " " 4 inch Do.
8,200 " " 3 inch Do.
940 " " 2 inch Do.

The 10 inch pipes to be delivered at the following places—viz., Consett, Cold Rowley, and Waskerley Railway Stations.

The remainder of the Pipes to be delivered at Consett and Leadgate.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of J. F. Tone, C.E., Market-street, Newcastle. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. John Gledstone, Berryedge, not later than the 1st of May next.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER WORKS.
TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following WORKS, viz:—

Laying 22,160 Yards of CAST IRON PIPES.

Supplying and Laying in 2,600 HOUSE JUNCTIONS and 1,000 FIRE PLUGS.

Supplying at Consett, VALVES, SLUDGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, &c.

Drawings and Particulars can be had at the Office of J. F. Tone, C.E., Market-street, Newcastle, on and after 1st May next.

Tenders to be sent to Mr. John Gledstone, Secretary, Berryedge, not later than 15th May next.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. EWART,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him during the six years he has been in business, and respectfully announces that he will Remove his Business to the shop lately occupied by Robson Evans, in the same Street, at May Day next, where he hopes, by supplying Articles of First-class quality, and at the lowest remunerating profits, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

TEAS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.
BISCUITS, WINES, PRESERVES, PICKLES, FRUITS, &c.
SUPERIOR WASHING LIQUID IN QUARTS OR BOTTLES.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

J. DAVISON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
PAPER HANGINGS, PARAFFIN LAMPS,
and BEST PARAFFIN OIL,
Wholesale and Retail.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

JOHN BRODIE & SON,
TAILORS AND HABIT-MAKERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

POTATOES.

SOME GOOD POTATOES FOR SALE, at BROOMS COTTAGE, near Leadgate. Apply to Thomas Dyson, at Brooms Cottage.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

THE Cheapest and most Fashionable CAPS are to be had at HARDY'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite the *Consett Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett.

THOMAS HARDY, Proprietor.
No connection with any other House.

J. BECKWITH,
WHOLESALE SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now prepared to offer Spirits of the finest flavour, and best quality, at the lowest remunerating Prices.

Supplied in Quantities from One Quart upwards.

ALLOA and BURTON ALES, PORTER, &c., Draught and Bottles.

SHOTLEY HIRINGS.—SUMMER FASHIONS.

MRS. SCOTT,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURER.
DERWENT PLACE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to her Stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., expressly for the Season; also, a splendid assortment of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES of superior make and material at the lowest remunerating charges.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS,
BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
And every other Article in the Trade executed to Order.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

JAMES WARDHAUGH,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, GUN AND LOCK SMITH,
STAMP CUTTER, BRAZIER, &c., BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, that he intends carrying on the above Business in all its Branches, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit a share of their patronage.

Iron Palling of every description made to order.

On Sale, 1 BELLOWS and 1 ANVIL, with a quantity of useful SMITHS' TOOLS.

GEORGE HOBSON,
FLOUR AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
VIA GATESHEAD.

G. H. again begs to return his grateful thanks to his Agricultural and other Friends for the liberal Patronage bestowed on him in every Branch of his Business, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand some Choice Samples of SPRING TARES, SCOTCH GREY and MAPLE PEAS, CLOVERS, RYE GRASS, and every other description of Seeds on the most favourable Terms.

AGENT BY APPOINTMENT for the PHOSPHO GUANO.

E. & C. W. DIXON & CO.,
Beg to announce to the
BOOT AND SHOE TRADE
AND
COUNTRY DEALERS,
That they have Removed their
MANUFACTORY
AND WHOLESALE
WAREHOUSE
From the Side to more Extensive and Convenient Premises
in
HOOD STREET,
Leading from the Top of Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS,
14 CLAYTON STREET,
AND 20, MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the extensive Patronage bestowed upon him through his late Agent Mr Watson, and would intimate that he has appointed Resident Agents in all the Districts, for the receiving and forwarding all Goods to Clean or Dye to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of support.

AGENTS.
Mrs Bellarby, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Boot and Shoe Maker, Berryedge.
Mr A. E. Turner, Stationer, Blackhill.
Mr Wm. Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,

EMBRACES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers in this District, who, for the period of fifteen years have so liberally bestowed their patronage.

W. Watson in trusting for a continuance of the same, would further announce that he has REMOVED from 55, Pilgrim-street, to commodious Premises charmingly situated in HAVELOCK STREET, Elswick Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which he has fit up in a style which will enable him to carry on a more extensive business than heretofore, in the various branches enumerated above.

BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

Orders left at Mr. Matthew Hardy's, Leadgate; Mr. John Collinson's, Berryedge; Mr. Isaac Murray's, Blackhill; or Mr. John Jamieson's, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Next Journey will be May 13th, 14th, and 15th.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.
Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DISEASES; THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE effect of heat, fumigation, &c., in curing the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. The TURKISH BATHS, 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3. A Pamphlet (110 pages), post free for 14 stamps.

SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.

THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic maladies surpasses everything. 20, Baker Street Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3 daily. A Pamphlet (132 pages), sent post free for 14 stamps.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. By Drs Barker and Henderson, M.R.C.S.E., &c. Price 1s. or post free for 14 stamps by Johnson and Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn; and through all Booksellers.

Business Addresses

SUMMER GOODS! SUMMER GOODS!!

THOMAS POTTS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, MIDDLE-STREET, BERRYEDGE, having just Arrived from the principal Markets, he is now able to Show the Largest and most Beautiful Stock of LADIES' FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., &c., ever shown in this neighbourhood, at little more than old Prices.

FURTHER PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

REDUCTION OF THE TEA DUTY.

SHAW, AYNSLEY, & CO., Proprietors of the Ready-Money Grocery and Provision Shop, FRONT-STREET, CONSETT, take the present opportunity of returning their thanks for the support they have received from the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, and surrounding neighbourhood since their commencement in business, and have great pleasure in announcing that they are fully prepared to give their Customers the full benefit of the Reduction of the Tea Duty: We are now selling the FINEST FLAVOURED TEAS, at 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s 0d. per Pound.

GOOD SUGAR, 4d. per Pound, BEST CRYSTALISED SUGAR, 4½d., and every other article connected with the Provision Trade at the lowest possible Prices.

A Large Assortment of BRUSHES of every description. Also, a Quantity of TINS of various kinds.

JUST RETURNED FROM MARKETS.

JOHN BRODIE & SON,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their Friends and the Public that their Buyer has visited the various English and Scotch Markets, where he has bought an Extensive Assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

The Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS for Gentlemen's Wear, comprises:—
WEST OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE BLACK CLOTHS, Warranted Fast Dyes.
FANCY DOESKINS AND TWEEDS FOR SUITS.
WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERINGS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY VESTINGS.
And all the New Styles in HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, &c.

The Stock in the
LINEN DEPARTMENT
includes:—
FANCY DRESSES IN ALL THE NEW PATTERNS.
PAISLEY, CASHMERE, D'ECOSSE, AND TISSUE LONG SHAWLS.
COBURGS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, &c.
GREY AND WHITE CALICOS AND SHEETINGS.
And every other Article in the general Trade.

J. B. & Son would also intimate that
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Is under the Supervision of a First-class Cutter, and trust, that by Employing nothing but the best Workmen, together with care and attention in the execution of all Orders entrusted to them, to merit a continuance of that Support which they have received during a period of 36 Years.

ON SALE,
AT THE BERRY EDGE GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSES,
SUPERIOR CUMBERLAND BACON.
BEST IRISH DO.
GOOD AMERICAN DO.
YARMOUTH WHITES FLOUR.
FINES DO.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c., of Superior Quality, and extremely Low Prices.
J. MURRAY & SONS, Proprietors.

A CHOICE OF UPWARDS OF
SIX HUNDRED HATS AND BONNETS,
OF THE NEWEST SHAPES FOR THE SEASON, IN
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW, CRINOLINE, TUSCAN, MANILLA, CHIP, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Also on hand, the Largest Assortment of
RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,
IN THE DISTRICT.
GEORGE ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

FIVEPENCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT, AND A PENNY FROM STEWART.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as an acknowledgment of the great social advantage arising from the consumption of TEA, has proposed to Reduce the Duty Fivepence per Pound. In order still further to increase the use of this domestic blessing, we willingly offer to sacrifice a Penny of our profit, and make a clear Reduction of Sixpence per Pound, trusting that our increased Tea Sales will make us ample compensation for this temporary sacrifice.

WILLIAM STEWART, The Tea Dealer,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

IS an infallible cure for NERVOUS, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL DEBILITY; is the discovery of an eminent French Physician, and has been used on the continent for the last five years with unvarying success; being chemically prepared in the form of a lozenge, may be taken without the least fear of detection, and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s. or Stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in these cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, Birmingham.

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

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Consultations free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE—The Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.
Sunderland—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
Durham—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
Stockton—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
West Hartlepool.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper.
Hexham—The First Tuesday and Third Monday in every Month—Monday, April 20, Tuesday, May 5, and Monday, May 18—at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place.
Morpeth—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street.
Alnwick—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
Wooler—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage.
Berwick Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
Kelso—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.

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

Inspection solicited.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES
FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT-STREET

PURE SWEETS.

SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE-MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c.,
in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
Bethnal Green, London.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

UNIVERSAL REMEDY!!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, *and will* purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or Every Man's Friend,

prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Scow Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them, and do not be put off with any other.

Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.

Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Smith, Druggist; and Guardian Office, Consett; John Reed Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; M. Snowball, Druggist, W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw, and may be had of all Chemists

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

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

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

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "Consett Guardian Office."
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TO BE LET, immediately,

A FREE PUBLIC HOUSE, called the "Greyhound Inn," situate in Leadgate. Valuation low. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Hood, on the Premises.

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A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, situate near the Theatre, Consett, and now occupied by Mr. Dufour.

Apply to Mr. Wm. Watson, Mining Agent, Castleside; or to Mr. John Routledge, Joiner, Trafalgar-street, Consett.

Consett, April 9, 1863.

TO LET.

A CARTWRIGHT and JOINERS' SHOP, situated in Front-street, Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. George Handcock, and may be entered upon immediately. For further particulars apply to Thomas Longstaff, Leadgate.

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A LARGE COVERED CARAVAN, in Good Condition, suitable for the HARDWARE TRADE. Apply to Peter Thompson, Dans Castle Inn, Towlaw.

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT BUILDING SITES, situated in the Centre of BLACKHILL, near the site of the future Railway Station, and well adapted for shops, &c.

Apply to U. Smith, builder, Medomsley.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, fronting the Durham Road, near the Cemetery and the proposed Blackhill Railway Station.

Also, SIX COTTAGES in Front Street, Blackhill.

For particulars, apply to Mr. R. Whitfield, Consett.

MARQUEE, OR SQUARE TENT FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A GRAND MARQUEE, or SQUARE TENT, measuring 162 Feet by 30 Feet, and made of the Best Canvass. The above has been in use only once, and, being no longer required for its intended purpose, will be sold a Bargain.

Apply to Mr. R. Harker, Leadgate.

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PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.

Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.

The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.

Apply to Mr Nicholson, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction

HOLLINGSIDE HALL, NEAR LANCHESTER.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Hollingside Hall, on Wednesday, May 6, 1863, Sale to commence at One o'Clock, precisely,

Mr. J. OLEY, Auctioneer,

ALL the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, &c., belonging to Mr. William Phillipson, comprising two Draught Mares; 4 Milch Cows, calved and to calve; One two-year-old Heifer, in calf; 3 two-years-old Steers and Heifers; 6 Yearling Stirks; 15 Half-bred Hogs; 3 Country Ewes and their followers; One Long and Two Coup Carts; Large Wooden Roller, Double Turnip Drills and Roller; One Swing Plough; One Iron Scuffling Plough, 3 Pair of Harrows, 2 Sets of Cart and Plough Harness, and all the STABLE IMPLEMENTS.

KNITSLEY FARM, NEAR BERRYEDGE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the above Farm, on Monday, May 11, 1863,

ALL the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to the late Thos. Reed, Esq., deceased,

JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising Five Draught Horses, One Pony, Five Milk Cows (calved and to calve), Five two-year-old Stirks, Five one-year-old do., and Two Milk Calves.

The IMPLEMENTS include Long and Coup Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, Two Sets Harness, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

DEAN HOUSE, NEAR TOWLAW.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Dean House, on Tuesday, May 5, 1863, Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock at Noon,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

ALL the FARMING STOCK, &c., belonging to Mr. Thomas Hepple, declining Farming, comprising 3 Draught Horses; 1 Bay Mare, four years old, 16 hands, quiet in all harness; 1 two-year-old Colt (by Farmer's Delight); 1 Yearling Colt (by Young Nonpareil). The Cattle include 3 Milch Cows, calved and to calve; 1 two-year-old Bull, 2 three-year-old Heifers, 2 two-year-old ditto, 3 Yearling Stirks, 2 Finger Calves, 6 Irish Heifers, forward in condition. Sheep—15 Gimmer and Wedder Hoggs. 3 Geese, Gander, and Goslins, and a number of fancy bred Hens. The Implements consist of Long and Coup Carts, 3 Iron Ploughs, 2 Pair Harrows, 1 Pair Seed ditto, Large Oak Roller, Turnip Drill and Roller, Metals for a Thrashing Machine, 1 Set of Cart Harness, 4 Sets of Plough Gears, Grapes, Forks, &c.; Large Barrel Churn, Milk Barrels, and other Dairy Utensils.

Also, a part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Dresser and Delf Rack, Long Settle, Four-poled and Camp Bedsteads, 2 Mattresses, 2 Small Tables, 6 Chairs, 2 Fenders, and 2 Sets of Fire Irons, &c.

MILKWELL BURN FARM,
NEAR BLACK HALL MILL.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Milkwell Burn, on Friday, May 8, 1863, Sale to commence at 12 o'clock at Noon,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

THE STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. William Bulman.

HORSES.—1 Bay Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands; 1 Grey Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands; 1 Black Mare, 15½ hands; 1 Grey Colt, rising three years; 1 Colt Pony, rising two years; 1 Half-bred Yearling Filly.

CATTLE.—8 Milch Cows, all close to calving; 3 Geld Cows, 3 Fat Heifers, 6 One-and-a-half year old Steers and Heifers, [illegible] Calves.

SHEEP.—42 Black-faced Ewes and their Followers (by Leicester Tups); 12 Cheviot Ewes and Followers (by Leicester Tups); 8 Leicester Ewes and Followers; 7 Leicester Tup Hogs, nearly fat.

SWINE.—3 Store Pigs.

IMPLEMENTS.—1 Long and 1 Coup Cart, Stone Roller, Iron Plough, 1 Pair of Harrows, Turnip Drill and Scuffler, and an excellent Winnowing Machine.

AIRYHOLM FARM, NEAR SHOTLEY FIELD AND MINSTERACRES.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On the above Farm, on Thursday, May 7, 1863, sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

ALL THE FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., belonging to Mr. George Richardson.

HORSES:—One Brown Horse "Billy," 4 years old, 16 hands 1 in., by Matchless. One ditto ditto, "Smiler," 3 years old, 15 hands 3 in., by Matchless. 1 do. do. "Boxer," 2 yrs. old, 15 hands 3in., by Young Nonpareil. One Brown Mare, in foal to Verdie, 10 years old, 15 hands 3 in. One Black Horse, "Farmer," aged, 15 hands 3 in. One Brown Yearling Colt, by Young Nonpareil.

CATTLE.—5 Milk Cows, calved and in calf; 5 two-year-old Steers and Heifers; 2 yearling Stirks; 8 half-bred Irish Heifers, forward in condition; 1 Finger Calf.

SHEEP.—47 Half-bred Hogs.

A large Stock of POULTRY.

IMPLEMENTS.—2 Long and 2 Double Horse Carts, 1 Single Horse Cart, 4 Iron Ploughs, Iron Scuffler, 3 Pair Harrows, 1 Four-horse ditto, 1 Large Wood Roller (new), 1 Clod Crusher and Turnip Drill, 3 Sets of Cart and Plough Gears, 1 Sheep Rack, 4 Sheep Troughs, &c., with the Stable Implements.

THE DAIRY UTENSILS comprise Barrel Churn, Lead Milk Bowls, Dishes, Tubs, Pails, and Set of Butter Scales, &c.

THE FURNITURE includes 6 Chairs in hair seating, 1 Arm Chair, 2 Kitchen Chairs, Dresser and Delf Rack, Long-settle, Kitchen Table and Form, Bedstead, 1 Large Metal Pot, and numerous other useful Articles.

Sales by Auction.

H. BROWN'S NOTICE OF SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT CASTLESIDE, on SATURDAY, May 2nd. Sale to commence at 5 o'clock.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY at the NEW-MARKET SALE OFFICES, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1863. For Particulars see hand-bills.

Commencing at 2 for 3 o'clock.

FOURTH QUARTERLY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 25th and 26th, at the NEW-MARKET SALE ROOM and YARD.

Entrance Fee, 1s.
New-market Sale Rooms, Berryedge,
April 28, 1863.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At the New Market Sale Offices, on Thursday, May 14, 1863, at Two for Three o'clock,

THE whole of that excellent FREEHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, and OFFICES, as now occupied by Mr. A. Little and R. Compton, Esq., situated in Victoria-street, Consett, containing One Front and One Back Shop, and Seven Rooms. The Property is well adapted for an extensive Grocery and Drapery business, and is well situated, being in the middle of a dense population.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. H. Brown, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, DRAPERIES, SHOP FIXTURES &c., &c.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At Edmondbyers, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 9th and 11th, 1863, belonging to Margaret Jordon and Son, who are declining business.

Mr. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

GROCERIES comprise Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Currants, Raisins, Rice, Sago, Starch, Blue, Sodas, Chicory, Cocoa, Pepper, Spices, Pickles, Black Lead, British Wines, Colourings, Oils, Chemicals, and Cattle Medicine, with almost every article connected with the business. DRAPERIES consist of Coburgs, Prints, Brown and White Calico, Blue and White Flannel, Hollands, Cotton Cords, Worsted, Yarns, Hosiery, and Small Wares, Bonnet Ribbons, Cap Ribbons, Dress Caps, and Fancy Goods, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Goloshes, Clogs, and Small Wares.

FIXTURES and FURNITURE comprise 1 Counter, with 4 Drawers, and Writing Desk, 1 Oak Counter, 1 Counter, with nest of 28 Drawers, and Partition complete, 1 large Meal Box, with 4 partitions, 1 large and 2 Small Coffee Mills, 1 Frame, Top with Six Drawers, 3 large Tea Caddies 2 small Tea Caddies, 2 sets of Stand Scales, Flour Scales, 3 sets of Weights, 2 sets of Measures, Shop Stools, Lot of Meal Tubs, Show Glasses, and Large Sign, Bronze and other Oil Lamps, 24 Hours Clock, 1 Swing Looking Glass, 2 Washhand Stands, 1 Round Table, 1 Square Table, 2 Bed Room Carpets, 1 Writing Desk, with Frame, Fire Irons, with a variety of other Articles.

As the Lots are numerous, the above being only an outline, an early attendance is most respectfully solicited.

Sale to commence each day at 1 o'clock promptly.

CONSETT,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

At the House of Mr. John Anderson, Commercial Hotel, Consett, in the County of Durham, on Thursday, 7th day May, 1863, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, under and by virtue of absolute powers of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed,

A SUBSTANTIAL BUILT FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Consett, in the County of Durham, now in the occupation of Mr. John Mullen.

The Premises consist on the Ground Floor, of a first-rate Corner Shop, and Back Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, and Pantry, with two good Bedrooms above, and a large Room intended for two Bedrooms.

The Tenant will show the Premises, and further particulars may be obtained of Ralph Compton, Esq., Solicitor, Consett, or at the Offices of

Messrs. THOMPSON & LISLE,
Solicitors, Durham.
April 7th, 1863.

Mr. SCOTT
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

At his Sale Room, Consett, on Monday, May 11th, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to a Party leaving the neighbourhood,

COMPRISING 1 Excellent four-pole Bedstead, with White Hangings and Mattress, nearly new; 1 Press Bed, ½ Chest Drawers, 1 Swing Looking Glass, Mahogany Turn-over Table, Do. Oval Tea Table, 1 Book Case, 6 Birch Chairs, nearly new; 2 Snap Tables, 2 twenty-four hours' American Clocks, 1 Cradle, 1 Child's Chair, Fenders and Fire Irons, Pictures, 1 Set of White and Gold China, Glass, and other Ware, Washing and Poss Tubs, 1 Yettling, 1 excellent Water Barrel (oak), suitable for a Water Cart; 6 Canaries and Cages, about 10st. of Home-Fed Bacon and 1 Ham.

Sale at 1 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Kyo West House and Kyo Law, near Annfield Plain, on TUESDAY, May 12th, 1863,

ALL the FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, and PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. John Scott and Mr. Matthew Heslop, comprising four Milch Cows (calved and in calf), one Geld Cow, two incalving Heifers, one Grey Pony, 14 hands, rising four years old, one shot Pig, Barrel Churn, including all the Dairy Utensils, two Stackyard Ladders, Wheelbarrow, Dresser and Shelf, Dressing Table and Washstand, a number of Hens and Ducks; also seven tons of well-won Old Land Hay.

