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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 87. CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 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.

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.

Found

FOUND, on the 21st of April, FOUR CHEVIOT EWES, in Lamb. The owner may have them again on application to Mr TELFORD, Butcher, Consett, on payment of expenses.

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.

Public Notices.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE HARRINGTON FAMILY will give their CELEBRATED MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of Duets, Comic and Sentimental Songs, &c., in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS NEXT, May the 5th and 6th, 1862.

Admission—1s., 6d., and 3d. To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE REGULAR HIRINGS for SERVANTS will be held as usual at SHOTLEY BRIDGE on MONDAY, the 12th of May, 1862, as also at Martinmas.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that for the better Accommodation of Masters and Servants Hirings will be held at High Consett, on May the 10th, 1862.

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

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5s. each, with 10s. added, for the 4th, 5th, and 6th, will come off at TATTERSALL'S INN, Berryedge, on WHIT-MONDAY, the 9th of June. Five Birds each.

Entries to be made on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1862.

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.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEMPERANCE.

THE EXECUTIVE of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION have great pleasure in announcing that DR. F. R. LEES, F.S.A.S., Author of the Alliance Prize Essay, &c., &c., will deliver TWO LECTURES in the New Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,

On FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, 1862,
(The Rev. GEORGE WHITEHEAD in the Chair.)

The Philosophy of Temperance—the primary cause of Intemperance—false opinion and fashion—the creation of appetite, and the power of the Traffic as a temptation—the remedies indicated—special education on the qualities of Drink—organized example for combating custom, and law for controlling the Traffic—Prohibition, the crown and complement of the Temperance Enterprise.

On SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10TH,
(The Rev. GEORGE WHITEHEAD in the Chair.)

The medical question of Teetotalism, or the supposed virtues of Alcohol as a Medicine in various disorders; the abandonment of the old theories, and Alcohol admitted to be only a Stimulant.

Admission to Reserved Seats, by Numbered Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of Messrs Wardhaugh, Shotley Bridge; R. Purvis and G. Lowes, Cutlers' Hall; A. E. Turner, Blackhill; T. Carrick and T. Milburn, Consett; T. Rowe and T. Heardman, Leadgate; John Mole, Castleside; and at the Door. Unreserved Seats, in the Body of the Hall, Sixpence. Gallery, Twopence.

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

Business Addresses.

TO FARMERS.

ON SALE AT JOHN HINDHAUGH & CO.'S, FIELD SEEDSMEN, 33, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

SUPERFINE English Red CLOVERSEED and Cow GRASS, direct from the Grower; Dutch, French, and American Red and Fine White Cloverseed; Trefoil, Timothy, Ribbgrass, and Alsyke; Annual Perennial and Fine Paceys; Ryegrass, Oatgrass, Cocksfoot, and other Fancy Seeds; Canary and Rapeseed; Agricultural Salt; Nitrate Soda; Guano; Seed Tares; Locust Beans; Feeding Linseed; Linseed and Rape Cakes; Rock Salt; Archangel Tar.

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:—

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.

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

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—A NEW STYLE.
In Black Cloth..................from 10s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds............... " 8s 6d " 25s
In Fancy Doeskins.............. " 10s 6d " 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.
In Scotch Tweeds...................from 15s to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins................. " 18s " 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.
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.

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

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

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.

TO FARMERS, AGRICULTURALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TURNIPS.

FIELD SEEDS.	GARDEN SEEDS.
SKIRVINGS SWEDE.	WHITE STONE TURNIP.
ABERDEEN GREEN TOPPED YELLOW.	PEAS, all kinds.
WHITE GLOBE.	BEANS, "
GREEN GLOBE.	BROCOLI.
BORDER IMPERIAL.	CARROT.
DALES' HYBRID.	CELERY.
GREYSTONE.	CRESS.
	LEEK.
	LETTUCE, &c., &c.

AT SAMUEL SURTEES', CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

The above Seeds are really good and fresh, and can be confidently recommended, having just arrived from a first-class Edinburgh Seed House this week.

PAPER-HANGINGS! PAPER-HANGINGS!

JOHN THIRLWELL, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c., WHEAT SHEAF INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous favours confered upon him since his commencement in business, and respectfully announces that he has just received a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the NEWEST DESIGNS IN PAPER-HANGINGS for the Season—Extremely Cheap and of first-rate quality, and which he strongly recommends to his friends and the public generally who study elegance with economy.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Plate and Common Glass, &c., on reasonable terms.

GOLDEN LION INN, LEADGATE.

MR J. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE above old establishment is NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Commercial and other Gentlemen. The house is well adapted for travellers, and every accommodation will be rendered for their convenience.

☞ Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter of the finest quality.

Good Stabling and Coach House. Well Aired Beds.

Hay, Corn, and Straw always on Hand, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

The above Hotel will be conducted by MR and MRS BLAND, who respectfully solicit the patronage of the public for the proprietor.

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.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

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.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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, May 13.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Bregan's, 101, High-street, May 7 and 21.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, May 6.
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, May 8.
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, May 11.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862.

F. SNAITH & CO., SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

Beg to call the attention of the Public to their Large Stock of ELECTRO PLATE and BRITANIA METAL GOODS, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Table and Teaspoons, &c., Pocket Knives, &c., Fenders and Fireirons, Joiners' Saws, Edge Tools, Bench Planes, &c., Brushes, Bass Brooms, &c., Twine, &c., Wrought and Cut Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c., Plate, Rim, Mortice and Deadlock Hinges, Metal Pots, Pans, &c., Gunpowder and Shot, Spades, Shovels, Spits, &c., Garden Rakes, Hoes, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—THE CABINET SHOW ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN.

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

As good as Gold to those who make their Purchases at

THOMAS POTTS'S, WELL-KNOWN LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, &c. MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE, WHERE ALL THE GREAT NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON WILL BE FOUND.

T. P. in announcing to the Inhabitants of Berry Edge, Leadgate, Blackhill, and the surrounding Neighbourhood that, having returned from visiting the Glasgow, Manchester, and other principal Markets, where he has made most EXTENSIVE PURCHASES of all the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of the most elegant description, which he can with confidence say he never was in such a position to offer to his numerous customers such wonderful bargains as he is at the present time. Having opened another large Establishment at Chester-le-Street, thereby being compelled to go to the Manufacturers themselves for the quantities of Goods that he requires for both concerns; and owing to the depression prevailing in the manufacturing districts, he found them only too ready to sell at a large discount providing a purchaser would only take large lots, of which he bought most extensively; and it being a well-known fact that those who purchase largely can sell considerably cheaper, and it is his intention to give his patrons the benefit of those great advantages, which will be clearly seen by a discerning public, that he can sell as cheap as other houses can buy. The following are only a very few Quotations of the desperate Bargains, as the limited space will not admit of more:—

LADIES' FANCY ROBED DRESSES, 13 yards, 3s 11d, same Goods as sold at other places for 10s 6d.

Ditto, ditto, 13 yards, for 5s 6d, sold at other places for 15s.

A magnificent Assortment of FANCY DRESSES from 2½d, 4½d, 5½d per yard, and all prices upwards.

A splendid Lot of RICH DRESSES, consisting of Fancy, Checked, Mohair, Crossover, Chenis, Figured Gauze Checks, ¾-wide Chenis, Graniteclothe, Silk Warp, Checks, &c., &c.

Plain Coburgs and alpacas from 4½d, 5½d, 6½d per yard (wide widths) worth 3d per yard more.

Those who want to see a large display of the Novelties in Shawls, Scarfs, &c., which are too numerous to mention the different makes, must come to this Establishment, and look for themselves. The prices range from 3s 11d upwards.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MANTLES in all the New Styles.

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES at 9½d, being a Bankrupt Stock, worth 2s.

Heavy Goods of every description at prices quite unknown.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this Department there is an immense addition of Stock of about 2,000 Pairs of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Slippers, Goloshes, &c., &c. The 3s 9d Kid Leather Boots can now be sold at 3s 6d per pair, owing to the proprietor having purchased double the quantity; also, the elastic-side Ladies' Boots, 5s 6d and upwards. Gentlemen's Boots, and Men's strong heavy-nailed Boots.

SHOW ROOM.—STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY.

This Department will be found assorted with one of the most beautiful displays ever shown to the Public in Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c., all new for the Easter Trade, which will delight all my Customers.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I have personally selected a splendid Lot of Broad and Narrow Black Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, &c., at prices that will come within the reach of all. READY-MADE.—The immense Stock has arrived within the last few days from London, Leeds, Manchester, &c., of Gentlemen's Black and Coloured Coats, Vests, Trousers, in Cloth and Moleskin, in all the Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, from 9s; Gentlemen's Cloth Vests, from 2s 11d; Gentlemen's Trousers, from 5s 6d; Men's Pilot Jackets, from 8s 6d; Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers, from 3s 11d; Men's Vests, from 1s 11d; Men's Jackets, from 4s 6d.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in all Colours. Hats, Caps (Boys', Youths', or Men's) in endless variety, in all the newest Colours and Shapes.

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.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

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

☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

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

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

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.

Wholesale Agent: Mr R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Wandby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly-nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION. BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION.

JOHN FITZPATRICK & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

P. T. CHAMBERS, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c., &c., Removed Two Doors further towards Benfieldside, BENFIELDSIDE LANE, HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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.

EBCHESTER MAIN COLLIERY.

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.
At Cutler's Hall..............	4s 9d	Ditto.
At Blackhill.....................	5s 0d	Ditto.

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.

PRINTING.

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

CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

Business Addresses.

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

DR. F. R. LEES, WILL DELIVER A LECTURE IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, ON MONDAY, MAY 12TH.

WILLIAM WATSON, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., &c.,

HAS now OPENED the PREMISES, 55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, (Directly opposite Shakespeare Street,) and respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.

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

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.

MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.

RECEIVING SHOPS:—No. 79, PILGRIM STREET, 57, CLAYTON STREET, and 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS

WILLIAM WATSON, AGENT FOR JOHN BRADBURN, DYER, CLEANER, &c., 14, CLAYTON STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE. DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET WEST.

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

Leadgate	Wednesday, May	14.
Berryedge	Thursday, "	15.
Blackhill	Friday, "	16.
Shotley Bridge	Friday, "	16.

☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—
Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr. Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

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.

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

FINE SPRING TARES, SEED PEAS, &c., &c.

Agriculturists Supplied with every Description of SEEDS, of the very best Quality, on the most favourable Terms.

A BOAR PIG,

Bred by H. Marshall, Esq., of Durham, from his celebrated Breed, being second to none in England. Price paid in advance, Five Shillings.

"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.

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.

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. 10th, 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.

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

EDWARD REED, MERCHANT TAILOR; ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

To be Let.

TO LET, an excellent BEER HOUSE, situate in Victoria Street, Consett. Rent moderate. Apply to M. SUMMERSON, on the premises.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, TWO EXCELLENT FOUR ROOMED COTTAGES, with every convenience, situate in Front Street, Lanchester. Apply to Mr THOS. WALL, Butcher, Lanchester.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, situate at the Swiss Cottage, nearly opposite to the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, containing Two Sitting Rooms and Two Bed Rooms, on reasonable terms. Apply on the Premises.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a WELL FINISHED HOUSE, in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, containing five rooms. Apply to Mr MUSE, Shotley Bridge, or, Mr E. HUNTER, Whittonstall.

GRASS TO LET.

TO BE LET, all that Rich Old Land GRASS FIELD, adjoining Benfieldside Lane. For further particulars, apply to D. BAKER, Elm Park, Shotley Bridge. April 30th, 1862.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, with STABLE, situate at Crookhall, near Consett, where a good Grocery and Provision Trade has been carried on; late in the occupation of Thomas Parker.

For particulars apply to Mr T. HEWITT, Fellside; or THOMAS PARKER, Grocer, Consett.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May Term, DYKE NOOK HIGH HOUSE, with GARDEN in Front.—Apply to Messrs CARR, Dyke Nook, Berryedge.

TO BUILDERS, JOINERS, &c.

TO LET, BY TENDER, the Building of a DWELLING HOUSE at Castle Dean, near Iveston. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of Mr. Joseph Dodd's, Victoria Street, Consett.

Tenders addressed to Mr. JOHN HUDSON, at the above place; to be sent in on or before 9th of May inst.

The Mason and Joiner Work may be contracted for separately or together.

Sale by Private Contract.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE THREE YEARS' OLD PONEY, quiet in harness.

Also, ONE CART and CART HARNESS.

Also, ONE FAIR TENT, with cover for the same, nearly new.

Apply to CHRISTOPHER URWIN, Innkeeper, Edmondbyers.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, for Ready Money, without the reserve, on THURSDAY, May 8th, 1862, at Shotley Bridge,

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

Part of the STOCK and FIXTURES belonging to William Bustin, Chemist and Druggist, comprising as below:—4 Counters; 1st Counter, Mahogany Top, 10 feet 8 inches long, by 2 feet broad, with 16 large Drawers, and 2 Compartments with folding doors; 2nd Counter, 8 feet long, by 2 feet 4 inches broad; 3rd Counter, 8 feet long by 2¼ feet broad; 4th Counter, 4 feet 8 inches by 2 feet; 1 Mahogany Writing Desk, with 9 Drawers; 1 Marble Slab, 2 feet 1 inch square, with a handsome Stand and 1 large Case with folding doors; 1 large Mahogany Glass Case, 2½ feet by 2 feet 4 inches; 1 large Composition Filter; 1 Mahogany Show Board; 1 Medicine Chest, complete; 4 large Scale Racks; 2 Tea and 1 Coffee Canister, 1 Coffee and Pepper Mill, fixed; 4 Snuff Jars; 7 Syrup Bottles, 11 Lozenge Jars; 1 Tamarind Jar; 1 Chair; 1 Foot Step; 1 Stool; 1 Glass Globe; 12 Show Bottles; 1 Silk Sieve; 1 Pair Trones; 1 Oil Lamp; a large assortment of Glass and Pot Jars, Funnels, Medical Books, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Also the GAS FITTINGS.

Sale to commence at Ten o'clock for Eleven in the Forenoon.

Shotley Bridge, April 16th, 1862.

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.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Chiney Hall, near Cold Rowley, on SATURDAY, May 10th, 1862, all the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, &c., belonging to Mr Ralph Pickering, declining Farming,

MR JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 1 Chesnut Draught Horse, 16½ hands, rising six years old; 1 Black Horse, 16 hands 1 inch, four years old; Dun Pony, 14 hands, rising seven years; Grey Pony, rising two years, very promising; 1 Milk Cow, newly calved; 2 two years' old Steers, forward in condition; 14 Leicester Ewes and their followers; 1 Leicester Tup Hog; 5 Mule Ewes, and their followers; 30 Cheviot Ewes, and Lambs. Implements comprise 1 Waggon, with Body; 2 Coup Carts; 4 Iron Swing Ploughs; Double Mouldboard Plough and Scuffler; 1 Pair four-horse Harrows; 4 Pair Seed Harrows; 1 Pair Lap Harrows; large Wood Roller; 2 Turnip Drills and Turnip Roller; Straw Cutter; Stack Cover, nearly new; a number of Sacks and Pokes; Stack Yard Ladders; 3 Corn Bins; Wheel Barrow; 4 Sets Cart Harness and Plough Gears; Goose, Gander, and 9 Goslings; a number of Fold Yard Poultry; Rakes, Forks, Grapes, with all the Stable Implements, Warrick Chains, &c. Also a Barrel Churn, 2 Kitchen Tables, 2 Forms, ten feet each.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (by order of the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Robert Surtees, a Bankrupt,) on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May instant, at the Miners' Arms, Highgate, Shotley Bridge, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR. SIMEON JOEL, AUCTIONEER,

All that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, situate in the Front Street, Berry Edge, lately in the occupation of the Bankrupt.

The Premises will be Sold subject to the future payments to the Derwent Building Society, in respect to the Three Shares (£360) advanced thereon, or free from the mortgage as may be determined at the Sale Room.

The Society has been in existence nearly 6 years, and is in a highly flourishing position.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. M. ALLAN, 23, Grainger Street, or to Mr. J. G. JOEL, Solicitor to the Assignee, 76, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SALE OF COPYHOLD LAND, COTTAGES, FARM STEAD, &c., AT THE "LOW HERMITAGE," COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MESSRS. ANDERSON AND MACK WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

(By Order of the Mortgagees under Power of Sale,) At the House of Mr Thomas Stuart, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on Monday, 12th May, at Five o'clock in the Evening,

ALL that COPYHOLD ALLOTMENT, with Three COTTAGES, STABLES, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES thereon, containing about Forty Acres, known as the LOW HERMITAGE, and situated on the Wolsingham Road, in the Township of Ryo, in the Manor of Lanchester, County of Durham, and now occupied by Mr Thomas Chambers, and others.

This Land is chiefly in Grass, and is divided into Five Fields, which are all enclosed with Stone Walls. With a small Outlay might be much improved, as it is pleasantly situated.

For further Particulars, apply to R. M. ALLAN, Esq., Solicitor, Grainger-street, Newcastle; or to the AUCTIONEERS.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

The *Niagara* brings further details of the Battle at Pittsburg Landing. General Beauregard, the Confederate commander, in his despatch to the Secretary of War, Richmond, dated Corinth, April 8th, says:—"We have gained a great and glorious victory—eight to ten thousand prisoners, and thirty-six pieces of cannon. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our entrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides."

The Federal War Department published a semi-official despatch, which states that all reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. Grant would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

The *Chicago Journal* states that Beauregard before the Battle of Pittsburg, called a council of war, which was attended by Generals Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Hardes, Bragg, Cheatham, Sydney Johnson, Bushrod Johnston, the rebel provisional governor of Kentucky, and a few others. The following policy was fixed on:—If they were victorious they would follow and drive the Federals as far north as possible; if beaten, they would withdraw their forces and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

General Van Dorn did not reach Corinth until the fight was over. It is believed that the rebel forces in action amounted to 65,000 men. The wounded are well provided for in transports and barracks.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 14th of April, states as follows:—

Captain Bartlett, of the January, reports that the Minehaha loaded with wounded has gone up the Ohio. The City of Memphis landed 1,000 wounded at Mound City. Among the wounded is Captain Copp, of the 9th Indiana, who says there is no doubt of the death of General Bragg, in Monday's fight at Pittsburg; also that Johnson, the so-called Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is dead. It was ascertained from a Brigade Quarter-Master, named Wintermuch, who was taken prisoner, that the whole of the rebel army in action was 125 regiments of 75,000 men. Same account states that the Federal loss, killed and wounded, is estimated at 8,000.

The following is General Beauregard's report of the first day's fight at Pittsburg:—

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant-General.
Battle field of Shiloh, April 6.

We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, General Albert Sydney Johnson, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

The *Gazette's* Pittsburg correspondent says the sum and substance of the battle is—On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps, except General Lew Wallace's. The lowest estimates place our loss at 9,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 to 4,000 taken prisoners. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they carried to their rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

General Grant, in his official report of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, after describing the first day's fighting, says:—"During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by being the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as the day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from nine o'clock until probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy was retreating. My force was too much fatigued, from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately. General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order."

