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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 91, | CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian* IS NOW BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND COPIES WEEKLY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

Education

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, April 28, 1862. Intended Pupils can be admitted, at any intermediate week of the Quarter

Prospectuses may be obtained, and Terms known, on application.

April 23, 1862.

BELVEDERE ACADEMY, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

CONDUCTED BY MR. T. THOMPSON, ASSISTED BY EFFICIENT MASTERS.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION comprises the usual branches of a Sound English Education, with Classics, Mathematics, the Modern Languages, Drawing and Music, so as to fit Young Gentlemen for Commercial or Professional Pursuits. Prospectuses of Terms, &c., for Boarders, may be had on application to the Principal, or at the Office of this Paper.

Public Notices

DON'T FORGET the DARKIES, New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on WHIT-MONDAY.

THE BROOMS ANNUAL TEMPERANCE TEA PARTY and SPORTS will take place on TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

DERWENT VALLEY LINE OF OMNIBUSES.

AN OMNIBUS will Start from Mr BALMBRA'S, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, to SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, and BERRY EDGE, by way of Scotswood Road. Will leave Mr. Balmbra's on SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, and Mr JOBLING'S, Berry Edge, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY NIGHTS at 5 o'clock.

FARES, MODERATE.

To COMMENCE on SATURDAY, MAY 10.

PROPRIETOR, WILLIAM BROWN.

CONSETT DISTRICT WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CONSETT DISTRICT WATER COMPANY will be held at the Puddlers' Arms, Consett, on Thursday, the Twelfth day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1862.

HENRY RITSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.

Consett, Gateshead.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

ON SABBATH, the 1st of June, SERMONS will be Preached in the above Church, by the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., of Newcastle, in the Morning at half past 10, and in the Evening at 6.

A Collection will be taken at the close of each Service.

On MONDAY, the 2nd, a public SOIREE will be held; Tea on the Tables at 4 o'clock.

After Tea, a LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. BRUCE, on "Naples, Vesuvius, and Pompeii," Illustrated with Coloured Diagrams. Chair to be taken at half past Six.

Tickets, 1s each, may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Door.

A Collection will be made at the close.

THE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE FIELD DAY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION of the UNITED BANDS OF HOPE of Shotley Bridge and Neighbourhood, will take place on WHIT-MONDAY, June 9, 1862.

The Members will meet at Berryedge, at Twelve o'Clock, and proceed, headed by the SHOTLEY BRIDGE and CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS BAND through Consett Works, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, thence to the SLONKS FIELD, (kindly granted by P. Annandale, Esq.,) where TEA will be provided for the Children and the Public. After Tea, Addresses will be delivered by Mr JOHNSON, from Darlington; Messrs. LISHMAN, DOWLING, and other Friends, from Newcastle; and several of the Ministers of the District.

During the Afternoon and Evening several Popular Pieces will be performed by the Band.

Admission: To the Field and Tea, 1s; to the Field only, 6d.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR.

THE TRUSTEES of WESLEYAN CHAPEL have resolved upon holding a BAZAAR (to take place about the end of June, of which due notice will be given), for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles. The proceeds to be appropriated towards the liquidation of the Debt on the Chapel.

Contributions in Money or Goods will be thankfully received by parties named below.

Parties wishing to purchase ready made, plain, useful goods at moderate prices, are invited to visit the General Repository, conducted by Mrs Smith, Misses Gray, Mrs Brown, and Misses Cheesman.

Rev. W. SATCHELL, Rev. J. BELL, } Ministers.
WILLIAM KEENLEYSIDE, Treasurer.
S. LEYBOURNE, THOS. CHEESMAN, } Secretaries.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, WASKERLEY PARK.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th of June, a TEA PARTY will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM, WASKERLEY PARK. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the same place, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. G. WHITEHEAD, and other Friends.

The Children will also recite several favourite Pieces of Prose, Poetry, and Scripture.

On SUNDAY, the 8th, ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be Preached at half past Two in the Afternoon, and at Six in the Evening. The Children will again recite various Pieces.

Collections will be taken after each Service in aid of the Sunday School Fund.

Tickets for Tea, 1s each, to be had of Messdames Baty, Langeake, and Thompson, or any of the Sunday School Teachers.

ROWLEY BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

THE ANNIVERSARY TEA PARTY of the said Sunday School will be held on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1862. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of Messrs. Leybourne, Healey Field; Kell, Castleside; Turner, Blackhill; and at the Door.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening, to be addressed by the Revs R. WEARMOUTH and G. WHITEHEAD, Messrs. J. WILSON and J. RITSON, of Pease's West.

☞ The Children will recite several interesting Pieces during the Evening.

ON LORD'S DAY, JUNE 1st, SERMONS

Will be preached; in the Morning at Half-past Ten, by the REV. GEO. WHITEHEAD, And in the Evening at Six o'clock, by MR. J. RITSON, OF PEASE'S WEST.

Collections will be taken on behalf of the School.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.

In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

Public Notice.

NOW READY, AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DUFOUR, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

THE above place will be OPEN for DIVINE WORSHIP on SUNDAY, June 1st, when TWO SERMONS will be Preached, in the Afternoon by H. BROWN, and in the Evening by J. S. NICHOLSON, of Consett.

☞ Service to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Six o'clock in the Evening.

CAED MILLE A FAILTE.

THE CONSETT and BLACKHILL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will have a TEA-PARTY in the NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WHIT-MONDAY, June 9th, 1862.

Tea on the Table at Three o'clock in the Afternoon; after which a grand Musical Entertainment will be given. A celebrated

AFRICAN OPERA TROUPE

Will make their first appearance in this locality.

This celebrated Opera Troupe are, from practical experience, able to correctly pourtray the eccentric Manners and peculiar Habits of the Negro Race, as they appear in America—each Member of the Troupe having made the peculiarities of the Negro his special study, imitating with close fidelity his language, movement, voice and action; therefore the

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF DARKEY LIFE

will be delineated by this organization for criticism, patronage, and approval, independent of a programme replete with variety, and made up of humourous musical, vocal, and terpsichorean selections.

PADDY O'ROOKE

Has also generously offered his services for the occasion, and vouches, with his INIMITABLE IRISH COMIC SONGS, to keep the audience in ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

Mr J. SWINBURNE will preside at the Piano-Forte, and the BANDS of the Society will be in attendance, playing at intervals some of their most favourite airs.

Tickets for Tea, 1s each. For the Concert, 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s, To be had of Mr. T. Murray, Miss Usher's, Blackhill; Mr T. M'Nally, John King, Consett; and Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge.

The Proceeds to be appropriated towards the Erection of Poor Schools.

Business Addresses.

WILLIAM MOORE, DERWENT BREWERY, BLACKHILL. DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED ALES AND PORTER.

DO YOU WANT PURE UNADULTERATED MEDICINE, LEECHES, OILS, and COLOURS? You can obtain them at D. IMRIE'S DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

"THE REASON WHY."

SEVERAL Gentlemen have asked us lately, how we account for our Business increasing these dull times? To satisfy all, we give the Reason why. In dull times, people are more careful of their money, and many finding they are paying more for their Clothing than their friends who purchase of B. JOSEPH & CO., the result is the increase of our Business. We can only add that we thank them for their confidence, and will also continue to give them Clothing that will Fit well, Wear well, and Look well.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
78, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
92 & 93, QUEEN STREET, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.
25 & 26, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LANDPORT.
150, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
26, WARWICK STREET, LONDON.

FOR 17s. 6d., THE VERY BEST SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Why do you pay more when we assure you you can procure the very best Tweed Trousers at 17s. 6d., either Ready-made or made to your own Order, by the best London Cutters? We offer you a choice of 500 Patterns all at 17s. 6d., and we guarantee them to Wear well and Fit well. Our Spring Stock is now ready.

B. JOSEPH & CO., GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY, FOR WHICH MESSRS. PARKER HAVE OBTAINED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.

One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths, May 28.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, June 10.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Bregan's, 101, High-street, May 21.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, June 3.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, May 20.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, June 5.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, May 28.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, May 27.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, June 11.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

SUMMER FASHIONS.

JUST ARRIVED from the principal Markets with a most magnificent Show of DRESSES in MOHAIR, SILK POPLINS, LUSTRES, quite equal to Silk, at 4½d per yard and upwards.

Every one should come and see this splendid display of Goods, which has never been equalled in this part of the country. 5,000 PRINT DRESSES, the handsomest ever seen, from 1s 6d per Dress, and upwards. Gentlemen's Shirts, Neck Ties, Felt Hats, and Boys' and Girls' Hats of all descriptions.

OBSERVE—LONDON HOUSE. WILLIAM PATTISON, BERRYEDGE.

DERWENT HOTEL.

WILLIAM COULSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered upon the DERWENT HOTEL, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, lately occupied by Mr HEWITT, and hopes, by attention to the wants of his Customers, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

WINES, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, AND WHISKY, Of the Finest Quality.

LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, BURTON, SCOTCH, AND OTHER MILD AND BITTER BEERS.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, CORDIALS, &c., From the Best Manufacturers.

STABLING, HORSE BOXES, COACH-HOUSE, &c. GOOD BEDS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

N.B.—COACHES LEAVE TWICE A DAY FOR NEWCASTLE.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY EDGE.

JOHN BRODIE & SON

HAVE returned from the Manufacturing Districts, where they have selected a Large Stock of

BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS, Fast Colours.
FANCY DOESKINS AND TWEEDS for Suits.
FANCY VESTINGS in all the New Designs.
MEN'S SILK AND FELT HATS AND CAPS.
SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.

J. B. & Son would also call attention to their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of a first-class Cutter, assisted by an efficient staff of Workmen, and can guarantee superior finish, together with punctuality in the execution of Orders.

OUR NEW TEA TASTING ROOMS.

Experience has taught us that persons arriving in Town to purchase a Chest, Half-Chest, or Box of Tea, have only an opportunity of examining the appearance of such Teas, and must, therefore, depend entirely upon the judgment of the dealer as to quality. Such a course we would not adopt ourselves. We like to taste the quality in the cup, believing this to be our only safe guide.

To accommodate this large class of customers, we have added to our Grainger Street Establishment another TEA ROOM for the storing of original Packages, or Tea ready for inspection, and fitted up with such appliances that in a few minutes any number of kinds of Tea can be brewed and ready for the Tasting of the Customer. Having every confidence in the judgment displayed in the selection of our Teas, we suggest the propriety of large buyers honouring us with a visit, that we may gain their confidence, augment our Trade, and add to the pleasures of the Tea Table

SAMPLES SENT BY POST FREE OF CHARGE.

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

EDWARD REED, MERCHANT TAILOR, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

GEORGE HOBSON, MILLER, FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, HARPERLEY MILL.

Finest Transplanted TURNIP SEED, direct from the Growers.

Authorised AGENT for the Sale of PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

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

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.

THE LUXURY OF WASHING WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

THIS well-known Preparation is decidedly the most Economical article ever introduced for Washing—the cleansing properties of several Pounds of Soap being contained in a small Packet of the Soap Powder. Mr Wm. Conn, 16, West-street, Portadown, writes, Jan. 16th, 1862:—"My Wife and Servant regularly use your Soap Powder for our family washing, and I can assure you it is an article of great efficacy and usefulness, and can testify that since I was born I never knew anything equal to your Soap Powder. It has been of the greatest service to me and is the greatest luxury I can use for washing my hands, face, and neck, as it gives a smooth and glossy skin. This is the very truth."—Sold in 1d. packets everywhere. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of the "Washing Machine for the Million," prices, £2., £2 10s., and £3 10s.

THE SCIENCE OF IRONING.

ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers, and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be Ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of families throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Agents for Consett: J. Murry and Sons, Consett, and J. Dixon, Shotley Bridge.

PETER BROWN, DISPENSING CHEMIST AND MEDICAL GALVANIST, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Pure Chemicals, Patent Medicines, French and English Perfumery and select Toilet requisites, Sheep Dipping Composition, Gallipoli Oil, Spirits of Tar, Leeches, &c.

Also, Foreign and British Wines of the best quality. Finest old Port and Sherry, specially selected, for Invalids and Medicinal purposes.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

Galvanism applied on the most improved principles.

WM. FOGGIN & CO.'S STEAM POWER DYE WORKS, PANDON BANK,

MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Paisley, Barege, Cashmere, and all Varieties of Fancy Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.

Gentlemen's Clothes, including Coats, Over-Coats, Wrappers, Trousers, Vests, &c., Cleaned and Steam Pressed.

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CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY, [THREE EDITIONS]

Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now REDUCED TO 2½d.

Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.

GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER, AND GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS are approaching, and we are not boasting when we say ours is the ONLY HOUSE in Newcastle that has a SEPARATE BRANCH for Clothing Children; indeed, last year the run on our Stock was so great that, actually, Hundreds of our regular Customers had to go away without being served, as they no doubt recollect. This year, however, we have made such extensive arrangements that will meet any demand, as our Stock of Children's Dresses, Knickerbocker Suits, Boys' Coats, &c., for the Spring Trade is already quite Complete, and on a Larger Scale than we have ever before attempted.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

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B. JOSEPH & CO'S. KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
In Black Cloth.............from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds.........." 8s 6d " 21s
In Fancy Doeskins.........." 10s 6d " 55s

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In Black Cloth.........from 18s to 60s
In Angola Cloth.........." 16s " 50s

If preferred, all these Goods may be made to Order at the same Prices.

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

Business Addresses.

GO and hear the famous IRISH COMIC SINGER, New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on WHIT-MONDAY.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, (NEAR THE THEATRE,) CONSETT (BERRYEDGE).

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CATCHESIDE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. HOUSES TO LET.

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

N.B.—Men's and Boys' Caps always on Hand.

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

MR. THOMAS HARKER, (Professor of the Piano-forte, Harmonium, and Singing), Visits BERRY EDGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and Neighbourhood, EVERY MONDAY. Terms: £1 1s. per Quarter.

Piano fortes, and Musical Instruments of all kinds Tuned and Repaired. Orders left at the Office of this Paper.

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WILL VISIT the undermentioned Places Monthly, to collect Parcels for the above First-Class Establishment, and will deliver them the succeeding month. Next journey will be

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☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—

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Shop Paper, Paper Bags, Shop Cards, &c., in great variety.
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Lanchester, May, 1862.

HENRY PICKLES, TAILOR, &c., HIGH STREET, CONSETT, (Adjoining Mr J. Atkinson's, Baker and Confectioner,)

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on his own account, and trusts by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of Patronage and Support.

Consett, May, 1862.

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THE INHABITANTS of Shotley Bridge, Cutler's Hall, Blackhill, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that the best screened COALS from the above Colliery will be delivered as above, at the undermentioned Prices for Cash:—

At Shotley Bridge............. 4s 6d per Cart Load.
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Orders for the above received at the Colliery, or by Mr P. OSBORNE, Grocer, Shotley Bridge, will meet with prompt attention.

West Wood House, Ebchester, 3rd March, 1862.

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THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Take warning.—The fearful number of deaths in the metropolis, and elsewhere, from Dysentery and Diarrhœa, should put all on their guard. The first symptoms must be combated, or collapse may come on. Holloway's Ointment should be well and frequently rubbed over the belly, which should be encased in flannel. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to prevent the irregular distribution of blood, which oppresses the lining of the bowels in these diseases. All may rely on these remedies. The Ointment penetrates to the seat of the malady, where it asserts its cooling and soothing influence; while the Pills arrest the disorder, and speedily bring about a cure.

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TO LET, a Small MANURE MANUFACTORY. Apply to R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Shotley Villa.—Apply to E. WESTGARTH, on the Premises.

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TO LET, by PROPOSALS, the BUILDING of a COTTAGE HOUSE, at Lanchester.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application, and Tenders received, on or before Monday, the 16th of June, by W. DICKENSON, Lanchester.

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent WINNOWING MACHINE, in good working condition, equal to new.—Apply to Mr G. RUTHERFORD, Grocer, Ebchester.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, situated at Blackfine, near Blackhill. Purchasers can be accommodated with Patches of Land for Gardens, if required, at moderate Rents. An excellent supply of Spring Water close at hand. For particulars, apply to Mr R. WHITFIELD, Consett; or to D. BAKER, Elm Park.

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AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF DRAPERY GOODS of every description have arrived at H. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, belonging to the Messrs. Williams and Co., of Liverpool, Insolvents. The whole

TO BE DISPOSED OF

By PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, commencing On MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862,

And will be continued till the whole of the Stock is cleared out.

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

The following is a mere quotation of articles which will be offered for sale:—Broad Black Superfine West of England Cloths; Black and Coloured Doeskins; Moleskins and Cords; Vestings; Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties; Men's Flannel, Linen, Cotton, and Fancy Shirts; Shirt Fronts and Collars; Rich French Paisley Shawls; Barege Long and Square do.; Woollen do.; Fancy Dresses; Coburgs and Alpacas; Blue and White Flannels; Kerseys; Kendal Winseys and Linseys; Carlisle Ginghams; Shirtings; Cotton Sheets; Calicoes; Woollen Blankets; Ticking; Hosiery of every description; Small-wares; Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Ready-made Clothing of various kinds; and a large quantity of other Articles, which will all be cleared out at a great sacrifice as soon as possible.

☞ PRIVATE SALE from Ten in the Morning. PUBLIC SALE commencing each Day at Two o clock.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

To-day being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr D. FORTESCUE asked if any official inquiry would be instituted into the wreck of the Mars steamer in April last.

Sir G. GREY said that the six survivors had left the country before the local authorities had instituted any inquiry, and the Board of Trade had not done so, because it was believed other evidence would not lead to any practical results.

Mr D. GRIFFITHS put a series of questions to the First Lord of the Treasury with respect to the relations of Persia and Affghanistan.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the relations of the Shah of Persia and the ruler of Herat were settled by the Treaty of March, 1857. The Shah of Persia engaged to abstain from any claim of right of sovereignty over Herat. He also undertook by that Treaty to acknowledge the independence of Herat, and not to interfere in the affairs of Affghanistan. It was further agreed that if any dispute arose between the Shah of Persia and the States of Affghanistan, he should seek the good offices of the British Government to obtain a settlement of it. In reply to a still further question, Lord Palmerstone said that if the Shah of Persia invaded Herat, it would be for the British Government to consider what steps were to be taken.

Mr LINDSAY asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he had any objection to lay on the table a return of the number of the iron-cased ships building or built for Her Majesty's Navy, and a copy of the list said to be in the possession of Her Majesty's Government of the 86 iron-cased ships said to be built or building for the French Navy.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no objection to lay on the table the number of iron-cased ships built or building by the British Government. With regard to the iron-cased ships in the French service, there was no objection to give the returns from the French official documents, as far as possible, together with the names and places where they were being built. With respect to their particular state and progress, he was not sure that more details could be given than the time at which the vessels now building were expected to be launched.

Mr LINDSAY had understood that the French Government had given to Lord Cowley a list of all the iron cased vessels built or building in French dockyards, and had requested that the naval *attache* of the English Embassy in Paris should visit them in order to verify it.

Lord PALMERSTON was not aware of any special list having been furnished by the French Government.

Lord R. GROSVENOR asked what steps the Admiralty proposed taking for securing a supply of iron of the best quality for the purposes of the navy.

Lord C. PAGET said that the Admiralty had, after consulting with the best authorities, prepared a very minute detailed form of the contract, and there would be no difficulty in adapting it to any future requirements.

Mr. WHITESIDE asked whether any bill had been framed by the Board of Education in Ireland, permitting the use of prayer at the opening of schools, or the posting up of the Ten Commandments.

Sir R. PEEL was understood to say that prayer was sanctioned before the school was opened, and that the Ten Commandments might be hung up during the time.

Mr LINDSAY gave notice that on the 27th of June he should call attention to the relations of this country with the Federal, and also with the Confederate States of America.

Mr WALPOLE asked the noble lord at the head of the Government on what day it was proposed to adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he should propose that the House adjourn from Thursday, the 5th, to Thursday, the 12th of June.

The House then went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) No. 2 Bill, which occupied the greater portion of the evening, and a long and very desultory discussion arose on the age at which it was desirable to place deserted children out of the workhouse. The bill originally fixed it for five years, but the Roman Catholic party desired to have 12. After several divisions, a compromise, fixing the age at eight, was agreed to.

Mr. DANCE moved that progress be reported, which was resisted by Sir R. Peel, and negatived by a majority of 104 to 58.

A motion was then made that the Chairman do leave the chair, which was also negatived by 102 to 54, but after a very tumultuous discussion, the Government gave way, and progress was reported.