Mr. Heslop's Stock comprises four Cows (calved and in calf), two Geld Cows, two Two-years-old Steers, one Two-years-old Filly, one Coup Cart, one Wheelbarrow (new), one Ladder, two sets of Cart and Plough Harness, Rakes, Forks, and Shovels, Cart Ropes, &c., Barrel Churn, and all the Dairy Utensils, and a lot of useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

N.B.—Kyo West House and Kyo Law are only about Three Hundred Yards apart.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, at Kyo West House.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. E. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

NO MORE BLACKBEETLES!

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—Certain death to all vermin; the original and only one to be relied on. Price 1s, or post free for 14 stamps.

NO MORE CORNS, BUNIONS, &c!

EMERY'S CORN PLAISTERS remove Corns, &c., speedily, painlessly, and effectually. Testimonials constantly arriving. Price 1s, or obtainable, as is also the Beetle Poison, through all chemists, or sent direct for 14 stamps.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!

EMERY'S MARVELLOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM [illegible] Mews, Montague Street, London, W.C.

Mr. James Taylor Smith, son of Edward Taylor Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hall Durham, and recently pupil to Dr. Donkin, of Newcastle, passed his first examination for the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh on the 28th ult.

Contraband for Poland.—At the Gravesend Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Beverley attended on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs, to prosecute Mr. Robert Weatherley, master of a vessel named *Ward Jackson*, for an infringement of the Supplementary Customs Consolidation Act, 1855. In stating the case, Mr. Beverley explained that on the 20th March last the *Ward Jackson* arrived at Gravesend in ballast, and proceeded to take on board a cargo of cases and casks. She was returned to the authorities as being laden with hardware, but, in consequence of the receipt of certain information from Russia, the Commissioners of Customs in London gave directions to the Superintendent at Gravesend to examine the cargo of the *Ward Jackson*, and in the meantime refused her a clearance order. The examination revealed the fact that the cargo consisted of powder and firearms, and directions were given for the goods incorrectly described to be seized, as they were liable to forfeiture. The defendant, as master of the vessel, was informed of this, but he left Gravesend with his vessel, and went to sea with her, taking with him, on board, as far as Southend, two customs officers. Here they landed, and about 200 Poles, who were awaiting the arrival of the vessel at Southend, boarded her. By this conduct the defendant had made himself liable under the Enlistment Act, but this he (Mr. Beverley) did not take up, and only asked the magistrates to impose upon the defendant the penalty allowed by the Act of Parliament. Three witnesses were examined to prove the facts as set forth in counsel's opening statement. It was contended on behalf of the defendant, by Mr. Cotterell, a solicitor, who appeared for him, that he was not the responsible party, because he was not aware of the vessel having contraband goods. Messrs. Williams and Giles, the owners, had employed him as master of the ship to convey a cargo of goods and passengers from Gravesend (or Hartlepool) to Dantzic, and he was ignorant of the nature of the object for which the vessel was to proceed there. The Bench held that a daring infringement of the Act had been made, and fined the defendant £50 and costs.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

REPULSE OF FEDERALS AT CHARLESTON.

New York, April 14.—The latest news from Charleston has been received by way of Richmond, and is up to the evening of the 9th. All was reported quiet, and there was no probability of the fight being renewed. Six of the Federal ironclads, with the Ironsides, were lying inside the bar, within 2½ miles of Fort Sumter. Confederate accounts state that eighty shots were fired at Sumter, of which thirty-four struck it with effect.

Attempts to reinforce the Federals under General Foster, at Washington, North Carolina, have proved unsuccessful. General Foster appears to be completely hemmed in by the Confederates. The repulse of the Federal gunboat fleet by the Confederate batteries on Pimlico River, and the grounding of the *Miami* while proceeding to Washington, rendered the arrival of assistance there impossible for the time. A vast concentration of the Confederate forces has taken place between Petersburg and Suffolk.

The news from the South West is not very important.

The Richmond Despatch of the 10th inst., admits a bad defeat of the Confederates under General Pegrim, in Kentucky, and says the Confederate loss was heavy, and that they had to give way.

New York, April 14 (Afternoon).—The efforts made to reinforce General Foster at Washington, North Carolina, have been unsuccessful. It is supposed he will be compelled to surrender for want of provisions.

The Confederates are reported to be 27,000 strong between Newburn and Washington, and an attack upon the former place is expected.

The Confederates are now stated to be between Williamstown and Yorktown, and to be threatening Suffolk, in order to prevent reinforcements reaching General Foster.

The entire Yazoo Pass expedition has returned to Helena, having abandoned the attack upon Fort Pemberton.

The Confederate ironclads were preparing to run the blockade.

Southern reports state that Admiral Farragut was near the Red River, between two batteries, unable to pass either of them.

A corps of 15,000 Confederates, under Van Dorn, has attacked Franklin, Tennessee, and is reported to have been repulsed with the loss of 300 men.

The *New York Herald* says it is rumoured that M'Clellan has resigned his commission.

The public meeting held at New York on Saturday last (the 11th) was not so numerously attended as the previous meeting. Resolutions were passed declaring determination to preserve the Union against Southern traitors, their Northern aiders, and their piratical allies. Also, that in view of England having permitted piratical vessels to be built and manned in British ports, it was proper to recall to the British Government the contrast between such violation of international neutrality and the honourable fidelity and promptness uniformly observed towards England by the American Government. The *New York Herald* says the allusions to England were received with yells and groans. The Postmaster-General Blair made a speech devoted mainly to denouncing the British aristocracy, who, he declared, aid the rebels every way short of declared war.

Public apprehensions of war with England are increasing.

The *New York Times* says the Government speeches in the British Parliament, concerning the *Alabama*, forbid all further doubt that there is a deliberate purpose and settled plan on the part of the British Cabinet to violate its neutral obligations to America. Americans should apprehend this distinctly, and the Federal Government should take effective measures against it, taking the ground that the fitting-out of vessels against a neutral Power is essentially illegal under the law of nations.

The *New York Tribune* says the wrongs heaped upon the Americans by the British ruling classes are treasured up against the day of reckoning which must surely come.

The *New York World* thinks that the Administration and its organisation determine to inflame to the utmost the natural popular resentment towards England, their object being to gain credit with the Irish population here. The *World* is confident that the administration does not not mean war with England, and that, therefore, to put on bullying airs was disgraceful; and, urges President Lincoln earnestly to consider whether the Americans will stand the humility of another Trent affair; and says if President Lincoln fans the popular passions to a dangerous pitch, they may pass beyond his control.

General Burnside has proclaimed the penalty of death upon all persons aiding the Confederates.

The steamer *Marion*, from New York for New Orleans, was wrecked upon Double Head Shot Key. The City of New York has arrived out.

General Forster is reported to have sufficient supplies at Washington to hold out against the Confederate attack for three weeks.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that that place is threatened by the Confederates.

Preparations are making at Mobile to capture Ship Island.

Southern advices report Admiral Farragut to be still blockading the Red River.

The *New York Tribune* states it is reported that Mr. Seward has forwarded a despatch to Mr. Adams, dated the 13th inst., going so far as to intimate that, if the British Government permits the Confederates to build and despatch piratical cruisers from England, it ought justly to be held responsible.

The Prize Commissioners take all testimony in the case of the *Peterhoff*, and the case will be tried in the District Attorneys' Office, at New York, as soon as possible. The Prize Commissioners hold the mail bag of the *Peterhoff*, and have invited the British consul at New York to be present when it was opened. They also offered him the privilege of opening it, but he declined. Government afterwards telegraphed that the mail-bag was not to be opened until further instructions. Lord Lyons demands the return of the mail bag unopened.

The riots between white and black labourers in this city have been renewed without result.

The steamer *Leopard* has been burnt by the blockading squadron off Charleston. Crew escaped. The steamers *Emma* and *Anna* had arrived at Charleston.

It is currently reported in Havana that Admiral Wilkes was held as a parolled prisoner there until he could explain why the *Vanderbilt* had fired a shot at a Spanish coasting steamer.

New York, April 14 (Evening).—Northern accounts direct from Charleston state that nine iron-clads crossed Charleston bar on the 7th, and moved up the harbour in single file towards Forts Sumter and Moultree to attack those forts, which vigourously returned the fire of the fleet. In their passage up to the harbour the fleet discovered a network of obstruction stretching across the channel from Sumter to Moultree, from Sumter to Cumming's Point and from Fort Repley to Fort Johnson. It was impossible to pass these obstructions, and after an engagement lasting from three to five in the afternoon the fleet returned from the harbour with five out of the nine iron-clads damaged, and one of them, the *Keokuk*, sunk the following morning from the injuries she received during the last thirty minutes of the engagement. The Federal fleet received concentric fire from the Confederate batteries, which is described to have been so terrific as to have rendered it impossible for any vessel to remain long under it. No explicit accounts are given of what damage was inflicted upon the Confederate forts.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that the north-east face of Fort Sumter was marked with eleven holes, visible at a distance of three miles. Some gaps were 3 feet wide, and two embrasures seemed knocked into one.

The *Times'* New York correspondent writes:—"The fleet has only left the outports of the enemy, as it was never able to place itself where it was designed to begin operations, viz., upon the north-west of Fort Sumter. It was due solely to the skill of the commanders that the entire fleet was not destroyed. During part of the engagement, the steamer *Ironsides* refused to obey her rudder, and became unmanageable. The Federal commanders unanimously decided that it was useless to renew the attack. No land force co-operated in the attack. General Hunter stated that he could only spare 7,000 men to co-operate with the fleet, and this force only proceeded to Stone Inlet, twelve miles from Charleston. Admiral Dupont's whole available force to hold the forts, if he captured them, was 1,100 men. The *Keokuk*, which had two turrets, received 90 shots, and was horribly riddled. One Whitworth steel-pointed shot remained still sticking in the wall of the turret. The *Weehawken* was struck 59 times, and her turret worked with difficulty. The *Passaic* was struck 58 times, and her turret so bent as to deprive her of all offensive power. The turrets and pilot-houses of other vessels were damaged. The Confederates are said to have had some very effective Whitworth guns. The casualties in the fleet did not exceed 12."

New York, April 15 (Evening).—The Federals have abandoned for the present the attempt to capture Charleston. Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet and General Hunter's forces have withdrawn to Port Royal. It is reported that Admiral Dupont's fleet will proceed to the Mississippi.

The Confederates destroyed the Federal armed transport, *George Washington*, whilst on a reconnaissance on Coosow River, near Port Royal. The Confederates are advancing on Suffolk, Virginia. General Corcoran commands at Suffolk.

New York, April 16 (Evening).—General Grant has moved his forces away from Vicksburg. It is supposed he will reinforce Rosencranz, or make a move inland into Mississippi.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Roche's Point, Wednesday Morning.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer *City of New York* arrived here at 8 a.m. this morning.

New York, 17th April (Morning).—Information has reached Fortress Monroe that a steamer with one regiment and supplies had succeeded in reaching General Foster, at Washington, North Carolina, on the 14th inst.

The Confederates under General Longstreet, to the reported number of 30,000, continue to invest Suffolk, where the Federals are fortifying themselves. Heavy skirmishing daily occurs. The Confederates have attempted to get round Suffolk and cut off the Federal communication with Norfolk. It is supposed that in case of the capture of Suffolk by the Confederates the Federals would burn Norfolk.

Southern despatches from Vicksburg to the 10th inst. state that two more Federal transports, filled with troops, had gone up the Mississippi, and others were preparing to follow. Fifty three Federal gunboats had proceeded up the Coldwater river. A Federal iron-clad was abandoned and destroyed at the mouth of the Amite river.

Refugees from Vicksburg state that there are sufficient supplies there to last the garrison for two years. Vicksburg is fortified by 225 cannon. At present it is held by not more than 5,000 troops, but in case of attack reinforcements can be had.

The Confederates are constructing three gunboats up the Red river. The steamer Indianola is lying at Plaisance on the Red river, ready for action.

At Jackson, Mississippi, the Confederates are said to have an extensive foundry and powder manufactory. There are reported to be 800,000 bales of cotton in and around Jackson. 60,000 bales are hid away in swamps and woods.

The *Richmond Whig* says:—"A fight took place at Williamsburg, Va, on the 4th. The Confederates under General Wise drove in the Federal picket, and occupied the town. The Federals retired to Fort Magruder, from which point they shelled Williamsburg. General Wise has intrenched one side of Williamsburg, and is going to attack Fort Magruder.

MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

In compliance with a request of Congress, President Davis has issued an address to the people of the Southern States. After recapitulating the different events of the war, and declaring that the present position of the South was well calculated to inspire confidence in the success of the Southern cause, he says:—There is but one danger which the Government regards with apprehension, and to avert this, he appeals to the spirit and patriotism of the people of the country. The harvest of last year was far below the average yield, especially in the northern part of the Confederacy, where supplies are most needed for the army. If through confidence in early peace people now plant cotton and tobacco instead of grain and articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and the army, the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous, especially if the present season proves as the last. The wheat harvest in the more Southern States promises an abundant yield, but the difficulties of transportation will embarrass military operations, and cause suffering among the people, if the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. No uneasiness is felt for the mere supply of bread for the men. It is for Indian corn and forage to raise live stock and supplies for animals used in military operations that the deficiency of last harvest was mostly felt. He urges the people to raise exclusively Indian corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast, and to sow Indian corn broadcast for fodder in the immediate proximity of railroads and canals. The supply of meat is deficient. The deficiency is, however, only temporary, as measures have been adopted which, it is believed, will soon restore full rations. The ration is now reduced sometimes to one half the usual quantity in some of the Southern armies. The supply of meat in the country is sufficient for the support of all, but transportation is so difficult, and speculators having caused the surplus in the hands of producers to be withdrawn from sale, government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan by which people will be enabled to assist government officers to purchase bacon, corn, pork, and beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the Confederacy. The address concludes as follows:—"Entertaining no fear that the people will misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I place the facts fully and frankly before the people. There is little doubt that if the people unite in doing their duty, the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States will be maintained."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Cracow, April 28.—The usual annual procession of St Mark, which was prohibited this year in Warsaw by the police, having nevertheless taken place, Archbishop Felinski is confined as a prisoner in his palace, and the Canons Bialobrzeski, Wysznski, Poplawski, and others, as well as a great number of priests, have been arrested.

Warsaw, April 28.—In consequence of orders received here by telegraph from St Petersburg, all the priests who were arrested for taking part in the procession of St. Mark have been set at liberty.

Posen, April 28, (Evening.)—Rumours have reached here of a sanguinary engagement at Jerzyce, near the Prusso-Polish frontier, which resulted in a body of Russian troops being driven across the Prussian frontier. Quarters are said to have been prepared for to-morrow for 600 Russian troops at Inoroclow.

Vienna, April 28.—The *Presse* of to-day states that within the last few days the relations between Austria and the Western Powers have become cooler. Subsequently to the despatch of the second Austrian note England addressed a second note to St. Petersburg, without giving any intimation to the Austrian Government. The *Presse* argues from this that the Western Powers are desirous of rendering the part of mediator impossible for Austria.

Brunn, April 28.—For the last two days Langiewicz has been very closely watched. Sentinels of the armed police are posted at his door. Langiewicz has addressed a complaint to the Ministry of Police.

The Chief of the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee has issued a special order of the day, forbidding the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Russian Government.

It seems that all Russian subjects who have sought refuge in Posen, and are now retained on Prussian territory, are to enjoy the benefit of the late amnesty. It is said that the majority have declared their intention of returning to their homes, and have requested Russian passports for that purpose.

The following telegrams have been published:—

Ostrowo, April 21 (Evening).—The Russian General Waldersee has arrived here. The College of Pleschen has not been closed, but the students have been expelled. The frontier continues to be most strictly guarded, neither passengers nor goods being permitted to pass.

Thorn, April 22.—On Sunday two serious engagements took place between the insurgents and Russian troops in the forest of Kampinos, six German miles from Warsaw and Pultusk. The latter place was burnt by the Russians during the engagement.

Cracow, April 22.—The insurgents under Lelewel have defeated a Russian corps, consisting of 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, who retreated to Janow.

Cracow, April 25.—The *Czas* of to-day says:—"The Hussars of the Guard who were pursuing the insurgents have been beaten by them, with the loss of 300 killed and wounded.

"Yesterday four engagements were fought between the insurgents and the Russian troops in the vicinity of the Cracow and Warsaw Railway."

FRANCE AND THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following as the text of the despatch addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—

"Monsieur Le Duc,—The insurrection, of which Poland is just now the scene, has excited in Europe great anxiety (*de vives preoccupations*) in the midst of a repose which no event seemed likely to disturb. The deplorable effusion of blood which that struggle has cost, and the painful incidents which mark its course, have excited an emotion as sad as it is profound. The Government of His Majesty, therefore, only fulfils a duty in communicating to the Court of Russia the reflections which such a state of affairs is calculated to suggest, and in directing its attention to the embarrassments and dangers which it involves. What characterises the outbreaks in Poland, Monsieur, and imparts to them an exceptionably serious character, is the fact that they are not the result of a passing crisis. Events constantly recurring, as every successive generation grows up, cannot be ascribed to purely accidental causes. Those now periodical convulsions are the symptoms of an inveterate evil; they prove the utter powerlessness of the combinations hitherto devised to reconcile Poland with the situation that has been framed for her. On the other hand, these too frequent perturbations are, whenever they occur, a source of anxiety and alarm. Poland, which occupies on the continent a central situation, cannot be agitated without communicating to the neighbouring states a shock the effect of which is felt by the whole of Europe. This is what has happened at all periods when the Poles have taken up arms. The consequences of these conflicts, as may be seen by that which we have now to witness, is not only to excite public opinion to an alarming extent, but their prolongation may disturb the relations between the various Cabinets, and bring about the most deplorable complications.

"All the Powers are equally interested in removing the cause of these ever-recurring dangers. We would fain hope, Monsieur le Duc, that the Court of Russia will receive in the same spirit as they are framed considerations so worthy of its attention. We are confident that it will show itself animated with those liberal dispositions of which the reign of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. has already given such signal proofs, and that it will, in its wisdom, acknowledge the expediency of taking steps to place Poland in the condition of a durable peace. You will leave a copy of this despatch with His Excellency M. le Prince Gortschakoff."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord Redesdale referred to Mr. Seward's instructions to the naval officers of the United States, directing that the mails should not be opened when seized on board any ship, but should either be given up to the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belonged, or be sent to the United States Government; but that any correspondence found in them would be referred to the Prize Court, to be used in deciding the condemnation of the vessel. This seemed to him to indicate that the United States Government either claimed the right of opening and using the mails, or expected that the English Consul should do so, and hand over to them any correspondence which they suspected. He wished to know if these were the instructions with which the noble earl had expressed himself satisfied.

Earl Russell, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that this order had been modified, but that the practice was in a certain degree sanctioned by the decision of Lord Stowell.

Earl Derby said that nothing could be so monstrous as this claim on the part of the American Government; it was still more astonishing that Her Majesty's Government should in any way acquiesce in it.

The Marquis of Clanricarde hoped that the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration. He wished to know what right any British Consul had to open the mails. The practice now established would prevail for many generations, and it ought to be seriously considered.

Lord Chelmsford asked if there was any truth in the report that four more British vessels had been seized, as stated in the evening papers.

Earl Russell said that Government had received information that vessels had been seized in the act of breaking the blockade. He wished to explain that in answer to Lord Lyons, Mr. Seward had written a letter to Mr. Welles, modifying the instructions issued by the latter to the officers of the Federal navy, and it was to this letter he referred. He would, however, consult the law officers of the Crown.

In reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Russell said the consuls had no right to open letters, but, he was understood to say, that they might be taken before the Prize Court.

The Earl of Hardwicke said that the vacillation shown by the Government would as a matter of course be attributed to fear. He hoped that the Secretary of State would rise in his place and say that the pretensions of the Federal Government were unjustifiable.

Lord Taunton could not agree in any censure on the Government. He deprecated these incidental discussions without full information as to the facts of the case.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Russell said that he would endeavour to lay on the table the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on Monday.

Lord Wodehouse moved the second reading of the Qualifications for Offices Abolition Bill.—Earl Derby moved that it be read the second time that day six months.—After some little discussion it was rejected on a division by a majority of 69 to 52.—Some other business of little public importance having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at 6·46 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The House met at four o'clock.

Mr. Henley gave notice that when the bill for the amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan Police came on for a second reading, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord H. Churchill asked the Solicitor-General whether merchants ships in the prosecution of a voyage between neutral ports would be legally justified in defending themselves by the use of arms from capture by the cruisers of the Federal States of America.

The Solicitor General said that merchant ships under the circumstances mentioned by the noble lord certainly would not be justified in defending themselves from capture by the use of arms. The question had been settled some time ago, and if any such attempts were made on the part of merchants ships it would expose them, not only to capture, but to a just condemnation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he did not intend to move in Committee of Ways and Means the resolution in reference to stage carriers, of which he had given notice.

In reply to Mr. Newdegate, Sir G. Grey stated that a disturbance had recently taken place at a Catholic Reformatory at Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, and the matter was now under investigation.