The New York press considers the statement unsatisfactory. The *World* thinks that as General Grant's report was written two days after the battle it is singularly brief and meagre. The only sentence contributing to allay the dissatisfaction which widely prevails concerning the battle is that which gives the loss in killed and wounded approximately as 1,500 of the former and 3,500 of the latter.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The *Savannah Republican* announces with regret the surrender of Fort Pulaski, on the 11th inst., after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing—all the barbette guns at that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. The balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

The *Republican* does not state the number of men in the fort, but says that none of its defenders were killed and only four wounded.

The *New York Herald* says that the Russian government, fearing the appointment of Carl Schurtz as minister at St. Petersburg, represented to the Federal government that such an appointment would be offensive. In selecting Mr. Cameron, an ex-cabinet minister, it was expected that the Czar would be satisfied, but it appears that Mr Cameron is also objectionable, though the *Herald* is ignorant what he has done to offend the Russian Court.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, at Washington, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 14:—

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One under Colonel Sill, of the 33rd Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized. 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Colonel Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Colonel Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, went west, and arrived in Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.

The following despatch has also been received by the Secretary of War:—

Headquarters 3rd Division, Huntsville, April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday, at 12 noon, my advance guard entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails.

We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern states.

(Signed) C. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A despatch from New York, dated 17th April, states that General Halleck has assumed the command of the army in Tennessee. The Confederate head-quarters are at Corinth. There is a space of only two miles between the two armies at Corinth, and another battle is considered imminent.

Mr. Cameron, Minister to Russia, has been arrested in Philadelphia, on a warrant issued by the sheriff's officers, on a complaint of Mr. Pierce Butler, for alleged illegal arrest. Mr. Wall, of Burlington, and friends, are in Philadelphia, waiting to punish Mr. Cameron for causing the arrest of Mr. Wall last autumn. The arrest of Mr. Cameron causes considerable discussion.

Mr. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, has proceeded to Norfolk on board the French steamer Gassendi. Curiosity was evidenced in naval circles to know if the French steamer would salute the Confederate flag at Norfolk; and if the Confederate guns would salute the French flag. It is supposed that M. Mercier will visit Richmond. Some despatches state that he has gone to look after some French government tobacco stored at Richmond. Other despatches say that M. Mercier's visit gives rise to much speculation in Washington. The *Tribune* states it is rumoured that the Federal Secretary of War has resigned.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MERRIMAC.

The events of this morning are much commented on, and have caused a considerable feeling of irritation and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of the three transports, the demonstration of the Confederate fleet has been a mere reconnaissance. They had, however, decidedly the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold affair, and the hurrah with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted can be well imagined. Whether they might not be made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which many conflicting opinions exist. The position of the captured gunboat was close into the beach, about half-way between Hampton and Newport News, and from four to five miles distant from the position of the Merrimac. A light draught gunboat or two sent up in time might have saved them. The Naugatuck started, but a little too late to be of service.

A PERSIAN BUTCHERY.

The *Gazette du Danube* gives the following details of the execution, on the 26th of February, of fifty-seven Turcoman prisoners at Teheran:—"At an early hour in the morning the doors of the prison were opened, and the captives, tied together by cords, and conducted by soldiers, were taken to the exercising ground close to the barracks. The prisoners had been strong, athletic men, but appeared to be worn out by fatigue and hunger. One of them, an old man with white hair, was supported by his two sons. Stakes had been driven into the wall of the barrack yard, to which they were attached, the left foot of each being raised up and fastened to the right one of the man next him, so that each had only one leg to stand on. After that operation, which lasted an hour a detachment of infantry, posted at about 60 paces distance, were ordered to fire; but not one of the prisoners was hit, all the balls striking the wall over their heads, for the soldiers, who had murmured at being employed to act as executioners, purposely aimed high. The colonel in command sheathed his sword with indignation, and loudly complained of having being called on to perform such a duty. The soldiers were then advanced to within forty paces distance, and fired a second volley, which only wounded a few of the prisoners in the legs, and at a third discharge four fell dead. Eight detachments of one hundred men each were brought up in succession, and each fired three rounds, so that 2400 shots were fired at 57 men tied fast, and at the end of that time three still remained untouched, and having released themselves from their bonds, had fallen on the ground. Their heads were cut off by the executioners, an operation which was afterwards performed on all the others. The heads were afterwards stuck on spears, and carried in triumph, while the bodies were tied by the legs to the tails of asses, and dragged to a ditch, where they were buried."

CONSPIRACY AT MILAN.

MILAN, Monday evening.—A great conspiracy has been discovered here among the soldiers of the Neapolitan army. It is asserted that the clergy had supplied them with arms and money. The population is agitated.

Tuesday.—The Neapolitan soldiers concerned in the conspiracy just discovered in this city were quartered in the Ambrogio Barracks. They were provided with poignards, pistols, and other arms, and contemplated attempting to get up a reactionary movement in Lombardy. About 40 of them have been arrested. A similar conspiracy has been discovered at Monza. A military committee of inquiry has been appointed. Several priests have been arrested.

ARRIVAL OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Monday evening.—The King arrived here at 4·30 p.m. to-day, escorted by three Italian and four French frigates. His Majesty was saluted by the cannon of the forts, of the squadron, and of three English frigates. On landing he received the Sydic of the city, and passed through the streets in an open carriage. His Majesty was everywhere welcomed with indescribably enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. On arriving at the Palace, he appeared several times on the balcony to the people. A general illumination of the city is now being effected. It is believed that an amnesty for the press, and for fines decreed against national guards, will be proclaimed. It is also expected that charitable gifts will be made by the King.

APRIL 30.—The King has received the authorities at a Court dinner. The English and French admirals, with their respective staffs, were invited.—M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador to the Italian Court, arrived here yesterday.—The district of Avellino and other provinces have sent in addresses of congratulation to the King.—The decree for an amnesty has been signed.—Orders have been given by his Majesty for the return to their owners of all articles pledged at the Mont de Piete for sums under four ducats.—The King visited the theatre yesterday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day publishes an Imperial ukase, of which the following is a summary:—"In order to place the circulation upon a firmer basis, it has been considered necessary to commence taking gradual steps to enable the State Bank to undertake the exchange of its notes (Credit-Billets) for cash. For this purpose the Five per Cent. Loan of 15 millions sterling, in coupons of 50 to 1000 sterling, has been negociated by Messrs Rothschild of Paris and London. The interest upon this loan will be paid at Paris, London, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. Notice for the conversion of the interest of the loan cannot be effected before the expiration of 20 years. The amount coming in will be placed at the disposition of the State Bank. The notes withdrawn from circulation are to be immediately burnt. Even at present the State Bank is only empowered to issue notes but in return for cash, for the purpose of exchanging old for new notes. As soon as the contracting of the loan shall be secured, the Minister of Finance will submit to the Emperor propositions for the gradual exchange of notes for gold."

TEACHING THE BLIND HOW TO READ. MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at the Blind Asylum, Northumberland-street, Newcastle, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the objects and operations of the Society for the Home Teaching of the Blind. The chair was occupied by T. H. Graham, Esq., Edmond Castle, Carlisle. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. H. W. Wright,

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced the business of the meeting. After alluding to the privations which the loss of sight entailed on those who were so afflicted, he went on to say that statistical investigations had been made, and he believed he was correct in mentioning that about one in a thousand of the population was deprived of sight. Supposing Newcastle contained 100,000 inhabitants, the probability was that there were in the town 100 blind persons. So in a population of a million there were 1,000 blind persons, and taking the population of the whole island, it was calculated that there were 30,000 blind people. For these helpless individuals a great deal was done by the benevolent public. No doubt there were schools in various parts where instruction was given, by which the blind might be able to learn some trade or means of earning their livelihood, and where they had intellectual and spiritual instruction imparted to them. He was not prepared to say what was the number collected in these schools; no doubt the probability was that there were several thousands, and a great blessing it must be. But then, at the same time, while it was delightful to think that a number of persons were brought up in that way, so as to earn their livelihood, and read the word of God, and receive spiritual instruction, there were thousands who continued in a state of darkness, both bodily and mental. They knew that although a certain number were born blind, the greater number of cases were those where through illness or accident, or various causes, blindness had supervened; and of course they must not forget those who, from the infirmities of nature when old age came upon them, were deprived of their sight. Therefore they saw there was an immense number of individuals who, even if there were asylums for them, could not benefit as they could wish them to do. He asked, in this day, when religious instruction was imparted in so wonderful a manner to people throughout the country, what must they do for those who could not go to school? They must send the schoolmaster to them, let the schoolmaster traverse the lanes and alleys of crowded cities, and then plenty of instruction might be afforded them. Such instruction was afforded by means of the society now brought before them, in so very easy a way that there was the greatest encouragement to endeavour to do something to support it. No doubt the system of raised characters had been a long time established; a vast number of individuals had learned to read by it; but he contended that by the system of Moon's characters, the blind learned with more facility than by any other system, and if a system could be found which could give that facility it was very desirable to support it. He was not at all prepared to say what was the state of things at Newcastle, but he was glad to hear that there was a town mission established here, and he should think that the individuals employed in carrying out that mission would before very long be able to ascertain what was the actual number of individuals suffering from loss of sight here. A society might be formed, by which one or more teachers should be employed for the purpose of instructing those blind people. He knew that at Carlisle, which was a much smaller town, the idea had been introduced; several ladies and gentlemen united in supporting it, and there was now a society established. He believed there were about 20 people receiving instruction there; there had been a blind reader going about for some time, and people had derived very great benefit from the movement.—The chairman concluded by introducing Mr. Edward Moore, the agent of the society for supplying the blind with home teachers and books in Moon's type.

Mr. MOORE, said, the object of the society was the spiritual welfare of the blind population, who numbered about 30,000. That object was at present very imperfectly accomplished by the agencies in existence; not that any blame was due to them, but simply because it was impossible that they could effect everything. They had accomplished great things on behalf of the blind; but, at the same time, they were unable to attend properly to the spiritual welfare of 30,000 persons. They had been established principally for the purpose of attending to the temporal welfare of the blind, and, therefore, the society whose claims he now advocated was to supplement, and not subvert, them. They, however, contained only 2,000 out of the 30,000 blind person in the country. Most of the institutions, moreover, sent the pupils home very early; so that they soon lost all the advantages of the learning which they had acquired whilst residing in them. From all the information which they could gather respecting the blind, they discovered when the society was first founded, six years ago, that there were only 150 adult blind readers. This would show the extent to which some such agency as was now established was required. The means by which that agency was worked were both simple and inexpensive. They commenced by seeking to obtain, in a given locality, proper statistics of the blind to be found there, and then they sent either a teacher from London or a person who would teach some blind man upon the spot itself. The only expense, then, was that of paying a blind man to teach and some one to guide him about. These blind teachers proceeded to the homes of the blind, and a free lending library having been established, the teacher taught the blind person in the house he visited according to Moon's system. The alphabet was acquired with great ease, and then the learner had a small book, a chapter of the Gospel of St. John, for instance, lent to him. When he had mastered this, he got another book, and so on; each learner having one book at once, so that eighty books would supply eighty people for a very long time. The speaker then went on to detail the history of the various branch associations which had been so successful, and now two thousand adult blind persons could read, instead of one hundred and fifty, as was the case six years ago. He concluded by pointing out the great simplicity of Mr. Moon's system, and relating some instances where it had succeeded in a remarkable manner after all others had failed.

At the close of his address, a conversation took place, and it was determined to ask the London Society to send a person down to Newcastle to collect statistics of the blind here and in Gateshead, prior to commencing more active operations; and a subscription was commenced to defray the expense of this step. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the committee of the Blind Asylum.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT WASHINGTON.

Joseph Ellis was on Tuesday brought before the Gateshead county magistrates, charged with assaulting his wife, Isabella Ellis, on the 23rd April last, with intent to murder her. The prisoner is a ticket-of-leave man, and is said to be about 70 years of age. The case seemed to excite great interest, a large crowd of persons being in the court during the trial.

Isabella Ellis, on being sworn, said: I am the wife of the prisoner. I am now housekeeper with Mr George Burnett, farmer, Washington, in the county of Durham. I have been separated from my husband, the prisoner, five years in August next. My husband beat me violently with a poker about five years ago, and was convicted and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. He was released before the expiration of that period, and returned on the 1st day of March last. On Wednesday, the 23rd of April last, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I was in the kitchen of Mr Burnett's house. The prisoner came into the kitchen, and said to me, "How do you come on?" I replied, "Nicely." He then said, "I think, you are getting fat;" and I said, "Yes." The prisoner said, "Come and give me a kiss." I answered, "No, I want nothing to do with you; if you can do for yourself, I can do for myself." The prisoner was sitting on a chair, and I was going about my work. I was standing against the dresser, when the prisoner suddenly sprang up and seized me by the back of the neck. He then got me down, he being uppermost. I saw an open pocket knife in his hand. He tried to cut my throat, and I seized the knife. Charles Lindsay ran out of the house for assistance. I managed to get the knife from the prisoner and to get up, when he snatched a dinner knife off the dresser, but I got that from him also. The prisoner then took up a second dinner knife. I was struggling with him all the time, the prisoner having his hand in my hair. I was taken away into the parlour, bleeding, and in a very exhausted condition. I had one cut upon the chin, one in the palm of the right hand, and one on the second finger of the same hand. I was also cut on the left hand and on the arm. The pocket and dinner knives now produced by P.C. MacDonald are the knives which the prisoner had in his hand when he was struggling with me.

Isabella Arthur deposed: About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I saw the prisoner and his wife struggling together. The prisoner had a knife in his left hand, and his right hand was wrapped in his wife's hair.

Francis Smith said: I am a servant with Mr. Burnett, of Washington. On Wednesday, the 23rd of April, about 11 o'clock, I heard the boy Lindsay shouting for assistance. I went to the house, and on arriving there, found the prisoner struggling with his wife, and holding her by the hair of the head. She was bleeding from the chin and the hand. I had a short whip in my hand at the time, with which I had been working. I struck him on the head with it, and knocked him down. I then pitched him out of the door into the back yard, telling him I thought it was the best place for him. He lay there for about five or ten minutes, when he raised himself up, and said, "I feel a great deal easier after what I have done; but I would have been a most happy man if I had finished her. I would willingly go to the gallows; I came with the intention." The pocket knife now produced by Macdonald is the one I picked off the kitchen door step, and the same I gave to him. When I picked it up it was bloody and had hair upon it.

Ann Allinson stated that she kept an inn, near to Mr. Burnett's house, at Washington. On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the prisoner came into the house and called for some ale. He asked me at what time Mrs. Ellis went to milk, and I told him about half-past five. I afterwards heard him sharpen a knife on the flags in the kitchen. I felt rather suspicious, and told Mrs. Ellis that he had been there.

David McLeish, surgeon, was next called. He said, on the 23rd instant, I was called upon to attend Mrs. Ellis. I found her hands presented a series of wounds, evidently inflicted with a sharp instrument. Her chin and arm were also cut. The wounds were all transverse upon the interior surface of the hands. Upon the middle forefinger of the right hand was a transverse cutaneous wound about half-an-inch in width, one of a similar character upon the fore-finger of the same hand, and another similar wound on the palm of the same hand. The ring finger of the left hand had a similar wound, and another upon the fore-arm. The wound upon the chin was of a smaller character. The knives now produced would inflict such wounds as I have described.

P.C. McDonald D 83 deposed:—I took the prisoner into custody on the 23rd instant. On the way to the lock-up he said, "She had sworn his life away once before, and that he meant to kill her, and would do so if he had the chance again."

The prisoner, in defence, said that she took up the knife first, and struck at him with it.

Evidence of a former conviction was put in by Mr. Supt. Squires, and the Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

MONDAY.—(Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.)

Re THOMAS WILSON.—Mr. Scaife, for the assignees, asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had not been furnished with a copy of the report.—Mr Watson, for the bankrupt, explained that owing to the illness of one of the accountants, and the absence of the other, he had not been able yet to supply Mr Scaife with the report.—His Honour said he did not object to an adjournment, and the meeting was adjourned to the 20th of May.

Re RICHARD CARR STONEHOUSE, miller and corn merchant, Darlington.

Mr Hodge appeared for the assignees; Mr Story for the bankrupt.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the bankrupt petitioned this court on the 7th October, and was adjudicated bankrupt. He commenced business in 1848 as a flour dealer, with a capital of under £500. To this business he afterwards added that of a miller and corn merchant. His debts were £24,800, his assets £2,900, showing a deficiency of £21,900, which was likely, however, to be considerably diminished by the taking up of bills that were at discount by the acceptors. In the years of 1859 and 1860 his transactions appeared to have been considerable, he then having turned over no less than £200,000; and since the 1st of April, 1861, his cash transactions exceeded £98,000, his trading expenses amounting to £3,700. His application for immediate discharge had been opposed by Mr Lund, of the firm of Davidson and Lund, who, notwithstanding his opposition to the bankrupt, had a perfect right, on behalf of the public, to object to his immediate discharge. The charges brought against him were of systematic and reckless trading, dealings in accommodation bills, and keeping imperfect books of accounts. No entry in his ledger appeared until 1860, and he had kept no stock or cash-book. It was said on behalf of the bankrupt that his losses had been heavy and unforeseen. Despite the American war the markets had gone down, and it was only the reasonable expectation that they would rise that had induced him to hold on. It was stated, as an excuse for the bankrupt, that he was an uneducated man, and that he had entrusted the keeping of his books to a clerk who had now an engagement with Davidson and Lund, who, it was insinuated, had selfish motives in opposing the bankrupt, by keeping him out of the trade. With respect to his accommodation transactions in general, his dealings in them did not appear to be so objectionable as was frequently the case in transactions of that nature. In the leather trade in London, it was said that leather was at the bottom of these bills; and so it might be said that those of the bankrupt were based on corn. Such transactions were in every way censurable, especially where, as in this case, there was so large an amount of liability. As to the want of education in the bankrupt, this could scarcely be looked to, as he could write his name. Having left the matter to his clerk, he should have seen that the clerk did his duty. His Honour observed that it was hardly fair, and certainly not charitable, to impute to any parties motives such as had been assigned to the opposition in this case. He thought that "Live and let Live" was more likely to be the motto of the trading body. His decision would not be to keep the bankrupt long out of the commercial world. He had now been six months before that court, principally owing to the defective state of his books. A man must be held responsible for the inevitable consequences of his negligence, and in that view the omissions from these accounts ought to be considered wilful. It was due to the bankrupt to say that he had been guilty of no extravagant living. Upon the whole he thought the justice of the case would be satisfied by a mild sentence, and he should therefore suspend his discharge for a period of four months from the second of April, the date of his passing his examination.

Mr Story: Your Honour will allow protection?

His Honour said he should allow protection, if required. This case did not, in his opinion, justify imprisonment; and he should therefore give the bankrupt protection until the period of his suspension expired.

WEDNESDAY.—By the same Commissioner.

Re JOHN PRINGLE, Timber Merchant, Sheepwash, near Morpeth.

This was a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr H. Ritson, represented the assignees, while Mr T. Hoyle appeared for the bankrupt.

The bankrupt, in the course of a brief examination by Mr Ritson, admitted that his cash account showed transactions to the amount of £1400, of which about one third was assumed. The only book he had kept respecting his trading was a small pass book, produced in court. He had a reversionary interest in a property at Holywell, which he valued at £500.