On the clause which relates to the education of these children, another warm discussion arose, whether they should be educated in the religion of the State, or that of the party who last had charge of them.

The former course was strongly urged by Sir E. Grogan and other Protestant members, and as strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic members.

Eventually an amendment, moved by Sir E. Grogan to that effect was negatived by a majority of ninety-seve to sixty-nine.

Clause 11 was struck out.

The report of the committee on the Highways Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Rifle Volunteer Ground Act (1860) Amendment Bill, and the Artillery Ranges Bill, the Sandhurst Visiting Bill, and the Discharged Prisoners Aid Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at 12·50

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE FEDERALISTS.

The royal mail steamer America, from Halifax and Boston, with advices to the 13th instant, has arrived:

The Merrimac has been destroyed by the Confederates. Norfolk and Portsmouth have been captured without resistance, and the navy yards destroyed.

General M'Clellan is reported to be within twenty-five miles of Richmond.

Another victory has taken place at West Point, under General Johnstone.

The iron-clad gunboat Galena proceeded up the James river, and created the utmost consternation. She silenced the Confederate batteries, and was approaching Petersburg. It was reported from Newbern, North Carolina, on the 7th, that the Galena had sunk the Yorktown, and captured the Jamestown; but this information is doubted.

General Pope had a skirmish with the enemy, 20,000 strong, near Farmington, on Friday. The enemy suffered terribly.

New York, 13th May, Evening.

General Wool, with 5,000 men, landed on the 10th at Willoughby Point, and marched on Norfolk Navy Yard. The dry dock, machinery, and all vessels were found to have been destroyed by the Confederates.

The Federal steamer Galena has proceeded up James river and silenced the Confederate batteries at Day's point.

Southern newspapers state that a Federal squadron had arrived off Fort Morgan to attack Mobile. The result of the attack is not known.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing slavery in the territories of the United States by a vote on the division of 85 to 50.

The Federal General Pope officially reports that the Confederates, 20,000 strong, advanced upon his brigade, stationed on the banks of a creek near Wilmington 5miles, north-west of Corinth. General Pope's brigade held on for five hours; but, finding he could not sustain his troops without his whole force crossing the creek, which would have brought on a general engagement, General Pope withdrew his forces. The Confederates did not cross the creek. The Federal loss was considerable. The Confederate loss was also reported to be large.

General Beauregard is still fortifying Corinth. The Confederates are reported to be in immense strength in the neighbourhood of Corinth. Both belligerents continue their preparations for an extensive battle.

The *Memphis Avalanche*, of the 6th inst. says that the Mayor and Aldermen of New Orleans were sent to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Great distress for provisions prevailed in New Orleans. General Butler occupies the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, as head-quarters. Gen. Butler handed a proclamation to the newspaper offices to be published, but they refused to print it. A Federal guard was sent to the newspaper offices. Northern printers were sent for, and the proclamation was set up by them and published. General Butler, in this proclamation, proclaimed martial law in New Orleans.

A delegation of citizens met General Wool near Norfolk, and surrendered the city. No resistance was offered. The Confederate General Huger withdrew his force, which, it is supposed, was much reduced in numbers by reinforcing General Joseph Johnston. The Confederates destroyed and blew up the Merrimac on the 11th. The late reconnaissances of the Federal vessels being in such force as to prove that a chance of successful contest was hopeless; and the Merrimac drew too much water to proceed up any of the rivers.

General M'Clellan's forces have advanced beyond New Kent Court House, and are now within twenty-two miles of Richmond.

The Confederates are still falling back, having destroyed the railroad from West Point. The Confederate rear was three miles distant. The Confederate retreat is reported to be admirably accomplished, carrying their waggons and provisions in the day time and their troops by night, covering their retreat by a line of skirmishers stretched across the country, and driving in their stragglers at the point of the bayonet.

Captain Davies officially reports from the Mississippi, from Fort Pillow, that eight Confederate iron-clad gunboats attacked Commodore Foote's Federal flotilla, the action lasting one hour. Six Federal vessels and two Confederate gunboats were blown up, and one sunk. The Confederates then retreated under the guns of the fort. One Federal vessel was injured.

Corroborating accounts state that immense quantities of cotton are being burned at Memphis, and most of the sugar and molasses thrown into the river.

A secession plot has been discovered at Paducah, Kentucky, to hand over the town to the Confederates. The conspirators have been arrested.

A large meeting of Conservative members of Congress has been held at Washington, for the purpose of denouncing the abolitionists and secessionists. Resolutions were passed denouncing confiscation measures.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS.

Gen. Butler in a proclamation has proclaimed martial law in New Orleans. Violation of property or persons protected by the Federal army will be punishable with death. All persons must treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, under penalty of severe punishment. The keeper of all public property, whether State, National, or Confederate, must make a return to Gen. Butler's head-quarters. All shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and the services in the churches to be celebrated as in time of profound peace. The circulation of Confederate notes among poorer classes will continue as long as inconsiderate persons will receive them. Federal officers will be appointed to examine all newspapers, editorial comments, and correspondence before its publication. All assemblies in the streets by day or night are forbidden.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of New Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal shall cease from the 1st June, on the following conditions:—Vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined for New Orleans, Beaufort, or Port Royal, must obtain licenses from American consuls abroad, which licences will be granted upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels will convey no person, property, or information contraband of war, either from or to the above ports. These licenses must be exhibited on their arrival to the collector of the above ports. When clearing outward from the above ports, vessels must have the collector's clearance showing that the above conditions have not been violated. Violations of the conditions will involve forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel's cargo, and exclusion from the privilege of entering the United States during the war. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force, and is only relaxed in regard to the above ports.

New York, May 15, Evening. — The New York press think that President Lincoln's proclamation, relaxing the blockade, will end all idea of foreign intervention.

A portion of General Wool's division has occupied Suffolk.

It is reported that General Siegel has reinforced General Halleck.

Captain Pennock officially reports that in the naval engagement near Fort Pillow one Federal gunboat was sunk and one disabled.

The *Baltimore American* says that released prisoners coming from Richmond on the 12th, report that they passed the Federal steamers Monitor, and Naugatucket, beyond City Point, steaming towards Richmond. The Galena was also following. The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown were at Rocketts, near Richmond. General M'Clellan's forces were at Cumberland, Pamunky river, 26 miles from Richmond. On the night of the 13th, skirmishes occurred with the Confederates, who were in their immediate front.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

A great many letters from Fortress Monroe, and other places in the neighbourhood, relate to the evacuation of Norfolk Navy-yard by the Confederates. After the fall of Yorktown, says the correspondent of the *New York Times*, the abandonment of Norfolk was looked upon as inevitable.

"On Thursday (May 8th) the little steamtug J. B. White came in from Norfolk, having deserted from the rebel service. She had been sent to bring in a couple of schooners from the mouth of Tanner's Creek, the officers in charge of her being Northern men. On arriving, they reported to General Wool that the rebel troops were evacuating Norfolk. Under these circumstances Gen. Wool decided to make a military demonstration upon Norfolk."

A demonstration was accordingly made against a landing, named Sewall's Point, but it was found necessary to abandon it. Subsequent information led General Wool to attempt a landing a few miles beyond, at Willoughby Point. In the afternoon of the 9th the expedition crossed and the troops were landed at this point. After a slight check at a place called Tanner's Bridge, which had been burned by the Confederates, the Union troops at five o'clock reached the entrenched camp about two miles from Norfolk. This is said to have been strongly fortified with earthworks, on which were mounted twenty-nine pieces of artillery.

"No troops were in the place, and our forces passed through it on their way to the town. Just before reaching it they were met by a flag of truce, to which an officer was at once sent forward to inquire its object. Receiving information that it was to treat for the surrender of the city, the officer returned, and General Wool and staff, with Secretary Chase, advanced to meet the mayor of the city, who had come out under the flag. Both parties dismounted and entered a cottage by the roadside, when the mayor informed the General of the evacuation of the city, and of the object of his visit. It seems that a meeting was held at Norfolk some days since, not long, probably, after the evacuation of Yorktown was resolved upon, of the rebel Secretary of War, General Huger, General Longstreet, and some others of the leading military authorities, at which it was determined not to attempt to hold the city against any demonstration of the national forces to effect its capture. This decision was followed by the withdrawal of the main body of the troops. Upon receiving a note from General Huger, stating that this had been done, the Mayor immediately convened the select and common councils of the city and a committee was appointed to confer with the Federal commander.

"The Mayor, after presenting the resolutions come to at the meeting, said he had come, in conformity with the instructions they contained, to surrender the city into the hands of the United States, and to ask protection for the persons and property of citizens.

"General Wool replied that his request was granted in advance, that the Governor of the United States had not the slightest wish or thought of interfering with the rights of any peaceable citizen, and that all should have full protection against violence of every kind. The first thing he had done on setting out in the morning had been to issue an order prohibiting, under the severest penalties, any interference whatever with the private property or rights of any citizen, and this prohibition should be enforced with the utmost rigour. He begged the Mayor to rest assured that everything he had asked should be granted.

"The party then broke up to go to the City-hall, where the Commanding-General issued a general order, appointing Brigadier General Visle military governor for the time being, authorising him to see that all classes were carefully protected in their rights and civil privileges; and instructing him to take the utmost care to preserve order."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 11th, describes the explosion of the Merrimac at 4·30 a.m. that morning:—

"At four o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fortress Monroe, in the direction of Craney Island, which was supposed at first to be a signal of some description from the Merrimac. Precisely at half-past four o'clock an explosion took place, which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flame which shot up in the distance, the timber and iron of the monster steamer could be seen flying through the air. No doubt was entertained that the veritable Merrimac had ceased to exist. Flag officer Goldsborough, on receiving this report, ordered two armed naval tugs, the Zouave and the Dragon, to proceed towards Craney Island on a reconnoissance, and ascertain the truth of the rumour. In the meantime two tugboats were seen coming on towards the fortress at full speed, each apparently endeavouring to outvie the other, and when nearing the wharf the radiant countenance of Captain Case, of the Minnesota, gave assurance that the news they brought was of a most gratifying character. The report was true—he had met parts of the floating wreck. From the men found on the island we ascertained that the Merrimac had lain during Saturday at a point nearly a mile below the position from which the fragments were observed. During the night, however, she had been brought back and run ashore. The whole of her officers and crew were landed on the island, and a slow match was applied to the magazine."

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT FORT PILLOW.

The naval engagement on the Mississippi above Fort Pillow, between eight iron-clad gunboats and six vessels of the Federal squadron, is described at some length in the various papers. An unofficial account of the fight says:—

"Early on Saturday morning (May 10th) eight of their gunboats came round the point above the fort, and boldly attacked our fleet. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up to on Friday, did not attract them until the fleet had passed above her. As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gun-boats was made upon her, but with little effect as the guns were poorly aimed.

"The Cincinnati in the meantime had hauled into the stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of the continued broadsides from the former until within 40 yards, and, being a faster sailer, succeeded in mooring between the Cincinnati and their right hand, when men appeared upon her decks preparing to board, with grapnels thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the Cincinnati. In the meantime, the rest of our gunboats had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet.

"The Mallory, undaunted by her failure, crowded on a full head of steam, and came towards the Cincinnati, evidently intending to run her down. Captain Stembel, in command of the latter, waited until the rebel monster was within 20 yards, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrot guns, which did fearful execution. The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out the guns, and it was only by bringing the steam batteries to play upon her again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Captain Stembel shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol-shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory. While the engagement between the Mallory and the Cincinnati was in progress, our shots exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge. The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river the rebel fleet retired, but were pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnati. The damage to her is so slight that she can be repaired in twenty-four hours. Four men were wounded on her, including the master's mate. No other casualties are mentioned. When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the flagship Benton was sent after the Mallory, and shortly after she was seen to careen, and went down with all on board."

"Cairo, May 13.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—News from the fleet is just received. The Mound City is injured on the starboard bow by a ram, and is now on her way to Cairo for repairs. The Cincinnati was injured on her starboard bow, and sunk in 12 feet of water.

"She will be raised and sent here for repairs, which will be done with all possible despatch. Commander Stembell is here at the Naval Depot, doing well. Fourth Master Reynolds, of the Cincinnati, was mortally wounded. Two of the Cincinnati's crew were slightly wounded. There were no other casualties. Commander Stembel fought his ship splendidly. "A. W. Pennock,"
"Commanding and Fleet Captain."

ABANDONMENT BY GREAT BRITAIN OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Several parliamentary papers have been published relative to this expedition. The following (which is the most important)—a letter from Earl Russell to the British Minister—states the reasons which have induced the government to withdraw from any further co-operation with France:—

Foreign-office, May 22nd, 1862.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's government have had under their consideration your despatch dated from Orizaba, the 11th of April, your former despatches relating to General Almonte, and especially the *procès-verbal* of the conference held at Orizaba on the 9th of April.

Her Majesty's government regret to find that the hope of agreement between the commissioners of Great Britain and Spain on the one hand, and of France on the other, was completely extinguished, and that Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and M. Dubois de Saligny had determined to march on Mexico, while you and General Prim were of opinion that there was no reason for refusing to meet the Mexican commissioners in the conference which had been fixed to meet at Orizaba on the 15th of April.

The differences of opinion among the commissioners appear to have turned chiefly on two points. The first of these related to the protection given to General Almonte by the French army, and the demand of the Mexican government that he should be sent back to France. The second point of difference is thus stated by M. Dubois de Saligny, in the conference of the 9th of April.

"M. de Saligny insists on this point, that it is impossible to deny that the real and principal object of the convention was to obtain satisfaction for the outrages committed on foreigners by the Mexican Government, and to enforce its observance of treaties; that the temporizing and conciliatory system hitherto pursued was condemned by what was daily occurring, inasmuch as the reign of extortion, tyranny, and violence had been made doubly oppressive, and had rendered the situation of foreigners quite intolerable; that proofs of this were continually afforded by the complaints daily sent in to him; that the attitude of the allied forces appeared to have stimulated the Government to redoubled audacity; and that, for his part, he formally declared that he would not treat with that Government; and that his well-matured opinion was that it was necessary to march upon Mexico."

Her Majesty's Government approve of your conduct on both these points. They consider that the presence of Gen. Almonte in Mexico, under the protection of the French army, might fairly be considered as a provocation to civil war, and Her Majesty's Government could not have approved of a measure having that tendency; for at that time the Government of Mexico was a Government with which the allies were conducting negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Her Majesty's government are also of opinion that you acted rightly when, in answer to M. de Saligny's declaration of his unchangeable resolution not to treat with the government of President Juarez, you refused to affix your signature to the answer addressed by the French commissioners to General Doblado, and thereby broke up the conference, and put an end to the joint action of the three powers.

Her Majesty's government greatly regret that the co-operation with France should cease; and they regret, above all, that the hope of the fulfilment of the objects of the convention of October 31, which might have been attained before the end of April had the conference met on the 15th, should thus have been abondoned.

Her Majesty's government have every reason to be satisfied with the determination you took. They concur in the opinions given by General Prim, and are happy to find that the conduct of the representative of her Catholic Majesty has been approved by the government of Spain.

Nor is there any reason to regret the course taken by her Majesty's government. Had they delayed asking redress from the government of Mexico for the wrongs of British subjects, they would have given rise to just complaints from those who are entitled to her Majesty's protection. Had they pursued their own course separately, and refused to act with France and Spain, they would have produced irritating and unsatisfactory relations, perhaps collisions, between the military and naval forces of the three great European powers. Had they, on the other hand, evinced an insurmountable repugnance to treat with President Juarez, they would have been wanting in due regard to the independence of the Mexican people.

Had her Majesty's government, therefore, taken any other course than that which was adopted, they would have incurred the risk of evils greater even than the separation which has now occurred.

You will understand that while her Majesty's government lament the course taken by the commissioners of the Emperor of the French, nothing has occurred to impair the friendly relations which continue to subsist between the two governments of Great Britain and France.—I am, &c., (Signed) Russell.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Their lordships met at five o'clock, when Lord Redesdale presented a number of petitions from landowners, road trustees, and others, praying for general legislation on the subject of electric telegraphs. The noble lord complained that the powers at present granted by Parliament had been exercised in a manner injurious to the public interests; and he urged upon the Government the necessity of attempting some general legislation upon the subject at an early day.

After some remarks from Lord Stanley of Alderley, who expressed his hearty concurrence with the object contemplated by Lord Redesdale, the petitions were ordered to be laid on the table.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of Desart complained of the conduct of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, broadly insinuating that much of the crime of assassination so prevalent in Ireland, could be traced to the altar lenunciations of these rev. gentlemen.

The Earl of Cork deprecated the tone in which the noble earl who preceded him had spoken with regard to the Catholic priesthood of Ireland. No body of men in the country more deeply lamented the outrages which had taken place, or were more sincerely anxious to see them suppressed than the rev. gentlemen, who had ever been the conservators of the peace of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The report was read a second time.

The report on the Chancery Regulation Bill was brought up and agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned at 5·50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The House met at four o'clock.

Mr S. Estcourt gave notice that he should, on the first convenient day after Whitsuntide, move that the House resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of considering the laws relating to Church-rates.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to Sir E. Grogan, said he had received a petition from the Corporation of Dublin, praying that Dublin might be relieved from the support of lunatics not belonging to the district, and that additional governors might be appointed by the Corporation to the Richmond Asylum.

Mr Mildmay asked what steps the Government intended to take in the case of the Bermuda, which had been seized by a Federal ship of war on her passage from one British colony to another.—Mr Layard said Government had received information of the seizure of the Bermuda, but the case had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, and was still under their consideration.

Mr Horsman said that he intended, on the introduction of Mr Stansfeld's motion for retrenchment, to move that the expenditure is not greater than the requirements of the country.

Mr. Maguire called the attention of the House to the alarming distress in the western and south-western districts of Cork, and wished to know what steps Government intended to take.

Sir R. Peel said that he never denied the existence of partial distress in Ireland, but was happy to say that during the last six weeks the poor-law unions showed a gradual diminution. He contended that government had done all it could to ameliorate the suffering.

On Col. Granville moving for the report made by the Sheriffs and the Local Authorities on the late election for Longford, a discussion ensued, in which several members took part.

After which the House divided when the numbers were:—For Col. Granville's motion, 32; against it, 114—majority, 82.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Brougham called attention to an omission in the convention with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, by which the limits of the right of search were not extended to Porto Rico, a very available resort for slavers.

Earl Russell said that so confident was he in the sincerity of the Government of the United States, that if it was found necessary to include Porto Rico in the provisions of the convention any suggestion to that effect would meet with attention.

Earl Clancarty moved for a memorial addressed in the month of March to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and by certain of the clergy and laity resident in that diocese, relative to the use of the Holy Scriptures in the Irish national schools.

The Bishop of Killaloe characterised the motion of the noble lord as intending to ask for a system of denominational education. As to the introduction of teaching such as the noble lord spoke of in general schools, it was impracticable.

After a few words from the Earl of Bandon, objecting to the present educational system in Ireland, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, it was arranged that any discussion upon it should be taken on Friday next.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

A new writ was ordered to issue for an election for the borough of Shrewsbury, in the room of Mr. Slaney, deceased.

In answer to Mr. Williams, Lord C. Paget said that as yet no sum of money had been paid to Captain Coles for his invention of cupola shields, but it was intended on his giving up to the Government solely his patent to grant him £5,000, and a sum of £100 for every cupola constructed for the Government.

The Lord Advocate stated that he did not propose to proceed with the Education (Scotland) Bill, which stood for a second reading, intimating that he should remodel and introduce it again next session.—The order was discharged.

On the motion for going into committee on the Highways Bill,

Lord Henley suggested some alterations, which he thought would render it more palatable to the country. He doubted whether the application of the district system, which was in operation under the poor law, to the management of the roads, was judicious, for it would add at least 10 per cent. to the expense. The proposed boards of management also he believed would not be found efficient.

Mr. Bentinck objected to the bill as of too centralising a character, and trenching too much on the control which the ratepayers now have over the county expenditure.

Several members briefly stated objections to the details of the bill.

Sir G. Grey said that the bill had been in the main before the House several times, and had been subjected to the revision of select committees, and there was nothing new in its principle. He urged that there was no central authority; the local authority being divisional instead of parochial. There was an obvious necessity for some such skilled officers as district surveyors, under whose superintendence the roads would be placed. The bill being permissive, it was at the option of county magistrates to put it in motion or not. As to expense, though it might be that additional charge would be incurred in the first instance, the better management would ultimately lead to a diminution of cost.

The House then went into committee.