Sir H. Stracey moved:—"That in the opinion of this House the Board of Trade Department of the Government having the control of, and management of, the monies belonging to the Mercantile Marine and Seamen's Funds, should be empowered by Parliament to give to those Sailors' Homes (not in the neighbourhood of the Dockyards) such such assistance as they thought advisable.—The motion was ultimately negatived.

Mr. Horsfall introduced the seizure of the *Alexandra*, which the Attorney-General defended, stating that proceedings have been commenced against the builders.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

OPENING OF BRITISH MAIL BAGS BY FEDERAL PRIZE COURTS.

Earl Russell said that in accordance with his promise on Friday last, he had consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, but it was not desirable at this time to state what their opinion was. He was, however, able to give explanations, which he trusted would be so far satisfactory. He referred to the papers which had already been laid before Parliament, and showed that the result of Lord Lyons's remonstrances in the case of the Ariel was that, on the 31st of October, Mr. Seward wrote instructions to Mr. Welles, the secretary of the navy, that it was not expedient that the naval officers in charge of the blockade should open the mail bags of a friendly power duly authenticated by an official seal, or search them, but they should be forwarded with all convenient despatch to their destination. No question had arisen in consequence of these instructions until very recently; and it was only this morning that he had received any official account, from which it appears that on the 4th of April Mr. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, received the mails captured on board the *Peterhoff* under the seal of the Postmaster General, and directed in due form. Mr. Archibald protested against the seals being broken or the bag disturbed, and required that it should be forwarded to its destination. The Federal authorities insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was opened accordingly, and found to contain several packages, all directed to Matamoras. They did not proceed any further, and Mr. Archibald reported the proceedings to Lord Lyons, who immediately addressed Mr. Seward, declaring that these proceedings were a violation of his letter of the 31st of October that bags bearing the seal of the Post-master General should not be opened, but forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward asked for time to consider the matter. Since then Mr. Archibald was told that the Prize Court had decided that the letters should be opened, and asked him in the first instance to open them, and forward what were *bona fide* private letters to their destination, giving over all others having reference to the cargo to the Prize Court. Mr. Archibald refused to be a party to any such proceeding, but said that if the Prize Court chose to give orders that the letters should be opened he would be present as a witness, but that he did not approve and would not take part in the proceedings. In consequence of this declaration the proceedings seemed to have been suspended, and the packages had not been opened. Mr. Archibald reported the matter to Lord Lyons, who immediately saw Mr. Seward, and desired that in conformity with his letter of the 31st of October, he should allow the packages to be put again into the bags and proceed to their destination. Mr. Seward had given directions that until further orders from Washington no further steps should be taken; but at the time the mail left, the United States Government had not come to any decision. These were the facts of the case as it at present stood. Seeing the importance of the question, and that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown must be carefully weighed by the Government before any directions were given before the next mail went out—moreover, as the next mail may entirely alter the facts of the case—he must request their lordships' indulgence and not state the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, which would have to be seriously weighed by the Government. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that the merchants ought to have been more fully informed of the instructions with respect to the mails. He hoped that measures would be taken to have full reports of the proceedings before the Prize Court.

Earl Russell said he would communicate with Lord Lyons on this point.

The subject then dropped.

Other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 6·45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House met at four o'clock.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Longfield, said the report of the English and Irish Law and Equity Commission would be ready in about a month.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, said he did not think any advantage would result from producing the papers and correspondence relating to the attack on Mr. Fonblanque, Consul-General at Belgrade, by a soldier of the Turkish garrison, in 1856. The Turkish Government had expressed the greatest regret, and had made the fullest reparation.

Mr. Cubitt, in reply to Mr. Alderman Salomons, said the Mansion House Committee for the Relief of the Lancashire Distress had no intention of uniting with Lord Derby's Central Committee. It was composed of nine persons. The amount subscribed was £480,000, of which about £90,000 remained in hand.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Mr. Digby Seymour, said he had instituted inquiries, but he could not find that there was any foundation for the rumour referred to in the recently published pamphlet, entitled "The Dockyards and the Private Shipyards of the Kingdom," to the effect that during the war with France the French prisoners of war dying in London and the neighbourhood, to the number of several thousands, were buried on St. Mary's Island, Chatham; that the Admiralty works require the removal of their remains; and that quick lime and other means had been resorted to, to effect a rapid dissolution of the bodies, instead of providing them with decent sepulchre elsewhere.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Hibbert, said the Government had no intention of proposing a grant to meet the expense of forming parks in the vicinity of large towns so as to employ the distressed factory operatives in such works.

Sir S. Northcote gave notice that when the income resolutions came on for consideration he should move the omission of that part which made the tax applicable to charities.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

Mr. Ferrand moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Government to take into consideration, without delay, what measures may be necessary to relieve the distress which prevails in the cotton manufacturing districts, so that the people may no longer continue unemployed." The hon. member stated that he had been requested to bring the question forwaad, and he thought he should have neglected his duty if he had refrained from doing so. He contended that the cotton manufacturers had been warned for years past that the crisis now existing in America must come; and that by continuing to rely solely upon America for a supply of cotton, they had rendered themselves culpable and responsible for the sufferings which their work-people were now enduring. The hon. member replied at some length to the statements contained in a recently published letter, written by Mr. Potter, the member for Carlisle, and urged that the cotton trade had always been fluctuating and unsteady. The operation was demoralising and degrading to the operatives, and fearfully destructive of human life, and that even if a fresh supply of cotton were obtained, any attempt, as suggested by Mr. Potter, to force the manufacture into the untravelled parts of India, would not only be unaccompanied by the restoration of the trade in its former prosperity, but would lead to another insurrection in that country. He believed the cotton manufacture would never again reach the position it occupied up to the breaking out of the American war, and his opinion was that it was not desirable for the general interests of the public that it ever should. At the same time, he deeply regretted the position in which the factory operatives had been placed. Unfortunately, they had no representative in that House. By the Reform Bill they were deprived of the elective franchise, which enabled them to return at least 100 members, and therefore they had a greater claim upon the indulgence of the House. They had been told that they would never want employment; they had been allured and induced by systematic falsehood and deception to go down to the manufacturing districts, and they found themselves blocked out of the mills and suffering the greatest misery and distress. The evil was in the system itself, which provided no steady work, but which required that they should either work themselves to death or remain in idleness. He hoped that the House and country would see the evils which had been produced by the factory system, and that they would attribute those evils to those by whom they had been in reality caused—namely, the millowners. It was asked what the manufacturers under the circumstances ought to do. Certainly not to come to this House for a loan to relieve them from their difficulties. On the contrary, let them adopt an eight hours' bill for adults, and a four hours' bill for children, and let Parliament comply with the prayer of the distressed operatives, and supply them with the means of carrying their labour elsewhere. The hon. member, who spoke for two hours, concluded by expressing a strong opinion that a Royal Commission to the cotton districts would be useless. The real cause was, that the mills were locked up, and the adoption of the amendment, of which notice had been given, would only have the effect of keeping the people idle round the mills until a sufficient supply of cotton had been found to set them to work.

Mr. Potter moved as an amendment, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the cotton manufacturing districts, and to report on the best mode of relieving the distress existing therein." He vindicated the manufacturers from the charges which had been brought against them by Mr. Ferrand, and quoted the various statistics to show the exertions they had made since the closing of the mills to relieve the distress which had been occasioned among the operatives. He stated that nearly £2,000,000 had been raised by the poor-rates and public subscriptions, and expended in relief since the breaking out of the cotton famine. 437,000 persons were still existing on charity, of whom upwards of 80,000 were able-bodied, and he proposed that they should not be left dependent upon elemosynary charity, but that some scheme should be devised by the Government for employing them upon productive work.

Mr. Cobden seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. Baillie regarded the distress in the manufacturing districts as a national calamity, but expressed surprise at the shortsightedness of millowners in expecting a return of employment and prosperity within any reasonable period. For eighteen moths the factory operatives had been eating the bread of idleness, and it was too much to expect that if the distress should continue next winter the charitable subscriptions of the public would be continued. The operatives, therefore, must fall back upon parochial relief, and as it was impossible for the parish authorities to clothe and feed them as they had been clothed and fed during last winter, great dissatisfaction would be occasioned, and scenes of violence and outrage would probably ensue. He contended that it was the duty of the Government to prevent this by providing the means of employment, unless they were prepared to encounter a state of things similar to that which occurred in Ireland after the famine of 1846.

Mr. Villiers said the hon. member who brought forward the motion seemed to think that the state of things in Lancashire was regarded with neglect by the Government and the House. The object of his (Mr. Villiers') observations would be to correct this impression. The hon. member had reflected very strongly on the manufacturers and various hon. members, but he did not point out what the Government had neglected to do, and he (Mr. Villiers) was at a loss to answer him, for he was glad to find that he had no fault to find with the Government, although he certainly had charged him with something inhuman and degrading upon evidence not supported by facts, for he had never assented to any deportation of women and children, having only given his opinion on the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and in giving it he did not sanction such a proceeding. He could not agree with the hon. member's strictures on the manufacturers, for his whole object seemed to be to find fault with them. He could not collect what the hon. member wished the Government to do, and he was, therefore, at a loss to know what steps they were to take with respect to his motion. As regards the amendment, no doubt it was most desirable that Parliament should have the most ample information; but he could not see how a Royal Commission could help them in that respect. The causes of the calamity were very simple, and there never had been a case in which there was so much publicity. He had never met any one who was in doubt as to the causes, and they had already all the statistical information which could be obtained. There were 410,000 poor persons to be maintained, and of these there were about 72,000 able-bodied men whom it was desirable to find work for. This was the amount of the destitution at the present time, and if the Commission sat for a year it could ascertain no more. Emigration had been alluded to as a means of relief; but although the Government ought not to oppose, they ought not to assist emigration out of the public funds; and he could not help thinking that the country must be in a bad state indeed if the Government was to be asked to assist in emigration. It would be inconsistent, whilst they were doing all they could to promote the cultivation of cotton, to be using all their endeavours to send away the hands who were equally essential to the cotton manufacturer. From the first he made inquiries as to the capabilities of Lancashire to employ the operatives in roads, embankments, drainage, and similar works, which would prove of public utility. He read the opinion of Mr. Benton Davies, who stated that there was an extensive field for permanent improvements in Lancashire and North Cheshire. The district contained 200,000 square miles, and could employ 100,000 men for two winters in profitable under-draining the wet lands. Mr. Tollemache was doing so on a small scale, with the best results, showing that the operatives were fully capable for such work. The brother of the hon. member for Leeds, and other authorities of great experience, expressed similar opinions. He hoped, therefore, that the landowners and the Town Councils would be alive to their own interests, and do all in their power to find employment for the people, and at the same time benefit their own properties by valuable and permanent improvements. He urged, therefore, the adoption of the Local Improvement Act, and the exercise of the borrowing powers under it. The excuse used to be that it was impossible to do so from the scarcity of labour; but now, as the *Manchester Guardian* had pointed out, there was no reason why this should not be done. In Lancaster this had been done on a small scale with great results, and the operatives were found very available under the direction of a skilled foreman. A Royal Commission would cause great delay, but he had already directed inquiries to be made into the works of the kind indicated, the possibility of carrying them out, and why it had not been done. A most competent person would be sent, and the inquiry need not last three weeks. This would be the most healthy means of employing the operatives, and it would afford all of them ample employment. He therefore thought the Government had done right to proceed to action at once, and in a short time there would be every information desirable as to the means of employing the people in this manner.

Colonel Wilson Patten expressed his cordial approval of the conclusions at which the President of the Poor Law Board had arrived. Any enquiry by a Royal Commission would now be of little use, especially as the Government had been aroused to institute that branch of the enquiry which was most wanted. They were now spending £24,000 a-week to support 420,000 persons, and it was impossible that this could go on much longer. The Central Committee had received £909,000, in clothing £108,000, from local subscriptions £356,000, and private charities £200,000—making a total of £1,573,090. Besides this sum, £482,000 from the Mansion House Committee, and the Board of Guardians had expended £680,000—making a grand total of £2,735,000. The Central Committee had expended £920,319, and in clothing £108,000; the Poor Law Guardians had expended £625,000, and from private charity £200,000,—making a total of £1,853,319. Of the total receipts Lancashire had contributed £1,300,000, and this was a most complete refutation of the charges brought against that county. There now remained on hand with the Central Committee £486,000, and with the Bridgewater House and Mansion House Funds £213,000, whilst the Boards of Guardians had £56,000—making a total of £755,000, which, at the rate of £37,700 a-week, would not last for a very long period. On this account the Central Committee had long felt great anxiety, and they were doing what they thought the best under the circumstances, and not what they could wish to do. He bore testimony to the great exertions of Lord Derby, Sir J. Shuttleworth, and the members of the Central and local committees. Under these circumstances, the House would see there was no time to lose; and, as he was quite satisfied with what the Government now proposed to do, he hoped that both the motion and the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Hibbert expressed his satisfaction at the speech of the President of the Poor Law Board, but thought that the Government would have to supply the funds either as loans, or in some way to carry out an extensive system of public works.

Mr. A. Egerton expressed opinions similar to those of Colonel Wilson Patten.

Lord Edward Howard said that Government had come to a wise decision, but he was afraid that neither private persons nor local authorities could alone establish a system of improvement sufficient to afford employment to anything like the number necessary. This point ought to be carefully inquired into. He was also afraid that in many cases private Acts of Parliament would be required.

After some remarks from Mr. Garnett, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Maguire, the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

Mr. Ferrand expressed his satisfaction at the explanation given by Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means on the financial resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The resolution with respect to the duty on railway passengers was postponed. A discussion on the club licences arose, but they were eventually carried by a majority of 143 to 111.

The other resolutions relating to the Beer Licenses, the Sugar Excise Duty, and the Occasional Licenses for the conveyance of Passengers, were agreed to.

The resolutions for the Licenses and Duties on Stage Carriages, and the Charitable Legacies (Ireland), were postponed.

The Savings Bank Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, but it was met with so much opposition that the Chairman reported progress before a single clause had been agreed to.

Other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1·32.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Alkali Works Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill; the New Zealand Boundaries Bill; and the Offences (South Africa) Bill.

The Earl of Hardwick asked whether the contract for the conveyance of the Mails between Galway and America was to be a resumption of the old contract, and what modifications and regulations as to the rate of speed were to be introduced in it. The public had a right to information on these points, as they would have to pay the subsidy, and he was informed that a new company was being formed.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that the same stipulations as before would be enforced, and a copy of the contract would be laid on the table of the House of Commons before the vote for the subsidy was asked for.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Earl Granville appealed to Lord Stratheden to withdraw his motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the proposed railway schemes in the Metropolis, as the question was already referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Stratheden put off his motion.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that he intended to add to the motion that the same schemes affecting Dublin should be referred also to the commission. He insisted that the Government ought to bestow the same attention to Dublin as they were doing to London.

Earl Granville said there were only two schemes affecting Dublin and 33 affecting London. It was referred to the Select Committee to decide whether a Royal Commission was desirable, and if it recommended one, the noble marquis could take any steps he thought proper.

Lord Redesdale said that a line connecting the great Southern and Western Railway and the Kingston line was of great importance, and he hoped that the question would be carefully considered.

The subject then dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House met at four o'clock.

Sir C. Wood, in reply to Mr. Bazley, stated that the medical establishment in connection with the Indian army was now under consideration, but it would be placed on an equality with that of her Majesty's British army.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Mr. Addington, stated that he could not accept the statement of Captain Cowper Coles in a pamphlet recently published by that officer with regard to the comparative expense of building iron ships of war to carry broadside guns, and ships of war with the same weight of metal, fitted on the cupola system. He had reason to know that no estimate of the cost of iron-cased ships had hitherto proved correct.

Sir George Grey, in reply to Mr. Lawson, said he had no hopes of being enabled to introduce a bill during the present session for the amendment of the licensing system.

COMPLAINT OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

General Lindsay moved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the claims of 21 officers of the army, who were promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1855 and 1856, as aides-de-camp to the Queen, and for distinguished service in the Crimean war, who, by a recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1858, which had reference to another class of officers, have been deprived, to an undue extent, of the position they obtained by the promotion conferred upon them, and report to her Majesty whether they are entitled to any redress, and, if so, to recommend in what form such redress should be accorded to them."

The Marquis of Hartington opposed the motion, and remarked that if a Commission was granted, it would have nothing to inquire into, as the motion distinctly affirmed that there was a grievance.

After some remarks from Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Buxton, and Sir F. Smith,—Lord Palmerston considered it unadvisable that the House of Commons should interfere in the management of the army. At the same time he thought there ought not to prevail an opinion that injustice had been done to individuals, and he therefore suggested that the motion should be withdrawn, when he, (Lord Palmerston,) would engage that a commission should be issued to inquire into the subject. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli was glad that the noble lord had in substance conceded the motion of his hon. and gallant friend. He admitted that it would be inconvenient for the House to interfere in the detailed administration of the army, but at the same time he contended that it was perfectly regular and constitutional to propose an address upon military affairs when it was unanimously admitted that a grievance existed.

After a few words from General Lindsay, the motion was withdrawn.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

Mr. A. Mills called attention to the correspondence, which had recently been laid before Parliament, between her Majesty's Government and the Governors of Canada and of New Zealand respectively, concerning the military defence of those colonies, and moved an address for a copy of all communications which have passed, since the commencement of the year 1862, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the representatives of the Crown in the British dependencies respecting the mode and cost of their military defence. The hon. member contended that the time had arrived when, with the possession of a representative Government and free institutions, the colonies ought to take upon themselves the charge of their own defence, in the case of New Zealand particularly. If this policy was carried out, he believed there would be more circumspection on the part of the colonists in their dealings with the natives, and that their own prosperity would be greatly promoted. His own opinion was that if the colonies desired to participate in the privileges of freedom, they must also share in its burden and responsibilities. He strongly deprecated the course which the people of Canada had taken in reference to their defences.

Mr. Buxton seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Williams.

Mr. C. Fortescue said the Government were of opinion that the Canadian Government had shown a very inadequate sense of their duty in reference to the military defence of the colony. Still, the exertions which had been made must not be under-rated. The volunteer system was being carried on with much spirit and activity. At the beginning of the year there were 25,000 volunteers in training, and the number was already increasing; while successful attempts had been made to make the rural militia fit for service in a case of emergency. We could not pretend to maintain an unlimited number of troops at our own cost in Canada, at a time of war, much less in a time of peace. Consequently the defences of Canada must mainly depend upon the Canadians themselves. With regard to New Zealand, the Government were too content to maintain there all the troops that were necessary while the work of colonization was in progress.

After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

IRON-CLADS.

Sir J. Elphinstone moved an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the best mode of construction and form of the iron-clad ships which are to compose the future navy of England, to report upon the ships presently built and building, and the amount of dock and basin accommodation required for their use at home and abroad. The hon. and gallant member did not ask for a commission with a view of arresting the construction of the ships which Parliament had already sanctioned, but in order that steps might be taken by the Admiralty for securing ships of a more serviceable nature in future. He also urged upon Government the propriety of supplying the larger sized iron-clads with double screws.

Lord R. Montagu moved as an amendment—"That with a view to provide for the economical construction of ships for the Royal Navy of the most suitable forms and materials, the Board of Admiralty should be empowered by Parliament to introduce into the public service a class of persons equal in education and position to the Military Cadets of Woolwich, who, subject to certain regulations and conditions to be made by or with the sanction of the Comptroller of the Navy, may ultimately fulfil the duties of Royal Naval Architects."

Mr. Lindsay recommended the appointment of a Board of Construction, to be selected from officers of practical experience, to advise the comptroller of the navy.

Lord C. Paget said the comptroller of the navy had his staff of assistants, who were watching every improvement, and there was also an armour plate committee, who were in communication with the Admiralty. Under these circumstances he did not think it necessary to appoint a royal commission as suggested by Sir J. Elphinstone.

After some observations from Sir F. Smith, the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1·55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Stansfeld, Junior Lord of the Admiralty, took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Halifax.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. Trelawny moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill. He reminded the House that in two successive Parliaments the House of Commons had affirmed the second reading of the bill. No doubt the bill was defeated in 1861 by the casting vote of the Speaker, and last year by a majority of one; but on both occasions it had been on the distinct understanding that some other measure should be introduced for the settlement of the question, but finding that no alternative measure had been brought forward, the only conclusion at which he could arrive was that no step could be taken which did not involve the total abolition of these obnoxious rates. He denied that he brought the bill forward in the interest of the Liberation Society, and he declined to enter into a lengthened argument in support of the measure, as he believed the subject had been exhausted in previous debates. With regard to a compromise, he was perfectly ready to concur in any proposition that would lead to a substantial compromise. But no compromise which did not include the abolition of the rates would be a satisfactory solution of the question.

Sir C. Douglas seconded the motion.

Mr. Hardy moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He contended that in no sense were church-rates unjust, and, in support of his views, he quoted the opinions which had been expressed on various occasions by Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and the Duke of Newcastle. While he (Mr. Hardy) did not wish to be understood as rejecting all reasonable offers, he should ever reject any unreasonable compromise, as he felt that the principle of an Established Church was one of the greatest possible importance.

Mr. Mitford seconded the amendment.

Mr. Whiteside strongly opposed the bill. The right hon. gentleman referred to the divided opinions of the Cabinet upon the subject, and asked if the House were likely to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the hon. member for Halifax in the same lobby?