Mr Ritson said the assignees felt there was nothing more to be got out of the bankrupt. They were dissatisfied with the way the accounts had been kept, but they did not feel it necessary to oppose his passing.

Mr Hoyle applied for the bankrupt's immediate discharge.

His Honour remarking that the state of affairs was not a very satisfactory one, intimated that, in the absence of opposition, he should grant an immediate discharge.

Re T. and W. ALLEN, butchers, Ovingham.

This also was a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr. Joel appeared for the bankrupts; Mr. Daggett representing the official assignee.

Mr. Joel applied that the bankrupts might pass their examination, and that his Honour would grant them a discharge. No creditors were present to oppose. No trade assignee had been appointed; and Mr. Daggett, on the part of the official assignee, did not oppose the bankrupts passing.

Mr. Daggett having intimated that the official assignee had no opposition to offer.

His Honour allowed the bankrupts to pass their examination, and granted them a discharge.

Re R. CRICK, shipowner, Sunderland.

This bankrupt also came up on the question of last examination and discharge, and was supported by Mr. Lockey Harle; Mr. Dixon appearing for the assignees.

Mr. Lockey Harle said he had applied for leave to hold a meeting to consider a proposition of 2s. 6d. in the pound. That meeting was gazetted, but the creditors were not unanimous, and he could not carry the proposal; therefore, it was withdrawn. He had now, however, to ask for permission to hold another meeting, and adjourn the present meeting for that purpose. The creditors were now of one mind, and were disposed to accept the composition he offered at the former meeting of 2s. 6d. in the pound. He asked his Honour's permission to allow the present meeting to stand adjourned till he had an opportunity of gazetting an intimation to hold another meeting.

Mr. Dixon said that so far as the assignees were concerned, they were ready to accept the composition. They refused in the first instance, on the ground that they had no materials to form a judgment. Since that time the bankrupt had answered all inquiries made of him, and they were satisfied it was the best thing that could be done for the estate. An adjournment was granted in accordance with Mr. Harle's application, till 2nd of June. The meeting with reference to the composition to be held on the 14th of May.

Re R. T. PARKE, Draper, Kendal.

This was also a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr Lockey Harle appearing for the bankrupt, and Mr Hodge for the assignees.

It was stated that the accounts had been duly filed, but as the assignees wished for some further information as to certain items, the sitting was again adjourned to the 28th May.

Re MASON MORRIS, General Merchant, Havre.

This bankrupt, after having been for some time imprisoned in Lancaster Gaol, had been sent by the Registrar of that district to Newcastle, the place of residence of his retaining creditor, in order that his case might be prosecuted in this court. He was this day accordingly brought up in custody, and examined by Mr. T. Hoyle (acting as crown solicitor) with reference to his affairs. The learned Commissioner then made an order for his discharge from custody.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT DUMFRIES.

On Tuesday morning, Mary Timney was executed in front of Dumfries Gaol, for the murder of Ann Hannah, at Carpehad, in Kirkcudbridge, on 13th January last. The last days of the miserable woman were distressing in the extreme. On Saturday and Sunday nights she took little or no sleep. She kept booying herself up with the hope that the means being used to procure a reprieve would be successful; but on Saturday, after the receipt of the message from the Under Secretary of State, the Rev. Mr. Cowans, the chaplain of the prison, visited her, and told her that she must trust no longer to illusive hopes, but prepare to meet her appointed doom. On hearing this dread intelligence, she became fearfully agitated. Her whole form was convulsed with terror, she sobbed frantically, and gave herself up to the utmost grief. By and by she became more calm; but her physical strength was ever after almost entirely prostrated. She has had three interviews with her husband,—the last was on Monday, when she took a farewell embrace of all her family. The parting of mother and children was extremely heartrending; but she shewed little emotion towards her husband, thus going to countenance the report that they lived together on anything but good terms. On Monday, at dinner time, she said "This will be my last food;" and, true to her words, she took no more. At night, about seven o'clock, she fell into an hysterical fit, in which she remained for some time; and while in this condition, the name of "Jesus" was frequently heard to escape her lips. About nine o'clock she took another fit of the same kind, lasting for about an hour; and on recovering consciousness, she lay down on her pallet, and slept soundly during the rest of the night. Over night, while the poor woman slumbered, the scaffold, the dread machinery of which had been previously fixed, was hoisted above the wall of the gaol courtyard, and no effort seemed to have been made to screen the apparatus from the public view. By half-past six o'clock, all within the prison was active. The chaplain was early with the culprit; but she seemed to be incapable of listening to his appeals or profiting by his instructions, for her mind was continually wandering, and she gave frequent expression to incoherent ejaculations. By eight o'clock, Calcraft, with two assistants, entered the cell, and the body of the culprit was demanded in due form by the Provost. She was pinioned, at the same time sobbing and moaning without pause. Then the sad procession began, the culprit being borne along by the hangman's two assistants, and yielding herself to them like a child. There was no prison bell, no burial service read. Turning an angle of the prison, she caught a first sight of the scaffold, and a shiver shot through her entire frame; she gazed wildly at the machine, exclaiming, "Oh, let me rest a minute!" This request was of course granted. Then the ascent of the scaffold began, the unhappy woman being lifted up step by step by her assistants, and calling out, in frantic sobs, over and over again, "Oh, my puir weans!" Calcraft proceeded to perform his duty, when the cry of 'Stop!' was raised. A messenger came through the court-yard, in breathless haste, and handed a letter to the governor of the jail. Every one stopped, Calcraft included, and the attendants began to think that it was a despatch from the Home Office. When the governor had read it he handed it to the reporters; it was as follows:—

"51, Upper Stamford Street, London, 28th, 4th Mo., 1862.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you cause a telegram to be forwarded to me with the latest particulars of the last moments of the unhappy woman, Timney, who is to be executed to-morrow morning, and I shall feel obliged, if possible? Send it at as early a period as possible, as the news will be required for the London evening papers, which go to press at one o'clock. The enclosed order will frank any length of message; and depending on your kindness, I have the honour to be, yours most obediently,

"J. H. BUTTERFIELD."

Enclosed was a telegraph frank for a message to the *Evening Herald*. The governor cried "Go on!" and the horrible proceedings were resumed. Between her two assistants the miserable woman was borne. She wore a white cap, with capacious frill, a small green tartan shawl, and a drab gown. She was so emaciated, so pale, so worn with her sufferings that, instead of looking like a woman of 27 years, she looked more like an old woman of 70. Her cheeks were sunk in; her head was bent down, though occasionally she reared it suddenly to take a wild survey of the crowd below. Behind her, with a coil of new rope in his hand, came that burly form, those repulsive features, that bushy white beard, and that black velvet skull cap, which the people of Carlisle might have seen a few weeks since operating in a similar crisis on their own gaol walls. Calcraft took her cap off, and substituted one that he carried in his pocket, which he drew over her face, she sobbing and talking wildly all the time. The rope was then fixed round her neck, but, instead of having a crook at the other end of it so as to link to the beam above, the hangman had to call for a pair of steps, which he ascended, and tied the rope to the beam—an operation which took up fully two minutes, the doomed woman standing shivering between her two supporters. The rest is soon told; Calcraft and his men lifted her upon the narrow trap-door, the bolt was drawn, and—all was over! With an almost unperceptible twitch of her body, and a slight elevation of her hands, Mary Timney—woman, wife, and mother—expiated her crime with an awful penalty, and was done with human laws and human vengeance. Her body was afterwards cut down, and in the afternoon it was buried within the gaol precincts.

At the Manchester Police Court, Wednesday, John Johnson was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a large mahogany easy chair, upholstered in hair, and a looking-glass, the property of the Manchester Athenæum. The case not being complete, the prisoner, who was known to the police, was again remanded.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled on Monday after the Easter holidays; the Speaker taking the Chair at four o'clock.

On the motion of Mr BRAND, new writs were ordered for the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr Roupell; and for Oldham, in the room of Mr W. J. Fox.

Sir DE LACY EVANS gave notice that on the 9th of May he should move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the sale and purchase of commissions in the army.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE gave notice that when the hon. member for Buckingham brought forward his resolutions in reference to the income tax he should move the previous question.

In reply to Mr Sothern Escourt, Sir G. GREY stated that the House would sit on Thursday, but not the Committees.

In reply to Mr Bentinck, Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that it was intended to construct a fort behind the breakwater in Plymouth Sound.

THE "RESERVED FUND."

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, General PEEL asked the Secretary for War if any decision had been arrived at in regard to the "Reserved Fund," to which the attention of Parliament was specially called in the report of the Committee on Military Organisation.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said the question involved two questions:—First, the mode in which the fund was created; and secondly, the manner in which it was appropriated. No doubt there were constitutional objections to the existence of a fund voted by Parliament, but created by the sale of commissions. An account had been laid on the table showing the manner in which the fund had been appropriated, and on the 1st of May a continuation of that return would be presented. With respect to the subject of audit referred to in the report, he was quite ready to assent to any mode of auditing the accounts which would meet the approbation of the House. He considered that the application of the fund had generally been most advantageous.—Sir DE LACY EVANS said the term "reserved fund" was an improper one; it ought to be called a fund for the extension of the purchase system. He trusted the house would not sanction the principle of the fund.—After some remarks from Lord Hotham, the subject dropped.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether officers of the local armies of India were liable to be removed from the regiments to which they belonged, and to be sent to any station for the performance of general duty; whether compensation would be granted to officers so taken from their regiments and sent to general duty for the loss of regimental, troop, or company command allowances; whether compensation would be given to officers who had subscribed to regimental retiring funds in the full confidence of their subscriptions being returned to them on their own retirement; and whether the East India Company's late European Artillery and Engineers had become integral portions of the royal regiments of Artillery and Engineers respectively, with the advantages of seniority, succession, and augmentation.—Sir C. WOOD said that in the Indian, as in the English, army every officer was bound to serve where his superior officer thought he could be best employed for the public service. He was not prepared to give compensation to officers for the loss of allowances when they had ceased to perform the duties for which the allowances were granted. With respect to the last question, promotion would go on exactly as in the English army.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the consideration of the civil service estimates. Upon the vote of £5,000 for Highland roads and bridges, a division took place, when the vote was rejected by 33 to 24. A large number of votes having been agreed to, the House resumed.

IRISH LAW REFORM.

Upon the adjourned debate on going into Committee on the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, Mr McMAHON moved that the House go into Committee that day six months.—Sir R. PEEL thought the bill would be most advantageous for Ireland.—Upon a division, the numbers were—For going into committee, 44; against, 4;—majority, 40. The bill then passed through committee.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes before two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.—The royal assent was given by Commission to the Protection of Inventions and Designs (1862) Bill, and other measures.

Earl GRANVILLE said, as there was no business on the paper for Tuesday next, he would propose that their lordships should not meet on that day, on account of the opening of the International Exhibition.—Lord CHELMSFORD seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Crown Suits (Ireland) Bill, the College of Physicians (Ireland) Bill, and the Netley Hospital Estate Bill were read a third time and passed.—Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.—On the motion of Sir G. GREY, an address was ordered for a copy of the report of the Chief Constable of Huntingdonshire to the last Court of Quarter Sessions held for that county on the subject of the game laws.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN SPAIN.

Mr KINNAIRD asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received respecting the alleged prohibition of Protestant worship, conducted by a clergyman of the Church of England, in the British Vice Consul's house at Seville; and whether any, and what, measures had been taken to secure to British subjects in Spain the free exercise of their religion?—Mr LAYARD, in reply, stated that information had been received that, owing to the interference of the Spanish authorities at Seville, the English Consul had been obliged to suspend the celebration of Protestant worship at the Consulate. Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid had remonstrated upon the subject with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who stated that he would inquire into the matter.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr BAILLIE COCHRANE 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 state of the public buildings erected by parliamentary grants within the last 20 years, and also of the houses rented for the public service. He also asked whether, by adopting more comprehensive plans of building, greater public convenience, greater economy, and unity of design might not be attained.—Mr COWPER opposed the motion, on the ground that the appointment of a commission would only result in the recommendation of some of those grand schemes which were sometimes put forward, involving an expenditure of many millions, and which producing a reaction in the public mind, diverted the House from carrying out that which was really practicable and useful. He also objected that the present was an inopportune time for instituting such an inquiry, and said that there was nothing to inquire into that was worth the attention of a body of Royal Commissioners.—Lord J. MANNERS supported the motion.—Sir S. M. PETO was of opinion that there was ample ground for inquiry. Inquiry, at all events, could do no harm; and he should, therefore, support the motion for the appointment of a commission.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the department of the Board of Works was not altogether faultless, and that the course pursued by the heads of that department during a long series of years, in reference to public works, had been unsatisfactory; but the remedy was entirely beyond the scope of a royal commission. The only effect of appointing a commission would be to place before Parliament some great and expensive scheme; while the recommendations of the Commissioners would remain altogether a dead letter. No portion of the business of Parliament had been conducted during the last 20 years with so little efficiency or had given rise to so much dissatisfaction as the inquiries entrusted to Royal Commissioners. After some remarks from Sir J. V. Shelley, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 49; against, 116; majority, 67. The motion was accordingly lost.

THE INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS BOARDS.

Mr HORSFALL moved for a select committee to inquire whether it would be practicable and advantageous to consolidate any of the establishments now governed by the Boards of Inland Revenue and Customs respectively, or to unite any portion of the duties performed by their officers, with a view to economy in the collection of the public revenue, and to simplicity of arrangement. The hon. member stated that in 1841 there were 1,052 articles on which Customs' duties were charged, and 5037 persons were employed by the Custom House authorities in collecting the dues, at a cost of £614,000. On the 31st March, 1861, with only 20 articles upon which duty was charged, there were 5,300 persons employed in the collection, at a cost of £646,000; being an increase of 263 persons and of £32,000. The expense of collecting the duties levied upon shipping was also greatly out of proportion to the revenue derived from that source; but he was not surprised at that fact when he found, from official returns, that at Cardigan £422 was expended in collecting £65; at Milford, £1,337 in collecting £645; Scilly, £387 in collecting £85; Wells, £500 in collecting £64; and Campbeltown, £471 in collecting £17. In twenty-one ports from which a revenue of £5,262 was derived, the cost of collecting it amounted to £14,633. He admitted that if Customs' duties were to be levied at all, proper officers must be employed to collect them; but his object in moving the appointment of a select committee was to ascertain whether, where the Custom House officers were comparatively unemployed, they might not be employed in the collection of the Inland Revenue as well as of the Customs.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, gave a cheerful assent to the motion. At the same time, he thought the figures quoted by Mr Horsfall were altogether fallacious, inasmuch as the Custom House officers had important duties to perform which were extraneous to matters of revenue. They were the instruments employed by the Government in the administration of the revenue laws, and in the prevention of smuggling. The state of these establishments, was, nevertheless, a matter which might be inquired into, in order to ascertain whether more advantageous arrangements might not be made. In 1859, the cost of collecting the customs duties, was £4 12s 5d per cent.; in 1860, it was £3 11s 6d; in 1861, £3 3s 9d; and for the year ending 31st March, 1862, it was only £3 2s 6d. In 1842, the cost of collecting the excise amounted to £6 15s 7d per cent, in 1857 it was £4 15s 9d, and last year the whole inland revenue, direct and indirect, was collected at a cost of £2 15s 6d per cent. He might add that in the United States the cost of collecting the customs duties amounted to 9 per cent.—The motion was then agreed to.

IMPORT CHARGES.

Mr MOFFATT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the best mode of obtaining statistical information respecting the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, and the bearing thereon of the charges imposed on the entry of goods inwards and bills of lading outwards by the Customs' Acts, 1860, as well as the operation of certain other charges on trade.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assented to the motion, which was agreed to.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr CRAWFORD moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the present scale of sugar duties, with especial reference to their assessment upon a classification according to the quality of the sugar.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, had no objection to the appointment of the committee; but it would be no part of the duty of the committee to consider the desirability of reducing the sugar duty.—The motion was then agreed to.

The Report on Supply was brought up and agreed to.—The Hull South Bridge Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.—The Lords' amendments to the Whipping (No. 2) Bill were considered, and agreed to.—The House adjourned at a quarter before ten.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Sir G. GREY, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, moved that the House, at its rising, adjourn to Thursday, at six o'clock. With regard to committees, it was open to them to adjourn over Thursday, or not, as they pleased.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES BILL.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to consolidate the law and make it plain, in order that working men who, in certain parts of the country, formed themselves into societies, might, by the weekly contributions of their members, form a capital for carrying out, for their mutual benefit, certain industrial operations. The bill was, in effect, an extension of that of 1852, and two thirds of it consisted mainly of the same provisions as were contained in that measure, and the other one-third now provided, first, that the provision which limited such societies to holding one acre of land should no longer exist. It would be remembered that the bill of 1852 was introduced as an experiment, and Parliament was naturally averse to invest such bodies with large powers; besides, at that time Parliament had not recognised the principle of limited liability. The bill also provided that such societies should be permitted to build, purchase, rent, and sell houses, or any other kind of property, and to invest their funds in other societies; also that the principle of limited liability shall be applicable to them; and further that they shall be enabled to invest a portion of their funds for purposes of education, recreation, and mutual improvement. The former provision was necessary, inasmuch as the Registrar in England had refused to allow the funds of such societies to be so employed, although the Registrar of Scotland had permitted it. He was aware that the Solicitor-General proposed a general bill, and it had been suggested that there was, therefore, no necessity for this measure, but on that part he had to observe that he should be happy to make such alterations as would make the provisions of his bill conform to the general law, and further, that those on whose behalf he introduced the bill considered it necessary, in order to provide for certain societies which would not be included in the present bill. He believed that in the co-operation of the working classes in the way suggested was to be found the true solution of those questions that now vexed the nation and troubled Parliament; that it would facilitate sanitary improvements, and remove those impediments which had prevented the success of mechanics' institutions, and similar means of intellectual improvement and social progress. As showing the extent and importance of the principle the bill was intended to legalize, he said that there were now 159 of these societies, averaging 184 members each, holding an aggregate capital of £3,383,960, doing a business which last year amounted to £4,5[illegible]2,[illegible]17.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, without giving any opinion as to the particular provisions of the bill, admitted that its object was unobjectionable. The only criticism it appeared open to was that it enabled these societies to do just that which they could do under the general law. In consenting to the second reading, he guarded himself against admitting the expediency of passing in the same session one bill for general and another for particular purposes connected with the same general object. As, however, the hon. gentleman consented to conform the provisions of his bill to those of the general bill, he should not oppose it.

After a few words from Mr. Slaney, the bill was read a second time.

The Inns of Court Government Bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, and the discussion of the various clauses occupied the remainder of the sitting.—The House adjourned at ten minutes before six.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

The accompanying report from General Lord Clyde on the volunteer review at Brighton, on Easter Monday has been forwarded by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, who has received with pleasure this testimony to the efficiency of the different corps who took part in the movements on that day:—

"Secretary Sir G. Lewis has much satisfaction in communicating Lord Clyde's report to the officers commanding the volunteer corps who were present at the review, and requests them to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the corps under their command his gratification at learning that they obtained on this occasion the marked approval of the distinguished General by whom they were commanded.

(Signed) "DE GREY AND RIPON.