On clause 5, Mr Sclater-Booth moved an amendment, introducing the representative principle as regards the ratepayers, in reference to the establishment of district boards.—A discussion was followed by a division, on which the amendment was lost by 138 to 66.

The bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, and progress was resumed at clause 68. The clauses were agreed to, some with amendments. Several new clauses were brought up, and the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord Ebury moved the second reading of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill. He stated he had endeavoured to induce some member of the Episcopal Bench to bring forward the subject, but had not been successful. Every clergyman, upon entering on a benefice, was obliged to subscribe to two forms. With the first of these declarations, which required the clergyman to subscribe to the Liturgy, he did not intend to deal, but he wished to abolish altogether that which required him to assent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer. The act enforcing this declaration had only for its object the exclusion of the Low Church or Puritan party, the terms of the subscription were intended to create schism in the Church, and had been eminently successful. Nothing could remove the impression that they were cruel in their intention and disastrous in their effect. They had kept out, and were keeping out of the ministration of the Church, thousands of learned men, many of whom had become Dissenters, and they had laid the Church of England open to the imputation of imposing formularies on clergymen which they could not take in a natural sense. It was said that if the test were not adhered to the Church would be flooded with Socinians and Unitarians, but he desired in no way to do away with any of the rules which were imposed by the Church of England for securing soundness of doctrine. He contended that the test, if of any value at all, ought to be imposed upon curates as well as upon beneficed clergymen, and he stated that many clergymen had been compelled to abandon their cures on account of the stringency of the test.

Lord Dungannon moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He opposed the bill on the ground that it would lead to latitudinarianism, and would encourage innovations of a still graver character than it is proposed to admit.

The Bishop of London opposed the bill, on the ground that it interfered with an Act of Parliament which had existed for 200 years, and which he regarded as the charter upon which the Church and State were united.

The Bishop of St. David's also opposed the bill, but thought it possible to introduce some less objectionable modification into the form of a declaration which the clergy were now required to take.

Lord Lyttleton said he was not opposed to any revision of the liturgy. At the same time, he could not consent to a proposition of so sweeping a character as that now submitted by Lord Ebury.

The Earl of Shaftesbury thought if the noble lord would consent to withdraw the present bill, the clergy might be induced to concur in some safe arrangement, by which relief would be given to those who possessed tender consciences.

Earl Russell thought Lord Ebury had rendered great service to the public by calling attention to the subject, which was one of growing and impressive importance. He might be mistaken in the view he took of the matter, but he thought the present times were remarkable for individual inquiry, and for individual and independent judgement. It was not so in the century in which these tests were created, but men were then banded together in order to obtain the emoluments and rewards of the Established Church, who did not believe in the doctrines she taught. No doubt there were many men of Christian zeal who, in these days, were unable to subscribe to the declaration enforced by the test, and it was a great misfortune that the Church should be deprived of their services. At the same time, the present bill went much too far, inasmuch as it abolished the only standard which existed in the Church. If it were assented to by their Lordships, there would be complete freedom of opinion, and no test by which the clergy could be separated from the great body of Dissenters.

The Bishop of Oxford believed that no greater injury could be inflicted upon the Church than to allow the clergy to receive her emoluments without declaring their belief in the doctrines she taught. He trusted the noble Lord would consent to withdraw the bill. He did not believe in the assertion that there were hundreds or thousands of young men who were forced into Dissent because they objected to the declaration contained in this test. Throughout the whole of his lengthened experience as a bishop he had never met any person who possessed any conscientious scruples upon this particular point. It was a mistake to suppose that after a clergyman had subscribed to these tests he was precluded from changing his opinion at any subsequent period. On the contrary, full liberty of conscience was allowed to him, but if he did subsequently entertain views contrary to the doctrines of the Church, it was only right that he should resign the office he held in it.

After a few words from the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Ebury withdrew the bill.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8·10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN PRINCES.

Mr. H. Baillie presented a petition, signed by 15,000 inhabitants of Madras, complaining that the promises held out to them when her Majesty assumed the direct administration and government of the Indian empire had not been fulfilled, and that, although the rights of several native Princes had been recognised, those of others, among whom was the Nawab of the Carnatic, had not. The petitioners did not ask favours at the hands of the House of Commons, but for simple justice, and they were willing that the legal case should be decided by the highest legal authorities of this country.

THE CAPTURE OF KERTCH AND ZENIKALE.

On the motion of Sir J. Hay, an address was ordered for a copy of the correspondence between the Board of Admiralty, the Treasury Board, and the Queen's Proctor, on the subject of the prize money due to the army and navy for the capture of Kertch and Zenikale.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTION.

Sir H. Cairns moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a commission to inquire into the working of the law relating to letters patent for invention. He thought a commission would answer the purpose better than a committee of the House, as he did not wish for an inquiry into the policy of the patent laws, but simply into their working. He said that the alterations effected in 1852 had been very beneficial, and pointed out that since then 3,000 provincial protections and 2,000 patents had been sealed each year. But of the latter more than 200 were renewed at the end of seven years. There were many objections alleged against the present system, but, as might be expected, they were not very consistent with each other. It was alleged that the facilities afforded in 1852 led to the issue of many useless and trivial patents, but he did not think there was great weight in this, for in France, where they cost about £4, more than 2,000 patents were taken out each year, and in America, where the cost was about £7, about 5,000. Secondly, it was alleged that the expense, in spite of the reduction in 1852, was still too heavy; and thirdly, that owing to want of experience in the tribunals, the trials of patent cases were expensive and unsatisfactory. There were other objections, such as that manufacturers abused the privilege of patents for advertising purposes, and were also in the habit of converting them into means for buying up monopolies. He did not say that these objections were well founded; but the fact that they were alleged, and the general dissatisfaction which prevailed, fully demonstrated the necessity for an inquiry and its importance to the manufacturing and general interests of the country. There were three courses open in dealing with this question. The first was to ignore altogether the claim of inventors to special privileges; the second was the present system, after a full inquiry before a competent tribunal, which should have the power to pronounce a final and decisive decision on the merits of the patent; and the third, after a merely formal inquiry only, giving rights to prevent an infringement of the monopoly. The law of 1852 had effected the object of allowing a patent to be obtained cheaply and easily, but it had failed to provide an equally cheap and easy manner of deciding cases arising out of patents.

The Attorney-General entered into an explanation of the present system, but admitted that a fair case had been made out for an investigation, and he hoped the result would be the establishment of an improved and more satisfactory system.

After some observations from Mr M. Smith, Mr Gower, Mr Scully, and Mr F. Crossley, the motion was agreed to.

ESTIMATES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr Dillwyn moved the following resolution:—That in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that, in all cases in which the Government proposes to construct works or erect fortifications or public works in future, the estimates for such new works or erections should be submitted to the House, in a separate form and at a separate time from the annual estimates for the current expenditure.

At this stage a motion was made that the House be counted, but owing to the influx of Radical members, the required number of forty was made up, which elicited a cheer from the benches below the gangway.

Sir G. C. Lewis said if the motion of the hon. member was carried, a new class of estimates would be necessary, which would lead to much confusion. The Government had every desire to present the estimates in the form most convenient for discussion, but he did not think that any useful purpose would be gained by the suggestion of the hon. member.

During the speech of the right hon. baronet another attempt was made to count out the House, but it failed from the same cause as the previous one.

The motion was withdrawn.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Colonel Sykes moved the following resolution:—"That in any system of education by Government aid, provision should be made for teaching industrial schools and that, with a view to encourage evening study by adult operatives, provision should be made for supplying a teacher in such mechanics' institutes as may apply for one."—Mr Lowe agreed that children left the schools at too early an age, and without an adequate education, but the suggestion of the hon. and gallant member would not provide a remedy.—The motion was then withdrawn.

THE BALLOT.

Mr Berkeley, in a very thin house, then rose for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot. He said: Sir, the arguments that I have so often used in support of this motion have, in my opinion, been entirely unanswered, and I shall therefore leave the question in your hands (loud cheers and laughter).

Lord Fermoy seconded the motion.

The House divided amidst great merriment, and the numbers were—For the motion, 83; against, 50; majority, 33.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, an unexpected triumph which was received with loud cheers from the benches below the gangway. The great bulk of the Conservative members abstained from voting, leaving the Government and their Liberal supporters to settle the question amongst themselves.

Mr A. Smith moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow the votes at municipal elections to be taken by ballot in places where the Town Council think fit.—Lord Palmerston said that after the agreeable surprise that had been enacted, and the House having given an example that silent voting is better than open speeches, this bill must share the fortunes of its predecessors.

The House then divided—For the motion, 82; against, 48; majority, 34.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

In a committee of the whole House, Mr Hennessey moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in England and Wales.—Mr Whalley strongly opposed the bill, as likely to lead to a constant irritation by the opening which it would afford for proselytism, and denounced the doctrines and objects of the Roman Catholic priesthood.—Mr Bright supported the motion.—Sir G. Grey deprecated a religious discussion, but said that by law every Catholic prisoner could apply for a clergyman of his own faith. He should not oppose the motion.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The House adjourned at 2·30 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

ASCENSION DAY.

On the motion of Sir W. Dunbar, it was ordered that to-morrow, being Ascension Day, committees should not sit till two o'clock.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. McMahon moved the second reading of the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill. He stated that his object was to assimilate the laws in reference to the Irish fisheries to those in force in England. The bill in point of fact was similar to that passed last year for the regulation of the fisheries of this country, with the exception of a few trifling modifications. If the House consented to read the bill a second time, he intended to move that it be referred to a select committee.

Dr. Brady seconded the motion.

At this stage of the proceedings Col. L. White was introduced by Mr Brand and Mr Beamish, and took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Kidderminster. The hon. member was loudly cheered.

Lord Fermoy resumed the debate on the Fisheries Bill. He objected to the measure on the ground that it ought to have been introduced on the authority of the Government, and not left to a private member. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr Calcutt seconded the amendment.

Sir E. Grogan was glad that the hon. member had introduced the bill, but at this period of the session he thought there was no possibility of legislating upon it. The Government had announced that they had a bill in preparation upon the subject, and he thought the House should wait to ascertain what was the nature of its details. At the same time he would not object to the second reading of the bill, if it was distinctly understood that it should be referred to select committee.

Sir R. Peel said he should feel disposed to support the second reading of the bill, if it was distinctly understood that it would be referred to a select committee. He had been in communication with the Commissioners of the Fisheries and others upon the subject, who considered that the bill could be made a very useful one, and that it ought to receive the support of the Government.

Mr George thought a bill ought to have been introduced upon the subject by the Government.

Mr Herbert said it was extremely desirable that there should be a sifting and searching inquiry before they proceeded to legislate upon it. Under these circumstances, he was glad that the Government had not introduced a bill upon the subject this session.

After a lengthened discussion, the bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

JURIES BILL.

The Juries Bill, which provides that the Clerks of the Peace should be able to send precepts to the parish officers without the intervention of high constables, was read a second time.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Agar Ellis moved the second reading of the Election for Counties (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to limit the time of voting, and to assimilate the practice to that existing in England.—After some discussion, the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. Agar Ellis, the Elections (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to shorten the time between the receipt of the writ by the Sheriff, and the day of nomination, was read a second time.

CROWN PRIVATE ESTATES BILL.

The Crown Private Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.

JUDGMENT LAW AMENDMENT (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. Scully moved that Mr. More O'Ferrall, Sir E. Grogan, and Col. Greville, be added to the select committee on the Judgment Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, and the Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Whiteside opposed the motion.

Upon a division, the numbers were:—For the motion, 39; against it, 61; majority, 22.—The motion was accordingly lost.

The House adjourned at 5·5 p.m.

GREAT MEETING OF MINERS ON NEWCASTLE MOOR.

A large meeting of miners from the various collieries of this and the adjoining county was held on Saturday last, on a portion of the Newcastle Town Moor, facing the Grand Stand. The object of the meeting was to express the sympathy of the miners with the movement for joining the National Association. A temporary platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers. Mr James Watson occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings of the meeting he expressed his opinion that the present was the most efficient movement that had yet been got up for the relief of the British miner. They had some of the most influential and philanthropic gentlemen in the land taking them by the hand, and they might depend upon it if this opportunity went by, if they did not make a move to do their own work, it would be a long time before such another chance was held out to the miner. He hoped they would come boldly forward and give all the assistance in their power, because, notwithstanding all kind-hearted gentlemen in London might do for their benefit, it was an impossibility for them to work out the miners' emancipation if the latter remained inactive (hear, and applause). He regretted that they were not able to have any members of the Council of the Association present with them on that occasion. He then read a letter from Sir Fitzroy Kelly and another from Mr Gurney, M.P., apologising for their inability to attend the meeting. Sir Fitzroy Kelly expressed his deep regret that business of a pressing nature in the city rendered it impossible for him to be present. Mr Gurney said his engagements were so numerous that he could not possibly attend the meeting, much as he was interested in the welfare and prosperity of the mining population.

Mr John Moore, a miner, then came forward and moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that prompt and immediate steps should be taken to relieve the sad and fearful accidents daily occurring in mines, and it is the opinion of this meeting that such are the objects the National Association has in view, and aim to carry out; and that we generally approve of the scheme laid down by them, and use our best endeavours, as men, to carry out the same satisfactory object."

Mr Millburn, a miner, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Hardy, schoolmaster, Blaydon, moved the second resolution as follows:—"That the National Association for the Relief of British Miners proposes to accomplish the objects stated in the foregoing resolution, and it is therefore entitled to public support; and this meeting promises to use its best efforts to advance the interests of the Association." He adverted at great length to the subjects of education, moral training, and sobriety, the principles of which should be early instilled into the children of miners, and they would soon witness a glorious and elevating reformation in the habits, character and condition of that portion of our industrial population whose living is eked out by working in our great coal-fields, and by delving in the bowels of the earth. They should consider that they were each somebody, and that from the high position they occupied in the country they were capable of conferring much benefit on themselves and those dependant on them. He advised them to join the National Association in preference to any local organization, and in conclusion he urged on them the necessity of being sober, for without sobriety they could attain no good or permanent results. They could help themselves by being very sober, and carrying home to their wives on the pay night every farthing they earned. If it was a fact that they, the working men, spent a million every week, or fifty-two millions every year on that which was neither food nor drink, he thought it was time they were saving the money, and trying to do something better with it (applause).

Mr. Thomas Hepburn, an aged miner, seconded the resolution. The pitmen all knew that if they would rise they should help themselves, but then how to raise themselves was the question. Various attempts had been made with ill success, and, now, being taken in hand by certain influential parties, they had a chance of helping and raising themselves. Referring to the subject of education and schools, he considered that in the establishment of schools the parents of the children who attended those schools had some right to a knowledge of what kind of education their children were receiving, and what progress they were making. He knew that the pitmen had a desire for all this; they saw the necessity of it; and there were so many that saw the necessity of it that he believed they would not at present let it drop unless they were fairly overpowered by other influences. (Applause.) His plan for carrying out the thing was to have a lodge on every colliery, and have what they used to term agitators going about the collieries and getting the men to sign their names, and become members of the society.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Baxter, miner, proposed the following resolution:—"That local committees be appointed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the association in all mining districts in Northumberland and Durham." He impressed on the miners the necessity of taking every advantage of the golden opportunity now held out to them. The "good time" of which they had so often heard, was, he believed, coming at length, as it entirely rested with themselves whether they were to have the good time or not.

Mr. John Scott, miner, Coxhoe, seconded the resolution. He regretted that division at present existed among the opinions of the miners on the subject of joining an organised association. There was ample reason why the miners in the Coxhoe and Bishop Auckland districts wished to join the National Association. They wanted their children educated, and they could get that by the National Association. As to the existing provision of schools in the North of England, at Coxhoe there was only one school for a population of 2,500, and that school was not supported by the coalowners of the neighbourhood in any way whatever, nor was it efficiently taught. Was there not need to try and get schools at such places as that. He went on to speak of the sanitary condition of the miner's dwellings as calling for great improvement, and enlarged on the necessity for having the miners, and above all, the overmen and viewers thoroughly qualified by education for the occupation in which they are engaged (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried with applause.

Mr. Towers then addressed the meeting at some length. He commenced by expressing his regret that owing to circumstances, over which they had no control, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Gurney, and other members of the council of the association were prevented from being present. He had received the following letters from Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Col. Brownlow Knox, M.P.:—

My dear Sir,—I have delayed replying to your letter, in the hope that I might be able to join you at Newcastle to-morrow, as to which, owing to the course of public business, I could not be certain. I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to leave town by the mail, the debate on Ireland absolutely requiring, with other business, my presence. I greatly admire the ability and energy with which you are prosecuting this affair, and hope to be able to assist you, and am expecting you in town soon—though there is no haste, for the coal masters will be here for some weeks yet, on railway business. Unless I had some official character in connection with the movement, I think that my appearance so far away from my own district, might have been misconstrued.—Yours, very truly, H. Whalley.

18, Marine Square, Brighton, 23rd May, 1862.

Dear Sir,—I had a letter from the office of the National Association for the Benefit of British Miners, wishing that I should attend a meeting to be held at Newcastle to-morrow (Saturday). Now I regret to say it will be quite out of the question for me to attend, as I am on a committee of the House of Commons, which will prevent my leaving London for a day at the present time. Indeed, had I been able to leave town I should have been obliged to have gone down to my regiment of Yeomanry, which is now out on duty. Trusting you will have a good meeting,—I am, dear sir, yours very truly, Brownlow Knox.

London, May 23, 1862.

Mr. Towers addressed the meeting at considerable length on the objects contemplated by the National Association, and the benefits that would accrue to the miners by joining that body. The only object it had in view was the amelioration of the social and moral condition of the British miner, if the miner were disposed to allow the association to render that benefit to him. If the miners of Northumberland and Durham were of opinion that a local association would be more to their advancement, and would effect the object which he hoped they would keep steadily in view, by all means let them adopt a local organisation, and he wished from his heart its most perfect and entire success. But he believed the miners of Northumberland and Durham desired something more than merely establishing a fund which would purchase for themselves a coffin, and provide for their widows and orphans. He looked upon it that they required preventive measures as being of far greater importance than even the establishment of a local permanent fund. He then went on to state the objects of the association. Considering that prevention was better than cure, the association had sought and obtained the best and ablest scientific men of the day, and offered a reward to be paid, not out of the pockets of the labouring population, but out of the pockets of the philanthropists who had taken up the cause—a reward of 200 guineas for the best system of ventilation that could be proposed in order to render explosions impossible, and at all events render the atmosphere in which the miner had to labour for so many hours pure from the pestiferous gas which destroyed him, on the average, at the early age of twenty-seven. They were also anxious to bring about, by some means or other, an examination of all workmen and others entrusted with the lives of the men. This was a most necessary and important matter, as by having proper attention paid to it that ignorance or neglect of duty by which accidents such as that at Cethin, in Wales, occurred would be soon removed. Then with regard to the miners themselves, he hoped he should not give offence when he said there was room for increased educational agencies. They had it on the authority of her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, and on the authority of many proprietors, that there were districts where there was room for increased educational agencies, and the National Association was desirous of being the means of establishing in every colliery district a school, where colliers' children might be educated, not only in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but in the nature of those gases with which they were required to deal. Such were the objects of the association, and it was proposed to bring them about, firstly, by inviting the colliers themselves to subscribe a very small fractional sum, and by inviting coal proprietors to subscribe; and he was happy to inform them that he had that morning received an invitation from the coal proprietors to meet them on Tuesday next at one o'clock, in Newcastle, in order to lay before them his views with reference to the National Association. He hoped his interview would be attended with more success than the interviews which the miners had had with the same body of gentlemen. Then, thirdly, they proposed to invite the British public, instead of, by some spasmodic effort, sending large sums of money for one single accident, to subscribe regularly a moiety of such large sum; and thus a fund would be established which they believed would be sufficient to meet all the circumstances for which the association was founded. Mr Towers concluded an animated speech by requesting the miners calmly to consider whether or not they would best serve their own interests by joining the National Association.

Votes of thanks to Mr Towers, the Council of the Association, and the chairman, brought the proceedings to a termination.

After the above meeting on the Moor had been held another one, consisting of delegates and of miners generally, took place in the long room of Wilkinson's Victoria Hotel, Newgate-street, and was very well attended. Mr Jonathan Wilkinson, of Sheriff Hill, presided. The first business transacted was the passing of a resolution that the old committee be dissolved, and a new one elected in its stead. Several delegates having been nominated, some discussion arose as to whether that number ought not to be augmented.