Sir G. Grey reminded the right hon. gentleman that a distinguished member of the Cabinet of Lord Derby, and no less than the son of Lord Derby himself, had, throughout his career, been a warm and consistent supporter of the abolition of church-rates. The remarks of the right hon. member as to any difference of opinion in the present Cabinet upon the question might, therefore, have been well spared. Considering that throughout one-half of the country at the present moment church-rates were practically abolished, and that the fabric of the Church had not suffered in consequence, he did not see what harm could result from legislating generally upon the subject. At the same time, he should vote for total abolition with reluctance, believing that a compromise would be much more satisfactory. He should vote for the second reading of the bill, on the understanding that some attempt to effect a compromise would be made in committee.

Lord J. Manners opposed the bill, believing that a greater blow could not be struck at the parochial system than to read it a second time.

Lord A. Churchill said he should vote for the second reading of the Bill, in order that in committee he might have an opportunity of introducing a clause preserving the principle of a Church-rate, but avoiding any compulsory levy.

Mr. Newdegate opposed the second reading of the Bill.

Sir J. Trelawny briefly replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 275; against, 285; majority, 10.

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

The Bakehouses Regulation Bill and the Elections during Recess Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Marriages, &c., (Ireland) Bill as amended, was ordered for a third reading.

The House adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

CONFEDERATE AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

Official correspondence with Mr. Adams respecting the Confederate agents in England was published on Tuesday, and presented to Parliament; also correspondence with Mr. Adams respecting the enlistment of British subjects in the Federal army; and extracts from a despatch to Mr. Stuart, Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Washington, respecting the seizure of mail-bags on board the Adela. The first-named documents include intercepted correspondence of the Confederate authorities—Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Mason—transmitted by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, Feb. 9th, 1863, as showing, he says, "a deliberate attempt to establish a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States. This plan embraces not only the building and fitting out of several ships of war, under the direction of agents especially commissioned for the purpose, but the preparation of a series of measures under the same auspices, or the obtaining from Her Majesty's subjects the pecuniary means essential to the execution of those hostile projects." Mr. Benjamin, in a letter to Mr. Mason, dated September 26, 1862, gives a detailed account of operations of the Confederate armies, and estimates the losses of the Federals during the campaign, in battle, and by sickness and desertion, at 349,500. Letters from Mr. Memminger and Mr. Mallory, of the Confederate Treasury and Navy Department, to Mr. Mason, are also included in the intercepted correspondence.

On the receipt of these documents, Earl Russell, writing March 9, 1863, to Mr Adams, stated that after consultations with the officers of the Crown, the correspondence does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to contain sufficient evidence of "a system of action in direct hostilities to the United States" on the part of any of Her Majesty's subjects. "With respect to the building of iron-clad steamers for either belligerent Government, although this is clearly prohibited by the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty's Government do not find in this correspondence such information that anything of the kind has actually been done within this country which could form matter for criminal prosecution."

In reply to this communication Mr. Adams states:—"It is not without profound regret that I shall do myself the honour to transmit a copy of your lordship's note for the consideration of my Government. I need not say that the conviction is very general in the United States that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past, mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies. That this impression has not been founded on limited evidence, I think I may affirm on the strength of the many papers which I have heretofore had the honour to submit to your lordship's consideration. Having thus far found Her Majesty's Government unfortunately confessing itself without power to take the necessary steps to interpose effective obstacles to the prosecution of this system of warfare, notoriously established in some of the ports of the kingdom, I shall abstain for the future from adding, through the failure of representation on my part, to the irritation which this state of things is very naturally aggravating among my countrymen. Should my Government furnish me with instructions to renew the subject, I shall do myself the honour to lay them before your lordship at the earliest moment."

In answer to Mr. Adams, Earl Russell, writing April 2, says: "You do not deny, first, that it is lawful for Her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to either belligerent; or, secondly, that it is also lawful to sell to either belligerent the munitions of war. Upon this subject I beg to call your notice that no longer ago than the 20th of November, in answer to the remonstrances of Mexico against an alleged organised system in the United States of aiding France with the war in which she is engaged with the Republic, but in which the United States are neutral, Mr. Seward replied by this among other citations (Mr. Webster to Mr. Thompson); 'As to advances, loans, or donations of money to the Government of Texas, or its citizens, the Mexican Government hardly needs to be informed that there is nothing unlawful in this, so long as Texas is at peace with the United States, and that these are things which no government undertakes to restrain.' You are, without doubt, perfectly aware that many decisions of tribunals in the United States fully establish that a like exposition of the law as to munitions of war and the sale of armed vessels has been always maintained in the United States when they were neutrals."

Earl Russell adds: "I can only now repeat that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, no act contrary to the allegations of neutrality as recognised by Great Britain and the United States, is specified in the papers submitted to me."

Further communications followed of a nature similar to those previously sent by Mr. Adams. The correspondence was closed by the subjoined documents:—

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, April 20.

Sir,—With regard to the complaints which you have made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation.—I am, &c. (Signed) Russell.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, April 22.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of the further letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 6th instant, on the subject of the intercepted correspondence, I will merely add, that while entirely assenting to the principles laid down in the authorities to which you refer, I am still unable to perceive their application to any facts which have occurred in this country within the cognisance of her Majesty's Government.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) Russell.

A Difficulty Overcome.—The reason why it is so difficult to have your grates brilliantly polished is because you buy an adulterated Black Lead; if you buy the "Diamond Black Lead," the difference is at once apparent, as it is perfectly pure.—*Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge, E.C., and Hull.*

A Prisoner Hanging Himself to Escape Work.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at Wakefield on the body of William Smith, who had been a prisoner in the convict department of the Wakefield prison. The deceased was sentenced last October (after a previous conviction), to three years' penal servitude for stealing boots. He arrived at Wakefield from Chester City Gaol in November, and he very soon began "shamming illness" to escape work. On Monday morning he was found dead in his cell, he having hanged himself behind the door. The facts disclosed by the evidence led the Jury to return the following verdict:—"Hanged himself, probably with the intention of being found by the warders, and obtaining relief from work and discipline."

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs, effectually cured by Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam. Persons subject to, or suffering from bronchitis, or any of the above complaints, should immediately take a few doses of this extraordinary Medicine, which is a certain and efficacious remedy; it frequently cures persons whom the faculty pronounces incurable, and there is no other medicine known that is so certain and effectual. Extract of a letter from Mr Stephen Bennett, High-street, Kensington:—"To Mr Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing-cross, London.—Sir,—I have been afflicted nearly six years with asthma and spitting of blood, and great difficulty of breathing: after expending upwards of fifty pounds in medicine, without obtaining any relief, I was induced to try Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam, and by its use, and attention to the prescribed regimen, and by totally abstaining from spirits and malt liquor, I am effectually cured. Feeling grateful for the same, I publish this statement in hope that others so afflicted may have recourse to your invaluable medicine, and thereby derive great benefit."—Sold in bottles, with full directions, at 13½d, and three quantities in one 2s 9d, by all Druggists and Booksellers.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT IN NEWCASTLE GAOL.

On Saturday, an inquest was opened in the Gaol of this town, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Patrick Manion, aged 21, a convict under sentence of penal servitude for life, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in the cell in which he was temporarily confined. It appears that a strong impression prevailed in some quarters that Manion had not been justly convicted, and an inquiry had been instituted, with the sanction of the Mayor, the result of which was favourable to the prisoner. But notwithstanding the hopes thus held out to him of a reversal of his sentence, the unhappy man gave way to despondency, and terminated his existence in the manner we have stated, between Friday night and Saturday morning, whilst alone in his cell. Deceased was a married man, and has left a wife and child, residing in Gibson-street.

Mr. Thos. Robins, governor of the Gaol, being sworn, said—The deceased, Patrick Manion, was a convict under penal servitude for life, for a rape. He was tried at last Newcastle Assizes and then convicted, and he has been in my custody ever since. Some of the persons convicted were removed this morning to undergo their sentences, pursuant to an order of the Secretary of State; but he was not included in that order. There was no reason assigned to me for it, and I don't know the reason to my own knowledge; but I suppose it may have been pending an inquiry that was going on whether he was rightfully convicted, and in which the Mayor has taken some interest; or it might have been in consequence of some changes that are going on as to the place where Roman Catholic convicts were to be sent—he being of that persuasion. Another convict, also a Roman Catholic, has not been removed. A quantity of evidence had been collected under the Mayor's direction as to the circumstances connected with the transaction for which he was tried, the general effect of which was to throw in my opinion very strong doubt on the fact, and to show that he was not the man. That was the tendency of the evidence. I believe the deceased was 21 years of age. That was the age he gave in himself when he was brought to the prison on the 6th of January last; he was tried at the Assizes on the 26th February. He was a labourer, and had resided in Newcastle since his boyhood. He told me he was born in Berwick-on-Tweed. I had been in the habit of seeing him almost daily since his conviction. At times he was depressed, but he had been rather encouraged lately, hoping that the investigation that was going on would be favourable to him. I tried to impress this upon him, but found it difficult to make him hopeful. He always declared his innocence of the crime. I saw him last alive yesterday morning in his cell. He had not been sick, but the doctor may have seen him, and, as a rule, the doctor sees every person twice a-week. I directed his name to be put on the list of those the doctor was to see shortly after his conviction. My reason for doing so was his being so much depressed.

John Rutherford, warder of Newcastle Gaol, said he saw deceased last alive at seven o'clock on Friday night, in his cell. It is the custom to take away the clothes of all convicted persons who are sentenced to penal servitude every night, as a precaution against escape. Witness took his away, and left him in the cell by himself, with gas burning in the cell. He retained his drawers, shirt, and stockings. There was a hammock in the cell, and four rugs, one stool, and a table. The rope the jury had seen was part of the hammock rope. A portion of it is round the neck of the deceased, and a portion of it round the ventilator. Witness did not examine the hammock last night. Witness had been in the habit of seeing the deceased twice or thrice a day since his conviction. He always seemed in low spirits. Witness lighted the gas when he left deceased on Friday night, and said to him "Will that do," and he replied "Yes," and smiled. That was all that passed at that time. Witness saw him three times on Friday. He did not seem more depressed than usual.

James Hatfield, warder at the Newcastle Gaol, stated that he found the deceased this morning, at six o'clock, when going his usual round. Witness opened the cell door, and found the deceased hanging by the neck. The governor was close to the cell door, and he went in and cut the rope by which deceased was hanging. Witness was in the habit of seeing deceased almost every morning. He was sometimes more cheerful than at others. Sometimes he would not take his food, and at other times he could take a great deal.

Mr. Robins, being re-called, stated his having, with the assistance of a warder named George Robson, cut down deceased, whom he found suspended from the ventilator of his cell. Deceased apparently must have stood on the stool, and then pushed the stool away. His rug had been placed to catch the stool as it fell and prevent its making a noise. The body was quite cold. It had drawers, stockings, and shirt on when found. Witness was in such a hurry to cut down the body that he did not observe how the feet were, but thought they would be two or three inches from the ground. The cell where deceased was confined was in a part of the new building. In all these new cells there are several projections. There are the bell handle, the water pipe, and the ventilator, from either of which a man might hang himself if so disposed. The rope with which the deceased hung himself formed part of his hammock. The hammock still remained suspended, though the rope had been removed.

At this stage the Coroner proposed to adjourn the inquest, and take further evidence at the adjournment, and said he would ask the Mayor to be present.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT YORK.

On Saturday morning, shortly after two o'clock, a fire was discovered on the premises of Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale, and Bell, wholesale druggists, of York, which, for the extent to which it spread and the amount of damage occasioned, has not been surpassed by any similar occurrence in that city within the memory of man, excepting those awful visitations which have twice, within the last thirty-five years, devastated the Minster. The fire was first discovered by a policeman, who at once aroused the sleeping inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and gave information at the two fire-engine stations. In the meantime the conflagration, which seemed to originate in the castor-oil house, assumed proportions which threatened to destroy the whole of the extensive premises belonging the firm, as well as to endanger the property on both sides. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time from the west, and this had the effect, unfortunately, of driving the flames in the direction of the engine-room, the patent medicine room, laboratory, and the various other buildings connected with the establishment. These eventually caught hold, and at length the entire building was wrapped in flames, which flared high into the air, and ever and anon shot still higher as some new or explosive material afforded still further elements of combustion. At this time the occupants of houses in Colliergate and St. Saviourgate became alarmed for the safety of their property, and considerable apprehensions were especially entertained lest the fire should communicate with the premises of Mr. Cordukes, another wholesale druggist, which adjoin those of Messrs. Clarke and Co. Fears were also felt for the safety of the new and extensive Sunday schools, class rooms, and library attached to the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, in St. Saviourgate, and for the security of that noble edifice itself. Accordingly people set to work to remove their furniture, and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued, two streets being almost filled with goods of various descriptions, while the engines, which had arrived from the two stations and railway, were worked with renewed ardour. The flames, however, continued to rage with undiminished fury, and even extended themselves. The Centenary rooms at last caught fire, as well as the rear of several houses in Colliergate. The scene was now awfully grand. The flames, mounting high into the air., lighted up with brilliant effect the towers of the Cathedral, the various church steeples, the Castle, &c. For a minute the fate of the Centenary Chapel, was doubtful, but by the concentration of more effort on the blazing school rooms, it was fortunately saved, otherwise there is no knowing where the conflagration would have ended. In about three hours the firemen began to obtain an ascendancy over the flames, and by seven o'clock no further damage was apprehended. During the morning, a troop of the 16th Lancers, which have just arrived at the York Barracks, arrived with their engine, and did good service in working the machine and in guarding the streets. A strong body of police was also on the spot, and did all they could to preserve order and protect the miscellaneous property which everywhere lay about. Especially was this the case with regard to that of Mr. Stowe Sharp, pawnbroker, whose establishment caught fire, and whose stock, which included a great amount of valuable jewellery, required the greatest attention in its removal to a place of safety. About eight o'clock, three engines arrived from Leeds, whither a telegraphic message had been sent, but their services were not required. During the day, however, engines were kept playing on the smouldering *debris*, which occasionally burnt into a flame.

With regard to the origin of the fire nothing positive is known. The premises were seen on Friday night at half-past nine, a person being employed for the special purpose of inspecting them nightly. It is, however, supposed that the engine-house fire has had something to do with it, but this is mere conjecture.

The loss of property, as we have already intimated, is very great, and it is computed that £25,000 will scarcely cover the destruction. Messrs. Clarke and Co. are sufferers, it is calculated, to the extent of £20,000. The stock was insured to the amount of £7,000 in the Yorkshire Company, and £3,000 in the Commercial Union of London, while the premises—the whole of which are completely destroyed—are insured in the Yorkshire for between £2,000 and £3,000. The Centenary School premises, which were erected about three years ago, cost about £1,600, and it is believed that at least £1,000 will be required to restore them. The property, unfortunately, was not insured, though the chapel is. The house belonging to Messrs. Clarke, in addition to the works, has been greatly damaged by fire and water, as well as Mr. Sharp's and Mr. Postill's, organ manufacturer. Some damage was also done to the houses of Mr. Plummer, surgeon, Mr. Kendrew, stationer, and Mr. Todd, shoemaker.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MESSRS. PALMER'S, HOWDON.

On Wednesday morning, about ten minutes before three o'clock, a fire broke out amongst the timber in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Palmer, at Howdon. It being perfectly dry, the fire speedily took hold, and the wind blowing almost a hurricane, in the course of two or three hours the entire stock of timber in the yard, consisting of well-seasoned yellow pine of the value of from £3,000 to £4,000, was reduced to a heap of ashes. It fortunately happened that the wind, being from the north, blew directly into the river. Had it been a westerly wind, there can be little doubt that the whole of Howdon would have fallen a prey to the devouring element. As it was, the ravages of the fire were confined to the timber in the open yard, and no injury has been done to the workshops or to the valuable ships which are on the stocks. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. The night watchman, a steady, careful man, states that he, with his dog, was on the very spot where the fire broke out about half-past two o'clock, and there appeared to be nothing amiss at that time. Twenty minutes afterwards he was attracted by a sudden blaze; he rushed to the spot, and endeavoured to extinguish the fire, which was then only beginning to take hold. He slightly burnt his hand in the attempt, which he soon found to be utterly fruitless. The timber burnt like matchwood, and was soon a complete mass of flame. The alarm spread rapidly, and Mr. McIntyre, the manager, who was in bed in his own house at Jarrow, was roused about ten minutes past three o'clock by the intelligence of what had happened. He lost no time in crossing the river, when he found his brother-in-law, Mr. Clelland, who has charge of the works at Howdon, using every possible exertion to extinguish the flames. At this time several fire engines had arrived at the scene and were put into requisition. In the hurry and confusion, naturally incident to such an unlooked for event, some of the persons engaged in putting out the fire narrowly escaped injury from the falling and burning timbers. Mr. M'Intyre was hit by one of these timbers, but we are happy to find was not seriously burnt. One of the ships, a large new screw steamship, nearly ready for launching, had a narrow escape. In consequence of the strength of the wind, the flames from the timber extended to the upright blocks and shores attached to this vessel, the whole of which were burnt; and in order to prevent the steamer from falling over when deprived of those supports, great exertions had to be used in fixing new upright blocks and shores. This was successfully accomplished; and a young man named Stephenson, a draughtsman in the yard, at great personal risk was enabled to place a chain over the bow of the steamer, to assist in keeping it in an upright position. The Northumberland Fire Brigade, with the North Shields fire-engine, an engine from the river, and an engine belonging to Messrs. Palmer, (which is kept upon the works,) played upon the burning materials, and about six o'clock the fire was completely subdued. We understand that the whole of the timber destroyed is insured, and that its loss will not cause any interruption to the important works which are in progress, although there will be some difficulty in replacing the valuable stock of timber which has been so suddenly destroyed.

THE RECENT LIBERATION MEETINGS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(From the Nonconformist.)

The conference and public meeting lately held at Newcastle have had the effect of stimulating to action the local Church of England Institute, which has challenged Mr. Miall to a discussion with "a clergyman of position." The challenge has not been accepted, for reasons which are stated in the correspondence which we subjoin:—

No. 1.

Church of England Institute, Percy-street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 21, 1863.
To Edward Miall, Esq.

Sir,—Your recent visit to Newcastle was expressly for the purpose of establishing, or re-establishing, here, a society whose object is the separation of Church and State, and the alienation of Church property. In your speech on that occasion you took for granted that any endowment of religion by the State is unscriptural, and you proceeded to enlarge upon evils thence resulting both to Churchmen and Dissenters.

Now, Sir, the committee of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Church-Defence Association feel that it is of the utmost importance that you produce your proofs of the position here assumed. Without such proofs you cannot hope either to convince your opponents or "enlighten" those who are disposed to favour your views. Indeed, the issue is a solemn and momentous one. For, if the principle of an Establishment be contrary to the Word of God, the Church of our fathers must be pulled down and re-erected on a new ecclesiastical basis; but if, on the other hand, the union of Church and State be in accordance with the mind of the Spirit, then you and your colleagues are waging war with the truth as it is in Jesus. This is an awful alternative, and thus demands calm, and full, and able examination.

We beg, therefore, on behalf of the Church-Defence Association, to invite you to a public discussion of the following subject:—"The Governments of the world are responsible to Jesus Christ for the spiritual and temporal care of the people entrusted to their charge, and consequently the endowment of the Church by the State is a solemn duty."

A clergyman of position is prepared to meet you. We send the challenge to *you*, Sir, "as [in the words of the Rev. W. Walters, according to the report in the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle*] the apostle of that great [the Liberation] society, and one who, from the way in which he gives forth its principles with that moral and convincing power which accompanies all the truths heard from his lips, must be regarded as a man in every way worthy of confidence, respect, and love." We communicate also with the London and local secretaries of the Liberation Society, and we hope, with their assistance, to make such arrangements as shall be suitable to the convenience of both parties, and be conducive to the development of the truth.

We expect, Sir, to hear from you as soon as possible, and we need scarcely add that this correspondence will be made public.

Signed on behalf of the committee,
William J. Harding, chairman of meeting.
Rev. J. Dunne Parker, acting secretary.

No. 2.

To the Rev. James Dunne Parker, acting secretary of the Church-Defence Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Rev. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 21st inst., in which, on behalf of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Church-Defence Association, you invite me to a public discussion with a "clergyman of position," whom you do not name, of a question the terms of which have been settled by the challenging party exclusively. Referring to a recent visit of mine to Newcastle on behalf of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, you remind me that in my speech on that occasion I took for granted that any endowment of religion by the State is unscriptural, and you observe that it is of the utmost importance that I should produce proof of the position I then assumed, on account of the solemn and momentous nature of the issue.

I find no difficulty in agreeing with you as to the extreme gravity of the interests involved in the policy sought to be realised by the Liberation Society, and I have endeavoured to keep it prominently and steadily in view in all the efforts which I have felt it my duty to make in support of it since the organisation of the society in 1844. I admit, further, without the slightest hesitation, that a mere assumption of so important position as that State endowments of religion are inconsistent with the teaching of the Scriptures, unsustained by proof, would, if systematically resorted to, fairly expose the society to rebuke. I presume, however, that on the hypothesis that the society habitually recognises the necessity of such evidence, lays great stress upon it, and can refer both to its own publications and to the usual strain of the speeches and lectures of its representatives, as showing its sense of the value of this aspect of the question, it can hardly be incumbent upon every speaker in every speech to go into this branch of the question as if it had never been seriously discussed. First principles to the establishment of which no little labour has been already devoted, must be sometimes taken for granted.