"War Office, April 30, 1862."

"London, April 24, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, that according to his Royal Highness's command, I proceeded to the Brighton Race Course on Monday, the 21st inst., to superintend the review of volunteers which took place at that station. The force amounted to twenty thousand men. By the excellent arrangements made by Colonel McMurdo with the railway companies, aided by the punctuality and order of the volunteers themselves, the whole of this large force, portions of which came from distant districts, arrived at the time appointed, and immediately proceeded, with perfect regularity, to their several places of rendezvous, where the companies were told off, and the battalions formed for drill and manoeuvre. They then marched to a part of the Downs near the Race Course, called White Hawk Down, where they formed in a line of contiguous quarter distance columns at about half past one o'clock, the artillery and cavalry forming a second line. As it was very desirable that the various corps of volunteers should get home as early as possible, my inspection of them in review order was necessarily very short; and after riding down the front of the lines, the marching past, in open column at once commenced; and, on the whole, was admirably performed, showing what pains must have been taken by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, to arrive at the high degree of efficiency to which they had attained. The marching past was followed by some simple manoeuvres, adapted to the formation of the ground, and intentionally within view of the race stand, around which the spectators were assembled. The few manoeuvres that were executed had no other object than to practise the volunteer brigades and battalions in changing position and working together in a large body. About half-past five o'clock I put an end to these movements, in order that the troops might be in good time at the railway station, to which they marched off in excellent order; and, I understand, that all were forwarded to their destinations without accident or serious impediment. I must again observe how much credit is due in this respect, and to everything else belonging to the day's proceedings, to Colonel McMurdo and his staff, to whose exertions it must have failed had not the volunteers of all ranks been animated by the fine spirit which must have been gratifying to every one to witness, and the able manner in which, generally speaking, they were commanded, and the intelligent, ready way in which they obeyed the orders they received from their commanders, sufficiently prove how zealously and successfully commanding officers, as well as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, have applied themselves to the patriotic object that they have in view.—I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) "CLYDE, General.

"Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. O. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, Horse Guards."

This Week's Punch.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION FOR THE HUNDRED E[illegible] OF THE PYTHONESS:—"Eggseunt Omnes."

TAUTOLOGY AT BRIGHTON.—Calling certain volunteers Lawyers, the Devil's Own, and The enemy.

HOW TO MAKE A PERFECT BEAST OF YOURSELF.—We have been told of a lawyer's clerk who has succeeded in doing so by continually eating Thorley's Food for Cattle.

SOMETHING IN INITIAL, IF NOT IN A NAME.—We have little wish to croak about the weakness of our naval forces. But it is clear that the three-deckers have [illegible] had their day, and the four c's to rely on now is Captain Cowper Coles's Cupolas.

THE HEAD TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—It is a great mistake to suppose it requires any overwhelming amount of genius to accumulate a large property. On the contrary, it is generally your pudding-headed man who dies worth a plum or two.

THE CRY FOR CONSERVATIVES.

The Tories once, as well is known,
Stood by the Altar and the Throne;
In point of Church their views were High:
But their principle was evermore "No Popery!"

When Catholics, with rights denied,
Had reason clearly on their side,
The Tories, till their throats were dry,
Were accustomed to vociferate, "No Popery!"

But now that common cause unites
The Papists and the Derbyites:
'Tis time for Punch to raise the cry,
Of Lord Palmerston for ever and "No Popery!"

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending 26th April, 1862:—

	£	s.	d.
Passengers	1,025	8	0
Merchandise	1,981	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	£3,006	9	[illegible]
Corresponding week in last year	3,836	9	[illegible]
Decrease	£830	0	[illegible]

HENRY SMILES, Manager.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE MOSQUE OF HEBRON.

The *Times* publishes a letter from one of the party who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his visit to the Mosque of Hebron, which encloses the tombs of the great patriarchal family. The writer says:—

"Within this sacred precinct, for 600 years, no European, except by stealth, has ever set foot. At the head of the staircase, which by its long ascent showed that the platform of the mosque was on the uppermost slope of the hill, and above the level where, if anywhere, the sacred cave would be found, we entered the precincts of the mosque itself, and were received by one of its guardians, a descendant of one of the companions of Mohammed, with the utmost courtesy on his part, though not without deep groans from some of his attendants, redoubled as we moved from one sacred spot to another. We passed (without our shoes) through an open court into the mosque. With regard to the building itself, two points at once became apparent; first, that it had been originally a Byzantine church. To any one acquainted with the cathedral of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, and with the monastic churches of Mount Athos, this is evident from the double narthex or portico, and from the four pillars of the nave. Secondly, that it had been converted, at a much later period, into a mosque. This is indicated by the pointed arches, and by the truncation of the apse. This building occupies (to speak roughly), about one-third of the platform. I proceed to describe its relation to the sepulchres of the patriarchs. It is the innermost of the outer porticoes which contain the two first. In the recess on the right is the alleged tomb of Abraham, on the left that of Sarah, each guarded by silver gates. The shrine containing the tomb of Sarah we were requested not to enter, as being that of a woman. The shrine of Abraham, after a momentary hesitation, and with a prayer offered to the patriarch for permission to enter, was thrown open. The chamber is cased in marble. The tomb consists of a coffin-like structure, like most Moslem tombs, built up of plastered stone or marble, and hung with carpets, green embroidered with gold. The trees which cover this tomb are said to have been presented by Mohammed II. Salem I. and the late Sultan, Abdul Medjid. I need hardly say that this tomb (and the same remark applies to all the others) does not profess to be more than a cenotaph, raised above the actual grave which lies beneath. But it was impossible not to feel a thrill of unusual emotion at standing in relation so near to such a spot—an emotion, I may add, enhanced by the rare occasion which had opened the gates of that consecrated place (as the guardian of the mosque expressed it) "to no one less than the eldest son of the Queen of England." Within the area of the church or mosque were shown in like manner, the tombs of Isaac and Rebecca. They differed from the two others in being placed under separate chapels, and closed, not with silver but iron gates. To Rebecca's tomb the same decorous rule of the exclusion of male visitors naturally applied as in the case of Sarah's. But on requesting to see the tomb of Isaac, we were entreated not to enter, and on asking, with some surprise, why an objection, which had been conceded for Abraham, should be raised in the case of his far less eminent son, were answered that the difference lay in the characters of the two patriarchs:—"Abraham was full of loving kindness; he had withstood even the resolution of God against Sodom and Gomorrah; he was goodness itself, and would overlook any affront. But Isaac was proverbially jealous, and it was exceedingly dangerous to exasperate him. When Ibrahim Pasha (as conqueror of Palestine) had endeavoured to enter, he had been driven out by Issac, and fell back as if thunderstruck." The chapel, in fact, contains nothing of interest; but I mention this story both for the sake of the singular sentiment which it expresses, and also because it well illustrates the peculiar feeling which (as we were told) had tended to preserve the sanctity of the place—an awe amounting to terror of the great personages who lay beneath, and who would, it was supposed, be sensitive to any disrespect shown to their graves, and revenge it accordingly.

The tombs of Jacob and Leah were shown in recesses corresponding to those of Abraham and Sarah, but in a separate cloister, opposite the entrance of the mosque. Against Leah's tomb, as seen through the gate, two green banners reclined, the origin and meaning of which were unknown. The gates of Jacob's shrine were opened without difficulty, but it calls for no special remark. Thus far the monuments of the mosque adhere strictly to the Biblical accounts. The variations which follows rest, as I am informed by Dr. Rosen, on the general tradition of the country (justified, perhaps, by an ambiguous expression in Josephus), that the body of Joseph, after having been deposited first at Shecham (Joshua xxiv. 32), was subsequently transported to Hebron. But the peculiar situation of this alleged tomb agrees with the exceptional character of the tradition. It is in a doomed chamber attached to the enclosure from the outside, and reached, therefore, by an aperture broken through the massive wall itself and thus visible on the exterior of the southern side of the wall. It is less costly than the others, and it is remarkable that, although the name of his wife (according to the Mussulman version, Zuleika) is inserted in the certificates given to pilgrims who have visited the mosque; no grave having that appellation is shown. No other tombs were exhibited in the mosque. Two, resembling those of Isaac and Rebecca, which were seen (by one of our party only) within an adjacent smaller mosque, were afterwards explained to us as merely ornamental. It will be seen that up to this point no mention has been made of the subject of the greatest interest to all of us—namely, the sacred cave itself in which one at least of the patriarchal family may still be believed to repose intact—the embalmed body of Jacob. One indication alone of the cavern beneath was visible. In the interior of the mosque, at the corner of the shrine of Abraham, was a circular hole, about eight inches across, of which one foot above the pavement was built of strong masonry, but of which the lower part, as far we could see and feel, was of the living rock. This cavity appeared to open into a dark space beneath, and that space (which the guardians of the mosque believed to extend under the whole platform) can hardly be anything else than the ancient cave of Machpelah. This was the only aperture which the guardians recognised. Once, they said, 2,500 years ago, a servant of a great king had penetrated through some other entrance. He descended in full possession of his faculties, and of remarkable corpulence; he returned blind, deaf, withered, and crippled. Since then the entrance was closed, and this aperture alone was left, partly for the sake of suffering the holy air of the cave to escape into the mosque, and be scented by the faithful; partly for the sake of allowing a lamp to be let down, by a chain which we saw suspended at the mouth, to burn upon the sacred grave. We asked whether it could not be lighted now? "No," they said, "the saint likes to have a lamp at night, but not in the full daylight." With that glimpse into the dark void we and the world without must be content to be satisfied.—P.S. It may be observed that the shrines of Isaac and Rebecca, standing as the do in the centre of the mosque, occupy a position altogether unusual in Mussulman buildings, where the corners are the places of honourable burial. This and their peculiar structure would lead us to suppose that they stand on the exact sites described by the early Christian pilgrims. The belief of the guardians of the mosque is, that the massive enclosure was built by genii under the direction of Solomon. The mosque they ascribe to the Egyptian Sultan Kalarun. They account for the tomb of Joseph by saying that his body was buried in the Nile for 1,005 years, after which the secret was revealed to Moses by an Egyptian, on condition that Moses should marry his daughter. Moses did so, and carried off the body to Hebron. It would seem from the account of Arculf that there were seven tombs there in his day, but that the seventh was that of Adam. The tradition of Adam's burial in Hebron, however, appears to be a Christian (not a Mussulman) tradition, founded only on the Vulgate. It occurred both to Dr. Rosen and myself that Arculf's expression about the low wall (*humili muro*) might be explained by his having seen it only from the inside of the platform, whereas modern travellers have seen it only from the outside, where its height is much more striking.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Saturday afternoon, at Osborne.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says some Prussian naval officers have during the week been in communication with the Admiralty, with the view of purchasing a certain number of our sailing men-of-war. There will be no difficulty in the matter.

The Defence, 18, iron frigate, Captain R. A. Powell C.B., in No. 10 dock at Portsmouth, is having her bows lined externally with ½-inch iron-plate, in a similar manner to the bows of the Black Prince, to preserve her bow-plates proper from chafing by the swing of her anchors from her cat and fish heads.

MR. CONSUL PARKES ON CHINA.—The Honourable Arthur and Mrs. Kinnaird brought together, on the 25th April, an extremely numerous assemblage of guests, and amongst the number Mr. Consul Parkes, who, at Mr. Kinnaird's request, had consented to give a general outline of the present state of affairs in China, more especially of the character of the rebel Taepings. Consul Parkes first rapidly traced the story of foreign relations with the Chinese empire until the last two wars, but especially the last. It had been absolutely necessary, he observed, to impress on the Chinese by such a stern process of teaching, the fact that they were only one of the numerous families of mankind on the face of the earth, all of which should treat one another with mutual respect, and none arrogate above the rest an absolute and exclusive superiority. Consul Parkes then proceeded to speak of the character, acts, and religious belief of the Chinese rebels, the Taepings. He remarked that if the Taepings should triumph, our relations with them would in all likelihood be attended with greater difficulties than were those with the old government; for though you may have much trouble with a despotic government claiming to reign in virtue of a right divine, and tracing its origin from on high, you are likely to have still more trouble in your diplomatic relations with a ruler who declares that he is God himself. At any rate, as matters now stood, the war proved a serious interruption to trade, and he did not think, from what they had hitherto seen of the Taepings, that any government which they could form would tend to promote an extended European intercourse, or assist in the diffusion of pure Christianity. The Taepings were brigands. The Taeping revolution was an immense and organized brigandage, and it was supplied from those forests which held a place in Chinese history akin to that of the Black Forest in Central Europe; for they had always been the classical forests of Chinese banditti. An animated conversation followed the address of Consul Parkes, and several gentlemen, either well acquainted by residence in China with its political and social state, or greatly interested in the same, contributed to the common stock of information.

A DISCONTENTED GIRL.—"Going to leave us, Mary?"—"Yes; I find I'm discontented."—"If there is anything I can do to make you more comfortable, let me know."—"No, mum; it's impossible. I can't appear on Sundays as I used at my last place, where missus's clothes fitted me 'zactly. It's best we part."—*American Paper.*

DR. SMETHURST AND THE LATE MISS BANKES.

An application, was, on Friday, the 25th, made to the Court of Probate by the Doctor Smethurst pardoned after conviction as the poisoner of Miss Isabella Bankes. The claim was for probate of Miss Bankes's will, and to secure possession of her property, some eighteen hundred pounds. It was opposed by Friend Tomlin, and Elizabeth Hannah Tomlin, his wife, and Louisa Bankes, on the grounds of informality of the will, of undue influence, and of unsoundness of mind in the testator. The case in resistance of the claim was heard on Saturday. The will was dated May 1, 1859. After having bequeathed to her friend, Miss Jenkins, the brooch set with diamonds, it proceeded:—"And as to my real property, estate, and effects, I give and devise the same to my sincere and beloved friend, Thomas Smethurst, doctor of medicine, of 10, Alma-villas, Richmond, absolutely for his own use." The attorney who made the will testified to the fact of its signature by the apparently dying lady:—"The lady was lying back in the bed, and was deadly pale. She merely answered by nodding her head. I asked who was attending the lady, and he said Dr. Julius and Mr. Bird. He said she's in first-rate hands—don't you think so? I said I had no doubt of it. I suggested, when Dr. Smethurst came to me on Sunday morning, that one of the medical men should be present at the signing of the will. He said, "Oh, no, there's no occasion; she's perfectly right in her mind. On the contrary, I want you to come at ten to get it all over before the doctors come at half-past ten." The girl of seventeen at the lodging, who had been fetched up to witness the will, having given her testimony, Dr. Smethurst himself was put into the witness box. In cross-examination, he stated that before his pretended marriage with Miss Bankes, he had seen her uncle's will, and that he had obtained £71 of her money before her death. Of his own wife, Smethurst said, I never told Miss Bankes that the woman I was living with was a married woman. I was tried and convicted for bigamy. I never set up a defence to the effect that the woman called my wife was already married. My counsel did, but I don't know who gave the instructions. I heard the defence with surprise, and I wrote on a slip of paper to Mr. Sleigh, my counsel, not to expose my first wife's antecedents. My brother managed my defence. The reason I did not tell Mr. Sleigh that it was not a true defence was that I was in his hands and he was in the midst of the cross-examination. They tried to set up that my wife had committed bigamy. I was formally convicted for murder. I afterwards received her Majesty's pardon. I was then convicted for bigamy, and after undergoing a twelvemonth's imprisonment, I went back to live with my wife. She was a complete wreck, and I returned to live with her because she had suffered so much on my behalf. When I first met Miss Banks we commenced mutually to make love together. She began first. His own wife, he said, was over seventy years of age, while Miss Bankes was forty-three. It was Miss Bankes, he said, who first proposed a secret marriage. It never occurred to me to tell her "I'm already married." She knew I was already married. I knew I was going to commit bigamy, but I never thought I should be punished for it, as it was perfectly mutual. I intended to watch over and comfort my first wife as far as money and other things are concerned. I wrote to my wife while I was at Richmond. In the letter I told her I should, I hoped, soon return to her. I wrote the letter on a Monday, and Isabella Bankes died the Tuesday following. I watched my wife's health with as much care as I did that of Isabella Bankes. I had told her my wife's health was good. I did not wish my first wife should die. I did intend to marry Miss Bankes in the event of my wife dying.—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: Then you did wish your wife to die?—Witness: No; I wished my first wife to live.—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: Then you did not wish to perform a proper marriage with Miss Bankes?—Yes, I did, when my first wife died.—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: Then you wished her to die?—The Judge Ordinary: The gentleman wished to leave it, in the one case, to the course of nature, but in the other a different course is said to have been tried. —Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: Did you tell Mr. Senior that your friend in London had drawn up a will? —Witness: I have no recollection of doing so.—The Judge Ordinary: Try and recollect. Witness: I did not do so.—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: Did you make a false affidavit? Witness: Yes, I did. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: Did you know the facts to be false when you made it? Witness: Yes, I did.—Re-examined: I am not aware that Louisa Bankes knew of the secret marriage with her sister.—The Judge Ordinary: How long was it after the secret marriage was proposed that it was performed?—Witness: I cannot recollect.—The Judge Ordinary: Oh yes, you can; it is almost impossible for you to forget such evidence. You have had a great experience in these matters.—Witness: I cannot recollect; my memory has been very much taxed during the whole proceedings.—The Judge Ordinary: You say you went to Doctors' Commons?—Witness: Yes; she wished me to go to see her sister's will.—The Judge Ordinary: For what?—Witness: To satisfy myself that she had some property. The Judge Ordinary: Why did she do so?—Witness: I cannot tell.—The Judge Ordinary: Was it after she had proposed to marry you?—Witness: After, my lord.—The Judge Ordinary: Was it before you consented?—Witness: I cannot say.—The Judge Ordinary (sternly): Stand down, sir.—Several other witnesses were examined on Friday; and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, for the defendants, said that Dr. Smethurst's statements where wholly unworthy of belief.—Sir C. Cresswell: What! won't you believe him when he speaks against himself?—Mr. Ballantine: I confess I should find some difficulty in doing even that, for there are some men so steeped in falsehood that they will lie against themselves.—Laughter.) It was a wicked falsehood to say that the deceased had, during her illness, any real opportunity of seeing her sister so long as there was any chance of his victim escaping from his influence.—The Judge: There is no allegation of fraud in the record.—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine asked leave to amend his plea. —Dr. Phillimore, for the plaintiff: If that be done we should be allowed to call witnesses to rebut the plea.—The Court granted both applications.