Mr Towers—who was again in attendance—suggested the advisability of extending the number to thirteen, of whom five might be a quorum. It was ultimately decided by resolution that the following should form the committee, with power to add to their number, namely: Secretary, John Scott, of Coxhoe; treasurer, Wm. Baker, of Bebside; committee—Wm. Grieves, Choppington; George Parkin, Springwell Colliery; J. Wilkinson, Sheriff Hill; Joseph Baxter, Washington; Joseph Sheldon, Cowpen; Wm. Gardener, St. Hilda's South Shields; and John Moor, Usworth.—Some conversation then ensued concerning a code of rules for the guidance of the association, some delegates expressing an opinion that if the rules were extensively circulated among the different collieries, it might be the means of inducing the men to join who were at present hanging aloof. Mr Towers informed the meeting that Sir Fitzroy Kelly had suggested, first, that the men of Northumberland and Durham should draw up their own rules; then, that the men of Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, Staffordshire, Scotland, &c., should do the same, and all send them to London to him, and he undertook then, having thus ascertained the wishes and opinions of the different mining districts of the kingdom, to draw up from these rules a code that would be acceptable to all classes, while, at the same time, it would have the same effect as a conference, without incurring its expense and inconvenience. This explanation by Mr Towers appeared to give universal satisfaction to those present, the meeting determining to act upon the suggestion immediately.—A vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr Towers, by acclamation, for his kindness in attending the meeting, and for the valuable information he had given them, after which the meeting broke up, it being an instruction to the managing committee that they meet on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock, in Newcastle, for the purpose of drawing up a code of rules in the manner suggested by Mr Towers.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Constantinople on Tuesday afternoon. The Turkish fleet saluted and manned yards. The grand Vizier and the Capitan Pasha immediately went on board the Prince's vessel. The Prince landed at the Imperial Palace, on the steps of which he was received by the Sultan.

THE MANCHESTER TRAGEDY.

ADJOURNED EXAMINATION.

On Monday morning the inquiry into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Meller and the three children in Strangeways was resumed at the City Police Court, before the Mayor (Thomas Goadsby, Esq.), Mr. Ellison, the stipendiary Magistrate, and a full bench of Magistrates. The Court was densely crowded, and Bridge-street and all the approaches to the Court were so thronged that the ordinary traffic could with difficulty move along.

William Robert Taylor and Mary Ann Taylor, the prisoners, were placed in the dock. As they entered they nodded to each other. Taylor looked more lively, and not so wild as he did last week. The woman, who is good-looking, and would have been called very pretty a year or two ago, was rather paler than on the previous occasion.

Mr. Pope said that since the last hearing of the case he had been instructed to attend and watch the case on behalf of the prisoners. His instructions were derived from some gentlemen who took an interest in the progress of the inquiry, and he was naturally anxious that the wishes of the prisoners themselves should be known. It was only last night (Sunday) that the solicitor whose instructions he (Mr. Pope) held could communicate with the prisoners to obtain their authority to appear on their behalf. He (Mr. Pope) had been told that the prisoner Taylor had some papers which he desired to submit to his wife before he submitted them to him. The prisoners had no opportunity to confer together in the dock, and he wished to ask the Bench to allow Taylor to submit these papers to his wife.

Having ascertained that this proposal was sanctioned by the prisoner, Mr. Ellison granted the required permission, and the hearing of the case was postponed for ten minutes. In the interval, Mr. Pope was supplied with a copy of the depositions taken at the previous trial. The prisoners left the dock and conferred together in presence of a warder. On their return the female prisoner was accommodated with a seat. Before the proceedings commenced the prisoners held a long and apparently earnest conversation together, the woman's hand at times resting fondly on her husband's head, which was bent down close to her ear.

Mr. Pope said there was one matter which, in the prisoner's interest, he wished to allude to. It must have struck the Bench that matters had been given to the public with regard to the case which had never come before the Bench, and it was exceedingly inconvenient that every resource which the public press could command was brought to bear upon it. It was seen that very morning that a special reporter had been sent, not for the ends of justice, but for the purpose of a newspaper to gratify public curiosity, and to rake up every possible circumstance which could be collected against the prisoners. It was manifestly an injustice, and one which the press, but for gratifying public curiosity, would be the first to denounce. It was unjust to the prisoners that facts should be given to the public which had not been given in evidence. He merely threw this out as a hint, hoping the Magistrates would offer some opinion which would induce the press to be a little more guarded.—Mr. Ellison: It may be all very well that these remarks should go forth to the public; but, of course, I have no control or power in the matter.

The Magistrates having consulted together, Mr. Ellison said: We will not go into the medical evidence to-day, but reserve it for the next examination.

The first witness was then called.

Sergeant Bateman, of the detective police, said: This morning I received a quantity of children's clothing from Mrs. Armstrong, of Oak-street, which I now produce. This morning I went to No. 5, Britannia-buildings, Strangeways, formerly occupied by the prisoners. [A door and a hand-rail were here brought into court, and on an objection raised by Mr. Pope, Mr. Ellison ordered them to be taken out.] I omitted to say when I was giving my evidence on the last examination, on Monday, that when I had searched the prisoner he said, "Thank God, my work is now finished." On searching the male prisoner I found a bullet mould, some bullets, and percussion caps.

John M'Lean, clerk to Mr. Mapleston, sheriffs' officer, said: On the 20th of April I made a seizure at the prisoner's house and removed the goods. We left the house the same day. At that time the fittings and fixtures of the house were not damaged, with the exception of that place where the boiler exploded. Some repairs had evidently been done there. The back and drawing-room doors were burst open by me in the execution of my duty. There was some little damage done to the drawing-room door. On Saturday last I revisited the house, but did not find it in the same state as I left it. Several of the doors were hacked and cut, as if with a sharp instrument; panels and frames being alike damaged. The staircase and balustrades were cut, and the mahogany hand-rail also. A marble top was taken from one of the mantelpieces, and taken into the room where the children were found, and another mantelpiece seemed to have been broken by a hammer. The walls and ceiling of the drawing-room were splashed over with some dark liquid. A part of the woodwork of the window was also cut and damaged.—Cross-examined by Mr. Pope: I had nothing to do with the first distress. On the 30th April we distrained for 12 guineas. It was not for rent due in advance, but for rent and arrears due on the 25th of March. I burst open the back door to effect a second entrance. I had made a first entrance the same day through the front door, but did not remain in, as I got put out. (Laughter, in which the prisoners heartily joined.) At the first time, the postman knocked at the front door, and it being opened I got in. No one else got in at that time. I found Mr. Taylor in, but saw no one else. Taylor put me out as soon as he could. I told him I was come for the rent, and he put me out at once. I got hold of him and brought him out with me. I told him if he would not open the door, I should break it open. When we get forcibly ejected we often do this, but not unless we are ejected. I broke open the door in less than an hour after I was ejected, with a hammer. There were two other men with me at the time. When I got into the house a second time, I saw Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the children. I stripped the place, and was compelled to break open two doors in the house to do so. As I was stripping the place Taylor said he had been seriously damaged, to the amount of £200, and he wanted some compensation. I left but little in the place. There was no bed in the house, therefore I could not leave any. I left one chair, no tables, but some bread, bacon, eggs, and sugar. I left no furniture but the chair. The goods were taken to Mr. Shepherd's saleroom, Ridgefield. They were sold at the expiration of five clear days, or very shortly afterwards. All repairs that I should have supposed necessary, except painting and whitewashing, were done where the boiler had exploded. I was in the house some time before Christmas dunning Taylor for the rent of the place he had previously occupied. This visit, however, had nothing to do with Mr. Meller, or the tenancy of the place in Britannia Buildings.

Sergeant Bramall, of the detective police, said: I went this morning with Mrs. Woolley, who cleans Mr. Meller's office, and showed her where I found the knife that was produced at the last examination. I showed her how the board was placed in the corner before the knife. It was a signboard. The blood marks on the knife were damp when I found it. On Sunday night I left the knife with Mr. Winterbottom, and received it back again this morning. Except that the blood was dry, and that some of it had been rubbed off by putting it in the sheath, the knife was in the same state as when I found it. It was not in the sheath when I found it.

John Platt, inspector of the detective police, said that when the prisoner was brought into the office on the morning of the murder, and searched by Bateman, the bullets, &c., found upon him were handed over to him (Platt). He put them into a paper bag, and then into the female prisoner's basket, which contained the sponges.

In reply to a question from Mr. Higson, the clerk, Sergeant Bateman said he had seen the knife which was ground in Mr. Neill's yard, but it was not the prisoner's. Mr. Ellison asked why the witness who formerly gave evidence on this point was not present?—Captain Palin said that Mr. Neill had assured him that the witness should be present on Friday.—Mr. Ellison then directed that he should be sent for.—Mr. Pope said it would be for the interests of the prisoners that the evidence given on a previous occasion, as to the grinding of the knife, should be retained on the depositions.

Mr. John Galloway Meller said: I am a son of the deceased Mr. Meller, and was his partner in the business. I am not aware that there was any difference between my father and the prisoner except as to business. We never had any rent from the prisoner. The prisoner, after the boiler explosion, complained of having no compensation allowed him. Whenever he left the office he muttered something, but we could never catch what it was.—Cross-examined: We first agreed with the prisoner as a tenant on the 1st of October, 1861. There were then some fixtures on the premises, for which, after a great deal of bargaining, he agreed to pay ten guineas, which he paid on the 2nd of October. The rent was payable quarterly, but not in advance. Shortly after his tenancy commenced, Taylor came to complain that a flood in the river had backed up the sewerage into the house. On the 20th December he called to complain that the waterpipe in the kitchen, leading to the boiler, leaked. I recollect the date very well, having seen it so often in the books. I sent our clerk the same day to the plumber, and his man accompanied our clerk to Taylor's house the same afternoon, when the pipe was repaired. The prisoner did not call a few days later to say the pipe still leaked; but he came subsequently to introduce a new tenant, when, as he was leaving the office, he said he thought the pipe was not fairly repaired, as there was a damp place in the ceiling. That was the only complaint he made before the explosion. I never instructed Taylor to prevent the flow of water by turning off the taps. I did not understand the arrangement of the pipes. After the second complaint our clerk called, and found that there was no necessity for further repairs, but saw that the ceiling was not fairly dried out. Our clerk's name was Francis Edgar; he is not here. We never had from anybody any other complaints than the two I have mentioned. The prisoner called before Christmas to say he was sorry that he must leave the place because his health was giving way, that we need not trouble about it, as he would find a respectable tenant, arrange with him about the fixtures, and bring him down to us. We consented to that. The first rent became due on the 25th of December, for a quarter, less two weeks. About Christmas the prisoner brought a man to us, whom we did not accept. We were quite willing to accept him, but he could not arrange with Taylor as to the fixtures. I believe some arrangement had been made between them, and a deposit made. Taylor had asked Godden £35 for the fixtures, upon which Godden paid £1 on deposit; but when Mr. Godden heard from my father that Taylor had only given us ten guineas for the same fixtures, Godden refused to be bound by the bargain with Taylor. When my father heard the amount that was to be given named, he thought Taylor might be proposing to sell what belonged to the landlord; therefore he told Mr. Godden what Taylor had given for the fixtures, and said he had better get a list of the fixtures. We had stipulated to lay out £10 on the interior of the house when Taylor went in, and we spent more than that. I am not aware that Taylor spent anything upon the house. The bargain between Taylor and Godden went off in consequence of what Godden learned from us. On the 3rd of February we distrained for the rent due at Christmas, after calling and sending for it three times. The explosion occurred on the 19th of January, but we had asked for the rent each time before the explosion. After the explosion the door was kept closed, and we could get no attention paid to the door. Mr. Robert Charles Garnett is the owner of the property. He was at the office on the Thursday after the inquest [January 23rd], and the newspapers containing the report were given to him. It was not by his instructions that we distrained a fortnight afterwards. My father exercised his own discretion in those matters, Mr. Garnett never interfered. My father and the clerk attended the inquest. I was in Cheshire at the time on business. I left home instead of my father on the Tuesday morning, when I did not know that the child was dead. Taylor sent in a claim for compensation, but we denied all liability, as the cause of the accident was his own fault. I was not at the inquest, but I believe the Jury were of a different opinion. When I went down to the place on the Monday after the explosion, he said my father had told him to turn off the stop-pipe, which I could not contradict, as my father was not present. We never told Taylor that the explosion was his own fault. When I saw him at the house on the Monday he told me the circumstances of the explosion. I also made some inquiries at the adjoining house, after which I met my father outside, with whom I returned to Taylor's kitchen. Taylor then made a statement about the children, which varied from his first statement. He was greatly excited. He made no offer whatever, at any time, to pay the rent. Our written instructions to the bailiff were, that we wanted possession, not rent; and if he would leave and pay the bailiffs' costs he might take his furniture, leaving the fixtures, of course. Before the second distress, Taylor had removed the fixtures; our instructions to the bailiff on that occasion were the same as before. We first distrained for £10 11s. 6d., and the result of the sale was £10 8s. 8d., leaving a balance of 2s. 10d. against Taylor. In the second distress we included the balance. The second distress, for rent, £12 10s., and the balance of 2s. 10d., was made on the 30th April, and the goods were sold on the 7th May. Last week the bailiff paid our clerk £7 6s. 6d. as the result of the sale in this distress. On the day of the sale Taylor called to complain that a great deal of pilfering had been done at the sale. He called again several times, and it was on those occasions that he muttered as he left the office. It has been said that the prisoner called for an account of the sale. We sent to the sheriff's officer for it several times.

John Webster, pork butcher, stated that he was the man who went to Mr. Neill's shop on the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th inst., to sharpen a large knife. He saw Paddon there. Witness was dressed as he was now.—Mr. Pope: A very extraordinary mistake, certainly.—Charles Paddon was recalled, and Mr. Higson, the magistrates' clerk, put the following question: Having heard the evidence of the last witness, do you still believe that the prisoner Taylor was the man who ground the knife at your shop on the afternoon of the 15th?—Witness: Gentlemen, I am convinced that I was mistaken as the man.—Mr. Ellison severely reprimanded the witness for having been so careless in a matter which might possibly affect the life of another.

Hannah Eglin said: I am the wife of Anthony Eglin, and reside in a cottage opposite the back entrance of the prisoner's house, in Strangeways. About twenty-five minutes to six on Thursday evening, May 15, I was in my house, looking through the window, and I then saw Mr. and Mrs. Taylor going into their own house. Mr. Taylor unlocked the yard door. I did not see them again that evening. I never noticed whether it was their habit to lock the back door, nor whether it was locked after them. I did not take that notice to say whether there was anything with them. They were by themselves. I knew their children, having seen them playing at the back. I cannot be certain when I saw them last. I last saw them on the Friday or Saturday, in the week previous to their being found murdered. I did not see any one but the prisoners go into the house on the Thursday. I saw the children after they were dead, and recognised them as Mr. Taylor's children.

Ellen Fielding: I am the manager of Mr. Samuel Hill's ale and porter stores, No. 3, Britannia Buildings, the next door to the prisoner's house. I know the prisoners by their coming to my house as customers. I last saw the prisoner Taylor on Thursday morning, the day before the children were found dead. He came about half-past ten o'clock for a pint of ale. I had not seen the female prisoner since the previous Tuesday. She was in the bar at five minutes to eleven on that day. She came for a pint of ale. I knew the prisoner's children. I saw the eldest girl last on Monday night, May 12, a little after ten. She came into our house for a pint of ale. She then appeared in perfectly good health. I don't think I have seen the other children for nearly a month.—Cross-examined: In all the instances they took away the ale with them in a jug. They paid for the ale. The little girl wanted the best ale, and only brought 2½d. for it. I said to her, "You have brought a ½d. short, but don't trouble, dear, to bring it in purposely." She, however, returned immediately with the money.

Mary Green: I am a domestic Servant. I live at Russell street, Waterloo-road, Strangeways. I had occasion to go to Mr. Hill's beerhouse, in Britannia-buildings, on Thursday, the 15th inst., about six o'clock in the evening. I went in mistake to the prisoner's house. I rang the bell two or three times without getting an answer. I then went away from the door and found I had gone to the wrong door. I rung at Mr. Hill's door, and whilst I was there, Taylor came and turned me round, and asked me what I wanted. I said, "You must excuse me; I have come to the wrong door."—Mr. Higson said that the evidence of this witness would not be taken, as it was represented that she had seen the prisoner later in the evening.

Isabella Armstrong, second hand clothes-dealer, No. 18, Oak-street: I bought some children's clothes from Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. (A large bundle of children's clothing was produced in Court.) Both the prisoners came to me at three o'clock this day fortnight, in the Smithfield Market, and Mr. Taylor asked me if I could come down to an address which he wrote on a piece of paper, in Britannia-buildings. It was about seven o'clock when I went there. I saw Mr. and Mrs. Taylor in the kitchen, and purchased the clothes from them. No reason was given to me for the sale.

Mrs. Emily Shippam, widow, said: I live at 27, Liverpool-road, and am a clothes dealer. I have a stall in the Haymarket. On the 12th instant, Mr and Mrs. Taylor brought to my shop in Liverpool-road, and sold me, eight hats, in a hat box. Six of the hats apparently belong to little girls; but there is one lady's and one gentleman's wide-awake. I gave them 2s. 9d. for the lot. I have not seen them since. The lady said the amount was very small, and the gentleman replied, "It will be better than taking them home again."

Samuel Smith said: I am a furniture broker in Springfield-lane, in Salford. On the 13th inst., on the Tuesday, I went about noon to the prisoner's house in Britannia Buildings. I saw Mr. Taylor only. I went into the back kitchen. I said, "I am come to buy those things you came about." Taylor said, "There are the things; what will you give for them?" There were knives and forks, and spice boxes, and candlesticks, &c. I took them out of the box they were in and offered him 7s. I saw no one else, but I have reason to believe there was some one else there, for he offered me a "steel," and when I said I would give him 6d., he said, "I will see if it can be sold for that;" and he went into the front room. When he returned, he said it was not to be sold for that.

Ann Sullivan, spinster, said: I live at Mr. Sturge's, Victoria Hotel, City-road, Hulme. I saw both the prisoners on Wednesday night. They came to our house about a quarter to nine o'clock, and asked for a bed. They remained that night, and left about nine o'clock the next morning. They gave no account of themselves. They had no luggage. They had breakfast before they left.

Captain Palin said there was no more evidence to offer at present, and he would ask for an adjournment to Friday.

Mr. Pope called attention to a statement that a letter, purporting to be written to a Mrs. Giles by the prisoners, was in the hands of Bateman, who intended giving it in evidence. He applied that he might see the letter before it was so read.

Mr. Ellison, on the part of the magistrates, said he could not interfere in the matter, as the Bench were not aware that such a letter was in existence.

Captain Palin said there was such a letter in the hands of the police, but he did not know whether it would be used in evidence.

Mr. Ellison said if it was used in evidence no doubt Capt. Palin would allow Mr. Pope to see it.

Mr. Ellison then formally remanded the prisoners to Friday. The Court adjourned at ten minutes after three o'clock.

At St. John's Church, on Sunday morning, the Rev. W. Huntingdon, M.A., rector, preached a funeral sermon on the late Mr. Meller, who was for some years the superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the church. The text was, Heb. vi. chap, 12 verse:—"Be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." The preacher said: The sincere and unpretending piety of him who is gone is well known to those whom I am addressing. His labours in our school will never be forgotten; the integrity of his life evinced the sincerity of his faith. As a husband, a father, a friend, a benefactor to the poor and needy, his memory will be for ever cherished.

On the 11th of this month Taylor wrote a letter in his wife's name to Mrs. Giles. It inclosed a brooch with photographic likenesses of Taylor and his wife on one side and of the four children on the other, which are believed to have been taken while they were living at Bideford. The first impression on the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Giles on receipt of this gift was that their daughter and Taylor were about to leave the country. Subsequent events have, however, given another aspect to the letter. After directing that the brooch is a gift to Mrs. Giles, and on her death go to her youngest daughter Rebecca, or in the event of her not being then alive then to the next younger sister Ellen, the writer directs Mrs. Giles to take in the paper for this week or for six months to come, and to look it well over, as it will be sure to be worth reading.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE PRISONERS.

(From the *Manchester Examiner and Times.*)

We present the following particulars of the antecedents of the prisoners, collected by a reporter on the spot:—

WINCANTON, SATURDAY.—Martha Ann Taylor is the daughter of a well-to-do dairy farmer, named Giles, residing at Hatherleigh Farm, about two miles from this place, which farm he has occupied for the last fourteen years. He has a family of nine children, four boys and five girls, of whom two sons and a daughter are older, and the rest younger than the prisoner. She completed her 23rd year in January last.