You invite me to discuss the following proposition:—"The Governments of the world are responsible to Jesus Christ for the spiritual and temporal care of the people entrusted to their charge, and consequently the endowment of the Church by the State is a solemn duty." I respectfully submit that the form in which the propoition is cast, and the particular method in which it is proposed to deal with it, are alike unsatisfactory.

The Governments of the world might be held responsible to Christ for the spiritual and temporal care of the people entrusted to their charge, and their attempt to discharge that responsibility by the endowment of the Church might be a serious mistake. This particular mode of promoting the spiritual welfare of the people is not forced upon them, however responsible they may be, unless it can be shown that it is the best mode. They might, for instance, by a holy example, by just laws, by an uncorrupt and impartial administration, and by the protection they throw around Christian institutions and Christian enterprise, fully recognise their accountability to Christ for such an employment of the great power committed to them as may most conduce to the spiritual well-being of their subjects, and you see abundant reason for concluding that, as they are not qualified to preach and administer the sacraments, for which duties Christ has made his own provision, so neither are they bound to supply the temporal wants of those who do preach and administer the sacraments for which Christ by his Apostles has laid down his own law. No discussion of the proposition, as you have framed it, could bring out the essential difference between the positions held respectively by the Church-Defence Association and the Liberation Society. To do that the affirmative should have run thus—"Christ has devolved upon the Governments of the world the duty of endowing the Church, as an indispensable mode of their showing their care for the spiritual interests of the people committed to their charge."

But I submit further that the method in which you propose that the question shall be brought to the test is as unsatisfactory as the statement of the question itself is vague and illogical. A platform discussion, in the presence of an equal number of artisans of each side, is but a clumsy arrangement for eliciting truth. It tests, not the soundness of the arguments advanced or of the position maintained by either of the disputants, but it does bring into competition their personal qualifications—retentiveness of memory, presence of mind, skill in evading an inconvenient points, and, sometimes, how to mystify or browbeat an opponent. Its chief recommendation is that it creates excitement—it seldom or never helps the judgment to a calm decision.

When a considerably younger man than I am now, I thought it my duty to accept two or three similar challenges to that which you have forwarded to me from the Church-Defence Association at Newcastle, and I observed that while on every occasion the friends of each of the disputants claimed an argumentative victory for their own representative, rhetorical smartness had a far greater effect upon both sides than calm and lucid statements of opinion, or weighty and discriminating arguments. I came to the conclusion from that limited experience that, in the interests of truth, platform discussions are not the best means to be employed, and are liable to great abuses. Where, as in this country and in these times, all parties can put forward the views they hold by means of public addresses, lectures, and the press, the proper ends of discussion are served without much danger of losing sight of the main question in subsidiary and merely personal differences.

Under the pressure of these convictions I decline the invitation you have done me the honour to transmit to me. And, perhaps, I may be allowed to add, on behalf of the Liberation Society as well as on my own, that it would neither serve our practical purpose, nor would it consist with our personal engagements, to prosecute our ends by expending our time and strength in controversial duels all over the country.

I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient servant,
Edward Miall.

The Firs, Upper Norwood, April 27, 1863.

⁂ The Newcastle Conference appears to have made a profound impression on the minds of the Church and Tory party in the town. The *Newcastle Daily Journal*, the organ of the Conservatives, has devoted four editorials to the abuse of what it is pleased to call "Mialliism" and the "Miallites." In these papers, the Liberation Society is called a "conspiracy against religion" framed for "diabolical purposes" and "diabolical objects," and composed of "little souls." The Conservative public is informed, in an editorial in the same journal, that "Mr. Miall's foul tongue is not half so foul as his loathsome pen," and that that "rampant and raving demagogue" must have been "confined in a strait waistcoat" for his language at Newcastle to have been so mild. Mr. Miall's address is, at the same time, described as "egotistical," "peevish," "recriminative," "testy," and "contemptible," and, on the whole, as "inflated fudge." In another editorial it is remarked that "We are not aware that there has been any abuse of Mr. Miall in Newcastle!" Four editorials, two sub-editorials, and several letters, are devoted to an expansion of this style of comment on the proceedings of the Conference.

CHILD MURDER AT THROCKLEY.

On Wednesday a young woman of the name of Ann Oswald, whose parents reside at Mickley, was brought up on remand, before John Grey and Simon Mewburn, Esqs., charged with the wilful murder of her female child. The circumstances of the case, as detailed in evidence, are as follows:—It appears that the prisoner entered the service of Mr. William Stokoe, at Field Head, in the parish of Longhorsley, on the 18th November, 1862. On the 8th April, prisoner was confined of a female child. On the Saturday following (11th April), the prisoner left Field Head, accompanied by the child, which was quite healthy, to proceed to Morpeth Station, and thence to return to her home. On the same day, she arrived at Whinney Hill, and proceeded to the house of Isabella Dickson, with the child, and said that Robert Dickson, the brother of Isabella Dickson, was the father of it, and that she wanted to see him. She accompanied prisoner to the field where her brother was working, and he then denied being the father. The prisoner was then shewn the way she had to go home by Kirkley. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the same evening, she arrived at a public house, at Throckley Fell, and was treated to half a glass of brandy by a person named Robert Walton. She shortly afterwards left, but was overtaken by Walton, who accompanied her through three or four fields as far as East Heddon, where he left her; and up to which time she was giving the child suck, and seemed to take great care of it. From instructions which he had previously received, Robert Mole, a police constable, stationed at Stocksfield, went on the Monday to prisoner's residence, at Mickley, to see whether she had arrived at home with her child. She told him that she had left it at Whinney Hill, on Saturday afternoon, and had gone back to Morpeth Railway Station and taken the train to Newcastle, and stopped there that night, and had come home by the first train on Sunday morning. Having reported this to Supt. Stephenson, at Hexham, on the 15th inst., Stephenson and Mole returned to Mickley, and Stephenson charged her, on suspicion, with causing the death of her child, and afterwards making away with the body. After a pause, she said, "I did not kill the child, but I think it is best to tell you all about it. What I said to Mr. Mole, on Monday, was false. I did not leave the child at Whinney Hill, as I stated to him. I left Whinney Hill, with the child, on Saturday last, about five o'clock p.m., and walked all night, and got home on Sunday morning. I called at Throckley Fell public-house. I found the child was dead when I got near to Horsley, and I put it in a conduit by the road side. I did not care what became of me and the child. I thought of making away with myself, and I do not know why I did not." Stephenson and Mole then proceeded to Horsley to search for the child, and, after examining several drains, found the body of a female child. The child was brought to Hexham, by Superintendent Stephenson, and, on the following day, Dr. Stainthorpe made a *post mortem* examination of the body at the police-station. His evidence showed that the child had died of asphyxia, and that there were abrasions on its skin, indicating violence, which might be sufficient to produce asphyxia. After hearing the evidence, the magistrates committed the prisoner to the next Assizes for the wilful murder of her child.

COCKFIGHTING AT CARLISLE.

A VISIT BY THE POLICE.

The *Carlisle Journal* says:—A party of cockfighters were surprised in Carlisle on Monday by the city police. It appears that the lovers of this ancient but brutal sport had made arrangements to have a "main" fought in Carlisle between the birds of a butcher, who is a well-known "feeder" of game cocks, and a poulterer of some repute among the Newcastle cockfighting fraternity. So far as we have been able to ascertain the stake was to be £10 a-side upon the "main"—the best out of five battles to win; and there was an additional bet of £3 upon each battle, "win and draw." On Monday forenoon, attention was drawn to the gradual gathering of a crowd in Crown and Anchor Lane, within a cock-crow of where the magistrates were sitting in the Town Hall. Countrymen were seen wandering up the lane with suspicious-looking bundles or bags under their plaids, and a good many of the "tag-rag and bobtail" who make Monday a saint-day, seemed to have some unusual errand in that direction. At length the stream excited the curiosity of an active member of the city police force, who was on duty in that neighbourhood. He took counsel with another officer, and investigation showed that the point of rendezvous was a barn in the Crown and Anchor Lane. But as that building presented outside nothing that could account for the gathering, and as the door was closed, one of the officers applied his vigilant eye to a convenient loophole, and he then soon learnt the cause of the meeting. The barn had been temporarily fitted up as a cockpit. The floor was sodded with turf, and around the pit accommodation had been provided for the friends and backers of the fighting cocks from the various "walks" in the district. The "handlers" of the birds were busily engaged putting on the steel spurs, and as there was no sign of carnage, the cruel sport had evidently not yet begun. All being prepared, the first battle was just about to commence when the door was opened apparently with the intention of letting in another of the "knowing ones" who had the "tip;" but, instead of the friendly spectator that was expected, in stepped Police-Constable Graham. The appearance of the familiar blue uniform created the greatest consternation and dismay. The birds were hastily bagged, the pit was cleared, and the cock-fighters beat a hasty retreat from the barn, and ran helter-skelter out of the lane as fast as they could go. Though thus baulked, the brutal fellows did not give up. Cabs were presently engaged, and proceeding through a well-known cock-fighting district, they crossed the Eden in boats at Beaumont, and again commenced operations below King Garth. Two battles were there fought. It is said the poulterer won the first, and that as the butcher was winning the second an alarm was given that the police were again on the track, and another "skedaddle" was made. It is understood that the men again sought the city; but whether they were able to find any place where they could resume their unlawful sport we have not learnt.

The Halifax Election.—On Tuesday, Mr. Stansfeld, who had vacated his seat for Halifax by his acceptance of the office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected without opposition. The proceeding took place in the Piece Hall, at Halifax, under the presidency of the Mayor, John Crossley, Esq. Mr. Stansfeld entered at some length into the reasons which induced him to accept of office. It would be remembered that in the last session he introduced a proposition for a reduction of the national expenditure. That resolution had the effect of drawing from the Ministry an admission of the necessity for retrenchment, and he believed that in offering him a place in the Government her Majesty's Ministers were anxious to show how sincere they were in their desire to effect retrenchment. He hesitated long before he accepted the post. His friends in the House advised him to take it, for they said if he declined it he would throw upon the Liberal party the onus of being exclusive. All things considered, he thought he had acted rightly, for he believed he should be of more use to his party and to his country by taking the humblest office, than by electing to play the part of a censor on political action for the remainder of his life. He was glad that his conduct met with the approval of his constituents, and he should go back to his place anxious to do his duty well.

A Siberian Custom.—One of the customs among the peasantry is to hang a whip at the head of the bed. I never understood what this signified till my arrival here in Barnaoul, although I had seen it at every peasant's cottage on the road. A nursemaid of mine left me to be married, and some short time after she went to the Natchalnick of the place to make a complaint against her husband. He inquired into the matter, when she coolly told him her husband did not love her; "because," she replied, "he never whipped her;" the instrument of castigation hung over the bed, and had never once been used since their marriage. There is no accounting for taste; what one considers a proof of love another looks upon as a want of affection.—*Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants, by Mrs. Atkinson.*

Miscellaneous News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales honoured with their presence on Tuesday evening, in state, the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, where a festival performance was given, by command of the Queen, in honour of the marriage of their royal highnesses.

Small-pox in London.—The Lords of the Privy Council having had their attention drawn to the present very extensive prevalence of small-pox in London, have, through their medical officer, addressed a circular letter of advice on the subject to the boards of guardians of the thirty-six metropolitan unions and parishes, and are also employing a medical inspector for the purpose of personally communicating with the guardians of affected districts on the arrangements best suited for the emergency.

A Servant Girl Shot.—On Sunday, a lamentable accident occurred at a farmhouse, occupied by Mr Richard Panniers, at Shelwick, near Hereford. It appears that while Mr. and Mrs. Panniers were absent at church, a servant man, named Slyde, took his master's gun and went down the river to shoot. He shortly returned, and on entering the house he was met by Caroline Holt, the housemaid, with whom it is feared he was larking, when the gun went off. The charge entered just under the girl's heart, passing through her body, and lodging in her stays behind. The fellow, terror-stricken, carried her up stairs, put her on the bed, and leaving her in charge of an old woman whom he had called in, galloped to Hereford. Dr. Lane lost no time in hastening to Shelwick. He at once took the clothes off the girl, who was still alive, but on removing the stays the hemorrhage was so great that she died in a few minutes. The man, distracted at what had happened, started off and has not been heard of since. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

The Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Colenso.—In a letter to the Coadjutor Archdeacon of Exeter, the Bishop of Exeter says:—"I deem it the duty of the bishops of the province of Canterbury—whatever may be the duty of others—to abstain from making any declaration which shall prejudge matters which must be the subject of judicial consideration before our Archbishop. His Grace, as an appellate judge, will, I apprehend, have to preside on the trial of the Bishop of Natal, for having set forth the statements which have given rise to so widely-spread alarm. His Grace will call to his aid, as assessors, some of his comprovisional bishops. I, indeed, from my age and infirmities—even if there were no other reason—cannot be of the number; but I nevertheless deem it my duty to adhere to a resolution of a meeting of the bishops which I attended, to avoid any extra-judicial declaration on this unhappy subject. For it is manifestly much better that we should be charged with want of sympathy with those whom we most highly esteem than that we should do anything which may endanger the impartiality and purity of the tribunal of justice. There was, indeed, another resolution of the same meeting, on which I most willingly act by inhibiting my clergy from inviting or permitting Bishop Colenso to officiate in any of their churches until he shall have cleared himself of the charges which are so commonly urged against him."

Amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan Police.—The bill for amalgamating the City of London Police with the Metropolitan Police was issued on Monday. After repealing the act of 1838 for regulating the City police, the bill provides that the City for police purposes shall be added to the Metropolitan district, and one or more branch police stations shall be maintained in the City under the superintendence of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, who will be appointed in addition to the two existing assistant commissioners. Captain Hodgson, the present chief superintendent of the City police, is to be appointed to this office, if he is willing to accept it; and the bill enacts that all the other officers of the City force shall remain in the same position as heretofore, and that all the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act shall extend to the city of London, with the exception that anything authorised to be done by a metropolitan police magistrate shall, in the city of London, be done by the Lord Mayor, or an alderman, or Recorder of the city. The bill requires the Chamberlain of the city to transfer all securities he may hold on account of the City Police Superannuation Fund to the Receiver for the metropolitan district, who will have to honour all just claims for which the city police would be liable. The bill then, providing for the payment of the expenses of the police, enacts that the contributions of the Mayor and citizens of the city towards the support of the city police shall cease, and the expense shall be defrayed partly by Parliament and partly by the police rate leviable under the City Police Act. The contribution of Parliament to be in the same proportion to the city police rate as the contribution hitherto made by the Mayor, community, and citizens has been to that rate.

The Policeman and the Cook.—Kirkman and Others *v.* the Rev. D. Jenkins.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, this case was decided on an appeal from the petty sessions of St. Austell, in Cornwall. It appears that at ten o'clock on the night of the 7th May the reverend respondent and his daughter retired to their respective bedrooms, and the three servants to theirs, but having cause to suspect that all was not going on right, the respondent and his daughter kept watch. The appellants, and the three servants, and the schoolmistress of the village, were then found to be in the servants' bedroom, and about half-past eleven o'clock the respondent went to the bedroom door, which he found fastened on the inside, and demanded admission, but it was refused. They were greatly alarmed at the sudden and unexpected appearance of the parson, and the men being anxious to escape detection, left their sweethearts to brave the matter out, and made a retreat the best way they could. The appellant, James Huxtable, effected his escape through the bedroom window, leaving his hat, coat, and boots, behind him. George Colenso, who was a policeman, escaped, it was supposed, by the lobby door. On the table in the bedroom were the fragments of an entertainment, consisting of the remains of two pasties made of pork and eggs, a piece of pork, bread and butter, part of a rhubarb tart, cups and saucers, tea canister with tea in it, a teapot in which tea had been made, and some cream and milk. A fire had been kindled in the bedroom, and two tea kettles on it. Colenso had been paying his addresses to one of the respondent's female servants for about three months, but it was shown that he had not been known to visit her at night, and Huxtable was courting the schoolmistress. The parson discharged his three female servants and forgave the schoolmistress, but proceeded against the appellants under the Vagrant Act. The magistrates convicted them. This case was thereupon stated for the opinion of the Court, and the question was whether the purpose for which they were found guilty in going and consuming the respondent's provisions against his knowledge and consent was an unlawful purpose within the meaning of the act. The case was fully argued, and the opinion of the justices seemed to be that the intent was love, and not felony.—The Lord Chief Justice said the magistrates were asked to find, by the information, that the men were on the premises, for a felonious intention; but they had given the go-by to that, and had found them guilty only of being there for the unlawful purpose of consuming the provisions. He did not say that that was not an unlawful purpose, within the meaning of the act, but that was not the question they had to decide.—Conviction quashed.

"Black Lists."—At Dublin, on Saturday, an action was tried on a bill of exchange for £27 10s.: the plaintiff, Mr. Wellington Petter, being a barrister, and the defendant, Mr. John Sproule, a trader, in Dublin. The bill was drawn at three months, and the defendant received only £21, the sum of £6 10s. being charged as interest, for three months. The defendant was not able to meet the bill when due, but he paid instalments which amounted to £13 as interest on the £21 that had been lent. In addition to this, plaintiff had received £7 5s. for not marking judgment against the defendant when the bill was due. This part of the transaction the Judge denounced in the strongest terms. "What," said his lordship, "must be the miserable state of traders in the city of Dublin when this hardworking, proper man was so afraid of the 'Black List' that he could write such a letter as this:—'I propose to pay you 30s. on the 9th of October, and if you wait till the following day I will pay you 50s.' There were various excuses pleaded for that—fear of the 'Black List,' total ruin, sick family to be looked to—but such was the fact." The "Black List" is a publication privately circulated among mercantile men, in which the names of all persons are entered against whom judgments are marked in any of the courts, and the terror it inspires among struggling traders, it appears, from this case, enables creditors to extort large sums under the name of costs, which would be incurred if judgment were marked, but which are esteemed a trifling infliction compared with the insertion of the debtor's name in the "Black List." On this state of facts Mr Justice Keogh made the following remarks:—"This charge for not marking judgment was an illegal transaction from beginning to end. It was, in the first place, a fraud on the revenue, a plain, palpable fraud. Of the sum of £7 4s. 11d. which the marking of judgment would cost, £1 8s. should have gone to the revenue. He would say that the whole of machinery of the Court would be made the instrument of an abominable system of oppression if such a transaction were permitted to go unrepudiated. Any man might come to his debtor and say, 'I will mark judgment against you, and you will appear in the 'Black List,' and then away with your credit; but pay me the costs of judgment and I won't mark it.' How, he asked, was this extortion removed from the conduct of those wretched people who, in the byways, and lanes, and alleys, meet and say, 'I will charge you with offences of the most vicious nature unless you give me certain sums of money." The "Black List" his lordship denounced as "another instument used for the most vile and flagitious purposes."—The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—£31 5s. which, with sums paid for interest, and for being kept out of the "Black List," makes the whole amount £56 10s. in payment for £21.

Artistic Copyright.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, Mr. Gambart, the owner of the copyright of the engraving of the well-known picture "The Light of the World," brought an action against an Exeter stationer named Mayne, for having sold a photographic copy of the plaintiff's engraving. Mr. May the son of the solicitor for the plaintiff, stated that being at Exeter, and seeing some photographs in the defendant's window, he went in and selected two at 1s. each. He asked the young lady in she had a copy of "The Light of the World," and she said she thought she had one left. He asked her the price, and she said 6d. and he paid her 2s. 6d. for the three. The defendant proved that he had sold no copies of "The Light of the World," since April last; that Mr. May came into his shop in October, and asked for a photographic copy of that engraving, and that he had told him that he had sold none lately, as there had been a fuss about them. His daughter came in, and he said, "We don't sell 'Lights of the World,' do we?" and she answered, "No, certainly not." Mr. May then appeared very anxious to have one, and Miss Mayne said she though she had a small copy, which had been given to her by a Mr. Brewer. Mr. May said he should like to see it, upon which she went into a back room and brought the one which had been produced at the trial. Mr. May said it was a very poor one, and he would rather have a larger one. He then asked what he was to pay, and the defendant said "Nothing." Mr. May, however, insisted on paying, and eventually he did pay 6d. which Miss Mayne claimed. On this a Mr. Forrard, who was in the shop, observed, "Bravo, young lady; I like to see you stick up for your rights." Mr. May bought three other photographs, and paid 3s. for them.—After a few observations a verdict was entered for the defendant, a result which elicted some applause.

The Established Church in Ireland.—From a Parliamentary return issued on Wednesday, it appears that the total number of members of the Irish Established Church in 1834 was 853,160, while in 1861 it was only 691,872.

The New Tea Duties.—Upwards of 21,000 entries for tea were passed in the London Custom House on the 25th inst., when the reduced duty of one shilling per pound took effect. These entries released 3½ million pounds from the various metropolitan bonded warehouses, and yielded £175,000 to the customs revenue.