On Saturday, the first witness examined was Miss Louisa Bankes, sister of the testatrix, who stated that she twice visited her sister during her last illness, but on neither occasion was she allowed to be alone with her. Witness suggested that an eminent surgeon should be called in, but Smethurst objected; and he twice ordered her to leave the room, alleging that the deceased could not bear the fatigue of seeing her.—Mr. Tomlin, one of the defendants, described the deceased as a person of weak mind.—Dr. Julius, who attended the deceased during her illness, and Dr. Taylor, who analysed the contents of her stomach, &c., having given evidence, which was a mere repetition of their evidence on Smethurst's trial, Mr. Sleigh, who defended Smethurst against the charge of bigamy, was called at his own request. The learned gentleman deposed:—I certainly received instructions to call in question the validity of Dr. Smethurst's first marriage. A consultation was appointed at my residence, in Wimpole-street, the night before the trial. It was attended by, among others, a member of Parliament, but Smethurst, of course, was not present. All the antecedents of the two ladies were disclosed to us; and to the best of my recollection it was the disclosure then made to us which alone changed my opinion that it was an undefended case, and that it would have been more expedient to plead guilty. It was upon those facts that I raised the defence that I did raise when the trial took place. If I had not had those instructions I should have been ashamed of myself to raise such a defence. I see it stated that the prisoner sent a note down to me, requesting me not to go into his first wife's antecedents. I have not the slightest recollection of receiving any such note. If such a note had been sent to me, I should at once have felt it my duty to abandon the defence.—Mr. Ballantine then addressed the jury for the defendants, and contended that Miss Bankes had been brought down to so low and debilitated a state when she made her will that she was a mere instrument in the hands of Dr. Smethurst. It was considered that he had given her antimony, which was a lowering medicine and was quite unsuited to her complaint. When he had isolated her from her friends and society, and had obtained so much influence over her, she was no longer a free agent. There was some discrepancy in the evidence between Dr. Smethurst and other witnesses, but the jury would not hesitate which to believe, when they found a man like this, who acknowledged that he had committed perjury and bigamy. He had also used fraud in making her believe he was not a married man, and inducing her to leave her property to him in consideration of his being her husband, and this was sufficient to upset the will.—Dr. Phillimore replied on behalf of Dr. Smethurst, and hoped that the Jury would not allow any prejudice against him to interfere with their duty in returning an honest verdict according to the evidence before them. There was nothing improbable in this lady leaving her money to the man whom she had had so strong an affection for, and if Dr. Smethurst wished to have induced her to make a will, he might have done so at any time before, without leaving it till she was on the point of death. As to the charge of fraud in alleging that Miss Bankes thought Dr. Smethurst was an unmarried man at the time she married him that is contradicted at once by the fact that she signed the will as Isabella Bankes, showing that she knew she was not a married woman.—His Lordship, in summing up, left it to the jury to say, firstly, whether the will was duly executed; secondly, whether the testatrix at the time of making the will was of competent understanding; thirdly, whether she was at the time under any undue influence from Dr. Smethurst; and, fourthly, whether there was any fraud operating in her mind with reference to her true position which induced her to make such a disposition of her property.—The jury, after being absent about half an hour, returned a verdict on all the questions in favour of Smethurst.

The balances in the Exchequer on the 31st of March, including £150,000 of the money raised for fortifications, amounted to £5,288,675 13s. 6d.

Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, has taken for a term of years, a house in Upper Portland Place, whither the office of the Legation has been transferred.

From a parliamentary return just issued, it appears that during the year 1861 no fewer than 1,104 inquests were held in the metropolis upon the bodies of infants under two years of age.

The annual return of the *personnel* and the salaries and expenses of the public offices for the year 1861 shows that in the course of that year the number of persons employed increased by 75 and the salaries by £14,000, the increase being chiefly in the Post-office, the War Department, and the Admiralty. But the decrease in the charge for the maintenance of the Inland Revenue Department is so great, that the whole expenditure is less by nearly £17,000 than in the previous year.

"It's hard tellin'," Aunt Deborah used to say, "how much a man knows by the clothes he wears. I've seen a great deal of the world in my day, and I've allers found that them who 'pears the smartest, and dress the finest, aint much arter all." Aunt Deborah was a discerning [illegible] and uttered many truths in her homely way.

THE MURDER AT HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

The inquest on the body of Sarah Kirby, who was shot by her fellow-servant, George Gardener, at the farm of Mr. Edge, Outhill, near Henley-in-Arden, was held at the farm on Friday evening, before Mr. Poole, one of the coroners for Warwickshire. It was shown that ever since the girl had complained to her master of Gardener's wanting to kiss her, as far back as last autumn, he had in various little matters shown a feeling of spite and illwill towards her; had told several of his fellow-labourers that she ought to be "stiff;" and had said to one man on the morning of the murder that "If he had one thing in his hand, and one person before him, he would be content." It was also shown that of late he had indulged in various kinds of coarse dissipation, and that on the Tuesday night he had been at a public-house until two o'clock, and that he had passed the remainder of the time until morning at the house of one of Mr. Edge's other labourers, named Soffe, and that when he went to his work he was not drunk, but in that worse state when the excitement imparted by the liquor has gone, and a reaction has come on. The boy who had been ploughing with Gardener in the field just before the murder, said that the man had just before he went up to the house been using the most violent language with regard to a person whom he did not name, and that he had taken out his knife and sharpened it, and had even threatened to kill the boy, who was naturally much frightened. The jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Gardener, who was committed to the Warwick assizes for trial on the charge, under the coroner's warrant. During the whole of the time the inquiry was going on, much excitement was manifested. Although the neighbourhood of the place where the murder was committed is only thinly populated, a large crowd assembled around the house, and those persons who could not find accommodation in the room where the inquest was being held clustered thickly around the open windows, and watched with the keenest interests the proceedings within. The only person who did not seem to share in the general excitement was Gardener himself, who was apparently unmoved, who declined to question any of the witnesses, and who made no statement with respect to the affair. At the termination of the inquiry he was reconveyed to the lock-up at Alcester, which is about six miles distant.

MR. COBDEN, M.P., AND THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting, Mr. J. R. Jeffery read the following letter, which had been received from Mr. Cobden, M.P.:—

"To ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, Esq.

"Midhurst, April 21.

"My dear sir,—I am sorry that I am unable to accept your invitation to be present at the approaching meeting of your Financial Reform Association, but I write to assure you of my unabated interest in its objects. These objects I understand to be to advocate the substitution, as far as possible and as fast as practicable, of direct for indirect taxation, and to promote economy in the government expenditure.

"I congratulate you on the progress that has been made in diminishing the number of customs and excise duties. To the labours of your body since the dissolution of the league we have been mainly indebted for keeping alive public attention to the importance of removing those customs duties which were not levied for purposes of protection; and the favourable contrast which the present state of our tariff presents, when compared with that of 1847, is a fair measure of the triumph of your principles.

"I am sorry that I can offer you no congratulations on the progress of economy in the government expenditure. On the contrary, the very prosperity which has been produced by the removal of the fetters from our commerce has been made subservient to an unparalleled government extravagance; and thus, in a certain sense, the free traders may be held responsible for this waste of national wealth.

"We have now been overtaken by one of those reverses in our national fortunes when attention will be attracted to the government expenditure. I have passed through such a period before, and experience has taught me that if our efforts be merely directed to an arithmetical reduction of the estimates, though we may succeed under the pressure of adversity, they will grow up again when that motive for retrenchment is removed.

"To produce any lasting results we must go deeper, and reform the policy which furnishes the pleas for this constantly increasing expenditure. For instance, we must bring our colonial relations into harmony with a free-trade policy. We have, as a people, effected one of the greatest revolutions in the world's history in the abandonment of all those advantages which for centuries we were supposed to enjoy in the monopoly of the commerce of the colonies, and yet our government is clinging to the maxims which regulated its relations with the colonies in 1762. Again, we must enforce on our government the attempt, at least, to place us on such a footing with our nearest neighbour as to be relieved from a costly rivalry of armaments in time of peace. And last, though not least, we must insist on a revision of international law, with a view of rendering it simple and intelligible, so that we shall not be brought to the verge of war, and subjected to the actual loss of millions, because a sea captain in some remote latitude falls into the very natural error of misinterpreting Phillimore or Wheaton.

"These questions will now command a hearing for which they would have probably pleaded in vain a year or two ago. If it be true that no important reforms are made in this country but through the process of great national calamities, your association at least is entitled to our gratitude for having stood sentinel and raised the warning cry during a long period of what I fear must be called a too confident and careless prosperity. This will not, I trust, be forgotten in the measure of confidence which the public will in future award to you.—I remain, very truly yours, "R. COBDEN."

Saunder's News Letter says it believes that Mr. Butt hopes to retain his seat for Youghal during the present Parliament.

Mr. Henry Summer Maine, L.L.D., the reader on jurisprudence and civil law at the Middle Temple, has accepted the office of legal member of the Supreme council of Calcutta.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery died at Paris on Friday, after a short and severe illness. The Earldom devolves upon his nephew, the youthful Lord Herbert, eldest son of the late lamented Lord Herbert.

We understand that Sir John Lefevre is about to retire from the office of Civil Service Commissioner, and that Hon. Edward Twistleton and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund W. Head, K.C.B. have been appointed Commissioners.—*Daily News.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A COUNTY COURT BAILIFF.—At the County Hall, Derby, on the 25th April, George Winfield, of Ockbrook, was brought up in custody on a charge of cutting and wounding Edward Hucknall, one of the bailiffs of the Derby County Court. Another bailiff, named Parkin, deposed to having accompanied Hucknall, on the day previous, to Ockbrook, for the purpose of apprehending Winfield, for non-compliance with an order of the County Court. The prisoner refused to walk to Derby, and a conveyance was therefore procured. On arriving at Borrowash, about four miles from Derby, witness had occasion to get out of the conveyance; but no sooner had he done so than he heard Hucknall cry out, and, on hastening back, he found that the prisoner had made an attempt to take his life by stabbing him in the face with a pocket knife. Owing to the severe nature of the wounds inflicted, the prosecutor was unable to attend before the magistrates to give evidence, a medical certificate to that effect from Mr. H. F. Gisborne, surgeon, being sent in. The bench therefore remanded the prisoner until Friday.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.—An inquest was opened on the 22nd instant, at Kirkby Lonsdale, to inquire into the death of the late Mrs. Ann Atkinson, dressmaker, of that town, who died in October, 1860. The body was disinterred, and the contents of the stomach, &c., were transmitted to an analytical chemist at Leeds, pending whose report the inquiry stands adjourned to the 29th instant. "It appears," says a contemporary, "that the deceased died in London after a few days of severe illness, at the house of a Mrs. Taylor, *alias* Wilson (the Constance Wilson who was committed for trial on Tuesday last, by the magistrate at the Marylebone Police-office, for attempting the life of a Mrs. Cornell, by poison), her symptoms being such as to create at the time suspicions that she had been unfairly dealt with. These suspicions, however, were allayed for the time, and nothing more was thought about the matter until some months since, when further events transpired which once more raised in the mind of Mr. Atkinson suspicions that his wife had come to an untimely end. Inquiries were made in London, and the result was the discovery of what it is feared will turn out to be a fearful train of atrocities committed by this woman Wilson, who appears under the garb of devoted friendship to have lured her victims to her house, and then poisoned and robbed them, and in some cases even to have adopted that means of destroying her victims for no apparent purpose than the removal of an obstacle for the gratification of her passions."

IMPORTANT CHURCH-RATE CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Mr. Collier, Q.C., applied for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue, calling on the Judge of the Consistorial Court of London to stay further proceedings in the case Adams v. Beall, which had relation to a subtraction of church rates in the case of the district church of St. Bartholomew, Sydenham. The case had already been before the Court of Queen's Bench, which had refused the rule for which he had applied. The question which he proposed to raise out of certain sections of the Church Building Act, and the point to be considered was whether in a district parish, created under the 58th of George III., c. 45, the rate to be raised for the "repairs, of the church" was to be applied only to the repairs of the building, or whether it was to be made applicable to the "incidents of Divine worship, and to the incidents of the duty of the Churchwarden." The defendant, for whom he (Mr. Collier) appeared, contended that the rate was solely applicable to the repairs of the building, and not to any other purpose, and the rate made in respect to the district church in question amounted to £137 odd, only £45 of which was made applicable to the actual repairs of the church.—The Chief Justice, however, held that the same rule applied to a district church that was applicable to the parish church, and that the rate for the former had relation to all the incidents for which a church rate was made, and included, as a consequence, not only the repair of the sacred edifice, but also all the incidents connected with Divine worship and the Churchwardens.—The other Judges concurred, and the rule was refused.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes. The club with which an idea struck the poet. A stick to measure narrow escapes. The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold. An umbrella used in the reign of tyrants. A knot from the board a man paid twenty shillings a week for. A glass of lemonade made of a sour temper and the sweets of matrimony.

By the last advices from Australia the first ostrich had been landed alive in Melbourne.

Mr. Bryce, a presbyterian, has been elected a Fellow of Oriel, Oxford.

Ellis, the porter employed by Mr. Dodd, jeweller, Cornhill, charged with stealing a large quantity of jewellery, was on Monday discharged, for want of evidence.

PERILS OF THE AMERICAN REPORTERS.—The *Chicago Journal* had one reporter killed and another had his leg shot off, at the capture of Fort Henry. A third escaped unhurt to write the tale.

DR. BERNARD.—A Dorking correspondent writes under Friday's date:—"Dr. Bernard, the *proscrit* concerned in the Orsini plot, having displayed an aberration of mind, was on Friday night lodged in the Dorking police-station, and on Saturday taken before H. T. Hope, Esq., and I. A. Gordon, Esq., two justices of the Dorking division, and by them consigned to Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Alsop (who has resided here for some time), a French gentleman, and Mr. Detmole, a resident, to whose children the Doctor has recently acted as French tutor, applied, it appears, to have the Doctor consigned to their care, but the request was not acceded to."

ESTIMATES FOR CIVIL SERVICE.—A general abstract was published on Monday morning of the grants to be proposed for the civil service of 1862-3, compared with the grants for 1861-2. We find that in the whole seven classes there is an increase of £228. The grants for civil services in 1861-2 included a vote of £75,000 for "civil contingencies"—a vote which does not appear this year under that head. The estimate for education, science, and art, for 1862-3 amounts to £1,410,114, which is £50,118 more than the amount last year. The excess is chiefly due to the vote for public education (Great Britain), which is increased this year by £38,325. The entire vote for public education proposed for 1862-3 is £842,119.

An experiment, on a scale of unusual magnitude, took place on Thursday last, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a large number of general and other officers. The object was to ascertain the probable effect of ordinary field batteries of 12-pounder Armstrong guns in resisting the landing of an invading force. For this purpose a large number of floating targets, representing boats, were towed out to sea by a steamer, and fired upon at various distances from 3,000 to 1,000 yards. Five field batteries of Armstrong guns opened fire with shell from the beach, and presented a magnificent spectacle. The accuracy with which the shells burst and their shattering effect on the targets were regarded with general astonishment and admiration. Hardly a vestige of any of the targets was left. It was agreed on all hands that not a man could have reached the shore alive, and that the protection afforded by our present field of artillery is of the most satisfactory nature. The guns fired 50 rounds apiece and not the smallest accident occurred.—*Times.*

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON DR. NEILL, 65TH REGIMENT.—We regret to learn, from a file of New Zealand papers just received, that a most foul and murderous attack has lately been made on Dr. Neill, son of the late Alexander Neill, Esq., R.N., Coleraine. The particulars will be learned from the following paragraph, which we cut from the *Southern Cross*:—"We learn with the deepest regret that Dr. Neill, of the 65th, a gentleman very generally esteemed, both by the gallant regiment in which he has so long served, and by this community, where he is so well known and appreciated, was stabbed by three men of Capt. Mercer's troop of the Royal Artillery, on Wednesday last (29th January, 1862). It appears that on Wednesday evening Dr. Neill was met by three men returning to the Otahuhu camp, who knocked him down, and took about £4 and his gold watch from him. When lying on the ground Dr. Neill pulled the handkerchief off the face of the man who was kneeling over him, for the purpose of identification. The man said, "I will take care that you never give evidence against me," and stabbed the unfortunate gentleman in the left side, but providentially above the heart. They then ran away. A soldier of the 65th shortly afterwards passed where Dr. Neill was lying, and he requested him to get assistance, and go after his assailants. The man speedily procured help from his own regiment, and a corporal and a few men kept them in view, following them up to the camp of the 70th Regiment, and into the tents of the Royal Artillery. Three men were arrested. A court of inquiry was sitting, but it has been adjourned until Dr. Neill is able to attend. It is said that the man who used the knife can be identified by a horse-shoe mark on his arm; and we have also been given to understand that on the person of one of the men arrested there has been found an envelope that was taken from Dr. Neill when robbed."—From a private letter, of a later date than the above, received by Mr. W. J. Lawrence, J.P., Coleraine, from his brother, Mr. J. Lawrence, of the 14th Regiment, also in New Zealand, we are glad to learn that Dr. Neill has been pronounced out of danger.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—At the Stalybridge Borough Court, on Monday, a young man, named Joshua Wood, was charged with assaulting the Rev. George Benjamin Clegg, Catholic priest, Stalybridge. The complainant stated that he was going up Leech street on Sunday afternoon, when some person came behind him and struck him behind the right ear, which stunned him for a moment. He turned round, and then saw a man with a hammer in his hand. Complainant ran up Leech-street. The person who had struck him followed, and was about to strike him again, but was prevented by John Backhouse. The complainant said he could not identify the prisoner as the person who had struck him, but he had been given to understand that he (the prisoner) had said he would take his (the complainant's) life.—In answer to the Bench, the reverend gentleman said he had not spoken to the prisoner for the last six months. The prisoner used to be a teacher in St. Peter's (Catholic) schools; and, having missed him, he had called upon him twice to know why he had absented himself from the schools. The prisoner's brother, on the first call, said they had given up the idea of religion; and on the second occasion he said his brother had abandoned the Catholic religion. The prisoner had not quarrelled with him, and he was not aware the prisoner had been persecuted by any one through his having left the Catholic Church.—A witness, named Cocker, proved the assault, by the prisoner, who, in fact, admitted his guilt. He said he had been the other Sunday night to Church, and as he was returning home he was kicked. He had carried the hammer since Tuesday, so that "if any one did molest him, he would revenge them on it."—Mr. Chadwick, the chief constable, said the prisoner's mother had told him that her son had been in a desponding state for some time.—The prisoner said, "I am not in a desponding state; I was never better in my life."—The prisoner's mother was then called, and she stated that the prisoner was very low in his mind for some time, but she did not know the cause of it.—The Magistrates' Clerk asked if religion was the cause.—The mother said she was afraid not. The complainant had never done him any harm, and why he should have struck him she could not tell. The threats alleged to have been uttered were not satisfactorily proved, and the Bench, therefore, after cautioning the prisoner, sentenced him to 21 days' hard labour.—The Mayor also said that every means would be taken by the police, after the prisoner was liberated, to protect him, and he hoped Mr. Clegg and the Catholic priests would do all they could to shield him from violence. These remarks were made in consequence of the great excitement which has been caused in the town by this affair. After the assault on Sunday, the prisoner was followed into a house and kicked and beaten. When apprehended, he had to be guarded by the police to the police-station—a thousand persons, at least, following, hooting and yelling for vengeance. During the hearing of the charge, the prisoner put in a certificate showing that he was a member and a communicant of St. John's Church, Dukinfield.