According to a statement made by her brother-in-law, Mr. Martin, farmer, of Burton's Mill, near Wincanton, the female prisoner first met with Taylor in September, 1860, he having made her acquaintance as she was on the road from her father's house to Wincanton, and taken her up in his dog-cart and driven her into that town. In December of that year Taylor visited old Giles, at Hatherleigh, and at the latter end of the following February, or the beginning of March, a runaway match took place, and after an absence of some days, Taylor and Giles's daughter returned to Hatherleigh as man and wife. Taylor announced that they had been married at Taunton; but he declined, or was not in a position, to comply with the request of the girl's parents (who naturally wished to be satisfied on the point as to whether a marriage had really taken place) to produce a certificate of the marriage. On leaving Hatherleigh, however, the scruples of the parents on this point must be presumed to have been satisfied, as the female prisoner's father gave them a hundred pounds. The prisoners seem afterwards to have taken up their residence at Bideford, which place they left about twelve months ago, and, after paying a visit to Hatherleigh, are supposed to have gone to Manchester.

Detective Bateman, of the Manchester police force, has been in this town for a few days, making inquiries for the purpose of identifying the handwriting of the labels found attached to the bodies of the murdered children, with that of the female prisoner. With that view he paid a visit to her sister (Mrs. Martin), but she was unable to furnish the desired information. He also had an interview with Miss Mogg, at whose school at Wincanton the female prisoner was a pupil for about two years and a quarter, with some other members of her family. She left Miss Mogg's establishment eight years ago last March, when she was about fifteen years of age, and having remained at home at work during the summer months, she returned to Miss Mogg with the other children for the winter months, and finally left school in the following spring, having then completed her education. The book found at the prisoner's house and the labels taken from the bodies of the children were produced by Bateman to Miss Mogg, but she was unable to speak positively to the handwriting. With regard to the character of the female prisoner, Miss Mogg describes her as having been a bold, open, good-tempered, but uncouth girl. She did not display any proficiency in learning, but was of a free and volatile disposition, and if anything could be done in a rough way she would do it. In short, to use a familiar expression, she was a blunt girl; but up to the present time, nothing prejudicial to her moral character has been known.

After making the acquaintance of Miss Giles in the manner described, Taylor appears to have driven her to the Bear Inn, Wincanton. The girl was known to the landlady and landlord of the Bear. After this visit in company to the town, a growing intimacy was found to be springing up between Taylor and Miss Giles, letters being directed to her, at the Bear, by Taylor, from different places on his journey. On returning to Wincanton, Taylor was cautioned by the landlady against deceiving the girl, as she believed him to be a married man. He, however, assured her that he was a widower, with four children, and, so far, appears to have acted honourably. Taylor and his intended wife paid a visit to her sister, Mrs. Martin, of Burton's Mill, early in the spring of 1861, and, one morning about that time, Miss Giles announced that she was going away to be married to Mr. Taylor. The landlady of the Bear asked Taylor privately if this was true, and he said that Miss Giles was only going as far as Temple Coombe with him. At the beginning of the following week, the female prisoner returned to the Bear, and proposed to remain there and board with the family, but the landlady declined, and recommended her to go home. She is believed to have taken this advice, and to have been joined by Taylor before she went to Hatherleigh.

The father appears never to have been reconciled to Taylor, or to have approved of the match with his daughter. On their return after the alleged marriage, Taylor pressed him for £500; but Mr. Giles declined, on the ground that he had other children to provide for, and he gave the £100 which formed the dower of his daughter to her just before she left, and without apprising Taylor of what he had done. While Taylor was in business at Bideford he put the name of Mr. Giles as the acceptor to a bill of exchange at 14 days, for £20, which was given to the landlord for rent. Inquiries were made before the bill became due of Mr. Giles as to whether the acceptance was his, and on his stating that it was not, Taylor was apprehended on a charge of forgery. Mr. Giles, however, declined to appear as a witness against his son-in-law, and the charge was consequently dismissed, and we understand that the bill on arriving at maturity was met. The exposure, however, was the means of causing Taylor's departure from Bideford. On quitting that place with his wife and four children, he proceeded to Hatherleigh, where, however, he was not cordially received by Mr. Giles, and they parted on unfriendly terms. After quitting Hatherleigh, about June, 1861, the Giles family heard but little from the Taylors, having only received three or four letters from them. In none of them did they communicate their address, but in the first (written by Taylor) an envelope was endorsed for a reply, bearing the direction, "Mr. Taylor, Post-office, Manchester. To be left till called for."

In February the male prisoner wrote the following letter, referring to his quarrel with Mr. Meller, and to the treatment he received from Mr. Giles on his visit to Hatherleigh:—

"February 20, 1862.

"My dear friends,—I hope you are all well. I am thankful to be able to state that we are all as well as may be expected under our heavy trials. Pat is in good health, but not very good spirits; every little unusual sound frightens her. If any one knocks at the door a little loud causes her to start and look pale. I am well myself, and Hannah has almost recovered from her wounds. Bob and Mary are well, but they are all afraid to go into the kitchen, although all has been put right for a long time, but I am not right yet with my landlord. I am paying £50 a year for my house, and the jury at the inquest reproached him for neglecting the repairs at the water pipes, and on that ground I am at law with him to recover damages from him. They are laid on very heavy, and if he do not settle the matter it will be tried at the assizes, and the jury will settle the damages for him; but if I should by chance to lose the trial it will be a bad job. My lawyer tells me he has but one point of law in his favour—that is on the child's age; he will plead her nonability therefore. I have suffered no pecuniary loss, but if he gains that point we have other damages to lay before the court—that is, the destruction of our property, loss of time, and injuries sustained by the accident. The damages laid on are £500. The old bruit does all in his power to injure us, but I hope we shall get the mastery of him, then it will put him to the quiet a little. I hope you are all getting on well. I suppose George is married by this time; if so, I hope he is doing well. When you write, do send us a long letter, and tell us all the news.

The following is a few words for Mr. Giles on a subject which has been uppermost in my mind ever since I left Hatherleigh: that is, Mr. Giles's treatment when we were there. What was it for? We had done you no wrong, nor ever did we intend doing you any wrong; but being pushed for £20, I drew a bill of accommodation for 14 days on Mr. Giles, and got it endorsed by my landlord, and drew the money from the bank and paid the discount, and at the end of 14 days, I should have paid the money into the bank, and taken up the bill, and all would have been over, but my enemies got hold of the bill by paying the money before the bill became due, and runs up to Mr. Giles and says, 'Is this your signature,' who at once gave my foes all the power they wanted. You would not have pleased them better if you had said, 'Here is £100 for you for your trouble,' because you had put their enemy at their disposal; but if Mr. Giles had been a man of business he would have kept his business to himself, and asked the man to read the bill or allow you to do so; you would then have known the bill was not due, and no one had been asked for the money, and that Mr. Taylor was the first man who would be asked for it, and there and then demanded of the man how he came in possession of the bill; you could have been suspicious of him, and have given him in charge of the police, and locked him up till you had written and heard from me. Then, instead of giving my enemies a sword wherewith to kill me, you would have done as most men do; that is, protect their own. The man came back to Bideford all joy, because you had done all they desired you to do, and far more than they had expected from a wife's father. Now, do read this matter over, and think for one moment who was the man to frown and be angry, you or me; and I think I should hear you say, if I were now near you, that you did me a great injustice and wrong, both by your actions before we came to your house and your words just before we left. Me and your daughter have talked over it thousands of times since we left your house. Surely you did not act under such circumstances as a father ought to have acted. If there was anything you did not understand in the matter, I should have been pleased to have told you the whole of the affair from beginning to end. I have said to dear Pat many times that I shall never be happy till I have called on you and talk the matter over with you. I should have had too much regard for a child of mine to treat her and her husband in such a manner. We did not want anything of you, but put ourselves to great expense to come and see you all, as we thought it would be a long time before we should see you again, if ever. If Taylor had been a fool, as many are, he would have retorted on your child; it would have laid the foundation for our hell of a life; but Taylor is not one of that sort. We are one, and not two; we constitute each other's happiness. She is worthy of my best regard and attachment, and you may be proud of such a daughter. She is to me as Solomon said of a good wife, my crown of glory. She is a good mother, and a careful and industrious housekeeper, always like a new pin;—in fact, I may say in a word, love with each of us is the ruling principle of our lives; whatever is done, we both do it with all our heart; we both take hold of one end of the rope, and pull one way. I should be highly pleased if Mr. Giles would sit down a few moments and write us a line or two, and give us a reason why he acted—I think I may say, cruel—towards us, when we left the home of my dear wife's children. She was pleased to see you, but your treatment did not increase her pleasure while there, or when she left. . . . We both wish you all good night. Eleven o'clock, bed time.—Yours affectionately, M. A. & W. TAYLOR."

LIGHT.—A lecturer on optics said that some philosophers were of opinion that light was made at the creation.—"Dear me! what of?" asked one of his auditory.—"Of promises, I suppose," replied another, "for they are often made light of."

A young man at a linendraper's undertook to commit suicide last week by shooting his daguerreotype. He first fired four shots, when his employer rushed in, and saved him from his rashness. This is the third attempt he has made on his life within the last two months. Cause—broken sleep brought on by intense devotion to a young lady with auburn ringlets.

READY IN SEASON.—A lady in Brighton lost an infant child a short time since, and came out in deep mourning. When asked why she put on mourning for the death of an infant child, she replied, "I did'nt put on mourning for the child alone; but my husband is ailing, and I don't think he will live long; so I thought I would be prepared."

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

The Savage Club entertainment to the foreign artists and literary men at present in London is fixed for June 7.

The African mail steamer Athenian sailed on Saturday for the West coast of Africa, with the mails and twenty-six passengers.

The Queen's birthday was kept in London, on Saturday. Although the usual festivities did not take place, the public offices were shut, and the day was observed with all due respect.

At an influential meeting held at the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, on Saturday—Lord Ashburton in the chair—it was resolved to take steps for the restoration of the Chapter House, which at present shows too many signs of dilapidation.

THE 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—We feel called upon to notice a current rumour with respect to the late court-martial which, if it be true—and it has obtained credence—is likely to perpetuate and increase the feelings of indignation which the proceedings brought to light in the Robertson case excited. It is said that the officers who gave evidence for the prisoner on that occasion have been since exposed to a system of persecution as galling as he had to endure. We have heard statements of harsh and unwarrantable censure pronounced upon them by the friends of the prosecutor, in presence of the soldiers for very trivial causes, and fatigue duties put upon them almost as severe as the celebrated back-board exercise.—*The Dublin Express.*

THE SPITHEAD FORTS.—The report of the Defence Commissioners in relation to these forts will be printed next week. From the evidence taken by the Commissioners, there is no doubt that it will be found that the Commissioners are unanimous in strongly recommending the completion of this portion of the defence of the harbour of Portsmouth, and of the waters within the Isle of Wight. The strength of iron and of armament will necessarily be subjects of future investigation, and, like all our armaments by sea and land, will of course follow the improvements in construction for defence and attack. There will, no question, be considerable discussion, but there can be little doubt that the recommendation of the Commissioners—unanimously agreed upon and founded upon evidence—will be mainly adopted. The foundations are already advanced, and will certainly be completed, leaving the strength of the structures for the fullest inquiry and consideration.—*Observer.*

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—At Bow-street, on Saturday, John Lemon was charged on suspicion of causing the death of Ann Gelding, with whom he had for some years cohabited, in White Hart-street, Drury-lane. On Friday morning the prisoner called at Mr. Lovett's, surgeon, of Clare-street, and said his wife had been poisoned. Mr. Lovett's assistant went to the house, and the woman died while he was in the room, with all the symptoms of poisoning. A wound had been inflicted on her temple by some sharp instrument. The prisoner produced a bottle containing cyanide of potassium, which he said he had taken from off his wife's bed. He told the constable who took him into custody that he was a "smasher" (an utterer of base coin), that he and the woman had had a fight, in which they both fell heavily on the floor; and that the deceased's head was wounded by falling against a chair.—Remanded for a *post-mortem* examination.

STEEL SHOT.—The Americans have been making steel shot with apparently the most successful results. Indeed, theoretically, the greater density and hardness of steel ought to give it a highly superior penetrating power over iron plates, and it would almost seem that in this adaptation they have taken a step in advance of our English experiments. At the proving ground on the Alleghany a number of elongated steel 24-pound shots have been tried against heavy iron plates. The steel balls penetrated the massive iron target, tearing and shattering the plates at every discharge, whilst the cast iron balls broke in fragments on striking, and scarcely made an indentation. The steel balls were scarcely injured by the concussion, the points of them only giving way. From these experiments, if the effects are correctly stated, it would seem probable that no iron armour plating would resist steel shot fired from large and appropriate ordnance.

RECENT EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN LONDON.—A discovery has been made which promises to throw some light on two or three crimes which have been committed lately, and which are not very clearly explained as yet. A man named Redburn, lately an engineer in the employment of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., the bank note printers, has been taken into custody, having been found with some of the proceeds of the great jewel robbery at Kingsland in his possession. Of this he seems to have a large quantity. Further it would seem that he has been concerned in those bank note forgeries for which two women have lately been convicted. It was known that the notes which had been uttered had been stolen from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., but who was the thief was not discovered. Now it turns out that a number of notes which had been stolen from the workshops of the firm have been found in Redburn's room, and the inference is that he helped the convicted women to those which they uttered. He is remanded.

THE EAST YORK MILITIA. — REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On the afternoon of the 23rd inst., whilst the East Riding Militia were assembled on Westwood, Beverley, one of the company, named Harrington, *alias* Kane, a Beverley man, incautiously left the ramrod of his rifle in the barrel, which, on the rifle being discharged in the volley firing practice, violently struck Mr. Charles Bartle, tailor, of North Bar-street, who was reclining on the sward, witnessing the evolutions of the regiment. Fortunately, the rod hit Mr. Bartle's watch, which was in his waistcoat pocket, and thus was his life most miraculously spared. The watch, which had a double case, was literally shattered into atoms; and the ramrod on being picked up and examined, was found to be much crooked and misshapen, having a zig-zag appearance. The ill effects experienced by Mr. Bartle from the sudden shock, was an acute pain in his side. Harrington asserts that he is innocent of any bad intention, and that the occurrence was purely accidental.

ARMOUR-PLATE EXPERIMENTS. — On Friday, the Iron-plate Committee attended at Shoeburyness to try a target proposed by Mr. Scott Russell. In this target the armour plates are attached by a new method, which obviates the use of bolts. The thickness of the plates is 4½ inches, but they are supported behind by other plates and iron-work, which alone are equal to a stratum almost as thick as the armour, so that the total thickness of iron is little short of nine inches. No wood is used in this target; but, from the great thickness of iron, its weight considerably exceeds that of the Warrior target. It is, in fact, the heaviest target that has yet been tried. After sustaining the usual battering from 110-pounders and 68-pounders, three shots were fired against it from the 300-pounder, charged with 50 of powder. These three shots were each directed against an uninjured part of the target. The first and second shots lodged in the target, and the third went completely through. The mode of attaching the plates seemed very effective, but the resisting power of the target, considering its greater weight, was deemed inferior to that of the Warrior. A crack had been previously discovered in one of the external coils of the 300-pounder, but was not thought sufficiently serious to prevent the gun being used. The crack, from its rusted state, does not appear to be recent, and is supposed to have originated at proof, which was very severe. It will be necessary to remove the fractured coil and replace it with a new one before the gun can be considered perfectly safe.—*Times.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Robert Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, of Wilton House, near Salisbury, was proved in the London Court, on the 17th inst., under £120,000 personalty in England, the executors nominated being his brother-in-law, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Anthony John Ashley Cooper, and Robt. French Burnett, Esq.; the latter alone took grant of probate as acting executor. The earl executed his will in 1854, and added thereto three codicils, dated respectively 1856, 1858, and 1861, and died at Place Vendome, in Paris, in April last, at the age of seventy-one. The Earl married, in 1814, Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Laurino, widow of Prince Rubari, of Sicily, who died in 1857. The title and estates descend to his nephew, George Robt. Charles, the son and heir of the testator's brother, the late Right Hon. Sidney Lord Herbert of Lea. The will, which is of moderate dimensions, disposes of a rental of £7,000 per annum to the family of Granville, and, after making specific bequests to some members of his Lordship's family, bequeaths the residue of his property to the family of Scheffer, of Paris. There is a legacy to his butler and valet of £400, together with an annuity to him of £100, and a legacy of £100 to his coachman. The heir to the ancient Welsh earldoms of Pembroke and Montgomery is a minor, now in his twelfth year, in whom also vests the title of Lord Herbert of Lea and other distinguished titles.—The will of Henry Waithman, Esq., of Old Broad-street, City, and Hall's-place, St. John's Wood, was proved in London by his widow, sole executrix. The personalty sworn under £10,000. The will bears date December last, and the testator died on the 11th of January. The deceased was a silkbroker, carrying on business in the firm of Messrs. Waithman, Jacomb, and Hogg, and acquired a handsome competency, consisting of realty and personalty, which he has bequeated entirely to his relict and family. To his son Frederick he has given all his shares in the partnership concern, and to his relict his share in the capital thereof, together with all the testator's other property, both real and personal, absolutely, accompanying the bequest in the following affectionate terms:—"Feeling assured that she will do all that is right and expedient towards our dear children, and that she will be the better enabled to do this by having the uncontrolled right and authority over the property."—The will of the Rev. Mark Aloysius Tierney, Canon of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, who died at Arundel, Sussex, in February last, was proved in the London Court by the executors, Anthony John W. Biddulph, Esq., of Burton Park, Sussex, Edward Norris, and Anthony Norris, Esqrs., both of Bedford-row. The personalty was sworn under £4,000. The will bears date December last. The testator has bequeathed his property, with some few exceptions, in favour of the Catholic communion, to personal friends, and to his servants; to one of the latter an annuity is given of £15. To a godson and goddaughter he leaves legacies of £100 each. The bequests in favour of the Catholic Church consist of a sum to be laid out in the purchase of books for the library of the College of St. Cuthbert, near Durham, and a year's interest arising from the residue of the testator's estate is to be expended under the direction of the titular Catholic Bishop of Southwark for the benefit of the Catholic students of that district. The ultimate residue of the testator's entire estate is to devolve upon the executors for their own use and benefit absolutely.—*Illustrated News.*

A SHREWD GUESS.—A lad delivering milk, was asked what made it so warm. "I don't know," replied he, with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water instead of cold."

WHAT AILED HIM.—A brewer's drayman lately died in the City, at the age of thirty-one, who had for ten years drank ten or twelve quarts of Bass's in a day. And that's what ale-d him.

The New Westminster Bridge was opened for traffic on Saturday.

Captain Collinson, R.N., has been elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

The Court-martial on Veterinary Surgeon Anthony, of the 11th Hussars, was concluded on Saturday, but the finding has not been made public.

The Bank of England have taken a second lot of 1,000 shilling tickets, 400 half-crown, and 200 five shilling tickets for the Exhibition, making a total altogether of 3,200 tickets, worth £300.