The Source of the Nile.—Sir Roderick Murchison writes to the *Times* of Wednesday:—"I have just received from Mr. Layard, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the intelligence, so highly gratifying to all geographers, that Captains Speke and Grant have commenced their arduous journey across Eastern and Central Africa, from Zanzibar to Khartum, on the White Nile, where they had arrived in safety."

Death of Lord Massareene.—This nobleman expired on Tuesday night at the Castle, county Antrim, from the fearful injuries he received a few days ago. The deceased was one of the most useful and popular of the nobility of Ireland, and his loss will be deplored in the locality in which he lived. John Skeffington Foster Skeffington was tenth Viscount Massareene and third Viscount Ferrand, Baron of Lough Neagh and Oriel in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Oriel in that of the United Kingdom; he was a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Antrim, and lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Antrim Artillery. His Lordship, who was born in 1812, was a Liberal. He has left a large family to mourn his untimely end.

Returned Convicts at Bradford.—On Saturday, at the Bradford Borough Court, two men, named Nathan Mitchell and Benjamin Jackson, found late on Friday night, in the act of effecting an entrance with a jemmy and various keys, into Westgate (Baptist) Chapel (recently entered and robbed of money), at Bradford, were committed for three months each to the House of Correction.—On Friday, three men, Edwin Onion, Abraham France, and Young White, with a woman named Elizabeth Crippin, were charged with being concerned in the robbery of the Caledonian Hotel, at Bradford. The male prisoners have each served a term of penal servitude; and on Thursday evening, while apparently occupying a bagatelle for the purpose of play, were discovered in the act of breaking open the drawers of an adjoining room and plundering them, a purse and 15s. being stolen from one. On an alarm being raised, Onion and France were secured by some persons who were in the house, but White escaped. He was afterwards apprehended at the house where he resides, and the purse of Mrs. Myers (the landlady of the hotel), and some money were also found there, in the possession of the female prisoner, with whom White lives. Housebreaking implements, including a chisel which was found to fit the marks on the drawers at the Caledonian Hotel, were also found there. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Execution at Newgate.—Joseph Brooks, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of the policeman Davey, at Acton, in January, was executed at Newgate on Monday. There was comparatively few persons present, and those who were there behaved in the most orderly manner. At a quarter before eight o'clock, the Sheriffs and other officers proceeded to the condemned cell, where they met the prisoner. Mr. Jonas asked him whether he had anything to say to the sheriffs, and he replied, in a firm voice, "No, thank you, sir." Up to that moment he had persisted in declaring that his brother Isaac fired the shot; but he had given so many versions of the same tale that the sheriffs were delicate about pressing him further upon the point. He was then bandaged by Calcraft in the usual way, and a procession was formed to the scaffold, the Rev. J. Davis, the ordinary, commencing the burial service as they left the cell. The prisoner walked with a firm step, and appeared to be quite composed. On reaching the scaffold he told the rev. ordinary that he had something to say to him, and then informed him that it was he who murdered the policeman, and that his brother Isaac was not there when he did it. Soon after this the bolt was withdrawn, and he died apparently with very little pain. The prisoner had an interview with his mother and sister on Friday, and also with the girl Lake and her mother. It appears that he has been in the army, from which he twice deserted. He served in India, China, and the Crimea, and finished his inglorious career at the age of 25.

The Glasgow Murder.—Another "Statement" of Mrs. M'Lachlan.—A letter from Mrs. M'Lachlan, written on the day she was to have been executed, has been published. In it she declares with many protestations her innocence. The following is a passage from this letter:—"Dear beloved husband,—Upwards of two years ago, when, as I told you at the time, I dreamed of being laid at my blessed Saviour's feet in a vault praying to him, and after praying to him I was taken out again, and the vault was shut up. O, James, it was true. I was condemned to die by an earthly judge. My open vault was staring me in the face, but God closed it up. My time was not come for God to call me home. O, James, how could ever I forget the care and mercy of God! He strengthened me. He was with me night and day through all my trial, and God is able to soften the heart of our gracious Queen and Sir George Grey, and to restore me to the husband of my bosom, and to the father of my only child. My poor delicate boy, O, husband dear, God shall not let the man that betrayed the mother of my boy, and to banish me from the one I hold as dear as my life. Dear James, I am innocent of what they accuse me. I have told them the whole truth. I told them the murderer. O, James, as I have to answer at the judgement seat of God, he is the man that did what I am kept here for. O, would ever God leave me so far to forget I have a mortal soul to save, and I know the punishment, to be tormented for ever. God forbid I would blame the innocent. But if this was my dying hour, he is the man that did the deed, and which I am suffering here for. But God shall not let them pass that swore their own soul wrongly against me."

Cock-Fighting in Birmingham.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on Tuesday last, six men were charged before Mr. Kynnersley, stipendiary magistrate, with cruelty to and with fighting a number of game cocks at the Unicorn Inn, Digbeth. Mr. Powell prosecuted on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. John Smith defended the prisoners. Mr. Powell said that he had been instructed to prefer a charge against the prisoners under the 3rd section of 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 92. Having quoted the Act he went on to state that there was a cock-pit kept in an enclosed bowling-alley at the Unicorn Inn, Digbeth, of which one of the prisoners was the owner, and in which cock-fighting appeared to be carried on to a considerable extent. From information which some police-officers received, they, on the previous afternoon, went to the Unicorn Inn, and, having gained admission to the room, they found a large number of people assembled for the purpose, it was supposed, of cock-fighting. There were many cocks in the various stages of fighting—some with their eyes out, some bleeding from wounds, some dying, and some dead. Others were being prepared for battle in the pit, which was situated in the centre of the room. There were steel spurs, and scales for weighing the birds, and other things about, which left no doubt that, although the officers did not actually see the fighting proceeding, that inhuman sport had certainly been practised. There was great difficulty, Mr. Powell continued, on the part of any persons, except those known as cock-fighters, in gaining admission to those places where the fighting was carried on, and therefore as soon as the officers went to the house in question, the birds were taken from the pit and the room cleared as soon as possible. Evidence in support of this statement having been adduced, the magistrate fined the defendants, with the exception of one named Jones, who was in another room, 40s. and costs, and ordered them in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour. Mr. Smith said perhaps Mr. Kynnersley would fine the prisoners for the cruelty, and dismiss the case of cock-fighting. Mr. Powell consenting to the application, it was granted. Mr. Smith then applied that Mr. Kynnersley would state a case for the opinion of the court above, on the ground that there was no evidence of special cruelty having been practised. The magistrate said he should be glad to do so if Mr. Smith would give notice within the time allowed.

Police Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Alderman Sillick and Joseph Pollard, Esq.

Impudent Robbery.—*Robert Liddell* and *Margaret Coyle* were charged with stealing a coat and waistcoat, from the person of Felix McCardle. Prosecutor was a young man from Long Benton. He was charged with being drunk and incapable, and when placed in the dock was minus his hat, coat, and waistcoat, which had been stolen from him while in the street; when or by whom he could not tell. An officer said that he saw the two prisoners knocking at a marine store dealer's shop door at half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning. The female prisoner had the coat and waistcoat in her possession, and the officer asked what she was doing there at that time with them. She replied that they belonged to Liddell, the male prisoner, and as he was going to join the militia, he wanted to sell them, having no further use for them. When brought to the station the woman said that she had met Liddell, and he asked her to sell them for him. He now made a statement to the contrary, saying that she had asked him to go with her. McCardle identified the coat and waistcoat as his property. Liddell, against whom no offence was recorded, was sent for a month, and Coyle being an old offender, was sent for three months to the House of Correction.

Remanded Case.—*Henry Brankson*, an intelligent-looking boy, whose mother was committed to prison for six weeks, was brought up on remand charged with stealing a quantity of boots and shoes. From replies in answer to Ald. Nichol, it appeared that the boy was quite destitute. His sister was at home minding the house, and his younger brother was in a situation. Ald. Nichol gave instructions to Inspector Amos to look after the boy until a situation was procured for him, and at the same time generously provided funds to meet his immediate necessities.

Stealing from a Dwelling House.—*Hugh Keegan* and *Ellen Carr (25)* were charged with entering a room in a house in Blyth's Nook, and stealing therefrom two chemises, a metal pan, a poker, and other articles, value 10s. Mary Wilkinson said she rented a room in a house in Blyth's Nook, and on Friday evening she went out about seven o'clock, locking the door on the outside with a padlock. On being sent for at nine o'clock, she found that an entrance had been forced and several articles taken away. A witness stated that she saw the male prisoner in the room, and she went for the prosecutrix. A marine-store dealer, named William Bowman, Dog-bank, said that the female prisoner, in company with Keegan, offered the articles for sale at his place of business, and he gave them 7d. for them.—Keegan pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sent to the House of Correction for three months. Carr said that she was drinking in Waggett's public-house when Keegan came there and asked her to sell him the things.—The Bench gave her the benefit of the doubt as to her knowledge of their being stolen, and discharged her with a caution.

Robbery from a Shop.—*Mary Higgins* (30), was charged with stealing a piece of bacon, the property of Mr. Galloway, Clayton-street. From the evidence given, it appeared that the prisoner had gone to the shop about ten o'clock on Saturday night, and there being some parties in at the time she took the opportunity of stealing the bacon. She had passed it round to the back of her waist, and retained it in that position by drawing her shawl tightly round her. She was afterwards apprehended in Wilkinson's public-house. The prisoner said that she was drunk at the time. To go to the House of Correction for 14 days.

Stealing from the Person.—*Jane Best* was charged with stealing the sum of 4s. 6d. from the person of Richd. Hopper. Prosecutor said that he was coming across the Tyne Bridge on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, when he met the prisoner. She asked him to go with her to a passage in the Close, where her sister lived, and doing so he of course missed his money. Holding her till a policeman came, he gave her into custody. To go to prison for three months.

Remanded Case.—*Alexander McKie* was again brought up on remand, charged with embezzlement. Mr. Scaife said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Christie, printer, employer of the prisoner. The case had been remanded from time to time. On the last occasion Mr. Joel appeared for the defence, and he wished for a remand in order to obtain a document which had been left by the prisoner down in Scotland. There were witnesses from Sunderland for the prosecution, whose attendance was necessary, but who were not in attendance—a party formerly in the employ of Mr. Mitchinson, and Messrs. Spence and Harrison. He, therefore, applied for a further remand. Ald. Nichol said that they would grant a remand till Wednesday, but the case was to be ready by that time.

Felony.—*John Anderson* was charged with stealing a quantity of matting, value 36s., the property of W. Telford. Prosecutor said that on the 7th he had business in the Market, and he engaged the prisoner to place a quantity of matting in a warehouse there. When he returned a few days after a portion of it was gone. Jane Bouker deposed she saw the prisoner remove some matting on Easter Tuesday. It was shown that the prisoner had sold it to a marine store dealer. The prisoner was apprehended on Friday in a public-house. He alleged drunkenness in extenuation of his offence, and pleaded as though he were quite a martyr to his evil habit.—To go to prison for three months.

TUESDAY.—Before E. N. Grace and Joseph Pollard, Esqs.

Stealing a Barrel of Ale.—*Christopher Stopford* and *Francis McGurten*, cartmen, were charged with stealing a cask of ale, value £2 17s. William Wishart, captain of the vessel *Falcon*, spoke to having on board a consignment of ale from Mr. Ross, of Montrose, to Mr. William Miller, agent, Newcastle. The casks were placed on the Quay, opposite the Broad-chare, for delivery. Mr. Miller stated that he only received eleven of the casks. An officer said that the prisoners were engaged on the Quay on Monday removing empty barrels, and from information he received he apprehended them. In company with Stopford, he went to the stable where both the men kept their horses. There he discovered the missing barrel, which was covered up. The barrel had been tapped, and three gallons of ale taken out of it. When first taken into custody Stopford denied that he was the man, but afterwards said that it would not have happened if he had not been drunk. The other prisoner said he merely assisted Stopford with it into his cart, and did not go to the stable.—Both prisoners pleading guilty, they were each sent for one month to the House of Correction.

Remanded Case.—*Mary Richardson* and *William Richardson* (mother and son) were brought up on remand, charged with stealing a feather bed, a bolster, two pillars, a quilt, window-blind, curtain, and a set of fire-irons from the house of Mr. James Davies, Sarah-street, on the 10th or 11th of the present month. Some of the articles had been pledged and were identified; others had not been recovered, and on application by the police a further remand was granted till Friday.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Jos. Pollard and E. N. Grace, Esqs.

Remanded Cases.—*Alexander M'Kie* was brought up for final examination on the charge of embezzling several sums of money belonging to his employer, Mr. J. Christie, wholesale stationer, &c., of this town. Mr. Scaife appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Joel for the defence, and he was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.—*Margaret Neilson, Elizabeth Neilson*, and *Elizabeth Walkinshaw* were brought up on remand from the previous day for assaulting Ellen Thompson, in Gibson-street, on Monday. The parties concerned were all Irish, and went with several others to see the funeral of Manion, who committed suicide in the Gaol on Saturday last. The case was fully proved, and the Bench sentenced Margaret Neilson to pay 20s and costs, and the other two prisoners each 10s and costs.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE.

TUESDAY.—Before T. Bramwell and R. O. Lamb, Esqs.

Uttering Counterfeit Coin.—*Jihu Berkeley* and *Bridget Neary* were charged with uttering counterfeit shillings. On the afternoon of Friday, the 10th inst., the prisoners entered the public house of Mr. Edward Huntley, at the Felling Shore, and asked for a glass of ale, for which the woman tendered Mrs. Huntley a shilling in payment. Mrs. Huntley thought the coin was a bad one, and told Neary so; and she replied that she thought it was good, but if Mrs. Huntley returned it she would pay for it with other money she had. She then tendered a good sixpence for the ale, and both of them left the house. On the same day they had visited another public house at Heworth, but on the discovery by the innkeeper that a shilling given to him by the female prisoner was a bad one, they decamped; but on the following day they were taken into custody at Dent's Hole on a charge of offering bad money at a public house there. They were brought up before the Newcastle magistrates and acquitted at that time; but on Friday, the 17th, as they were passing through Heworth, Mr. Wellsher, the publican they had duped a week before, recognised them, and gave them in charge of the police. As the publican was taking them to the station they both resisted violently, and threw away some counterfeit shillings, which were afterwards recovered by the policeman. They were committed for trial at the sessions.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

British.—The past week was more like March than April, from the dryness of the atmosphere and briskness of the wind. This, however, is calculated to complete the improvement in the condition of the wheat samples, and may serve as a salutary check to the well-established plants. Still, the spring corn would be greatly benefitted by a copious fall of rain, especially on the light soils; and, indeed, the grass lands and vegetation generally would be serviceably advanced. Some parts of Germany also appear to want showers, though the continent generally is reported to wear a very favourable appearance as respects the growing crops. Our long-standing complaint as to want of condition has now happily reached its term, but the remnant benefitted must bear a small proportion to what has already passed into consumption at unremunerative rates. The continent, still in suspense for English orders, and apparently confident that they must come, keeps about the same range of prices; but as our own markets remain wholly without activity, foreign holders must venture on consignments, even if they wait much longer. Indeed, had not samples here improved, we think prices would have been written lower. In the state of the wheat trade France and England are precisely similar, except in their several capitals. Paris rather maintaining prices against the country, and London being more depressed. Our political anticipations, however, seem nearer to a sombre reality than when penned. Poland is not put down, but nearer to independence in the spirit of her people and the intervention of Europe; while Federal America, apparently getting desperate with disasters, shorter in supplies and dearer in prices, is less likely than ever to overwhelm us with imports.

Foreign.—The flour trade of Paris during the past week has found the maintenance of prices difficult, though the same quotations have been kept up for fine qualities. The flour type Paris was still 68s 6d, for 280lb. for disposal. The wheat trade notes a slight decline, say 9d. per quarter on some qualities, that principally offering being from the Loire. Champagne barley brought 25s. per qr.; choice oats remained without change of value. Many of the country markets show a decline in wheat of 7d. to 1s. per quarter; but Houdan noted an advance of 9d. The Belgium markets have exhibited unimportant variations. At Antwerp prices have ruled much the same. The general average of the week shows a little in favour of sellers, the last for wheat being 51s. Wheat at Brussels ruled from 52s. to 56s. Though the weather had been dull and mild at Amsterdam, but little rain had fallen. Business remained of a retail character, at previous rates; best mixed Polish wheat was quoted 57s. At Hambro', an export demand for wheat had supported the previous currency. Though the wheat in the neighbourhood of Dantzic was generally looking fine, some localities were in want of rain. But little business has been passing, and prices were rather tending downwards, but holders for the most part were firm. Prices at Constantinople had rather hardened, in consequence of short stocks and better accounts from Europe. Maize was very short, and had sold at 16s; soft wheat, 32s. 6d. per quarter.

Accounts from Constantinople mention that the consular corps at different parts of the empire have received complaints as to the disadvantages to which the export trade is now exposed from the violations of the provisions of the recent treaties of commerce. It appears that in many instances the local customs authorities levy the full export duty of 8 per cent from the native growers of produce, and afterwards again collect it from the exporters—thus actually doubling the duty.

The Condemned Protestants in Spain.—The *Siecle* says:—"We regretted the other day that M. Odillon Barrot, during his stay at Madrid, did not carry out the intention which various journals had ascribed to him, of soliciting from the Queen of Spain the pardon of the condemned Protestants. We learn that the illustrious orator wished to take charge of a petition signed by 30,000 French ladies, many of whom are Catholics, in favour of the prisoners confined for the offence of heresy. This petition was in reality presented by the Duc de Montpensier to his sister-in-law, Isabella II, who replied to it by a positive refusal."

The Loss of the Orpheus.—A naval court assembled at Portsmouth, on Monday, for the trial, *pro forma*, of Lieutenant Charles Hill, and the surviving officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Orpheus* at present in England, for the recent loss of that ship on the bar of Manukau Harbour, New Zealand. After hearing a mass of evidence the finding was read. It set forth that her Majesty's ship *Orpheus* was lost by striking on the bar of Manukau Harbour on the day named when going over it in the absence of pilot boats, that no blame whatever was attached to Commodore Burnett, or any of her officers and crew, that the conduct of every officer, seaman, and marine, man and boy, on board, was deserving of the very highest praise; and that Lieutenant Hill and the officers and crew of her Majesty's late ship *Orpheus* were therefore fully and honourably acquitted. Lieutenant Hill was then called to the table and presented with his sword. The President observed that the duty he had to perform was gratifying to him, and that he only expressed the feelings of the entire Court when he said the sword could not be entrusted to better and more worthy hands. Her Majesty has forwarded to the Admiral Commanding at Portsmouth the sum of £50 for the families of the crew of the *Orpheus*, with the expression of her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in their affliction.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
ESTABLISHED 1860,
IS A WEEKLY PAPER,
PRICE ONE PENNY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
And Printed at 65, West Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, every Friday Afternoon, where Advertisements are received up to One o'Clock.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO GEORGE BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Local Newspaper published in a District embracing a population of considerably above 50,000, employed not only in the extensive iron works and collieries in Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and Weardale, but in the surrounding agricultural villages; and among all ranks and classes of the inhabitants. It is a popular organ of political and general information, devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge and the social and moral elevation of the people. Printed in Newcastle it has the use of the best machinery at its disposal, and whilst its local news is supplied by its own Reporters and Correspondents, the Proprietor has an arrangement with the Electric Telegraph Company by which its news is brought down to the hour of publication, so that its first issues on Friday evenings anticipate the Newcastle and other daily papers which only have the same news on the following morning. It thus combines all the advantages of which such a newspaper is capable, and affords a medium of the most extensive and beneficial publicity.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All Advertisements sent to the *Consett Guardian* whether to the Offices at Consett or Newcastle, must be properly authenticated by the name and address of the Advertiser, otherwise their insertion cannot be guaranteed. The scale of charges for advertisements has been revised, simplified, and in some instances reduced, so as to be less than charged by papers of equal standing and circulation, and now stands as follows:—For a single insertion 3d. per line—it being understood that no advertisement shall be less that 1s.; for not less than six insertions 2d. per line; for not less than twelve insertions 1½d. per line, Contracts made with advertisers for larger periods.

☞ Small sums can be sent to the Office at Newcastle in postage stamps.

Terms: Quarterly accounts with regular advertisers.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are inserted free.

All news communications forwarded to either office must be pre-paid.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

THE IRON TRADE AT CONSETT.

The improvement in the iron trade has had a most beneficial influence on the state of this district. The Iron Works of Consett are now in full operation, and we believe the number of persons employed therein was never larger than at present. And it is obvious that the Company expect this most gratifying state of things will continue, for a new iron blast furnace on the same model as "the Garibaldi," although not quite so extensive in its dimensions, is to be constructed as rapidly as possible, with seven additional puddlers' furnaces. The works at Blackhill, usually called "the Tin Mills," are also in course of enlargement, and seventeen puddlers' furnaces will be added thereto, with other extensions of which we hope to give a more detailed account at an early date. The railway to Blackhill is in progress, but it does not go forward so rapidly as we should like to see it. It would be satisfactory if some authentic announcement was made that it is to be continued on to Newcastle without delay. We believe this is the case, but we should like to be able to give an official or semi-official assurance on the point. The houses at Consett are all occupied, and there seems to be a demand for further accommodation, for a small advertisement in the *Guardian* last week announcing a room to let brought at least a score of applicants. Blackhill too has no dwellings to let; and even Leadgate, which for a long time presented long lines of empty cottages, is wearing a more lively appearance. All these circumstances augur well for the future of this district, which after passing through a severe ordeal, is now rising once more into a condition of at least average prosperity. This is especially gratifying to us, for whilst several of our contemporaries predicted the coming downfall of Consett, the insolvency of its tradesmen, and the utter ruin of all its interests, we ventured to assure our readers that these gloomy vaticinations would never be realized, and we believe that its best days have not yet been seen.