SIR S. MORTON PETO, M.P., ON IRON SHIPS AND FORTS. Sir S. Morton Peto, who has made himself very conspicuous on the question of Iron Ships *versus* Fixed Forts, has printed a letter addressed by him to one of his constituents. He writes:—"The gunnery experiments at Shoeburyness, the speeches of Lord de Grey and Ripon and of the Duke of Somerset, at the last sitting of the House of Lords, the recent inspections of the sand-banks at Spithead, and, above all, Sir G. C. Lewis's official reference of the whole question back to the Defence Commissioners for their re-consideration and report—all indicate that some attempt will be made to induce the House of Commons to vote further sums of money for national defences in the form of fortifications." Sir Samuel, after arguing that the recent experiments at Shoeburyness afford additional arguments against fortifications, remarks:—"I am inclined to believe that the conversion of wooden vessels into floating batteries will be ultimately found to be a costly inutility. I question the power of iron plated wooden vessels to resist strain under the operation of great guns, or even of the action of steam machinery in a heavy sea-way. Composed, as such vessels must be, of a multitude of iron plates fixed upon wooden frames (which add weight without increasing strength), I question whether they will not be so shaken as to render them unseaworthy. Iron and wood are not congruous in combination. The wood in the iron casing will either rot or shrink; and the vessel so constructed will in a few years require reconstruction, and entail all those expenses for repairs which have proved so costly in our wooden fleet. Plated vessels may, however, serve as temporary expedients, and as temporary expedients I should not oppose them during a period of transition." He advocates the employment of iron alone in the construction of all our future war ships, and thus gives expression to his convictions:—"The class of vessels which will in the end prove the least expensive, and the most efficient for purposes of defence, will, I believe, be found to be iron ships of sufficient size to mount large guns in central batteries protected by shields, and fitted also to act as rams, by the aid of powerful steam machinery. Vessels of this class will have the advantage of forts, with the additional all-important superiority of mobility. They may be manned with the greatest facility, and with the smallest number of men. There would be no limit to their durability; and, unless damaged in action, the only repair they would require would be a coat of paint. A sufficient number of these vessels for the protection of our coasts and harbours might be constructed in two or three years on the Tyne, the Mersey, the Clyde, and the Thames, for a far less sum than that which will have to be expended on fortifying Portsmouth and the other dockyards. The Government would find no difficulty in contracting for the construction of the hulls of these ships, at fixed and certain prices. They could ensure perfection of material and workmanship; and the machinery and engines would be supplied by makers of unquestioned reputation, or furnished from the condemned vessels of the wooden navy. Competition for the construction of these ships would ensure, also, new designs and improved forms, which it is hopeless to expect to obtain from present sources."

The Rev. Mr. Hart, of Dundee, in preaching on the Apostle Paul, gave the following as a test for young preachers:—"When a presbytery licenses a young man they should say to him, 'Now we will license you to be a preacher, give you an empty church to preach in, and if in a moderate time you fill it, then you shall continue your sacred vocation, but if not we will apprentice you to a barber."

The Directors of the Union Bank of Manchester, have determined to place that bank under the "limited liability" act.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct, after an existence of 45 years.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The installation of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire as High Steward of the borough of Cambridge is to take place on the 7th of May.

Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

Mr. Myles Fenton, assistant traffic manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, and formerly secretary of the East Lancashire Company, has been appointed manager of the Metropolitan Railway.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH AT A VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN YORKSHIRE.—On Monday, the riflemen belonging to the Howden, Hedon, Beverley, Market Weighton, and Bridlington Rifle Companies assembled at Driffield, in the East Riding, to be reviewed by Major Saltmarshe. Whilst the various companies were forming on the practice ground, Sergeant Miller, formerly belonging to the East York Militia, and latterly the drill-sergeant in the Howden Corps, was observed to fall suddenly on the ground. It was soon seen by his comrades that he was seriously ill, and two medical gentlemen belonging to the corps were in immediate attendance. Miller, on being questioned as to where he felt pain, placed his hand upon his heart, and slightly moaned. Brandy and other restoratives were administered, but without avail, as the poor fellow ceased to exist a few moments afterwards. He died in the arms of Private Charles Woodall, of Howden. Major Saltmarshe, through respect to the deceased, abandoned the review for that day. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of death.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CANNING IN ENGLAND.—Lord Canning, the ex-Governor General of India, arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon, most unexpectedly. No special packet had been ordered by the government for his passage, but a steamer was waiting at Calais, under Captain Smithett, in which Lord Canning at once embarked, and with Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Harris, Sir Charles and Lady Mary and Miss Wood, &c., made a rapid run to Dover. On arriving at the Admiralty Pier, Lord Canning proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where Mr. Birmingham, the Mayor of Dover, was introduced to him by Captain Smithett, and informed his lordship that a complimentary address had been prepared by the corporation to be presented to him on his reaching the shores of England, but his unexpected arrival that afternoon, and the short interval of time his lordship would remain at Dover, obliged him alone to represent the corporation. The Mayor then expressed the unanimous congratulations of the town and port of Dover on his lordship's most successful career as Governor General, and the glorious results of his policy. His lordship had nobly earned the gratitude of every subject of Queen Victoria, and the whole country was prepared to give Lord Canning a hearty welcome home. His Lordship, during the few moments he had to spare, warmly thanked the Mayor, and begged he would convey to the corporation of Dover his expression of gratification at the compliment the Mayor on their behalf had paid to him.—Lord Canning proceeded to London at four o'clock.

DEATH FROM QUACK MEDICINE.—On Saturday, Mr. Humphreys held an inquest at the Comet public-house, St. George's-in-the-East, touching the death of Elizabeth Taylor, aged forty-five years, who, it was alleged had died from the administration of a quack medicine, prescribed by an herbalist. The evidence went to prove that the deceased was a seamstress, and obtained a scanty livelihood by making ladies' mantles. She had suffered from disease of the heart, and had been in the habit of taking lobelia powders, which she had purchased at the shop of an herbalist in the Back-road, near Ratcliff-highway. On Wednesday morning last her son left her in her usual health, and when he returned in the evening he found her lying in a state of insensibility in the corner of her room upon a mattress. She was quite insensible, and he sent a messenger for Mr. Kay, the surgeon, of the Commercial-road East, who promptly attended, but the deceased had expired when he reached the house. Mr. John Williams Kay, M.R.C.S., said that he found the deceased dead, and had made a post-mortem examination of the body. The chest was much congested. He had examined the powders, and he was of opinion that the use of them, as the deceased suffered from disease of the heart, would have a depressing effect upon that organ and produce syncope. The jury, after some further remarks, returned a special verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased (Elizabeth Taylor) died from disease of the heart, accelerated by the use of lobelia powders, sold to her by an herbalist unknown."

THE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT EAST PECKHAM.—On Saturday two men, Robert Eversfield, a labourer, living at East Malling, and James Luck, a brickmaker, also living at East Malling, but better known by the name of Burr, were charged before J. Savage, Esq., chairman, Captain Cheere, Colonel Fletcher, and R. Roger, Esq., with being concerned in the murder of James Gray, gamekeeper to Major Cook, proprietor of the Roydon Hall estate, on the 21st of January last. It will be remembered that several men were apprehended on suspicion at the time the outrage was committed, but discharged by the magistrates. The examination of the witnesses in the present case occupied the court nearly six hours. One of the watchers, named Wood, positively swore to the prisoner Eversfield as one of the poachers. It was also shown in evidence that one of the guns left behind by the poachers had been in the possession of Eversfield, who received it, about two years since, from one of the witnesses, who identified it. It was further stated by police-constable Marsh that while he was conveying Eversfield to the lock-up, prisoner said to him, "I can see I am fixed now. I shall make myself comfortable, and put up with the punishment." With regard to Luck, the underkeeper Sexton positively swore to him as being the man who fired the fatal shot, and it was also proved that a naval cap, with a square patch on the crown, and which was picked up at the spot where the affray took place, belonged to him, and several witnesses spoke to having seen him wear it just previously to the night on which the murder was committed. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes for the county.

BURGLARY, AND SINGULAR CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.—Upon opening their extensive premises at the usual hour on Saturday morning, Messrs. Pritchard and Co., tobacconists, of King street, Snow-hill, London, discovered, to their dismay, that some thieves had broken into their premises, and, having obtained access to the counting-house, forced the doors, and opened the iron safe, containing a considerable amount of property belonging to the firm. It appears very evident that the object of the thieves was plunder; the cash-box was at once looked for, when it was found removed from its usual place, the lid being broken open, and the contents, about £50, stolen. As soon as one of the principals connected with the cash department reached the warehouse, information of the robbery was furnished to the police authorities, when the affair was put into the hands of Mr. Smith, one of the most intelligent of the detective officers connected with the police force. The case, notwithstanding every possible inquiry was immediately set on foot, was considered, for the present at least, perfectly hopeless, the facts being simple, but the possibility of discovering the burglars, from the entire absence of any clue, being, on the other hand, extremely difficult to accomplish. It happened, however, that Mr. Inspector Lennard, on Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, was going his rounds with the detective officer, when, on passing along Jewin-street, Smith said to the inspector, "There are two rather suspicious-looking characters over there (meaning on the other side of the road), they have both of them new boots on; I will follow them, and watch where they go to." He did so, and saw one of them pass into a pawnshop, the other waiting outside. When the one who had passed into the pawnshop came out again, Smith asked him where the two of them had got the money to buy such good boots with? Both were indignant at the question being put to them, and threatened to "pitch into" the officer. Fortunately, just at this juncture, a constable came up, when Smith, feeling confident that the men, though unknown personally to him, were "no better than they ought to be," insisted on searching them, feeling something unusual in the pockets of one of them. Upon this fellow, and in these identical pockets, the clever officer discovered £45 in gold and silver, the very cash stolen, as has been since ascertained, from the premises of Messrs. Pritchard less than twelve hours previously. The fellows were at once conveyed to the Smithfield station.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN ROBERTSON.—A general order has been issued stating the result of the court martial on Captain Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards. Captain Robertson was arraigned on three distinct charges:—First, for having failed to submit his quarrel with Colonel Dickson to the arbitration of his commanding officer; next, for having neglected to take proper steps for the vindication of his wounded honour. The third charge was as follows:—"For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having stated in a letter addressed by him to Major Gen. Forster, military secretary, and bearing date 4th of October, 1861, that he had submitted his application to retire from the army by the sale of his commission entirely through intimidation, he, the said Captain Robertson, then well knowing the said statement to be false." Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—"The Court, having carefully considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with that which has been brought forward by the prisoner in his defence, are of opinion with respect to the first charge, that the prisoner, Captain A. M. Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, is not guilty, as the 17th Article of War is non-obligatory in its provisions. The Court do therefore acquit him of the same. With respect to the third charge, that the prisoner, Captain A. M. Robertson, 4th Dragoon Guards, is not guilty; and the Court do therefore acquit him of the same. With respect to the second charge, that the prisoner, Captain A. M. Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, is guilty. The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the second charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, the prisoner Captain Arthur Masterson Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be cashiered." The general order adds:—"The Judge Advocate General, however, being of opinion that the finding on the second charge could not be sustained, for the reasons assigned at length by that functionary, has submitted to the Queen that the proceedings of the Court should not be confirmed. Her Majesty has, accordingly, been graciously pleased not to confirm the finding of the Court upon the second charge, to withhold her confirmation of the proceedings, and to command that the prisoner be released from arrest; and he is hereby released in compliance with Her Majesty's commands.

A clodhopper went to the clergyman of his parish and told him, with great symptoms of consternation, that he had seen a ghost. "In what shape did it appear?" asked his reverence. "For all the world, sir, like a great donkey." "Go home, go home, and hold your tongue," said the clergyman, you are a timid creature, and have evidently been frightened at your own shadow."

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

That man cannot be your friend who will not allow you to teach him anything.

There is no high destiny without honest perseverance; no greatness without self denial.

We are often more cruelly robbed by those who steal into our hearts than by those who break into our houses.

To mourn to-day over the wreck of yesterday only increases the loss, and diminishes the value of what little is left to us.—*Haliburton.*

A philosopher never deems any man beneath his notice, for there is no mind that cannot furnish some scraps of intellectual entertainment.

Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart, in this heaven like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

HOW WE JUDGE OURSELVES.—Men think, and reason, and judge differently in any matter relating to themselves from what they do in cases of others where they are not interested. Hence it is that one hears people exposing follies for which they themselves are eminent; and talking with great severity against particular vices, which, if all the world be not mistaken, they themselves are notoriously guilty of.—*Bishop Butler: Sermon on self-deceit.*

PARSON BROWNLOW'S WIFE.—The parson's wife has not heretofore been much heard of. Her husband told this story of her, however, in a speech a day or two ago at Cincinnati.—One day a crowd surrounded my house and threatened to tear down my flag; but I warned them that they would have to do it in the face of six loaded muskets, which would be used by men who never flinched from their duty. They took sober second thought and marched away, but presently about fifteen came back again drunker than before, led by a young officer, who was desired to tear the—thing of a flag down. In the meanwhile, I had left my house and gone to the office, leaving my wife in charge. She came forward and expressed her intention of shooting the first man who attempted to haul down the flag. The officer was slightly scared, and said, "Madam, you won't shoot, will you?" 'You had better try the experiment," said she. "Go on—go on!" shouted the crowd, "she daren't shoot!" she instantly drew from her pocket one of Colt's revolvers, and cocking it, levelled it at the officer's head. "Never mind her, she's only a woman," cried the mob, "By—look at her eye!" said the officer, as he made a low bow, scraped the ground, and toddled off, followed by the whole crowd.—*American Paper.*

AN ARAB BATH.—On one side of the bed is a hole in the ground, about nine inches in diameter, and a foot deep; the sides of this, and the ground around it, are plastered with stiff clay to prevent its falling in. Sometimes an earthern pot is fixed in the ground, the use of which is to perfume the persons of the ladies by fumigation, a luxury they indulge in at least twice a week. The odoriferous wood of the "tullach"—a tree abundant in that country—cut into shavings, is used for this purpose; and, being placed in the hole or pot and ignited, it burns without bursting into a flame, emitting a large quantity of smoke of an agreeable odour. The lady, seating herself over the aperture, and covering herself closely, all but the head, with a thick woollen wrapper, exposes herself for about ten minutes to the thick cloud of smoke, which, like a vapour bath, causes intense perspiration. After the operation—covering over the aperture to extinguish the embers—she retaines her woollen covering until the perspiration has been absorbed, when, clothing herself with "gourgab" and "marufia," she makes her appearance *en societe.* This smoke, no doubt, to people not accustomed to the cold bath, is beneficial in its influence on the skin, and is a good tonic. The belles of the community, who make frequent use of it, retiring before perspiration takes place, become encrusted with an odoriferous covering, which is highly prized, and considered "very fast."—*Egypt, the Soudan and Central Africa.*

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.—When a poor man has a pretty daughter about eleven or twelve years old—the age at which Persian ladies are supposed to have matrimonial views—a marriage broker waits upon him and endeavours to strike a bargain for her. The broker, generally a moolah or priest, will perhaps offer from two to four tomauns, or, say, from one to two hundred pounds English money, as a fair price for a young lady. The bargain completed, the girl probably becomes a wife of some khan, rich enough to afford himself such a luxury, and to give the broker a handsome profit on the transaction. It is usually all a matter of business, and a man posting up his accounts at the end of the year might note down that upon such a day he bought a lady, pretty much as if he had purchased a fine Turcoman horse or an English rifle; only the price of the two latter articles would be considerably higher than that of the first. It is seldom that either of the parties have previously seen each other, so that the lifting of the veil upon the wedding-day may be a delightful surprise, or a glum disappointment, according to circumstances. * * * * One of the first visits she receives after her marriage will most probably be from her father, who will tell her that his home is cold and cheerless since she has left it, and that her mother is getting old. This pathetic appeal is certain to touch her heart, and she will employ the first money she can coax out of her husband, to buy her father a new young wife. All Persia seems fairly wife mad, according to our Northern notions. A beggar asking for alms in the street will found his strongest claims to your charity, on the startling fact that he has five wives at home, and has just married a young one. You take a servant from rags and hunger, and he spends the first few tomauns he can scrape together in your service, in buying a bran-new wife. But the eldest, or first-married wife, is usually housekeeper and mistress. She even distributes rations of food to the rest, who hold her in much respect and some awe. The number of marriages is undoubtedly increased by the strange conditions under which some of them take place. A marriage contract is seldom intended to last the life of either party. A lady may be taken on lease, like a house, for a definite period; and this species of matrimony is much encouraged by the moolahs, who derive liberal fees from it.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

BEHIND THE SCENES.—There are many persons who firmly believe that the theatre, and every thing connected with it, is very wicked, and that actors are all more or less dissolute and irreligious. These persons do not trouble themselves to reflect that theatrical affairs, like everything else, have undergone reformation with the course of time, and that managers and actors in the conduct of themselves and their business have been obliged to conform to the improved habits and tastes of the age. There was a time within the memory of those now living, when theatres were conducted upon principles which justly brought scandal upon the whole profession. Those were the days when idle and dissolute men, with a little money at their command, became managers just to indulge their passion for dabbling in theatrical affairs, and for the sake of being on intimate terms with actors and actresses. Managers of this class encouraged "bloods" and "swells" behind the scenes; and instead of catering for the public at large, secured titled visitors to their boxes and stalls by privately exhibiting the mysteries of their coulisses. We all know what scandals came of this pernicious practice. But all this is changed now. Theatres have become commercial speculations in these days, and managers look for support only to the public at large. If any one thinks that "behind the scenes" of a theatre is still a wicked place, let him find a valid excuse—and nothing but "business" will avail him—to go "behind" at the Adelphi or the Lyceum. If he be unknown and unaccompanied by any one belonging to the theatre, he will probably be asked, as soon as he has set foot on the stage, what business he has there. If he be allowed to remain, he will soon find himself in the way; for the stage of a theatre during the performance is a sternly busy place, and carpenters and scene-shifters setting and removing "flats" have no respect for persons. Printed notices meet his eye on every hand. "Strict silence must be observed behind the scenes." "No one is allowed to stand in the wings." Let him visit the green room, and he will find all the proprieties of a private drawing-room observed with jealous punctiliousness. No one is admitted here who has not business in the theatre. Actors and actresses sit side by side on the sofas, waiting to be called to the stage, and in the meantime occupy themselves with pleasant chat, in reading, and the ladies, with their sewing or embroidery.—*London Society.*

PEDESTRIANISM IN SCOTLAND.—A glorious thing is a walk from Edinburgh towards the border, more especially in the southern portion of it—and there is no such time for making it as early morning in early autumn—a country all stony and rugged, and hills that do one good even to look at, and which seem to say, "Come and get an appetite for breakfast amongst the rough heather, the underwood, and the grazing sheep!" Hills are all grey with shade—the sun just behind them. One moment more, changed as if by magic—the sun now peeping over the top, and tipping sheep, stones, underwood and all with radiant sparkling gold, like the nimbus of a mediæval saint. Past noisy streams, dashing along, till it is as much as the trout can do to keep themselves steady, till other tiny torrents and other dashing streams uniting with it, a goodly river bears us company, now on one side of the road and now on the other, for the rest of our journey. Shepherds, rustics, and herdsmen, resting on their long pole-like sticks, discussing the merits of their flocks—flocks for hundreds of yards filling the wide roads, till the cattle stand still from sheer helplessness; scampering children shouting and screaming with the spirit of early morning; dogs scouring wildly after any thing or nothing; carts with their drivers' eyes not yet open; hounds and huntsmen out for exercise, or perhaps for cub-hunting. Past villages, mills, and streams, and again valleys filled with wood, and so deep and steep that the sun is not high enough yet to throw a ray into them. Mark that glittering, plashy brook, in the deep black pool of which lie stores of fat and lazy trout! The water is too bright just now for the artificial fly to be of any use, so we will not attend to our rods, but take a walk through the dark copse on the further side—a shady, cool, and quiet place, with no sound save that of the plashing brook or of a scared wild animal. Excepting an occasional gamekeeper, you are not likely to meet any one in this place; it has a bad reputation—it is haunted. Walk a little further into it, and you will find a mouldering ruin, in which is just distinguishable what was once the gable end of a goodly mansion. It must have remained long in that state, as large trees grow right up it on all sides. In that house lived Balnagowan's daughter, Lady Foulis, one of whom, if half the accounts of her be true, we should, for the credit of humanity, pronounce to be a sporadic or exotic specimen of her kind, were it not that the assistance she received in her misdeeds from those about her, relatives as well as dependents, forbid the conclusion that she was by any means an exceptional instance.—*The St. James's Magazine.*

An Irish barrister lately addressed a full Court in Bankruptcy as "gentlemen," instead of "your honours." After he had concluded, a brother barrister reminded him of his error. He immediately arose to apologise thus:—"May it please your honours, I find I called yer honours gentlemen. I made a mistake, yer honours." He then sat down, and we hope the court was satisfied.