The *Court Journal* states that the marriage of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse has been postponed from the 9th of June to the 20th of the same month, probably with the hope that the King of the Belgians may be sufficiently recovered to be present at the ceremony.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER IN HULL.—At the Hull Police Court, on Saturday last, a labourer named John Chapman was charged with committing manslaughter. It appeared that on Tuesday a female named Catherine Harrington, residing in Sewer-lane, heard her mother call out, "The villain's murdered me." She ran down stairs, and there saw the deceased lying on the ground, bleeding from a cut in the temple, and the prisoner was standing near, looking on. The witness spoke to the prisoner as to his conduct, and he replied, "I'll give you as much," and then walked away. A surgeon was sent for, but the old woman, who was seventy years of age, died on the evening of the following day. The surgeon was called as a witness, and he stated that the deceased had received a wound about an inch long on the right side of the forehead, and the excitement brought on fits, and she ultimately sank and died. The prisoner it appeared, had knocked the old woman down. After hearing the whole of the evidence, the Magistrate said he did not think he should be justified in sending the prisoner for trial, as there was a legal difficulty in the case. He therefore discharged him with a caution.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—Two gentlemanly looking foreigners—probably the same who recently robbed a West End jeweller of a quantity of diamonds—called several times last week, at the shop of Mrs. Gee, of 21, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, relative to the purchase of a large quantity of goods. They looked at a number of gold watches, and eventually decided on purchasing to the amount of nearly £500. This was on Monday, and they intimated that they were expecting a remittance from America on the following day, when they would call and pay for the goods selected if Mrs. Gee would permit them to pack them up. They packed the gold watches in a cigar case in the presence of Mrs. Gee and her foreman, tied it round with cord, sealed it, and deposited it in a black leather bag, which they placed on the counter for Mrs. Gee to take care of until they could send for it. They then directed her attention to a gold chronometer, and immediately afterwards left the warehouse. Mrs. Gee placed the bag in a place of safety until Thursday evening, but seeing nothing of the two foreigners she unpacked the bag, when, to her dismay, she found that her £500 worth of gold watches had ben transmuted into sea pebbles, the fact being that while negotiating for the sale of the chronometer the thieves had contrived to substitute another bag for the one in which they had so carefully packed their booty.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERIES IN LONDON.—At the Mansion House, London, on Friday, two Americans, named John Weston and William Harper, were charged, on remand, with being concerned in a system of robbery at the London banking houses. The court was crowded by officials from the principal banks, and by persons who had been robbed, many of them to a large amount, for the purpose of seeing if they could identify the prisoners; and the proceedings appeared to create very great interest. The accused are stylishly-dressed men, and both wear a profusion of whiskers and moustaches. They took a sharp look round the court the moment they were placed at the bar, apparently for the purpose of seeing if they could recognise any one among the crowd. It appears from information obtained by the police, that during the last two months most extensive robberies have been committed at the principal banking houses of the city, the sum stolen in two instances alone being £125. The mode adopted is somewhat novel, and although simple, required a good deal of tact and confidence on the part of the operators. It appeared to be this. About two or three o'clock in the afternoon, when a good deal of business is going on at the banks, the prisoners went into different banking establishments, and when any one was engaged in paying in or receiving money at the counter, one of the prisoners would touch his elbow, or ask him some question, and while his attention was thus attracted the other had a portion of the money off the counter in an instant, and succeeded in getting away with the booty before the loss was discovered. Repeated complaints having been made of the loss of large sums of money in this way, Haydon, who is well known for his knowledge in these sort of affairs, received special instructions in the matter, and the result was that he succeeded in apprehending the prisoners, by whom there appears to be no doubt the greater portion, if not the whole, of these daring robberies have been committed. Mr. George Morris proved the robbery of £25 in gold at the Unity Bank, and Mr. Goodchild the robbery of a £100 note at Messrs. Masterman's Bank, and both identified the prisoner Weston as being present at the time. They were again remanded.

RIBBONISM: SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR LIMERICK AND TIPPERARY.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that Lord Carlisle has decided that a Special Commission shall at once issue for the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The persons who are in custody at Cork, on the charge of sending threatening letters to Mr. Daniel F. Leahy and his wife, and Mr. William Golgay and his wife, are:—James Charles O'Connell, Milltown Cottage, Kilmallock; John O'Connell, Lisberns John O'Connell, jun., Morgan O'Connell, Catherine O'Connell, Anna Maria O'Connell, and Jeremiah Forde, Ballincollig. It appears that the letter-carrier delivered a letter at Mr. Golgay's residence on Tuesday afternoon, directed to Mrs. Golgay. The envelope was found to contain a sheet of note paper, written on the four sides in a bold style of writing, and in language that proved the author to have acquired a more than ordinary education. The letter referred to the purchase of a leasehold interest in a farm within a dozen miles of the city of Cork, recently made by Mr. Golgay, and informing his wife that it was decreed that he should be shot—that the men to execute the deed of blood were already hired, and that nothing would arrest the doom of her husband; that she should prepare to be a widow and her children fatherless. This letter, like most of its class, contained illustrations. One represented the assassin shooting his victim, regardless of his prayers for mercy; and the other, a pen sketch of a coffin containing a corpse. The postmark showed that this letter was posted in the city post-office. The same delivery conveyed to Mrs. D. F. Leahy a letter, not in the same handwriting as that sent to Mrs. Golgay, announcing to her that owing to Mr. Leahy's conduct in reference to the farm interest purchased by Mr. Golgay, it was resolved that he should be shot, and that the men to do the work were already watching their opportunity. This letter was also illustrated in Tipperary fashion, with drawings of pistols, guns, and coffins. The following day the post letter carrier delivered to Mr. Leahy and Mr. Golgay a letter each, warning them that they would be shot, and that the men to do the work were already appointed. These letters also contained drawings of deadly weapons, coffins, sculls, and crossbones. The three last letters were posted at Queenstown, and appeared to be in the same handwriting, though evidently feigned.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Fitzgerald was resumed on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Beckman, and another, not yet in custody.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—On Saturday morning an inquiry was held at the London Hospital by Mr. John Humphreys, the Middlesex coroner, touching the death of Anne Rush, a deaf and dumb girl, 15 years of age, which occurred under circumstances which have led her parents to prefer a charge that she had been murdered.—Mrs. Rush, the mother of the deceased, stated that on the night of Saturday week she sent her daughter on an errand to a house on the opposite side of the court in which she lived. Shortly afterwards witness was alarmed by hearing loud shrieks, and upon going to see what was the matter she found deceased lying disabled at the bottom of a flight of stairs, down which she appeared to have been flung with great force. She was covered with shocking bruises all over the body, particularly on the left side. She appeared to be in a dying condition, and stated by signs that when she had got to the first landing, Mrs. Innis, a woman whose furious temper was the terror of the neighbourhood, and who had long borne witness's family a grudge, rushed out, and lifting her up, flung her on the floor with all her strength, and then threw her down the stairs. Deceased had to be removed to the London hospital, where she died in two days. Witness then charged Mrs. Innis with having killed deceased, and had her brought before the magistrate for murder. There were several witnesses who could corroborate her statement as to the screams, and could describe the girl's case. Mrs. Connor said that she heard piercing shrieks on the night in question, and soon afterwards saw deceased in a most deplorable condition. Witness stated that she had not seen Mrs. Innis at all on that evening, and that the latter was in the habit of treating the unfortunate deceased usually with great kindness. There was, however, a regular feud between the two families. Mrs. Innis having received the usual caution, said that she did not see deceased at all on the night in question. She heard her voice, and some screaming, but there was a disturbance in the court at the time, and witness did not attach any importance to the matter. She never struck the deceased, but had often given her food. On the Monday witness got a summons against Mrs. Rush for using abusive language, and then for the first time the charge was made that witness had murdered the deceased.—A number of witnesses were then examined, but none of them could depose to having actually seen the deceased ill-used, and it was stated that the staircase where the occurrence took place was quite dark.—Mr. H. Dyse, the house surgeon, said that deceased was admitted to the hospital with severe contusions, the result of violent blows or heavy falls. No bones, however, were fractured, and the injuries did not seem sufficient to account for death. He made a *post mortem* examination, and found the immediate cause of death had been disease of the heart.—The Coroner said, in reference to the conflicting nature of the evidence, that it was possible that the deceased, who was deaf, might have been decieved in the darkness as to the person who assaulted her, or that Mrs. Rush might have been misled in her excitement as to the meaning of her daughter's signs, which were made at a time of prostration and confusion. He should, therefore, recommend to the jury simply to return a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.—A verdict accordingly was then, after some deliberation, returned.

An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think such a one followed his conscience. "Yes," said his lordship, "I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a gig, he drives it first."

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY'S MALEDICTION UPON A DESPISER OF POETRY.—May he live to fall deeply in love, and lose his beloved because he is unable to compose a sonnet in her praise.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

We embark in the cradle for a long voyage; in the coffin for a far longer one.

When heaven sends storms upon men, they must imitate the grass which saves itself by lying meekly down.

There is not a stream of trouble so deep and swift-running that we may not cross safely over if we have courage to steer and strength to pull.

If you wish to know the value that is set on your society, announce that you intend to give up parties, and then count the invitations you continue to receive.

PITT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—A pleasantry of Pitt at this time has been preserved by tradition. It seems that one battalion which he was forming, or in the formation of which he was consulted, did not show the same readiness as distinguished the rest. Their draft rules which they sent to Pitt were full of cautions and reserves. The words "except in the case of actual invasion," were constantly occurring. At length came a clause that at no time, and on no account whatever, were they to be sent out of the country. Pitt here lost patience, and, taking up his pen, he wrote opposite to that clause in the draft the same words as he had read in the preceding, "except in the case of actual invasion!"—*Stanhope's Life of Pitt.*

ROMAN VILLAS.—The villa of the Princess Paulina was one of those soft, idyllic paradises which lie like so many fairy-lands around the dreamy solitudes of Rome. They are so fair, so wild, so still, these villas! Nature in them seems to run in such gentle sympathy with Art, that one feels as if they had not been so much the product of human skill as some indigenous growth of Arcadian ages. There are quaint terraces shadowed by clipped ilex-trees whose branches make twilight even in the sultriest noon; there are long-drawn paths, through wildernesses where cyclamens blossom in crimson clouds among crushed fragments of sculptured marble green with the moss of ages, and glossy-leaved myrtles put forth their pale blue stars in constellations under the leafy shadows. Everywhere is the voice of water, ever lulling, ever babbling, and taught by art to run in many a quaint caprice,—here to rush down marble steps slippery with sedgy green, there to spout up in silvery spray, and anon to spread into a cool, waveless lake, whose mirror reflects trees and flowers far down in some visionary underworld. Then there are wide lawns, where the grass in spring is a perfect rainbow of anemones, white, rose, crimson, purple, mottled, streaked, and dappled with ever varying shade of sunset clouds. There are soft, moist banks where purple and white violets grow large and fair, and trees all interlaced with ivy, which runs and twines everywhere, intermingling its dark, graceful leaves and vivid young shoots with the bloom and leafage of all shadowy places.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE TAKING OF GIBRALTAR.—I remembered how often the present King of France, Charles X. had told my father and me the story of his being summoned to meet almost all the Catholic princes of Christendom, and all the flower of the French and Spanish armies, as to a party of pleasure, to see the "taking of Gibraltar," where various amusements, and bull fights, and balls were provided to while away each day of anxious expectation when the propitious morning at last arose which was again to plant the flag of Spain upon the walls of Gibraltar. So certain did they consider themselves of conquest, that dinner and a ball were prepared at Algesiras for General Elliott and his officer when made prisoners. At length the Spanish batteries moved down, constructed with all the care that science could bestow and art invent. The *Academe Francaise* contributed its labours to improve upon those mighty engines of destruction—and they moved down the monuments of the combined science, as well as anger of Europe, united against this one object so near to the vanity, so dear to the interests, of the parties engaged in the attempt. The princes witnessed the scene from the first parallel, and the surrounding hills were crowded with the population of the country, fancing even the reality of the visionary existence of the Queen of Spain in her chair, who had vowed to remain there until she saw the standard of Spain float upon the walls of the fortress she called her own. In a few hours all was dust and ashes, and the few survivors amongst the assailants owed their lives to British generosity and humanity.—*From the Duke of Buckingham's Private Diary.*

THE MANNERS OF HALF-A-CENTURY AGO.—It is not to be wondered at that men of intellect sought for entertainment in clubs of a very limited number of members, and avoided a participation in scenes which had not a single reservation to place in the balance against such witless, though fashionable immoralities. The description of such scenes were given by the papers of that day with much *naïveté*, and apparent unconsciousness of any thing outrageous in morals, or incorrect in manner. A sporting paper of the usual low character in the present day would describe a ruffianly prize-fight with a similar unconsciousness of its vulgarity. At such or such an entertainment every luxury was displayed, and the company "was disencumbered from the restraints of common life." Another statement says, "Here all was turbulence and dissipation, there all flattery and intrigue." Such were the loose manners, and such the descriptions of scenes of fashionable life in the much vaunted moral era of George III. The modest females who stand in the stalls of the present Pantheon Bazaar are little conscious of the scene of their commercial calling being that of vicious intrigues, heartless follies, and luxuriant revellings within the life of existing men. Can a greater insult be imagined to the noble dames of the Court of Queen Victoria than to imagine them congregated in such a society, although princes were the patrons of such scenes! It would scarcely be credited now that such servile and adulatory worship should have been paid to men of any rank, much less lead the noble dames of England into a self-degradation of which those of the present day would resent being supposed capable. The present time shows nothing as exceptionable as this in any rank or station.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

WELLINGTON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PITT. — I did not think that he would have died so soon. He died in January, 1806; and I met him at Lord Camden's, in Kent, and I think he did not look ill in November previous. He was extremely lively, and in good spirits. It is true that he was *by way* of being an invalid at the time. A great deal was always said about his taking his rides—for he then used to ride 18 or 20 miles every day—and great pains were taken to send forward his luncheon, bottled porter, I think, and getting him a beef-steak or mutton chop ready at some place fixed beforehand. That place was always mentioned to the party, so that those kept at home in the morning might join the ride there if they pleased. On coming home from these rides, they used to put on dry clothes, and to hold a Cabinet, for all the party were members of the Cabinet, except me, and, I think, the Duke of Montrose. At dinner Mr. Pitt drank little wine; but it was at that time the fashion to sup, and he then took a great deal of port wine and water. In the same month I also met Mr. Pitt at the Lord Mayor's dinner; he did not seem ill. On that occasion I remember he returned thanks in one of the best and neatest speeches I ever heard in my life. It was in very few words. The Lord Mayor had proposed his health as one who had been the saviour of England, and would be the saviour of the rest of Europe. Mr. Pitt then got up, disclaimed the compliment as applied to himself, and added, "England has saved herself by her exertions, and the rest of Europe will be saved by her example." That was all; he was scarcely up two minutes; yet nothing could be more perfect. I remember another curious thing at that dinner. Erskine was there. Now Mr. Pitt has always over Erskine a great ascendancy—the ascendancy of terror. Sometimes, in the House of Commons, he could keep Erskine in check by merely putting out his hand or making a note. At this dinner, Erskine's health having been drunk, and Erskine rising to return thanks, Pitt held up his finger, and said to him across the table, "Erskine remember that they are drinking your health as a distinguished Colonel of Volunteers." Erskine, who had intended, as we heard, to go off upon rights of juries, the state trials, and other political points, was quite put out; he was awed like a school boy at school, and in his speech kept strictly within the limits enjoined him.—*Life of Pitt, by Earl Stanhope.*

MANAGEMENT OF MONEY.—"Now comes the next danger. You will not incur debt for yourself; but you have a friend. Pythias, your friend, your familiar—the man you like best and see most of—says to you, 'Damon, be my security—your name to this bill!' Heaven forbid that I should cry out to Damon, 'Pythias means to cheat thee—beware!' But I address to Damon this observation, 'Pythias asks thee to guarantee that three, six or twelve months hence he will pay to another man—say to Dionysius—so many pounds sterling.' Here your first duty as an honest man is not to Pythias, but to Dionysius. Suppose some accident happened—one of those accidents which however impossible it may seem to your Pythias, constantly happen to the Pythiases of other Damons who draw bills on the bank of Futurity; suppose that the smut or the rain spoil the crops on which Pythias relies—or the cargoes he expect from Marseilles California, or Utopia, go down to the bottomless seas; Dionysius must come upon you! Can you pay to Dionysius what you pledge yourself to pay to him in spite of those accidents? He thinks those accidents not only possible but probable, or he would not require your surety, nor charge twenty per cent. for his loan; and therefore, since he clearly doubts Pythias, his real trust is in you. Do you merit the trust? Can you pay the money if Pythias cannot?—and, allowing that you can pay the money, are your other obligations in life such as to warrant that sacrifice to friendship! If you cannot pay, or if you owe it to others more sacred than Pythias himself—owe it to your parents, your plighted bride, or wedded wife, or the children to whom, what, before their birth, was your fortune, has become the trust money for their provision—not to hazard for Pythias that for which, if lost, not, you alone but others must suffer—then, do not common duty and common honesty forbid you to say, 'I am surety to Pythias for that which it belongs not to Pythias but to chance to fulfil?' I am the last man to say, 'Do not help your friend,' if you possibly can. If we have money, we manage it ill when we cannot help a friend at a pinch. But the plain fact is this, Pythias wants money. Can you give it, at whatever stint to yourself, in justice to others? If you can, and value Pythias more than the money, give the money, and there is an end of it; but if you cannot give the money, don't sign the bill. Do not become what, in rude truth, you do become—a knave and a liar—if you guarantee to do what you know that you cannot do should the guarantee be exacted. He is generous who gives; he who lends may be generous also; but only on one condition—viz., that he can afford to give what he can afford to lend; of the two, therefore, it is safer, friendlier, cheaper, in the long-run, to give than to lend. Give, and you may keep your friend if you loose your money; lend, and the chances are, that you lose your friend if ever you get back your money."—*Sir E. B. Lytton in Blackwood's Magazine.*

DRESS.—A labouring man said, "When I am rigged out in my best clothes, I am like a pond covered with weeds—very well to look at, but not fit for a useful purpose."

In Europe we hire men to be "mutes" at our funerals; in the East they hire women to make as much noisy lamentation as possible. Perhaps there is not much to choose in the way of good sense between the two institutions.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.
Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.
The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.
Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The *Consett Guardian* is delivered by a Special Messenger at the following Places, viz:—
Colliery Dykes, on Friday Nights.
Whiteley Head and Tantobie, at 7 o'clock on Saturday Morning.

Tanfield at		8 o'clock.	
Shield Row		9 "	
Stanley Colliery	half past	10 "	
Oxhill	"	11 "	
Kyo	half past	12 "	Afternoon
Catch Gate	"	1 "	
Greencroft	"	2 "	
Annfield Plain	"	3 "	
Quarry Houses	"	4 "	
South Moor	"	5 "	
Sykes	"	6 "	

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

MAGISTERIAL CONVICTIONS AND COSTS.

A question has arisen at Shotley Bridge which has excited much attention in that locality, but which is also of general interest and public importance. To "begin at the beginning," it appears that some time ago one of the members of the Durham county police was convicted by the Bench of an assault upon a poor Irishman named Terence Glancy, and fined for the offence. There can be no doubt that the conviction was a just one, and we believe it was alike politic and necessary, for some of the force at Berry Edge and the neighbourhood had been in the habit of using their batons so freely and brutally whenever any trifling disturbance took place that the public peace was endangered by their conduct, and it became indispensable that the magistrates should check, and if possible, put down a practice so reprehensible and even criminal. This the Shotley Bridge magistrates did, but with a mildness and moderation hardly in keeping with the gravity of the offence. Had the policeman who ill-used Glancy received the just recompense of his deed he would have been sent to the House of Correction without the option of a fine. Lenient, however, as was the judgment of the Bench, it gave great umbrage to the police authorities, and especially to Mr. Superintendent Thompson. He made no secret of his preference for the Lanchester justices, and a circumstance occurred just after this conviction which gave him an opportunity of carrying out his preference. Mr. Allan, the clerk to the Bench, finding that the magistrates were troubled with many petty cases which ended in dismissal, and that his own time and stationery were thus uselessly employed, resolved to require the police to pay for summonses which they obtained at the time of application. This is done by all other complainants, and there is no provision of the law which requires Clerks of Justices to act otherwise when the police lay informations. Here then was a chance for removing the principal portion of the business from Shotley Bridge to Lanchester, and it was eagerly embraced. Acting, we presume, under Superintendent Thompson's orders all summonses were applied for at Lanchester and the police cases taken there. The result was that a fortnight ago there was "a maiden petty sessions" at Shotley, and about twenty cases at Lanchester. Previous to this the burden of the business of the entire district was thrown upon the magistrates at Lanchester, and Mr. Kearney, who usually attends there, proceeded to the Shotley Court and publicly complained of the unfairness of this proceeding.

The police thus succeeded in creating what we may call a magisterial difficulty. Far worse, they occasioned much public inconvenience, for many persons, who otherwise (to use one of Lord Brougham's phrazes) would have had justice brought to their own doors, had to walk half a dozen miles, and convey their witnesses to that distance. In the event of employing Newcastle solicitors they were subjected to an additional charge of a guinea. All this was pointed out to Col. White, the head of the county constabulary, but he stuck by his men, and "cared for none of these things." At this stage Mr. Allan came forward and in a liberal and praiseworthy spirit, offered to refer the matter relative to the issuing of summonses to Rowland Burdon, Esq., the Chairman of the Durham Quarter Sessions; that gentleman has decided that it will conduce to the interests of justice to allow the police to obtain what summonses they please, leaving the defendants to pay the costs in the event of conviction, and the Clerk to be *minus* his fees in the event of no case being made out against the accused.