CONSETT WATER SUPPLY.

Many of our local readers will have learnt that the Company which was formed three years ago for the purpose of providing Consett with an abundant supply of pure water has at length taken the necessary proceedings for carrying out its object. We need not refer to the reasons which induced the Directors to refrain for so considerable a period from commencing the requisite works; those reasons were doubtless amply sufficient, but now that no cause for delay exists, the Board, sanctioned by the shareholders, has issued advertisements for tenders, and we have no doubt will shortly sign contracts, for carrying forward their undertaking. The previous resolution of the Company to this effect was considered and confirmed at an extraordinary meeting held, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, on Friday last, at the Puddlers' Arms Inn. The proceedings of that meeting were not altogether harmonious, for the Chairman (Henry Ritson, Esq.,) took a very dark and desponding view of affairs, and adopted a strange and eccentric mode of giving effect to his opinions. In his opening speech he characterized the issuing of advertisements for tenders as "worse than madness," and declared that he would never give his sanction to anything being done until he saw his way clear. Mr. Watson, of Durham, however, *did* see his way clear, and proposed that a call be made on each share, and that the works be urged forward as quickly as possible. Mr. Compton, of Consett, was also in favour of proceeding vigorously; but on a motion being put to this effect, the Chairman refused to submit it to the meeting. The same proposition was then embraced in still stronger language, "the Directors being empowered, authorized, and requested to take the necessary steps for this purpose," on which the Chairman insisted that he had a right to adjourn the meeting, and this being denied, he was asked to leave the chair. Ultimately, after considerable discussion, in which a good deal of angry feeling was manifested, he consented to do so, and the Deputy Chairman, Mr. M. Spencer, of Carribees, "a good man and true," was called to the post, and the resolution was then put and carried.

It is worthy of mention, as showing how entirely those present were opposed to Mr. Ritson's views that upwards of 700 new shares were subscribed for in the room.

We congratulate the inhabitants of this populous and industrial locality on the decision to which the Company came with so much resolution and unanimity. It is something unusual to find a Chairman at issue with his co-proprietors, and unprecedented (so far as our experience goes) for any one acting as President at *any* meeting to refuse to put a proposition bearing on the subject matter to consider which that meeting was convened. In this case, however, there is no reason to regret what passed. Mr. Ritson's frivolous opposition has only inspired those whose interests are involved in the undertaking with greater zeal and enthusiasm in carrying it forward to a successful issue. Consett greatly needs more water and purer water than it now enjoys, and we are well assured that the ampler provision of this prime necessary of life will afford a fair remuneration for capital invested therein.

Local and District News.

St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside.—The anthem at this church to-morrow evening (Sunday) will be "Great and Marvellous"—Boyce.

Harmonium for Consett Church.—A subscription list being opened for the above instrument, headed by James Radcliffe, Esq., 10s. 6d., the foremen of the different departments of the Iron Works handed in the following subscriptions:—Mr. James Jones, £4 6s.; Mr. John White, £12 1s.; Mr. John Wilson, £4 10s.; Mr. Thomas Siddell, £4 9s.; Mr. John Martin, 16s.—total, £26 2s. The harmonium, which is one of Alexandres in rosewood, with eight stops, and of a very superior tone, was purchased for £20. The surplus was handed over to the Rev. Mr. Steggall, incumbent, for the purchase of books for the choir. The harmonium was placed in the church and performed upon on Sunday last, its capabilities being thus properly tested. It is an excellent instrument, and with an efficient choir, the services of the Church will be duly rendered.

Temperance.—A temperance tea party was held at Whiteleyhead, on Saturday last, to celebrate the birthday of John Moust, one of the leaders in the total abstinence cause. Upwards of 200 partook of tea; and after tea there was a public meeting held at Tantobie, in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was full to overflowing. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mark Halliday. The meeting was addressed by several local men. Temperance melodies were sung at intervals by Mr. Bullerwell and several young ladies. At the close of the meeting a few persons signed the pledge. A hearty vote thanks was passed to the chairman, lecturers, and others, and the proceedings terminated.

The 41st Regiment.—The head-quarters of the gallant 41st Regiment (which distinguished itself so much in the Crimea), under the command of Colonel Goodwyn, C.B., left Newcastle on Tuesday morning last, *en route* for Glasgow. The detachment of the same Regiment, at present stationed at the Tynemouth Garrison, will leave that place on the 4th of May for Paisley. They will, it is expected, be succeeded by a detachment of the 8th Regiment.

Pugilistic Encounter between Two Coachmen.—On Wednesday afternoon when the mail from Consett and the omnibus from Newcastle met to change horses at Fellside, some very abusive language was used between the respective drivers. From words they soon proceeded to blows, and ultimately a fracas of rather a serious kind took place. It appears the difference arose about their respective authority to take certain horses. The mail driver very provokingly tipped the bussman's cheek with his fingers, and at length bussy got out of humour and was about to unbutton his great coat when the mail driver struck him a severe blow on the eye, following this up with other heavy blows on the face, and when he was down dragged him by the hair of the head and kicked him. The passengers thought it was now time to interfere, the mail having then been detained over a quarter of an hour. Bussy by this time had got his coat off and gave the mail driver chase, which afforded great amusement to the bystanders. Ultimately he jumped on the box and drove off, leaving poor bussy in the road, who then was taken into the house, and after about half an hour's delay he again mounted the box, with one eye closed and bearing other marks of the fray. We need not add that this was a most disgraceful affair on a public road.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday last, a man named Joseph Robson, residing at Pelton Colliery, was accidentally shot by Mr. James Ritson, underviewer of the colliery. It is said that Mr Ritson, in a jest, presented a gun at the unfortunate Robson, and pulled the trigger, supposing it was not loaded. The shot took off part of the poor fellow's skull, and he died in two hours afterwards.

A new shaft is to be sunk at Ryhope Colliery, and Messrs. Murray, of Chester-le-street, have contracted for the construction of the pumping engine. This extension of the colliery will add materially to the prosperity of the neighbourhood.

A young man, named Carey, died on Monday at Seaham Harbour, from injuries received a few days previously by the falling of a piece of timber at the South Dock.

Fatal Accident at Low Walker.—On Tuesday morning, a labourer, named William Harvey, was accidentally killed at Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co.'s shipbuilding yard, Low Walker. The workmen were hoisting a spar in the usual way; the deceased and another man being at the guy ropes to keep the spar in position. The deceased unfortunately pulled his rope before the other man had made his fast; and the spar swerved and struck him on the chest so severely that blood gushed out of his mouth. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but was unavailing; and the deceased expired in about fifteen minutes after the accident occurred. He was fifty years of age, and lived at Bigge's Main. He leaves a wife and family to deplore his loss.

Two Men Drowned by a Boat Upsetting.—On Friday night, four men, named Daniel Munro, William Chayter, Thomas Morgan, and William Renoldson, assisted in taking the barque *Jenny Jones* from Shields harbour up the river to the slipway of Messrs. Gaddy and Lamb, near Newcastle. About nine o'clock they left the latter place in a small boat to return to Shields. About an hour later, when abreast of Hebburn Staiths, a gust of wind caught the sail (which unfortunately was set), and upset the boat, in which were the four men. Daniel Munro and William Renoldson succeeded in swimming to the shore; but we regret to state that the other two men, being unable to swim, were drowned. Chayter was about 45 years of age, and has left a wife and two children to mourn his loss. Morgan, aged 60, has left a wife and daughter. Both the deceased resided in North Shields.

A Man Shot.—A most lamentable accident occurred at Marsden on Monday. On the afternoon of that day, Thomas Reay, in company with other two young men, named John Nelson and William Ranson, left their homes, at Harton Colliery, for the purpose of shooting amongst the rocks. Whilst scrambling among the rocks near to Marsden, Reay, who was carrying his gun loaded, stooped to catch a crab in the crevice of a rock, when he either slipped or his gun became entangled, for it exploded, and its contents were discharged into his left side. The unfortunate young man was dead in a very short period. Reay was foreman joiner at Harton Colliery. He was 27 years of age, and has left a widow and one child.

A Servant Girl Committed for Trial for Stealing her Master's Money.—On Tuesday, Mary Short, lately a domestic servant with Mr. Jacob Coulson, of Peck Riding, Allendale, was brought before Simon Mewburn, Esq., at Hexham, on a charge of having stolen two five pound notes, some time during the months of January and February last. Mr. Pattinson appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Taylor defended the prisoner. The evidence of Mr. Coulson, his wife, and son was taken, which went to show that the latter saw the young woman open a drawer of the press where the prosecutor's pocket-book was placed, and some time afterwards the money was missing; and notwithstanding this, the young woman was continued in Mr. Coulson's service until the 15th day of March last, when she left, but previous to which Mr. Coulson swore that the prisoner admitted her guilt in taking one of the £5 notes away. She was, however, not given into custody until Saturday last. Mr. Taylor contended that, however suspicious the conduct of the girl might be there, was not a shred of evidence to connect her with the offence, and allowing so long an interval to elapse before the prosecutor set the law in motion was a matter in his client's favour. No jury would convict upon such frivolous evidence, and he asked for an acquittal. The magistrate thought it was a case for further investigation, and committed her for trial at the next quarter sessions. Bail was immediately offered and accepted for the prisoner, who was then set at liberty.

Fatal Accidents in Newcastle.—On Friday afternoon last, a little girl, Ann Ridley, aged five years, daughter of Thomas Ridley, bricklayer, Egypt, New Road, was burnt to death, by attempting to reach the teapot, which was on the fire grate. An inquest was duly held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.—On Friday, a man named Thomas King, employed as a labourer at Messrs. I. Thompson and Co., Spring Garden Works, Barrack Road, was killed under the following circumstances. On that day he was engaged, with other men, in lifting a spindle from the ground into a cart. The spindle being a great weight, as soon as it rested on the cart, bore the shafts off the horse's back. The animal took fright and deceased fell out of the cart, one end of the spindle falling on his leg. He was conveyed to the Infirmary and the limb was amputated, but the man died on Monday. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—On Saturday afternoon, Ann Smith, aged 61, wife of Francis Smith, a pitman, residing at Wideopen, about five miles from Newcastle, met with an accident which caused her death. The unfortunate old woman had been making her marketing at Newcastle, and got a lift home upon the Seaton Burn market waggon, being seated previous to the accident on the shaft. By one mischance or other, when opposite to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near the Moor, she unfortunately fell off. The wheels passed over the poor woman, who appeared to have been killed on the spot. The evidence at the inquest exonerated the driver from any blame, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Gateshead County Court.—Two cases of considerable interest were tried at the Gateshead County Court on Tuesday. The first of these was Teale *v.* Newton—an action for £5, balance of £7, agreed to be paid to plaintiff by defendant, in compensation for injuries received. The case was reported at the time in our police news. The plaintiff is a barber, residing at Bell's Court, in Pilgrim-street, and on one occasion the defendant and two others entered his shop and commenced "larking" with him, which was ended by defendant throwing plaintiff down and biting his nose. An arrangement had been made by which the defendant had promised to pay £7, and of this sum plaintiff had received £2, and now defendant denied further liability. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £5, the full amount claimed.—The second case arose in the affray between the county police and the Greeners, which occurred at Stella on the night of Saturday, the 7th December. George Greener, blacksmith, was the plaintiff, and Sergt. Thomas Wood and three other county constables, named Geo. Armstrong, Ralph Park, and George Simpson, were the defendants. Damages were laid at £50. The plaintiff had been seriously injured, and it was fourteen weeks before he completely recovered. The defence was, that all the injuries had been inflicted by the police in self-defence, and that Sergt. Wood was knocked down and kicked before they drew their truncheons. The case, which occupied four hours, terminated in a verdict for the defendants.

Police Intelligence.

CHESTER-LE-STREET PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before Col. Johnson, Col. Perkins, H. T. Morton, Esq., and the Rev. H. Barrett.

Mary A. Rutherford, of Pelton, was charged with having assaulted Mary Gladstone, of the same place, on the 7th inst. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.—*William Stoker*, pitman, Ouston, was charged with having assaulted Jas. Thompson, of the same place, on the 7th inst. Discharged on paying costs.—*Margaret Rippon*, of Pelton Fell, was charged with having assaulted Margaret A. Story, of the same place, on the 8th inst. Fined 12s. including costs.—*Newick Shipley*, was charged with having assaulted J. G. Spence, on the 8th inst. Complainant to pay costs.—*J. Makepeace*, of Pelton, and *Fenwick Armstrong*, of Kibblesworth, charged by P.C. Barker with being drunk and rioting at Pelton, on the 6th ult. Fined 10s., including costs.—*John Hardy*, of Pelton Fell, a boy, charged with doing wilful damage to the property of the owners of Pelton Fell colliery, on the 7th ult. The case was not pressed. Discharged on paying costs.—*William Shepherd*, of Pelton, charged with having assaulted Catherine Penman, of the same place, on the 22nd ult. Fined 9s. 6d., including costs.—*James Bruce*, tailor, and *George Jobling*, joiner, of Chester-le-Street, charged with assaulting Martin Howard, on the 6th inst. Bruce was fined 11s. 6d., including costs, and Jobling 9s. 6d., including costs.—*James M'Voy*, of Birtley, charged by P.C. Davison with being drunk and riotous at Birtley, on the 8th inst. Fined 2s. and costs.—*James Golightly* and *John Forster*, of Birtley North Side, charged by P.C. Henderson with playing at pitch and toss, on the 12th inst. Fined 8s. 6d. each, including costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. F. Talmadge and L. Smith, Esqs.

Playing at "Pitch and Toss."—*William Buckle, Henry Wanless, Robert Cunningham, William Charlton, J. Tweddle, William Hewitson*, and *William Riddle* were charged with a breach of the Highway Act, on Sunday, the 5th April. Mr. Compton defended. P.C. Park said he found all the defendants playing at pitch and toss.—Mr. Compton here contended that the place where the men were standing was a private road.—The police officer said there were innumerable complaints about the playing at pitch and toss; he had often seen them himself, but could never get near the parties, nor could he have done so on this occasion had he not been in plain clothes.—Mr. Compton, for the defence, contended that the men were really on a private road, and that they were not playing at pitch and toss on this occasion, but were only standing round the corner of Wanless' public house, which they had just left. He called two witnesses, one of whom stated that the men were only "jouping" eggs, it being Easter Sunday.—The magistrates retired, and on returning, said they were of opinion that an obstruction had been made, and fined the defendants 2s. 6d. each. If the offence were repeated they would deal most severely with it.

Selling Drink during Prohibited Hours.—*James Graham*, Delves-lane, Consett, was charged with opening his house before half-past twelve on Sunday, the 26th of April. Two police officers visited defendant's house about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and found about a dozen men present who evidently had been drinking. The defendant did not deny that the men were present but said he had sold no drink. This being his first offence he was fined £1, including costs, or two months' imprisonment.

Throwing Stones.—*Thomas Oliver* was charged with assaulting Isabella Anderson, on the 5th April, by throwing a stone. Mr. Compton appeared for the defendant and said he knew his client was a quiet and industrious young man. He thought the whole story was trumped up for a purpose. He then called Mr. H. O'Neil, the landlord of both the persons—his property is situate at Hilltop, and he spoke to the full circumstances. He gave the defendant a most excellent character. It was also proved that stones were thrown whilst the defendant was in his own house. One witness distinctly stated that he was the man who threw the stones, and that they were not thrown at any one. The case was dismissed.

Assault.—*Bernard Cairns* was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Dixon and Elizabeth Roddam, servants to Mr. Armstrong, Railway Hotel, Consett. It appeared that on Monday last defendant went to the bar of the house and insisted upon having some drink. This was refused him and he then became very abusive and knocked down the latter complainant. Defendant pleaded that he was drunk and now appeared very penitent. The Bench considered it an unwarranted assault and fined defendant £2, including costs, or two months' imprisonment.

A Vagrant.—*Thomas Fenwick* was charged with vagrancy, and also with stealing a pair of boots. The latter charge was not now proceeded with. Defendant, who is said to be a returned convict, was sent to prison for fourteen days.

Rape on a Child.—*George Heal*, a labourer, about 40 years of age, and a married man, was charged with having committed a rape upon Mary Ellen Allan, a young girl 14 years of age, on Monday evening, the 27th day of April. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant, who resides at Hill Top, was returning from Miss Hancock's school at Catchgate, with two companions, when they were met by the prisoner, who seized the complainant and threw her down on the railway. He, however, got up, and the little girl ran away, followed by the prisoner. He overtook her, and after considerable struggling committed the offence with which he stood charged. The prisoner was caught by James Johnson and George Hewitt, of Annfield Plain, who saw him holding the child down, with his hand pressed tightly on her mouth. Thomas Ridley deposed to finding portions of the girl's clothing, books, &c., on the Harelaw road. Dr. Hooper, of Annfield Plain, stated that, from his examination, the offence had been committed. P.C. Tinkler stated that he took the prisoner into custody on Monday night, and charged him with rape. He replied "Well, well, I am ready to go with you." When in the lock-up he said if he was clear this time it would be a long time before he tasted drink again.—The prisoner being duly charged, said that he would like to prove that he was drunk. The Bench committed him to take his trial at the ensuing assizes on the charge of rape.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. Surtees and Robert Wallis, Esquires.

Drunk and Disorderlies.—*James Burn* and *Michael Ward* were charged with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on Monday morning, the 27th April, 1863. The men did not deny the charge. Ward had been before the Bench on two previous occasions, and was now fined 10s. and costs; and Burn was fined 5s. and costs.—*Francis Gothering*, charged with the same offence, was fined 5s. and costs.

Assault Case.—*Peter Cunningham* and *James Cunningham* were summoned by Peter Garvy for an assault. This case was brought before the Bench last fortnight, but none of the parties appeared; the Bench, however, insisted on the case being heard. James Cunningham has now absconded. The whole turned out to be an affair respecting lodgings; Garvy suspected being sloped and therefore turned his lodgers, the Cunninghams, to the door. For this he was assaulted by them. The case was dismissed, the complainant being ordered to pay the costs, 7s. 6d., and to settle the payment between them as they thought best.

Obstructing the Footpath.—*Hugh McStoy*, —— *Golightly*, —— *Proudlock*, and several others, were charged with obstructing the footpath at Medomsley on Sunday, the 12th ult, and playing at pitch and toss. They denied the charge. P.C. Smith stated that he distinctly saw them throwing up the halfpence. One of the young men voluntarily stated that they were lying in the lane, which was a private road and not a highway, and that Proudlock and Golightly were throwing up the halfpence, but there was no gambling, nor had they any intention of gambling. The question was then raised as to whether the road was a public or private one, and how far the obstruction went. It was stated that there was no road to Southfield that way, and this assertion was supported by Mr. Surtees. The magistrates said they could not but censure their conduct in playing at pitch halfpenny on the Sunday, but dismissed the case, cautioning the young men not to offend again.

Bastardy Case.—The affiliation case of Kirkup *v.* Butler was again brought on. The case has been heard at Shotley, and transferred to Lanchester, and again adjourned to these sessions. Mr. Compton appeared for Kirkup, and Mr. Bush, of Newcastle, for Butler. The case was again fully gone into, and after a long and tedious investigation, it was again dismissed.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE SURRENDER OF THE PETERHOFF'S MAILS.

Earl Russell said that as the question of the seizure of the *Peterhoff* and the detention of Her Majesty's mail was the subject of discussion by their Lordships a few days ago, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of an intimation he had received to day from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated that, in answer to an application, Mr. Seward informed him that the American Government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a Prize Court. With regard to the mails, in conformity with the letter of the 31st October, they would be forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward added that, in any similar case, the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at on the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mail bags by private ships; therefore, Mr. Seward was anxious to make a communication to Her Majesty's Government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and therefore it would become a matter for subsequent consideration.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Chelmsford, said he understood that in future any mails seized would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seals.

The Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Earl Russell moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.

Earl Grey protested against the bill, which he regarded as a piece of the most absurd legislation that had ever sprung from Parliament. He believed that it was impossible for Parliament to put a stop to bribery, except by enlisting public sympathy against it. After a short conversation, the bill was read a second time.

THE FORTS AT SPITHEAD.

The Earl of Hardwicke asked the Government what steps they intended to take in reference to the continuation of the works at Spithead? He observed that within the last month an event had taken place on the other side of the Atlantic in the attack on Charleston which had awakened the public mind to the value of fortifications.