Business Addresses.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COST OF PRINTING
CONSEQUENT ON
REPEAL OF PAPER DUTY,
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
WEST CLAYTON STREET.

Printing by First-class Machinery and Steam Power

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

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

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

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

Sold at the *Guardian* Office, West Clayton Street.

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 3, 1862.

THE STATE OF CONSETT.

At length we have to notice some improvement in this great hive of manufacturing industry. The men employed at the Derwent Iron Company's works having lately been employed full time, the last "pay" was one of the best which has been known for many a long month. We need not say how important such a fact as this is to a district the prosperity of which depends mainly, if not wholly, upon one colossal establishment. Our tradesmen have already partially felt its benefit in increased demand for their goods, and we hope also in a little reduction of their book debts against the working classes. There is good reason to believe that Consett will continue to improve. Sufficient orders are on hand to keep the wheels moving for a considerable time to come, and looking to the circumstance that iron-plated ships both for war and commerce are one of the wants of the age, and that the Derwent Iron Company has already acquired in Government and other circles, a high reputation for the particular quality and make of iron required, we cannot doubt that those orders will increase. We are informed, on pretty good authority, that already the Company does not make enough pig iron for its purposes. We may expect therefore that other furnaces will, ere long, be blown into blast, and that one at least of the collieries will be re-opened. Eden is mentioned, but on this point we have no definite intelligence.

We apprehend, however, that none of our *friends* in the immediate neighbourhood or at a distance will doubt the stability of Consett works or give way to gloomy forebodings of coming disasters. We can assure them arrangements have been made for carrying on these great undertakings with fresh vigour, and we hope success, for the iron trade is looking up, and the "good time" cannot surely now be far distant. There will (as we have before informed our readers) be a change in the proprietary, but this will not necessarily injuriously affect the interests of the place, and nothing is as yet known, even if definitely arranged. We can hardly expect public confidence to be fully assured until the impending change is made and published; but a few more "pays" like the last will give heart and spirit to many who have lately found the times very hard.

We are glad to say that Blackhill is sharing with Consett the improvement we have mentioned, although it must still be designated exceedingly slight. Messrs. Richardson's works, generally called "the Tin Mills"—which by the way is now somewhat of a misnomer, considering that iron only is there manufactured—are in full operation, and on the increase. We may expect, therefore, a more cheerful state of things in this part of our district, in the benefit of which all will more or less share.

Any notice of our condition and prospects would be incomplete without a reference to that desideratum, railway communication and facilities. From the want of these the locality has long suffered. The costly sport in which rival companies indulged in the committee-rooms of Parliament last year was to this neighbourhood a grave and serious injury. The North Eastern has at length beaten off its adversaries and will no doubt shortly obtain the requisite legislative powers for bringing Consett and neighbouring places in direct connection with its system. If that company sees its own interest it will at once and in right good earnest construct the line to Blaydon, and will not be long before it also makes a branch by Whickham to Gateshead. There is a wide field open here for the development of traffic, and while the North Eastern can materially help us in our industrial operations, it may also give greater stability and even enhanced prosperity to its own undertaking.

Local and District News.

THE PRESS AND THE LANCHESTER GUARDIANS.—Several "constant readers" and others have complimented us on the stand we have made against the arbitrary proceeding of this Board with reference to the press. Our readers will remember that at their last meeting these Guardians kindly passed a resolution admitting our Reporter, with a condition thereunto annexed, that he should read over his notes for their approval previous to being transmitted for publication. We never heard of such a proposal before; and passing by altogether its novel and insulting character, we would ask what confidence would the public have in our reports if they were first submitted to the revision of the parties interested? We hope the Board for its own credit will rescind this obnoxious provision. If any of our reports are inaccurate, they are open to correction in the usual way.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—At the banquet, given by the Lord Mayor of London, on Monday night, to the Duke of Cambridge and the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, we perceive that among the party were the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P., vice-president of the Board of Trade, and the Mayors of Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland and Gateshead.

PLOUGHING DAY AT LANCHESTER.—On Thursday, the 24th of April last, Mr. Wake, the in-coming tenant of Broom Leazes, (better known in the locality as *Moraleei*), held the usual ploughing day, when upwards of 70 draughts were in attendance, contributed by the leading farmers of the neighbourhood. Early in the day each man took his place on the ground allotted to be turned over, and commenced in earnest to execute the work allotted to him. The whole of the ploughing was done in a most workmanlike manner. An excellent and plentiful supply of the good things for the inner man was served out to the workmen. Employer and employed were mutually pleased with the proceedings of the day.

HEXHAM HIRINGS.—The inconvenience of holding the hirings—particularly those of single servants—in the narrow thoroughfare between the Market-place and Fore-street, was the subject of a public meeting held, by requisition to Mr Gibson, the Town Bailiff, at the Moot Hall, in that town, on Wednesday. Some discussion ensued as to the advantages and disadvantages of the different localities mentioned. Subsequently Mr John McKane, merchant tailor, moved a resolution to the effect that the future hirings for servants should be held on the vacant space (lately cleared) at the east end of the Abbey Church, and on the west by the Market place. This was seconded by Mr John Strafford, merchant tailor, but opposed by Mr J. Scott, provision dealer, and Mr Taylor, solicitor, who considered Priestpopple a more eligible locality, and moved an amendment in accordance with their views. The amendment, however, obtained but small support from the meeting only three hands being held up in its favour. The original motion was then put and carried by a overwhelming majority. The worthy chairman, Mr J. Gibson, intimated that he would lay the resolution of the meeting before the Lord of the Manor, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., for his consideration and approval, and in due time communicate to the parties interested, that gentleman's decision.

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT HARROGATE.—A very serious accident occurred at Harrogate on Tuesday. During the day workmen were engaged in removing the wooden supports of the railway bridge just finished, forming a part of the North Eastern Company's new line. About two o'clock, the last prop was being removed when a train of empty waggons came upon the bridge. With one great and sudden crash the main arch fell, inflicting serious, if not fatal, injuries upon several of the workmen. The cause of the accident is yet only matter for conjecture, but no doubt a proper inquiry will be made into the affair. In addition to the individual suffering and loss which the occurrence will occasion, it will cause considerable public inconvenience, by delaying the opening of the new line for probably a couple of months.

Correspondence.

"A PLAGUE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I take the liberty of mentioning an incident of the fever epidemic, now raging, which I consider ought to be placed upon record, not for future imitation—no, by all that is good—but to mark the sense of abhorrence which all right-minded men must feel, at the perpetration of such a thoroughly infamous, and un-English act.

The facts of the case, as related to me, are these: A poor widow woman, named Pearson, residing in Benfieldside Lane, has had three or four children stricken by "fell disease," and among them a daughter, of a weak and delicate constitution when in health, who died in course of Monday last, and was buried yesterday. It appears that the coffin was procured from a *well known* "cabinet-maker, dealer and chapman," (to use a legal phrase), in Shotley Bridge, and was conveyed to the "house of mourning," by the workmen, equally *well known* in the neighbourhood, but, would you believe it, sir, instead of taking it the whole distance required, and otherwise assisting in the matter, as is usual in such cases, they *actually left the coffin outside the door of the house*, and it was carried in by a poor invalid, just recovering from sickness, himself, when the wretched and broken hearted mother was left *to deposit the dead body of her child in the coffin, and to screw the lid upon it*, alone.

I really cannot restrain my feelings, when thinking of conduct so "rank, foul, and unnatural," as this was, and believe I am but performing a duty, in holding up the chief actor in this little drama to public scorn and derision.

INDIGNANT.

May 1st, 1862.

[We do not see the applicability of this heading, but give it notwithstanding. We hope the circumstance stated is susceptible of some explanation. ED].

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before P. ANNANDALE and L. SMITH, Esqs.

STEALING FLOUR.—*Martin Nealans* was charged by Mr. Robert Almond, of Consett, with stealing 2½ stones of flour from his cart, on April the 27th. Remanded to Lanchester.

ANOTHER REMANDED CASE.—*James Bickington* was charged by James Merchant with stealing a pair of boots, his property, on the 20th of April. Remanded to Lanchester. Bail was accepted for Bickington, himself in £10, and two sureties of £5 each.

ASSAULT CASE.—*Patrick O'Neil* was charged with assaulting a man named M'Nally, on the 30th of March, at Consett. This case was adjourned from last Court. It was anticipated that it would have been compromised, but when the question of the payment of expenses was discussed, the parties could not agree; it therefore was gone into. McNally stated that a month ago he was coming out of a house in Berry Edge, (Mr Jopling's) where he had a "small matter of drink." As he was coming out, O'Neil would insist upon him going back and having some more liquor. He consented, and after they had drunk together, O'Neil seized him and attempted to throw him. They struggled till they were separated by some of the witnesses.—O'Neil stated that McNally asked him to stand a gill of whiskey, and he refused, on which McNally made use of some very abusive language to him, and then laying hold of him, tried to strike his feet from him, and nearly strangled him. A witness for McNally said the first thing he saw of the case was the men "buckled." In answer to the question who began the fray, the witness said he did not know. The defendant was drunk, but McNally was not.—William Jopling, the landlord, stated the case very plainly. He said the parties began to wrestle, when he stepped out of the bar and put a stop to it.—The magistrates thanked Mr. Jopling for the very straightforward manner in which he had given his evidence. They were sorry to say there often appeared a great reluctance on the part of landlords to come forward in such cases.—Other witnesses were examined, and ultimately the Bench dismissed the case, ordering McNally to pay the costs.

LANCHESTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before L. SMITH and M. KEARNEY, Esqs.

Andrew English was charged with being drunk and riotous on the 12th of April, at Blackhill. English affirmed that he had not tasted drink since Ash Wednesday, but the police-officers in the district disputed the assertion, and the Bench fined him 5s and costs, or fourteen days.

Michael Martin was also charged with the same offence, and fined 5s, with costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

John Shaw, innkeeper, Blackhill, was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th ult. Fined 10s and costs.

John Dixon was charged with a breach of the Beer Act on Sunday, the 20th ult., at Low Waskerley; but as this was the first time he had appeared before the bench, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5s. and costs.

John Burdus was charged with a breach of the Turnpike Act. P.C. Dunn stated that he found Burdus's ass and cart on the road, near Lanchester. The old man pleaded ignorance, and the magistrates dismissed the case on the defendant paying costs.

William Burrowell was charged with grossly assaulting John Attey. Mr Maynard appeared for the defence. It appeared that this had been a public-house quarrel; several witnesses were examined on both sides, and the usual conflicting testimony was given. It was shown that both parties had turned out for a fight—case dismissed.

ASSAULTS.—*Thomas Martin* was charged by Jane Coats, of Maiden-law, with assaulting her on the 9th of April, and fined 20s and costs or one month's imprisonment.—*Patrick McMann* was charged by John King with assaulting him on the 28th ult., at Consett. Fined 10s and costs or one month.—*George Gainford* was charged by Philip King with assaulting him on the 27th ult., at Berryedge. The defendant was fined £1 and costs or two months' imprisonment.—*Robert Plunkit* was charged with assaulting Fenwick Bowman, brewer to Mr Hewitt, at Blackhill, on Monday afternoon, the 18th ult. Defendant was ordered to pay £5 fine and two months' imprisonment. If the fine be not paid, an additional month's imprisonment.

STEALING COALS.—*John Jeffrey* was charged with stealing coals the property of Messrs. J. B. Richardson and Co.—Committed for 14 days.—*Margaret, Mary and Jane Appleby* were also charged with stealing coals the property of Messrs. J. B. Richardson and Co., on the 18th day of April.—Sent to prison for 14 days each.

STEALING BOOTS.—*James Bickerton* was charged with stealing a pair of shoes or boots from John Merchant, a shoemaker from Durham. This case was adjourned from Shotley Bridge.—Committed to prison for two months.

STEALING FLOUR.—*Martin Nealans* was charged by Robert Almond, grocer, &c., Consett, with stealing a small bag of flour, containing 2½ stones, on Saturday night, the 28th inst.—Committed to prison for two months.

GRAND OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Great International Exhibition to which the attention of all the nations of Europe has been directed for many months past, was opened on Thursday, with an elaborate ceremonial.

At nine a.m., the weather, which had been wet, cleared up, and soon after ten the various roads leading to the building were filled with vehicles and foot passengers. The line from the Palace was kept by the Horse Guards. There was much bustle and excitement around the building, but no confusion arose. At one p.m. every spot from which a view of the ceremony could be obtained was crowded. As regards the appearance of the interior, it did not present the light and graceful character of the Exhibition of '51; but the general effect was pleasing, and the orchestra was very imposing, owing to the mass of singers and instrumentalists, and the striking contrast of the male and female dresses. Shortly after one o'clock, the Commissioners arrived, and proceeded to the dais at the foot of the orchestra. Owing to the nave being crowded with trophies, &c., little order could be preserved, and consequently the procession presented no feature of interest; but the spectacle when the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Derby, Lord Palmerston, Prince William of Prussia, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Speaker of the Commons had taken their seats on the raised dais, was very fine, surrounded as they were by the diplomatic corps and a mass of persons in every colour of uniform, accompanied by elegantly dressed females, the sun brilliantly lighting up the whole scene. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston were greatly cheered. Amongst the spectators present were the Japanese Ambassadors. The programme of the ceremony as published was adhered to.

THE PROCESSION.

(All persons in the procession were in official, academical, or Court dress, or uniform.)
Trumpeters of the Life Guards in state uniforms.
Contractors' Superintendents.
Her Majesty's Commissioners' Superintendents of Building Works.
Contractors, Decorator, and Architect.
Superintendents of Exhibition Arrangements.
Poet Laureate.
The Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Lord Mayor of York, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
Macebearer and Swordbearer of the City of London, preceding the Lord Mayor of London, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Council of Horticultural Society and Secretary.
Council of the Society of Arts and Secretary.
Deputation of Ten Guarantors of the Exhibition.
Secretary of Finance Committee and Financial Officer.
Members of the Building Committee and Secretary.
Special Commissioner for Juries, and Secretary.
Chairman of Juries.
President of the Council of Chairmen of Juries.
Acting Commissioners for Colonies, Dependencies, &c.
Foreign Acting Commissioners.
Presidents of Foreign Commissions.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851, and Secretary.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and Secretary.
The Bishop of London, accompanied by the Archdeacon of Middlesex and the Incumbent of the Parish.
Her Majesty's Ministers:
(Not being either Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 or Special Commissioners for the opening).
President of the Poor Law Board.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Postmaster-General.
President of the Board of Trade.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
First Lord of the Admiralty.
Secretary for India.
Secretary of State for War.
Secretary of State for Colonies.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Secretary of State for Home Department.
Lord Privy Seal.
Her Majesty's Special Commissioners for the Opening.
Royal Personages attending the Opening.
Gentlemen in attendance on Royal Personages.
Detachments from the Marines, Grenadier Guards, Engineers, Artillery, Horse and Life Guards (dismounted), and Seamen.

The procession proceeded to the Western Dome, where there was a chair of State, and, after the National Anthem had been sung, an address was delivered by the Earl Granville, K.G., chairman of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and an answer returned by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., on behalf of the Queen's Commissioners for opening the Exhibition.

The procession then moved down the nave to the East Dome, where the special musical performance took place; the orchestra—consisting of 2,000 voices and 400 instrumentalists—being presided over by Mr. Costa.

The music, especially composed for this occasion, consisted of a grand overture by Meyerbeer: a chorale by Dr. Sterndale Bennett (to words by the Poet Laureate), and a grand march by Auber.

At the conclusion of the special music the procession proceeded to the throne in the centre of the nave. A prayer was offered by the Bishop of London, and the Hallelujah Chorus and the National Anthem sung.

The music and choruses were very finely executed, but the effect, owing, no doubt, to the character of the building, was not so grand as might have been anticipated, and the sound appeared to be lost. The ceremony terminated at three o'clock, when the Duke of Cambridge declared the Exhibition open. The procession was then re formed, and proceeded to the Picture Gallery, after inspecting which the royal party left at a quarter past three. The spectators then left the Nave, and proceeded to view the Exhibition, which presented a much more complete appearance than the most sanguine could have hoped for, and the opening day may be regarded as a great success. The number of spectators was estimated at 30,000.

THE CEREMONY.

At a very few minutes past one o'clock a piercing trumpet blast announced the arrival of her Majesty's Commissioners. The procession was formed in the southern half of the passage which crosses the centre of the nave, and from here it turned to the left along the southern side of the nave. The trumpeters of the Life Guards, plastered all over with gold, led the van, and then came great numbers of gentlemen whose connection with the Exhibition entitled them to take part in the ceremonial. Yeomanry uniforms, Windsor uniforms, Volunteer uniforms, college gowns, and court dresses, were mixed up in a curious jumble, for each man had been obliged to come in some sort of costume, while his place in the column had been determined without any sort of reference to the dress he wore. The procession also marched in a very loose order, and when it coiled itself up upon the platform before the throne, Exhibition superintendents, contractors, and societies' councils seemed to fraternise as if by common consent and give up all attempt to keep up invidious distinctions. The principal persons concerned in the ceremony were easily distinguished from the rest, however, when they had all taken their places. The Duke of Cambridge, in full uniform, and decorated with orders and crosses, stood prominent and dignified, the central figure, with Prince Oscar of Sweden on his left, and the Prince of Prussia on his right hand. Also standing on the steps of the throne were Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and some others.

As soon as every one was in his place the Earl Granville came forward to present his address. By some mistake the orchestra at the other end of the building struck up "God Save the Queen" at this moment with the full force of band and chorus, so that Lord Granville's words hardly reached beyond the immediate circle he addressed.