We venture to say, despite Mr. Burdon's high authority, that this mode of proceeding is dangerous and pernicious. It holds out a temptation to policemen to stretch their authority and act hastily or needlessly; and although we believe the magistrates are above convicting in any case for the sake of costs, yet it cannot fail to engender suspicion, when this is the only mode of the Clerk obtaining remuneration for his services. We understand that the practice which we deprecate generally prevails, but it is not the less to be deprecated on that account. On its bare recital it appears one-sided and unfair. Perhaps the best remedy would be to pay Petty Sessions Clerks by salary instead of fees. We know this is done in some places, and with the best results.

Local and District News.

TANTOBIE ANNUAL FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL BALL AND CONCERT.—This society held their annual ball and concert on Friday, the 23rd inst., in a large marquee tent erected in a field belonging to Mr. G. Dodds. The concert was principally supported by the Ohio Minstrels. Their performances throughout were loudly applauded, and several of their delineations were vociferously encored. These Minstrels will be at Shotley Town Hall on Whit Monday. An excellent quadrille band was in attendance, under the able leadership of Mr. Watson. About thirty-five couples joined in the mazy dance to music produced by these excellent musicians.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WORKMEN AT THE TIN MILLS.—On Wedesday afternoon, as an engine and five trucks were proceeding in the usual manner from Consett to the Tin Mills—that is, the trucks running before the engine—the engine by some means got off the line, the coupling chain was broke, and the waggons ran furiously down to the Tin Mill (the incline being very great), passed on the coal depot, breaking down the buffer placed there and turning over the end, thus smashing the waggons and trucks. The waggons were heavily laden with pig metal. Fortunately the points which turn the waggons into the tin mill were closed so as to send the waggons straight down the line; if they had gone into the mill, the loss of life must have been fearful, as at the very moment the waggons passed a great number of men were employed upon the line, with no means of escape had the train come that way.

On Monday, there was a boat-race on the Tyne for £400, between J. Clasper, and G. Drewitt, of London. Clasper beat Drewitt by a quarter of a mile. There was an immense concourse of spectators.

We are sorry to state that Peter Annandale, Esq., is at present suffering from severe indisposition. We only represent the general feeling when we express a hope that the worthy magistrate, whose services are of such great value to this locality, will speedily be able to attend his public duties as usual.

MR. ANTCLIFF AT LEADGATE.—This gentleman attended at Leadgate on Tuesday evening, and gave a lecture on Temperance, in the Primitive Chapel. The Rev. R. Shields was in the chair. Mr. Antcliff spoke two hours and five minutes, riveting the attention of his audience by his vivid descriptions and touching anecdotes. The lecture was well attended, and the rev. lecturer was enthusiastically applauded throughout the evening. He has received a strong invitation to return shortly.

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—On Monday afternoon a man of the name of Anderson, who was very much intoxicated, was proceeding up Blackhill, when the wind blew his cap off his head and over the wall into the Quarry. As the cap was passing over the wall he made a kind of half leap, throwing his body partly on to the wall, and then rolled over on to the narrow platform between the wall and the precipice, from which he immediately fell to the bottom, a distance of about thirty feet. Strange to say he is very little worse, the only severe bruise he received being one on the knee. Anderson seemed not to know what he had done or how he had come there. The wall at this place is too low, for any child can climb over, and this endanger its life by a similar fall, the platform being only about two feet in some places, and in no part of it does it exceed four feet.

DEATH OF AN OLD WORKMAN.—Thos. Beavens, who died on the 5th inst., at Beamish, in his 85th year, had been seventy-four years in the employment of Messrs. Hawks and Co., of Gateshead. He was born in the house adjoining the forge, in which he lived and died. He married at an early age, and brought up a family of twenty-one sons and daughters, all of whom are registered in the parish church of Chester-le-Street, and are now living. His wife died a short time ago at the age of 80. Until within a few weeks of his death Beavens enjoyed good health, although almost double with constant and hard work at the forge. He was a great pedestrian, and thought nothing of walking eight or ten miles to witness a foot race. He was scarcely ever known to neglect his employment during the seventy-four years he was at the forge. Although he had not perused many books, yet he boasted of having made himself perfectly acquainted with every incident attending the Peninsular war,—and once having entered upon the subject, he would detail every particular of the Battle of Waterloo and succeeding events, from the commencement of the battle to the entry of the allied troops into Paris. Upon other historical matters he was comparatively ignorant. The old man was much respected, and by many of his fellow-workmen and neighbours looked upon as "an oracle."

EDMONDBYERS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above school was held on Saturday and Sunday, when the gathering of young and old made quite a stir in this quiet little village. The chapel was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers of the season. About 150 partook of the good things provided, and after tea a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr Jos. Wilson, of Castleside. Addresses, bearing on the Sunday school interest, were delivered by Messrs Smith, Hexham; Russell, Allendale; and Currie, Weardale. The Watergate choir was under the able leadership of Mr Jos. Swindale, and all were delighted with the beautiful pieces sung. The meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the ladies who presided at tea, the choir, and chairman. The Sunday service was conducted in the afternoon by Mr Jos. Wilson, when the children recited Scripture, poetry and other interesting pieces, and the evening service by Mr R. Smith to crowded congregations.

APPREHENDED PUDDLERS' STRIKE AT CONSETT.—Some alarm was created here on Monday and Tuesday by a report that the puddlers were again on strike. From information we have received it appears the puddlers have been working a kind of iron for which they had been paid something above the scale of charges, therefore on Saturday last the men were paid at the reduction without any previous notice. This procedure was thought unfair, and part of the men—those we believe in the new mill—did not go in on Monday morning, stating that they would see Mr. Priestman, who was from home, on Tuesday, the day on which he was to return. The other part of men in the old mill went on with their work. Mr. Priestman arrived on Tuesday and met a deputation of the men, and the difference was soon amicably arranged. As soon as this was known to the men who were at work they also turned out, but after some demur, and finding that they were punishable by law for such an undue proceeding, commenced work again. We expect by this time the little difference is satisfactorily adjusted. Large orders have been received for rails, which will keep that department of the works in full operation for some time, and every resident of Consett and well-wisher to the place must earnestly hope that no obstruction will be thrown in the way of the execution of those orders, and any others which may be received.

MR. NICHOLSON AT CONSETT THEATRE.—Mr. Nicholson, whose views relative to spiritualism have attracted much attention in this locality, preached, according to announcement, twice on Sunday last. His audience was respectable and attentive. Throughout the afternoon and evening services the preacher was calm and temperate in his remarks. His subject was the indwelling of the Holy Ghost and the extraordinary gifts of the Church—holding that those gifts had not been withdrawn from the Church, but owing to the divisions in that Church had been suspended. He contended that all who had faith might have the power to work with those gifts, quoting passage after passage of Scripture in support (as he said) of his arguments. At the close he announced (as will be seen by advertisement) that Mr H. Brown will preach on Sunday afternoon, and himself in the evening.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—The anniversary was commenced on Saturday last by a tea party in the Town Hall, which was not so numerously attended as might have been expected, but this defect was amply made up by the full attendance at the public meeting, which was held after tea. The Rev. W. Satchell was in the chair. His remarks were brief, and these were followed by the reading of the report by the Rev. R. Shields. The report was in every way favourable and received with loud applause. Mr. Wearmouth spoke energetically on the gospel, and Mr. Bell succeeded him in an address on Christian Union and the Co-operation of the Christian Churches. The Rev. G. Whitehead made some excellent remaks in the same strain. The Rev. S. Antliff, of Derby, wound up the meeting with a most enthusiastic and energetic address upon chapel debts, on the importance of liquidating those debts, illustrating the whole with some telling anecdotes. On Sunday, sermons were preacned in the morning by the Rev. W. Nation, and in the afternoon and evening by the Rev. S. Antliff. The services on each occasion were numerously attended, the hall being completely fillen in all parts. The receipts of tne anniversary amounted to upwards of £30.

WHITSUNTIDE.—The tea parties at Shotley Bridge on Whit-Monday, as announced in our advertising columns, are creating some little stir in this village. The spice loaves for the Catholic party are now in progress by Wilson Brothers, and we are able to pronounce the quality excellent. The Catholics seem to be anxious to make the affaia a great success. We are sorry to say a schism has taken place among the managers of the festival of the Bands of Hope. At a meeting a few days ago a resolution was passed, or an understanding come to, that no Sunday School teacher who is not a signed teetotaler would be admitted to the grounds, and that no child of a publican should be allowed to attend at tea. These arbitrary regulations, for such we must designate them, have given great offence to some, and the consequence is a split has taken place, and some of the teachers of some of the schools are now making arrangements to give the children a tea independently of this muster. It is only fair to say that at a recent meeting those obnoxious restrictions were withdrawn, and an offer made for all to come, but this concession came too late to secure union, the other arrangements to which we have referred having been previously made. The circumstance we have mentioned is another illustration of the painful fact that zeal sometimes outruns not only discretion, but even charity.

THE REV. S. ANTLIFF IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening, a very respectable audience assembled in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, to listen to a lecture by the above gentleman, on "The Sources of Pleasure." There were on the platform the Rev. R. Shields, W. Nation, R. Wearmouth, and G. Whitehead. The proceedings were opened with singing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. G. Whitehead. The Rev. R. Shield was called to the chair. He said he was happy to meet with the friends on that very interesting occasion (the Primitive Methodist Chapel anniversary), and to occupy the chair, as the duties required of him would be honourable and easy. He had little more to do than introduce the rev. lecturer, whom they had heard on the two previous days, and who needed not to be commended by him, as he could speak for himself. The subject was not "The Pleasures of Hope," as had been announced, but "The Sources of Pleasure." One source of pleasure is the hearing of an excellent speaker, and he had no doubt that that source of pleasure would be opened to them that night. He was happy to say that this anniversary had been a complete success, for although the tea party was not so large as might have been expected, on the whole they had done well. They had realized by donations £10, by Sabbath collections £10 14s. This was independent of the tea party and public meeting on Saturday night, and the proceeds of the lecture that night. He had great pleasure in introducing to them the Rev. S. Antliff, of Derby, who then addressed the meeting at considerable length. We shall next week give a report of his address, which arrived too late for publication in this weekly impression.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before P. ANNANDALE and M. KEARNEY, Esqs.

Thomas Parkin, summoned for drunkenness, was fined 5s and 2s 6d costs.

John Green, charged by Margaret Wilson with being the father of her illegitimate child, was ordered to pay 2s 6d a week and costs.

Arthur Coyle and *John Cartney*, charged with petty larceny, were remanded to Lanchester, in order to be dealt with under the Criminal Justice Act.

The magistrates then received applications for summonses, to be heard at the next Justice meeting, and the business terminated by 12 o'clock.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before L. Smith and John Greenwell, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*William Pattison*, — *Coyle*, — *Whitfield*, and — *Turner*, were charged with being drunk and riotous at Shield Row. P.C. 57, stated that after the prisoners had been told to go away, they abused him and also P.C. 130. Pattison was fined 10s and costs, the others 5s and costs, each.

ASSAULT.—*Ann McGinn* was charged by Dorothy Robinson with assaulting her and breaking her window, at Consett, on the night of Shotley Hiring. It appeared that Robinson had lodging in her house a woman of the name of Butler, a notoriously bad character. Mr Compton, for the defence, made a complete exposure of the infamous proceedings carried on in prosecutrix's house, and witnesses were called who swore that they saw Butler and McGinn sitting together, although prosecutrix stated that Butler was not in her house on the night in question. Another charge was preferred against McGinn for destruction of property, but both cases were dismissed.

TRESPASS.—*John Stanley*, Sacriston Pit, was charged with trespass and damage on the property of the Earl of Durham, at Witton Gilbert. He pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs, and 2s, 6d. damage, or 14 days imprisonment.

NON-ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES:—*Thomas Wall* was charged with a nuisance in the parish of Lanchester. The case was dismissed on Mr. Wall promising to abate the nuisance within one month.—*William Leybourne* was also charged with not abating a nuisance existing on his premises. Mr. Tiplady appeared for Leybourne and Mr. Compton on behalf of Mr. Ballany, inspector for the Board of Guardians. The nuisance complained of is stopping a water-course which caused stagnant water. Mr Tiplady objected that the stopping of a water-course was not a nuisance under the meaning of the Act, but this objection was over-ruled. It appeared that the original water-course passed through Mr Leybourne's garden into the stream, where it emptied itself. This water-course was stopped by Leybourne, who turned she course into an occupation road, where it now forms the nuisance complained of, which was proved to be very injurious to health. It was proved by the Rev. J. Thompson and Mr George Sharp (the oldest inhabitant of Lanchester) that the original water-course had been in existence from fifty to sixty years, and that the nuisance was caused by its stoppage. Mr Tiplady, for the defence, endeavoured to prove that the question was one of title, and did not therefore belong to that court. The magistrates were of opinion that the nuisance was caused by the stoppage of the water-course, and made an order for its removal.

This being the day on which the transfers of licenses are granted, a great number of landlords and ex-landlords were in attendance. The applications of John Bland, of Leadgate, and John Hope were granted. In the case of John Featenby, Consett, some little objection was raised last quarter day. On this occasion a memorial was presented signed by a number of respectable gentlemen and tradesmen in the neighbourhood. The license was granted. John Hewitt was decidedly objected to. Mr Hewitt bought the property lately occupied by Mr Waggott, Highgate. At the close of the business Mr Compton, on behalf of Mr Hewitt, applied for the continuation of the license till next transfer day, so as to allow Mr Hewitt to provide another tenant. The application was granted, on consideration that another tenant be obtained before the 12th Aug. The license of John Coulson, for a house in the occupation of Mr. Hewitt, was granted.—Mrs. Davison, of the Derwent Hotel, had some difficulty in obtaining her license, in consequence of a report laid before the magistrates by the Superintendent of Police, of a very frivolous nature. The license was granted with a caution.

ORDER OF REMOVAL.—Mr. Coupland obtained an order for the removal of Catherine Sample, to Kildress, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland.

STEALING COAL.—*Bridget Hinchly* and *Mary Collins* were charged by the Derwent Iron Company with stealing coals from the waggons on the railway. Mr. Charlton attended, but did not wish to press the case, as the company only wished to put a stop to the practice so prevalent in this district, of stealing coal. The prisoners were discharged on payment of costs.

STEALING SCARFS AT CONSETT.—*John McCartney* was charged with stealing a number of scarfs or mufflers from the shop door of Mr. Thomas Potts, draper, Middle Street, Consett, on the 24th inst. It appeared that the scarfs were placed at the door for sale and that the prisoner had taken them, put them under his coat, and walked off. A man, named Pescod, had seen the prisoner steal the articles, told a boy of the circumstance, the boy told a police officer, and the prisoner was apprehended with 10 scarfs in his possession. Prisoner pleaded guilty, but urged, in extenuation, that he was drunk. The magistrates thought that rather an aggravation of the offence and committed him to prison for three months with hard labour.

STEALING A SOVEREIGN.—*Arthur Coyle* was charged with stealing one sovereign, the property of John Wilkinson, a boy about 15 years of age. It appeared from the evidence, which was of a very contradictory character, that the prosecutor had been to receive his wages from Robert Curry. Prisoner had seen him receive his wages, and invited him into Heslop's public house to have a glass of beer. Prisoner's brother then threw down two shillings, prosecutor stooped down to pick up one of the shillings, when he was accused of having taken up a sovereign. He had held his wages, one sovereign and threepence, in his hand, in consequence of having a hole in his pocket. Prisoner and his brother then rifled the lad, taking from him his sovereign, which they stated he had picked up and was therefore Owen Coyle's.—Sergeant Scott, Leadgate, took the prisoner into custody, and found upon him 19s 6d; he also discovered that prisoner had changed a sovereign at Beckwith's, Blackhill. It was stated that the Coyles were drunk and their evidence scarcely to be relied upon; it was also allowed that the prisoner had kept the sovereign although it did not belong to him. After hearing the whole of the case, the Bench thought it was necessary that the depositions should be taken, which occupied the court a considerable time, but nothing more was elicited, except that the case was made clear against the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and stated that the sovereign was his brother's money. The witnesses were not examined, as the magistrates determined to send the case to the Sessions. Bail was asked, which was taken in two sureties of £10 each and the prisoner himself in £20.

This concluded the business of the Sessions and the Court rose.

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO NEWCASTLE.

It would seem that among the multifarious objects to which their attention has been directed, their Excellencies have kept prominently in view that of personally inspecting the workings of an English coal-mine. Their native country, among other mineral products, is said to contain coal, but as yet the natives appear to know little or nothing of the modes of working or using that valuable substance. As was to have been expected when their Excellencies intimated their desire of seeing a coal-mine, they were forthwith directed to the northern counties, as the district where mining operations could be seen in the highest stage of development. An excursion to Newcastle was accordingly planned, and on Saturday last the Mayor (Joseph Armstrong, Esq.) received a communication from the Foreign Office, signed by E. Hammond, on behalf of Earl Russell, requesting his Worship to obtain for the ambassadors the necessary facilities for inspecting some of the Northumberland coal workings. In pursuance of this arrangement their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. McDonald and a portion of their suite, left the King's Cross Station at nine o'clock, a.m., on Monday, for this town. They travelled as far as York by the Great Northern Railway, at which place they entered upon the North-Eastern line. The party consisted of the three principal ambassadors, six officers, three native servants, three English attendants, and Mr Macdonald. In the course of Monday information as to the expected arrival of the embassy became generally diffused among our townsmen, and as the hour approached at which the southern express usually makes its appearance, large numbers of people began to assemble about the Central Station. By four o'clock there was a great crowd assembled in front of the gates, which had been kept closed for some time previously, while inside the station there was an equally numerous assemblage of persons who had been fortunate enough to gain admittance. By the judicious arrangements of Mr Eglinton, the great bulk of the crowd was confined to the open space immediately within the gates; only the Mayor and Corporation, with a few other gentlemen, and a party of ladies, being admitted to the platform at which the train was to be drawn up. The Mayor and the Sheriff, with the Town Clerk, attended in their official robes, and were accompanied by the usual officers, bearing the insignia of civic authority. By the assistance of a body of police, who were in attendance under Chief Constable Sabbage, a passage was maintained through the centre of the crowd filling the outer area to the door of the Station Hotel, to which the distinguished strangers were to proceed on leaving the train. As it happened, the train was ten minutes behind time, so that it was about twenty minutes to five when it drew up in the station. Expectation was now on tip-toe, and the spectators might be seen stretching their necks and twisting their bodies into all sorts of postures in their endeavours to catch a glimpse of the Ambassadors. When the train stopped, the Mayor, Sheriff, and Town Clerk, followed by the members of the Corporation, advanced to the saloon carriage in which their Excellencies and party had travelled. Mr Macdonald at once alighted and exchanged a few words with his worship, and presently the members of the suite made their appearance, followed by the Ambassadors themselves. Stepping on to the platform with an air of grave and quiet composure, they were introduced by Mr Macdonald to our civic dignitaries, whom they greeted with the ordinary forms of salutation. His worship then proceeded to escort the party to the hotel. Their progress thither, however, was attended with no little difficulty, owing to the eagerness of the crowd to catch a glimpse of their picturesque figures. As they passed along, they were greeted with a hearty cheer, and the party seemed to regard with the utmost good humour the curiosity of which they were the objects. Out of their numerous suite the Ambassadors were accompanied by only nine Japanese, namely six officers, including the chief of their medical staff, an interpreter, and three servants. These attendants went bare-headed, the medical gentleman being thus rendered remarkably conspicuous from the circumstance of his head being, closely shaven which is understood to be a badge of his profession. Their excellencies were accompanied to their sitting room in the hotel by the Mayor and a few other gentlemen, where a conversation ensued as to the purpose of their visit to Newcastle. His worship informed their excellencies that he had made arrangements for their visiting North Seaton Colliery, and he thereupon introduced Mr George Baker Forster, the viewer of that mine, with whom the Ambassadors cordially shook hands. After a little discussion it was finally arranged that the distinguished party should leave the Central Station on Tuesday morning by special train for North Seaton, to inspect the mining operations there going forward. The Mayor invited them to dinner, but they courteously declined on the plea of dinner having been ordered for them at the hotel, and on the ground of fatigue on coming from a long journey.

After partaking of an excellent dinner, which differed in no respect to that usually placed on a gentleman's table, the Ambassadors, who dined together with Mr. Macdonald, smoked their pipes and took their wine, to which we understand they are very partial. About nine o'clock the Mayor and Sheriff waited upon them, and accompanied the three Ambassadors, attended by six officers, to the Theatre. It was the sixth representation of the "Peep o'Day." A large crowd assembled to witness their entry into the Theatre. On the Ambassadors taking their seats in the dress circle they were loudly and repeatedly cheered. During the course of the evening, they divided with the play the interest of the spectators. They seemed especially amused with the spirited dance at the fair, and the faction fight. The heat of the house becoming oppressive, they made a free use of their fans. One of them accepted a pinch of snuff from the Sheriff's box, and seemed highly amused at the custom. On leaving the theatre a large crowd assembled outside, by whom the illustrious visitors were cordially cheered as they drove off in their carriages to the hotel.