The Duke of Somerset said it had been agreed in the House of Commons that no fortifications should be proceeded with, except those included in the schedule, which did not comprise those at Spithead; therefore, although not entirely abandoned, those works were suspended for the present. With regard to what had occurred at Charleston, the position and character of the fortifications were very similar to those at Spithead; and, if we had asked the Americans to try the experiments of ships against fortifications for us, a place more exactly suited for us than Charleston could not have been selected.

The Earl of Derby said it appeared to him, upon reading the account of the attack upon Charleston, that all the injury which had been inflicted was after they passed Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie and got into the harbour, where they found themselves exposed to a heavy fire from batteries playing upon them from a distance of from 3000 to 500 yards.

The Duke of Somerset said he gathered from the chart that the ships were 600 yards from Fort Sumter, and a still greater distance from the other forts.

Earl Grey asked if the same course had been pursued with regard to Portsmouth, would the attacking vessels not have been near enough to have shelled the dockyards?

The Duke of Somerset thought not. His impression was that they never got far enough up the Channel to do any harm.

The subject then dropped, and their lordships adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

The House met at four o'clock.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Mr. Addington, said that the Admiralty did not intend to construct the naval barracks so as to accommodate the wives and families of sailors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Bass, said that he could not give an accurate estimate of the amount derived from stamps on delivery orders. Other duties were collected by the same stamps; but the best conjecture he could arrive at was that about £40,000 was collected from the stamps on delivery orders.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr McFvoy, said it was desirable that there should be an alteration in the law to enable the magistrates to commit lunatics to asylums instead of the county gaols, as soon as adequate provision existed in the asylums for them.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, said that no proposal had been made to the Admiralty for the revival of a School of Naval Architecture.

IRISH BISHOPS.

Mr. Lefroy asked if any of the five Colonial bishoprics now vacant had been offered to an Irishman?

Mr. C. Fortescue said that, with respect to Gibraltar, the Secretary of State had consulted the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom the appointment virtually rested. Quebec had been filled up by a colonial synod; Goulburn was filled up by the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Tasmania was not yet vacant, although it would probably soon be so; but it would most likely have to be filled up in the colony. His noble friend at the head of the Government had already filled up Nassau and the Bahamas; but the last Bishop was an Irishman, and this showed that nationality was no bar to preferment in the Colonial Church.

Mr. Villiers, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, said that the returns already published showed the number of factory operatives who had not received relief. A return was being prepared of the number of unemployed unmarried women.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, said that he could not state when the information against the owners of the *Alexandra* would be tried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir E. Codrington, said that the Customs duty on chicory was levied as soon as the resolution of the House authorising it was passed, subject to the amount being returned if the House did not ratify the duty. The Excise duty could not be levied till the crop came in.

Mr. F. Peel, in reply to Lord Dunkellin, said that the details of the Galway Contract would be arranged in a few days.

THE PETERHOFF'S MAILS.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked if the Foreign Office had received any information that day with respect to the mails of the *Peterhoff*?

Mr. Layard said he had much satisfaction in stating that a despatch had been that morning received from Lord Lyons, announcing that Mr. Seward had given directions that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened.

THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill,

Lord R. Cecil said that he was informed that it would be irregular to move that the order be discharged on the ground that the new taxation proposed by the bill had not been first referred to a committee of the whole House. He complained of the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The extension of the income-tax to hospitals and charitable institutions would deprive the poorest classes of the aid to which they were accustomed in their most extreme wretchedness. Such a proposal was unprecedented in the utmost need of the country at the hands of the most stern financier. It would press upon the most miserable classes in the country. It would be degrading to the House to sanction it.

Sir H. Willoughby thought that the proceedings were liable to exception. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was fond of establishing small blisters by his proposals. He was much struck by his remark when it was stated that Christ Hospital would have to pay £1,600 a year, for he evidently regarded it as a fine estate for taxation, ignoring the fact that it would deprive it of the means of educating forty boys.

Sir F. Crossley regretted that he could not support the Government. The means of almshouses, hospitals, and other institutions would be seriously crippled, and he could not see why the poor persons who benefited by them should be relieved from the income-tax individually if they were to be taxed collectively.

Mr. Clay pointed out some of the hardships which would fall upon charities.

Sir J. Ferguson opposed the bill.

Mr. Baines would support the bill, but could not agree to the clause extending the income-tax to charities. In other respects the Budget was the most popular ever produced.

Mr. Walpole said the question was whether they were to treat the recipients of charity as separate individuals, or to treat the trustees of the charities as persons receiving an amount of income which ought to pay the tax. This was the great distinction on which they had hitherto acted.

Mr. Bagwell said that the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to extend the income-tax to charities was most unpopular in Ireland, and if persisted in, would augment the exceeding unpopularity of the Government.

Mr. Henley defied any one to understand what they were to vote upon on Monday.

After some further remarks from Lord Lovaine, Sir M. Farquhar, Lord John Manners, Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. Malins,

Mr. Cardwell protested against the terms used by Mr. Henley.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the noble lord who commenced the discussion was utterly wrong in his strictures upon the course of procedure adopted. It was impossible to treat of the income-tax in exemptions, except in the Income-tax Bill. He would show at a future time that the hospitals would not be affected so greatly as stated, and announced that Government intended to adhere to the declaration which he had made in its name—that it would resist to the best of his ability any attempt to reduce the very moderate surplus which he would have left after the proposed remission of taxation had taken effect, and he hoped that the House would support it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir S. Northcote, said that the object of the Government was to extend the income-tax to all permanent endowments, but not to voluntary contributions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving that the House go into committee on the Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill entered into a lengthened explanation of its objects, which, he said, would be of great convenience to the public, inasmuch as it would enable them to invest in the Government securities in a form as easily transferable as a bank-note. The interest would be payable every half-year on coupons attached to the certificates to bearer. Trustees would be prohibited from investing trust funds in other securities. Although the act would only apply to England, he hoped to be shortly enabled to extend it to Ireland.

After some discussion the House went into committee, and the bill passed through this stage.

On the motion for the third reading of the Telegraph Bill,

Lord A. Churchill moved that it be read a third time that day six months.

After a few words from Mr. F. Powell,

Mr. M. Gibson opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn.

The bill was then read a second time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund (£20,000,000) Bill, and the Exchequer Bonds (£1,000,000) Bill passed through committee.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Borough Residence Uniform Measurement Bill, Mr. Collins, who had charge of the bill, was not present. Mr. M'Cann and Mr. Denman moved and seconded a motion that the order be discharged. On this a lively discussion took place, in which warm recriminations were freely interchanged.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved the adjournment of the debate; and the discussion continued until the arrival of

Mr. Collins, who was greeted with ironical cheers. He complained that the Government had stolen a march on him, and hurried through their business to defeat the bill before its supporters—who expected it would not be brought forward until a late hour—had returned to the House. By this conduct on the part of the Government, he was obliged to speak against time, which he did to the great amusement of the House, for upwards of an hour. After a long and angry discussion, the motion for the discharge of the order of the day and the amendment for the adjournment were withdrawn.

Mr. Collins then moved that the House go into committee.

Mr. E. P. Bouverie moved an amendment that the House resolve itself into the said committee that day six months.

The House divided, for going into committee 139; against 182; majority 43. The bill was therefore lost, and the result was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

The further consideration of the Marriages (Ireland) Bill was proceeded with, and the report agreed to.

Sir James Ferguson obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the law relating to compensation for accidents, which now pressed most unjustly on railway companies by enforcing a system of insurance with the company at moderate rates.

Mr. Bagwell obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act.

The House adjourned at 1·30 a.m.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Burnopfield, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr. John Fenwick, tailor, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, in Lancaster-street, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. R. Young, of a daughter.

At Leazes-terrace, on the 25th ult., the wife of J. B. Falconar, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at St. Nicholas' Church, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brutton, M.A., Mr. Thomas William Jewitt to Sophia Matilda, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Almond, innkeeper.

At Jesmond Church, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. Addison, William Frederick Pilter, Esq., of North Shields, to Elizabeth Fanny, only daughter of the late Ralph Wilson, Esq., of Newcastle.

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Richard Rudd, M.A., of North Shields, Mr. Conrad Wm. Rose, of Newcastle, to Jane Wilhelmina, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Browne, of Her Majesty's Customs of this port.

At Trinity Presbyterian Church, on the 25th ult., Dr. F. W. Manford to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late James Glaholm, Esq., both of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Consett, on the 24th ult., aged 54, Margaret, wife of Mr. Geo. Godley, late of the Durham House, Newcastle.

At Ravensworth, near Gateshead, on the 26th ult., aged 63, Mr. Ralph Robinson, much respected.

At Newcastle, at 35, Ryehill-street, on the 26th ult., in his 24th year, William, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Lowery, of Cargo, Cumberland, much respected.

At the Infirmary, on the 15th ult., aged 51, Mr. William Shearer, butcher, of Iveston.

At Clayton-street West, on the 25th ult., in her 55th year, Sarah, eldest surviving daughter of the late George Walker, Esq., of the Percy Iron Works, Newcastle.

At Carliol-street, on the 25th ult., aged 14 months, Thos. Dunbar, son of Mr. William Winter, agent.

At Hexham, on the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Baty, bailiff.

At Bellingham, on the 25th ult., aged 89, Miss Rebecca Charlton, late of Burnbank, Tarset, deeply regretted.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

MAY.

Chester	5	Epsom	19
Bath	12	Radcliffe	25
Marlborough	14	Manchester	27
Harpenden	15		

JUNE.

Ascot	2	Bibury Club	17
Newton	10	Stockbridge	18
Hampton	10	Chelmsford	23
Odiham	16	Newcastle	23
Beverley	17	Carlisle	30

LATEST BETTING IN LONDON.

CHESTER CUP.

100 to 40 on the field.

Caller Ou	8 to 1 taken	8 6	I'Anson

THE DERBY.

Automaton	100 to 6 taken	Jos. Dawson.
Hospodar	25 to 1 taken & offered	Jennings
Blue Mantle	33 to 1 taken	Harlock
Giles the First	50 to 1 taken	Private

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

CHESTER CUP.

Stradella	3 to 1 taken freely	7 4	Jennings
Caller Ou	7 to 1 taken	8 6	I'Anson
The Plover	12 to 1 tkn & wnt	6 3	Maloney
Buckstone	14 to 1 offered	8 6	M. Dawson
Gardener	20 to 1 taken	7 6	Elliott
Serf	27 to 1 taken	5 7	T. S. Dawson
Asteroid	33 to 1 taken	9 4	Manning
Fantail	33 to 1 offered	5 7	Boyce
Ben Webster	40 to 1 takn & off	8 0	Wintringham

THE DERBY.

Lord Clifden	5 to 1 offered	E. Parr
Macaroni	6 to 1 taken	Godding
Saccharometer	10 to 1 offered	John Dawson
Hospodar	33 to 1 offered	Jennings
Donnybrook	50 to 1 taken	Watson
Giles the First	50 to 1 taken	J. Scott
Avondale	62 to 1 taken	May
Blue Mantle	60 to 1 offered	Harlock
Fantastic	66 to 1 offered	Goodwin

YORK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 28.—Craven Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Second to save stake. One mile.
Lord Glasgow's brother to Rapid Rhone, 4 yrs ......Doyle 1
Mr. Osborne's Comet, 3 yrs ......Whiteley 2
Mr. R. H. Jones's Stockman, 3 yrs ......E. Harrison 3
Even on Stockman, 5 to 2 agst Comet, 6 to 1 agst brother to Rapid Rhone. Won by a head.

Zetland Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds. Second to save stake, and winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Five furlongs, 44 yards.
Mr. F. Martin's Tarlatan, 8st 4lb ......Midgley 1
Mr. H. F. Beaumont's Vanessa ......Whiteley 2
Lord Zetland's Saragossa ......J. Snowden 3

Stand Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. T.Y.C.
Mr. Saxon's Idle Girl, 2 yrs, 5st 11lb ......J. Grimshaw 1
Mr. Beaumont's Belgravian Lament, 3 yrs ......Whiteley 2
Major Stapylton's Exile of Erin, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb..Sanderson 3

Great Northern Handicap of 100 sovs in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles.
Mr. Gilby's Adventurer, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ......Clements 1
Mr. Boyce's Fantail, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb ......Loates 2
Lord Glasgow's Physalis c, 4 yrs, 5st 9lb ......Dixon 3

Queen of Trumps, Carbineer, Doefoot, Laura, Venison, and Manfred also ran. 5 to 2 agst Fantail, 100 to 30 agst Carbineer, 5 to 1 agst Physalis colt, 8 to 1 agst Adventurer, 10 to 1 each agst Manfred and Queen of Trumps, 100 to 7 agst Doefoot. Manfred was the first to make decided going, the Physalis colt lying second, Fantail third, the others following in a cluster, Carbineer bringing up the rear. When they had fairly settled in their places, Fantail took second place, and Carbineer ran up into the fourth position, Adventurer, Venison, and Doefoot lying at his heels, and Laura and Queen of Trumps bringing up the rear. In this order they ran towards the mile post, where Fantail took up the running for a few strides, but Manfred was at her girths again immediately, the others going on in the same positions as before. There was no particular change as they went along the woodside, Manfred being still at the head of affairs. As they came towards the straight, Manfred, Laura, and Fantail were the three leaders, the others following, all together, Queen of Trumps lying in the middle of the lot. In this manner they came down the straight, and to the distance. At this point Adventurer, who had been lying in the track of Carbineer, came out very strong, and, shaking off Fantail with ease, went in an easy winner by two lengths. There was half a length between second and third, and a length between third and fourth. Queen of Trumps was fourth, Carbineer fifth, Manfred sixth, Doefoot seventh, Venison eighth, and Laura ninth.

Match of 100 sovs, 25 ft. Two miles.
Mr. Hopper's Maria, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb ......Mr. Boynton w.o.

Union Hunt Plate, a hunters' stakes of 2 sovs each, with 50 added. Two miles and a half.
Mr. Thompson's Ace of Spades, 4 yrs, 11st ......Owner 1
Mr. Harrison's Delphi, aged, 12st 12lb......Mr. G. Walker 2
Ld Middleton's Friar Tuck, 5 yrs, 12st 2lb...Hon. C. L. Fox 3

Knavesmire Plate of 50 sovs in specie. Half-a-mile.
Lord Stamford's Livingstone, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb......Edwards 1
Sir G. Strickland's Lyra, 2 yrs, 6st 8lb ......Metcalfe 2
Mr. Skelton's Molly Malone, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb...H. Grimshaw 3

WEDNESDAY.—Eglinton Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added; two-yr-olds 7st, three 8st 12lb; second to save his stake. T.Y.C.
Lord Stamford's Livingstone, 3 yrs, 9st 5lb ......Edwards 1
Lord Zetland's Skipjack, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb ......J. Snowden 2

Flying Dutchman's Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft; the second to save his stake. Mile and quarter.
Mr. Gilby's Adventurer, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb......Clements 1
Mr. I'Anson's Borealis, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb ......J. Grimshaw 2
Lord Glasgow's c by Barbatus, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ......Dixon 3
5 to 4 agst Adventurer, 3 to 1 agst Borealis, 6 to 1 agst Senorita colt.

Tyro Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.
Mr. Osborne's Netherdale, 7st 11lb ......Whiteley 1
Lord Exeter's Acceptance, 7st 3lb ......J. Grimshaw 2

Londesborough Cup, value 100 sovs in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 5 sovs each; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. Five furlongs 44 yards.
Mr. Rodgers's Queen of Trumps, 4 yrs ......H. Grimshaw 1
Mr. Watts's Birthday f, 4 yrs, 7st ......Loates 2
Mr. Hawke's Rosebud, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb ......Viney 3
5 to 2 agst Queen of Trumps, 10 to 1 agst Birthday f.

City Purse of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. One mile.
Mr. H. F. Beaumont's Devotee, 3 yrs, 6st......Loates 1
Mr. Barber's Laertes, 3 yrs., 6 st ......Marston 2

Consolation Scramble of 30 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages. T.Y.C.
Mr. J. Osborne's Comet, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ......Whiteley 1
Mr. Barber's The Clown, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb ......Loates 2
Mr. S. Cass's Recluse, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb......Lawson 3
5 to 2 agst Comet, 3 to 1 agst The Clown.

Tally-ho Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 50 added. Two miles.
Mr. Walker na Globule, 4 yrs, 10st ......Mr. Thompson 1
Mr. H. S. Thompson na Ace of Spades...Mr. H. Crawshay 2
Mr. I'Anson, jun., na Balnamoon, aged, 10st 7lb..Owner 3

SALISBURY MEETING.

THURSDAY, April 30.—Craven Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs. Five furlongs.
Mr. Young's Rosabella, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb......Deacon 1
Mr. Goater's Poland, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb......Goater 2
Mr. Smith's Baron of Avon, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb......Clements 3
5 to 4 agst Rosabella, 5 to 1 agst Poland. Won by three-quarters of a length.

Salisbury Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Half-a-mile.
Mr. Jaye's The Beaver, by the Trapper......Fordham 1
Mr. Clark's c by Pelioh—Kennett's dam......F. Adams 2
Mr. W. Day's Overcast, by Tadmor......J. Adams 3
3 to 1 agst Overcast, 4 to 1 agst Beaver. Won by a length and a half.

The City Bowl, value 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages. Five furlongs.
Endora ......Morden 1
Stonewall Jackson ......Nightingall 2

Wiltshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 100 added, if four start. Two miles.
Sir E. Antrobus na Isoline, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb......Rudd 1
Mr. Antrobus na Dr. Syntax, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb......J. Adams 2
Mr. Payne's Merry Maid, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb ......Drew 3
7 to 4 agst Dr. Syntax, 4 to 1 agst Merry Maid, 6 to 1 agst Isoline. Won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs; if for 100 sovs, allowed 5lb; 50 sovs, 10lb. Five furlongs.
Mr. Sargent's Newfoundland, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ......Dowling 1
Mr. Handley's Declaration, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb......Deacon 2

Old Castle Stakes, a free handicap of 5 sovs each in case of acceptance, with 30 added. One mile.
Duke of St. Alban's Tippler, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb......Dowling 1
Mr Morris's Gelert, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ......Deacon 2
Mr J. Clark's Springbok, 4 yrs, 7st ......Cannon 3
5 to 2 agst Gelert, 6 to 1 agst Springbok. Won by three-quarters of a length.

Market Intelligence.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good deal of activity in the wheat trade, and general runs of both English and foreign were fully 1s. ℔ qr. dearer, whilst anything extra was 1s. to 2s. ℔ qr. dearer than this day week, a fair extent of business being done at the advance. Other articles remain much the same as before.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The supplies from a distance are smaller than last week. 177 head of cattle came to hand from Aberdeen, Edinburgh market, and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; also 23 beasts and 432 sheep were from Hamburgh. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 140 beasts and 260 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a falling off in cattle from that of last week, while sheep and lambs were seasonably good. A few lots of cattle were bought last night for the south. The supply of beef comprised 899 head. A better feeling pervaded the beef trade to-day than for some week's past. Prices advanced 3d. to 6d. ℔ stone on the rates of last week, the south dealers buying somewhat cautiously. However, small as the numbers were, the supplies were fully equal to the demand, and sales became languid towards the close, with a fair clearance. The number of sheep and lambs was 3,930. The mutton trade ruled steady, and prices varied very little from last Tuesday. A few pens of old wethers, in their wool, made from 8½d. to 8¾d. ℔ lb, with a tolerably good clearance. Lambs sold slowly. Prices gave way considerably from those of this day se'nnight, and part remained over. Prices ranged from 25s. to 40s. ℔ head. Pigs: 642 were shown. There was an improvement in the demand for pork, and all sorts made a shade more money. The quotations of sheep only apply to those out of their wool.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 899; sheep, 3,930; pigs, 612; store cattle, 44.

Prices—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 3d. to 0s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; middling, 7s. 6d to 7s. 9d.; cows, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. Pork, large, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; do., small, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 6¾d. to 0d.; large fat, 6½d. to 0d; clipped, 0d. to 0d.; tups, ewes, &c., 0d. to 0d. per lb. sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years.

Years.	Beasts.	Price per st.	Sheep.	Sheep per lb.
1860	1,104	6s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.	3,540	7½d. to 8½d.
1861	1,225	5s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.	4,780	7d. to 8½d.
1862	1,284	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	3,360	6d. to 8½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	3	10	0	to	5	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	3	14	0	to	5	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	12	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	3	to	0	1	10	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	3	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	3	to	0	1	10	"

Hay at market, 112 carts; straw, 26.

Newcastle Butter and Bacon Market, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s. 6d.; hams, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d. Cumberland bacon, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; ditto, small, 7s. 2d. to 0s. 0d.; hams large, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 9d.; ditto, small, 9s. 6d. Butter, 51s. to 52s. per firkin.

Newcastle Potato Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had a thin supply, which met a good sale, and at the close a clearance was effected at the following prices:—Regents, 10s. to 11s.; rocks, 8s. to 9s.; reds, 7s. to 8s. per load.

Edinburgh Corn Market, Wednesday.—The supplies good. Wheat met a ready sale at 1s. per qr. advance, as compared with last week. Barley 6d. down on the top and 6d. up on the average. Oats were the same on the top and 6d. up on the average. Beans 6d. up on the top and 4d. up on the average.

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

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Saturday, May 2, 1863.