When he had finished and presented the address the Duke of Cambridge, after pausing till the music ceased, read the following speech:—

"We cannot perform the duty which the Queen has done us the honour to commit to us as Her Majesty's representatives on this occasion, without expressing our heartfelt regret that this inaugural ceremony is deprived of Her Majesty's presence by the sad bereavement which has overwhelmed the nation with universal sorrow. We share most sincerely your feelings of deep sympathy with Her Majesty in the grievous affliction with which the Almighty has seen fit to visit Her Majesty and the whole people of his realm. It is impossible to contemplate the spectacle this day presented to our view without being painfully reminded how great a loss we have all sustained in the Illustrious Prince, with whose name the first Great International Exhibition was so intimately connected, and whose enlarged views and judgment were conspicuous in his appreciation of the benefits which such undertakings are calculated to confer upon the country. We are commanded by the Queen to assure you of the warm interest which her Majesty cannot fail to take in this Exhibition, and of her Majesty's earnest wishes that its success may amply fulfil the intentions and expectations with which it was projected, and have richly rewarded the zeal and energy, aided by the cordial co-operation of distinguished men of various countries, by which it has been carried into execution. We heartily join in the prayer that the International Exhibition of 1862, beyond largely conducing to present enjoyment and instruction, will be hereafter recorded as an important link in the chain of International Exhibitions, by which the nations of the world may be drawn together in the noblest rivalry, and from which they may mutually derive the greatest advantages."

Immediately that this was over the procession re-formed and proceeded along the north side of the nave to the orchestra, as they neared the centre the gentlemen composing the procession streamed eastward in some sort of order. As the Duke of Cambridge passed, hats were waved and some cheers were given, but these seemed checked in some measure by that strange *mauvaise honte* which keeps an English crowd, more especially a well-dressed English crowd, silent on such an occasion as this. On the eastern platform another set of chairs were placed, and here the distinguished guests of the day at last sat down, though a large part of the procession, including the Earl Granville, remained standing. The procession left a dense crowd at the western end of the building, and after passing through a dense crowd during its progress down the nave came to a third dense crowd at the eastern end. Perhaps the throng here was greater than that anywhere else, for the music attracted enormous numbers, who were more anxious to hear M. Meyerbeer's overture, Mr Bennett's chorale, and M. Auber's march, than to assist at the formal part of the inaugural ceremony. Those who did so certainly had reason to be pleased. All the music went splendidly, and the glorious "Hallelujah Chorus" was added to the programme.

The building was at last proclaimed "open" by the Duke of Cambridge. Then the Life Guards' trumpeters, who had formed themselves in line on the steps of the platform, facing down the nave, made a terrific noise in celebration of the announcement, and the inaugural ceremony was over. The procession again formed up and proceeded to the picture galleries; but the programme had now being carried out, so the barriers were thrown down, and a human deluge swept at once over the platforms, and the first set of visitors began to circulate through the "long laborious miles of palace" and "the giant aisles" of the Great Exhibition of 1862.

LIST OF PRODUCTIONS EXHIBITED FROM NEWCASTLE AND THE DISTRICT OF THE TYNE.

Class 1—Bell Brothers, Coalowners, of Northumberland and Durham, R. Kell and Co., J. Laycock, C. M. Palmer, A. Potter, G. H. Ramsay and Sons, Derwenthaugh; Renwick and Nicholson, R. Robson, H. Smalle and Co., Sowerby and Philips, H. Watson, and G. B. Wilson, Forest Hall.
Class 2—C. Allhusen and Sons, I. L. Bell, the Blaydon Chemical Company, Bramwell and Co., and the Walker Alkali Company.
Class 3—T. Dewar.
Class 4—E. and J. Richardson.
Class 5—Sir W. G. Armstrong and Company, Spencer and Sons.
Class 6—H. Angus.
Class 7—J. Harland, R. Morrison and Co., H. Watson.
Class 8—Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., R. Morrison and Co.
Class 10—Thomas Bale, Joseph Cowen and Co., W. Jones, Abner Lucas, Wm. Robson, Wm. Stephenson and Sons.
Class 11—Sir W. G. Armstrong.
Class 12—C. Mitchell and Co., J. Rogerson and Co., Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, S. Hunter.
Class 13—H. Watson.
Class 19—George Harford, T. and W. Smith.
Class 22—Henderson and Co., Durham.
Class 27—Joseph Hepple, Madame Pierre, William Wilson.
Class 30—T. H. Tweedy.
Class 32—J. Spencer and Sons.
Class 33—Reid and Sons.
Class 34—H. M. Barnett, Northumberland Glass Company.
Class 35—T. Fell and Co., C. T. Maling.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at six o'clock.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

Mr. PEEL, in reply to Mr Leader, said that the delay in placing the American mails on the Cork and Dublin Railway, on their arrival at Queenstown, would not be materially removed by employing the Queenstown Railway, which would only save a few minutes. Arrangements were, however, being made to remove the difficulty, which rather lay in catching the steamers for Holyhead.

IRISH BILLS.

The House then went into committee on the Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill, the discussion of the clauses of which occupied a considerable time; but it related entirely to the regulations of minute details, and was not of general interest. On Lord PALMERSTON stating that, if the new clauses and amendments were gone through *pro forma*, the bill should be reprinted and re-committed, on bringing up the report, the bill, on this understanding, passed through committee.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland, No. 2) Bill, but progress was immediately reported.

On the motion for the second reading of the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. HENNESSY moved a resolution condemning the employment of the police as registrars. He suggested that these duties should be discharged by the medical dispensers.

Mr. DAWSON thought that something ought to be done to remedy the system of registration in Ireland, which had been admitted to be a disgrace to the country for the last 20 years. He, however, preferred the machinery of Mr. Cardwell's bill.

Mr. BRADY and Sir E. HEYGATE supported the resolution.

Sir R. PEEL said he had found that the police was the only available staff for this duty analogous to the enumeration of the census, and the collection of the agricultural statistics already performed by the constabulary.

After a short discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

The Bastardy (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12·0 p.m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Infirmary before Mr. T. Hoyle, deputy coroner, on the body of Benjamin Bootiman, who had died at that institution from the effects of an accident he had met with on board the Collingwood steam tug. Stoddart Nichols, captain of the Collingwood, stated that deceased was engineer on board that vessel, and had been in that employment for twelve days before the occurrence of the accident. On Wednesday morning last, they had just made the boat fast at Killingworth Spout, Wallsend, and witness had gone ashore to get some coals. He had not, however, gone above twenty yards when he heard deceased sing out, and when he returned on board he saw the unfortunate man standing among the machinery. He seemed to be a great deal hurt from the way he shouted as they lifted him out. They placed him on the deck, and ran the boat as fast as they could to Newcastle. When witness left deceased was working with the trail crank, the fireman attending on him and handing him his tools. On his return the fireman told him the engine had crept away and jammed the deceased between the cylinder and the cranks. A slight swell pressing against the paddles sometimes made an engine creep down. Before the deceased could be got loose it was necessary to have recourse to the handle of the engine. Bootiman was doing a dangerous piece of work when the accident happened. He could have prevented the engine from creeping away by tying the wheel, as was usual in cases the wheels were tied, and sometimes not; it was the engineer's fault when the wheel was not tied. Deceased could not have done his work, except with the engine at top cylinder. Witness had seen a man get his foot jammed in the same way before. After the accident deceased did not blame any one, but simply said that when he was working with the trail crank the engine crept down upon him.—John Bootiman, brother to the deceased, said his brother was twenty-nine years of age, and married. He saw deceased in the Infirmary, when the latter said the occurrence was purely accidental. A boy, who was at the engine handle, left that post to go down and put out something that was burning in the fire hole, but he had not got to the bottom of the ladder when he heard the engineer crying out that the engine had crept away upon him. The boy was to stand by the engine to stop her when she did creep away.—William Cochrane, the boy referred to, stated that he was fireman on board the Collingwood. When the captain went on shore on Wednesday morning he was standing by the handle of the engine; the deceased being engaged in doing a job to the trail crank. Witness was standing by the handle for fear the engine should creep away; it was while there she happened to creep to hand he handle out and fetch the engine back. Deceased had told him to stand by the handle till such time as he got the crank finished. While he was there, a smell of burning waste became perceptible, and deceased told him to go and put the fire out. He had not got to the bottom of the fire hole when deceased shouted. Witness got up as fast as he could, fetched the engine clear off him, and then assisted him to get clear of the machinery.—James Hughes, chemical assistant at the Infirmary, stated that when deceased was brought to that institution he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the left knee, the joint being laid open, and an extensive lacerated wound on the right thigh. He never rallied from the shock, but died on Sunday afternoon. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came by his death accidentally, in the manner above described.

LECTURE AT THE BATH LANE CHAPEL.—At the Bath-lane Chapel, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening, a lecture on "Health and Happiness" was delivered by Mr James Allan, of Manchester, before a large and attentive audience. The Rev. J. H. Rutherford, presided. Chief among the causes of happiness and its co-existent blessing health, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks was particularized by the lecturer.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1862.

MAY.					
Newmarket F.S.	5	York Spring	20	Bath	27
Chester	13	Salisbury	22	Harpenden	30
JUNE.					
Epsom	3	Manchester	11	Newcastle	24
Chelmsford	11	Ascot	17	Hampton	25
JULY.					
Oldham	1	Worcester	10	Nottingham	22
Newton	2	Liverpool	15	Southampton	23
Bibury	2	Abingdon	15	Stamford	24
Stockbridge	3	Pontefract	17	Marlborough	25
Winchester	4	Hungerford	17	Goodwood	29
Newmarket	7				

THIRSK SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 29.—Sowerby Plate (handicap) of 25 sovs
Mr Ringrose's Donne Canne, 3 yrs, 7st .... Doyle 1
Mr Sharpe's Nelia, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb .... Edwards 2
Mr J. Scott's Trust, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .... Oram 3
6 to 4 agst Trust, 2 to 1 agst Donne Canne, 4 to 1 agst Nelia. Won by a head.
Mowbray Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr I'Anson's Borealis .... Challoner 1
Colonel Towneley's Westminster .... J. Snowden 2
Mr Hudson's Princess Louisa .... Osborne 3
5 to 4 agst Westminster, 4 to 1 agst Borealis, 5 to 1 agst Princess Louisa. Won by a length.
The Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 100 sovs, for hunters; five year-olds 11st 7lb, six 12st 4lb, aged, 12st 9lb. About two miles and a half.
Sir G. Strickland's Lady Bird, 6 yrs .... Mr Thompson 1
Sir Charles Slingsby's Mousetrap, aged .... Owner 2
Mr Hall na Mark Tapley, aged .... Mr G. Nelson 3
5 to 4 agst Lady Bird, 8 to 1 agst Mark Tapley, 12 to 1 agst Mousetrap. Won by a length.
Members' Plate of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. About one mile.
Mr Wintringham's Inter st, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb .... Noble 1
Mr Fobert's Tullochgorum, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Doyle 2
Mr T. S. Dawson's Hoodwink, 3 yrs, 6st .... Bateman 3
Hambleton Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs. One mile.
Mr Peck's Bernice, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .... Hardcastle 1
Mr Cass' Recluse, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb .... Noble 2
Mr Osborne's Maid of the Mist, 6 yrs, 7st .... Whiteley 3

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—The Tyro Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added, for two year olds. T.Y.C.
Mr Thompson's f by Rataplan, 6st 10lb .... Heslop 1
Mr Eastwood's Swift, 6st 10lb .... Doyle 2
Mr Grimshaw's Scissors, 7st .... Hardcastle 3
The Silver Cup, a piece of plate, value 50 sovs, for half-bred horses only. About one mile and three quarters.
Mr Pickering's Raby, aged, 12st 9lb .... Mr Wood 1
Mr Hopkinson na Emily, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb ...Capt. Haworth 2
Mr Tate na Rarey, aged, 12st 4lb .... Mr Anderson 3
Won by a length.
The Thirsk Handicap of 5 sovs each, 1 ft, with 100 added, for three year olds and upwards; second to save stake, and winner to pay 20 sovs towards expenses. About one mile six furlongs.
Mr John Osborne's Rapparee, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb .... Osborne 1
Mr Gill's Patrick, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb .... Noble 2
Mr Fobert's Upperhand, 5 yrs, 8st .... Doyle 3
Tim Whiffler, Joey Jones, Volatile, Sacerdos, Pilot, Fairy King, and Earl of Westmoreland also ran. 7 to 4 against Rapparee, 3 to 1 agst Patrick, 5 to 1 each agst Pilot and Tim Whiffler, 8 to 1 agst Upperhand, and 8 to 1 agst Sacerdos. Joey Jones led at a good pace, followed by Earl of Westmoreland and Patrick. At the back side of the course, Fairy King ran up to Joey Jones, and Earl of Westmoreland dropped into the rear. At this point of the race, Rapparee began to look formidable. On entering the straight run for home, Patrick passed Joey Jones, who was a second time challenged and passed by Upperhand at the distance. Here Rapparee swerved, but his jockey soon steadied him, and he won in a canter by two lengths. Patrick secured second place by a head only. Tim Whiffler a bad fourth. Joey Jones was fifth.—Mr Jackson declared to win with Pilot.
The Scurry Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 20 added; the winner to be sold for 30 sovs, and to pay 5 sovs to the race fund. T.Y.C.
Mr Metcalfe's Castaway, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Snowden 1
Mr Sharpe's Barbara Allen, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Edwards 2
Mr Grimshaw's Scissors, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Richards 3
7 to 4 agst Barbara Allen, 5 to 1 agst Scissors. Won easily by a length.
The Hurdle Race Plate of 25 sovs. About one mile and a half, over four flights of hurdles.
Mr S. Whiting's Emily, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb .... Mr Harland 1
Capt. Walker's Flatcatcher, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb...Mr G. Nelson 2
7 to 4 on Emily. Won easily.

ROTHBURY STEEPLE CHASE.

THURSDAY, May 1.—Northumberland Steeple Chase (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 20 added; second to save stake; certain winners extra. About three miles and a half.
Mr R. White's Montague, aged, 10st 2lb .... Humble 1
Mr McAdam's Lady Albert, aged, 10st .... Waddington 2
Mr Harrison's Little Nell (h.b), aged, 11st .... Dunn 3
Ladies' Plate of 2 sovs each, with 15 added. Heats; one mile and a quarter
Mr Coxon's Jeremiah Moderate, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb Livesey 1 1
Mr Bullock's Fife, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb .... R. Hodgson 2 2
Mr Gazer's Altro, 9st .... Dunn 3 3
Coquetdale Hunt Cup of 2 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, and 10 for second out of the stake. Gentlemen riders. Three miles.
Mr McAdam's Lady Albert, aged ......Mr E. Crawshay 1
Mr H Ray na Johnny Cope (h b), aged ......Mr Jones 2
Mr Milvain's Cheftain, aged .... Mr Golightly 3
3 to 1 agst Lady Albert. Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third. Several objections were lodged against the winner on various grounds, and the stewards have withheld the stakes.

THE TYNE CHAMPION.—We learn from a Sydney newspaper that a meeting of Australian aquatics has been held, for the purpose of arranging matters between the Australian champion (Richard Green) and the renowned Robt. Chambers, of Tyne celebrity, to row a skiff match. It is stated that Green would probably leave Australia in the beginning of March; if so, we shall hear something more of him shortly.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 17th ult., the wife of Mr Adam Brodie, of a son.—Same day, the wife of Mr Thomas Moss, of a son.—On the 27th ult., the wife of Mr George Hutchinson, of a daughter.—On the 18th ult., the wife of Mr Michael Barron, butcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Gateshead, in St. Mary's Church, on the 30th ult., Mr Hepburn, grocer and spirit merchant, of Lumley, to Elizabeth, fifth and youngest daughter of the late Mr R. Wilkinson, shipowner.

At Tynemouth, on the 27th ult., Mr William Donald Clark to Miss Esther Henderson.—On the 28th ult., Mr Robert Mavin to Miss Sarah Gilchrist.

DEATHS.

At Shotley Bridge, on the 27th ult., aged 29, Martha, wife of Mr Joseph Brodie, draper.—On the 21st ult., aged 32, Jane Leadbitter.

At Benfieldside Lane, near Shotley Bridge, aged 32, Thos. Smith, many years in the employ of J. B. Richardson & Co.

At Whickham, on the 27th ult., aged 81, Jane, widow of Mr Thomas Brown.

At Heworth Shore, on the 30th ult., Richard Wilkinson, infant son of Mr Richard Appleby.

Market Intelligence

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a larger supply of wheat from the growers, a small coasting arrival, but a good quantity from abroad; the trade ruled dull, and where business was done a decline of 1s per qr on the rates of this day week had to be taken. Rye, beans, and peas as before. Barley, for malting, being very scarce, was rather dearer; grinding unchanged. Malt had more inquiry. Oats held more firmly, but the sale was slow. Flour dull, at barely late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—168 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, and 100 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day, exhibits a decline of 27 beasts and 460 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprises 1,284 head. Notwithstanding the large supplies and the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, most breeds met with a steady, good, demand, and prices varied little from Tuesday last, with a tolerably good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 3,360. The mutton trade ruled active. Hoggets, out of their wool, made about ½d per lb more money than last week, and very few remained unsold. A few lambs were on offer, which sold at prices ranging from 24s to 36s per head. Pigs: 79 were shown. All kinds of porkers experienced a heavy trade, more especially the larger sorts, which receded from 3d to 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, and part left over.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 6s 9d to 7s 0d; secondary sorts, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; middling, 6s 0d to 6s 3d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 5s 3d to 6s 3d; stags, 5s 0d to 5s 9d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; smaller weights, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; small dairy-fed, 6s 0d to 6s 9d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, in wool—Good vendable wethers, 8¼d to 8½d; middling, 8d to 8¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 7½d to 7¾d; clipped, 6½d to 6¾d per lb. sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 113, calves, 33.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep.	Prices. per lb.
1859	1,278	5s 9d to 8s 0d	4,180	6¾d to 8¼d
1860	1,104	6s 0d to 8s 6d	3,540	7½d to 8¼d
1861	1,225	5s 9d to 8s 3d	4,780	7d to 8¼d

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s 0d; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d. Butter, 56s 0d per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; small, 8s 0d; hams, large, 9s 6d; do., small, 10s 0d. Butter, 56s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of potatoes at this market to-day. The demand was good, and prices maintained the following rates:—Whites, 18s to 21s; rocks, 13s6d to 15s; reds, 13s to 14s; reeds, 11s to 12s per load.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—Old land hay, £3 12s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; oat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; barley straw, 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 158 carts; straw, 22.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was an average supply of grain of all kinds at market to-day, and a fair business done in wheat and barley, at late rates. Oats are still a fair demand, at unchanged prices.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At to day's market the supply of wheat was again small, which enabled farmers to obtain a further advance of 1s per qr.

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

Hides 95lb and upwards, 5d per lb or 5s 10d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4½d per lb, or 4s 11½d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 3½d per lb, or 4s 6½d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3½d per lb or 3s 7½d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 2½d, or 3s 2½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Cows, 2½d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 3s 0d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 3s 0½d per stone. Calf 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads 6½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 7d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 7½d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 7½d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 4½d per lb per stone; sips, 0d to 4d per lb. Horse hides, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Wool skins, 4s 3d to 13s 7d each. Scots, 1s 4d to 5s 9d. Mules, 6s 5d to 9s 11d each. Lambs 1s 7d to 3s 6d each. Tallow, 4s 1d per stone; do. Saturday, 4s 1d.

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