About a quarter past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the Ambassadors and their *suite*, accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr T. E. Forster, and other gentlemen, left the Central Station in a special train for North Seaton for the purpose of inspecting the mining operations carried on at that colliery.

Sporting Intelligence.

WRESTLING AT NEW-SHILDON.

On Saturday last there was a gathering of the friends and supporters of athletic games at Mr John Hawthorn's, Commercial Inn, New Shildon, to witness the wrestling which had been previously announced to take place that day; and as these games are becoming more popular in some of our northern villages, a large number of people were in attendance. The following is the return of the Light Weight Wrestling (10st.) from the

THIRD ROUND.

STOOD.	FELL.
Martin Raw, Chapel Row	Anderson
V. Robinson, New Shildon	J. Mason, West Auckland
George Watson, odd man.	

FOURTH ROUND.

Martin Bell	George Watson
V. Robinson, odd man.	

FINAL FALLS.

Martin Raw threw Vickers Robinson twice in succession, and was declared victor.

HEAVY WEIGHTS (UNDER 16ST.)

THIRD ROUND.

Jacob Davidson, Four Lane Ends	William Elliott
W. Mason, West Auckland	J. Williamson, Wolsingham
John Nattrass, Weardale	E. Brown, New Shildon

FOURTH ROUND.

John Nattrass	William Mason
Jacob Davidson, odd man.	

FINAL FALLS.

Jacob Davidson having disposed of John Nattrass twice, won the prize. Amongst the wrestlers in this weight were one or two of the famed Weardale men, but it appears they were doomed to fall as "unlucky stars" beneath the crushing powers of the "men of iron."

A foot-race handicap was won by George Gates, of Darlington, who beat other five. The second foot-race was won by Thomas Rawling, who outstripped three others. Messrs Richard Hall and John Thompson officiated as umpires, and Mr Thomas Thompson as referee, and in all cases their decisions gave general satisfaction. The sports were conducted in an orderly and respectable manner, and every credit is due to the worthy host of the "Commercial" for the satisfactory arrangements he had made for the gathering.

LATEST BETTING IN NEWCASTLE.

THE DERBY.

3 to 1 agst The Marquis (t); 6 to 1 agst Buckstone (off); 10 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's lot (t); 12 to 1 agst Ensign (t); 12 to 1 agst Zetland; 12 to 1 agst Neptunus (t); 14 to 1 agst Caterer (t); 25 to 1 agst Argonaut (t); 33 to 1 agst Caractacus (t); 50 to 1 agst Duke Rollo.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

12 to 1 agst Brighton (t); 14 to 1 agst Doefoot (t); 100 to 6 agst Haddington (t); 100 to 5 agst Bernice (t); 100 to 5 agst Joey Jones (t); 100 to 5 agst Invader (t); 100 to 5 agst King of Kars (t); 100 to 4 agst Scandal (t); 100 to 4 agst Rapparee (t); 100 to 3 agst Upperhand (of. t.)

GOLD CUP STAKES.

15 to 1 agst Retento (t); 15 to 1 agst Tommy Jones (t); 15 to 1 agst Dictator (t); 15 to 1 agst Patrick (t); 15 to 1 agst Queen of Trumps (t); 15 to 1 agst Bernice (t); 15 to 1 agst My Mary (t); 15 to 1 agst Doefoot (t); 16 to 1 agst Caller Ou (t); 16 to 1 agst Virgilius (t); 16 to 1 agst Interest (t); 20 to 1 agst Fast Runner (t); 20 to 1 agst King of Kars (t).

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE DERBY.

3 to 1 agst The Marquis (off); 6 to 1 agst Buckstone (take 7 to 1); 100 to 8 agst Zetland (off); 13 to 1 agst Stockwell colt (t); 14 to 1 agst Ensign (t); 14 to 1 agst Caterer (t); 100 to 7 agst Neptunus (t); 25 to 1 agst Argonaut (t); 40 to 1 agst Clarissa colt (t).

THE OAKS.

100 to 30 agst Hurricane (t); 8 to 1 agst Sappho (t and off); 8 to 1 agst Olive Branch (t and off); 8 to 1 agst Q. E. D. (t 10 to 1); 10 to 1 agst Moula (t); 12 to 1 agst My Partner (t); 100 to 6 agst Miss Vivian (t).

BATH AND SOMERSET MEETING.

TUESDAY, May 27.—Lansdowne Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.

Lord Uxbridge's General Hess, 5 yrs, 9st	Rogers	1
Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill, 3 yrs, 7st	French	2
Mr T. Parr's Star of the West, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb	Clements	3

Welter Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added. One mile, 5 furlongs, 20 yards.

Mr Sargent's Paul Clifford, 4 yrs, 10st 13lb	Rogers	1
Mr Fitzhugh's Villager, 3 yrs, 9st 6lb	Fordham	2
Mr Brayley's Tonio, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb	Goater	3

Tenth Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for three year olds; second to save stake. Mile and half.

Mr Ten Broeck's Olive Branch	Fordham	1
Mr Parr's Tolurno	Clements	2

Eleventh Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two year olds; second to save stake. Half a mile.

Mr C. Capel's Bright Cloud, by Sweetmeat	Grimshaw	1
Lord Stamford's Ætna, by Orlando	Edwards	2
Mr Merry's Escape, by Teddington	Challoner	3

Kelston Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added. Six furlongs.

Mr Parr's Star of the West, 3 yrs	Clements	1
Mr Wilson's Bohemia, 2 yrs	Whiteley	2
Mr Merry's Royal Stag, 2 yrs	Plump	3

County Members' Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs. One mile.

Mr Trimmer's Rioter, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	S. Adams	1
Mr Evans' Don John, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb	Grimshaw	2

Bath Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. One mile.

Mr Hamilton's Pellucid, 3 yrs, 6st	Hunter	1
Mr Starkey's Nativity, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb	J. Adams	2
Mr Sadd's Commander, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb	Daly	3

WEDNESDAY, May 28.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.

Mr Brayley's Knightsbridge, 4 yrs	Page	1
Mr Stephenson's Redpole, 4 yrs	Edwards	2
Mr Mills' Dartmouth, 5 yrs	Fordham	3

Weston Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two year olds. Straight half mile.

Lord Stamford's Corintha, by Newminster	Edwards	1
Mr Ten Broeck's Vivid, by Vedette	Grimshaw	2
Mr W. Day's f by Orlando—Lady Palmerston	Adams	3

Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 100 added. Two miles and a distance.

Mr Soewing's Caractacus, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb	J. Adams	1
Mr Smith's Fitz-Avon, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb	Snowden	2
Lord Lincoln na Dusk, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb	Doyle	3

Badminton Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. Half a mile.

Lord Stamford's Æ na, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb	J. French	1
Mr Nelson's King of the Forest, aged, 9st 5lb	Cresswell	2
Mr Wilson's Bohemia, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb	Whiteley	3

The Shorts of 3 sovs each, with 30 added. Half a mile.
Tarragona ......Page 1 | Ventre-a-Terre ......Thomas 2

Dyrham Park Handicap of 100 sovs. Once round and a distance.

Mr Evans' Don John, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	Grimshaw	1
Mr Gelby's Church Militant, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	S. Adams	2
Mr Fitzhugh's Villager, 3 yrs, 6st	Whiteley	3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES, 1862.

WEIGHTS FOR THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

	Age	st.	lb.
Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway, by Flying Dutchman	5	8	12
Mr O'Hara's Ivanhoff, by Muscovite	5	8	7
Lord Zetland's Bivouac, by Voltigeur	5	8	7
Mr Mather's Caller Ou, by Stockwell	4	8	7
Mr Osborne's Rapparee, by Rataplan	5	7	12
Mr Merry's Sir William, by Knight of Avenel	5	7	11
Mr Hadfield na Upperhand, by Barnton	5	7	12
Mr Bignell's Wild Rose, by Surplice	4	7	10
Colonel Towneley's Doefoot, by King of Trumps	4	7	7
Mr E. Mills' Knutsford, by Rataplan	5	7	7
Mr Jackson's Tim Whiffler, by Van Galen	4	7	7
Mr Stewart's Joey Jones, by Newminster	4	7	7
Mr Baker na Paste, by Kingston	4	7	7
Mr Hargreaves na Neptunus, by Weatherbit	5	7	4
Lord Zetland's Matador, by Voltigeur	5	7	4
Mr W. Robinson na Springwell, by Barnton	6	7	3
Major Campbell Renton na Montrose, by Turnus	5	7	0
Mr Innes na Timandra, by Voltigeur	5	7	0
Major Dickins na Zuleika, by Hobbie Noble	4	7	0
Mr J. Gray na Johnny Armstrong, by Annandale	5	7	0
Mr Whittaker na Crusade, by Hermit or Turnus	4	7	0
Mr Merry's The Knave, by Orlando	4	7	0
Mr Alexander's Invader, by Voltigeur	4	7	0
Mr Robertson's Boabdil, by Newminster	4	6	10
Mr W. I'Anson's Prologue, by Stockwell	4	6	10
Mr J. Scott's Bushman, by West Australian	3	6	9
Mr H. Goater's Spite, by De Clare	4	6	8
Mr Jackson's The Pilot, by Lambton	3	6	8
Sir C. Monck's Gardener, by The Cure	4	6	8
Mr Bowes' Welcome, by Fazzoletto	3	6	8
*Ld. Chesterfield's Bathilde, by Stockwell—Babette	4	6	6
Lord Zetland's Picador, by Voltigeur	4	6	5
Mr Wintringham na My Mary, by Idle Boy	3	6	5
Mr Smith's Queen of Spain, by King Tom	3	6	4
Mr Bernard na Principal, by Filbert	3	6	2
Colonel Gigge na Bernice, by Stockwell	4	6	2
Mr Thomas's Brighton, by Kingston	3	6	0
Mr Forster na Haddington, by King of Trumps	3	6	0
Lord Glasgow's c. by Melbourne, dam by Lanercost or Retriever—Physalis	3	6	0
Mr W. Day's Lord Stanley, by Prime Minister	3	6	0
Mr T. Dawson's Town Councillor, by Knt. of Avenel	3	5	12
Mr Sharpe na Beverley, by West Australian	3	5	12
Mr Roger's Queen of Trumps, by King of Trumps	3	5	11
Mr Wilkinson's Wallachia, by Hospodar	3	5	10
Mr Gill's Patrick, by Chanticleer	3	5	10
Mr Burrell na Tommy Jones, by Fazzoletto	3	5	10
Mr Osborne's King of Kars, by General Williams	3	5	9
Mr J. Smith's Hartington, by Voltigeur	3	5	9
Mr Bailey na Montebello, by Weatherbit	3	5	9
Mr Gilby's Jackal, by Augur	3	5	7
Mrs Stewart's Jinney Jones (once called Mr Mac), by Weatherbit	3	5	7
Sir C. Monck's Scandal, by The Cure	3	5	7

* This horse having been entered without the knowledge of the owner, will be struck out by the time prescribed, unless specially ordered to remain in.

Weights declared Tuesday, May 27, at 4:30 p.m., and declarations of forfeit to be made on or before Tuesday, June 3.

WEIGHTS FOR THE GOLD CUP STAKES.

	Age	st.	lb.
Mr J. Hadlow na Caller Ou, by Stockwell	4	8	12
Mr Benson na Rapparee, by Rataplan	5	8	5
Mr Biggs na Upperhand, by Barnton	5	8	5
Mr Moore na Eidolon, by Flying Dutchman	4	8	0
Mr Jackson's Longshot, by Longbow	4	7	12
Mr O'Hara's Tattoo, by Rataplan	4	7	12
Mr Wintringham's Interest, by The Cossack	5	7	12
Col. Towneley's Doefoot (h.b.), by King of Trumps	4	7	9
Mr Hinde na Pancake, by Sugar Plum	4	7	9
Mr Mennies' Montrose, by Turnus	5	7	7
Mr E. Mills' Knutsford, by Rataplan	5	7	7
Duke of Cleveland na Neptunus, by Weatherbit	5	7	7
Mr Redhead's My Mary, by Idle Boy	3	7	2
Mr W. Cowen na Virgilius, by Voltigeur	4	7	4
Mayor of Gateshead na Joey Jones, by Newminster	4	7	2
Mr Robinson's Lady Louisa, by Flying Dutchman	4	7	2
Lord Strathmore's Sporting Life, by Prime Minister	4	7	0
Mr Mather na Gardener, by The Cure	4	6	12
Mr H. Goater's Spite, by De Clare	4	6	12
Mr Halliday's Fast Runner, by Contentment	4	6	10
The Sheriff of Newcastle na Bernice, by Stockwell	4	6	10
Mr Hodgson na Adonbec, by The Cure	3	6	7
Mr Fobert's Retento, by Lambton	3	6	7
Mr Watt's f by Daniel O'Rourke—Birthday	3	6	7
Mr Rogers' Queen of Trumps, by King of Trumps	3	6	7
Mr Harrison na Haddington, by King of Trumps	3	6	7
Mr Gray na Lachesis, by The Cure	3	6	6
Mr Gilby's Adventurer, by Newminster	3	6	6
Mr Johnson na Town Councillor, by Knight of Avenel	3	6	2
Mr Hall's Beverley, by West Australian	3	6	2
Mr Osborne's King of Kars, by General Williams	3	6	2
Mr T. Dawson's Tommy Jones, by Fazzoletto	3	6	0
Mr T. Dawson na Charlton, by Knight of Avenel	3	6	0
Mr Gill's Patrick, by Chanticleer	3	6	0
Mr Wilkinson's Wallachia, by Hospodar	3	6	0
Mr Abdale's Flush, by Fazzoletto	3	5	13
Mr Stewart's Jinney Jones, by Weatherbit	3	5	10
Mr J. Hunter na Bannerdale, by Newminster	3	5	7
Sir J. Monck's Scandal, by The Cure	3	5	7

* Declarations of forfeit to be made on or before Tuesday, June 3.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' HANDICAP.

	Yrs.
Mr Bagnall na Patrick, by Chanticleer	3
Mr Balmbra na Queen of Trumps, by King of Trumps	3
Mr Benson na Tommy Jones, by Fazzoletto	3
Mr Blakey na Retento, by Lambton	3
Mr Abdale's Flush, by Fazzoletto	3
Mr Stewart's Jinney Jones (late Mrs Mac)	3
Mr Curry na Beverley, by West Australian	3
Mr Davis na King of Kars, by General Williams	3
Mr Donald na Charlton, by Knight of Avenel	3
Mr Gray na Lachesis, by The Cure	3
Mr Hadlow na Interest, by The Cossack	5
Mr Mather na My Mary, by Idle Boy	3
Mr Osborne's Lord Albert, by Fandango	3
Mr W. Miller's Annabella, by Colsterdale	4
Mr Ringrose's Donna Canue, by Neville	3
Mr Gilby's Jackal, by Augur	3
Mr Wintringham's Cauliflower	4
Mr Robson's Ratinstone, by Touchstone	4
Mr Moore na Eidolon, by Flying Dutchman	4
Mr Dawson's Haddington, by King of Trumps	3
Mr Jackson's Lady Dundas, by Voltigeur	4
Mr Robinson's Lady Louisa, by Flying Dutchman	4
Mr Robert's Fast Runner, by Contentment	4
Mr Simpson's Bannerdale, by Newminster	3

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Gateshead, in Molendine Terrace, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr William Lamb, of a daughter.—In Hood Street, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Marshall, of a son.

At Wylam, on the 29th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Yeats, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Benfieldside, in St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 24th inst., Mr Matthew Ridley, draper, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr Wm. Moore, brewer, Prospect Cottage, Blackhill.

At Newcastle, in All Saints' Church, on the 26th inst., Mr Thomas Ainsley to Miss Amelia Isabella Gibson.—On the 27th inst., Mr William Bailey to Miss Isabella Naylor.

At Wallsend, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Armstrong, M.A., vicar, Mr William Houghton to Mary, third daughter of Mr Joseph Chambers, both of Wallsend.

DEATHS.

At Blackhill, on the 26th inst., Jane, widow of Mr John Turner, farmer, Bolton.

At Burnopfield, at the house of her son-in-law (Mr James Wardle), on the 21st inst., in the 92nd year of her age, Barbara, widow of Mr Michael Patterson, of Middle Rainton, near Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

At Newcastle, at the Masons' Arms, Newgate Street, on the 28th inst., aged 39, Margaret, wife of Mr Thomas Wm. Rowell, deeply regretted.—In Forth Terrace, aged 8, Anne Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr James Robson, [illegible].—In Pilgrim Street, on the 28th inst., aged 4, William, son of Mr John Wilson.—In Villa Place, on the 24th inst., aged 28, Mr R. D. Ramshaw.—In Mansfield Street, Arthur's Hill, on the 25th inst., aged one year and six months, Annie, daughter of Mr Joseph Byers.—In Marianople Street, on the 27th inst., Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr John Dixon.—On the 28th inst., aged 77, Mr Wm. Brooks, late of Bedlington Ironworks.—In Stowell Street, on the 27th inst., aged 77, Margaret, widow of Mr Richard Cook, shipwright, Bishopwearmouth.

At Gateshead, in Nelson Street, on the 27th inst., aged 8, Hannah, daughter of Mr Joseph Rowell.—At the Windmill Hills, on the 22nd inst., aged 69, Ann, widow of Mr John Vasey, formerly of Bensham, deeply lamented by her family and friends.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers and coastwise, but a good arrival from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and what business was done was at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to on both English and foreign, but there was less disposition to force sales than at the close of last week. Rye and barley each 1s lower. Beans and peas unchanged. Malt in better demand. Oats slow, but all fully prices. Flour very dull, and 6d to 1s per sack lower.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—160 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north east coast of Scotland, and 300 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day, exhibits a decline of 91 beasts, but an increase of 1130 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was fully up an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 942 head. There is a general improvement to note in the state of trade to-day, and all breeds moved freely off, at a rise of fully 3d per stone on the rates of last week, with a good finish. The sheep trade ruled active, and prices advanced about 1d per lb on those of last week. Lambs met with a remarkably good clearance. [illegible] ranging from 21s to 33s per head. Pigs: 547 were shown. A better feeling pervaded the pork trade, at an advance of 3d per stone, but the store kinds underwent little or no change, [illegible].

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams, 9s 6d to 9s; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d. Butter, 48s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 6d; ditto, small, 7s 9d; hams, large, 9s 6d; ditto, small, 10s 0d. Butter, 48s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—The supply at our market to-day was of an average character, and prices were maintained at our last quotations. Regents, 16s to 17s; rocks, 14s 6d to 15s; reds, 11s 6d to 13s; flukes, 18s to 20s per load.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—Old land hay, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 15s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 2d; oat straw, 1s 4d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 97 carts; straw, 39.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, May 10:—Wheat 4 qrs 4 bushels at £2 16s 10d; barley, 0 qrs 0 bushel at £0 0s 0d; oats, 0 qrs 0 bushels at £0 0s 0d.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; barley, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per bushel; peas, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; beans, 9s 0d to 10s 0d per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 7d to 7½d; veal, 7d; lamb, 1s; pork, 6d per lb. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb. Eggs, 20 for 1s. Potatoes, 1s 2d per stone. Gooseberries, 4d per quart. Spring chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each; pigeons, 1s 2d per couple.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The only arrivals to report for the past week are 238 quarters of wheat. At this day's market the farmers' supply was exceedingly limited, for which there was a fair demand, at about last week's prices; foreign 1s per qr cheaper. Oats, barley, beans, and peas unchanged in value.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Hides 95lb and upwards, 4½d per lb or 5s 3d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4½d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4½d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3½d per lb or 3s 8d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2½d, or 3s 2d per stone; 55lb and under, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Cows, 2½d per lb, or 3s 0d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 3s 2d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 3s 0½d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads, 5d per lb; without heads, 6d per lb; under 5lb, 5½d per lb; 7d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4d per lb; kips, 2¼d to 4d per lb. Horse hides, 9s 0d to 11s 3d each. Wool skins, 2s 6d to 13s 6d each. Scots, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Mules, 8s 7d to 0s 0d each. Lambs, 1s 0½d to 3s 6d each. Tallow, 4s 3d per stone; [illegible].

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